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2011



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**2010 Election
Results**

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2011



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THE AUTHORITY SINCE 1868

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2011

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THE WORLD ALMANAC AND BOOK OF FACTS 2011

Top Ten News Topics of 2010

1. Republicans Take House, Win Big in State Races. Capitalizing on voter discontent with the economy, congressional Democrats, and Pres. Barack Obama, the Republican Party won control of the U.S. House of Representatives in midterm elections Nov. 2. The party picked up at least 60 seats—enough to make John Boehner (R, OH) the next speaker of the House, replacing Nancy Pelosi (D, CA). In the Senate, Republicans gained six seats but fell short of a majority and failed to defeat the highest-ranking Democrat, majority leader Harry Reid of Nevada, in a close race. Energized by the Tea Party movement and other conservative activists, the GOP made historic gains of at least nine state governorships and more than 675 seats in state legislatures. Analysts estimated that total campaign spending by candidates, political parties, and interest groups would reach nearly \$4 bil, a new record for a nonpresidential election year.

2. Economic Recovery Stalls. The dominant election issue was the sputtering U.S. economy, with the housing market sluggish, job growth weak, unemployment at 9.6%, and federal budget deficits soaring above \$1 tril annually. In the first quarter of 2010, 11.5% of homeowners were in default on mortgage loans, and foreclosures had reached record levels. Criticized for sloppy handling of mortgage defaults, leading lenders temporarily suspended foreclosures in Oct. The Federal Reserve Nov. 3 announced fresh steps to accelerate the recovery, which the Fed called “disappointingly slow.” The major economic bright spots were on Wall Street, where stock indexes rebounded to their highest levels in two years.

3. U.S. Winds Down in Iraq, Surges in Afghanistan. Pres. Obama declared Aug. 31 that the U.S. combat mission in Iraq had ended. More than 4,400 U.S. service members had lost their lives during Operation Iraqi Freedom, and nearly 32,000 U.S. troops had been wounded in action. Operation New Dawn began Sept. 1 with some 50,000 remaining U.S. military personnel primarily responsible for training Iraqi forces. In Afghanistan, meanwhile, U.S. troop strength had nearly tripled since Obama took office, reaching 100,000 by summer 2010. More than 600 coalition forces were killed in Operation Enduring Freedom Jan.-Oct. 2010, the highest annual total since the war began. On June 23, Obama named Gen. David Petraeus commander of U.S. and allied troops in Afghanistan, replacing Gen. Stanley McChrystal, who was forced to resign after *Rolling Stone* magazine published disparaging comments McChrystal and his staff had made about the Obama administration. Both Iraq (Mar. 7) and Afghanistan (Sept. 18) held parliamentary elections, but as of Nov., Iraqi leaders still had not agreed on a new government, and Afghan balloting was marred by violence and vote buying.

4. Blowout in Gulf of Mexico Causes Huge Oil Spill. Nearly five years after Hurricane Katrina and subsequent New Orleans levee failures devastated the U.S. Gulf Coast, the region suffered another economic and environmental disaster beginning Apr. 20, when a gas explosion and fire killed 11 people on the *Deepwater Horizon*, an exploratory drilling platform in the Gulf of Mexico. When the rig sank, oil began gushing from ruptured pipes. British oil giant BP, which managed the project, was unable to stop the leak for nearly three months. By the time it was halted July 15, up to 5 mil barrels of oil had polluted the Gulf and coastal areas, threatening wildlife in wetland habitats, fouling fishing grounds, and depositing sticky tar balls on beaches from Florida to Texas. BP agreed to provide up to \$20 bil to the independent Gulf Coast Claims Facility to compensate victims.

5. Earthquake Devastates Haiti. The poorest country in the Western Hemisphere experienced catastrophic damage Jan. 12 when a 7.0-magnitude earthquake struck near Port-au-Prince, Haiti. An official assessment in late Mar. put the death toll at more than 220,000, with at least 300,000 more people injured. Destruction was widespread, reconstruction was slow, and at least 1.3 mil people were still living in temporary shelters in the Port-au-Prince area in late Oct., when cholera broke out, killing hundreds and deepening Haiti’s misery. The United Nations estimated that the disaster cost Haiti \$7.8 bil—or 20% more than the country’s gross domestic product in 2009.

6. Pakistan Floods Leave 8 Mil Homeless. Torrential monsoon rains beginning in late July and continuing into Aug. inundated nearly one-fifth of the country, leaving 8 mil people homeless and significantly affecting at least 12.5 mil more; by mid-Sept. the confirmed death toll had risen above 1,750. More than 1.8 mil houses were destroyed, and damage to transportation infrastructure and agricultural resources was widespread. Relief efforts were led by the Pakistani military, which diverted thousands of troops from anti-insurgent activities; at the same time, Islamic extremist groups, which provided food, shelter, and medical aid to flood victims, reportedly used the opportunity to gain recruits.

7. Congress Enacts Comprehensive Health Law. In late Mar., after many months of controversy and complex legislative maneuvering, Pres. Obama signed the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the most ambitious effort to remake the U.S. health care financing system since the passage of Medicare and Medicaid in 1965. The legislation sought to curb insurance industry abuses and extend health insurance coverage to some 32 mil Americans over a 10-year period. Scheduled to become fully operational by 2014, the system would be financed through tax increases on upper-income individuals and would mandate that most U.S. citizens and legal residents purchase health insurance or pay a penalty. Opponents, who derided the plan as “Obamacare,” pledged to seek its repeal, and challenged the constitutionality of the individual mandate provision in the courts.

8. Debt Crisis Forces European Budget Cutbacks. The European Union’s common currency, or euro, weathered its worst crisis in more than a decade when the International Monetary Fund and the 16 European countries that comprise the eurozone agreed May 2 on a \$146 bil loan package to prevent Greece from defaulting on its debts. In return, Greek leaders pledged to implement an austerity program that would slash the country’s annual budget deficits. A week later, European finance ministers reached agreement on a \$955 bil emergency stabilization program to keep the crisis from spreading to other countries with debt problems, notably Spain and Portugal. Elected in the UK in May, the government led by Conservative Prime Min. David Cameron dealt with Britain’s rising debt Oct. 20 by announcing spending cuts of nearly \$130 bil over a four-year period. In France, Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy pushed forward with a plan to cut pension costs by raising the retirement age; opponents staged mass demonstrations in Sept. and Oct., blocking fuel depots, disrupting road and rail traffic, and clashing with police.

9. Kagan Joins Supreme Court. Following the announcement Apr. 9 that Associate Justice John Paul Stevens was retiring from the U.S. Supreme Court, Pres. Obama on May 10 nominated Solicitor Gen. Elena Kagan to replace him. Confirmed by the Senate Aug. 5, she joined Associate Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Sonia Sotomayor—the first time three women have served simultaneously on the court. Major decisions during the 2009-10 term included a Jan. 21 ruling in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*, which eased restrictions on campaign contributions by companies, unions, and nonprofit advocacy groups; and a June 28 decision in *McDonald v. Chicago* affirming that state and local laws may not abrogate the 2nd Amendment right to keep and bear arms.

10. Winter Olympics, World Cup Showcase International Athletes. More than 2,600 registered athletes from 82 nations competed in the XXI Olympic Winter Games, held Feb. 12-28 in and around Vancouver, British Columbia. Canada, the host country, led in gold medals with 14, while the U.S. led in the overall medal count with 37 (9 gold, 15 silver, 13 bronze). On July 11 in Johannesburg, South Africa, Spain’s national soccer team won its first FIFA World Cup title, defeating the Netherlands in overtime, 1-0. The month-long World Cup championship round—dominated by the deafening drone of plastic horns known as vuvuzelas—was the first played on African soil.

THE WORLD AT A GLANCE

Number Ones

Most-visited **social networking website** Facebook.com, 141.6 million unique visitors in June 2010 (p. 373)

Most-used **search engine** Google, 10.3 billion searches by 181.4 million unique visitors in June 2010 (p. 373)

Top U.S. state by domestic **traveler spending**. California, \$99.4 billion in 2008 (p. 97)

Airline that carried the most passengers Delta, 108.6 million in 2009 (p. 98)

Busiest **U.S. airport** by passenger traffic Hartsfield-Jackson Airport (Atlanta, GA), 88.0 million passengers in 2009 (p. 98)

Top-selling **light truck** in the U.S. Ford F-Series, 392,112 sold in 2009 (84,357 fewer than in 2008) (p. 92)

Top-selling **passenger car** in the U.S. Toyota Camry, 356,824 sold in 2009 (79,793 fewer than in 2008) (p. 92)

Most popular **compact/sports car color** in the U.S. Silver, 19% of 2009 model year compact/sports cars (p. 92)

Most popular **light truck color** in the U.S. White/white pearl, 26% of 2009 model year trucks (p. 92)

Most popular **luxury car color** in the U.S. Black/black effect, 35% of 2009 model year luxury cars (p. 92)

Largest U.S. **bank company** Bank of America, \$2.4 trillion in assets in 2010 (p. 70)

Fastest **roller coaster** in the world. Kingda Ka, 128 mph (Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ) (p. 99)

Nation hosting the most **refugees**. Pakistan, 1.8 million, mostly from Afghanistan, in 2008 (p. 736)

Biggest U.S. **defense contractor**. Lockheed Martin Corp., \$17.2 billion in contracts in 2009 (p. 142)

Nation with largest **crude oil reserves**. Saudi Arabia, 266.7 billion barrels (U.S. reserves, 21.3 billion barrels) (p. 123)

U.S. state with highest **crude oil production**. Texas, 403.8 million barrels in 2009 (p. 122)

U.S. state with highest **energy consumption per capita**. Wyoming, 1.0 billion Btu per capita in 2008 (p. 122)

Nation most dependent on **nuclear energy** Lithuania, 76.2% of electricity was nuclear-generated in 2009 (p. 125)

Surprising Facts

In 2010, there were 98,985 U.S. military personnel stationed afloat around the world, more than were stationed in any one foreign country, including Iraq or Afghanistan. (p. 138)	China surpassed the U.S. as the country with the most Internet users in 2008; by 2009, China had 310.9 million Internet users—more than the entire U.S. population—and the U.S. had 244.8 million. (p. 372)
Digital music sales increased from \$183.4 million in 2004 to more than \$2.0 billion in 2009. Sales of compact discs totaled \$4.2 billion in 2009, less than half of the value of CD sales in 2004 . (p. 262)	The U.S. produces 15% of the world's total energy , but consumes around 21% of it. (p. 121)
In 2008, 23.9% of Americans smoked cigarettes , down significantly from 38.7% of Americans in 1985. Yet Americans spent \$87.9 billion on tobacco products in 2009—twice the \$41.0 billion they spent in 1990. (pp. 59, 154)	Americans paid an average of 22.4% of their total income in income tax and Social Security payments in 2009 (down from 24.7% in 2008); Belgians paid 41.5%. (p. 735)
The U.S. spent \$7,285 per capita on health care in 2007, far more than any other country. France was closest to the U.S., spending \$4,627 per capita on health. (p. 150)	If all circulating U.S. dollars and coins were equally distributed among the nation's population, in 2010 every American would receive \$3,051 . (p. 65)
	The rate of delivery by cesarean section in the U.S. increased 54% between 1996 and 2007 (from 20.7% of live births to 31.8%). (p. 173)

America: By the Numbers

88.5%: high school graduation rate of Vermont, the highest in the U.S. (p. 393)

52.0%: high school graduation rate of Nevada, the lowest in the U.S. (p. 393)

28.1: median age at first marriage for U.S. men in 2009 (the highest it has ever been). (p. 172)

25.9: median age at first marriage for U.S. women in 2009 (the highest it has ever been). (p. 172)

47: average total hours of television viewed per week by U.S. women over age 55. (p. 263)

42: average total hours of television viewed per week by U.S. men over age 55. (p. 263)

25: average total hours of television viewed per week by young adults between the ages of 12 and 17. (p. 263)

19.0: average total hours U.S. Internet users spent online per week in 2009. (p. 374)

78%: percentage of U.S. Internet users who checked their e-mail at least once daily in 2009. (p. 374)

91%: percentage of U.S. households with at least one cell phone in 2010. (p. 375)

\$32,184: median income for U.S. men in 2009. (p. 56)

\$20,957: median income for U.S. women in 2009. (p. 56)

26.1%: percentage of the population of Texas without health insurance in 2009, higher than any other U.S. state. (p. 150)

25.4%: percentage of U.S. deaths in 2009 caused by heart disease, the leading cause of death. (p. 178)

67.4%: percentage of U.S. population that was overweight or obese between 2005 and 2008. (p. 170)

1,000%: change in U.S. annual per capita consumption of fresh broccoli since 1970. (p. 104)

–18%: change in U.S. annual per capita consumption of red meat since 1970. (p. 105)

Money in America (pp. 52-83)

Amount of money that Americans put in savings in 2005: \$127.7 bil in 2009: \$655.3 bil
Percent of disposable income that Americans put in savings in 2005: 1.4% in 2009: 5.9%
Revolving consumer credit outstanding from commercial banks in 2008: \$362.4 bil

Personal expenditures, 2000-09 (p. 59)		Spending on selected food products, 2009-10 (p. 81)	
2000	2009	Sales	% change
Health	\$1,109.6 bil	Beer	\$9.5 bil 1.3%
Housing	\$1,010.5 bil	Soft drinks	\$8.2 bil -3.4%
Food and beverages	\$537.5 bil	Cereal	\$6.5 bil -2.4%
Clothing and shoes	\$297.3 bil	Cookies	\$4.1 bil 0.7%
Gasoline and oil	\$188.8 bil	Ice cream	\$4.0 bil -4.1%
New automobiles	\$210.7 bil	Bottled water	\$3.8 bil -0.7%
Casino gambling	\$67.6 bil	Ground coffee	\$2.4 bil 1.9%
Tobacco products	\$68.5 bil	Dog food (dry)	\$2.1 bil 1.1%
Books	\$24.4 bil	Chocolate candy	\$2.1 bil 4.7%
		Cat food (dry)	\$1.2 bil -1.1%

Wealthiest American, 2010 (p. 57)	Corporation with largest revenues, 2010 (p. 62)
Bill Gates, \$54 billion net worth	Wal-Mart Stores, \$408.2 billion

Top of the World, 2009

Top tourist destinations (millions of visitors, p. 96)	Top cell phone usage (subscriptions per 100 pop., p. 375)	Top computer usage (millions in use, p. 369)
France 74.2	Saudi Arabia 174.43	United States 276.3
United States 54.9	Russia 163.62	China 117.6
Spain 52.2	Italy 151.35	Japan 90.2
China 50.9	Portugal 141.76	Germany 65.2
Italy 43.2	Czech Republic 137.51	UK 49.5

Top U.S. trade partners (millions, p. 84)	Top U.S. exports (millions, p. 85)	Top U.S. imports (millions, p. 85)
Canada \$430,906.4	Agricultural commodities . . \$98,423	Mineral fuels \$271,739
China \$365,870.6	Airplanes, engines, and parts \$78,273	Crude oil \$194,603
Mexico \$305,546.5	Vehicles \$65,288	Vehicles \$127,863
Japan \$146,937.9	Electrical machinery \$63,964	TVs, VCRs, etc. \$119,392
Germany \$114,804.5	Mineral fuels \$54,536	Electrical machinery \$91,683

Top motor vehicle producers (thousands of vehicles, p. 90)	Top countries for U.S. foreign adoptions (p. 174)	Top world airports (millions of passengers, p. 98)
China 12,234	China 2,990	London Heathrow 66.0
Japan 7,648	Ethiopia 2,221	Beijing Capital 65.4
United States 5,591	Russia 1,580	Tokyo Haneda 61.9
Germany 5,029	South Korea 1,106	Paris Charles de Gaulle 57.9
South Korea 3,425	Guatemala 773	Frankfurt, Germany 50.9

Entertainment Award Winners, Then and Now (pp. 265-85)

	1960	2010
Highest-rated TV show . . .	<i>Gunsmoke</i> (1958-59); 40.3% of TVs tuned in	<i>American Idol</i> (2010); 13.7% of TVs tuned in
Best Picture Oscar ¹	<i>Ben-Hur</i> , directed by William Wyler	<i>The Hurt Locker</i> , directed by Kathryn Bigelow
Emmy Awards		
Comedy	<i>Art Carney Special</i>	<i>Modern Family</i>
Drama	<i>Playhouse 90</i>	<i>Mad Men</i>
Album of the Year Grammy ¹	<i>Come Dance With Me</i> , Frank Sinatra	<i>Fearless</i> , Taylor Swift
Record of the Year Grammy ¹	"Mack the Knife," Bobby Darin	"Use Somebody," Kings Of Leon
Tony Awards		
Play	<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	<i>Red</i>
Musical	<i>Fiorello!</i> and <i>The Sound of Music</i>	<i>Memphis</i>
Pulitzer Prizes		
Fiction	<i>Advise and Consent</i> , Allen Drury	<i>Tinkers</i> , Paul Harding
Drama	<i>Fiorello!</i> George Abbott, Jerome Weidman, Sheldon Harnick, and Jerry Bock	<i>Next to Normal</i> , Tom Kitt and Brian Yorkey

(1) Awarded for works released in 1959 (Then) or 2009 (Now).

Thespians of the Year, 2010 (pp. 279-83)

	Best Actor	Best Actress
Academy Awards ¹	Jeff Bridges, <i>Crazy Heart</i>	Sandra Bullock, <i>The Blind Side</i>
Golden Globes ¹		
Dramatic Film	Jeff Bridges, <i>Crazy Heart</i>	Sandra Bullock, <i>The Blind Side</i>
Comedy/Musical Film	Robert Downey Jr., <i>Sherlock Holmes</i>	Meryl Streep, <i>Julie & Julia</i>
TV Drama	Michael C. Hall, <i>Dexter</i>	Julianna Margulies, <i>The Good Wife</i>
TV Comedy	Alec Baldwin, <i>30 Rock</i>	Toni Collette, <i>United States of Tara</i>
Emmy Awards		
Drama	Bryan Cranston, <i>Breaking Bad</i>	Kyra Sedgwick, <i>The Closer</i>
Comedy	Jim Parsons, <i>The Big Bang Theory</i>	Edie Falco, <i>Nurse Jackie</i>
Tony Awards		
Play	Denzel Washington, <i>Fences</i>	Viola Davis, <i>Fences</i>
Musical	Douglas Hodge, <i>La Cage aux Folles</i>	Catherine Zeta-Jones, <i>A Little Night Music</i>

Best Sellers, 2009 (pp. 253-58, 370)

DVD	<i>Twilight</i>
Video game	<i>Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 2</i>
Computer game ²	<i>The Sims 3</i>
Newspaper	<i>Wall Street Journal</i>
Magazine	<i>AARP The Magazine</i>
Fiction book	<i>The Lost Symbol: A Novel</i> , Dan Brown
Nonfiction book	<i>Going Rogue: An American Life</i> , Sarah Palin

Moviegoing in the U.S. (p. 252)

	1975	2009	% change
Total box office	\$2.1 bil	\$10.5 bil	398.6%
Admissions	1.03 bil	1.42 bil	37.0%
Theater screens	15,030	39,717	164.3%
Avg. ticket price	\$2.05	\$7.50	265.9%
Films produced	258	677	162.4%
Films released	233	558	139.5%

More Entertainment Number Ones (pp. 251-64)

#1 top-grossing U.S. movie, 2009	<i>Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen</i> , \$402.1 mil ³
#1 top-grossing U.S. movie, all-time	<i>Avatar</i> (2009), \$749.8 mil ³
#1 syndicated TV program, 2009-10	<i>ESPN NFL Regular Season</i> , 9.6% of TV households
#1 most-watched TV program, all-time	Super Bowl XLIV, Feb. 7, 2010, 51.9 million households
#1 commercial radio format in U.S., 2010	Country, 1,992 U.S. stations
#1 top-grossing North American concert tour, all-time	Rolling Stones (2005), \$162.0 million
#1 top-selling U.S. albums, all-time	<i>Thriller</i> , Michael Jackson, 29 million copies <i>Eagles/Their Greatest Hits 1971-75</i> , Eagles, 29 million copies
#1 longest-running Broadway show	<i>The Phantom of the Opera</i> (1988-), 9,395 performances ⁴

Milestone Birthdays in 2010 (pp. 181-242)

90	70	50	30
Carol Channing, Jan. 31	Faye Dunaway, Jan. 14	Julia Louis-Dreyfus, Jan. 13	Justin Timberlake, Jan. 31
Nancy Reagan, July 6	Neil Diamond, Jan. 24	Wayne Gretzky, Jan. 26	Paris Hilton, Feb. 17
80	Dick Cheney, Jan. 30	George Clooney, May 6	Natalie Portman, June 9
Robert Duvall, Jan. 5	Bob Dylan, May 24	Barack Obama, Aug. 4	Roger Federer, Aug. 8
James Earl Jones, Jan. 17	Martha Stewart, Aug. 3	Dan Marino, Sept. 15	Beyoncé Knowles, Sept. 4
Ernie Banks, Jan. 31	Jesse Jackson, Oct. 8	James Gandolfini, Sept. 18	Jennifer Hudson, Sept. 12
Toni Morrison, Feb. 18	Paul Simon, Oct. 13	Meg Ryan, Nov. 19	Britney Spears, Dec. 2
Mikhail Gorbachev, Mar. 2	Art Garfunkel, Nov. 5	Ann Coulter, Dec. 8	
William Shatner, Mar. 22	60	40	21
Willie Mays, May 6	Rush Limbaugh, Jan. 12	Johnny Knoxville, Mar. 11	Kristen Stewart, Apr. 9
Regis Philbin, Aug. 25	Anjelica Huston, July 8	Ewan McGregor, Mar. 31	Emma Watson, Apr. 15
Barbara Walters, Sept. 25	Robin Williams, July 21	Jeff Gordon, Aug. 4	Chris Colfer, May 27
Desmond Tutu, Oct. 7	Sting, Oct. 2	Amy Poehler, Sept. 16	David Archuleta, Dec. 28

(1) Awarded in 2010 for works released in 2009. (2) July 2009-June 2010. (3) *Avatar* was released Dec. 18, 2009, and grossed \$283.6 million by the end of the calendar year, making it the fifth highest grossing film of 2009. (4) Through Aug. 29, 2010; show was still playing.

New Era in Space

The year 2011 marks the 30th anniversary of the space shuttle's role as the heavy lifter of the U.S. civilian space program. It will also, according to plans, see the spacecraft's retirement. U.S. access to space will continue, but will rely on commercial as well as government-run operations. Meanwhile, other countries will continue with their own manned and unmanned ventures.

Bush's Vision for Space Exploration

Since Americans last set foot on the moon in 1972, U.S.-manned space missions had been limited to low Earth orbit. Pres. George W. Bush called for a new space strategy in 2004 involving manned missions into deep space—something far beyond the capabilities of the aging shuttle fleet.

Bush envisioned a return to the moon by 2020 followed by visits to more remote destinations. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) accordingly began development on a project dubbed Constellation, involving powerful rocket boosters and a crew-carrying spacecraft called *Orion* for deep-space missions. The space shuttle program was slated to end in 2010. Thereafter, transportation to the International Space Station (ISS) would be handled by spacecraft launched by other countries and by private transportation services.

Obama's Policy Shift

In early 2010, with the Constellation project running behind schedule and costs mounting, Pres. Barack Obama proposed replacing it with a new space agenda whereby private industry, aided by NASA, would play an increased role in providing access to low Earth orbit. NASA would focus its development efforts upon deep-space exploration, including design of a "heavy-lift" launch vehicle (HLV) by 2015 capable of lifting into orbit the equipment needed to mount a deep-space expedition.

According to this plan, spacecraft for deep-space missions would be available by 2025. Bypassing the moon, Obama proposed that an asteroid be the destination of the first manned deep-space mission, with a mission to Mars to follow. Meanwhile, he called for the ISS, slated for shutdown in 2015, to remain in operation until at least 2020.

Congress approved the new plan, which Obama signed into law Oct. 11, in an amended form. The legislation mandated that work on the *Orion* continue and that work done on the Constellation project be used to begin development of the new HLV. The legislation also added a second mission to the space shuttle's remaining schedule. The launch date of *Endeavour*, which had been assigned to make the shuttle program's final flight, had already been pushed into early 2011, largely because of problems with a key piece of equipment it was to deliver to the ISS. This added mission would be carried out by *Atlantis*, which would fly to the ISS around midyear.

After the Shuttles Retire

As part of a budget authorization bill, NASA was allotted a total of \$58 bil for fiscal years 2011-13, but how much it actually receives will depend on annual allocation bills. Whatever the pace of NASA's efforts, the year 2011 almost definitely marks the end of the shuttle program. When NASA spacecraft go out of service, they ordinarily become the property of the Smithsonian Institution's Air and Space Museum. The Air and Space Museum already has the first shuttle on display at its Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center in Chantilly, VA. This craft, the *Enterprise*, was used for testing the orbiter within Earth's atmosphere.

Russia's *Soyuz* spacecraft and *Progress* freighters will continue to carry people and supplies to and from the ISS. The European Space Agency (ESA) and Japan have been developing larger unmanned nonreusable craft. The ESA sent its first "space truck," or Automated Transfer Vehicle, to the station in 2008, and planned a second mission in 2011. Once the space station no longer needs to accommodate NASA shuttles' altitude limitations, an ESA space truck is expected to be used to push the ISS into a higher orbit. Japan's H-II Transfer Vehicle made its first flight to the station in 2009 and was expected to make a second in 2011.

Private Space Ventures

Expectations are that private companies, under contract with NASA, will eventually fly to the ISS. The well-established Orbital Sciences has already built and launched a large number of satellites. The first test flight for the company's *Cygnus* unmanned cargo craft, to be carried aloft by the company's new Taurus II rocket, is slated for 2011. Elon Musk, a cofounder of PayPal and Tesla Motors, set up Space Exploration Technologies

(SpaceX) in 2002. SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket made its maiden flight in June 2010, successfully placing an object in orbit. The Falcon 9 will be the launch vehicle for the company's unmanned cargo carrier *Dragon* spacecraft. SpaceX envisions *Dragon* will eventually transport people as well. Other companies working on "space taxis" capable of reaching the ISS or other low-Earth orbit include aerospace giant Boeing, which aims for its *Crew Space Transportation-100* spacecraft to be operational by 2015, and Sierra Nevada Corporation, with its competing *Dream Chaser* space plane.

Some private companies are working on projects that don't involve the ISS at all. Bigelow Aerospace, founded by hotel magnate Robert Bigelow in 1999, is developing inflatable space stations called Sundancer and BA-330. Bigelow launched small prototypes, Genesis I and Genesis II, into orbit in 2006 and 2007. The company has proposed using inflatable technology to build a moon base.

Some companies want to offer suborbital flights to tourists who would like to get a taste of space. Virgin Galactic, which hopes to be first, is charging \$200,000 a ride. Its craft are based on Scaled Composite's *SpaceShipOne*, which in 2004 became the first privately built vehicle to reach space (an altitude 62 mi or 100 km above Earth's surface, as commonly defined). The craft accommodates six passengers and two crew members and launches from a carrier plane in flight. *Enterprise*, Virgin Galactic's first spaceship of this type, successfully completed its initial solo test, gliding to Earth from the carrier plane in Oct. 2010.

Elsewhere in the World

Progress and *Soyuz* spacecraft and the ESA and Japanese transporters are not the only non-U.S. craft likely to be used to keep the ISS in operation. Russia is working on a manned replacement for the *Soyuz*. If all goes well, this craft, usually referred to as the Prospective Piloted Transport System (PPS), might receive its first manned launch by 2018. It would be carried aloft by a launch vehicle, known as the Rus-M, which is also under development.

So far, China is the only country besides Russia and the U.S. to use its own spacecraft to carry people into space. It plans to start putting together a space station in 2011 when the first module, called *Tiangong-1* (Chinese for "Heavenly Palace") is scheduled to be placed in orbit. Two more modules are to follow between 2013 and 2016, with construction on the station expected to be finished by 2022. China is also planning a manned mission to the Moon.

In June 2010, six men (three from Russia, two from Europe, and one from China) began simulating a round-trip mission to Mars. They were to spend 18 months in a sealed facility at a Russian medical institute. The experiment aims to gain insight into humans' ability to cope with interplanetary flight. The facility lacks windows, and the simulators' only contact with the outside world is via e-mail.

Unmanned Space Exploration

Even as the era of crewed space missions dominated by the space shuttle came to an end, space agencies around the world continued programs of unmanned interplanetary exploration. In 2011, for example, the U.S. planned to send GRAIL (Gravity Recovery and Interior Laboratory) to the Moon, Juno to the planet Jupiter, and the Mars Science Laboratory rover, also known as Curiosity, to Mars. Missions on the docket include another Moon mission, LADEE (Lunar Atmosphere and Dust Environment Explorer) in 2012, and MAVEN (Mars Atmosphere and Volatile Evolution) in 2013.

Notable Russian launches expected in 2011 and 2012 include Phobos-Grunt and Luna-Glob. Phobos-Grunt will study the Martian moon Phobos and bring soil samples back to Earth. Slated to piggyback on the mission are China's Mars orbiter *Yinghuo-1* ("Firefly-1") and the first lander in Finland's MetNet system for studying the Martian atmosphere. The mission Luna-Glob, to Earth's moon, will include a lander and orbiter. China's *Chang'e-3*, scheduled for 2013, will aim to place a rover on the Moon's surface. Bepi-Colombo, a joint ESA-Japan project to put two spacecraft into orbit around the planet Mercury, is expected to launch by 2014.

Health Care Reform, 2010

On Mar. 23, 2010, Pres. Barack Obama signed a sweeping health-care reform measure into law that would extend medical insurance to an estimated 32 mil uninsured people. The legislation—the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA)—had been in the works for over a year, amid heated debate and controversy. Enactment of the components of PPACA will provide health insurance for almost all Americans. Most of its major provisions—including implementation of the individual mandate and the opening of the health care exchanges—will not be applied until 2014. But several provisions took effect on Sept. 23, 2010: insurers are banned from dropping sick and costly customers based on technical mistakes on applications; they are also required to offer coverage to children under 26 on their parents’ policies.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) Mar. 18 released a report, which projected that the final reform package would cost \$940 bil over 10 years and reduce the budget deficit by \$138 bil during the same period. The CBO said the bill would reduce the deficit a further \$1.2 tril in the decade following the first 10-year period.

The reform bill was passed without a single Republican vote, though many liberal Democrats assailed the reform effort, arguing that it included too much conciliation to the health insurance industry and needed a public option to be effective. The law was projected to still leave some 23 mil people in the U.S., one-third of whom were undocumented immigrants, without insurance in 2019. Several state attorneys general have announced that they are mounting legal challenges to the reform plan on the grounds that the individual mandate is unconstitutional.

Key Provisions of Health Care Reform

Cost-control measures. The PPACA contains several provisions designed to bring national medical costs down. Insurers will be required to spend at least 80% of customers’ premiums on providing health care or on improving overall health care quality. The legislation also creates a panel to study Medicare spending and attempt to find ways to reduce waste and fraud in the system.

Employer mandates. The law fines companies with more than 50 employees \$3,000 a year for each full-time employee requiring a government subsidy to purchase health insurance. Companies with fewer than 50 employees will be exempt from such penalties.

Excise insurance tax. The PPACA includes a tax on health care plans whose cost exceeds \$8,500 for individuals and \$23,000 for families. More commonly known as the “Cadillac tax,” the tax is intended to motivate people to opt for cheaper health care plans. Implementation of the tax has been delayed until 2018.

Federal subsidies. The PPACA includes federal subsidies to help individuals lacking health insurance from their employers to purchase it on their own. The new law provides subsidies covering at least 90% of the costs of insurance for individuals and families with incomes between 100% and 150% of the federal poverty level. Subsidies decrease as incomes increase; families earning more than 400% of the poverty level would get no subsidy.

Health insurance exchanges. One of the PPACA’s key components is the creation of health care insurance exchanges, which would allow people to compare various health care plans from private insurers and choose the one that is most affordable and convenient for them.

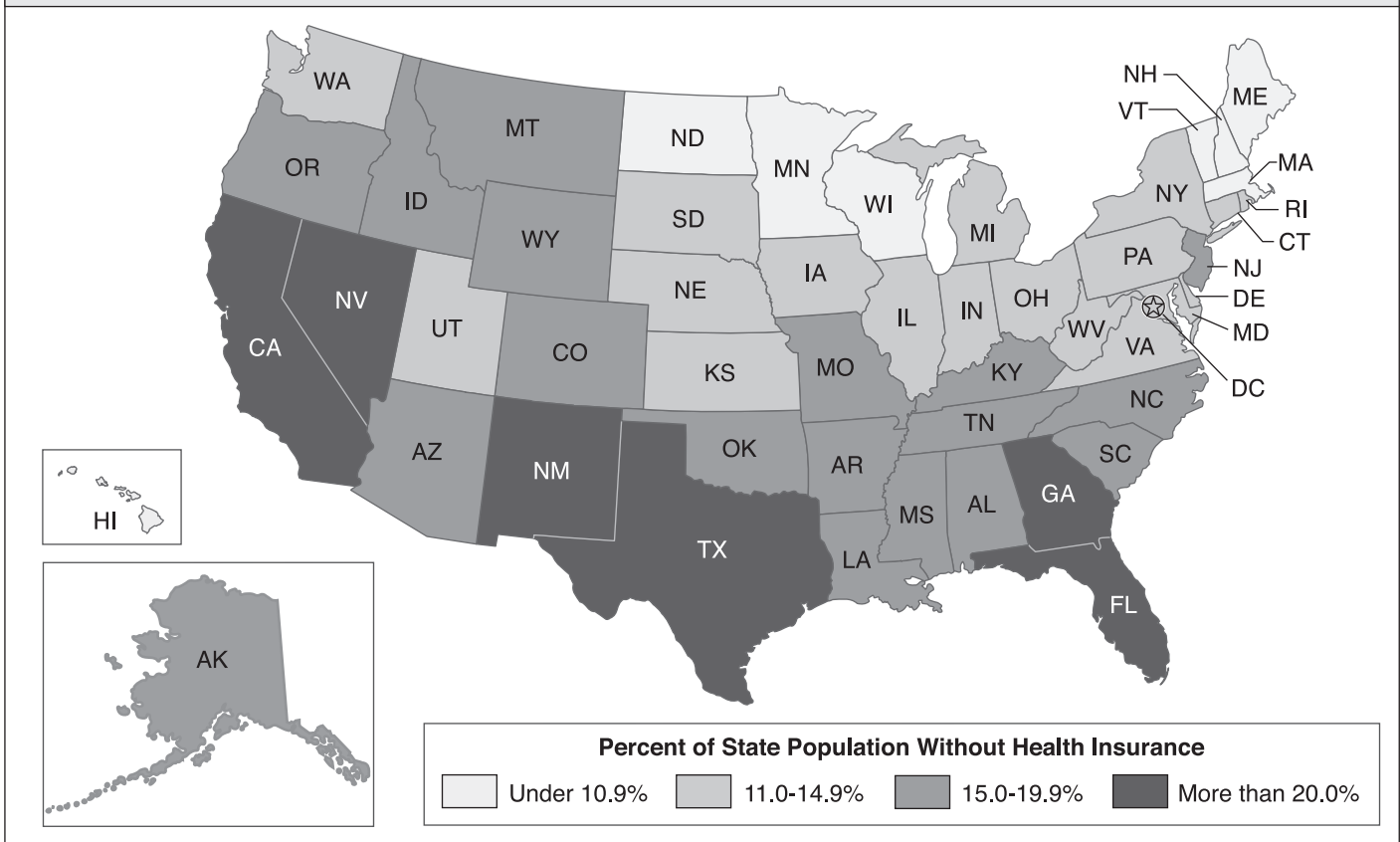
Individual mandates. The PPACA requires almost all U.S. citizens and legal residents to carry health insurance coverage, the rationale being that overall health care costs go down when everyone, regardless of health, pays into the insurance system. Annual fines for not having insurance would start in 2014 with a ceiling of \$95 or 1% of taxable annual income, whichever was greater, and peak in 2016 at \$695 or 2.5% of income. Individuals are exempt from the fine if the lowest-cost health care plan exceeds 8% of their income.

Medicaid expansion. The PPACA expands Medicaid coverage to all individuals under the age of 65 whose annual income is up to 133% of the federal poverty level, which would add about 16 mil people to its rolls. The federal poverty level for a family of four is currently \$22,050 per year, making a family of four earning less than \$29,326 eligible for Medicaid under the new health care reform law.

Private insurance regulations. The PPACA will install a series of new regulations that private insurers must follow if they wish to be listed on the health care exchanges, which would give them access to millions of potential customers. Insurers will be barred from denying individuals coverage due to preexisting conditions and from dropping covered individuals once they get sick, or for any reason other than fraud.

Americans Without Health Insurance, 2009

Source: Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce



ELECTION 2010

Republicans Take Control of House and Gain in Senate

In midterm elections Nov. 2, 2010, Republicans picked up at least 60 seats in the House of Representatives, the most gained by either party since 1948, and well beyond the 39 the party needed for a majority. The turnover dealt a strong blow to the administration of Democratic Pres. Barack Obama and put committee chairmanships and leadership positions in Republican hands. House minority leader John Boehner (R, OH) became the presumed Speaker of the House. A number of veteran and moderate Democrats were voted out of office.

In the Senate, Republicans fell short of the 10-seat gain needed for a majority, with Majority Leader Harry Reid (D, NV) fending off a challenge from Tea Party-backed candidate Sharron Angle (R). The GOP picked up six Democratic seats, including Pres. Obama's former seat in Illinois, as well as those at stake in Arkansas, Indiana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, with one state, Alaska, left to be decided in the weeks following the election.

The division of power between a Republican House and Democratic Senate and White House created challenges for both parties and increased chances for gridlock. Congress appeared more polarized, with fewer moderate Blue Dog Democrats and more Tea Party-allied Republicans who had campaigned against Democratic policies, notably the health care reform legislation passed in Mar. 2010. In a press conference on Nov. 3, Pres. Obama admitted he had received a "shellacking" and said he did not want to relitigate past disputes but would "work harder at building consensus."

Republicans also gained in state governorships, especially in the Midwest, where they won in Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. In addition, the GOP claimed control of at least 55 of the nation's 99 state legislative chambers, up from 36. Most state legislatures will be authorized to redraw congressional districts in accordance with 2010 census results, and most governors have veto power over these plans.

The Political Climate

The weak economy left Democrats particularly vulnerable in 2010. Obama had come to office in Jan. 2009 amid high hopes. However, despite a \$787 bil stimulus measure, passed by Congress in Feb. 2009, job recovery was anemic. The unemployment rate rose above 10% in Oct-Dec. 2009 and remained static at just under 10% through most of 2010. Home foreclosures continued at a rapid rate, especially in Sunbelt states.

A Gallup poll, among others, showed that the economy was the public's number-one concern overall in Oct. It ranked consistently above health care and far above the war in Afghanistan, a topic seldom brought up by candidates of either party. Democrats blamed the continued economic downturn on Bush administration policies and claimed that the stimulus and other measures—criticized by Republicans as costly and counterproductive (and by progressives as too unambitious)—kept the economy from sinking into depression.

Obama's approval ratings had already fallen below 50% in Jan. 2010 when Democrats received a big jolt: a little known Republican state senator, Scott Brown, won a special election for the seat long held by the late Sen. Ted Kennedy (D) in heavily Democratic Massachusetts. A lackluster campaign by state Atty. Gen. Martha Coakley (D) was partly to blame, while Brown's campaign emphasized the candidate's populism and independence rather than his party label. His message of fiscal responsibility and promise to vote against the health care bill then pending in Congress also seemed to resonate. Brown gave the Republican Senate minority their 41st vote, which could prevent Democrats from overriding Republican filibusters.

Big Money

The nonpartisan Center for Responsive Politics (CRP) estimated that total spending on the 2010 congressional elections would approach \$4 bil, more than \$1 bil more than was spent on the 2006 midterms. Most of the money flowed from three sources: individual House and Senate campaigns, national political parties, and outside interest groups. Out of an estimated \$3.2 bil raised by mid-Oct., about \$1.7 bil came from the campaigns, \$1.1 bil from the parties, and over \$400 mil from outside groups. The CRP estimated that Democrats and Republicans were raising similar amounts of money from the campaigns and parties combined, but that Republicans were getting more money from special interest groups, such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, with pro-Republican groups heavily outspending Democratic special interests.

Special interest groups were reaping benefits from a Jan. 2010 Supreme Court ruling in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*. On free speech grounds, the controversial 5-4 decision overturned some key campaign finance restrictions and allowed corporations, labor unions, and other interest groups to use their own funds to finance campaign ads (though not to contribute directly to individual campaigns).

The Tea Party

Brown received support from the Tea Party movement, as would many other candidates in the 2010 general election. The loosely organized populist coalition emerged in early 2009 as an outlet for anger over the government bailouts of financial institutions and the economic stimulus package, and gathered strength through social networking, rallies, and protests. The Tea Party tended to unite around fiscal issues and belief in the overreach of the federal government, but many of its activists were also social conservatives. A CBS/*NY Times* poll found in Apr. that around 18% of Americans supported the Tea Party movement; of these, 50-60% were Republicans, with most of the rest calling themselves independents. More than six months later, 21% of voters said they had "strong support" for the Tea Party, and another 19% had "some support," according to AP exit polls on election day.

Tea Party-backed candidates saw mixed results in the 2010 general election. In Florida, Marco Rubio (R), a 39-year-old former speaker of the state House, won the day for the Tea Party with 49% of the vote in a three-way race. Rubio defeated Rep. Kendrick Meek (D) and sitting Gov. Charlie Crist, a moderate Republican who had supported the economic stimulus bill and ran as an independent after dropping in Republican polls. The son of Cuban exiles, Rubio enjoyed Tea Party support thanks to his emphasis on fiscal restraint and limited government in a state that was still troubled by the economic downturn and foreclosure crisis.

In Kentucky, ophthalmologist Rand Paul (R), a Tea Party favorite, easily outpolled state Atty. Gen. Jack Conway (D) in Nov. Like his father, U.S. Rep. Ron Paul (R, TX), Rand Paul campaigned as a libertarian who believes in radically reduced government. He came under fire briefly for expressing reservations about the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which he said should not apply to private businesses. Conway's controversial attack ad in Oct., bringing up a Rand Paul college incident supposedly implying worship of "Aqua Buddha," may have backfired with voters, the majority of whom called the negative ad inappropriate in a late Oct. poll.

But while the Tea Party movement served to fire up the GOP base in some states, in others the Tea Party seemed to drag Republicans too far away from the center to attract independent voters. Some moderate candidates fell in Republican primaries to candidates with less experience who enjoyed Tea Party support. In Delaware's Senate GOP primary in Sept., Tea Party favorite Christine O'Donnell, a political neophyte endorsed by former Vice Pres. nominee Sarah Palin, eliminated Rep. and former Gov. Mike Castle, who had been widely favored to win the seat. O'Donnell's candidacy quickly boosted the lagging poll numbers for county executive Chris Coons (D). Lacking political experience and with rhetoric well to the right of blue-state Delaware, O'Donnell lost in Nov. by a wide margin.

A Tea Party-backed outsider also saw narrow defeat in the Nevada race between Sen. Harry Reid (D) and former state Assemblywoman Sharron Angle (R). The state had the highest unemployment and foreclosure rates in the nation, and Reid, always a lackluster campaigner, had become unpopular. He was saved with the help of strong Hispanic and union support—and

a belief by many voters that Angle’s views were too extreme, particularly her stance on immigration and past comments that indicated her desire to phase out Social Security entitlements. In Alaska, Joe Miller, a little-known attorney also endorsed by Sarah Palin, won the Aug. GOP primary defeating incumbent Sen. Lisa Murkowski. But Murkowski launched a write-in bid and, based on preliminary returns, was running ahead of both Miller and Scott McAdams, the Democratic candidate.

Senate Results

In other key Senate races, conservative former Rep. Pat Toomey (R), in Pennsylvania, edged out Rep. Joe Sestak (D), who had beaten the Republican-turned-Democrat incumbent, Arlen Specter, in a May primary. In Ohio, Rep. Rob Portman (R), a Bush administration budget director and trade ambassador, easily defeated Lt. Gov. Lee Fisher (D) in a contest where they traded blame for Ohio’s heavy job losses. In an acrimonious Illinois race, U.S. Rep. Mark Kirk (R) narrowly outpolled state treasurer Alexi Giannoulias (D) to win the U.S. Senate seat formerly held by Obama. In Arkansas, incumbent Sen. Blanche Lincoln, a moderate Democrat, lost to conservative U.S. Rep. John Boozman (R). In Louisiana, incumbent Sen. David Vitter (R) won despite a 2007 scandal involving prostitution.

Democrats claimed a big victory in California, where veteran Sen. Barbara Boxer (D) defeated former Hewlett-Packard CEO Carly Fiorina (R). Connecticut state Atty. Gen. Richard Blumenthal (D) held his ground against former World Wrestling Entertainment CEO Linda McMahon (R). In West Virginia, popular Gov. Joe Manchin (D) defeated industrialist John Raese (R) to gain the seat long held by the late Sen. Robert Byrd (D). Manchin, who had distanced himself from the Obama administration, had the endorsement of the National Rifle Association. A widely noted campaign ad showed him shooting a rifle at the cap-and-trade bill.

Governors’ Races

In Ohio, incumbent Gov. Ted Strickland (D), weighed down by the loss of nearly 400,000 jobs during his term, was defeated by former Rep. John Kasich (R), despite intensive rallying efforts by Pres. Obama and other top Democrats. Among other GOP winners, Nikki Haley was elected the first woman governor of South Carolina and first Indian-American woman governor in the U.S.; District Attorney Susana Martinez was elected the first woman governor of New Mexico and first female Hispanic governor in the U.S. In Florida, health care executive Rick Scott (R) narrowly defeated state CFO Alex Sink (D) to win the governorship.

In California, however, Meg Whitman (R), a billionaire former CEO of eBay, lost to former Gov. Jerry Brown, a longtime veteran of public office in the state, despite having poured at least \$140 mil of her own money into the race. The CEO label did not help Whitman, nor did controversy over her treatment of a former housekeeper who was an illegal immigrant. In Rhode Island, former Sen. Lincoln Chafee, a liberal Republican who had endorsed Pres. Obama in 2008, ran as an independent and won; Obama had pointedly declined to endorse Chafee’s Democratic opponent.

Ballot Issues

There were some 160 statewide ballot measures in Nov. 2010. California’s Proposition 19 probably got the widest attention. It would have made California the first state to legalize (and tax) the sale of marijuana for recreational use. But voters turned it down. They also rejected a proposal to suspend curbs on greenhouse gas emissions provided under California’s 2006 climate change law.

Most ballot measures had to do with budgets and taxes. Washington voters vetoed a proposed state income tax that would apply only to high-income earners. Indiana, Louisiana, and Montana voters approved measures to reduce or limit property taxes.

Among other initiatives, Colorado voters rejected a proposed state constitutional amendment classifying a fetus as a person. Arizona, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Utah voters approved measures safeguarding the secret ballot in union organizing elections. Illinois voters approved a mechanism for recall of governors. Missouri passed an initiative requiring more humane treatment of dogs by breeders. Oklahoma approved measures to make English the state’s “common language” and to prohibit judges from considering international or Islamic law, called sharia, when making decisions.

Balance of Power, 2010

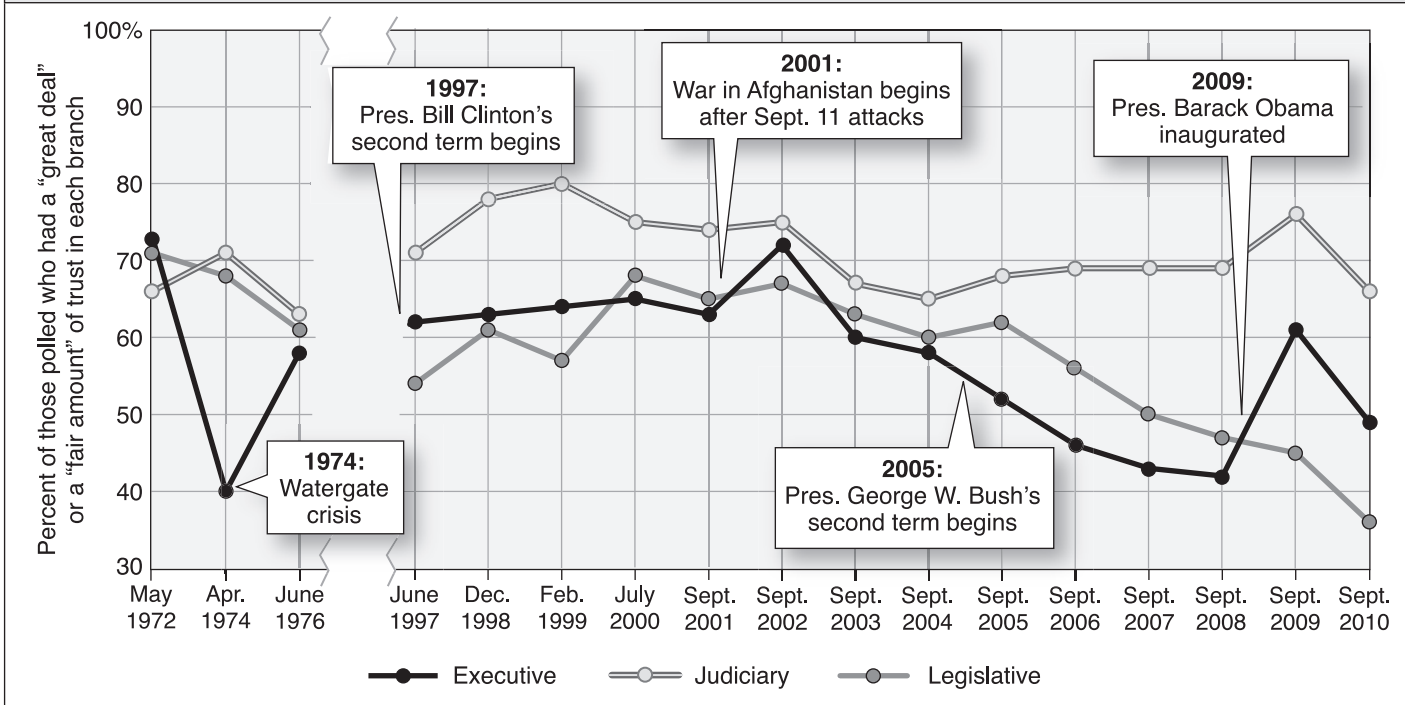
	Senate		House		Governors	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Dem.	57	51	255	187	26	17
Rep.	41	46	178	239	24	29
Ind.	2	2	0	0	0	1

Note: Before the election, the House had two vacant seats, one previously held by a Democrat and one by a Republican. As of Nov. 5, 2010, there was one seat undecided in the Senate; nine seats undecided in the House, and three gubernatorial races undecided.

Public Trust in Government, 1972-2010

Source: Copyright © 2010 Gallup, Inc. All rights reserved.

Public trust in Congress, as measured by Gallup polls over time, has declined dramatically since 2005 and reached a record low in 2010. Trust in the executive and judicial branches went up in 2009 but fell in 2010.



Election Results, 2010

Preliminary results as of Nov. 3, 2010.

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Members of the 112th Congress: The Senate

Dem., 51; Rep., 46; Ind., 1; Ind. Dem., 1; Undecided, 1. Total 100. Boldface denotes the 2010 election winner.
* = Incumbent. Third-party or independent candidates receiving fewer than 10,000 votes are not listed.

Results were pending in Alaska; they are listed in *italic* as of Nov. 5, 2010. The winning tally went to the “Total write-in” category, necessitating a close count of the ballots. Incumbent Sen. Lisa Murkowski began a write-in campaign after losing the Republican primary in 2010.

Terms are for 6 years and end Jan. 3 of the year preceding the senator’s name in the following table. Annual salary, \$174,000; President Pro Tempore, Majority Leader, and Minority Leader, \$193,400. To be eligible for the Senate, one must be at least 30 years old, a U.S. citizen for at least 9 years, and a resident of the state from which chosen. The address is U.S. Senate, Washington DC 20510; telephone, (202) 224-3121; www.senate.gov

D = Democrat; R = Republican; Amer. Ind. = American Independent Party; CFL = Connecticut for Lieberman; CP = Constitution Party; DFL = Dem.-Farmer-Labor; DNL = North Dakota Democratic Non-Partisan League; I = Independent; Ind. Ref. = Independent Reform; LB = Libertarian; Prog. = Progressive; Unaff. = Unaffiliated.

Term ends	Senator/candidate (party); service from ¹	2010 election	Term ends	Senator/candidate (party); service from ¹	2010 election
Alabama					
2015	Jeff Sessions (R); 1/7/97		2015	Richard J. Durbin (D); 1/7/97	
2017	Richard Shelby* (R); 1/6/87	963,997	2017	Mark Kirk (R)	1,752,362
	William Barnes (D)	513,284		Alexi Giannoulas (D)	1,671,266
Alaska					
2015	Mark Begich (D); 1/6/09			LeAlan M. Jones (Green)	115,773
2017	<i>Total write-in</i>	<i>83,201</i>		Mike Labno (LB)	85,681
	Joe Miller (R)	69,762	Indiana		
	Scott McAdams (D)	48,034	2013	Richard G. Lugar (R); 1977	
Arizona					
2013	Jon Kyl (R); 1/4/95		2017	Dan Coats (R)	950,234
2017	John McCain* (R); 1/6/87	792,794		Brad Ellsworth (D)	695,852
	Rodney Glassman (D)	464,509		Rebecca Sink-Burris (LB)	94,562
	David Nolan (LB)	63,049	Iowa		
	Jerry Joslyn (Green)	19,126	2015	Tom Harkin (D); 1985	
Arkansas					
2015	Mark Pryor (D); 1/7/03		2017	Chuck Grassley* (R); 1981	714,667
2017	John Boozman (R)	435,891		Roxanne Conlin (D)	368,202
	Blanche L. Lincoln* (D)	280,987		John Heiderscheidt (LB)	25,035
	Trevor Drown (I)	24,781	Kansas		
	John Gray (Green)	14,119	2015	Pat Roberts (R); 1/7/97	
California					
2013	Dianne Feinstein (D); 11/10/92		2017	Jerry Moran (R)	578,768
2017	Barbara Boxer* (D); 1993	3,830,313		Lisa Johnston (D)	215,268
	Carly Fiorina (R)	3,131,453		Michael Dann (LB)	17,436
	Gail Lightfoot (LB)	126,164		Joe Bellis (Reform)	11,356
	Marsha Feinland (Peace/Freedom)	95,589	Kentucky		
	Edward Noonan (Amer. Ind.)	92,486	2015	Mitch McConnell (R); 1985	
	Duane Roberts (Green)	91,090	2017	Rand Paul (R)	755,210
Colorado					
2015	Mark Udall (D); 1/6/09			Jack Conway (D)	599,147
2017	Michael F. Bennet* (D); 1/22/09	794,724	Louisiana		
	Ken Buck (R)	779,280	2015	Mary L. Landrieu (D); 1/7/97	
	Bob Kinsey (Green)	36,168	2017	David Vitter* (R); 2005	715,304
	Maclyn Stringer (LB)	20,844		Charlie Melancon (D)	476,423
	Jason Napolitano (Ind. Ref.)	18,077		Randall Hayes (LB)	13,952
	Charley Miller (Unaff.)	10,575	Maine		
Connecticut					
2013	Joseph Lieberman (CFL); 1989		2013	Olympia J. Snowe (R); 1/4/95	
2017	Richard Blumenthal (D)	584,357	2015	Susan M. Collins (R); 1/7/97	
	Linda McMahon (R)	479,470	Maryland		
	Warren Mosler (I)	10,749	2013	Benjamin L. Cardin (D); 2007	
Delaware					
2013	Thomas R. Carper (D); 2001		2017	Barbara Ann Mikulski* (D); 1/6/87	1,053,017
2015	Christopher Coons (D)²	173,900		Eric Wargotz (R)	616,626
	Christine O'Donnell (R)	123,025		Kenniss Henry (Green)	19,238
Florida					
2013	Bill Nelson (D); 2001			Richard Shawver (CP)	13,723
2017	Marco Rubio (R)	2,583,335	Massachusetts		
	Charlie Crist (I)	1,574,261	2013	Scott P. Brown (R); 2/4/10 ³	
	Kendrick Meek (D)	1,069,156	2015	John F. Kerry (D); 1/2/85	
	Alexander Snitker (LB)	24,291	Michigan		
	Sue Askeland (Unaff.)	14,930	2013	Debbie Stabenow (D); 2001	
Georgia					
2015	Saxby Chambliss (R); 1/7/03		2015	Carl Levin (D); 1979	
2017	Johnny Isakson* (R); 2005	1,462,823	Minnesota		
	Michael Thurmond (D)	986,338	2013	Amy Klobuchar (DFL); 2007	
	Chuck Donovan (LB)	67,739	2015	Al Franken (DFL); 7/7/09	
Hawaii					
2013	Daniel K. Akaka (D); 4/28/90		Mississippi		
2017	Daniel K. Inouye* (D); 1963	276,867	2013	Roger Wicker (R); 12/31/07 ⁴	
	Cam Cavasso (D)	79,815	2015	Thad Cochran (R); 12/27/78	
Idaho					
2015	Jim Risch (R); 1/6/09		Missouri		
2017	Mike Crapo* (R); 1/6/99	318,704	2013	Claire McCaskill (D); 2007	
	Tom Sullivan (D)	111,924	2017	Roy Blunt (R)	1,051,495
	Randy Bergquist (CP)	17,374		Robin Carnahan (D)	785,719
Illinois					
2015	Richard J. Durbin (D); 1/7/97			Jonathan Dine (LB)	58,515
2017	Mark Kirk (R)	1,752,362		Jerry Beck (CP)	41,183
	Alexi Giannoulas (D)	1,671,266	Montana		
	LeAlan M. Jones (Green)	115,773	2013	Jon Tester (D); 2007	
	Mike Labno (LB)	85,681	2015	Max Baucus (D); 12/15/78	
Indiana					
2013	Richard G. Lugar (R); 1977		Nebraska		
2017	Dan Coats (R)	950,234	2013	Ben Nelson (D); 2001	
	Brad Ellsworth (D)	695,852	2015	Mike Johanns (R); 1/6/09	
	Rebecca Sink-Burris (LB)	94,562			
Iowa					
2015	Tom Harkin (D); 1985				
2017	Chuck Grassley* (R); 1981	714,667			
	Roxanne Conlin (D)	368,202			
	John Heiderscheidt (LB)	25,035			
Kansas					
2015	Pat Roberts (R); 1/7/97				
2017	Jerry Moran (R)	578,768			
	Lisa Johnston (D)	215,268			
	Michael Dann (LB)	17,436			
	Joe Bellis (Reform)	11,356			
Kentucky					
2015	Mitch McConnell (R); 1985				
2017	Rand Paul (R)	755,210			
	Jack Conway (D)	599,147			
Louisiana					
2015	Mary L. Landrieu (D); 1/7/97				
2017	David Vitter* (R); 2005	715,304			
	Charlie Melancon (D)	476,423			
	Randall Hayes (LB)	13,952			
Maine					
2013	Olympia J. Snowe (R); 1/4/95				
2015	Susan M. Collins (R); 1/7/97				
Maryland					
2013	Benjamin L. Cardin (D); 2007				
2017	Barbara Ann Mikulski* (D); 1/6/87	1,053,017			
	Eric Wargotz (R)	616,626			
	Kenniss Henry (Green)	19,238			
	Richard Shawver (CP)	13,723			
Massachusetts					
2013	Scott P. Brown (R); 2/4/10 ³				
2015	John F. Kerry (D); 1/2/85				
Michigan					
2013	Debbie Stabenow (D); 2001				
2015	Carl Levin (D); 1979				
Minnesota					
2013	Amy Klobuchar (DFL); 2007				
2015	Al Franken (DFL); 7/7/09				
Mississippi					
2013	Roger Wicker (R); 12/31/07 ⁴				
2015	Thad Cochran (R); 12/27/78				
Missouri					
2013	Claire McCaskill (D); 2007				
2017	Roy Blunt (R)	1,051,495			
	Robin Carnahan (D)	785,719			
	Jonathan Dine (LB)	58,515			
	Jerry Beck (CP)	41,183			
Montana					
2013	Jon Tester (D); 2007				
2015	Max Baucus (D); 12/15/78				
Nebraska					
2013	Ben Nelson (D); 2001				
2015	Mike Johanns (R); 1/6/09				

Term ends	Senator/candidate (party); service from ¹	2010 election
Nevada		
2013	John Ensign (R); 2001	
2017	Harry Reid* (D); 1/6/87	361,655
	Sharron Angle (R)	320,996
	None of these candidates	16,174
New Hampshire		
2015	Jeanne Shaheen (D); 1/6/09	
2017	Kelly Ayotte (R)	267,132
	Paul Hodes (D)	163,546
New Jersey		
2013	Robert Menendez (D); 1/18/06	
2015	Frank Lautenberg (D); 1/7/03	
New Mexico		
2013	Jeff Bingaman (D); 1983	
2015	Tom Udall (D); 1/6/09	
New York		
2013	Kirsten E. Gillibrand* (D); 1/27/09⁵	2,458,728
	Joseph DioGuardi (R)	1,463,752
	Cecile Lawrence (Green)	33,403
	Joseph Huff (Other)	19,440
	John Clifton (LB)	17,473
	Vivia Morgan (Other)	12,840
2017	Charles E. Schumer* (D); 1/6/99	2,643,361
	Jay Townsend (R)	1,327,845
	Colia Clark (Green)	39,132
	Randy Credico (LB)	25,455
North Carolina		
2015	Kay Hagan (D); 1/6/09	
2017	Richard Burr* (R); 2005	1,447,911
	Elaine Marshall (D)	1,131,235
	Mike Beutler (LB)	55,124
North Dakota		
2013	Kent Conrad (DNL); 1/6/87	
2017	John Hoeven (R)	181,409
	Tracy Potter (D)	52,854
Ohio		
2013	Sherrod Brown (D); 2007	
2017	Rob Portman (R)	2,123,851
	Lee Fisher (D)	1,446,262
	Eric Deaton (CP)	63,920
	Michael Pryce (Unaff.)	48,610
	Daniel LaBotz (Socialist)	25,311
Oklahoma		
2015	James M. Inhofe (R); 11/21/94	
2017	Tom Coburn* (R); 2005	716,347
	Jim Rogers (D)	265,519
	Stephen Wallace (I)	25,047
Oregon		
2015	Jeff Merkley (D); 1/6/09	
2017	Ron Wyden* (D); 2/6/96	725,694
	Jim Huffman (R)	520,867
	Bruce Cronk (Working Families)	16,549

(1) Jan. 3, unless otherwise noted. (2) Special election to fill seat vacated by Vice-Pres. Joseph Biden Jr. (D), Jan. 20, 2009. (3) Special election held Jan. 19, 2010, to fill seat vacated by death of Edward M. Kennedy, Aug. 25, 2009. (4) Appointed to fill seat vacated by Trent Lott (R), Dec. 31, 2007; he won a special election to keep the seat Nov. 4, 2008. (5) Special election to fill seat vacated by Hillary Rodham Clinton (D), who was appointed Sec. of State, Jan. 21, 2009. (6) Special election to fill seat vacated by death of Robert Byrd, June 28, 2010. (7) Appointed to fill seat vacated by death of Craig Thomas, June 4, 2007; he won a special election to keep the seat Nov. 4, 2008.

Members of the 112th Congress: The House of Representatives

Dem., 187; Rep., 239; Undecided, 9. Total 435. Boldface denotes the 2010 election winner. * = Incumbent. Third-party or independent candidates receiving fewer than 10,000 votes are not listed. Results in pending races listed in *italic*.

The Republican Party, which held a minority going into biennial elections Nov. 2, 2010, won 239 seats (as of Nov. 5) for a net gain of 60 seats. 218 seats were needed to hold a majority in the 435-seat House.

Terms are for 2 years ending Jan. 3, 2013. Annual salary, \$174,000; Majority Leader and Minority Leader, \$196,400; Speaker of the House, \$223,500. To be eligible for membership, a person must be at least 25 years of age, a U.S. citizen for at least 7 years, and a resident of the state from which chosen.

The address is U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; telephone, (202) 224-3121; www.house.gov

D = Democrat; **R** = Republican; **Amer. Const.** = American Constitution; **Amer. Ind.** = American Independent Party; **CP** = Constitution Party; **DFL** = Dem.-Farmer-Labor; **I** = Independent; **IP** = Independence Party; **LB** = Libertarian; **Prog.** = Progressive; **Unaff.** = Unaffiliated.

Dist.	Representative (party)	2010 election
Alabama		
1	Jo Bonner* (R)	128,802
	David Walter (CP)	26,294
2	Martha Roby (R)	111,322
	Bobby Bright* (D)	106,455
3	Mike Rogers* (R)	117,106
	Steve Segrest (D)	79,761
4	Robert B. Aderholt* (R)	Unopposed

Term ends	Senator/candidate (party); service from ¹	2010 election
Nevada		
	Marc Delphine (LB)	13,790
	Rick Staggenborg (Prog.)	12,122
Pennsylvania		
2013	Bob Casey Jr. (D); 2007	
2017	Pat Toomey (R)	1,995,024
	Joe Sestak (D)	1,916,569
Rhode Island		
2013	Sheldon Whitehouse (D); 2007	
2015	John F. Reed (D); 1/7/97	
South Carolina		
2015	Lindsey Graham (R); 1/7/03	
2017	Jim DeMint* (R); 2005	791,627
	Alvin Greene (D)	358,069
	Tom Clements (Green)	118,891
South Dakota		
2015	Tim Johnson (D); 1/7/97	
2017	John Thune* (R); 2005	Unopposed
Tennessee		
2013	Bob Corker (R); 2007	
2015	Lamar Alexander (R); 1/7/03	
Texas		
2013	Kay Bailey Hutchison (R); 6/5/93	
2015	John Cornyn (R); 12/2/02	
Utah		
2013	Orrin G. Hatch (R); 1977	
2017	Mike Lee (R)	360,053
	Sam Granato (D)	191,644
	Scott Bradley (CP)	33,048
Vermont		
2013	Bernard Sanders (I); 2007	
2017	Patrick Leahy* (D); 1975	145,486
	Len Britton (R)	69,710
Virginia		
2013	James H. "Jim" Webb Jr. (D); 2007	
2015	Mark Warner (D); 1/6/09	
Washington		
2013	Maria Cantwell (D); 2001	
2017	Patty Murray* (D); 1993	1,060,795
	Dino Rossi (R)	996,609
West Virginia		
2013	Joe Manchin (D)⁶	281,661
	John Raese (R)	227,960
	Jesse Johnson (Mountain)	10,048
2015	John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV (D); 1/15/85	
Wisconsin		
2013	Herb Kohl (D); 1989	
2017	Ron Johnson (R)	1,125,287
	Russ Feingold* (D)	1,020,650
	Rob Taylor (CP)	23,330
Wyoming		
2013	John Barrasso (R); 6/22/07 ⁷	
2015	Michael B. Enzi (R); 1/7/97	

Dist.	Representative (party)	2010 election
5	Mo Brooks (R)	130,927
	Steve Raby (D)	95,078
6	Spencer Bachus* (R)	Unopposed
7	Terri Sewell (D)	135,957
	Don Chamberlain (R)	51,672
Alaska		
	Don E. Young* (R)	136,400
	Harry Crawford (D)	61,071

Dist.	Representative (party)	2010 election
Arizona		
1	Paul Gosar (R)	98,544
	Ann Kirkpatrick* (D)	86,511
	Nicole Patti (LB)	12,763
2	Trent Franks* (R)	137,268
	John Thrasher (D)	64,306
3	Ben Quayle (R)	79,687
	Jon Hulburt (D)	62,120
4	Ed Pastor* (D)	42,070
	Janet Contreras (R)	18,587
5	David Schweikert (R)	82,391
	Harry Mitchell* (D)	66,063
6	Jeff Flake* (R)	122,707
	Rebecca Schneider (D)	54,473
7	Raúl Grijalva* (D)	61,598
	Ruth McClung (R)	58,012
8	Gabrielle Giffords* (D)	119,616
	Jesse Kelly (R)	117,169
Arkansas		
1	Rick Crawford (R)	92,202
	Chad Causey (D)	77,249
2	Tim Griffin (R)	119,962
	Joyce Elliott (D)	79,183
3	Steve Womack (R)	136,608
	David Whitaker (D)	52,267
4	Mike Ross* (D)	102,222
	Beth Anne Rankin (R)	71,385
California		
1	Mike Thompson* (D)	108,118
	Loren Hanks (R)	54,556
2	Wally Herger* (R)	97,775
	Jim Reed (D)	74,593
3	Dan Lungren* (R)	96,596
	Ami Bera (D)	81,532
4	Tom McClintock* (R)	139,299
	Clint Curtis (D)	71,912
	Ben Emery (Green)	15,846
5	Doris O. Matsui* (D)	89,152
	Paul Smith (R)	31,956
6	Lynn Woolsey* (D)	125,454
	Jim Judd (R)	58,509
7	George Miller* (D)	87,473
	Rick Tubbs (R)	42,546
8	Nancy Pelosi* (D)	104,474
	John Dennis (R)	19,204
9	Barbara Lee* (D)	122,687
	Gerald Hashimoto (R)	17,128
10	John Garamendi* (D)	92,094
	Gary Clift (R)	60,949
11	Jerry McNerney* (D)	81,739
	David Harmer (R)	81,762
12	Jackie Speier* (D)	105,893
	Mike Moloney (R)	32,358
13	Fortney Pete Stark* (D)	86,660
	Forest Baker (R)	34,469
14	Anna G. Eshoo* (D)	101,187
	Dave Chapman (R)	42,449
15	Mike Honda* (D)	79,814
	Scott Kirkland (R)	40,176
16	Zoe Lofgren* (D)	65,376
	Daniel Sahagun (R)	24,820
17	Sam Farr* (D)	79,771
	Jeff Taylor (R)	36,573
18	Dennis A. Cardoza* (D)	53,490
	Michael Berryhill (R)	39,370
19	Jeff Denham (R)	90,194
	Loraine Goodwin (D)	49,308
20	Andy Vidak (R)	32,531
	Jim Costa* (D)	30,708
21	Devin G. Nunes* (R)	Unopposed
22	Kevin McCarthy* (R)	Unopposed
23	Lois Capps* (D)	85,555
	Tom Watson (R)	57,500
24	Elton Gallegly* (R)	115,448
	Timothy Allison (D)	76,722

Dist.	Representative (party)	2010 election
25	Howard P. “Buck” McKeon* (R)	94,622
	Jackie Conaway (D)	58,754
26	David Dreier* (R)	90,297
	Russ Warner (D)	61,593
	David Miller (Amer. Ind.)	10,157
27	Brad Sherman* (D)	84,688
	Mark Reed (R)	45,255
28	Howard L. Berman* (D)	72,501
	Merlin Froyd (R)	23,116
29	Adam Schiff* (D)	85,335
	John Colbert (R)	41,435
30	Henry A. Waxman* (D)	122,107
	Charles Wilkerson (R)	61,089
31	Xavier Becerra* (D)	62,561
	Stephen Smith (R)	11,855
32	Judy Chu* (D)	65,106
	Edward Schmerling (R)	26,295
33	Karen Bass (D)	106,432
	James Andion (R)	16,844
34	Lucille Roybal-Allard* (D)	58,502
	Wayne Miller (R)	17,077
35	Maxine Waters* (D)	80,723
	K. Bruce Brown (R)	20,995
36	Jane Harman* (D)	92,214
	Mattie Fein (R)	54,061
37	Laura Richardson* (D)	69,411
	Star Parker (R)	22,841
38	Grace F. Napolitano* (D)	71,932
	Robert Vaughn (R)	25,225
39	Linda T. Sanchez* (D)	69,025
	Larry Andre (R)	34,502
40	Ed Royce* (R)	86,710
	Christina Avalos (D)	42,403
41	Jerry Lewis* (R)	99,526
	Pat Meagher (D)	57,423
42	Gary G. Miller* (R)	94,216
	Michael Williamson (D)	49,278
43	Joe Baca* (D)	53,825
	Scott Folkens (R)	28,388
44	Ken Calvert* (R)	75,782
	Bill Hedrick (D)	58,753
45	Mary Bono Mack* (R)	79,679
	Steve Pougnet (D)	64,047
46	Dana Rohrabacher* (R)	101,704
	Ken Arnold (D)	62,528
47	Loretta Sanchez* (D)	31,558
	Van Tran (R)	26,042
48	John Campbell* (R)	105,952
	Beth Krom (D)	63,480
49	Darrell Issa* (R)	83,599
	Howard Katz (D)	41,703
50	Brian Bilbray* (R)	104,407
	Francine Busby (D)	71,109
51	Bob Filner* (D)	61,625
	Nick Popaditch (R)	41,631
52	Duncan D. Hunter Jr.* (R)	102,158
	Ray Lutz (D)	51,339
53	Susan A. Davis* (D)	74,196
	Michael Crimmins (R)	41,238
Colorado		
1	Diana L. DeGette* (D)	126,674
	Mike Fallon (R)	53,925
2	Jared Polis* (D)	140,997
	Stephen Bailey (R)	93,520
3	Scott Tipton (R)	126,227
	John Salazar* (D)	114,763
4	Cory Gardner (R)	129,919
	Betsy Markey* (D)	99,907
	Doug Aden (Amer. Const.)	11,240
5	Doug Lamborn* (R)	149,187
	Kevin Bradley (D)	66,243
6	Mike Coffman* (R)	200,310
	John Flerlage (D)	94,490
7	Ed Perlmutter* (D)	104,035
	Ryan Frazier (R)	82,592

		2010			2010
Dist.	Representative (party)	election	Dist.	Representative (party)	election
Connecticut					
1	John B. Larson* (D)	132,002	10	Paul Broun* (R)	137,263
	Ann Brickley (R)	79,820		Russell Edwards (D)	66,574
2	Joe Courtney* (D)	146,554	11	Phil Gingrey* (R)	Unopposed
	Janet Peckinpaugh (R)	94,698	12	John Barrow* (D)	91,636
3	Rosa L. DeLauro* (D)	124,611		Ray McKinney (R)	69,954
	Jerry Labriola (R)	71,894	13	David Scott* (D)	138,993
4	Jim Himes* (D)	113,485		Mike Crane (R)	58,266
	Dan Debicella (R)	100,376	Hawaii		
5	Chris Murphy* (D)	120,339	1	Colleen Hanabusa (D)	93,930
	Sam Caligiuri (R)	101,097		Charles Djou* (R)	82,499
Delaware			2	Mazie Hirono* (D)	132,267
	John Carney (D)	173,443		John W. Willoughby (R)	46,394
	Glen Urquhart (R)	125,408	Idaho		
Florida			1	Raul Labrador (R)	126,055
1	Jeff Miller* (R)	168,899		Walt Minnick* (D)	101,870
	Joe Cantrell (Unaff.)	22,763		Dave Olson (I)	14,436
	John Krause (Unaff.)	17,869	2	Mike Simpson* (R)	136,864
2	Steve Southerland (R)	134,912		Mike Crawford (D)	48,594
	Allen Boyd Jr.* (D)	104,415		Brian Schad (I)	13,435
3	Corrine Brown* (D)	92,057	Illinois		
	Michael Yost (R)	50,107	1	Bobby L. Rush* (D)	142,840
4	Ander Crenshaw* (R)	173,244		Ray Wardingley (R)	28,839
	Troy Stanley (Unaff.)	51,136	2	Jesse Jackson Jr.* (D)	145,055
5	Richard Nugent (R)	207,695		Isaac Hayes (R)	24,982
	Jim Piccillo (D)	101,347		Anthony Williams (Green)	10,130
6	Clifford "Cliff" Stearns* (R)	178,478	3	Daniel Lipinski* (D)	112,484
	Steve E. Schonberg (Unaff.)	71,291		Michael Bendas (R)	39,401
7	John L. Mica* (R)	184,869	4	Luis Guterrez* (D)	61,210
	Heather Beaven (D)	83,001		Israel Vasquez (R)	11,380
8	Daniel Webster (R)	123,464	5	Mike Quigley* (D)	105,009
	Alan Grayson* (D)	84,036		David Ratowitz (R)	37,757
9	Gus Bilirakis* (R)	162,887	6	Peter J. Roskam* (R)	113,416
	Anita de Palma (D)	65,295		Benjamin Lowe (D)	64,669
10	C.W. Bill Young* (R)	137,822	7	Danny Davis* (D)	143,298
	Charlie Justice (D)	71,218		Mark Weiman (R)	28,452
11	Kathy Castor* (D)	89,211	8	<i>Joe Walsh (R)</i>	<i>96,636</i>
	Mike Prendergast (R)	60,033		<i>Melissa Bean* (D)</i>	<i>95,839</i>
12	Dennis Ross (R)	101,245	9	Janice D. Schakowsky* (D)	112,019
	Lori Edwards (D)	86,515		Joel Pollak (R)	53,582
	Randy Wilkinson (Tea Party)	22,668	10	Robert Dold (R)	108,104
13	Vern Buchanan* (R)	183,615		Daniel Seals (D)	103,212
	James Golden (D)	82,992	11	Adam Kinzinger (R)	128,250
14	Connie Mack* (R)	156,356		Debbie Halvorson* (D)	94,939
	James Roach (D)	63,496	12	Jerry Costello* (D)	115,347
15	Bill Posey* (R)	156,865		Teri Newman (R)	71,060
	Shannon Roberts (D)	85,440	13	Judy Biggert* (R)	148,907
16	Tom Rooney* (R)	157,405		Scott Harper (D)	83,851
	Jim Horn (D)	77,767	14	Randy Hultgren (R)	111,808
17	Frederica Wilson (D)	103,887		Bill Foster* (D)	97,792
	Roderick Vereen (Unaff.)	16,501	15	Timothy V. Johnson* (R)	136,499
18	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen* (R)	100,068		David Gill (D)	75,688
	Rolando Banciella (D)	45,392	16	Donald Manzullo* (R)	138,100
19	Ted Deutch* (D)	128,451		George Gaulrapp (D)	65,935
	Joe Budd (R)	76,318	17	Bobby Schilling (R)	99,490
20	Debbie Wasserman Schultz* (D)	97,685		Phil Hare* (D)	79,873
	Karen Harrington (R)	61,678	18	Aaron Schock* (R)	152,701
21	Mario Diaz-Balart (R)	Unopposed		Deirdre Hirner (D)	56,958
22	Allen West (R)	114,664		Sheldon Schafer (Green)	11,244
	Ron Klein* (D)	96,566	19	John M. Shimkus* (R)	166,041
23	Alcee Hastings* (D)	96,454		Tim Bagwell (D)	67,068
	Bernard Sansaricq (R)	25,507	Indiana		
24	Sandra Adams (R)	145,932	1	Peter J. Visclosky* (D)	99,151
	Suzanne Kosmas* (D)	98,612		Mark Leyva (R)	65,475
25	David Rivera (R)	74,386	2	Joe Donnelly* (D)	91,330
	Joe Garcia (D)	60,123		Jackie Walorski (R)	88,787
Georgia			3	Marlin Stutzman (R)	116,019
1	Jack Kingston* (R)	117,121		Thomas Hayhurst (D)	61,142
	Oscar L. Harris II (D)	46,330	4	Todd Rokita (R)	137,989
2	Sanford Bishop* (D)	86,370		David Sanders (D)	52,543
	Mike Keown (R)	81,594		John Duncan (LB)	10,486
3	Lynn Westmoreland* (R)	158,966	5	Dan Burton* (R)	146,862
	Frank Saunders (D)	71,036		Tim Crawford (D)	60,011
4	Henry "Hank" Johnson* (D)	130,865		Chard Reid (LB)	18,258
	Lisbeth "Liz" Carter (R)	44,563		Jesse Trueblood (I)	11,216
5	John Lewis* (D)	129,795	6	Mike Pence* (R)	126,015
	Fenn Little (R)	46,318		Barry Welsh (D)	56,639
6	Tom Price* (R)	Unopposed	7	Andre Carson* (D)	85,938
7	Rob Woodall (R)	160,771		Marvin Scott (R)	55,168
	Doug Heckman (D)	78,823	8	Larry D. Bucshon (R)	115,778
8	Austin Scott (R)	102,025		William Trent Van Haaften (D)	75,480
	Jim Marshall* (D)	91,799		John Cunningham (LB)	10,130
9	Tom Graves* (R)	Unopposed	9	Todd Young (R)	118,055
				Baron Hill* (D)	95,301
				Gregg Knott (LB)	12,364

Dist.	Representative (party)	2010 election
Iowa		
1	Bruce Braley* (D)	103,931
	Benjamin Lange (R)	99,976
2	David Loebsack* (D)	115,332
	Mariannette Miller-Meeks (R)	104,046
3	Leonard Boswell* (D)	120,061
	Brad Zaun (R)	110,506
4	Tom Latham* (R)	152,124
	Bill Maske (D)	73,952
5	Steve King* (R)	127,974
	Matthew Campbell (D)	62,856
Kansas		
1	Tim Huelskamp (R)	140,444
	Alan Jilka (D)	43,385
2	Lynn Jenkins* (R)	128,083
	Cheryl Hudspeth (D)	65,448
3	Kevin Yoder (R)	134,692
	Stephene Moore (D)	87,920
4	Mike Pompeo (R)	117,171
	Raj Goyle (D)	71,866
Kentucky		
1	Ed Whitfield* (R)	153,111
	Charles Hatchett (D)	62,053
2	Brett Guthrie* (R)	155,970
	Ed Marksberry (D)	73,795
3	John Yarmuth* (D)	138,992
	Todd Lally (R)	112,469
4	Geoff Davis* (R)	151,749
	John Waltz (D)	66,711
5	Harold "Hal" Rogers* (R)	150,985
	Jim Holbert (D)	44,047
6	Ben Chandler* (D)	119,845
	Andy Barr (R)	119,245
Louisiana		
1	Steve Scalise* (R)	157,150
	Myron Katz (D)	38,400
2	Cedric Richmond (D)	83,653
	Joseph Cao* (R)	43,364
3	Jeff Landry (R)	108,957
	Ravi Sangisetty (D)	61,909
4	John Fleming* (R)	105,206
	David Melville (D)	54,598
5	Rodney Alexander* (R)	122,030
	Tom Gibbs (I)	33,279
6	Bill Cassidy* (R)	138,552
	Merritt McDonald (D)	72,537
7	Charles Boustany* (R)	Unopposed
Maine		
1	Chellie Pingree* (D)	166,198
	Dean Scontras (R)	126,216
2	Mike Michaud* (D)	142,559
	Jason Levesque (R)	117,484
Maryland		
1	Andy Harris (R)	146,251
	Frank Kratochvil* (D)	111,227
	Richard Davis (LB)	10,209
2	C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger* (D)	126,180
	Marcelo Cardarelli (R)	65,612
3	John P. Sarbanes* (D)	136,083
	Jim Wilhelm (R)	81,504
4	Donna Edwards* (D)	148,857
	Robert Broadus (R)	29,211
5	Steny Hoyer* (D)	143,620
	Charles Lollar (R)	79,122
6	Roscoe Bartlett* (R)	142,584
	Andrew Duck (D)	75,807
7	Elijah Cummings* (D)	142,395
	Frank Mirabile (R)	43,930
8	Chris Van Hollen* (D)	137,842
	Michael Philips (R)	47,759
Massachusetts		
1	John W. Oliver* (D)	127,474
	Bill Gunn (R)	73,952
	Michael Engel (I)	10,841
2	Richard E. Neal* (D)	122,547
	Tom Wesley (R)	91,181
3	James P. McGovern* (D)	122,357
	Marty Lamb (R)	84,972
4	Barney Frank* (D)	125,823
	Sean Bielat (R)	101,315
5	Niki Tsongas* (D)	122,676
	Jon Golnik (R)	94,501
6	John Tierney* (D)	142,456
	Bill Hudak (R)	107,739
7	Edward Markey* (D)	141,364
	Gerry Dembrowski (R)	73,006
8	Michael Capuano* (D)	Unopposed

Dist.	Representative (party)	2010 election
9	Stephen Lynch* (D)	156,079
	Vernon Harrison (R)	60,120
	Phil Dunkelbarger (I)	12,833
10	Bill Keating (D)	132,582
	Jeff Perry (R)	119,820
	Maryanne Lewis (I)	16,673
	Jim Sheets (I)	10,438
Michigan		
1	Dan Benishek (R)	120,077
	Gary McDowell (D)	94,805
2	Bill Huizenga (R)	149,235
	Fred Johnson (D)	72,745
3	Justin Amash (R)	136,051
	Pat Miles (D)	85,463
4	Dave Camp* (R)	147,622
	Jerry Campbell (D)	68,123
5	Dale E. Kildee* (D)	107,212
	John Kupiec (R)	89,671
6	Fred Upton* (R)	123,133
	Don Cooney (D)	66,725
7	Tim Walberg (R)	114,384
	Mark Schauer* (D)	103,650
8	Mike Rogers* (R)	157,412
	Lance Enderle (D)	84,392
9	Gary Peters* (D)	126,155
	Rocky Raczkowski (R)	119,673
10	Candice Miller* (R)	168,120
	Henry Yanez (D)	58,335
11	Thaddeus McCotter* (R)	142,268
	Natalie Mosher (D)	92,221
12	Sander Levin* (D)	124,667
	Don Volaric (R)	71,371
13	Hansen Clarke (D)	100,507
	John Hauler (R)	23,452
14	John Conyers* (D)	115,250
	Don Ukrainec (R)	29,894
15	John Dingell* (D)	118,117
	Rob Steele (R)	83,305
Minnesota		
1	Tim Walz* (DFL)	122,286
	Randy Demmer (R)	109,088
	Steven Wilson (IP)	13,235
2	John Kline* (R)	181,340
	Shelley Madore (DFL)	104,809
3	Erik Paulsen* (R)	161,172
	Jim Meffert (DFL)	100,240
	Jon Oleson (IP)	12,508
4	Betty McCollum* (DFL)	136,744
	Teresa Collett (R)	80,132
	Steve Carlson (IP)	14,205
5	Keith Ellison* (DFL)	154,830
	Joel Demos (R)	55,224
6	Michele Bachmann* (R)	159,029
	Tarryl Clark (DFL)	120,640
	Bob Anderson (IP)	17,673
7	Collin C. Peterson* (DFL)	132,969
	Lee Byberg (R)	90,547
8	Chip Cravaack (R)	133,307
	James L. Oberstar* (DFL)	128,775
	Timothy Olson (IP)	11,860
Mississippi		
1	Alan Nunnelee (R)	115,742
	Travis Childers* (D)	84,984
2	Bennie Thompson* (D)	96,405
	Bill Marcy (R)	58,672
3	Gregg Harper* (R)	126,414
	Joel Gill (D)	56,855
4	Steven Palazzo (R)	101,318
	Gene Taylor* (D)	91,838
Missouri		
1	Wm. Lacy Clay* (D)	134,295
	Robyn Hamlin (R)	43,260
2	Todd Akin* (R)	179,731
	Arthur Lieber (D)	77,249
3	Russ Carnahan* (D)	99,011
	Ed Martin (R)	94,593
4	Vicky Hartzler (R)	113,500
	Ike Skelton* (D)	101,507
5	Emanuel Cleaver* (D)	101,076
	Jacob Turk (R)	84,415
6	Sam Graves* (R)	153,973
	Clint Hylton (D)	67,717
7	Billy Long (R)	140,260
	Scott Eckersley (D)	67,073
	Kevin Craig (LB)	13,761
8	Jo Ann Emerson* (R)	128,515
	Tommy Sowers (D)	56,362
9	Blaine Luetkemeyer* (R)	162,512
	Christopher Dwyer (LB)	46,778

Dist.	Representative (party)	2010 election
Montana		
	Denny Rehberg* (R)	217,223
	Dennis McDonald (D)	121,297
	Mike Fellows (LB)	20,540
Nebraska		
1	Jeff Fortenberry* (R)	115,623
	Ivy Harper (D)	46,339
2	Lee Terry* (R)	88,293
	Tom White (D)	55,409
3	Adrian Smith* (R)	116,166
	Rebekah Davis (D)	29,642
	Dan Hill (Other)	19,868
Nevada		
1	Shelley Berkley* (D)	102,870
	Kenneth Wegner (R)	58,920
2	Dean Heller* (R)	169,286
	Nancy Price (D)	87,226
	Russell Best (Independent American)	10,809
3	Joe Heck (R)	128,703
	Dina Titus* (D)	126,781
New Hampshire		
1	Frank Guinta (R)	116,081
	Carol Shea-Porter* (D)	91,775
2	Charlie Bass (R)	108,496
	Ann Kuster (D)	104,841
New Jersey		
1	Robert Andrews* (D)	99,792
	Dale Glading (R)	56,304
2	Frank A. LoBiondo* (R)	106,117
	Gary Stein (D)	49,689
3	Jon Runyan (R)	106,175
	John Adler* (D)	100,069
4	Chris Smith* (R)	128,743
	Howard Kleinhendler (D)	51,503
5	Scott Garrett* (R)	119,478
	Tod Theise (D)	60,045
6	Frank Pallone* (D)	81,053
	Anna Little (R)	65,065
7	Leonard Lance* (R)	102,840
	Ed Potosnak (D)	70,066
8	Bill Pascrell* (D)	87,156
	Roland Straten (R)	50,547
9	Steve Rothman* (D)	77,993
	Michael Agosta (R)	48,965
10	Donald M. Payne* (D)	91,605
	Michael Alonso (R)	13,500
11	Rodney Frelinghuysen* (R)	122,076
	Douglas Herbert (D)	55,441
12	Rush Holt* (D)	107,147
	Scott Sipprelle (R)	93,311
13	Albio Sires* (D)	60,243
	Henrietta Dwyer (R)	18,827
New Mexico		
1	Martin Heinrich* (D)	110,046
	Jonathan Barela (R)	103,207
2	Steve Pearce (R)	91,954
	Harry Teague* (D)	73,995
3	Ben R. Lujan* (D)	118,419
	Tom Mullins (R)	90,039
New York		
1	Timothy Bishop* (D)	91,616
	Randy Altschuler (R)	88,284
2	Steve Israel* (D)	86,049
	John Gomez (R)	64,694
3	Peter King* (R)	124,980
	Howard Kudler (D)	48,606
4	Carolyn McCarthy* (D)	85,694
	Francis Becker (R)	75,339
5	Gary Ackerman* (D)	64,568
	James Milano (R)	38,186
6	Gregory W. Meeks* (D)	48,968
	Asher Taub (R)	8,710
7	Joseph Crowley* (D)	63,364
	Ken Reynolds (R)	15,076
8	Jerrold Nadler* (D)	85,371
	Susan Kone (R)	28,514
9	Anthony Weiner* (D)	47,004
	Bob Turner (R)	33,330
10	Edolphus Towns* (D)	82,354
	Diana Muniz (R)	6,537
11	Yvette D. Clarke* (D)	88,645
	Hugh Carr (R)	9,545
12	Nydia M. Velazquez* (D)	57,039
13	Mike Grimm (R)	59,346
	Michael McMahon* (D)	55,056
14	Carolyn Maloney* (D)	72,566
	Ryan Brumberg (R)	20,983
15	Charles Rangel* (D)	74,193
	Michel Faulkner (R)	9,235

Dist.	Representative (party)	2010 election
16	Jose E. Serrano* (D)	51,731
	Frank Della Valle (R)	2,488
17	Eliot Engel* (D)	75,070
	Anthony Mele (R)	26,131
18	Nita Lowey* (D)	86,849
	Jim Russell (R)	53,601
19	Nan Hayworth (R)	99,137
	John Hall* (D)	88,259
20	Christopher Gibson (R)	122,314
	Scott Murphy* (D)	98,489
21	Paul Tonko* (D)	116,953
	Theodore Danz (R)	80,343
22	Maurice Hinchey* (D)	89,724
	George Phillips (R)	81,382
23	Bill Owens* (D)	76,328
	Matthew Doheny (R)	72,612
24	Richard Hanna (R)	94,939
	Michael Arcuri* (D)	83,214
25	<i>Daniel Maffei* (D)</i>	<i>95,286</i>
	<i>Ann Marie Buerkle (R)</i>	<i>93,090</i>
26	Christopher Lee* (R)	134,632
	Philip Fedele (D)	47,385
27	Brian Higgins* (D)	106,485
	Leonard Roberto (R)	68,108
28	Louise M. Slaughter* (D)	92,987
	Jill Rowland (R)	48,445
29	Thomas Reed (R)	100,620
	Matthew Zeller (D)	78,084
North Carolina		
1	G. K. Butterfield* (D)	102,025
	Ashley Woolard (R)	70,434
2	Renee Ellmers (R)	91,924
	Bob Etheridge* (D)	89,829
3	Walter Jones* (R)	141,978
	Johnny Rouse (D)	50,600
4	David Price* (D)	152,501
	William Lawson (R)	115,715
5	Virginia Foxx* (R)	139,544
	Billy Kennedy (D)	72,205
6	Howard Coble* (R)	157,696
	Sam Turner (D)	51,636
7	Mike McIntyre* (D)	112,397
	Ilario Pantano (R)	96,582
8	Larry Kissell* (D)	87,394
	Harold Johnson (R)	72,626
9	Sue Myrick* (R)	158,162
	Jeff Doctor (D)	71,065
10	Patrick McHenry* (R)	130,393
	Jeff Gregory (D)	52,546
11	Heath Shuler* (D)	129,620
	Jeff Miller (R)	109,003
12	Mel Watt* (D)	102,783
	Greg Dority (R)	55,066
13	Brad Miller* (D)	115,116
	William Randall (R)	92,586
North Dakota		
	Rick Berg (R)	129,586
	Earl Pomeroy* (D)	106,371
Ohio		
1	Steve Chabot (R)	101,691
	Steve Driehaus* (D)	87,394
2	Jean Schmidt* (R)	136,120
	Surya Yalamanchili (D)	80,139
	Marc Johnston (LB)	15,867
3	Mike Turner* (R)	148,063
	Joe Roberts (D)	67,543
4	Jim Jordan* (R)	143,495
	Doug Litt (D)	49,369
5	Bob Latta* (R)	138,291
	Caleb Finkenbinder (D)	53,526
	Brian Smith (LB)	11,571
6	Bill Johnson (R)	101,558
	Charlie Wilson Jr.* (D)	91,018
7	Steve Austria* (R)	132,613
	Bill Conner (D)	67,393
8	John Boehner* (R)	139,118
	Justin Coussoule (D)	63,503
9	Marcy Kaptur* (D)	117,890
	Rich Iott (R)	81,876
10	Dennis Kucinich* (D)	97,589
	Peter Corrigan (R)	81,452
11	Marcia Fudge* (D)	130,962
	Thomas Pekarek (R)	27,872
12	Pat Tiberi* (R)	145,567
	Paula Brooks (D)	104,588
13	Betty Sutton* (D)	115,310
	Tom Jordan (R)	92,581

		2010			2010
Dist.	Representative (party)	election	Dist.	Representative (party)	election
14	Steven LaTourette* (R)	147,150	2	Jim Langevin* (D)	104,227
	Bill O'Neill (D)	70,738		Mark Zaccaria (R)	55,326
15	Steve Stivers (R)	115,879		John Matson (I)	14,547
	Mary Jo Kilroy* (D)	86,410	South Carolina		
16	Jim Renacci (R)	112,902	1	Tim Scott (R)	144,951
	John Boccieri* (D)	89,008		Ben Frasier (D)	64,351
	Jeffrey Blevins (LB)	14,342	2	Joe Wilson* (R)	138,755
17	Timothy Ryan* (D)	100,295		Rob Miller (D)	113,354
	Jim Graham (R)	56,441	3	Jeff Duncan (R)	125,513
	James Traficant (I)	29,969		Jane Dyer (D)	72,436
18	Bob Gibbs (R)	105,727	4	Trey Gowdy (R)	137,167
	Zack Space* (D)	79,257		Paul Corden (D)	62,173
	Lindsey Sutton (CP)	11,019		Dave Edwards (CP)	11,005
Oklahoma			5	Mick Mulvaney (R)	119,776
1	John Sullivan* (R)	151,155		John Spratt* (D)	99,034
	Angelia O'Dell (I)	45,646	6	Jim Clyburn* (D)	122,709
2	Dan Boren* (D)	108,184		Jim Pratt (R)	69,390
	Charles Thompson (R)	83,198	South Dakota		
3	Frank D. Lucas* (R)	161,915		Kristi Noem (R)	153,773
	Frankie Robbins (D)	45,684		Stephanie Herseth Sandlin* (D)	146,551
4	Tom Cole* (R)	Unopposed		Thomas Marking (I)	19,130
5	James Lankford (R)	122,009	Tennessee		
	Billy Coyle (D)	68,947	1	Phil Roe* (R)	122,985
Oregon				Michael Clark (D)	26,038
1	David Wu* (D)	146,324	2	John Duncan* (R)	142,572
	Rob Cornilles (R)	115,163		David Hancock (D)	25,713
2	Greg Walden* (R)	197,416	3	Chuck Fleischmann (R)	91,891
	Joyce Segers (D)	66,971		John Wolfe (D)	45,345
3	Earl Blumenauer* (D)	151,165		Savas Kyriakidis (I)	17,074
	Jeff Lawrence (LB)	35,717	4	Scott DesJarlais (R)	104,025
	Delia Lopez (R)	27,210		Lincoln Davis* (D)	70,329
4	Peter DeFazio* (D)	136,743	5	Jim Cooper* (D)	99,012
	Art Robinson (R)	114,123		David Hall (R)	74,104
5	Kurt Schrader* (D)	137,508	6	Diane Black (R)	128,340
	Scott Bruun (R)	123,811		Brett Carter (D)	56,057
Pennsylvania			7	Marsha Blackburn* (R)	158,892
1	Robert A. Brady* (D)	Unopposed		Greg Rabidoux (D)	54,341
2	Chaka Fattah* (D)	179,152	8	Stephen Fincher (R)	98,483
	Rick Hellberg (R)	21,388		Roy Herron (D)	64,701
3	Mike Kelly (R)	108,398	9	Steve Cohen* (D)	99,801
	Kathy Dahlkemper* (D)	86,674		Charlotte Bergmann (R)	33,872
4	Jason Altmire* (D)	118,554	Texas		
	Keith Rothfus (R)	113,434	1	Louie Gohmert* (R)	124,398
5	Glenn Thompson* (R)	124,100		Charles Parkes (LB)	13,839
	Michael Pipe (D)	51,107	2	Ted Poe* (R)	129,899
6	Jim Gerlach* (R)	132,330		David Smith (LB)	16,695
	Manan Trivedi (D)	99,766	3	Sam Johnson* (R)	100,894
7	Patrick Meehan (R)	133,146		John Lingenfelder (D)	47,670
	Bryan Lentz (D)	106,214	4	Ralph Hall* (R)	136,231
8	Michael G. Fitzpatrick (R)	126,404		VaLinda Hathcox (D)	40,919
	Patrick Murphy* (D)	109,157	5	Jeb Hensarling* (R)	106,611
9	Bill Shuster* (R)	140,097		Tom Berry (D)	41,577
	Tom Conners (D)	51,706	6	Joe Barton* (R)	107,104
10	Thomas A. Marino (R)	109,603		David Cozad (D)	50,683
	Christopher Carney* (D)	89,170	7	John Culberson* (R)	143,389
11	Lou Barletta (R)	99,837		Bob Townsend (LB)	31,633
	Paul Kanjorski* (D)	83,250	8	Kevin Brady* (R)	161,257
12	Mark Critz* (D)	91,776		Kent Hargett (D)	36,566
	Tim Burns (R)	88,799	9	Al Green* (D)	79,957
13	Allyson Schwartz* (D)	117,798		Steve Mueller (R)	24,157
	Dee Adcock (R)	91,195	10	Michael McCaul* (R)	144,774
14	Mike Doyle* (D)	121,081		Ted Ankrum (D)	73,934
	Melissa Haluszczyk (R)	49,692	11	Mike Conaway* (R)	125,354
15	Charles Dent* (R)	109,500		James Quillian (D)	23,939
	John B. Callahan (D)	79,857	12	Kay Granger* (R)	109,766
	Jake Towne (I)	15,251		Tracey Smith (D)	38,403
16	Joseph Pitts* (R)	133,408	13	Mac Thornberry* (R)	113,153
	Lois Herr (D)	70,506		Keith Dyer (I)	11,190
17	Tim Holden* (D)	117,228	14	Ron Paul* (R)	140,441
	Dave Argall (R)	93,544		Robert Pruett (D)	44,345
18	Tim Murphy* (R)	158,224	15	Rubén Hinojosa* (D)	53,373
	Dan Connolly (D)	77,212		Eddie Zamora (R)	39,893
19	Todd Platts* (R)	162,786	16	Silvestre Reyes* (D)	49,242
	Ryan Sanders (D)	52,737		Tim Besco (R)	30,983
	Joshua Monighan (I)	10,876	17	Bill Flores (R)	106,275
Rhode Island				Chet Edwards* (D)	62,926
1	David Cicilline (D)	81,098	18	Sheila Jackson Lee* (D)	84,972
	John Loughlin (R)	71,443		John Faulk (R)	33,024

		2010			2010
Dist.	Representative (party)	election	Dist.	Representative (party)	election
19	Randy Neugebauer* (R)	105,818	8	Jim Moran* (D)	116,269
	Andy Wilson (D)	26,082		Patrick Murray (R)	71,100
20	Charlie Gonzalez* (D)	58,551	9	H. Morgan Griffith (R)	95,593
	Clayton Trotter (R)	31,725		Rick Boucher* (D)	86,677
21	Lamar Smith* (R)	162,763	10	Frank Wolf* (R)	136,703
	Lainey Melnick (D)	65,834		Jeff Barnett (D)	72,272
22	Pete Olson* (R)	140,391	11	<i>Gerry Connolly* (D)</i>	<i>111,513</i>
	Kesha Rogers (D)	62,011		<i>Keith Fimian (R)</i>	<i>110,695</i>
23	Quico Canseco (R)	74,671	Washington		
	Ciro Rodriguez* (D)	67,212	1	Jay Inslee* (D)	84,243
24	Kenny Marchant* (R)	99,891		James Watkins (R)	66,804
	David Sparks (LB)	22,504	2	<i>Rick Larsen* (D)</i>	<i>124,111</i>
25	Lloyd Doggett* (D)	99,853		<i>John Koster (R)</i>	<i>120,239</i>
	Donna Campbell (R)	84,780	3	Jaime Herrera (R)	108,847
26	Michael C. Burgess* (R)	120,683		Denny Heck (D)	96,828
	Neil Durrance (D)	55,182	4	Doc Hastings* (R)	98,533
27	<i>Blake Farenthold (R)</i>	<i>50,954</i>		Jay Clough (D)	45,721
	<i>Solomon Ortiz* (D)</i>	<i>50,155</i>	5	Cathy McMorris Rodgers* (R)	88,161
28	Henry Cuellar* (D)	62,055		Daryl Romeyn (D)	48,506
	Bryan Underwood (R)	46,417	6	Norm Dicks* (D)	96,890
29	Gene Green* (D)	43,185		Doug Cloud (R)	72,728
	Roy Morales (R)	22,786	7	Jim McDermott* (D)	104,451
30	Eddie Bernice Johnson* (D)	86,195		Bob Jeffers-Schroder (Unaff.)	24,591
	Stephen Broden (R)	24,599	8	Dave Reichert* (R)	91,797
31	John Carter* (R)	126,290		Suzan DelBene (D)	76,319
	Bill Oliver (LB)	26,710	9	Adam Smith* (D)	74,266
32	Pete Sessions* (R)	79,181		Dick Muri (R)	64,756
	Grier Raggio (D)	44,134	West Virginia		
Utah			1	David McKinley (R)	89,915
1	Rob Bishop* (R)	129,451		Mike Oliverio (D)	88,558
	Morgan Bowen (D)	44,265	2	Shelley Moore Capito* (R)	126,102
2	Jim Matheson* (D)	116,375		Virginia Lynch Graf (D)	54,671
	Morgan Philpot (R)	105,441	3	Nick Rahall* (D)	82,422
3	Jason Chaffetz* (R)	126,915		Elliott Maynard (R)	64,669
	Karen Hyer (D)	40,049	Wisconsin		
Vermont			1	Paul Ryan* (R)	179,702
	Peter Welch* (D)	147,094		John Heckenlively (D)	79,350
	Paul Beaudry (R)	72,261	2	Tammy Baldwin* (D)	190,433
Virginia				Chad Lee (R)	118,037
1	Robert Wittman* (R)	135,432	3	Ron Kind* (D)	126,281
	Krystal Ball (D)	73,668		Dan Kapanke (R)	117,151
2	Scott Rigell (R)	88,007	4	Gwen Moore* (D)	143,531
	Glenn Nye* (D)	70,306		Dan Sebring (R)	61,531
3	Bobby Scott* (D)	114,656	5	Jim Sensenbrenner* (R)	229,007
	Chuck Smith (R)	44,488		Todd Kolosso (D)	90,544
4	Randy Forbes* (R)	122,667		Robert Raymond (I)	10,789
	Wynne LeGrow (D)	74,209	6	Tom Petri* (R)	183,167
5	Robert Hurt (R)	119,241		Joseph Kallas (D)	75,889
	Tom Perriello* (D)	110,564	7	Sean Duffy (R)	131,920
6	Bob Goodlatte* (R)	125,303		Julie Lassa (D)	112,881
	Jeffrey Vanke (I)	22,190	8	Reid Ribble (R)	144,050
	Stuart Bain (LB)	15,321		Steven Kagen* (D)	118,617
7	Eric Cantor* (R)	138,093	Wyoming		
	Rick Waugh (D)	79,289		Cynthia Lummis* (R)	131,632
	Floyd Bayne (Independent Green)	15,154		David Wendt (D)	45,766

Nonvoting Members of Congress

Representative (party)	2010 election	Representative (party)	2010 election
American Samoa		Puerto Rico—Resident Commissioner (2008 results)¹	
Eni F.H. Faleomavaega* (D)	6,176	Pedro Pierluisi (New Progressive Party)	1,010,304
Aumua Amata Coleman (R)	4,438	Alfredo Salazar (Popular Dem. Party)	810,111
Tuika Tuika (Unaff.)	357	Carlos A. Velazquez Lopez (Puerto Ricans for Puerto Rico Party)	46,126
District of Columbia		Jessica Martinez Birriel (Puerto Rican Independence Party)	37,865
Eleanor Holmes Norton* (D)	109,390	Virgin Islands	
Missy Reilly Smith (R)	7,385	Donna M. Christensen* (D)	18,584
Guam		Jeffrey Moorhead (Unaff.)	4,880
Madeleine Z. Bordallo* (D)	Unopposed	Vincent Emile Danet (R)	2,223

(1) The resident commissioner of Puerto Rico is the only member of the House of Representatives who serves a four-year term.

State Governors

Of the 50 state governors, 29 are Republicans, 17 are Democrats, and 1 is Independent, with results pending in three states (Connecticut, Minnesota, and Vermont); pending results are listed in *italic*. Terms are for 4 years, with the exception of 2-year terms for governors of New Hampshire and Vermont. Governors for states not holding elections in Nov. 2010 are shown for reference; month and year in parentheses is end of current term. * = Incumbent. Third-party or independent candidates receiving fewer than 10,000 votes are not listed.

D = Democrat; **R** = Republican; **Amer. Const.** = American Constitution; **Amer. Ind.** = American Independent Party; **CP** = Constitution Party; **DFL** = Dem.-Farmer-Labor; **I** = Independent; **IP** = Independence Party; **LB** = Libertarian; **Unaff.** = Unaffiliated.

State	Candidate (party)	2010 election	State	Candidate (party)	2010 election
Alabama	Robert Bentley (R)	856,831	Michigan	Rick Snyder (R)	1,880,438
	Ron Sparks (D)	623,202		Virg Bernero (D)	1,289,928
Alaska	Sean Parnell* (R)	117,178		Ken Proctor (LB)	22,491
	Ethan Berkowitz (D)	76,369		Harley Mikkelson (Green) . .	21,312
Arizona	Jan Brewer* (R)	748,627		Stacey Mathia (U.S.	
	Terry Goddard (D)	568,953		Taxpayers)	21,033
	Barry Hess (LB)	29,465	Minnesota	<i>Mark Dayton (D)</i>	<i>918,351</i>
	Larry Gist (Green)	12,053		<i>Tom Emmer (R)</i>	<i>909,294</i>
Arkansas	Mike Beebe* (D)	489,718		<i>Tom Horner (IP)</i>	<i>251,300</i>
	Jim Keet (R)	253,890	Mississippi	Haley Barbour (R)	NA (Jan. 2012)
	Jim Lendall (Green)	14,223	Missouri	Jay Nixon (D)	NA (Jan. 2013)
	Jerry Brown (D)	3,988,409	Montana	Brian Schweitzer (D)	NA (Jan. 2013)
California	Meg Whitman (R)	3,064,982	Nebraska	David Heineman* (R)	351,893
	Chelene Nightingale			Mike Meister (D)	121,919
	(Amer. Ind.)	117,861	Nevada	Brian Sandoval (R)	382,350
	Dale Ogden (LB)	108,514		Rory Reid (D)	298,170
	Laura Wells (Green)	90,513		None of these candidates . .	12,231
	Carlos Alvarez (Peace/		New Hampshire	John H. Lynch* (D)	234,478
	Freedom)	65,095		John Stephen (R)	201,610
Colorado	John Hickenlooper (D)	850,196		John Babiarz (LB)	10,106
	Tom Tancredo (Amer.		New Jersey	Chris Christie (R)	NA (Jan. 2014)
	Const.)	615,724		Susana Martinez (R)	317,421
	Dan Maes (R)	187,036		Diane Denish (D)	274,892
	Jaimes Brown (LB)	12,253	New York	Andrew Cuomo (D)	2,535,660
Connecticut	<i>Dan Malloy (D)</i>	<i>564,885</i>		Carl Paladino (R)	1,403,849
	<i>Tom Foley (R)</i>	<i>557,123</i>		Howie Hawkins (Green) . . .	57,014
	<i>Thomas Marsh (I)</i>	<i>17,524</i>		Warren Redlich (LB)	44,762
Delaware	Jack A. Markell (D)	NA (Jan. 2013)		Jimmy McMillan (Other) . . .	39,894
Florida	Rick Scott (R)	2,556,591		Kristin Davis (Other)	22,810
	Alex Sink (D)	2,504,619	North Carolina	Charles Barron (Freedom)	20,766
	Peter Allen (IP)	120,647		Beverly Purdue (D)	NA (Jan. 2013)
	CC Reed (Unaff.)	18,448	North Dakota	John Hoeven (R)	NA (Dec. 2012)
	Michael Arth (Unaff.)	18,179		John Kasich (R)	1,848,132
	Daniel Imperato (Unaff.) . . .	13,374	Ohio	Ted Strickland* (D)	1,750,708
Georgia	Nathan Deal (R)	1,341,589		Ken Matesz (LB)	89,388
	Roy Barnes (D)	1,094,621		Dennis Spisak (Green)	56,734
	John Monds (LB)	101,720	Oklahoma	Mary Fallin (R)	624,285
Hawaii	Neil Abercrombie (D)	222,510		Jari Askins (D)	415,150
	Duke Aiona (R)	157,098	Oregon	Chris Dudley (R)	637,508
Idaho	C. L. "Butch" Otter* (R) . . .	266,717		John Kitzhaber (D)	622,952
	Keith Allred (D)	148,223		Greg Kord (CP)	18,326
	Jana Kemp (I)	26,561		Wes Wagner (LB)	16,779
Illinois	Pat Quinn* (D)	1,721,812	Pennsylvania	Tom Corbett (R)	2,137,980
	Bill Brady (R)	1,702,399		Dan Onorato (D)	1,783,863
	Scott Lee Cohen (I)	134,219	Rhode Island	Lincoln Chafee (I)	123,398
	Rich Whitney (Green)	99,625		John Robitaille (R)	114,761
	Lex Green (LB)	34,293		Frank Caprio (D)	78,776
Indiana	Mitch E. Daniels Jr. (R)	NA (Jan. 2013)		Ken Block (Moderate)	22,116
	Terry Branstad (R)	589,565	South Carolina	Nikki Haley (R)	674,103
Iowa	Chet Culver* (D)	481,297		Vincent Sheheen (D)	617,427
	Jonathan Narcisse (Other)	20,486		Morgan Reeves (Green) . . .	19,791
	Eric Cooper (LB)	14,194	South Dakota	Dennis Daugaard (R)	195,015
Kansas	Sam Brownback (R)	522,540		Scott Heidepriem (D)	122,002
	Tom Holland (D)	264,214	Tennessee	Bill Haslam (R)	1,040,688
	Andrew Gray (LB)	21,932		Mike McWherter (D)	529,834
	Ken Cannon (Reform)	15,050	Texas	Rick Perry* (R)	2,733,784
Kentucky	Steven L. Beshear (D)	NA (Dec. 2011)		Bill White (D)	2,102,606
	Bobby Jindal (R)	NA (Jan. 2012)		Kathie Glass (LB)	109,057
Louisiana	Paul LePage (R)	212,939	Utah	Gary R. Herbert* (R)	381,152
	Eliot Cutler (I)	203,939		Peter Corroon (D)	188,817
Maine	Libby Mitchell (D)	106,085		Farley Anderson (Unaff.) . .	11,828
	Shawn Moody (I)	28,424		Andrew McCullough (LB) . .	11,714
Maryland	Martin O'Malley* (D)	964,576	Vermont	<i>Peter Shumlin (D)</i>	<i>113,844</i>
	Robert Ehrlich (R)	730,318		<i>Brian Dubie (R)</i>	<i>109,410</i>
	Susan Gaztanaga (LB)	13,227	Virginia	Bob McDonnell (R)	NA (Jan. 2014)
	Maria Allwine (Green)	10,981		Christine Gregoire (D) . . .	NA (Jan. 2013)
Massachusetts	Deval Patrick* (D)	1,108,026	West Virginia	Joe Manchin III (D)	NA (Jan. 2013)
	Charlie Baker (R)	962,671		Scott Walker (R)	1,127,798
	Tim Cahill (I)	183,892	Wisconsin	Tom Barrett (D)	1,004,802
	Jill Stein (Green)	32,816		Jim Langer (I)	10,528
			Wyoming	Matt Mead (R)	123,764
				Leslie Petersen (D)	43,336
			Puerto Rico	Luis Fortuño (PNP)	NA (Jan. 2013)

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

Reported Month by Month, Nov. 1, 2009, to Oct. 31, 2010

November 2009

National

Republicans Win Governorships in New Jersey, Virginia; Other Election Results—In a slim slate of off-year elections, Republicans picked up governorships Nov. 3 in two states that had voted for Pres. Barack Obama (D) a year earlier. In New Jersey, former federal prosecutor Chris Christie (R) unseated incumbent Gov. Jon Corzine (D), a wealthy former Goldman Sachs executive who had used more than \$25 mil of his own money to outspend Christie by a margin of about 2-to-1 during the campaign. In Virginia, veteran state legislator Creigh Deeds (D) lost in a landslide to former state Atty. Gen. Bob McDonnell (R), a social conservative who wooed moderates and independents by pledging to focus on “jobs, jobs, jobs” to boost the state economy.

In special elections for two vacant House seats, California Lt. Gov. John Garamendi (D) won in a heavily Democratic district near San Francisco, and Bill Owens (D), a lawyer, prevailed in a Republican-leaning district in upstate New York. The New York contest had drawn nationwide attention when Dede Scozzafava (R), whose liberal views on homosexuality and abortion had been criticized by conservatives, withdrew from the race Oct. 31 and endorsed Owens, who went on to defeat Conservative Party candidate Doug Hoffman by fewer than 3,600 votes.

Billionaire Michael Bloomberg (Ind.) spent about \$102 mil of his own money—approximately \$183 per vote—to win a 3rd term as mayor of New York City. In other municipal races, Mayor Thomas Menino (D) was reelected to a 5th term in Boston, MA; former pro basketball star Dave Bing (D), who had won a special mayoralty election in May 2009, earned his first full term in Detroit, MI; and the nation’s youngest big-city mayor, Luke Ravenstahl (D), 29, was elected to his first full term in Pittsburgh, PA. In state referendums, voters in Maine repealed a same-sex marriage law, while Washington voters upheld an expansion of domestic partnership rights exercised by same-sex couples. After a Nov. 3 mayoral vote in Houston, TX, produced no clear winner, city controller Annise Parker (D), an advocate for homosexual rights, won a runoff election Dec. 12, becoming the first lesbian mayor of a major U.S. city.

Unemployment Rate Hits 10.2% as Nation Struggles to Emerge from Recession—The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Nov. 6 that the U.S. unemployment rate had risen to 10.2% in Oct. 2009, the first time the jobless rate crossed the 10% mark since 1983. The combined rate of unemployment and underemployment—a broader measure of economic hardship that includes part-time workers seeking full-time jobs—climbed to 17.5%, or more than one of every 6 workers. Also on Nov. 6, Pres. Obama signed into law a measure providing for a 20-week extension of unemployment benefits in hard-pressed states and renewing for 6 months an \$8,000 tax credit for first-time home buyers. The measure had sailed through Congress, gaining final passage by a 98-0 vote in the Senate Nov. 4, and clearing the House of Representatives, 403-12, the following day.

After a two-day meeting, Federal Reserve policymakers indicated Nov. 4 that economic conditions were improving but “likely to remain weak for a time,” and that the Fed was prepared to continue its policy of keeping interest rates very low. Surveys released late in the month concluded that state tax revenues had declined sharply during Jan.-Sept. 2009, and that 23% of all U.S. homeowners were “underwater” during the 3rd quarter of 2009, owing more on their mortgages than their properties were worth. As the U.S. dollar sagged, gold traded at historic highs approaching \$1,200 an ounce.

Wall Street’s recovery continued to outpace Main Street’s. The Dow Jones Industrial Average enjoyed its 5th straight monthly gain, rising 6.5% to close Nov. 30 at 10,344.84. The S&P 500 was up 5.7% to 1,095.63, and the Nasdaq Composite Index gained 4.9% to close at 2,144.60.

13 Killed in Fort Hood Shooting Rampage—U.S. military authorities filed charges Nov. 12 against Army psychia-

trist, Maj. Nidal Malik Hasan, accusing him of premeditated murder in the shooting deaths of 13 people Nov. 5 at Fort Hood, TX. The victims included 4 commissioned officers, 8 enlisted soldiers, and 1 civilian, a physician’s assistant. At least 30 other people were wounded in the attack, which took place at a crowded facility where soldiers preparing for or returning from overseas deployment were waiting to see doctors. Hasan sustained 4 gunshot wounds before he was taken into custody, leaving him paralyzed from the waist down.

Born in Arlington, VA, to Palestinian immigrant parents, Hasan was a devout Muslim who opposed the U.S.-led wars in Afghanistan and Iraq; he had been scheduled to deploy to Afghanistan Nov. 28, along with several other units of mental health professionals. Investigators initially declined to identify a possible motive for the killings, but increasingly focused on contacts between Hasan and Anwar al-Awlaki, a radical, U.S.-born Muslim cleric based in Yemen. A Pentagon report released Jan. 15, 2010, recommended that the military improve its methods for identifying and dealing with members who “may commit violent acts or become radicalized.” A hearing to determine whether there was enough evidence to court-martial Hasan began Oct. 12, 2010.

Guantánamo Prison to Remain Open Beyond Deadline—In an interview Nov. 18 with Fox News, Pres. Obama confirmed that he would be unable to fulfill his pledge to shut down the U.S. military prison at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, within a year of taking office. White House Counsel Greg Craig, who was responsible for the Jan. 2009 executive orders calling for a ban on torture and the closure of the Guantánamo detention facility, had announced his resignation Nov. 13; 11 days later, the Defense Dept. stated that Phillip Carter, a deputy assistant secretary in charge of shutting down the prison, had also resigned.

Controversy continued to rage, meanwhile, over the handling of some 215 remaining Guantánamo detainees, of whom about 90 had already been cleared for release as soon as countries could be found to accept them. On Nov. 13, Atty. Gen. Eric Holder announced that Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the alleged mastermind of the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, would be tried along with 4 accused co-conspirators at a federal civilian courthouse in lower Manhattan. Opposition to the location mounted, and in Jan. 2010 the White House told the Justice Dept. to look for alternative venues after New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg rescinded his support for the plan.

Party Crashers Breach White House Security—The Obama administration’s first formal state dinner, held Nov. 24 to honor Indian Prime Min. Manmohan Singh, turned into a major embarrassment when it became known that a Virginia couple, Tareq and Michaela Salahis, who were not invited to the event, had entered the White House grounds and posed for pictures with top White House officials, including the president. The Salahis publicized the exploit on their Facebook page that night by posting pictures of themselves with Vice Pres. Joe Biden and Chief of Staff Rahm Emanuel; three days later, the White House released a photo of them that had been taken at the event with Pres. Obama. On Dec. 3, Secret Service Director Mark Sullivan told a congressional panel that the Salahis had gotten past three security checkpoints because agents had failed to follow proper procedures.

International

Belgian Chosen as European Union President—Meeting in Brussels Nov. 19, leaders of the 27 European Union member nations selected Prime Min. Herman Van Rompuy of Belgium as the first full-time president of the European Council, the EU’s principal policymaking body. The conferees also elevated Baroness Catherine Ashton of the UK from EU trade commissioner to high representative for foreign affairs and security policy. Both the presidential and foreign policy posts were established under the Lisbon Treaty, a new framework for EU governance that went into effect Dec. 1.

Gunmen Massacre 57 in the Philippines—On Nov. 23 a militia controlled by the powerful Ampatuan clan intercepted a convoy of supporters of a rival clan leader, Esmael (Toto) Mangudadatu, as they sought to file papers registering his candidacy for governor of the southern Philippine province of Maguindanao. The gunmen (among whom were local police officials) slaughtered 21 women, including Mangudadatu's wife and two sisters, and 36 men. Many of the female victims were sexually assaulted and mutilated; at least 30 of those killed were journalists accompanying the convoy. Mangudadatu, who was not part of the convoy, said he had asked his wife and female relatives to file the election papers for him because he believed the Ampatuans would adhere to tradition and not harm the women.

The violence shocked the nation and shook the government of Pres. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, which had long cultivated the Ampatuans as allies. A state of emergency was declared in Maguindanao Nov. 24, and martial law was imposed Dec. 4-12; by Dec. 18 the Ampatuan clan leaders had been arrested, and ultimately some 200 suspects were charged. Mangudadatu remained a candidate in the provincial election, which was scheduled for May 10, 2010.

Dubai Debt Crisis Rattles International Markets—European and Asian financial exchanges plummeted after Dubai—one of 7 city-states comprising the United Arab Emirates—announced Nov. 25 that Dubai World, a state-controlled investment company, would seek a 6-month moratorium on repayment of its \$59 bil debt. Renowned for its high-flying economy and ambitious construction projects, Dubai had been battered in 2008-09 by a steep drop in real-estate prices. Fears that Dubai's financial problems might spread to other Persian Gulf countries and imperil major debt holders were abated with the announcement Dec. 1 that Dubai World was moving to restructure \$26 bil in obligations, and the disclosure Dec. 14 that another UAE city-state, Abu Dhabi, would bail out Dubai with a \$10 bil loan. On Jan. 4, 2010, Dubai went ahead with ceremonies formally opening the world's tallest building, the Burj Khalifa. The 2,717-ft (828-m) skyscraper had been known during construction as the Burj Dubai, but had been renamed to honor Sheikh Khalifa bin Zaid an-Nahayan, who was both the president of the UAE and the emir of Abu Dhabi.

New Presidents Elected in Honduras, Uruguay—Voters in two Latin American countries chose new presidents Nov. 29. In Honduras, National Party candidate Porfirio (Pepe) Lobo, a conservative landowner, defeated his Liberal Party rival Elvin Santos 57% to 38%. The election marked a turning point in the constitutional crisis that had begun in June 2009 when the Honduran military ousted leftist Pres. Manuel Zelaya, the victor over Lobo in the Nov. 2005 presidential election. After the Honduran Congress passed an amnesty law Jan. 26, 2010, covering both Zelaya and those who had deposed him, Lobo was sworn in as president Jan. 27, and Zelaya was granted safe passage to exile in the Dominican Republic.

In a presidential runoff election in Uruguay, José (Pepe) Mujica, a former guerrilla running as the candidate of the ruling center-left Broad Front coalition, defeated former Pres. Luis Lacalle, the center-right National Party nominee, by a margin of 53% to 43% of valid votes cast. Mujica, who had fallen short of a majority in the first round of balloting Oct. 2009, reassured voters by emphasizing his centrist credentials and distancing himself from Venezuelan Pres. Hugo Chávez.

General

Yankees Win World Series—Playing their first season in a new Yankee Stadium, the New York Yankees captured their 27th baseball championship Nov. 4, dethroning the defending champion Philadelphia Phillies by 4 games to 2. World Series MVP Hideki Matsui, the Yankees' designated hitter, batted in a record-tying 6 runs to seal New York's 7-3 home victory in Game 6.

Zenyatta Takes Breeders' Cup Classic—With a thrilling stretch run, Zenyatta became the first female horse to win the Breeders' Cup Classic, held Nov. 7 at Santa Anita Park in Arcadia, CA. Ridden by Mike Smith, the undefeated Zenyatta outdistanced a field of 11 males, including 2009

Kentucky Derby winner Mine That Bird and Belmont Stakes victor Summer Bird, to score her 14th consecutive first-place finish.

"Significant Amount" of Water Found on the Moon—Researchers at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) confirmed Nov. 13 that analysis of data collected by the Lunar CRater Observation and Sensing Satellite mission, known as LCROSS, had revealed a "significant amount" of frozen water on the lunar surface. The water was detected in a plume of debris raised in Oct. 2009 when NASA deliberately crashed a spacecraft and its booster rocket into a permanently shadowed region of Cabeus crater, near the Moon's south pole. Scientists hope that the lunar ice, which may be billions of years old, can provide clues to the Moon's history and might be mined on future missions as a source of drinkable water, breathable oxygen, and hydrogen- and oxygen-based rocket fuel.

Pacquiao Captures 7th World Boxing Title—Filipino fighter Manny Pacquiao became the first boxer to win 7 world boxing titles in 7 different weight classes when he defeated Miguel Cotto of Puerto Rico, Nov. 14, at the MGM Grand Garden Arena in Las Vegas, NV. The 30-year-old Pacquiao, who won his first world title as a flyweight in 1998, scored a technical knockout over Cotto in the 12th round of their World Boxing Organization welterweight championship bout.

December 2009

National

Big Banks Repay TARP Funds; Bernanke to Remain Fed Chairman—Treasury Dept. officials estimated Dec. 6 that the long-term cost of bailouts to ailing firms under the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) would be smaller than expected. Of more than \$370 bil in loans made to ailing companies through TARP, the Treasury expected to recover all but \$42 bil. The revised figure was nearly \$300 bil less than the \$341 bil cost projection made by the White House in Aug. 2009. A year-end assessment issued Dec. 9 by the independent Congressional Oversight Panel concluded that TARP, which had been enacted in Oct. 2008 to stabilize the tottering financial system, could "be credited with stopping an economic panic." Among the largest bank recipients of TARP lifelines, JPMorgan Chase paid back \$25 bil in June 2009, and Bank of America (\$45 bil), Wells Fargo (\$25 bil), and Citigroup (\$20 bil) followed suit in Dec. The repayments freed the banks from heightened government oversight—including some restrictions on executive pay—that had accompanied the federal bailouts.

Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke, an architect of TARP, was named Person of the Year by *Time* magazine Dec. 16. One day later the Senate Banking Committee voted, 16-7, to approve Pres. Barack Obama's nomination of Bernanke to serve a 2nd 4-year term atop the Fed. The full Senate gave its assent Jan. 28, 2010, by a vote of 70-30, a tepid endorsement that reflected the continued unpopularity of the bank bailouts at a time of high unemployment.

Health Measure Clears Senate Hurdle—In a rare Christmas Eve session, the U.S. Senate Dec. 24 approved a landmark health care bill on a party-line vote of 60-39. No Republicans voted for the measure, which differed in significant respects from the bill that passed the House of Representatives Nov. 7, 220-215, with only one Republican voting in favor. Over a 10-year period, the Senate version would extend health insurance coverage to 31 mil uninsured persons, expand the Medicaid rolls (for low-income people) by 15 mil, and subsidize private health-insurance coverage for low- and middle-income Americans. Insurance companies would be barred from excluding people with preexisting medical conditions, rescinding coverage for those who become sick or disabled, or imposing annual or lifetime caps on benefit payments.

Both the Senate and House bills required most U.S. citizens and legal residents to purchase health insurance. The bills diverged in their estimated 10-year cost (\$1.1 tril for the House version, \$871 bil for the Senate) and funding mechanisms. The House bill provided for the establishment of a new government-run insurance plan (the "public option")

to compete with private insurers, while the Senate instead embraced a system of state-managed insurance exchanges. Both measures barred federal funding for abortions, although the language in the House version was more restrictive.

Republicans in both chambers vowed continued opposition to the legislation, which was a high priority for Pres. Obama and which would greatly expand the federal role in overseeing the nation's health insurers and providers.

Stock Indexes End Year on Upswing—While the housing market continued to slump and the nationwide unemployment rate hovered at 10%, U.S. stock exchanges completed their best year since 2003. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Dec. 31 at 10,428.05, up 18.8% since the end of 2008 and a 59.3% rebound from the Dow's 2009 low point in early Mar. The Nasdaq Composite Index finished at 2,269.15, for a one-year increase of 43.9%, and the S&P 500 reached 1,115.10, a 23.4% gain for the 12-month period.

International

U.S. Revises Afghanistan Plan; Other War Developments—In a nationally televised speech Dec. 1 at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, NY, Pres. Obama announced a temporary surge of 30,000 additional troops to Afghanistan, with a drawdown of U.S. forces to begin within 18 months. "Afghanistan is not lost, but for several years it has moved backwards," said Obama, who pledged to bring the 8-year-old war to a "successful conclusion." When fully deployed, the reinforcements would raise total U.S. troop strength in Afghanistan to about 100,000. On Dec. 2, NATO Sec. Gen. Anders Fogh Rasmussen said he expected U.S. coalition partners to provide at least 5,000 troops to augment the 38,000 they had already committed. A report issued Dec. 14 by the Congressional Research Service forecast that the number of U.S. Dept. of Defense contract workers providing support services in Afghanistan, which stood at 104,100 in Sept. 2009, would rise to between 130,000 and 160,000 as the troop surge took effect.

Forward Operating Base Chapman, a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency outpost in Khost, near Afghanistan's eastern border with Pakistan, was the scene Dec. 30 of the deadliest attack against the CIA in more than two decades. Humam Khalil Abu Mulal al-Balawi, a Jordanian physician and jihadist who was recruited as a CIA informant but was actually a double agent, blew himself up while meeting with high-level intelligence personnel, killing 7 Americans and a Jordanian officer. The Afghan Taliban, the Pakistani Taliban, and al-Qaeda all claimed responsibility for the attack, which Balawi—posthumously shown in a video on Al-Jazeera satellite television—said was in retaliation for the U.S. missile strike in Aug. 2009 that killed Pakistani Taliban leader Baitullah Mehsud. CIA officers stationed at the Chapman base reportedly had been involved in targeting drone attacks against Islamic militants operating in Pakistan.

Speaking Dec. 10 in Oslo, Norway, where he accepted the Nobel Peace Prize, Pres. Obama noted that he was "Commander-in-Chief of a nation in the midst of two wars." He defended the U.S.-led military action in Afghanistan as a just war and described the U.S.-led war in Iraq as "winding down." On Dec. 21, Obama signed a \$636 bil defense appropriations measure that included \$128 bil for U.S. military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq during the 2010 fiscal year.

According to year-end statistics compiled by the website iCasualties.org, U.S. military fatalities in Iraq in 2009 declined to a low of 149, with a cumulative total of 4,370 U.S. troop deaths since the start of Operation Iraqi Freedom (2003-09); about 112,000 U.S. troops were stationed in Iraq at the end of the year. U.S. casualties in Afghanistan reached an annual high of 317 in 2009, with a cumulative total of 947 since the war began; 108 British service members and 96 other coalition troops lost their lives on the Afghan battlefield in Operation Enduring Freedom in 2009.

Mogadishu Blast Kills 4 Somali Government Ministers—A suicide bomber disguised as a veiled Muslim woman blew himself up at a medical school graduation ceremony Dec. 3 in Mogadishu, Somalia, killing at least 22 people and striking a blow at a transitional government

backed by the U.S., UN, and African Union. The victims included Health Min. Qamar Aden Ali, Education Min. Ahmed Abdulahi Waayeel, and Higher Education Min. Ibrahim Hassan Addow, along with journalists, teachers, and medical students; a 4th cabinet member, Sports Min. Saleban Olad Roble, died of his wounds in a hospital. Somali officials blamed the attack on al-Shabaab, an insurgent Islamist group aligned with al-Qaeda, and identified the suicide bomber as Abdulrahman Ahmed Haji, a 26-year-old Danish citizen of Somali ancestry.

The lack of an effective central government in Somalia contributed to the growth of piracy in the region. Data released Jan. 14, 2010, by the International Maritime Bureau indicated that of 406 instances of piracy reported worldwide in 2009, 217 were carried out by Somali pirates, who hijacked 47 vessels and took 867 crew members hostage.

156 Die in Russian Nightclub Fire—Previously cited for fire safety violations, the Lame Horse nightclub in Perm, Russia, went up in flames in the early morning hours of Dec. 5 as indoor pyrotechnics ignited a ceiling decorated with dry twigs. Fire, thick smoke, and a stampede of patrons rushing for the lone exit killed more than 100 that night; the death toll mounted to 156 during the next 3 months, as hospitalized burn victims succumbed to their injuries.

Climate Change Conference Fails to Set Binding Goals—Meeting Dec. 7-18 in Copenhagen, Denmark, representatives of 193 countries were unable to reach agreement on a treaty that would mandate cuts in emissions of the greenhouse gases that climate scientists have identified as the prime cause of global warming. Instead, the conferees approved a Copenhagen Accord that endorsed an agreement reached a day earlier by 5 major countries—Brazil, China, India, South Africa, and the U.S.—establishing a system under which nations would monitor and report their own progress toward nonbinding emissions reduction targets. Under the accord, conferees pledged to hold the rise in global average temperatures to less than 2° C (3.6° F) above preindustrial levels, and to establish a fund under which industrialized countries would collectively contribute \$10 bil annually during 2010-12 to help developing countries deal with the consequences of climate change. Analyses released Jan. 2010 by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) showed that the 2000-09 decade was the warmest since modern temperature measurements began.

Italian Leader Assaulted in Milan—A 42-year-old man with a history of mental illness assaulted Italian Prime Min. Silvio Berlusconi Dec. 13 with a heavy statuette, sending him to the hospital with a fractured nose, broken teeth, and other facial injuries. The assailant, Massimo Tartaglia, attacked the billionaire media mogul and political leader with a miniature model of Milan Cathedral, after Berlusconi had finished addressing a rally of his supporters in Milan. Long a controversial figure, the prime minister had recently been accused of having Mafia ties, which he denied. On June 29, 2010, after a psychiatric evaluation, Tartaglia was declared unfit to stand trial.

Christmas Day Airplane Bomb Plot Foiled Over Detroit—Alarmed by popping sounds, smoke, and fire as their Airbus A330 began its final descent just before noon Dec. 25 into Detroit, MI, passengers and crew on board Northwest Airlines Flight 253 thwarted an apparent attempt by a 23-year-old Nigerian man to blow up the aircraft by igniting explosives hidden in his underwear. The would-be bomber, Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, had purchased his \$2,831 plane ticket for cash in Accra, Ghana, and had flown from Lagos, Nigeria, to Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport; there he transferred to the Detroit-bound transatlantic flight, which carried 279 passengers and 11 crew members. The explosive device failed to detonate but instead caught fire, burning Abdulmutallab, who was taken into custody after the aircraft landed safely. A 6-count indictment issued by a federal grand jury Jan. 6, 2010, charged him with attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction and attempted murder. Abdulmutallab, who was reportedly cooperating with U.S. authorities, acknowledged having received terror training and explosive materials from al-Qaeda in Yemen.

After the arrest, investigators focused on why the alleged “underwear bomber” had not received greater scrutiny. Abdulmutallab’s father, wealthy Nigerian banker Alhaji Umaru Mutallab, had met with Nigerian and U.S. officials in Oct. and Nov. and warned them that his son had become a radical Islamist and might be preparing to carry out a suicide mission. Abdulmutallab’s name was added to a U.S. database of persons with possible terrorist connections, but his multiple-year tourist visa was not revoked nor was he added to the no-fly list.

General

NFL Shifts Policy on Concussions—As evidence mounted linking chronic head trauma with much higher than normal rates of early-onset dementia and other brain disorders among pro football players, the National Football League announced Dec. 2 that it would toughen its guidelines on how teams must deal with head-related injuries. The revamped NFL rules required that players who display signs of concussion such as memory loss, poor balance, or neurological impairment during a game or practice must be removed from play, held out of action for at least one day, and evaluated both by a team physician and by an independent expert. Before they can return to competition, such players must be “fully asymptomatic, both at rest and after exertion.” The NFL, which had long denied any link between players’ on-field head injuries and long-term mental problems, subsequently agreed to make an unrestricted gift of \$1 mil to the Boston Univ. School of Medicine to support research into sports-related brain trauma.

Ingram Wins Heisman Trophy—Sophomore tailback Mark Ingram, who rushed for 1,542 yards in leading top-ranked Alabama to a 13-0 regular-season record, on Dec. 12 became the first member of the Crimson Tide to receive the Heisman Trophy, which honors the nation’s most outstanding college football player. Ingram defeated Stanford running back Toby Gerhart by just 28 points (1,304-1,276) in the Heisman balloting, the closest finish in the award’s 75-year history.

Woods Admits Marital Infidelity, Puts Golf Career on Hold—Battered by tabloid stories portraying him as a serial adulterer, Tiger Woods acknowledged his “infidelity” on his website Dec. 11 and declared that he would take “an indefinite break from professional golf.” The international celebrity’s carefully crafted public image had rapidly unraveled after the *National Enquirer* alleged Nov. 25 that the golfer had carried on an affair with a nightclub hostess. Two days later, in an unexplained accident at about 2:25 AM, Woods crashed his Cadillac Escalade SUV into a fire hydrant and tree close to his home in Windermere, FL. Summoned by a 911 emergency call, police found Woods on the ground, with his wife, Swedish-born Elin Nordegren Woods, nearby. She told police she had smashed in the SUV’s back windows with a golf club to free him from the wreck. Woods, lightly injured, was charged with reckless driving, but the notoriety surrounding the crash triggered multiple press reports in which other women claimed to have had affairs with him.

A transformative presence on the pro golf tour since the late 1990s, Woods won more than \$11.2 mil in prize money in 2009 and reportedly earned about \$90 mil annually in major sponsorship deals. The scandal led several high-profile sponsors to cut their ties with him, including Gatorade, AT&T, and the consulting firm Accenture, while other major companies took steps to limit his role in their marketing. On Feb. 19, 2010, after a 45-day stay in a rehabilitation center where he apparently received treatment for sex addiction, he made his first public appearance since the accident, admitting: “I was unfaithful. I had affairs. I cheated.”

January 2010

National

Loss of U.S. Senate Seat from Massachusetts Jolts Democrats—In a special election Jan. 19 to fill the U.S. Senate seat vacated by the death of Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy in Aug. 2009, little-known state senator Scott Brown (R) defeated Massachusetts Atty. Gen. Martha Coakley, 52% to 47%. Massachusetts had given Barack Obama one of his

biggest majorities in the 2008 presidential election, and the loss of the so-called “Kennedy seat”—held first by John F. Kennedy, from 1953 to 1960, and then by his brother Edward, from 1962 to 2009—stunned state and national Democratic leaders. Brown, who had campaigned as a populist in a pickup truck, benefited from the support of the conservative Tea Party movement as well as the GOP organization; he scored heavily among independents, who make up more than half of all registered voters in the state. He was sworn in Feb. 4, becoming the Senate’s 41st Republican member—enough votes, if Republicans were united, to sustain a filibuster and block parts of the Democrats’ legislative agenda.

The Brown victory underlined the president’s sagging job approval rating, which had fallen below 50% in Gallup polling. The Massachusetts setback also raised Democrats’ fears that rising anti-incumbent sentiment might erase their Senate and House majorities in the upcoming midterm elections. Two Democratic incumbents, 5-term Sen. Chris Dodd (CT) and 3-term Sen. Byron Dorgan (ND), announced Jan. 5-6 that they would not seek reelection in Nov. 2010.

Supreme Court Overturns Limits on Corporate Campaign Spending—A far-reaching ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court Jan. 21 held that corporations had a First Amendment right to spend their own general treasury funds to influence the outcome of candidate elections. Writing for a 5-4 majority in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*, Associate Justice Anthony Kennedy declared, “The Government may regulate corporate political speech through disclaimer and disclosure requirements, but it may not suppress that speech altogether.” The decision applied to so-called independent expenditures by corporations, and did not overturn the ban on direct corporate contributions to political candidates.

The case upended several Supreme Court precedents and voided a major portion of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (2002), commonly known as McCain-Feingold for its principal Senate sponsors, John McCain (R, AZ) and Russ Feingold (D, WI). The ruling, which covered election spending by labor unions and nonprofit advocacy groups as well as by for-profit companies, was expected to lead to challenges against similar campaign finance laws in some two dozen states. Pres. Obama criticized the decision, calling it “a green light to a new stampede of special interest money in our politics.”

Obama Delivers State of the Union Address, Pledges to End “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell”—Speaking to a joint session of Congress Jan. 27, Pres. Obama defended his administration’s handling of the economy during his first year in office, promised to appoint a bipartisan panel to recommend ways to cut the annual budget deficit and national debt, and said that starting in 2011, he was prepared to impose a 3-year spending freeze on many discretionary government programs (but not on programs affecting national security, Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security). He urged Congress to press ahead on a jobs bill, health care, financial reform, and energy policy, and he reminded Democrats that, despite recent electoral setbacks, “we still have the largest majority in decades, and the people expect us to solve some problems, not run for the hills.”

In his State of the Union speech, Obama also vowed to end the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy that forbids homosexuals from serving openly in the U.S. armed forces. In testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee Feb. 2, Navy Adm. Mike Mullen became the first sitting chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to endorse repealing the policy, and Defense Sec. Robert Gates said the Pentagon would develop a plan for complying with Obama’s directive. Three weeks later, however, in separate appearances before the House Armed Services Committee, Gen. George W. Casey Jr. and Gen. Norton A. Schwartz—the chiefs of staff, respectively, of the Army and Air Force—urged a slow approach, noting that the armed forces had already been stressed by prolonged wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Economic Rebound Continues, but Jobs Picture Remains Bleak—Preliminary data released Jan. 29 by the Commerce Dept. indicated that the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 5.7% during Oct.-Dec. 2009.

The quarterly GDP growth rate was the fastest in 6 years. Positive corporate news included a return to profitability by the Ford Motor Co. after three years of losses; the company reported Jan. 28 that it had earned \$2.7 bil in 2009.

News on the employment front was less encouraging. The Obama administration announced Jan. 12 that the \$787 bil economic stimulus measure enacted in Feb. 2009 had saved or created 1.5 mil-2 mil jobs. Nevertheless, the economy lost a net total of nearly 4 mil jobs during the year. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Feb. 5 that although the nationwide unemployment rate in Jan. dipped from 10.0% to 9.7%, the U.S. lost another 20,000 jobs.

Stocks pulled back from their 2009 joyride. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Jan. 29 at 10,067.33, a one-month decline of 3.5%. The S&P 500 was down 3.7% to 1,073.87, and the Nasdaq Composite Index dropped 5.4% to 2,147.35.

International

Haiti Earthquake Kills More Than 220,000—Haiti, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, suffered catastrophic damage Jan. 12 when an earthquake measuring 7.0 on the open-ended Richter scale struck at 4:53 PM local time, about 15 mi WSW of Port-au-Prince, the national capital. An official assessment issued in late Mar. by the Haitian government and international aid agencies estimated the nationwide death toll at more than 220,000, with at least 300,000 more people injured. The UN headquarters in Port-au-Prince collapsed, killing nearly 100 peacekeepers, including the head of the mission, Tunisian diplomat Hédi Annabi. Monsignor Joseph Serge Miot, archbishop of Port-au-Prince, was killed when the city's Roman Catholic cathedral collapsed.

About 100,000 homes were completely destroyed, and nearly 200,000 were damaged; as of late Mar., about 1.3 mil people were still living in temporary shelters in the Port-au-Prince area, and another 500,000 had fled the capital region to find refuge elsewhere. The initial quake, which lasted 35 seconds and was followed by dozens of powerful aftershocks, left more than 1,300 schools and at least 50 hospitals and health centers unusable. The disaster worsened the plight of Haiti's "orphans," estimated at 380,000 even before the quake; vulnerable to trafficking and other forms of abuse, many of these children had been sent to orphanages by parents who were too poor to raise them.

With the Presidential Palace, Parliament, and other administrative centers in ruins, Haiti lacked a functioning government for weeks after the quake. As supplies of food and fresh water ran short, rescue and relief attempts were hampered by blocked roads, a damaged port, and crippled electrical and telecommunications systems. Many nations and international aid groups offered assistance, including the U.S., which deployed some 22,000 troops in Haiti at the peak of the emergency aid operation.

The United Nations estimated that the disaster cost Haiti \$7.8 bil—or 20% more than the country's entire gross domestic product in 2009. An international donor conference Mar. 31 produced pledges of \$5.3 bil in aid over an 18-month period, of which the U.S. would provide \$1.15 bil. Sec. of State Hillary Clinton had a major role in the proceedings, as did her husband, former Pres. Bill Clinton, who had been serving since May 2009 as UN special envoy to Haiti and who was named by the UN Feb. 3 to coordinate international relief efforts there.

Chinese Hackers Said to Target Google, Other U.S. Firms—Internet search giant Google Jan. 12 accused hackers based in China of launching sophisticated cyberattacks aimed at stealing some of the firm's computer code and gaining access to Gmail accounts used by Chinese human rights activists. The attacks, which apparently exploited a vulnerability in Microsoft's Internet Explorer browser, also targeted at least 30 other firms, many of them based in California's high-tech Silicon Valley. On Feb. 3 the *Washington Post* reported that Google had sought help from the U.S. National Security Agency in pinpointing the source of the attacks and shoring up Google's electronic defenses. According to a Feb. 18 account in the *New York Times*, the attacks were traced to computers at 2 Chinese educational

institutions, Shanghai Jiao Tong Univ. and the Lanxiang Vocational School.

Hamas Leader Assassinated in Dubai—Senior Hamas commander Mahmoud al-Mabhouh was found dead in his Dubai hotel room Jan. 20, a day after the Syrian-based militant entered the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Suspicion immediately fell on Israel's Mossad spy agency, which blamed Mabhouh, a founder of Hamas's military wing, for the kidnapping and killing of 2 Israeli soldiers in 1989; the Israelis also accused him more recently of smuggling arms from Iran to Hamas fighters in Gaza. Dubai police reported that an assassination squad as large as 32 people, many wearing wigs and fake beards, drugged and suffocated Mabhouh before fleeing Dubai under forged European and Australian passports. Israel did not admit any involvement in the assassination, but some in the international community denounced Israel for participating in the forging of passports from their countries. Britain expelled an Israeli diplomat in Mar., and Australia did likewise in May.

French Court Clears Villepin of Smearing Sarkozy—A criminal trial in which former French Prime Min. Dominique de Villepin was accused of conspiring to tarnish the reputation of a political rival, Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy, ended Jan. 28 with Villepin's acquittal. A Paris court absolved Villepin of any wrongdoing, but 3 other men—former aerospace executive Jean-Louis Gergorin, computer expert Imad Lahoud, and accountant Florian Bourges—were found guilty of forging and circulating false documents purporting to show that Sarkozy and others had received kickbacks from international arms sales. The scandal, known as Clearstream (after the name of the Luxembourg financial institution on whose accounts list Sarkozy's forged name appeared), had arisen in 2004, when Villepin and Sarkozy were vying to succeed Pres. Jacques Chirac. Prosecutors said Jan. 29 they would seek to retry Villepin, who accused Sarkozy of pursuing a personal vendetta against him.

"Chemical Ali" Hanged; Other Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan War Developments—Iraqi authorities Jan. 25 executed former Def. Min. Ali Hassan al-Majid, also known as "Chemical Ali," 8 days after he received a death sentence for ordering the 1988 poison gas attack that killed more than 5,000 Kurds in the town of Halabja. Captured by coalition forces in Aug. 2003, Majid had also received death sentences in 2007, 2008, and 2009 for atrocities committed against Kurds and Shiites during the 1980s and '90s, while his cousin Saddam Hussein ruled Iraq, but those sentences had not been carried out. On the day of Majid's hanging, suicide bombers struck three Baghdad hotels popular with foreigners, killing 36 people and injuring more than 70 others. U.S. troop casualties in Iraq numbered 5 during the month.

In Pakistan, nearly 100 people were killed and 40 injured Jan. 1 when a suicide bomber drove a truck carrying 550 lb of explosives into a crowd watching a volleyball game at Shah Hassan Khel, a village in NW Frontier Province. The bombing was viewed as an act of retaliation against the villagers, who in 2009 had formed a militia to fight the Pakistani Taliban.

A UN report released Jan. 13 concluded that 2,412 civilians had been killed in Afghanistan in 2009, a 14% increase over the previous year. The report blamed attacks by the Afghan Taliban and other insurgents for about two-thirds of the deaths, and operations by U.S. and NATO forces for about one-fourth. (The remaining civilian casualties could not be attributed to either side.) Coalition military casualties in Jan. totaled 43, of whom 30 were U.S. service members, according to iCasualties.org.

General

Alabama Captures Collegiate Football Title—Propelled by a punishing defense and a relentless ground attack, Alabama outlasted Texas, 37-21, in the Bowl Championship Series (BCS) title game played Jan. 7 at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, CA. Heisman Trophy winner Mark Ingram, who ran for 116 yards and 2 touchdowns on 22 carries, was named offensive MVP for the Crimson Tide, which finished the season with a 14-0 record. The BCS title was the 2nd for Alabama head coach Nick Saban, who had won with Louisiana State Univ. (LSU) in 2003.

Leno Moves Back to Late-Night TV Slot—NBC triggered an embarrassing spat involving two of its best-known comedians when it confirmed Jan. 10 that it would shift Jay Leno from his weeknight 10 PM (Eastern) time slot to the late-night spot occupied by Conan O'Brien, who had succeeded Leno as *Tonight Show* host in June 2009. NBC had launched the prime-time *Jay Leno Show* with great fanfare in Sept. 2009, substituting Leno's hour-long variety program for the pricier network dramas that usually aired in the 10 PM time period. Critics savaged the new Leno show, and ratings sagged for Leno, O'Brien, and the nightly news programs that local NBC affiliates sandwiched between the two comics.

To make room for Leno at 11:35 PM, NBC proposed pushing O'Brien's nightly start time back to 12:05 AM, but O'Brien refused, charging NBC with breach of contract. The dispute dragged on for nearly 2 weeks until NBC agreed to pay \$32.5 mil to O'Brien and about \$12 mil to his staff. O'Brien hosted his final *Tonight Show* Jan. 22, earning his highest ratings since he took over the program, and signed a deal Apr. 9 with the TBS cable network to host a new late-night program starting Nov. 2010.

Avatar Sets Box-Office Records—After winning Best Director and Best Drama honors at the Golden Globe Awards Jan. 17, James Cameron's science-fiction epic *Avatar* crossed the \$2 bil mark in worldwide gross box-office revenues Jan. 31. The technically innovative film, which was released in mid-Dec. 2009 and cost well over \$300 mil to make and promote, earned more than \$2.2 bil by Feb. 7, surpassing the all-time U.S. and worldwide box-office marks established by Cameron's previous blockbuster, *Titanic* (1997). Revenues for *Avatar* were boosted by the premium prices charged by theater owners when showing the film in 3-D and IMAX formats.

Top Grammy Honors Go to Beyoncé, Swift—R&B superstar Beyoncé Knowles took home 6 statuettes and country-pop sensation Taylor Swift won 4 at Grammy Award ceremonies in Los Angeles Jan. 31. Beyoncé's "Single Ladies (Put a Ring on It)" won as Song of the Year, and Swift's best-selling *Fearless* won for Album of the Year. The award for Record of the Year went to Kings of Leon for their arena-rock hit "Use Somebody."

Williams, Federer Win at Australian Open—American Serena Williams captured her 5th Australian Open singles crown and 12th Grand Slam singles title at Melbourne Jan. 30, defeating Justine Henin of Belgium, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2. Henin, unranked and unseeded, was playing in her 2nd tournament since emerging from a 20-month retirement. In the men's championship Jan. 31, Swiss master Roger Federer dominated Andy Murray of Scotland, 6-3, 6-4, 7-6 (11), to take his 4th Australian Open and 16th Grand Slam singles title.

February 2010

National

White House Unveils \$3.8 Tril Budget; Debt Ceiling Raised—On Feb. 1 the Obama administration released a 10-year spending plan calling for outlays of \$3.834 tril, revenues of \$2.567 tril, and a deficit of \$1.267 tril during the 2011 fiscal year (beginning Oct. 1, 2010). Major spending categories in the fiscal 2011 budget included national security, \$895 bil; Social Security, \$730 bil; Medicare, \$491 bil; Medicaid, \$297 bil; and net interest, \$251 bil. Although annual deficits were projected to decrease to \$706 bil by 2014, they were expected to begin rising again in 2015 and to reach \$1 tril in 2020, when net interest on the accumulated debt would exceed \$840 bil annually.

On Feb. 12, Obama signed legislation raising the statutory public debt ceiling from \$12.394 tril to \$14.294 tril. The White House Budget projected that by fiscal year 2020, the public debt would reach \$18.573 tril, or 77% of the nation's annual gross domestic product, a higher percentage than at any time since 1950. Acknowledging that the current debt trend would "saddle every child in America with an intolerable burden," Obama Feb. 18 signed an executive order creating the bipartisan National Commission on Fiscal

Responsibility and Reform, headed by Erskine Bowles (D), who had served as chief of staff in the Clinton White House, and former Sen. Alan Simpson (R, WY).

Pentagon Tests Airborne Laser Missile-Defense System—The Missile Defense Agency of the U.S. Dept. of Defense announced that, in a Feb. 11 test over the Pacific Ocean, an airborne jumbo jet equipped with a high-powered laser gun had succeeded for the first time in shooting down a liquid-fueled, short-range ballistic missile traveling at 4,000 mph. The agency disclosed that in another test an hour later the Airborne Laser Test Bed (ALTB) engaged but failed to destroy its missile target, reportedly because of a "beam misalignment." Agency officials subsequently told *Aviation Week* that the ALTB system had also been successfully tested Feb. 3 against a less sophisticated solid-fueled rocket.

Zazi Pleads Guilty in Terror Case—Arrested Sept. 2009 for plotting to make homemade bombs from chemicals purchased at beauty salons, Najibullah Zazi pleaded guilty to terrorism charges Feb. 22. Zazi, a legal U.S. resident who was born in Afghanistan and raised in Pakistan, admitted that he had returned to Pakistan in 2008 intending to join the Taliban but had been recruited there by al-Qaeda operatives, who wanted him to carry out a "martyrdom operation" on American soil. The former shuttle bus driver told a federal judge in Brooklyn, NY, that he had planned to use the bombs in a suicide attack against the New York City subway system.

Toyota Executives Apologize for Auto Defects—Testifying before Congress Feb. 23-24, executives of Japan-based Toyota Motor Corp. and its U.S. subsidiary, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., apologized for manufacturing and design defects that had led to the recall of more than 8 mil vehicles, of which 6 mil had been purchased in the U.S. In prepared remarks before the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Akio Toyoda—grandson of company founder Kiichiro Toyoda and the firm's president since June 2009—admitted that in recent years Toyota's priorities had become "confused" and that the auto manufacturer had pursued sales growth at the expense of quality and safety.

The recent recalls stemmed from an Aug. 2009 accident in which off-duty California Highway Patrol Officer Mark Saylor and 3 members of his family were killed near San Diego when their 2009 Lexus ES 350 sedan, manufactured by Toyota, began accelerating uncontrollably and crashed after reaching speeds of more than 100 mph. Toyota initially blamed faulty floor mats for interfering with gas pedals, but as further reports of uncontrolled acceleration accumulated, the company recalled millions of vehicles to have their gas pedals replaced with redesigned units. The product defects, and Toyota's clumsy handling of them, subjected the firm to a torrent of unfavorable publicity and to dozens of class-action lawsuits. Toyota's share of the U.S. market dipped in Feb., but sales rebounded in Mar., boosted by incentives averaging \$2,242 on each vehicle sold. The following month the company agreed to pay a \$16.4 mil civil penalty for failing to notify federal safety officials promptly about its vehicles' gas pedal problems. Meanwhile, the company and federal regulators continued to investigate whether other defects might be responsible for the runaway vehicles.

Toyota was not the only auto firm to face product safety issues. On Feb. 10, Honda, Japan's 2nd-largest automaker, recalled 438,000 vehicles because of defective airbags. On Mar. 2, General Motors said it would recall 1.3 mil small cars to fix a power-steering problem linked to 14 crashes.

Top New York Democrats Hit by Ethics Charges—New York Gov. David Paterson (D) abandoned his bid for a full term Feb. 26 after the *New York Times* published allegations that he had improperly intervened in a domestic violence case involving a senior aide and close friend, David W. Johnson. The *Times* report alleged that Paterson and state police had pressured Johnson's longtime female companion to drop an assault charge against him. Paterson, who had become governor in Mar. 2008 after Eliot Spitzer (D) was ensnared in a prostitution scandal, pledged to remain in office through the end of 2010. On Mar. 11, New York Atty. Gen. Andrew Cuomo (D) appointed an independent coun-

sel to investigate the charges against Paterson. Cuomo, the son of former 3-term Gov. Mario Cuomo (D), was already preparing to challenge Paterson when the scandal broke, and he formally declared his own candidacy for governor May 22.

Another well-known Democrat, Rep. Charles Rangel, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee—and, like Paterson, one of New York's most prominent African American politicians—was cited Feb. 25 by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (generally known as the Ethics Committee) for violating congressional travel restrictions by participating in corporate-financed trips to the Caribbean. Rangel, who was also under investigation for fundraising, income tax, and real-estate investment irregularities, gave up his gavel Mar. 3 and was succeeded by Rep. Sander Levin (D, MI). On July 29 the Ethics Committee charged Rangel with 13 specific violations of House rules and federal statutes. In an emotional speech Aug. 10 from the well of the House, Rangel insisted he was innocent and refused to resign.

Consumer Confidence Sags, as Recovery Remains Weak—The Conference Board reported Feb. 23 that its Consumer Confidence Index (based on a survey of 5,000 U.S. households) showed a one-month drop from 56.5 to 46.0, its lowest level since Apr. 2009. The nationwide unemployment rate in Feb. held steady at 9.7%, but the economy continued to lose jobs, and a Gallup survey released Feb. 23 found that 19.9% of the U.S. workforce was jobless or underemployed. New home sales remained sluggish, and an audit of Federal Housing Administration-backed mortgages showed that by Dec. 2009 more than 9% of borrowers had missed at least 3 monthly payments.

The picture was brighter on Wall Street, where stocks had their best month since Nov. 2009. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Feb. 26 at 10,325.26 for a one-month gain of 2.6%. The Nasdaq Composite Index was up 4.2%, finishing at 2,238.26, and the S&P 500 rose 2.9% to 1,104.49.

International

Pro-Russian Candidate Wins Ukraine Presidency—Viktor Yanukovich, the pro-Russian politician whose tainted victory in a Nov. 2004 presidential vote triggered Ukraine's "orange revolution," regained the presidency Feb. 7, defeating Prime Min. Yulia Tymoshenko in a runoff election by a margin of about 49% to 45% (most of the remaining votes were cast "against all"). Yanukovich had led Tymoshenko by 35% to 25% after the first round of presidential voting Jan. 17, as incumbent Pres. Viktor Yushchenko finished 5th with only about 5% of the total vote. Tymoshenko initially disputed the runoff result but dropped her challenge Feb. 20, and Yanukovich was inaugurated 5 days later. Tymoshenko's parliamentary coalition collapsed, and after the legislature passed a vote of no-confidence Mar. 3 she stepped down as prime min. and became opposition leader. Pres. Yanukovich's Party of Regions then put together a new coalition government Mar. 11 with the Russian-born Mykola Azarov as prime min.

The political developments sparked a rapid improvement in Ukraine's relations with Russia. Meeting Apr. 21 in the Ukrainian city of Kharkiv, Pres. Yanukovich and Russian Pres. Dmitri Medvedev announced an agreement under which Russia would retain a Crimean base for its Black Sea fleet for another 25 years, and Ukraine would receive a 30% discount on the price of Russian natural gas. In June a Russian state-controlled bank extended a \$2 bil loan to bolster Ukraine's stumbling economy.

Coup Ousts Tandja in Niger—A military junta led by squadron chief Salou Djibo and calling itself the Supreme Council for the Restoration of Democracy took power in Niger Feb. 18, after a 4-hour gun battle in Niamey, the national capital, in which 10 people were killed and Pres. Mamadou Tandja was captured. The coup ended a political standoff that had begun in 2009 when Tandja, in office since 1999, dissolved parliament and Niger's constitutional court after they sought to block his efforts to run for a 3rd 5-year term. On Feb. 22 the junta designated former Communications Min. Mahamadou Danda, a civilian, to become prime min.; a 20-member transitional government, including

5 soldiers and 5 women, was installed Mar. 1, but no date for elections was set. Although landlocked Niger remains one of the poorest countries in Africa, the nation's uranium and oil deposits have made it a prime target for foreign influence and investment, especially from China.

Earthquake Rocks Central Chile—One of the most powerful earthquakes ever recorded struck Feb. 27 at 3:34 AM local time off the coast of central Chile, about 70 mi NE of Concepción, Chile's second-largest city. Measuring 8.8 on the Richter scale, the quake was centered beneath the Pacific Ocean, some 21.7 mi underground, and triggered tsunamis that washed over coastal Chilean villages and were observed throughout the Pacific region. Precise measurements taken before and after the disaster confirmed that the quake had shifted the entire city of Concepción about 10 ft westward and the national capital, Santiago, about 11 in. in the same direction.

Considerable confusion surrounded initial estimates of the quake damage. On Mar. 2, outgoing Pres. Michelle Bachelet stated that the death toll had risen to 795; two days later, however, the official estimate was lowered to 279. A Chilean government report in mid-May put the number of confirmed dead at 521, with another 56 people still missing. Property damage was estimated at up to \$30 bil, with some 400,000 homes destroyed or badly damaged.

During the two months following the quake, more than 300 aftershocks measuring 5.0 or greater were recorded. A strong aftershock was felt in the port city of Valparaíso Mar. 11 as dignitaries gathered there for the inauguration of Bachelet's presidential successor, Sebastián Piñera, a billionaire businessman. The conservative Piñera had defeated former Pres. Eduardo Frei, the candidate of Chile's ruling center-left coalition, 51.6% to 48.4% in a presidential runoff election Jan. 17.

Coalition Launches Offensive in Afghanistan's Helmand Province; Other War News—About 15,000 coalition troops, including forces from the U.S., other NATO countries, and the Afghan government, launched a major offensive Feb. 13 targeting the town of Marja and other Taliban strongholds in Helmand Province, S Afghanistan. The operation, called Moshtarak (the Dari word for "together"), was the largest such offensive since the Afghan war began in 2001. U.S. commanders viewed Marja as a key test of the "government-in-a-box" strategy, under which a previously assembled team of Afghan police and civilian officials would replace a Taliban-controlled local administration almost overnight.

A coalition government in the Netherlands collapsed Feb. 20 when the principal parties failed to reach agreement on the continued deployment of some 2,000 Dutch troops with NATO forces in Afghanistan; new Dutch elections were scheduled for June with the complete withdrawal of Dutch troops from Afghanistan a central issue. A NATO missile strike Feb. 21 in the S Afghan province of Uruzgan killed at least 27 civilians. In Pakistan, meanwhile, American and Pakistani intelligence agents captured several high-ranking Afghan Taliban leaders, including military commander Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar.

In Iraq, 54 people were killed and 109 injured Feb. 1 when a female suicide bomber hiding an explosive vest beneath her black *abaya* (cloak) blew herself up among a crowd of Shiite Muslim pilgrims in NE Baghdad. U.S. troop fatalities during the month totaled 5 in Iraq and 32 in and around Afghanistan.

General

Saints Beat Colts in Super Bowl—The New Orleans Saints Feb. 7 won the first Super Bowl in their 43-year franchise history, defeating the Indianapolis Colts, 31-17, at the recently renamed Sun Life Stadium in Miami Gardens, FL. (The stadium, home of the pro football Miami Dolphins, has had 7 names since 1987.) The Super Bowl XLIV matchup, which featured two of the league's elite quarterbacks, the Colts' Peyton Manning and the Saints' Drew Brees (the game MVP), attracted an average U.S. TV audience of 106.5 mil people, eclipsing the previous record set by the *M*A*S*H* finale in 1983.

Shuttle *Endeavour* Delivers Space Station's Last Major Sections—Touching down Feb. 21 at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, the space shuttle *Endeavour* completed a successful 14-day mission to the International Space Station (ISS). The shuttle's 6-member crew, led by Comm. George Zamka, delivered and installed the Tranquility life-support module and a seven-windowed cupola for use in controlling the station's exterior robotics. Installation of the components, both supplied by the European Space Agency, made the ISS more than 98% complete.

XXI Winter Olympics Held in Vancouver, Canada—More than 2,600 athletes from more than 80 countries competed in the XXI Olympic Winter Games hosted Feb. 12-28 by Vancouver, British Columbia. Canada, the host country, led in gold medals with 14, including final-round victories in ice hockey over the U.S. women's team, 2-0, and the U.S. men's squad, 3-2. The U.S. led in the overall medal count with 37 (9 gold, 15 silver, 13 bronze), followed by Germany with 30 (10-13-7), and Canada with 26 (14-7-5). Norway, which finished 4th in the total medal count with 23 (9-8-6), had 2 of the leading individual medalists, cross-country skiers Marit Bjørgen (3-1-1) and Petter Northug (2-1-1). Other standout performers included South Korea's Kim Yu Na, the gold medalist in women's figure skating, and short-track speed skater Apolo Ohno, whose 8 career medals (including a silver and 2 bronzes in 2010) were the most ever for a U.S. athlete at the Winter Olympics.

The Vancouver competition was clouded by the death of a 21-year-old Georgian luger, Nodar Kumaritashvili, who crashed in an opening-day training run when he lost control of his sled as he entered the final bend of the Whistler Sliding Centre track at nearly 90 mph. Although designers had anticipated speeds of 87.5 mph when the track was opened in 2007, lugers in test events and training runs had gone as fast as 96 mph. International luge officials denied that the track was unsafe but nevertheless reconfigured the Olympic course after Kumaritashvili's death to reduce speeds and lessen the risk of further injuries.

Vancouver also hosted the Paralympic Games, Mar. 12-21, in which 44 countries were represented by more than 500 athletes with disabilities. The Russian team finished first with 38 medals (12 gold, 16 silver, 10 bronze), followed by Germany with 24 (13-5-6), Canada with 19 (10-5-4), Ukraine with 19 (5-8-6), and the U.S. with 13 (4-5-4).

March 2010

National

Landmark Health Care Measure Becomes Law—Pres. Barack Obama on Mar. 23 signed the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the most ambitious effort to remake the U.S. health care system since the passage of Medicare and Medicaid in 1965. The bill Obama signed closely resembled the measure that passed the U.S. Senate Dec. 24, 2009, by a vote of 60-39, against united Republican opposition. The legislation would extend health insurance to some 32 mil Americans over a 10-year period, at a cost estimated at \$938 bil; because of tax increases and Medicare savings, however, the Congressional Budget Office estimated Mar. 20 that the law would reduce projected federal budget deficits by \$143 bil over the same period.

In its first year, the new law would bar insurance companies from rescinding coverage when people get sick, imposing lifetime limits on coverage, and denying coverage to children with preexisting conditions; individual and group policies would be required to extend coverage to dependent children up to age 26, and Medicare recipients who had reached the "doughnut hole" in prescription drug coverage would receive a \$250 rebate. Starting in 2013, individuals earning more than \$200,000 (or families earning over \$250,000) annually would pay an additional 0.9% in Medicare payroll tax, and individuals and families at similar income levels would be subject to a new 3.8% levy on dividends, interest, and other forms of unearned income. By 2014 most of the new system would become operational, with most U.S. citizens and legal residents required to obtain health insurance, and state-based insurance exchanges established to provide qualified plans at competitive rates to individuals and small businesses.

The president's year-long effort to restructure the nation's health-care financing was nearly derailed in Jan. 2010, when the election of Scott Brown (R, MA) as the Senate's 41st Republican cost the Democrats their filibuster-proof voting majority. But Obama decided to push forward, promoting his agenda at a public question-and-answer session with House Republican lawmakers Jan. 29 in Baltimore, MD, and at a health-care summit with congressional leaders Feb. 25 at Blair House in Washington, DC. Because the Senate could no longer be counted on to pass a substantially revised health-reform bill through regular procedures, Democratic leaders devised a complex legislative strategy to guide the legislation to final passage. On Mar. 21 the House voted, 219-212, to approve the Senate bill, with no Republicans voting in favor; later that same day, again without GOP support, the House passed, 220-211, a so-called reconciliation bill. The reconciliation bill headed to the Senate, where rules required only a simple majority vote to pass the legislation and did not allow a Republican filibuster. By a 56-43 vote on Mar. 25 the Senate then approved an amended version of the reconciliation measure, and the House promptly followed suit by a 220-207 margin. The reconciliation bill, signed by Obama Mar. 30, included provisions that revamped aid to higher education by expanding the Pell Grant program and phasing out the role of banks and other private lending institutions in providing federally guaranteed student loans.

Both inside and outside the halls of Congress, debate over the health legislation was fierce. A last-minute stumbling block to House passage was concern expressed by a group of anti-abortion Democrats, led by Rep. Bart Stupak (MI), that language in the Senate version did not go far enough in barring indirect federal subsidies for abortion. (Under the Hyde Amendment, Congress since 1976 has regularly banned federal money for abortion except in cases of rape or incest, or when the pregnant woman's life is in danger.) When Obama agreed to sign an executive order reiterating the barriers to federal abortion funding, Stupak and his allies provided the winning margin for health reform in the House. After the measure became law, House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D, MD) said about 10 Democrats had received death threats or had their homes or offices vandalized; the following day, House Republican Whip Eric Cantor (VA), a prominent opponent of the bill, said he also had received threats. Facing rising opposition in his home district, Stupak announced Apr. 9 that he would not run for a 10th House term in Nov. 2010.

Same-Sex Marriage Legal in Nation's Capital—The Religious Freedom and Civil Marriage Equality Amendment Act came into force Mar. 3, legalizing same-sex marriage in Washington, DC. The City Council passed the measure Dec. 15, 2009, by an 11-2 vote, and Mayor Adrian Fenty signed it 3 days later. Opponents of same-sex marriage failed in efforts to block the legislation in Congress, and U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Roberts refused Mar. 2 to grant a temporary stay to prevent the law from coming into force. The District of Columbia joined 5 states—Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont—in extending full marriage equality to same-sex couples.

New York Congressman Quits in Harassment Scandal—Freshman Rep. Eric Massa (D, NY) announced Mar. 5 that he would quit Congress effective Mar. 8 after he was accused of sexually harassing a male aide. Massa had first said Mar. 3 that he would not run for reelection, citing a "cancer recurrence scare" as the main reason for his decision. Four days later, in a radio interview, he accused Democratic Party leaders, including White House Chief of Staff Rahm Emanuel (whom Massa called the "son of the devil's spawn") of forcing him out because of his opposition to the health care bill. On Mar. 10 the *Washington Post* reported that Massa had been under investigation for allegedly groping at least 2 aides and harassing young male staffers in other ways.

Terror Cases Focus Attention on Homegrown Threat—David Coleman Headley, a U.S. citizen known until 2006 as Daoud Gilani, pleaded guilty in Chicago Mar. 18 to 12 terrorism-related charges. The American-born Headley, whose father was a Pakistani diplomat, acknowledged in his

plea agreement that he had assisted in planning the Nov. 2008 attacks that killed more than 160 people in Mumbai, India, and that he had helped plot an attack on a Danish newspaper that in 2005 had published cartoon images of the prophet Muhammad. Arrested in Chicago on Oct. 3, 2009, Headley agreed to cooperate with U.S. authorities in exchange for promises by prosecutors not to seek the death penalty or extradite him overseas.

Also on Mar. 18, Colleen R. LaRose, known on the Internet as “JihadJane,” appeared in federal court in Philadelphia to plead not guilty to charges that she had sought to raise funds for terrorist groups and recruit others to carry out jihadist strikes in Europe and Asia. Her targets allegedly included a Swedish artist, Lars Vilks, who had depicted Muhammad with the body of a dog. Federal officials alleged that LaRose, a white Pennsylvania woman with blue eyes and blond hair, had boasted to other jihadists that because of her appearance she could travel anywhere without attracting suspicion. LaRose had been in federal custody since her arrest in Philadelphia on Oct. 16, 2009.

On Mar. 17, authorities in Pakistan filed terrorism charges against five young American Muslims from Northern Virginia: Waqar Khan and Umar Farooq, both of Pakistani ancestry; Aman Hassan Yemer and Ahmed Minni, both of Ethiopian descent; and Ramy Zamzam, of Egyptian heritage. The men were convicted June 24 in Sargodha, Pakistan, and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

These and other cases—including the Nov. 2009 shootings that left 13 people dead in Fort Hood, TX—were specifically cited by Obama administration officials as they introduced a revamped national security strategy on May 27. The revised strategy for the first time explicitly recognized the threat posed by homegrown terrorists influenced by al-Qaeda and other extremist organizations and ideologies.

Community Organizing Group ACORN Disbands—The nonprofit Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) announced Mar. 22 that it would disband because of declining revenues. The Census Bureau and Internal Revenue Service had terminated their partnerships with ACORN, and Congress had barred federal funding for the group after conservative activists released videos in Sept. 2009 that purportedly showed ACORN employees offering advice on how to operate a prostitution business involving underage, illegal immigrants. Early in 2010, several large ACORN affiliates, including those in New York and California, broke off from the national group and reorganized under different names.

The nation’s largest community organizing body, with some 400,000 members in 105 U.S. cities, ACORN had long been targeted by conservatives, who accused it of voter registration fraud and other illicit practices. A preliminary report released June 14 by the Government Accountability Office found no evidence that ACORN had mishandled \$40 mil in grants provided by nine federal agencies during the fiscal years 2005-09.

Stocks, Jobs Make Gains—Major stock indexes increased for the 4th consecutive quarter, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average closing Mar. 31 at 10,856.63, up 5.1% for the month and 4.1% since the end of Dec. 2009. The Nasdaq Composite Index (2,397.96) rose 7.1% for the month and 5.7% for the quarter, and the S&P 500 (1,169.43) registered a monthly gain of 5.9% and a quarterly increase of 4.9%.

Pres. Obama signed Mar. 18 the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act. The job-stimulus measure provided \$17.5 bil in tax cuts and other employer incentives and shifted \$20 bil to the Highway Trust Fund to boost spending on transit programs. The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Apr. 2 that the economy had added 162,000 jobs in Mar., the largest monthly increase in 3 years; about 48,000 of the new hires were temporary workers for the 2010 Census. The nationwide jobless rate remained stuck at 9.7%, and the average duration of unemployment was more than 30 weeks.

International

Iraq Holds Parliamentary Elections; Obama Travels to Afghanistan—An estimated 62% of eligible voters par-

ticipated in Iraqi parliamentary balloting Mar. 7, with some 6,200 candidates from 86 political groups competing for 325 seats. Turnout was over 75% in three predominantly Kurdish provinces but only 53% in Baghdad, where insurgent attacks left at least 38 people dead. The national elections (Iraq’s second since the ouster of Saddam Hussein) were notable for the participation of Sunni Muslims, many of whom had boycotted the Dec. 2005 vote. According to final results released Mar. 26 by Iraq’s Independent High Electoral Commission, the leading group with 91 seats was the Iraqiya coalition headed by former Prime Min. Iyad Allawi, a Shiite who had campaigned as a secularist to win widespread Sunni support. Prime Min. Nouri al-Maliki’s Shiite-oriented State of Law coalition came in second with 89 seats, followed by the Iraqi National Alliance (a Shiite group that included the radical cleric Moqtada al-Sadr) with 70 seats, and the Kurdistan Alliance with 43. On the day the results were announced, two bombings at a crowded market in Khalis, Diyala Province, about 50 mi north of Baghdad, killed at least 59 people and injured more than 70. U.S. military fatalities in Iraq numbered 7 during the month.

Pres. Obama made a trip to Afghanistan Mar. 28, his first since he took office in Jan. 2009. During the 6-hour visit, which was not announced in advance, he addressed U.S. troops at Bagram Air Base and met in Kabul with Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai, reportedly pressing him to crack down on corruption. Complicating U.S. relations with the Kabul government was the role of Pres. Karzai’s brother, Ahmed Wali Karzai, a powerful figure in the strategic Kandahar region, whom many Western and Afghan officials suspected of electoral fraud, drug trafficking, money laundering, and shadowy dealings with both the Taliban and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Growing pressure from the West has led Pres. Karzai to turn elsewhere for support; in Mar., he traveled to Beijing to strengthen economic ties with China, and he met in Kabul and Tehran with Pres. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, at a time when the U.S. was seeking to intensify the Iranian leader’s diplomatic isolation. According to the website iCasualties.org, 85 U.S. service members died in Afghanistan during the first three months of 2010, more than double the number during the comparable period of 2009.

Israel Approves Settlement Expansion During Biden Visit—Only hours after U.S. Vice Pres. Joe Biden arrived in Jerusalem to confer with Prime Min. Benjamin Netanyahu and help launch Israeli-Palestinian “proximity talks,” the Israeli government announced plans Mar. 9 to move ahead with construction of 1,600 homes in Ramat Shlomo, a Jewish settlement in mostly Arab East Jerusalem. The timing of the announcement, by Israel’s Interior Ministry (controlled by the right-wing Shas party), reportedly came as a surprise to Netanyahu; at U.S. insistence, he had previously agreed to suspend settlement construction in much of the West Bank, although not in East Jerusalem. Biden condemned the planned construction as a hindrance to peace, as did UN and European leaders and Palestinian negotiators. Israeli officials apologized for the ill-timed disclosure and denied that it had been meant as an affront to Biden, but they defended the substance of the Ramat Shlomo decision, which was strongly supported by the right-wing parties essential to Netanyahu’s governing coalition. Two weeks later, Netanyahu visited Washington, DC, and received an unusually frosty reception during a Mar. 23 meeting with Pres. Obama at the White House.

Blast Sinks South Korean Warship—A mysterious explosion on the evening of Mar. 26 split and sank the South Korean Navy warship *Cheonan*, killing 46 of the 104 sailors on board. At the time of the blast, the 1,200-ton corvette was on patrol in the Yellow Sea near South Korea’s Baengnyeong Island, in a maritime border region that had been the site of hostile encounters between North and South Korea. On May 20 a team of military and civilian probers from South Korea, the U.S., the UK, Australia, and Sweden formally concluded that the *Cheonan* had been torpedoed by a North Korean submarine; at a nationally televised news conference, investigators displayed what they described as North Korean torpedo fragments recovered from the disaster site. Five days later, South Korean Pres. Lee Myung Bak designated North

Korea as an “archenemy,” curtailed trade and investment ties with the Pyongyang regime, and referred the dispute to the UN Security Council. North Korea, which denied any role in the *Cheonan* sinking and called the investigators’ report a “fabrication,” retaliated by suspending nearly all communications with the South.

Suicide Bombings in Moscow Subway Kill 40—Female suicide bombers struck 2 Moscow subway stations during the morning rush hour of Mar. 29, killing 40 people and injuring dozens more. Russian authorities later identified the bombers as Dzhanet Abdullayeva, the 17-year-old widow of Umalat Magomedov, a militant Islamist from Dagestan who had been killed by Russian security officers in Dec. 2009; and Maryam Sharipova, a 28-year-old computer teacher from Dagestan. The first blast, carried out by Sharipova, took place just before 8 AM at the Lubyanka metro station, beneath the headquarters of the Russia’s Federal Security Service, which had recently conducted counterinsurgency operations against Islamic separatists in Dagestan and other N Caucasus republics; the second attack, executed by Abdullayeva, came 40 minutes later, at the Park Kultury metro stop, also in the heart of Moscow. In a video released Mar. 31, jihadist leader Doku Umarov claimed responsibility for orchestrating the attacks. Suicide bombings in Kizlyar, Dagestan, claimed 12 lives that same day.

General

Hurt Locker Takes Best Picture Oscar—Kathryn Bigelow became the first woman ever to win the Academy Award as Best Director Mar. 7, as her Iraq war drama, *The Hurt Locker*, took home 6 Oscars, including Best Picture. The sci-fi blockbuster *Avatar*, directed by Bigelow’s former husband James Cameron, won 3 awards, for cinematography, art direction, and visual effects. Top acting honors went to Sandra Bullock, for her leading role in *The Blind Side*, and Jeff Bridges for his portrayal of a down-and-out country singer in *Crazy Heart*. Pixar’s *Up* won the Oscar for animated feature, and *The Secret in Their Eyes* (*El Secreto de Sus Ojos*), an Argentinian murder mystery, earned the prize for foreign-language film.

American Rower Is Youngest to Make Solo Atlantic Crossing—Katie Spotz, 22, became the youngest person and first American to complete a solo journey across the Atlantic Ocean Mar. 14, when her specially designed 19-ft wooden rowboat landed at Georgetown, Guyana, on the N coast of South America. The endurance athlete from Mentor, OH, rowed 8-10 hours per day during her 2,817-mi voyage, which began Jan. 3 at Dakar, Senegal, on the W coast of Africa. The trip, which took about 2 years to plan and equip, was intended to support Blue Planet Run, a San Francisco-based nonprofit foundation that funds safe drinking water projects worldwide.

Large Hadron Collider Experiments Shatter Energy Records—The world’s most powerful subatomic particle accelerator, the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), operated by the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN), reached a milestone Mar. 30, sending two proton beams crashing into each other with a combined energy of 7 tril electron volts (TeV). The LHC, a 17-mi loop located beneath the Swiss-French border, had failed shortly after launch in Sept. 2008, but after 14 months of repairs, it had been restarted in Nov. 2009 and had quickly eclipsed particle acceleration records previously held by Fermilab’s Tevatron in Batavia, IL. The 7-TeV collision marked the start of an advanced physics research program of 18-24 months, after which the atom smasher would be raised to its maximum operating energy of 14 TeV.

April 2010

National

Blowout in Gulf of Mexico Kills 11, Unleashes Catastrophic Oil Spill—One of the worst environmental disasters in U.S. history began on the night of Apr. 20 when a gas explosion and fire engulfed the *Deepwater Horizon*, an exploratory drilling platform about 50 mi off the coast of Venice, LA, in the Gulf of Mexico. As oil rig workers were engaged in sealing off the exploratory Macondo well, which had been drilling in water a mile deep, a sudden rush of oil, natural gas, and seawater surged upward through the drill pipes. Eleven of the 126 people on board the rig were killed; the remaining 115 escaped the fiery wreckage, but burned for 2 days before

sinking into the Gulf. Four firms were principally involved in the drilling: British oil giant BP, based in London, which managed the project and was the major owner of the Macondo well, containing about 50 mil barrels of oil; its U.S. partner, Texas-based Anadarko Petroleum, which owned 25% of the Macondo project; a Swiss-U.S. firm, Transocean, the world’s largest offshore drilling operator, which owned the *Deepwater Horizon* platform; and the oilfield services company Halliburton, the contractor tasked with cementing the well shut. With billions of dollars in potential liabilities at stake, executives of each firm blamed the others for the failures of multiple safety procedures designed to prevent such a disaster.

When the rig sank, oil began gushing from the ruptured pipes. Initial calculations put the leak at 1,000 barrels a day, but by Apr. 28 the U.S. Coast Guard had increased its estimate to 5,000 barrels a day. On June 10, a federal panel raised its estimate of the daily flow rate to 25,000-30,000 barrels, equivalent to nearly 1.3 mil gallons per day. With BP unable to plug the leak—and thousands of skimming and boom-deploying vessels unable to stem the oily tide—a toxic mix of petroleum and chemical dispersants spread toward shore, threatening wildlife in sensitive wetland habitats, fouling fishing grounds, and depositing sticky tar balls on beaches of Gulf Coast tourist towns from Texas to Florida.

The Gulf disaster posed a test of leadership for Pres. Barack Obama (D), who on Mar. 31 had proposed opening large areas of the Atlantic, eastern Gulf, and Alaska coastlines to new oil and gas drilling, and who had defended his proposal Apr. 2 in Charlotte, NC, by saying “oil rigs today generally don’t cause spills.” In late May, after oil from the Macondo well had been spewing into the Gulf for more than a month, the Obama administration replaced the head of the Minerals Management Service (MMS), the agency that oversees offshore drilling. On May 28 the Interior Dept. and MMS imposed a 6-month moratorium on deepwater exploratory drilling in the Gulf, but the drilling ban was overturned June 22 by U.S. District Judge Martin L.C. Feldman. Meanwhile, the administration stepped up pressure on BP to stop the leak, clean up the spill, and pay for damages to the Gulf Coast economy.

29 Die in West Virginia Mine Blast—In the worst U.S. coal-mining disaster in 40 years, a huge explosion Apr. 5 killed 29 miners working about 1,000 ft underground in the Upper Big Branch mine at Montcoal, Raleigh Co., WV. The mine, owned by a subsidiary of Massey Energy Co., based in Richmond, VA, had been repeatedly cited for safety violations, including high levels of explosive methane gas, which federal investigators targeted as the likely cause of the blast. Pres. Obama delivered the eulogy at a memorial service Apr. 25 at the Beckley-Raleigh County Convention Center.

Testifying May 24 before members of the House Education and Labor Committee, Stanley “Goose” Stewart, a miner who was working at Upper Big Branch on the day of the explosion, described the mine as a “ticking time bomb” because of ventilation problems in the two months prior to the accident. Analysts also focused on lax oversight by the federal Mine Safety and Health Administration.

Stevens Announces Supreme Court Retirement—Eleven days before celebrating his 90th birthday, U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice John Paul Stevens announced Apr. 9 that he would leave when the current term ended in June. Stevens, the current court’s oldest and longest-serving justice, was a Chicago native and a World War II veteran who earned his legal reputation as an antitrust specialist and a foe of judicial corruption. He owed his career as a judge to two Republican presidents—Richard Nixon, who appointed him to the appellate bench in 1970, and Gerald Ford, who elevated him to the Supreme Court in 1975—and he entered the court as a moderate replacement for liberal icon William O. Douglas. Over time, however, as the Court’s political center gravitated rightward, Stevens emerged as a leader of the liberal bloc, casting key votes on abortion, affirmative action, executive power, criminal rights, and the death penalty. His retirement, which had been anticipated for months, offered Pres. Obama the opportunity to name a second Supreme Court justice.

Obama Lays Out Goals for U.S. Space Program—Speaking Apr. 15 at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, Pres. Obama redefined the nation’s long-term goals for human spaceflight, outlining plans for the National Aeronautics and

Space Administration (NASA) to send crewed missions to an asteroid by 2025 and to Mars by the mid-2030s. The president pledged to increase NASA's budget by \$6 bil over the next 5 years, with much of the new funding allocated for development of a heavy-lift rocket for deep-space missions. With NASA's space shuttle program expected to end in 2011, Obama said the U.S. would encourage private companies to develop vehicles to ferry crews and supplies to the International Space Station. He defended his decision to terminate a Bush administration program to return astronauts to the Moon by 2020. In another departure from the policies of the preceding administration, the White House declared June 28 that the U.S. would "consider proposals and concepts for arms control measures" that would limit the development and deployment of space weapons.

Arizona Enacts Tough Immigration Law—The Arizona state legislature passed Apr. 19 and Gov. Jan Brewer (R) signed Apr. 23 the Support Our Law Enforcement and Safe Neighborhoods Act, a measure requiring local governments and police to crack down on illegal immigration. The law made it a state crime to be in the U.S. illegally; authorized police to arrest without warrant anyone whom they reasonably suspect of being an illegal immigrant; required police to verify with federal authorities the immigration status of persons whom they arrest; and empowered Arizona residents to sue local officials or agencies suspected of failing to enforce federal immigration laws to the fullest extent. Answering critics who complained that the measures would encourage racial profiling against Hispanics, Brewer Apr. 30 signed House Bill 2162 modifying the conditions under which police were permitted to detain and question suspects whose immigrant status was in doubt.

Controversy over the state's tough immigration stance reflected the sensitivity of the issue in Arizona, which borders Mexico, has a large Hispanic population, and was estimated by the federal Dept. of Homeland Security to harbor 460,000 illegal immigrants as of Jan. 2009. Pres. Obama on Apr. 23 called the Arizona law "misguided" and said it would "undermine basic notions of fairness that we cherish as Americans." Three days later, Mexican Pres. Felipe Calderón said the law opened the door to "intolerance, hate, discrimination, and abuse in law enforcement." Claiming that the state had improperly preempted federal authority in immigration matters, the Justice Dept. filed suit July 6 to prevent the legislation from taking effect as scheduled on July 29. Other opposition groups, representing law-enforcement officers, municipalities, clergy, nonprofit organizations, civil rights and immigrants' rights activists, launched their own suits and called for an economic boycott of the state.

Growth Indicators Push Dow Above 11,000—In its *World Economic Outlook* issued Apr. 21, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) concluded that the global recovery from recession was "proceeding better than expected" and forecast U.S. economic growth of 3.1% for 2010. Echoing the IMF analysis, the Federal Reserve reported Apr. 28 that U.S. economic activity "has continued to strengthen and . . . the labor market is beginning to improve." Data released Apr. 30 by the U.S. Commerce Dept. showed that the U.S. economy had expanded by 3.2% during the first quarter of 2010, with consumer spending increasing at an annual rate of 3.6%. The positive news helped push the Dow Jones Industrial average above 11,000 for the first time since Sept. 2008. The Dow closed Apr. 30 at 11,008.61, for a one-month gain of 1.4%. The Nasdaq Composite Index finished at 2,461.19 (a one-month increase of 2.6%), and the S&P 500 closed at 1,186.69 (up 1.5%).

International

Political, Ethnic Clashes Accompany Kyrgyzstan Coup—Opposition parties ousted Kyrgyzstan Pres. Kurmanbek Bakiyev Apr. 7 after clashes between protesters and government security forces in the Central Asian nation left at least 85 people dead. Bakiyev had come to power in 2005 at the head of the pro-democracy "tulip revolution," but his regime had grown increasingly autocratic, and Kyrgyzstan's ailing economy had fueled popular discontent. Angered by rising utility prices, protesters Apr. 6 seized government buildings in the western city of Talas. Bakiyev retaliated by having opposition leaders arrested, but police using rubber bullets, tear gas, and live ammunition were unable to suppress mass protests in the capital city of Bishkek the following day.

In the ensuing chaos, the opposition leaders were freed, and Bakiyev was forced to flee to southern Kyrgyzstan, from where he subsequently received safe passage to Kazakhstan and asylum in Belarus. The violence led the U.S. temporarily to cut back operations at the Manas air base in northern Kyrgyzstan, an important transit center for the movement of U.S. and NATO forces to and from Afghanistan.

Following Bakiyev's ouster, an interim government led by former Foreign Min. Roza Otunbayeva was unable to consolidate control over the south and accused Bakiyev of inciting unrest there. Clashes in mid-June between majority Kyrgyz and minority Uzbeks in the southern cities of Osh and Jalalabad claimed up to 2,000 lives and led at least 75,000 ethnic Uzbeks to seek temporary safety in neighboring Uzbekistan. Despite the violence, the Otunbayeva government pressed forward with a June 27 referendum on a new constitution, which received overwhelming approval. Otunbayeva was sworn in July 3 as transitional president, with national elections scheduled for Oct. 2011.

Russia, U.S. Sign Nuclear Arms Reduction Pact—Meeting Apr. 8 in Prague, capital of the Czech Republic, Pres. Obama and Russian Pres. Dmitri Medvedev signed an arms control accord known as the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START). Under the agreement—a successor to START I, which expired Dec. 5, 2009, and to the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT) of 2002, which was still in force—the U.S. and Russia each pledged to reduce their deployed nuclear warheads to 1,550 over a 7-year period, down from the 2,200 agreed to under SORT. Each side also agreed to cut to 700 the number of deployed delivery vehicles, including intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and heavy bombers. Before it could take effect, New START would need to be ratified by the Duma (the lower house of the Russian parliament) and the U.S. Senate, which received the treaty May 13. That same day, to assuage concerns that the agreement might weaken U.S. defenses, Obama outlined a program under which the U.S. would spend \$180 bil over a 10-year period to modernize its existing nuclear arsenal and develop new bombers and missiles.

In another arms-related initiative, the Obama administration issued a revamped nuclear strategy Apr. 6, strengthening U.S. efforts against nuclear terrorism and global nuclear proliferation. Under the revised strategy, the U.S. promised not to use (or threaten to use) nuclear weapons against nonnuclear nations that complied with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, even if they used biological or chemical weapons against the U.S. The strategy would continue to allow the U.S. to use nuclear weapons against Iran or North Korea, which Pres. Obama called "outliers." On Apr. 12-13 in Washington, DC, Obama hosted an international summit conference on nuclear security, at which participants made a nonbinding pledge to secure all vulnerable nuclear materials within 4 years.

Plane Crash Kills Polish President—Pres. Lech Kaczyński, his wife Maria, and 94 other passengers and crew died Apr. 10 when their plane crashed while attempting to land at a fog-bound military airport near Smolensk, in W Russia. Among many senior officials killed in the crash were Sławomir Skrzypek, the president of Poland's national bank; Aleksander Szczygło, head of the National Security Bureau; the chiefs of the army, navy, and air force; and more than a dozen members of parliament. The top-level delegation had departed from Warsaw to participate in ceremonies marking the 70th anniversary of the Katyn massacre, in which some 22,000 Polish prisoners were slaughtered in Apr. 1940 on orders from Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin. Russian Pres. Dmitri Medvedev traveled to Kraków to attend the Apr. 18 funeral for Kaczyński and his wife, but several Western leaders—including U.S. Pres. Barack Obama—canceled plans to journey to Kraków because ash from an Iceland volcano had made European flying conditions unsafe.

Under Poland's constitution, the position of acting president was filled by Parliament Speaker Bronisław Komorowski, a member of the Civic Platform party and an ally of Prime Min. Donald Tusk. In the first round of presidential elections June 20, Komorowski led former Prime Min. Jarosław Kaczyński, the twin brother of the late president, by a margin of 42% to 37%. The moderate Komorowski beat his right-wing nationalist opponent 53% to 47% in a July 4 runoff vote.

Iceland Volcano Eruption Cripples European Air Traffic—A major eruption Apr. 14 of the Eyjafjallajökull volcano, located about 75 mi west of Iceland's capital city of Reykjavík, spewed vast quantities of ash into the atmosphere above much of Europe, disrupting air traffic for nearly a week. The thick ash cloud drastically reduced visibility, and because aviation officials feared that silicate particles in the ash might cause jet engines to fail, airports throughout N and W Europe were shut down and many westbound transatlantic flights were canceled. According to the International Air Transport Association (IATA), an industry trade group, closures and cancellations Apr. 15-20 affected about 10 mil passengers and 100,000 flights. The IATA estimated that airline companies lost \$1.8 bil during this period and other sporadic Eyjafjallajökull eruptions.

Earthquake Hits Northwest China—An earthquake Apr. 14 killed at least 2,200 people in Yushu County, Qinghai Province, in NW China. Chinese authorities measured the quake at 7.1 on the open-ended Richter scale, while the U.S. Geological Survey recorded a magnitude of 6.9. More than 100,000 people were left homeless by the quake, which had its epicenter in the town of Gyegu, where ethnic Tibetans predominate.

Bashir Retains Power in Sudan Election—Sudan's National Electoral Commission announced Apr. 26 that incumbent Pres. Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir had won reelection Apr. 11-15 with 68% of the vote. The runner-up, with 22%, was Yassir Arman, candidate of southern Sudan's leading party, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). The SPLM had withdrawn Arman's candidacy Mar. 31, accusing Bashir of rigging the vote, but his name had remained on the ballot. Western governments regarded Bashir as a war criminal, and in Mar. 2009 the International Criminal Court (ICC) in The Hague, Netherlands, had issued a warrant for his arrest, holding him responsible for crimes against humanity in the Darfur region of western Sudan. Observers from the African Union and the Arab League—which have refused to cooperate with ICC extradition requests—declared the 2010 vote free and fair, but a report by the U.S.-based Carter Center, headed by former Pres. Jimmy Carter, described the voting as “highly chaotic, non-transparent, and vulnerable to electoral manipulation.” On July 12, 2010, the ICC issued another warrant for Bashir's arrest on genocide charges, marking the first time the ICC had ever formally accused a sitting head of state of genocide. In voting for president of the semi-autonomous region of southern Sudan, SPLM leader Salva Kiir Mayardit was reelected with 93% of the vote; under a 2005 peace agreement between the government and SPLM rebels that ended a civil war between north and south, Kiir also serves as first vice-president in Sudan's national government. A referendum on independence for south Sudan (which holds most of the country's oil resources) is scheduled for Jan. 2011.

Top Insurgent Leaders Killed in Iraq; Other War News—U.S. and Iraqi officials reported Apr. 19 that a joint operation in Tikrit the previous day had killed two powerful jihadists: the Egyptian-born Abu Ayyub al-Masri, the leader of the insurgent group al-Qaeda in Iraq, and Abu Omar al-Baghdadi, who headed the Islamic State of Iraq, an umbrella group that includes al-Qaeda in Iraq. Other insurgents were also killed or arrested, and the operation reportedly resulted in the seizure of computers and documents showing contacts between al-Qaeda in Iraq and Osama bin Laden, leader of the international al-Qaeda terror network.

In other Iraq war developments, a wave of insurgent attacks Apr. 3-6 in and around Baghdad, including several suicide bombings at foreign diplomatic missions, left at least 90 people dead and hundreds injured. Another series of bomb blasts in Baghdad Apr. 23 killed at least 58 people. U.S. military fatalities in Iraq numbered 8 during the month.

In Afghanistan, 20 U.S. service members and 14 other coalition troops lost their lives during the month in Operation Enduring Freedom. Afghanistan's Interior Ministry reported May 2 that 173 civilians had been killed and 380 injured between Mar. 21 and Apr. 21; the death toll was 33% higher than the same period a year earlier. Most of the casualties were attributed to suicide bombings and improvised explosive devices, or roadside bombs.

General

Duke Wins Men's College Basketball Crown; UConn Repeats as Women's Champion—Duke beat Butler, 61-59, in a thrilling title game Apr. 5 that earned Blue Devils' coach Mike Krzyzewski his 4th NCAA men's basketball championship in 20 years. Butler's loss disappointed a hometown crowd at Lucas Oil Stadium in Indianapolis, IN, and ended the Bulldogs' 25-game winning streak, which included NCAA tournament upsets over Syracuse, Kansas State, and Michigan State. In the women's bracket Apr. 6, the Univ. of Connecticut, coached by Geno Auriemma, came from behind to defeat Stanford, 53-47, at the Alamodome in San Antonio, TX. Star forward Maya Moore led UConn with 23 points, as the Huskies won their 78th straight game and completed their second consecutive undefeated season.

Mickelson Wins Masters Golf Tournament—Shooting a sizzling final-round 67, Phil Mickelson captured his third Masters championship Apr. 11 at Augusta (GA) National Golf Club. Mickelson, a previous winner in 2004 and 2006, finished with a 16-under-par total of 272, beating England's Lee Westwood by 3 strokes. Returning to competition after a sex scandal sidelined his career, Tiger Woods, a four-time Masters winner, finished in a tie for 4th, 5 strokes behind Mickelson.

May 2010 National

Attempted Car Bombing Targets New York's Times Square—Tipped off by street vendors about smoke coming from a Nissan Pathfinder SUV, New York City police evacuated crowds of tourists and theatergoers in Times Square on a busy Saturday evening, May 1, before dismantling a crude car bomb. The vehicle, which had been rigged with explosive materials and a triggering device, was traced to Faisal Shahzad, a 30-year-old Pakistani-American. Shahzad, a naturalized U.S. citizen, was arrested May 3 after he had boarded a jet that was scheduled to fly to Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

Questioned by police, Shahzad said he had received bomb training in Pakistan and about \$15,000 by the Pakistani Taliban to carry out the attack. He drew inspiration from Anwar al-Awlaki, a radical Yemeni-American cleric who has been linked to several other attacks against the U.S. (According to reports Apr. 6-7 in the *New York Times* and *Washington Post*, the Obama administration had specifically approved targeted efforts to assassinate Awlaki.) Indicted June 17 on 10 felony counts of terrorism and related crimes, Shahzad pleaded guilty to all charges in a Manhattan federal courtroom 4 days later; he was sentenced to life in prison Oct. 5.

Record Rains Flood Nashville—Storms and floods from a violent weather system in early May killed at least 21 people in Tennessee, 6 in Mississippi, and 4 in Kentucky. The Middle Tennessee region was especially hard hit, with Nashville receiving record rainfall of 13.57 in. during May 1-2; the Cumberland River, which flows through downtown Nashville, crested May 3 at 11.9 ft above flood stage. Flooding in the city damaged more than 11,000 structures, including such musical landmarks as the Grand Ole Opry House and the Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum. Property damage to the city was estimated in mid-May at more than \$1.9 bil.

Kagan Nominated to Supreme Court—Pres. Barack Obama on May 10 nominated Elena Kagan to replace retiring John Paul Stevens as associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Kagan, who had an extensive academic and policy résumé but no prior judicial experience, had been serving in the Justice Dept. since Mar. 2009 as U.S. solicitor general, overseeing federal litigation before the nation's highest court.

Born in New York City in 1960, Kagan grew up on Manhattan's Upper West Side. After completing her studies at Princeton Univ. (AB, 1981), Worcester Coll., Oxford Univ. (MPhil, 1983), and Harvard Law School (JD, 1986), she clerked for Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall (1987-88); held a professorship (1991-97) at the Univ. of Chicago Law School, where Obama was one of her faculty colleagues; and worked in the Clinton White House as associate counsel (1995-96) and domestic policy adviser (1997-99). She

resumed her teaching career at Harvard in 1999 and became the first female dean of the law school in 2003. The following year, because the U.S. military's "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy prevented homosexuals from serving openly in the U.S. armed forces, she acted to limit military recruiting on the law school campus.

Insurgents Upset Establishment Candidates in Party Primaries—In a closely watched Democratic primary election in Pennsylvania May 18, Rep. Joe Sestak defeated 5-term Sen. Arlen Specter, a longtime Republican who had switched parties in 2009 and had the support of Pres. Obama and the state Democratic establishment. That same night, Rand Paul, an ophthalmologist and political novice, swamped Kentucky Sec. of State Trey Grayson in a Republican primary for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by retiring Sen. Jim Bunning (R, KY). Paul, the son of Rep. Ron Paul (R, TX), had embraced the Tea Party protest movement, while Grayson had the endorsement of Senate leader Mitch McConnell (R, KY). In a Democratic primary in Arkansas, Lt. Gov. Bill Halter, an insurgent backed by organized labor and liberal groups, held 2-term incumbent Sen. Blanche Lincoln below 50% in the first round of balloting, but she outpolled Halter in a June 8 runoff.

Indiana Congressman Confesses Affair, Quits House—Rep. Mark Souder (R, IN), an 8-term congressman who had recently survived a tough primary challenge, disclosed May 18 that he would resign from the House within 3 days. Souder, married since 1974, admitted that he had carried on a long-term affair with a married female staffer.

Stocks Have Worst May in 60 Years—Worries about European debt problems and the uncertain pace of the U.S. economic recovery sent the Dow Jones Industrial Average plummeting 7.9% for the month, the worst May stock performance since 1940. The Dow closed May 28 at 10,136.63, the S&P 500 finished the month at 1,089.41 (down 8.2%), and the Nasdaq Composite Index ended at 2,257.04 (a drop of 8.3%). Investors endured a harrowing afternoon May 6 when a computerized selloff order by a Kansas-based investment firm propelled the markets into a precipitous "flash crash," with a 5-minute drop of about 1,000 points followed by a 20-minute gain of about 500.

International

Greece Gets \$146 Bil Bailout from Eurozone Countries, IMF—The European common currency, or euro, weathered its worst crisis in more than a decade when the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the 16 European countries that comprise the eurozone agreed May 2 on a 110 bil euro (\$146 bil) loan package to prevent Greece from defaulting on its debts. Eurozone member nations promised to lend Greece 80 bil euros over a 3-year period, and the IMF agreed to provide the remaining 30 bil euros. In return, Greek leaders pledged to implement an austerity program that would slash the annual budget deficit from 13.6% of the country's gross domestic product in 2009 to 8.1% of GDP in 2010 and to less than 3% by the end of 2014; large labor unions vehemently opposed the plan, which gained approval from the Greek parliament May 6. Four days later, European finance ministers reached agreement on a 750 bil euro (\$955 bil) emergency stabilization program that would provide funds from EU member countries and the IMF to prevent the crisis from spreading to other countries with debt problems, notably Spain and Portugal.

Nigerian Pres. Yar'Adua Dies; Goodluck Jonathan Sworn In—After prolonged illness, Nigerian Pres. Umaru Yar'Adua died May 5 in Abuja, the capital of Africa's most populous country. Vice-Pres. Goodluck Jonathan, a southern Christian who had served as acting president while Yar'Adua, a northern Muslim, was treated for heart and kidney problems, was sworn in as head of state May 6. Jonathan's succession to the presidency ended a period of instability that had been marked by political infighting and ethnic violence, including clashes Mar. 7 in which hundreds of people, mainly Christians, were killed in villages near the central Nigerian city of Jos.

Cameron Becomes Prime Minister After British Elections—In parliamentary elections May 6, British voters rejected the Labour Party, which had governed the UK for

the previous 13 years. Final results tabulated May 27 (after a delayed election in one constituency) showed that the Conservatives, led by David Cameron, had won 307 of 650 seats in the House of Commons, for a net gain of 97 seats; Labour, under Prime Min. Gordon Brown, had taken 258 seats, for a net loss of 91; and the Liberal Democrats, led by Nick Clegg, had finished third with 57 seats, for a net loss of 5.

With Parliament "hung"—that is, with no party holding a majority—the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats agreed to form Britain's first coalition government since World War II. Brown resigned on May 11, as the 43-year-old Cameron became the nation's youngest prime minister in almost 200 years. Clegg, also 43, entered the government as deputy prime minister, having secured a Tory pledge to allow a parliamentary vote and popular referendum on changes to Britain's political system. Electoral reform was a key issue for Liberal Democrats, who had won a 23% share of the popular vote but only 9% of the seats in the House of Commons, while both the Conservative and Labour parties had parliamentary representation that far exceeded their vote shares.

Conservatives and Liberal Democrats agreed on the need to deal with public sector deficits, which had grown under Labour and surged during the recent recession. The Cameron-Clegg government June 22 introduced an emergency budget calling for tax increases, spending cuts of 25% over a 4-year period for most government departments, and a 2-year wage freeze for all but the lowest-paid public employees.

Aquino Wins Presidency in Philippines—Campaigning on his famous family name and a vow to clean up corruption, Benigno (NoyNoy) Aquino III defeated former Pres. Joseph Estrada to win a presidential election May 10 in the Philippines. Aquino is the son of former Pres. Corazon Aquino, who died in 2009, and pro-democracy leader Benigno Aquino Jr., who was assassinated in 1983. According to the final tally issued June 8, he won 42% of the vote, followed by Estrada with 26%. Aquino was sworn in June 30 as the Philippines' 15th president.

Wave of School Killings Hits China—In the village of Lincheng, SW Shaanxi Province, in central China, a middle-aged landlord wielding a meat cleaver entered Shengshui Temple Kindergarten May 12 and slaughtered 7 children, a teacher, and the teacher's mother before killing himself. The attacker, Wu Huanming, reportedly had quarreled with the teacher over whether the kindergarten could continue to occupy his property after the school's lease ran out in Apr. The crime was the latest of 5 school attacks, all involving middle-aged men, that had left at least 17 people dead and nearly 100 others wounded since late Mar., prompting schools throughout China to beef up security.

Violent Clashes Shake Thailand; Emergency Rule Enforced—A crackdown May 14-19 by Thai security forces in Bangkok against "Red Shirt" protesters loyal to former Prime Min. Thaksin Shinawatra left at least 54 people dead and some 470 injured. The crisis began Feb. 26 when Thailand's Supreme Court ordered the seizure of about \$1.4 bil of Thaksin's family fortune, ruling that Thaksin, who was ousted by a military coup in 2006, had abused his powers as prime minister to enrich his telecommunications business. The Red Shirts staged mass rallies in Bangkok, and on Apr. 7 a group of Red Shirt demonstrators stormed the parliament building, leading the government to impose emergency rule in the capital.

After the Red Shirts began to build a fortified compound spreading outward from Rajaprasong, an intersection in the heart of Bangkok's business district, Prime Min. Abhisit Vejjajiva on May 3 made a nationally televised address in which he proposed early elections and other steps toward national reconciliation, but Red Shirt hard-liners balked at the deal. On May 13, Maj. Gen. Khatiya Sawasdipol, a renegade officer popularly known as Seh Daeng ("Commander Red"), was fatally shot while giving an interview to a Western reporter. The government declared a state of emergency in 15 provinces on May 13, and the following day launched a 6-day assault that resulted in the takeover of Rajaprasong. Thailand's parliament June 2 rejected an opposition-sponsored vote of no-confidence against Prime Min. Abhisit. Legislators July 6 passed a 3-month extension of emergency rule, which by then included Bangkok and 18 of the nation's 76 provinces.

U.S. Deaths in Afghanistan Pass 1,000 Mark; Other War News—The cumulative U.S. death toll in Afghanistan passed 1,000 in May. Coalition fatalities in Operation Enduring Freedom numbered 51 during the month, of whom 34 were U.S. service members. In neighboring Pakistan, Taliban insurgents staged coordinated attacks May 28 at two mosques in Lahore, killing 93 members of the minority Ahmadi sect and injuring more than 100 others. A statement posted on the Internet by al-Qaeda May 31 acknowledged the death of Mustafa Abu al-Yazid, a senior member of the international terror network. Pakistani intelligence officials said Yazid (also known as Saeed al-Masri) had been killed more than a week earlier by a U.S. missile strike in the North Waziristan region.

U.S. military activities in Iraq continued to wind down, with only 6 service members killed. On May 27, Vice-Pres. Joe Biden said that scheduled withdrawals would cut the U.S. troop presence in Iraq to 50,000 by summer, when the number of U.S. troops in Afghanistan would approach 100,000.

Israeli Commandos Attack Gaza Aid Flotilla—Enforcing a blockade imposed by Israel after Hamas militants took control of the Gaza Strip in 2007, Israeli commandos on May 31 intercepted a flotilla of 6 vessels carrying about 10,000 tons of humanitarian aid and some 700 pro-Palestinian activists from more than 30 countries. Israeli forces boarded 5 of the vessels in international waters without bloodshed, but on one boat—the *Mavi Marmara*, a former passenger ferry owned by the Turkish-based Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief (IHH)—the commandos met resistance, and the Israelis killed 9 activists, including 8 Turks and 1 Turkish-American. The vessels and their passengers were taken to the Israeli port of Ashdod; all the detained passengers were deported by June 3, and the UN agreed in mid-June to deliver the confiscated cargo to Gaza. International reaction to the raid was negative, especially in Turkey, a longtime Israeli ally whose Islamic government had supported the aid flotilla. Israel intercepted another aid vessel, the *Rachel Corrie*, on June 5, but eased some restrictions on the flow of goods to Gaza 2 weeks later.

General

Super Saver Wins Kentucky Derby; Lookin at Lucky Takes Preakness Stakes—On a sloppy track May 1 at Churchill Downs in Louisville, KY, jockey Calvin Borel won his 3rd Kentucky Derby in 4 years, riding Super Saver to a 2 1/2-length victory. Lookin at Lucky, the Derby favorite who finished a disappointing 6th in that race, came back May 15 to capture the Preakness Stakes at Pimlico in Baltimore, MD. The Preakness win was the first Triple Crown victory for the 25-year-old Mexican-born jockey Martin Garcia.

Ochoa Retires from Women's Pro Golf Tour—After 158 consecutive weeks as the world's top-ranked female pro golfer, Lorena Ochoa retired from the Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) tour May 2, finishing 6th at the Tres Marias Championship at Tres Marias Golf Club in Morelia, Mexico. The Mexican-born Ochoa, a regular on the tour since 2003, had amassed 27 LPGA tournament victories and career winnings of nearly \$15 mil. Ochoa, 28, had announced her planned retirement Apr. 23.

Braden, Halladay Hurl Perfect Games—Oakland Athletics left-hander Dallas Braden pitched the 19th perfect game in major-league baseball history May 9, leading the A's to a 4-0 victory over the visiting Tampa Bay Rays. The 20th perfect game came on May 29, as Philadelphia Phillies ace Roy Halladay blanked the Florida Marlins 1-0 at Sun Life Stadium in Miami Gardens, FL. Only 4 days later, in Detroit, MI, the Tigers' Armando Galarraga retired the first 26 Cleveland Indians he faced, but had to settle for a 3-0 complete-game shutout when a blown call by first-base umpire Jim Joyce allowed the 27th batter, Jason Donald, to reach base safely. Joyce graciously apologized to Galarraga, saying "I just cost that kid a perfect game."

Artworks Stolen from Paris Museum—Paintings by Picasso, Matisse, Braque, Léger, and Modigliani were reported missing on the morning of May 20 from the permanent collection of the Museum of Modern Art in Paris. The stolen works were valued at about \$124 mil by museum authorities. Surveillance cameras had spotted a black-clad, hooded intruder breaking into the museum overnight, but no alarm had

sounded, and night guards said they had no inkling of the theft until they noticed a broken window that morning. A "technical malfunction" in the museum's alarm system had been reported 7 weeks earlier but had not been properly repaired.

First "Synthetic Cell" Created—A team of researchers led by genomics pioneer and entrepreneur J. Craig Venter announced May 20 that it had created a "synthetic cell" capable of replicating itself. Scientists began by producing a computerized map of genetic instructions for the simple bacterium *Mycoplasma mycoides*. They then reprogrammed the genetic sequence (in part by inserting distinctive "watermark" patterns that included the researchers' names), partitioned the code into some 1,100 sections, turned each piece of code into a chemically synthesized DNA fragment, assembled the chemical fragments into a complete genome, and then transplanted the synthesized genome into specially prepared recipient cells. Venter's firm Synthetic Genomics has signed a \$600 mil contract with Exxon Mobil to make biofuels from algae. Researchers also hope to develop new sources of edible oils, flu vaccines, chemicals, plastics, and other commercial products.

DeWyze Tops "American Idol"—Lee DeWyze, a former paint store employee turned pop singer, outpolled Crystal Bowersox May 26 to win the 9th season of TV's *American Idol*. The season marked the final year as talent judge for Simon Cowell, the British music industry executive whose caustic comments and prickly personality had been an ingredient in the show's success since its 2002 debut. In late July, TV talk-show host Ellen DeGeneres revealed on her website that, after only one season, she too had decided to leave the show.

Franchitti Captures Indianapolis 500—Dario Franchitti won his second career Indianapolis 500 auto race May 30 at Indianapolis Motor Speedway. The Scottish driver (also an Indy 500 winner in 2007) led for 155 of the first 199 laps; he then held on for the final lap, as a crash between two other cars produced a caution flag that enabled him to ease across the finish line with only 1.6 gal of fuel left. Franchitti's victory allowed Chip Ganassi Racing to become the first car owner ever to win the Indy 500 and Daytona 500 in the same year. On Feb. 14, Jamie McMurray had been behind the wheel of a Ganassi-owned Chevrolet when he won NASCAR's premier stock-car race at Daytona Beach, FL.

June 2010 National

Tea Party Candidates Gain in Republican Primaries—Sharron Angle and Nikki Haley, favorites of the conservative Tea Party protest movement, defeated their establishment rivals in Republican primaries. In Nevada on June 8, Angle outpolled better-financed opponents to win the right to face Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D) in the Nov. 2 general election. In South Carolina, Haley, the daughter of Sikh immigrants, benefited from endorsements by former South Carolina first lady Jenny Sanford (R) and former Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin (R), as she overcame allegations of sexual impropriety to lead the first round of primary voting June 8 and dominate a runoff election two weeks later. Establishment candidates fared better in the GOP primary June 8 in California, where former Hewlett-Packard chief executive Carly Fiorina won the party's designation to face 3-term incumbent Sen. Barbara Boxer (D), and former eBay CEO Meg Whitman won the Republican nomination in the governor's race against Jerry Brown, a 2-term former governor who had served since 2007 as California's attorney general.

Supreme Court Affirms Gun Rights; Other Major Actions—In the final public session of its 2009-10 term, the U.S. Supreme Court June 28 held that the constitutional right to keep and bear arms is a fundamental liberty that may not be abrogated by state or local law. Extending the Court's ruling in *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008), which applied only to federal laws and federal jurisdictions, a 5-4 majority in *McDonald v. Chicago* ordered lower courts to determine whether local ordinances banning the possession of handguns in Chicago and Oak Park, IL, violated the Constitution's 2nd Amendment. Wayne LaPierre, executive vice president of the National Rifle Association, hailed the decision as "a great moment in American history." But Associate Justice John Paul Stevens warned that the decision could

mire the federal courts in “an avalanche of litigation,” as gun-rights advocates sought to overturn local gun-control laws throughout the U.S. That same day, the U.S. Senate began confirmation hearings on Pres. Barack Obama’s nomination of Elena Kagan to replace the retiring Stevens.

Also on June 28, the Court unanimously upheld the constitutionality of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (2002), which tightened auditing standards for publicly traded companies, although a 5-4 majority found fault with restrictions Congress had imposed on the executive branch’s authority to remove members of an accounting oversight board created by the law. In another 5-4 ruling on June 28, the Court held that a campus religious group that receives financial support from a public university may not discriminate against homosexuals or others who do not fully comply with its “statement of faith.”

Other important rulings had been announced earlier in the month. On June 1, a 5-4 majority in *Berghuis v. Thompkins* eased restrictions on police that had been imposed under the landmark *Miranda* case (1966), holding that police interrogations may lawfully proceed when suspects do not clearly and unambiguously claim their “Miranda rights” to remain silent and consult a lawyer. On June 17 the Court ruled 9-0 in *City of Ontario (CA) v. Quon* that supervisors had the right to examine text messages sent by public employees while on the job and using their employer’s paging system. In a test of the nation’s antiterrorism statutes, a 6-3 majority on June 21 upheld the constitutionality of a law making it a crime to provide “material support” to a foreign terrorist organization, even when such support was directed at a purpose (such as conflict resolution) that might otherwise be considered benign. The decision, which displeased civil liberties advocates, represented a victory for the Obama administration, whose case before the Court had been argued by Kagan as U.S. solicitor general.

Sen. Byrd Dies—Sen. Robert Byrd (D, WV), 92, the longest-serving senator in U.S. history, died June 28 at Inova Fairfax Hospital in Falls Church, VA. Byrd was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1952, despite revelations that he had been an active member of the Ku Klux Klan a decade earlier; in 1958, after 6 years in the House, he won the first of 9 consecutive Senate terms, setting records both for Senate tenure (more than 51 years) and for combined House and Senate service. A formidable legislative tactician, an expert on Senate lore, and a fierce defender of congressional prerogatives, he served as majority leader (1977-81, 1987-89) and minority leader (1981-87). As head of the Appropriations Committee (1989-2009), he used his position to pump billions of dollars in federal contracts to his home state, earning him the nickname the “prince of pork.” A conservative for much of his congressional career, he became a hero to liberals in the early 2000s when he forcefully opposed the war in Iraq. On July 16, West Virginia Gov. Joe Manchin III (D) appointed his former general counsel Carte Goodwin (D) to fill Byrd’s Senate seat; 4 days later, Manchin said he would run for the seat in the special election scheduled for Nov. 2.

Weak Employment Fuels Doubts About Recovery—Reversing a 3-month upswing, the Conference Board reported June 29 that its Consumer Confidence Index, based on a survey of 5,000 U.S. households, had plunged from 62.7 in May to 52.9 in June. Labor Dept. data released June 4 showed that U.S. payrolls had increased by 431,000 in May, but that total was less than many economists had predicted. Employment figures for June, issued on July 2, showed a net loss of 125,000 jobs as weak hiring in the private sector failed to offset terminations of temporary government jobs related to the 2010 Census; the overall unemployment rate in June was 9.5%.

Weighing heavily on Wall Street were international and domestic uncertainties, including European governments’ mounting debt problems and the continuing impact of the *Deepwater Horizon* disaster, which since Apr. had gushed millions of gallons of oil into the Gulf of Mexico. On June 16, after a meeting at the White House, BP executives agreed to set aside \$20 bil to compensate victims of the oil spill, with the cost being offset by a suspension of dividends to BP shareholders. By June 25, shares of BP stock fell to a 14-year low, with the loss in share value exceeding \$100 bil. On July 5, BP announced that the firm had already paid more than

\$3 bil to cover cleanup costs and other claims, in addition to the \$20 bil compensation fund. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed June 30 at 9,774.02, a drop of 10% during the 2nd quarter of 2010. The S&P 500 ended the quarter at 1,030.71, down 11.9%, and the Nasdaq Composite Index finished at 2,109.24, for a quarterly decline of 12%.

International

Kan Replaces Hatoyama as Prime Minister of Japan—

After polls showed his public support had fallen below 20%, Yukio Hatoyama announced his resignation June 2, becoming the 4th Japanese prime minister in under 4 years to step down after serving a year or less in office. Hatoyama, who had swept into power when the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) won parliamentary elections in Aug. 2009, failed to fulfill campaign pledges to reform the nation’s political system, revitalize the economy, and remove U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Futenma from Okinawa; instead, while visiting the island May 23 he said he had reluctantly accepted a U.S. plan to relocate the airbase within the Okinawa region, a decision that infuriated local leaders. On June 4 former Finance Min. Naoto Kan was elected to succeed Hatoyama as DPJ leader and head of government; he took office 4 days later. The DPJ fared poorly in midterm elections July 11 for the upper house of Japan’s parliament, winning only 44 of the 121 contested seats. It retained a commanding majority in the lower house, which determines Japan’s party in power.

Drug Violence Intensifies in Mexico—Gun battles and massacres claimed hundreds of lives in Mexico June 10-15, as drug-related violence continued to escalate. The mass killings included the slaughter June 10 of 19 people by some two dozen gunmen at a drug and alcohol rehabilitation center in the city of Chihuahua; the ambush and murder June 14 of at least 12 federal police officers in the western state of Michoacán; and a gang fight June 14 in a Mazatlán jail that left at least 28 inmates dead. In an article published June 14, Mexican Pres. Felipe Calderón blamed Mexico’s drug crime problems on U.S. demand for drugs: “It is as if our neighbor were the biggest drug addict in the world.” From Dec. 2006 (when Calderón launched a military crackdown on Mexico’s powerful drug cartels) to Aug. 2010, more than 28,000 people died in drug-related violence.

Concerned about the spread of drug crime from Mexico into the U.S., the Obama administration said May 25 that it would deploy 1,200 National Guard troops and request an additional \$500 mil to beef up border security. U.S. government officials revealed June 10 that over a 22-month period U.S. law enforcement agents in 19 states had arrested more than 2,200 people suspected of having ties to Mexican drug cartels.

Santos Wins Colombian Presidency—Former Defense Min. Juan Manuel Santos, nominee of the ruling Social Party of National Unity (also known as the U Party), defeated Green Party candidate Antanas Mockus, the former mayor of Bogotá, 69% to 28% in a presidential runoff election June 20. The conservative Santos, a close ally of incumbent Pres. Álvaro Uribe Vélez and a supporter of Uribe’s crackdown on Marxist rebels, had led Mockus 47% to 22% in the first round of presidential balloting May 30. Santos took office Aug. 7, pledging to create jobs, boost foreign investment, and repair relations with leftist governments in neighboring Venezuela and Ecuador.

Alleged Drug Kingpin Arrested in Jamaica—Accused by the U.S. of drug and firearms trafficking, Christopher Coke, the alleged leader of Jamaica’s Shower Posse gang, surrendered peacefully to Jamaican authorities in Kingston June 22. Coke was closely allied with the ruling Jamaica Labour Party, and U.S. demands for his extradition had initially been rebuffed by Prime Min. Bruce Golding, whose Kingston constituency included the Shower Posse’s home base in Tivoli Gardens. Pressured by the U.S. and by his parliamentary critics, Golding reversed himself in mid-May and called for Coke’s arrest. Government security forces stormed Tivoli Gardens later that month, triggering violent clashes with gang members that left 76 people dead. After eluding police for five weeks, Coke—also known as Dudus—agreed to give himself up, waived an extradition trial, was flown to the U.S., and on June 25 entered a plea of not guilty in federal court in New York City.

McChrystal Forced Out as U.S. Commander in Afghanistan—Pres. Obama June 23 named Gen. David Petraeus as commander of U.S. and allied troops in Afghanistan, replacing Gen. Stanley McChrystal, who was forced to resign shortly after the publication by *Rolling Stone* magazine of disparaging comments about the Obama administration by McChrystal and his staff. The article, written by Michael Hastings, quoted an unnamed aide to McChrystal describing an early meeting on war strategy between the president and the general as “a 10-minute photo op.” “Obama clearly didn’t know anything about him, who he was ... He didn’t seem very engaged. The Boss was pretty disappointed.” Hastings also quoted McChrystal’s aides as calling National Security Advisor James L. Jones a “clown” and jokingly pronouncing Vice Pres. Biden’s name as “Bite Me.”

Gen. Petraeus—the architect of the 2007 surge strategy in Iraq—won unanimous Senate confirmation for the Afghan mission June 30 and formally took command in Kabul July 4. McChrystal retired from the military July 23. U.S. Marine Corps Gen. James Mattis, Obama’s choice to replace Petraeus as head of the U.S. Central Command (which oversees all U.S. military operations in the Middle East and Central Asia), was unanimously approved by the Senate Aug. 6.

In battlefield developments, 60 U.S. troops were killed in Afghanistan in June; fatalities for the U.S. and its coalition partners totaled a record high 103, double the number in May. Eight American service members were killed in Iraq in June, as U.S. troop strength there dropped from 92,000 in May to 85,000 in June and 65,000 in July.

Canada Hosts G-8, G-20 Summits—Leaders of the world’s major economies gathered June 25-27 in Ontario, Canada, for back-to-back conferences of the Group of 8 (G-8) and Group of 20 (G-20). Meeting in the town of Huntsville, about 135 mi north of Toronto, conferees of the G-8 (comprising Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, UK, and the U.S.) agreed to spend \$5 bil over a 5-year period to improve maternal and child health in poor countries. The conference venue shifted to Toronto June 26 for the summit of the G-20 (which includes the G-8 plus other major economic powers such as Brazil, China, and India). The concluding agreement—a nonbinding pledge by G-20 member countries to halve their government budget deficits by 2013—represented an effort to bridge the gap between those leaders, chiefly in Europe and Canada, who saw an immediate need to slash government debt, and others, led by Pres. Obama, who believed that drastic budget cutting would threaten the world’s recovery from recession. Hundreds of protesters were arrested at the G-8 and G-20 meetings, which had aroused controversy within Canada because of security costs estimated at \$900 mil, or nearly 10 times what Pittsburgh, PA, spent on the 2009 G-20 summit.

General

Drosselmeyer Takes Belmont Stakes—The unheralded Drosselmeyer, a 13-1 long shot, captured the Belmont Stakes June 5 at Belmont Park in Elmont, NY. Winless in 12 previous Belmont Stakes races, jockey Mike Smith rode the 3-year-old chestnut colt to a 3/4-length victory over Fly Down in the third jewel of Thoroughbred racing’s Triple Crown.

Nadal, Schiavone Capture French Open Singles Titles—Returning to form after an injury-plagued 2009, Spanish clay-court master Rafael Nadal won his 5th French Open (Roland Garros) singles championship June 6, dominating Sweden’s Robin Soderling in straight sets, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4. The previous day, 17th-seeded Francesca Schiavone outfought Samantha Stosur of Australia, 6-4, 7-6 (2). Schiavone, 29, became the first Italian woman ever to win a Grand Slam singles event.

Chicago Blackhawks Win Stanley Cup—Patrick Kane’s overtime goal June 9 earned the Chicago Blackhawks their first National Hockey League championship since 1961. Playing on the Flyers’ home ice, Chicago beat Philadelphia, 4-3, in the 6th and deciding game of their best-of-7 Stanley Cup series. The Blackhawks’ 22-year-old Jonathan Toews, the youngest team captain in the NHL, won the Conn Smythe Trophy as playoff MVP.

Tony Awards Honor *Red*, *Memphis*, Hollywood Stars—The Broadway production of *Red*, a drama based on the life

of artist Mark Rothko, won 6 Tony Awards June 13, including Best Play, while *Memphis* took home top honors as Best Musical. In a nod to Hollywood, several performers more renowned for their film work took home Broadway acting awards, including Denzel Washington and Viola Davis (for their leading roles in the revival of August Wilson’s *Fences*), Scarlett Johansson (for her featured role in Arthur Miller’s *A View from the Bridge*), and Catherine Zeta-Jones (best actress in a musical for *A Little Night Music*).

Lakers Repeat as NBA Champions—For the second consecutive year, playoff MVP Kobe Bryant led the Los Angeles Lakers to an NBA championship, the 16th in franchise history. Trailing the Boston Celtics in the 3rd quarter of the 7-game-series finale, played June 17 at the Staples Center in Los Angeles, the Lakers erased a 13-point deficit and held on in the closing minutes to beat Boston, 83-79. The championship was Phil Jackson’s 11th as head coach and his 5th with the Lakers.

McDowell Is U.S. Open Golf Champion—Graeme McDowell shot a 3-over-par 74 in the 4th and final round to win the U.S. Open tournament June 20 at Pebble Beach Golf Links (CA). McDowell—the first golfer from Northern Ireland to win the championship and the first European to take the crown in 40 years—finished with an even-par 284, a stroke ahead of Gregory Havret of France. Dustin Johnson, a South Carolinian who led by 3 strokes after 54 holes, saw his hopes evaporate when he triple-bogeyed the 2nd hole and double-bogeyed the 3rd in the closing 18.

July 2010

National

BP Caps Runaway Oil Well in Gulf of Mexico—The London-based energy company BP announced July 15 that it had halted the flow of oil into the Gulf of Mexico from its runaway Macondo well. The catastrophic spill, which had begun Apr. 20 with a gas explosion and fire on the exploratory drilling platform *Deepwater Horizon*, had polluted the Gulf and coastal areas with up to 5 mil barrels of oil. Successful placement of a temporary cap on the well followed a series of failed containment strategies with colorful names such as “top kill” (pumping massive amounts of mud and cement into the well) and “junk shot” (attempting to clog the leak with pieces of debris). A more permanent seal known as “static kill” was completed Aug. 5 when BP used a relief well to pump cement into the Macondo well. On Sept. 19, Coast Guard Adm. Thad Allen declared that a “bottom kill” had left the well “effectively dead,” and no longer a danger to the Gulf.

After its earlier suspension of deepwater drilling in the Gulf of Mexico was overturned by the courts, the Obama administration imposed a revised moratorium July 12. The moratorium, which found favor with environmentalists but was unpopular with industry and political leaders and Gulf Coast residents, was lifted three months later. On Aug. 23 the independent Gulf Coast Claims Facility, funded with \$20 bil from BP and administered by Kenneth R. Feinberg, took over responsibility for settling damage claims filed by individuals and businesses harmed by the *Deepwater Horizon* disaster.

Obama Administration Apologizes for Ousting Sherrod—The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture wasted little time demanding the resignation July 19 of USDA employee Shirley Sherrod, only hours after a heavily edited video clip surfaced in which the Georgia-based rural development officer, an African-American, appeared to admit that in 1986 she had given short shrift to a white farmer. The statement was excerpted out of context from a speech Sherrod had given at a Mar. 27 banquet of the NAACP, which had recently condemned allegedly racist statements by Tea Party activists.

The controversy turned upside-down July 20 when publication of the full video revealed that despite her initial hesitation, Sherrod had decided to help the white farmer, Roger Spooner, who appeared on national television to thank her for saving his farm. With Sherrod exonerated, the NAACP (which had hastily criticized her, based on the initial incorrect reports), Agriculture Sec. Tom Vilsack, and Pres. Barack Obama all offered their apologies. On July 29 she said she planned to sue Andrew Breitbart, the right-wing blogger who

first posted the edited video on his website. Sherrod met with Vilsack Aug. 24 but declined to return to the USDA.

Financial Reform Law Enacted; Other Economic Developments—Pres. Obama signed into law July 21 a measure aimed at strengthening federal regulation of financial markets, curbing mortgage and investment abuses, and preventing a recurrence of the crisis that had convulsed the nation's financial system in 2008. The legislation was officially known as the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act in honor of Democrats Sen. Chris Dodd (CT) and Rep. Barney Frank (MA), who had shepherded the measure through Congress. The law had cleared the House June 30, by a vote of 237-192, and the Senate July 15, by a 60-39 margin. Also on July 15, investment giant Goldman Sachs agreed to pay \$550 mil to settle a civil fraud lawsuit brought by the Securities and Exchange Commission alleging the firm had duped investors into buying risky subprime mortgage-backed securities that Goldman's own traders were betting against.

The Dodd-Frank measure established the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to shield borrowers against misleading marketing of mortgages, credit cards, and other loan products; empowered the government to take over large financial firms whose impending failure threatened the broader financial system; expanded government oversight of the complex securities known as derivatives; and imposed the so-called Volcker rule (named for Obama adviser Paul A. Volcker, a former chairman of the Federal Reserve) to limit speculative trading by banks.

On July 23 the White House forecast that annual federal budget deficits would top \$1.4 tril in both 2010 and 2011. A week later, the Commerce Dept. reported that the U.S. gross domestic product grew at an annual rate of 2.4% during the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from 3.7% in the 1st quarter; revised figures issued Aug. 27 estimated 2nd-quarter GDP growth at an even more anemic 1.6%. The unemployment rate held steady at 9.5%, but private-sector job creation was weaker than expected. Reports of robust 2nd-quarter profits by blue-chip companies helped boost the Dow Jones Industrial Average to a July 30 close of 10,465.94, up 7.1% for the month. The S&P 500 (1,101.60) and Nasdaq Composite Index (2,254.70) each gained 6.9% in July.

International

French Court Finds Noriega Guilty of Money Laundering—Convicted July 7 of funneling about \$3 mil of Colombian drug money into French bank accounts while he ruled Panama from 1983 to 1989, Manuel Antonio Noriega was sentenced by a Paris court to 7 years in prison. The decision culminated a long legal battle that had begun after the U.S. indicted its former ally in Feb. 1988. U.S. forces invaded Panama in Dec. 1989, and took the former dictator into custody in Jan. 1990. Declared a prisoner of war, Noriega was found guilty of drug trafficking and racketeering charges in Miami, FL, in 1992 and was sentenced to 40 years in prison (later reduced to 17 for good behavior). A French court convicted him in absentia in 1999, while Noriega was serving his Florida prison sentence, and when that sentence was about to expire, French authorities sought his extradition for retrial in France. Confined to a U.S. prison while the case proceeded, Noriega appealed all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, which refused to intervene, and the former dictator was transferred to French custody Apr. 26.

Russia, U.S. Swap Spies—On July 9, in a scene reminiscent of the Cold War, 10 people recently arrested in the U.S. as Russian agents were allowed to return to Russia, in exchange for 4 Russian prisoners who had been convicted of having contact with Western intelligence agencies. The spy swap, which took place in Vienna, Austria, followed the exposure of a Russian espionage ring that had allegedly been operating in the U.S. for more than a decade. Working under deep cover as ordinary Americans, the Russian agents (many of whom had taken non-Russian-sounding names) had been instructed to gather information and recruit more spies. They had communicated using invisible ink, special computer software, coded data embedded in Internet photos, and other forms of spy craft, but U.S. investigators did not believe the agents had

ever transmitted classified information to their handlers. One day before their expulsion from the U.S., the 10 had pleaded guilty in federal court to conspiring to serve as unlawful foreign agents. An 11th alleged agent, arrested in Cyprus June 29 as he sought to board a flight to Budapest, Hungary, disappeared a day later, after he was released on bail.

Vatican Toughens Church Laws Against Sexual Abuse—Seeking to quell the ongoing scandal over pedophile priests, Vatican officials announced July 15 that Pope Benedict XVI had approved revisions in the way the Catholic Church deals with sexual abuses by church officials. Under the revamped rules, the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith—the church office that oversees the handling of sex-abuse cases—was authorized to defrock abusive priests without a lengthy ecclesiastical trial. Non-clergy were allowed to serve as judges and lawyers on church tribunals dealing with abuse cases; the statute of limitations was doubled from 10 years to 20; possession and distribution of child pornography were defined as “grave crimes” under church law; and penalties for abusive treatment of developmentally disabled adults were made equal to those for abuse of minors. In a move that drew protests from women's rights advocates, the Vatican also added to the list of grave crimes the attempted ordination of women.

The church had been battered since late 2009 by revelations of abusive behavior by Catholic clergy in Ireland, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, and other countries. While serving as the archbishop of Munich and Freising (1977-81), then-Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, approved the transfer of a German priest who had sexually abused boys. Ratzinger was named prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith in 1981, which did not take over responsibility for investigating sexual abuse cases until 2001.

Secret Afghan War Documents Published by WikiLeaks—More than 75,000 previously unreleased Afghan war documents, many of them classified, appeared July 25 on a website run by WikiLeaks, an international organization that promises whistleblowers the opportunity to “post documents anonymously and untraceably.” The organization had shared the documents with the *New York Times*, the German magazine *Der Spiegel*, and London's *Guardian* newspaper, all of which published articles on the WikiLeaks disclosures that same day. The leaked documents, covering the 2004-09 period, contained evidence of aid provided by Pakistan's ISI security agency to the Taliban and other Afghan insurgent groups. Other documents cast light on Afghan government corruption, reliability problems with the Predator and Reaper drone aircraft used by coalition forces, and violence against Afghan civilians by coalition troops.

Although WikiLeaks refused to name the source of the documents, U.S. probes reportedly focused on Pfc. Bradley Manning, an Army intelligence analyst who had been arrested May 26 in connection with earlier WikiLeaks disclosures. An investigation of WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange took an unexpected turn when Swedish prosecutors filed a rape charge against him Aug. 20, then rescinded it a day later, only to reopen the rape case Sept. 1.

Developments on the ground in Afghanistan were not encouraging. Operation Enduring Freedom claimed the lives of 65 U.S. service members in July, the highest single monthly toll since the war began. The U.S. suffered 4 military casualties in Iraq during the same month.

Khmer Rouge War Criminal Convicted in Cambodia—The UN-sponsored war crimes tribunal in Cambodia reached its 1st major verdict July 26, convicting a former prison warden who oversaw the torture and killing in 1975-79 of more than 14,000 inmates at the Tuol Sleng detention camp in Phnom Penh. The warden, Kaing Guek Eav, commonly known as Duch, received a prison sentence of 35 years, minus 16 years for time served. Four top officials of the Khmer Rouge regime that ruled Cambodia during the late 1970s were indicted Sept. 16, including former Pres. Khieu Samphan and former Foreign Min. and Deputy Prime Min. Ieng Sary. An estimated 1.7 mil people died under Khmer Rouge rule.

Floods in Pakistan Leave 8 Mil Homeless—Torrential monsoon rains beginning in late July and continuing into Aug. struck Pakistan with devastating force. An initial UN assessment Aug. 1 in the worst-hit region, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

(formerly known as the North-West Frontier Province), estimated that nearly 800 people had died and more than 1 mil were in need of emergency assistance; by mid-Sept. the confirmed death toll nationwide had risen to 1,752, with 1,086 of the victims in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. At peak, floods covered nearly a fifth of the country, leaving 8 mil people homeless and significantly affecting at least 12.5 mil more. Over 1.8 mil houses were destroyed, and damage to transportation infrastructure and agricultural resources was extensive.

General

Williams, Nadal Take Wimbledon Titles; Isner Wins Marathon Match—Serena Williams crushed Vera Zvonareva of Russia, 6-3, 6-2, in the Wimbledon women's singles championship July 3 at the All England Lawn Tennis Club. The victory (her 2nd consecutive Wimbledon singles crown and her 4th since 2002) earned Williams her 13th Grand Slam singles title. The following day, Rafael Nadal of Spain overwhelmed Czech challenger Tomas Berdych in straight sets, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4, to win his 2nd Wimbledon and 8th Grand Slam championship.

The tournament's most extraordinary match was a 3-day thriller, concluded June 24 after two postponements because of darkness, in which John Isner outlasted Nicolas Mahut of France, 6-4, 3-6, 6-7(9), 7-6(3), 70-68. The marathon 1st-round contest shattered multiple pro tennis records, including total time (11 hours, 5 minutes) and number of games (183); the 5th set alone took more than 8 hours.

James Signs with Miami Heat—With unprecedented fanfare, LeBron James, the National Basketball Association's MVP in 2009 and 2010, announced in a nationally televised broadcast July 8 that he would end his 7-season stint with the Cleveland Cavaliers to join the Miami Heat. "King James," a free agent who had been courted by at least 5 other NBA teams, accepted a 6-year contract worth \$110 mil. In other 6-year deals, the Heat also signed free agent power forward Chris Bosh for \$110 mil and retained guard Dwyane Wade for \$107 mil. All three players reportedly took less than they might have earned on other teams in order to play together for Miami.

Spain Triumphs in World Cup Soccer—Spain's national soccer team won its 1st FIFA World Cup title July 11 in Johannesburg, South Africa, defeating the Netherlands 1-0 on an overtime goal by Andrés Iniesta. The gold-medal match climaxed a month-long championship round that was the first played on African soil. Notable throughout the tournament were a series of embarrassing referee errors and the deafening drone of vuvuzelas, the plastic trumpets blown nonstop by South African soccer fans.

Switzerland Frees Filmmaker Roman Polanski—Citing uncertainties about his trial 33 years earlier on sex-abuse charges in California, Swiss authorities July 12 rejected a U.S. request to extradite Academy Award-winning film director Roman Polanski. The internationally famous filmmaker had been held in Switzerland since Sept. 2009 on charges stemming from the 1977 rape of a 13-year-old girl. Polanski's most recent film, the political thriller *The Ghost Writer*, had won the Silver Bear for Best Director at the Berlin International Film Festival Feb. 20.

Oosthuizen Captures British Open—Louis Oosthuizen of South Africa shot a 7-under par 65 in the 1st round, then held on for the next three days to win the British Open golf championship July 18 in St. Andrews, Scotland. Oosthuizen finished the 72-hole tournament with a 16-under-par total of 272, beating England's Lee Westwood by 7 strokes.

Contador Finishes 1st at Tour de France, as Doping Controversy Continues—On July 25 in Paris, for the 3rd time in 4 years, Spanish cyclist Alberto Contador was declared the winner of the Tour de France. But on Sept. 29 and Oct. 4, tests of Contador's urine during the race came back positive for banned substances. The 2010 Tour took place as U.S. investigators intensified their probe into whether 7-time Tour de France winner Lance Armstrong, Contador's rival and former teammate, had relied on performance-enhancing drugs and other banned techniques to gain unfair advantage. Competing in what he said was his final Tour, Armstrong (who has repeatedly denied any wrongdoing) finished in 23rd place, more than 39 minutes behind Contador.

August 2010

National

Same-Sex Marriage Ban Overturned in California—U.S. District Chief Judge Vaughn R. Walker ruled Aug. 4 in San Francisco that a California ballot measure barring same-sex marriage violated the federal constitution. The initiative, known as Proposition 8, had been approved by state voters in Nov. 2008 and upheld by the California Supreme Court in May 2009. Judge Walker disappointed gay-rights advocates by immediately staying his own ruling, pending appeal. A federal appellate panel extended the stay Aug. 16, with a full hearing scheduled to begin in early Dec.

Kagan Joins Supreme Court—In Aug. 7 ceremonies, U.S. Chief Justice John Roberts administered the constitutional and judicial oaths of office to Elena Kagan, swearing her in as associate justice of the Supreme Court. Along with Associate Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Sonia Sotomayor, Kagan's membership marked the first time three women have served simultaneously as Supreme Court justices. Kagan received the approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee July 20 by a 13-6 margin, with Sen. Lindsey Graham (SC) the lone Republican voting in her favor. On Aug. 5 the Senate confirmed her, 63-37, with support from 56 Democrats, 5 Republicans, and 2 independents. Because she had served 14 months as the Obama administration's solicitor general, entrusted with supervising federal government litigation before the Supreme Court, she recused herself from 25 of the first 51 cases the Court accepted for its 2010-11 term.

550 Mil Eggs Recalled in Salmonella Outbreak—After public health officials traced cases of salmonella to one of the nation's leading egg producers, Wright County Egg of Galt, IA, the firm announced recalls Aug. 13-18 of 380 mil eggs that had been marketed since May under multiple brand names. On Aug. 19 another Iowa egg producer, Hillandale Farms, initiated the recall of 170 mil eggs, bringing the total to 550 mil. Wright County Egg was controlled by the DeCoster family, which also had close ties to the Hillandale operation. Press reports noted that DeCoster-owned egg farms had a long history of labor, immigration, environmental, and health problems, including a fine of \$34,675 in June for animal cruelty at a Maine production facility.

Blagojevich Convicted of Lying to Federal Agents—A federal jury in Chicago Aug. 17 found former Illinois Gov. Rod Blagojevich (D) guilty on one felony count of making false statements to the FBI. The jury, which deliberated for 14 days, deadlocked on the remaining 23 counts, including the charge that the governor had tried to sell the U.S. Senate seat vacated by Barack Obama after his election as president in Nov. 2008. U.S. Attorney Patrick J. Fitzgerald pledged to retry Blagojevich, who had been impeached and removed from office in Jan. 2009.

Fed Pledges Steps to Spur Faltering Recovery—Addressing a conference of world economic policymakers Aug. 27 at Jackson Hole, WY, Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke acknowledged that "the pace of recovery in output and employment has slowed somewhat in recent months." He outlined several options the Fed might take to promote economic expansion, of which the most likely was the purchase of long-term U.S. government debt, a move that would exert downward pressure on long-term interest rates and stimulate borrowing. In an assessment of the economy published Aug. 10, the Federal Open Market Committee, a Fed policymaking body, had cited high unemployment, sluggish income growth, a weak housing market, and tight credit as factors holding back the recovery. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. reported Aug. 31 that during the Apr.-June period its "problem list" of banks at risk of failure had grown from 775 to 829, the highest number since 1993. By Oct. 15 the FDIC had taken over 132 failed banks, compared with 140 for the whole of 2009.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average had its worst Aug. performance in 9 years, closing Aug. 31 at 10,014.72, for a one-month drop of 4.3%. The S&P 500 sagged 4.7% to 1,049.33, and the Nasdaq Composite Index plunged 6.2% to 2,114.03.

International

Chile Mine Cave-In Leads to Record-Setting Rescue—

A cave-in Aug. 5 at the San José gold and copper mine near Copiapó, in northern Chile, left 33 men trapped nearly 2,300 ft underground. Finding refuge in a small emergency shelter that had water and ventilation, the men shared meager food rations for 17 days until they made contact with rescue workers who had drilled a narrow borehole through the rock. Emergency crews then used the bore to send food and other supplies to the miners and to relay video images and messages back to the surface—a remote location in the Atacama Desert where Pres. Sebastián Piñera had staked the prestige of his government on the success of the rescue effort.

To extricate the trapped men, engineers drilled a 28-in. diameter shaft to the miners' chamber and lowered an emergency escape capsule, dubbed *Fénix 2*, into the hole. More than 1 bil people watched on television worldwide Oct. 12-13 as the capsule, painted in Chile's national colors of red, white, and blue, worked round-the-clock to shuttle all 33 workers to safety.

Gillard Retains Power in Australia—Federal elections in Australia Aug. 21 produced the first “hung” parliament in 70 years, with neither the governing Labor Party nor the center-right Liberal-National alliance winning a majority. With support from the lone Greens representative and two independents, Labor leader Julia Gillard cobbled together a minority government Sept. 7, leaving the Liberals' Tony Abbott as leader of the opposition. Gillard, who had served as deputy to Prime Min. Kevin Rudd, supplanted him as Labor leader and became Australia's first female prime minister June 24, after a succession of policy blunders eroded Rudd's standing with his party and the public at large. Rudd became foreign minister in the new cabinet that was sworn in Sept. 14 along with Gillard.

Russia Aids Startup of Iranian Nuclear Plant—With Russian assistance, Iran began loading fuel rods Aug. 21 into the Bushehr nuclear reactor. Construction of the 1,000-megawatt facility on Iran's southwest coast was begun by a German firm in 1975, before the Islamic revolution; the long-delayed project was completed by Russia under a contract signed in 1995. The UN, which had strengthened sanctions against Iran in June, and the U.S., which had toughened its own sanctions against the Iranian regime in July, reacted mildly to the startup of the Bushehr plant, which was expected to supply electricity for civilian purposes. At the same time, Iran pushed forward with its nuclear enrichment program, which could produce uranium suitable for use in nuclear weapons. Iranian officials said July 11 that the country planned a sixfold increase in its stockpile of 20% enriched uranium within 14 months. Iran's nuclear effort was disrupted in Sept. when the Bushehr plant and other industrial control systems were infected with the Stuxnet computer worm, the origin of which is still unknown.

Somali Insurgents Expand Terror Campaign—Four Somali legislators and at least 29 other people were killed Aug. 24 when members of Al Shabab, a radical Islamist group allied with al-Qaeda, attacked the Hotel Muna in the Somali capital city of Mogadishu. The attack was part of an offensive by Al Shabab jihadists against a Somali transitional government that has been supported by the UN, the U.S., and an African Union force (AMISON) comprising troops from Uganda, Burundi, and other countries. On July 11, Al Shabab had orchestrated a series of suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, that killed 76 people as they watched the World Cup soccer championship on outdoor video screens.

Al Shabab has also turned to Islamists in the U.S., many of them from Somali communities, as a source of fighters and funding. On Aug. 4, FBI agents in Chicago arrested the U.S.-born Shaker Masri and accused him of plotting to carry out a suicide bombing in Somalia. The following day, indictments unsealed in Minnesota, Alabama, and California charged 14 people with aiding Al Shabab.

U.S. Declares End to Iraqi Combat Mission—In an address from the White House Aug. 31, Pres. Obama declared that the U.S. combat mission in Iraq had ended. More than 4,400 U.S. service members had lost their lives since Operation Iraqi Freedom began with the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in Mar. 2003, and nearly 32,000 U.S. troops had been wounded in action. The Congressional Research Service estimated that by the end of the 2011 fiscal year the U.S. will have spent

more than \$800 bil on the conflict, in which 100,000 Iraqis have also been killed.

Vice Pres. Joe Biden arrived in Baghdad Aug. 30 to oversee the transition to Operation New Dawn, which began Sept. 1 with some 50,000 remaining U.S. troops primarily tasked with training Iraqi forces. The security challenges still facing Iraq had been demonstrated the previous week, when insurgents associated with al-Qaeda in Iraq claimed responsibility for a series of suicide bombings and other attacks that killed at least 56 people in 13 cities and towns. In talks with Iraqi leaders, Biden warned of the “frustration” caused by their inability to form a new government in the nearly 6 months that had passed since parliamentary elections.

General

Rodriguez Hits 600th Homer; Clemens Indicted in Steroid Case—

New York Yankees 3rd baseman Alex Rodriguez hit his 600th regular-season home run Aug. 4, driving a 2-run shot over the centerfield fence at Yankee Stadium. The homer, which came in the 1st inning off Toronto Blue Jays pitcher Shaun Marcum, made the 35-year-old Rodriguez the youngest player to reach the 600 mark. Other members of baseball's “600 club” include Barry Bonds (762), Hank Aaron (755), Babe Ruth (714), Willie Mays (660), Ken Griffey Jr. (630), and Sammy Sosa (609).

In Feb. 2009, Rodriguez admitted using performance-enhancing drugs while he played for the Texas Rangers during 2001-03 but claimed he had stopped using them by the time he joined the Yankees in 2004. Another all-time baseball great, pitcher Roger Clemens, was indicted Aug. 19 on charges of lying to a congressional committee when he denied in testimony Feb. 2008 that he had used steroids or human growth hormone. Clemens entered a plea of not guilty Aug. 30. His trial was set to begin Apr. 2011, two weeks after former slugger Barry Bonds was expected to face trial on steroid-related charges of perjury and obstruction of justice.

Kaymer Takes PGA Golf Title—Martin Kaymer won the 92nd PGA Championship Aug. 15, defeating Bubba Watson in a 3-hole playoff at Whistling Straits in Kohler, WI. Kaymer and Watson tied at 11-under-par 277 at the end of regulation play, then tied again at the end of the first 2 holes of the playoff. Kaymer bogeyed the 3rd hole but Watson double-bogeyed, falling 1 stroke short. Leading as he started the 72nd and final hole of regulation play, Dustin Johnson had seen his chances vanish when a technical violation on a bunker shot cost him a 2-stroke penalty.

September 2010

National

Mosque, Koran Controversies Expose Divergent Views of Islam—

An ABC News/*Washington Post* poll released Sept. 8 found that 49% of Americans held an unfavorable opinion of Islam. The results represented the most negative U.S. public view of Islam in the 9 years the pollsters had been asking the question. The survey followed weeks of controversy over a private developer's plan to build an Islamic center several blocks from the site of the World Trade Center that was destroyed by radical Islamist terrorists on Sept. 11, 2001. Many opponents of the Islamic center acknowledged that its construction was constitutionally protected but claimed it was disrespectful to the people who had died on Sept. 11.

Controversy also surrounded a plan by Terry Jones, the pastor of a small Pentecostal church in Gainesville, FL, to burn copies of the Koran, Islam's central religious text, on Sept. 11. The proposed Koran burning, publicized over the Internet, sparked protests in several Islamic countries and was denounced by Gen. David Petraeus, who warned Sept. 7 it could endanger troops in Afghanistan, and by Pres. Barack Obama, who said Sept. 9 that it was “completely contrary to our values as Americans.” Following a direct appeal from Defense Sec. Robert Gates, Jones said on TV Sept. 11 that his church would not burn any Korans.

Judge Rules Against Military's “Don't Ask, Don't Tell” Policy—

Federal Judge Virginia A. Phillips held Sept. 9 that the “Don't Ask, Don't Tell” (DADT) policy that prevented homosexuals from serving openly in the U.S. armed forces was unconstitutional. The California judge followed up her decision in *Log Cabin Republicans v. U.S.* with an Oct. 12

order barring the military from enforcing DADT. The Obama administration—which supported an end to DADT but favored a legislative approach—appealed the order, which was stayed by a federal appellate panel Oct. 20. During the intervening week, military recruiters had been instructed to accept openly gay recruits. After the stay was imposed, Defense Sec. Robert Gates issued a directive making it much more difficult to discharge openly gay service members. Republicans in the Senate blocked a congressional attempt to overturn DADT Sept. 21.

Tea Party Favorites Make Further Gains—Candidates backed by the Tea Party movement continued to make headway in Republican Party primaries. In GOP contests Sept. 14, Christine O'Donnell upset 9-term U.S. Rep. Mike Castle in the race for U.S. senator from Delaware, and self-financed candidate Carl Paladino defeated former U.S. Rep. Rick Lazio for the gubernatorial nomination in New York. The national and state Republican establishment had backed Castle as the party's best hope to capture the seat formerly held by Vice Pres. Joe Biden (D). On Sept. 17, incumbent Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R, AK), who had lost her primary election Aug. 24 to Joe Miller, rejected what she described as Miller's "extremist views" and declared that she would run as a write-in candidate in the general election.

Experts Say Recession Has Ended, But Economic Pain Remains—The Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research announced Sept. 20 that the recession that began Dec. 2007 had ended in June 2009. During that 18-month downturn—the longest recession since World War II—jobs on nonfarm payrolls shrank by more than 5%. Although some indicators continued to show that the economy was recovering, unemployment remained high at 9.6% for the month. To boost job creation, Pres. Obama proposed in a Labor Day speech Sept. 6 a \$50 bil increase in federal spending on roads, rails, and runways. The Census Bureau reported Sept. 16 that the number of Americans living below the poverty line (\$10,830 in pretax cash income for a single adult, \$22,050 for a family of 4) had risen to 44 mil by the end of 2009. The share of residents living in poverty (14.3%) was the highest in 15 years.

With analysts forecasting that Democrats in Congress were likely to pay a steep electoral price for the economy's shaky performance, the Obama administration continued to reshape its economic team. On Sept. 10 the White House named Austan Goolsbee to replace the departing Christina Romer as head of the Council of Economic Advisers. Eleven days later the Obama administration revealed that another key economic aide, Lawrence Summers, would return to Harvard Univ. after the midterm elections Nov. 2. Obama had tapped Clinton-era budget director, Jack Lew, to succeed Peter Orszag as head of the Office of Management and Budget in July.

The mood was more euphoric on Wall Street, where stocks had their best Sept. since 1939. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Sept. 30 at 10,788.05, a gain of 7.7% for the month. The S&P finished at 1,141.20, for an increase of 8.8%, and the Nasdaq Composite Index soared 12% to 2,368.62. In international commodities trading, gold sold at over \$1,300 an ounce for the first time Sept. 28.

Congress Adjourns After Passing Stopgap Funding Measure—With the 2010 fiscal year ending and midterm elections less than five weeks away, Congress adjourned in the early morning hours of Sept. 30. Just before members left Washington, DC, to campaign in their home districts, the Senate and House passed the Continuing Appropriations Act 2011, by votes of 69-30 and 228-194, respectively. The stopgap spending measure, which provided funds to keep the government running through Dec. 3, was quickly signed by Pres. Obama. Earlier, Congress had approved the Small Business Jobs and Credit Act of 2010, which established a \$30 bil loan fund and provided \$12 bil in tax breaks to aid small businesses. The Senate passed the measure Sept. 16, by a vote of 61-38; the House (which had initially passed the bill June 17) concurred with Senate changes Sept. 23, by a margin of 237-187; and Pres. Obama signed it into law Sept. 27.

At the time of adjournment, Congress had passed no regular appropriations measures for the 2011 fiscal year. Legislators had also deadlocked over whether Americans earning more than \$250,000 should continue to receive the tax cuts passed in 2001 under Pres. George W. Bush, which were due to expire at the end of 2010.

International

Earthquake Rocks Christchurch, New Zealand—An earthquake measuring 7.0 on the open-ended Richter scale shook New Zealand's South Island Sept. 4. The quake was centered about 30 mi west of Christchurch, the South Island's largest urban area; about 100,000 houses in the city were damaged, with 500 requiring demolition. Some 100 people were treated for injuries, and property losses were estimated at \$2.7 bil or more.

Spain Dismisses Truce Pledge by Basque Separatist Group ETA—Spanish authorities reacted coolly to a Sept. 5 announcement by the Basque separatist organization Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA), that it had ceased armed attacks against the Spanish government. Violence by ETA, which the European Union classifies as a terrorist organization, has claimed more than 800 lives since 1968, and previous cease-fires had been broken. "I don't trust this one bit," said Alfredo Pérez Rubalcaba, Spain's interior minister, noting that ETA members had not pledged to lay down their arms. The Basque group had suffered multiple setbacks in 2010, including the arrest in northern France Feb. 28 of ETA guerrilla leader Ibon Gogiascoechea Arronategui.

French Government Faces Criticism Over Roma, Burqas, Pensions—By a margin of 246-1 (with most opposition legislators abstaining), the French Senate voted Sept. 14 to ban the burqa, niqab, and other face-hiding clothing worn by some Muslim women. The measure, which had passed the National Assembly in July, was strongly favored by Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy, who had called the burqa "a sign of enslavement and debasement." The legislation, which was scheduled to take effect within 6 months if approved by France's Constitutional Council, drew complaints from Islamic groups, who viewed it as an attempt to stigmatize the nation's 6 mil Muslims.

Sarkozy was already facing international criticism over his policy of shutting Roma (Gypsy) encampments and expelling thousands of Roma to Romania and Bulgaria. On Sept. 14, European Union Justice Commissioner Viviane Reding called the French expulsions "a disgrace." Meanwhile, union members, students, and others launched mass demonstrations to protest the Sarkozy government's plan to reform the pension system by raising the minimum retirement age from 60 to 62 and the age when workers qualify for a full pension from 65 to 67. The National Assembly approved the pension measure Sept. 15, by a vote of 329-233. The Senate debated the legislation in Oct. as strikers blocked fuel depots, disrupted road and rail traffic, and clashed with police.

Violence, Vote-Buying Mar Afghanistan Election—About 2,500 candidates competed for 249 parliamentary seats in national elections in Afghanistan Sept. 18. Taliban insurgents claimed responsibility for some 150 separate attacks, which were blamed for at least 15 deaths. Following reports of rampant vote-buying and other irregularities, Afghanistan's Independent Election Commission announced Oct. 20 that it had invalidated 1.3 mil of the 5.6 mil votes cast. Corruption also cast its shadow over the nation's financial system, when reports that the Kabul Bank had lost up to \$300 mil led to a panic in early Sept. among depositors, including 300,000 government employees. The nation's central bank intervened to prevent the collapse of the private financial institution, in which Pres. Hamid Karzai's brother Mahmoud was a major shareholder. In military developments during the month, 57 coalition troops lost their lives, of whom 42 were from the U.S. Coalition casualties in Iraq numbered 7, all from the U.S.

Shootout Follows Standoff Between Ecuadoran President and Police—A Sept. 30 meeting between striking police officers and Ecuadoran Pres. Rafael Correa escalated into a violent confrontation in which 5 people were killed and hundreds more were wounded. Correa had gone to a police barracks to meet with officers who were angry at a new law that cut wages and benefits. Physically threatened and exposed to tear gas, Correa sought treatment at a nearby hospital. Disgruntled police surrounded the building, holding Correa captive for more than 10 hours. In a battle broadcast live on television, 500 government troops freed the president after storming the hospital and exchanging fire with the police. Police chief Freddy Martinez resigned the following day.

General

Clijsters Takes U.S. Open Title, as Nadal Caps Career Grand Slam—Kim Clijsters of Belgium needed only 59 minutes to dispatch Russia's Vera Zvonareva, 6-2, 6-1, to win the U.S. Open women's singles championship Sept. 11 at Arthur Ashe Stadium in Flushing, NY. The victory earned Clijsters her 3rd U.S. Open singles title and her 2nd in consecutive years. Two days later, in a rain-delayed men's final, Rafael Nadal of Spain bested Serbian-born Novak Djokovic, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2. The U.S. Open title—Nadal's first—gave him career victories in all 4 of the tennis world's most prestigious Grand Slam tournaments.

U.S. Teams Win World Basketball Championships—Led by tournament MVP Kevin Durant, the U.S. men's team won the FIBA international basketball title Sept. 12 over Turkey, 81-64, at the Sinan Erdem Dome in Istanbul. The young U.S. squad, coached by Duke Univ.'s Mike Krzyzewski, took home the nation's first FIBA gold medal since 1994. In the women's final Oct. 3, a U.S. team coached by Geno Auriemma of the Univ. of Connecticut captured the world title by defeating the Czech Republic, 89-69, at Karlovy Vary, Czech Republic.

Bush Surrenders Heisman Trophy—Running back Reggie Bush, a college star at the Univ. of Southern California (USC), gave up the Heisman Trophy awarded to him in 2005 as the nation's outstanding college football player. Bush's Sept. 14 forfeiture followed the National Collegiate Athletic Association's June 10 decision to penalize USC for hundreds of thousands of dollars in gifts improperly given to Bush and his family, among other violations. The NCAA stripped USC of 14 victories in which Bush had played during 2004 and 2005, including the Trojans' Bowl Championship Series title win in Jan. 2005. The Heisman trustees announced Sept. 15 that the 2005 award would be left vacant.

U.S., Europe Limit Use of Diabetes Drug Avandia—European and American regulators Sept. 23 imposed strict limits on Avandia after the widely used diabetes drug was linked to elevated risk of heart attack, stroke, or heart failure. The European Medicines Agency required use of Avandia to be phased out within a few months. In the U.S., the Food and Drug Administration allowed people already taking Avandia to continue to do so, but required doctors to warn patients of the cardiovascular risks and to certify, before writing new prescriptions, that all other diabetes drugs had been tried without success. The FDA estimated that about 600,000 people in the U.S. with type 2 diabetes were using Avandia to control their blood sugar. In a settlement Oct. 26 with the U.S. Justice Department, a subsidiary of GlaxoSmithKline, the maker of Avandia, agreed to pay \$750 mil in civil and criminal penalties for multiple quality defects in drugs manufactured at a pharmaceutical plant in Puerto Rico.

October 2010

National

Election Campaign Shatters Spending Records—Political ads crowded the airwaves during the last full month of campaigning before midterm elections Nov. 2. With all 435 seats in the House of Representatives, 37 of 100 seats in the Senate, 37 state governorships, more than 6,100 state legislative seats, and 160 ballot questions to be decided, the nonpartisan Center for Responsive Politics (CRP) estimated Oct. 27 that candidates, political parties, and interest groups would spend a combined total of nearly \$4 bil by the time the campaign ended. That total—a record for a nonpresidential election year—was about \$1 bil more than was spent in 2006. CRP calculated that, as of late Oct., Republicans had raised \$1.64 bil and Democrats \$1.59 bil. Corporations, labor unions, and nonprofit advocacy organizations had poured hundreds of millions of dollars into the campaign following the Jan. 21 ruling by the Supreme Court in the *Citizens United* case that eased limits on political fundraising and spending by outside groups. As of Election Day morning, four conservative-leaning organizations—the U.S. Chamber of Commerce (\$34.9 mil), American Action Network (\$26.6 mil), American Crossroads (\$21.5 mil), and Crossroads Grassroots Policy Strategies (\$17.1 mil)—topped the CRP list of spending by outside groups, followed by two liberal-

leaning labor unions, the Service Employees International Union (\$15.7 mil) and American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (\$12.4 mil).

Courts Rule on Challenges to Health Care Law—Efforts to overturn a key provision of the landmark Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, passed by Congress and signed by Pres. Barack Obama in Mar., met a mixed reception in federal courts. In Michigan, U.S. District Court Judge George Steeh Oct. 7 upheld the measure and rejected claims that Congress lacked constitutional authority to require individuals to purchase health insurance or pay a tax penalty. In Florida a week later, however, U.S. District Judge Roger Vinson allowed a suit brought against the health care law by officials in 20 states to go forward. "The power that the individual mandate seeks to harness is simply without prior precedent," he wrote. On Aug. 3, Missouri had become the first state where voters approved a measure aimed at nullifying the health insurance purchase requirement; the referendum, known as Proposition C, passed with a 71% majority. Legal analysts expected the Supreme Court to rule on the constitutionality of the individual mandate before the provision was scheduled to take effect in 2014.

Emanuel, Jones Leave White House Posts—Approaching the halfway point of his presidential term, Barack Obama announced Oct. 1 that Rahm Emanuel had resigned his powerful position as White House chief of staff. Emanuel planned to run for mayor of Chicago. Senior Advisor Pete Rouse, who had headed Obama's Senate staff, was named as Emanuel's interim successor. A week later, Obama replaced his national security adviser, Gen. James L. Jones, with Jones's civilian deputy, Thomas E. Donilon, a Democratic insider with extensive policymaking experience. According to Bob Woodward, author of the recently published *Obama's Wars*, Jones had privately called the president's top political aides "the water bugs" and other derisive terms. Woodward also reported that Defense Sec. Robert Gates had warned that appointing Donilon as national security adviser would be a "disaster." In an interview with the *New York Times*, Gates acknowledged that he and Donilon had clashed during the administration's 2009 review of military policy in Afghanistan and Pakistan. But Gates said the two men had since met privately to clear the air and "things ever since have been fine."

TARP Winds Down as Controversy Over Bailouts Persists; Other Economic Developments—Launched during the 2008 financial crisis, the Troubled Asset Relief Program reached the 2-year mark Oct. 3, the date on which its authority to make new financial commitments expired. In a report issued Oct. 5, the Treasury Dept.'s Office of Financial Stability estimated that TARP, originally authorized at \$700 bil, would end up costing taxpayers \$51 bil or less. As of Sept. 30, \$388 bil in TARP funds had been spent, including \$245 bil to bail out banks, \$80 bil to rescue failing auto companies, and \$48 bil to prop up the insurance giant American International Group (AIG). About \$204 bil in TARP money had already been repaid by recipients, and taxpayers had earned \$30 bil in interest. Critics insisted the Obama administration's balance sheet was far too optimistic; on Oct. 25 the special inspector general for TARP, Neil M. Barofsky, complained that the Treasury Dept. had shifted its customary accounting methods in order to conceal another \$40 bil in likely losses on the AIG bailout. Meanwhile, taxpayers continued to foot the bill for the federal bailout of the mortgage-financing enterprises commonly known as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Projections released Oct. 21 by the Federal Housing Finance Agency indicated that the two enterprises, which had already drawn \$148 bil from the Treasury, would need additional draws of between \$73 bil and \$215 bil to remain solvent through Dec. 2013.

With inflation low, the Social Security Admin. announced Oct. 15 that in 2011 more than 58 mil recipients of monthly Social Security and Supplemental Security Income benefits would not receive an automatic cost of living adjustment, or COLA; the announcement marked the second consecutive year without a COLA. The Commerce Dept. reported Oct. 29 that the nation's economy had grown at an annual rate of 2% during July-Sept., a pace too sluggish to make much headway against a Sept. unemployment rate of 9.6%.

Expectations that the Federal Reserve would soon intervene to boost the economy helped propel stock prices upward. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Oct. 29 at 11,118.49, a gain of 6.6% since the year began, and the index's best Oct. in four years. The S&P 500 finished at 1,183.26, for a 10-month increase of 6.1%; during the same period, the Nasdaq Composite Index rose 10.5% to close at 2,507.41.

International

Religious Violence in Iraq, Corruption in Afghanistan Dim Hopes for War Efforts—Seven months after parliamentary elections, Iraq remained without a functioning government. Incumbent Prime Min. Nouri al-Maliki secured the backing Oct. 1 of a Shiite coalition, including followers of anti-American cleric Moqtada al-Sadr, but he still lacked sufficient broad-based support to form a governing majority. Political instability, coupled with a reduction in the U.S. presence, contributed to heightened religious tensions. In the worst violence against Christians since the 2003 war began, Islamic extremists commandeered a Catholic church, Our Lady of Salvation, in Baghdad's Karradah neighborhood; at least 58 people, including 5 attackers, died in the ensuing carnage, much of which occurred when the hostage takers detonated suicide vests. Militants launched a wave of car bomb attacks Nov. 2 in Shiite neighborhoods in Baghdad, killing at least 110 people.

Meanwhile, the WikiLeaks website, which in July had posted more than 75,000 previously undisclosed documents about the war in Afghanistan, on Oct. 22 released a trove of nearly 400,000 hitherto secret documents covering the Iraq conflict from Jan. 2004 through Dec. 2009. The war logs, advance copies of which were provided to the *New York Times* and other media organizations for validation and research, provided fresh evidence concerning civilian casualties, mistreatment of prisoners by Iraq's army and police, U.S. reliance on private contractors, and Iranian military assistance to Shiite combatants. On Oct. 26 the Iraqi High Tribunal, responsible for judging war crimes committed under Saddam Hussein, handed down a death sentence against Tariq Aziz, who had served as Hussein's foreign minister and deputy prime minister. Two U.S. service members were killed in Iraq during the month.

In Afghanistan, U.S. and Afghan forces launched an offensive against insurgents in the Taliban stronghold of Kandahar Province, even as reports emerged of possible high-level peace negotiations between Taliban representatives and the government of Pres. Hamid Karzai. The chronic problem of corruption among Afghan leaders resurfaced Oct. 23 when the *New York Times* reported that Karzai's chief of staff, Umar Daudzai, in Aug. on Karzai's personal plane had met with Iranian ambassador Feda Hussein Maliki, who handed him a large plastic bag filled with cash. Responding to reporters' questions Oct. 25, Karzai defended the cash payments, saying they were "done by various friendly countries to help the presidential office." Coalition fatalities during the month included 50 from the U.S. and 15 from other countries.

Rousseff Wins Brazilian Presidency—Workers' Party candidate Dilma Rousseff, the handpicked choice of departing Pres. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, led the first round of presidential balloting Oct. 3 with 47% of the vote and defeated José Serra of the Brazilian Social Democratic Party, 56% to 44%, in a runoff election Oct. 31. Born into an upper middle-class family in 1947, Rousseff joined a Marxist resistance group in the late 1960s while the military ruled Brazil. Arrested in 1970 and tortured by the military regime, she pursued a career in economics after her release in 1973. After joining the Workers Party in 2001, she served Pres. Lula's administration as energy minister, 2003-05, and then as his chief of staff. Her victory was seen largely as an endorsement of Lula's 8 years as president, during which (according to Brazilian government data) some 24 mil people rose from dire poverty and 31 mil entered the middle class. Lula, who had an approval rating over 80%, was constitutionally barred from seeking a third presidential term. Upon taking office Jan. 1, 2011, Rousseff would become Brazil's first female president.

British Government Outlines Steep Spending Cuts—Facing huge budget deficits, Britain's Conservative-led government announced spending reductions Oct. 20 of approximately \$130 bil over a 4-year period. "Today's the day when Britain steps back from the brink, when we confront the bills from a decade of debt," declared Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne in a speech to Parliament. Under Osborne's plan, the official retirement age for men would rise from 65 to 66 by 2020, and 490,000 public-sector jobs would be eliminated by 2015. The Treasury chief also proposed reductions in welfare spending, unemployment benefits, law enforcement, central government grants to local governments, and financial support for the royal household. A strategic defense and security review unveiled Oct. 19 by Prime Min. David Cameron had envisaged an 8% reduction in defense spending over a 4-year period, with a loss of 42,000 armed-forces jobs by 2015.

Prime Minister of Barbados Dies—Prime Min. David Thompson of the Caribbean nation of Barbados succumbed to pancreatic cancer Oct. 23 at the age of 48. Thompson had become the youngest elected head of government in the history of Barbados when his Democratic Labor Party won parliamentary elections in Jan. 2008. He was succeeded in office by his deputy prime minister and attorney general, Freundel Stuart, who had run the government while Thompson received chemotherapy.

Volcanic Eruptions, Tsunami Strike Indonesia—Nearly 500 people died from two disasters, some 750 mi apart, that hit Indonesia Oct. 25. A 7.7-magnitude earthquake in the Mentawai Islands, off the western coast of Sumatra, triggered a tsunami that slammed into coastal villages, killing at least 425 people and leaving another 15,000 homeless. That same day, Mt. Merapi, an active volcano near Yogyakarta in central Java, began a series of major eruptions that claimed at least 38 lives and forced the evacuation of 75,000 people.

Authorities Foil Yemen-Based Bomb Plot—Acting on a tip Oct. 28 from Saudi Arabia's intelligence chief, Prince Muhammad bin Nayef, authorities in the UK and UAE confiscated packages containing printer cartridges that had been filled with a powerful explosive and rigged as bombs. Both air cargo shipments had originated in Yemen and were addressed to Chicago-area destinations. One suspicious package, sent via the United Parcel Service, was found at East Midlands Airport, about 115 mi northwest of London; another had already traveled via Qatari passenger aircraft from Yemen's capital, Sana'a, to Doha, Qatar, and then Dubai, where it was intercepted. The U.S., UK, France, and Germany suspended cargo shipments from Yemen, where the terrorist group al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) maintains an active presence. The U.S. and Yemeni governments had stepped up military pressure against AQAP in 2010, and the Obama administration had reportedly targeted radical Yemeni-American cleric Anwar al-Awlaki for assassination.

General

Halladay Hurls Playoff No-Hitter—Making his post-season debut, Phillies right-hander Roy Halladay blanked the hard-hitting Cincinnati Reds, 4-0, in a division playoff game Oct. 6 at Citizens Bank Park in Philadelphia. Halladay allowed just one base runner (on a 5th-inning walk to Cincinnati outfielder Jay Bruce) and struck out eight in pitching only the second no-hit, no-run game in major-league baseball playoff history, and the first since NY Yankee Don Larsen's perfect game in the 1956 World Series. Halladay, who pitched a perfect game against the Florida Marlins May 29, 2010, became the fifth pitcher in major-league history to throw two no-hitters in the same season.

China Builds World's Fastest Supercomputer—At a conference Oct. 28 in Beijing, China unveiled the Tianhe-1A supercomputer, capable of a sustained performance of 2.507 petaflops, 40% higher than the previous mark set by the Jaguar system at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Oak Ridge, TN. (One petaflop equals one quadrillion calculations per second.) Built by China's National University of Defense Technology and housed at the National Supercomputing Center in Tianjin, the Tianhe-1A combines 7,168 Nvidia Tesla graphics processing chips with 14,336 Intel Xeon microprocessors.

OBITUARIES

Nov. 1, 2009-Oct. 31, 2010

A

Albrecht, Theo, 88, German businessman who built the Aldi chain of supermarkets into a global empire; Essen, Germany, July 24, 2010.

Anderson, Alex, 90, cartoonist who created the characters Rocky the Flying Squirrel, Bullwinkle, and Dudley Do-Right; Carmel, CA, Oct. 22, 2010.

Aranne, Ike (born Yitzhak Aronowicz), 86, Polish-born captain of the ship *Exodus 1947*, which unsuccessfully tried to dock in British-occupied Palestine with Jewish refugees on July 11, 1947; Hadera, Israel, Dec. 23, 2009.

Auchincloss, Louis, 92, author of fiction and nonfiction about aristocratic New Yorkers best known for the novel *The Rector of Justin* (1964); New York, NY, Jan. 26, 2010.

B

Bacon, James, 96, reporter and syndicated columnist who chronicled Hollywood for six decades; Northridge, CA, Sept. 18, 2010.

Bainbridge, (Dame) Beryl, 77, British author best known for her 18 darkly-humorous novels; London, Eng., UK, July 2, 2010.

Baker, Vernon, 90, one of 7 black soldiers awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism during World War II by Pres. Bill Clinton in 1997; St. Maries, ID, July 13, 2010.

Ballantine, Carl, 92, comedic actor best known for his role as Lester Gruber on the TV series *McHale's Navy*; Hollywood, CA, Nov. 3, 2009.

Barry, Gene, 90, actor best known for his starring role in the classic *War of the Worlds* film (1953); Woodland Hills, CA, Dec. 9, 2009.

Bell, Glen, Jr., 86, businessman who founded the Taco Bell fast-food chain; Rancho Santa Fe, CA, Jan. 16, 2010.

Billingsley, Barbara, 94, TV and film actress best known for her role as June Cleaver on *Leave It to Beaver* (1957-63); Santa Monica, CA, Oct. 16, 2010.

Blanda, George, 83, NFL Hall of Fame quarterback and kicker who, during a 26-season career—the longest in pro football history—scored 2,002 points, the record at the time of his retirement; Alameda, CA, Sept. 27, 2010.

Bohlen, Jim, 84, engineer instrumental in the creation of the environmental organization Greenpeace; Comox, BC, Can., July 5, 2010.

Bol, Manute, 47, Sudanese-born center who was a 7 ft, 6 in.-tall shot-blocker on four NBA teams; Charlottesville, VA, June 19, 2010.

Bosley, Tom, 83, actor best known for portraying Howard Cunningham on *Happy Days* (1974-84); Tony award winner for his lead role in *Fiorello!* (1959-61); Rancho Mirage, CA, Oct. 19, 2010.

Bourgeois, Louise, 98, French-born sculptor inspired by feminism and psychoanalysis; New York, NY, May 31, 2010.

Boyle, Robert F., 100, production designer who created memorable scenes in *North by Northwest* (1959) and *The Birds* (1963); Los Angeles, CA, Aug. 1, 2010.

Brookshier, Tom, 78, defensive back who helped lead the Philadelphia Eagles to the NFL championship (1960); later became a football broadcaster; Wynnewood, PA, Jan. 29, 2010.

Brown, David, 93, journalist turned Hollywood film producer; managing editor of *Cosmopolitan* before wife Helen Gurley Brown; produced *The Sting* (1973), *Jaws* (1975), and *Cocoon* (1985); New York, NY, Feb. 1, 2010.

Brown, Himan, 99, producer and director of classic radio dramas, notably *Inner Sanctum Mysteries* (1941-52) and *CBS Radio Mystery Theater* (1974-82); New York, NY, June 4, 2010.

Burke, Solomon, (born James Solomon McDonald), 70, soul singer best known for the song "Everybody Needs Someone to Love"; Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inductee (2001); Amsterdam, Netherlands, Oct. 10, 2010.

Byrd, Robert, 92, U.S. senator (D, WV) since Jan. 1959, making him the longest-serving senator; repudiated his brief membership in the Ku Klux Klan and became a civil rights advocate; won billions of dollars in federal monies for his impoverished home state; Fairfax, VA, June 28, 2010.

C

Cannell, Stephen J., 69, producer and writer who created nearly 20 TV series, including *The Rockford Files* and *The A-Team*; Pasadena, CA, Sept. 30, 2010.

Carmichael, Ian, 89, British actor known for films such as *Private's Progress* (1956) and *I'm All Right Jack* (1959) and for TV roles such as P. G. Wodehouse's bumbling Bertie Wooster; Grosmont, Eng., UK, Feb. 5, 2010.

Carpenter, Liz, 89, journalist who served as press secretary to Lady Bird Johnson (1963-69); Austin, TX, Mar. 20, 2010.

Carter, Dixie, 70, actress best known for her role as Julia Sugarbaker in the TV sitcom *Designing Women* (1986-93); Houston, TX, Apr. 10, 2010.

Chabrol, Claude, 80, French film director in the New Wave film movement; among his most acclaimed films were *La Femme Infidèle (The Unfaithful Wife)* (1969) and *Le Boucher (The Butcher)* (1970); Paris, France, Sept. 12, 2010.

Clancy, Liam, 74, Irish singer who helped popularize Irish folk music as a member of U.S.-based quartet the Clancy Brothers; Cork, Ireland, Dec. 4, 2009.

Clokey, Art (born Arthur Charles Farrington), 88, animator who created the green clay character Gumby; Los Osos, CA, Jan. 8, 2010.

Coleman, Gary, 42, diminutive actor who starred in the TV sitcom *Diff'rent Strokes* (1978-86) then endured personal and financial difficulties; kidney disease stunted his growth (full height: 4 ft, 8 in.); Provo, UT, May 28, 2010.

Conrad, Paul, 86, political cartoonist who won 3 Pulitzer Prizes (1964, 1971, 1984) for skewering politicians; Rancho Palos Verdes, CA, Sept. 4, 2010.

Cooley, Earl, 98, one of the first two U.S. Forest Service "smoke jumpers" to parachute into a forest fire in 1940; Missoula, MT, Nov. 9, 2009.

Coryell, Don, 85, pro-football coach with St. Louis Cardinals (1973-77) and San Diego Chargers (1978-86); La Mesa, CA, July 1, 2010.

Cuellar, Mike, 72, Cuban-born pitcher whose screwball helped the Baltimore Orioles win 3 consecutive American League pennants; won Cy Young Award (1969); Orlando, FL, Apr. 2, 2010.

Culp, Robert, 79, actor best known for his role as a secret agent in the TV comedy-adventure series *I Spy* (1965-68); Los Angeles, CA, Mar. 24, 2010.

Curtis, Tony (born Bernard Schwartz), 85, classically handsome actor known for dramatic and comedic roles in films such as *The Defiant Ones* (1958) and *Some Like It Hot* (1959); Henderson, NV, Sept. 29, 2010.

D

Davis, Willie, 69, centerfielder who played most of his career with the L.A. Dodgers; his 31-game hitting streak (1969) is still a team record; Burbank, CA, Mar. 9, 2010.

Dean, Jimmy, 81, country singer, TV personality, and sausage maker; music career peaked with chart-topping song "Big Bad John" (1961); founded the Jimmy Dean Meat Co. (1969), becoming its TV pitchman; Varina, VA, June 13, 2010.

Dio, Ronnie James (born Ronald James Padavona), 67, lead singer with heavy metal bands Rainbow (1975-79), Black Sabbath (1979-82), and his own group, Dio; Los Angeles, CA, May 16, 2010.

Disney, Roy E., 79, last member of the family involved in the operations of the Walt Disney Co., the entertainment conglomerate

founded by his uncle, Walt Disney (1901-66), and father, Roy O. Disney (1893-1971); Newport Beach, CA, Dec. 16, 2009.

Dobrynin, Anatoly, 90, long-serving Soviet ambassador to the U.S. (1962-86); played a key role in defusing the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) and was heavily involved in nuclear arms control negotiations; Moscow, Russia, Apr. 6, 2010.

Donner, Clive, 84, British film director best known for *What's New Pussycat?* (1965); London, Eng., UK, Sept. 7, 2010.

Dudley, Bill, 88, Hall of Fame running back who once led the NFL in rushing punt returns, and interceptions in a single season (Pittsburgh Steelers, 1946); Lynchburg, VA, Feb. 4, 2010.

E

Ellis, Herb, 88, jazz guitarist; member of the Oscar Peterson Trio (1953-58); Los Angeles, CA, Mar. 28, 2010.

F

Fieger, Doug, 57, lead singer and rhythm guitarist for the Knack; co-wrote "My Sharona"; Woodland Hills, CA, Feb. 14, 2010.

Fignon, Laurent, 50, French cyclist who won the Tour de France twice (1983, 1984); later tested positive for banned amphetamines; Paris, France, Aug. 31, 2010.

Fisher, Eddie, 82, popular singer who received much attention in 1959 when he divorced actress Debbie Reynolds to marry Elizabeth Taylor; Berkeley, CA, Sept. 22, 2010.

Flew, Antony, 87, British philosopher and atheist who admitted in 2004 that he believed there was probably a God after all; Reading, Eng., UK, Apr. 8, 2010.

Foot, Michael, 96, leader of Britain's Labour Party (1980-83) when Labour was routed in the general election by then-Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the Conservative Party; London, Eng., UK, Mar. 3, 2010.

Forsythe, John (born John Lincoln Freund), 92, actor whose TV roles included the unseen millionaire in *Charlie's Angels* (1976-81) and Blake Carrington in *Dynasty* (1981-89); Santa Ynez, CA, Apr. 1, 2010.

Francis, Dick, 89, champion steeplechase jockey who, after retiring from racing (1957), became an internationally best-selling author of thrillers; Cayman Islands, Feb. 14, 2010.

G

Gardner, Martin, 95, author of long-running *Scientific American* magazine column "Mathematical Games" (1956-81); Norman, OK, May 22, 2010.

Gates, Daryl, 83, former chief of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD); pioneered use of Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) teams; resigned 2 months after the acquittal of 4 LAPD officers in the beating of black motorist Rodney King set off 3 days of riots; Dana Point, CA, Apr. 16, 2010.

Gies, Miep (born Hermine Santrou-schitz), 100, Dutch preserver of Anne Frank's diary; protected the Frank family and other Dutch Jews for 25 months in German-occupied Netherlands during World War II; Netherlands, Jan. 11, 2010.

Ginzburg, Vitaly, 93, Russian physicist who shared the Nobel Prize in physics (2003) for developing the theory of superconductivity; Moscow, Russia, Nov. 8, 2010.

Goerke, Donald, 83, Campbell Soup Co. executive who invented SpaghettiOs® canned pasta (1965); Delran, NJ, Jan. 10, 2010.

Graham, Bruce, 84, architect who designed Chicago's John Hancock Center (1970) and Sears Tower (now known as Willis Tower) (1974); Hobe Sound, FL, Mar. 6, 2010.

Graves, Peter (born Peter Aurness), 83, actor who starred in two versions of the TV series *Mission: Impossible*; also played a bumbling pilot in the film *Airplane!* (1980); Los Angeles, CA, Mar. 14, 2010.

Grayson, Kathryn (born Zelma Kathryn Elisabeth Hedrick), 88, actress who starred in musicals, including *Anchors Aweigh* (1945), *Show Boat* (1951), and *Kiss Me Kate* (1953); Los Angeles, CA, Feb. 17, 2010.

Guccione, Bob, 79, founder and publisher of the adult magazine *Penthouse*; Plano, TX, Oct. 20, 2010.

Guinzburg, Thomas, 84, co-founder of literary journal *Paris Review*; New York, NY, Sept. 8, 2010.

H

Haddock, Doris (born Ethel Doris Rolins), 100, political activist nicknamed "Granny D" who gained attention for her 14-month-long (1999-2000) walk across the U.S. to rally support for campaign finance reform; Dublin, NH, Mar. 9, 2010.

Haig, Alexander M., Jr., 85, retired 4-star Army general who served as White House chief of staff during the final months of Pres. Richard Nixon's administration and as Pres. Ronald Reagan's sec. of state (1981-82); Baltimore, MD, Feb. 20, 2010.

Haim, Corey, 38, Canadian-born actor who became a teen idol when he starred in *Lucas* (1986) and *The Lost Boys* (1987); Burbank, CA, Mar. 10, 2010.

Haney, Chris, 59, one of two Canadians credited with the invention of the board game *Trivial Pursuit*; Toronto, ON, Can., May 31, 2010.

Harris, Phil, 53, captain of one of the crab fishing vessels featured on the reality TV series *Deadliest Catch*; Anchorage, AK, Feb. 9, 2010.

Harwell, Ernie, 92, radio and TV broadcaster for the Detroit Tigers (1960-91, 1993-2002); Novi, MI, May 4, 2010.

Havoc, June (born Ellen Evangeline Hovick), 97, actress and sister of burlesque queen Gypsy Rose Lee; their childhood experiences were the subject of the musical *Gypsy* (1959); Stamford, CT, Mar. 28, 2010.

Hawkins, Paula, 82, one-term senator (R, FL, 1981-87); first woman to win a full U.S. Senate term without benefit of being related to a prominent male politician; Orlando, FL, Dec. 4, 2009.

Height, Dorothy, 98, civil and women's rights activist; president of the National Council of Negro Women (1957-97), making her one of the most influential woman leaders in the civil rights movement; Washington, DC, Apr. 20, 2010.

Henrich, Tommy, 96, NY Yankee outfielder (1937-50, aside from a 3-year military service) nicknamed "Old Reliable"; Dayton, OH, Dec. 1, 2009.

Hickel, Walter, 90, Alaskan real-estate developer who was instrumental in its path to statehood; AK governor (1966-69, 1990-94); Pres. Richard Nixon's sec. of the interior (1969-70); Anchorage, AK, May 7, 2010.

Holm, Jeanne M., 88, first woman to achieve the rank of general in the U.S. Air Force (1971); first female 2-star general in any U.S. military branch (1973); Annapolis, MD, Feb. 15, 2010.

Hooks, Benjamin, 85, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) (1977-92); Memphis, TN, Apr. 15, 2010.

Hopper, Dennis, 74, actor and director who played memorable characters in *Easy Rider* (1969), *Apocalypse Now* (1979), and *Blue Velvet* (1986); Venice, CA, May 29, 2010.

Horne, Lena, 92, singer, actress, and civil rights activist; one of the first black performers signed to a long-term contract by a major Hollywood studio (1942); New York, NY, May 9, 2010.

Houk, Ralph, 90, NY Yankees manager in the 1960s and early 1970s; later managed Detroit and Boston; Winter Haven, FL, July 21, 2010.

Hoving, Thomas, 78, director of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art (1967-

77); pioneered the mounting of blockbuster exhibitions; New York, NY, Dec. 10, 2009.

Howes, Ronald, Sr., 83, inventor of the Easy-Bake Oven toy (1963); Anderson Twp., OH, Feb. 16, 2010.

I

Isley, Marvin, 56, bass guitarist and songwriter since the late 1950s for band the Isley Brothers; Chicago, IL, June 6, 2010.

J

Javacheff, Jeanne-Claude, 74, artist who, under the name Jeanne-Claude with her husband Christo, created large-scale, temporary installations in public places; New York, NY, Nov. 18, 2009.

Jeppson, Morris, 87, U.S. Army air forces electronics specialist who made his only combat flight on the *Enola Gay*, the aircraft that dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, in 1945; Las Vegas, NV, Mar. 30, 2010.

Jones, Hank, 91, jazz pianist, bandleader, and composer; Bronx, NY, May 16, 2010.

Jones, Jennifer (born Phylis Lee Isley), 90, actress who won an Oscar for her first major screen role in *The Song of Bernadette* (1943); married to producer David O. Selznick (1949-65); Malibu, CA, Dec. 17, 2009.

K

Kaczynski, Lech, 60, president of Poland since 2005; died in a plane crash along with his wife and a large entourage of government officials; Smolensk, Russia, Apr. 10, 2010.

Kamenshek, Dorothy, 84, star player in the All-American Girls Professional Baseball League in the 1940s and 1950s; inspired the film *A League of Their Own* (1992); Palm Desert, CA, May 17, 2010.

Kilpatrick, James J., 89, conservative columnist and TV commentator; Washington, DC, Aug. 15, 2010.

Kligman, Albert, 93, dermatologist and medical researcher who developed the acne drug Retin-A; Philadelphia, PA, Feb. 9, 2010.

Kluge, John, 95, founder of Metromedia Inc., once the largest U.S. operator of independent TV and radio stations; Charlottesville, VA, Sept. 7, 2010.

Koirala, Girija Prasad, 85, leading figure in Nepal's pro-democracy movement; held the post of prime minister five times, from 1991; Kathmandu, Nepal, Mar. 20, 2010.

L

Lebron, Lolita, 90, one of four Puerto Rican nationalists who shot and wounded five members of Congress on the floor of the U.S. House (1954); San Juan, PR, Aug. 1, 2010.

Lederer, William, 97, co-author of the best-selling novel *The Ugly American* (1958), which critiqued U.S. foreign policy; Baltimore, MD, Dec. 5, 2009.

Lee, Fran, 99, consumer advocate whose campaign against dog waste helped bring about New York City's "pooper-scooper" law (1978); Jerusalem, Israel, Feb. 13, 2010.

Levine, David, 83, caricaturist whose drawings of politicians, well-known authors, and other celebrities appeared in the *New York Review of Books*; New York, NY, Dec. 29, 2009.

Lilly, Ruth, 94, philanthropist estimated to have given away \$800 mil of her family's pharmaceutical fortune; Indianapolis, IN, Dec. 30, 2009.

Lincoln, Abbey (born Anna Marie Wooldridge), 80, jazz singer-songwriter, actress, and civil rights activist; New York, NY, Aug. 14, 2010.

Linkletter, Art (born Gordon Arthur Kelly), 97, Canadian-born radio and TV personality known for the long-running shows *People Are Funny* and *House Party*; Los Angeles, CA, May 26, 2010.

M

MacArthur, James, 72, actor best known for his role as Daniel "Danno" Williams on *Hawaii Five-O* (1968-79); Jacksonville, FL, Oct. 28, 2010.

MacCorkindale, Simon, 58, British film and TV actor best known to U.S. audiences

for *Falcon Crest* (1984-86); London, Eng., UK, Oct. 14, 2010.

Mandelbrot, Benoît, 85, Polish-born Franco-American mathematician known as the father of fractal geometry; Cambridge, MA, Oct. 14, 2010.

Mankiller, Wilma, 64, first woman to lead a major American Indian tribe; as principal chief of the Cherokee Nation (1985-95), she expanded the tribe's social services network; nr. Tahlequah, OK, Apr. 6, 2010.

McCarthy, Kevin, 96, veteran actor best known for starring role in the science-fiction film *Invasion of the Body Snatchers* (1956); Hyannis, MA, Sept. 11, 2010.

McClanahan, Rue, 76, actress who starred in the long-running TV sitcom *The Golden Girls* (1985-92); New York, NY, June 3, 2010.

McGuire, Dick, 84, All-Star point guard who led the NY Knicks to 3 NBA finals in the early 1950s; Huntington, NY, Feb. 3, 2010.

McQueen, Alexander, 40, British fashion designer whose work was known for meticulous craftsmanship and unconventional features; London, Eng., UK, Feb. 11, 2010.

Miller, Mitch, 99, oboist turned record producer; made a series of best-selling "sing-along" albums that led to the TV variety show *Sing Along With Mitch* (1961-64); New York, NY, July 31, 2010.

Moore, Charles Lee, 79, photojournalist best known for images of the U.S. civil rights movement; Palm Beach Gardens, FL, Mar. 11, 2010.

Morefield, Richard, 81, U.S. consul general to Iran who was held hostage for 444 days, with 51 others, in what became known as the Iran hostage crisis (1979-81); Raleigh, NC, Oct. 11, 2010.

Morrison, Fred, 90, inventor of the commercial version of the flying disc eventually marketed as the Frisbee; Monroe, UT, Feb. 9, 2010.

Mosbacher, Robert, 82, oil and gas tycoon who became a leading GOP fundraiser; served as commerce sec. for Pres. George H. W. Bush (1989-92); Houston, TX, Jan. 24, 2010.

Muhammad, John Allen, 48, former U.S. Army sergeant who orchestrated the 2002 sniper campaign in Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, DC, that killed 10 people; executed by lethal injection; Jarratt, VA, Nov. 10, 2009.

Murphy, Brittany, 32, actress whose breakthrough film was *Clueless* (1995); Los Angeles, CA, Dec. 20, 2009.

Murtha, John, 77, U.S. representative (D, PA) since 1974; first Vietnam War combat veteran elected to Congress; Arlington, VA, Feb. 8, 2010.

N

Neal, Patricia, 84, actress who won an Oscar for her role in *Hud* (1963); suffered three strokes (1965) requiring intense rehabilitation; she returned to acting three years later; Edgartown, MA, Aug. 8, 2010.

Neame, Ronald, 99, British filmmaker who co-wrote and produced the classic films *Brief Encounter* (1945) and *Great Expectations* (1946); Beverly Hills, CA, June 16, 2010.

Newman, Edwin, 91, TV journalist and commentator for NBC (1952-84); wrote two best-sellers on the English language; Oxford, Eng., UK, Aug. 13, 2010.

Nissen, George, 96, gymnast who invented and marketed the modern trampoline; San Diego, CA, Apr. 7, 2010.

O

Olsen, Merlin, 69, defensive tackle who played for the L.A. Rams (1962-76); became a TV football analyst and acted on the TV shows *Little House on the Prairie* (1977-81) and *Father Murphy* (1981-83); Duarte, CA, Mar. 11, 2010.

P

Palevsky, Max, 85, computer-industry pioneer who in 1968 helped launch Intel Corp., which became the world's largest computer chip maker; Beverly Hills, CA, May 5, 2010.

Parker, Fess, 85, actor who portrayed frontiersman Davy Crockett in a series of Walt Disney TV specials and 2 feature films; Santa Ynez Valley, CA, Mar. 18, 2010.

Parker, Robert B., 77, mystery novelist whose best-known creation was Spenser, a tough-talking yet highly literate private detective; Cambridge, MA, Jan. 18, 2010.

Peek, (Laurence) Kim, 58, inspiration for the autistic savant Raymond Babbitt in the film *Rain Man* (1988); Salt Lake City, UT, Dec. 19, 2009.

Peel, Andrée (born Andrée Marthe Viot), 105, a heroine of the French Resistance during World War II; Long Ashton, Eng., UK, Mar. 5, 2010.

Pekar, Harvey, 70, author of *American Splendor*, a series of largely autobiographical comic books; Cleveland Heights, OH, July 12, 2010.

Pendergrass, Teddy, 59, soul singer who helped shape the 1970s "Philadelphia sound"; a 1982 car crash left him paralyzed from the chest down; Bryn Mawr, PA, Jan. 13, 2010.

Penn, Arthur, 88, director and producer best known for his film *Bonnie and Clyde* (1967); New York, NY, Sept. 28, 2010.

Petty, Clarence, 104, park ranger and conservationist well-known for his protection of New York's Adirondack Park; Canton, NY, Nov. 30, 2009.

Plain, Belva, 95, bestselling novelist whose works focused on Jewish-American lives; Short Hills, NJ, Oct. 12, 2010.

Pollin, Abe, 85, real estate developer who brought pro hockey and basketball to Washington, DC; some-time owner of NHL's Washington Capitals, NBA's Washington Wizards, and WNBA's Washington Mystics; died Nov. 24, 2009.

Price, Sol, 93, founder of Price Club chain of members-only discount warehouses in San Diego, CA, in 1976; La Jolla, CA, Dec. 14, 2009.

Q

Quaife, Pete, 66, bass guitarist with the British rock band the Kinks during its 1960s heyday; Herlev, Denmark, June 23, 2010.

R

Raabe, Meinhardt, 94, actor whose 13-second performance as the Munchkin coroner in *The Wizard of Oz* (1939) made him a pop culture icon for 70 years; Orange Park, FL, Apr. 9, 2010.

Redgrave, Corin, 70, British actor from an illustrious acting family who was heavily involved in left-wing politics; London, Eng., UK, Apr. 6, 2010.

Redgrave, Lynn, 67, British actress who hailed from an illustrious acting family; achieved stardom as the title character in the film *Georgy Girl* (1966); Kent, CT, May 2, 2010.

Roberts, H. Edward, 68, inventor of the early personal computer MITS Altair 8800; Macon, GA, Apr. 1, 2010.

Roberts, (Granville) Oral, 91, pioneering TV evangelist whose "prosperity gospel" ministry emphasized faith healing and other Pentecostal practices; founder of Oral Roberts Univ.; Newport Beach, CA, Dec. 15, 2009.

Roberts, Pernell, 81, actor best known for TV roles in the long-running series *Bonanza* and as title character in *Trapper John, M.D.*; Malibu, CA, Jan. 24, 2010.

Roberts, Robin, 83, Hall of Fame pitcher who led the Philadelphia Phillies to the 1950 National League pennant, the team's first in 35 years; Temple Terrace, FL, May 6, 2010.

Rohmer, Eric, 89, French critic and director of more than 50 films, including *My Night at Maud's* (1969); Paris, France, Jan. 11, 2010.

Rostenkowski, Dan, 82, U.S. rep. (D, IL, 1959-95); indicted on federal corruption charges and served 15 months in prison; pardoned by outgoing Pres. Bill Clinton; Genoa City, WI, Aug. 11, 2010.

S

Salinger, (Jerome) D(avid), 91, author of coming-of-age novel *The Catcher in the Rye* (1951) and three authorized collections of short stories; led a reclusive life from 1953 on; Cornish, NH, Jan. 27, 2010.

Samaranch Torello, Juan Antonio, 89, Spanish diplomat and president of the International Olympic Committee (1980-2001); Barcelona, Spain, Apr. 21, 2010.

Samuelson, Paul A., 94, Nobel Prize-winning economist (1970) viewed as a shaper of the modern mathematical approach to economics; Belmont, MA, Dec. 13, 2009.

Saramago, José (born José de Sousa), 87, writer who became the first Portuguese-language author to win the Nobel Prize for literature (1998); Lanzarote, Canary Islands, June 18, 2010.

Saxbe, William, 94, U.S. sen. (R, OH) who became Pres. Richard Nixon's fourth and final attorney general; Mechanicsburg, OH, Aug. 24, 2010.

Schorr, Daniel, 93, journalist known for investigative reporting at CBS News, CNN, and National Public Radio; Washington, DC, July 23, 2010.

Segal, Erich, 72, Yale Univ. classics professor and novelist best known for his first novel, *Love Story* (1970); London, Eng., UK, Jan. 17, 2010.

Shain, Edith, 91, woman who claimed to be the nurse kissed by a sailor in the famous V-J Day photograph taken by *Life* magazine photographer Alfred Eisenstaedt; Los Angeles, CA, June 20, 2010.

Sheffield, Johnny, 79, actor who played the role of "Boy" in the Tarzan movies of the 1930s and 1940s; Chula Vista, CA, Oct. 15, 2010.

Shepherd-Barron, John, 84, British inventor of the first automated teller machine (ATM) (1967); Inverness, Scotland, May 15, 2010.

Sheppard, Bob, 99, public-address announcer for the NY Yankees baseball team (1951-2007); Baldwin, NY, July 11, 2010.

Siepi, Cesare, 87, Italian opera singer; one of world's leading basses in the 1950s and 1960s; Atlanta, GA, July 5, 2010.

Simmons, Jean, 80, British-born actress best known for her roles in *Guys and Dolls* (1955) and *Elmer Gantry* (1960); Santa Monica, CA, Jan. 22, 2010.

Smith, Carl, 82, country music singer especially popular in the 1950s; Franklin, TN, Jan. 16, 2010.

Smith (Sullivan), Elinor, 98, record-setting aviator who was one of the youngest pilots of the 1920s; Palo Alto, CA, Mar. 19, 2010.

Soderstrom, Elisabeth, 82, Swedish soprano known for her musicianship and acting; Stockholm, Sweden, Nov. 20, 2009.

Sorensen, Theodore C., 82, trusted political adviser to Pres. John F. Kennedy; New York, NY, Oct. 31, 2010.

Stein, Joseph, 98, Tony award-winning playwright best known *Fiddler on the Roof* and *Zorba*; New York, NY, Oct. 24, 2010.

Steinbrenner, George, 80, outspoken owner of the NY Yankees since 1973; Tampa, FL, July 13, 2010.

Stevens, Ted, 86, long-time U.S. sen. (R, AK, 1968-2009); died in a small-plane crash in remote SW Alaska, Aug. 9, 2010.

Stuart, Gloria, 100, actress who was the oldest-ever nominee for an Academy Award for acting for her role in *Titanic* (1997); Los Angeles, CA, Sept. 26, 2010.

Sutherland, (Dame) Joan, 83, Australian-born soprano nicknamed "La Stupenda" (the Stupendous One); known for her participation in the "bel canto" revival of early-19th-century operas by Italian composers; near Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 10, 2010.

Sutton, Percy, 89, civil rights lawyer, politician, and media mogul; New York, NY, Dec. 26, 2009.

T

Tatum, Jack, 61, defensive back for the Oakland Raiders who was one of the most feared tacklers of his era; nicknamed the "Assassin"; his hit left New England Patriot Darryl Stingley paralyzed (1978); Oakland, CA, July 27, 2010.

Thigpen, Ed(mund), 79, jazz drummer with the Oscar Peterson Trio (1959-65); Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 13, 2010.

Thomas, Jefferson, 67, one of nine black students who integrated an all-white high school in Little Rock, AR, in 1957; Columbus, OH, Sept. 5, 2010.

Thomson, Bobby (Robert), 86, baseball player who hit pennant-winning "shot heard 'round the world" for the NY Giants (1951); Savannah, GA, Aug. 16, 2010.

Todd, Richard, 90, Irish-born Oscar-nominated actor best known for war dramas such as *The Longest Day* (1962); Little Humby, Eng., UK, Dec. 3, 2009.

Travis, Doris Eaton, 106, entertainer believed to have been the last surviving Ziegfeld Follies dancer; Commerce, MI, May 11, 2010.

U

Udall, Stewart, 90, conservationist and U.S. sec. of the interior (1961-69) for Pres. John Kennedy and Pres. Lyndon Johnson; Santa Fe, NM, Mar. 20, 2010.

Uhl, Edward, 92, weapons developer and aerospace executive; helped develop the bazooka, a shoulder-fired rocket launcher; Easton, MD, May 9, 2010.

W

Wahid, Abdurrahman ad-Dakhil, 69, Muslim cleric who was president of Indonesia for 21 months (1999-2001); Jakarta, Indonesia, Dec. 30, 2009.

Warren, David, 85, Australian aeronautical researcher credited with inventing the flight data recorder, or black box; Melbourne, Australia, July 19, 2010.

Wayburn, Edgar, 103, physician who, as a longtime member and president of the Sierra Club, became a leading advocate of environmental conservation; San Francisco, CA, Mar. 5, 2010.

Wilson, Charlie, 76, U.S. rep. (D, TX, 1973-96); masterminded covert U.S. support of as much as \$5 bil in arms sent to Afghan rebels during the Soviet Union's occupation; Lufkin, TX, Feb. 10, 2010.

Winner, Jim, 81, businessman who developed The Club, an anti-theft device for cars; Clarion Co., PA, Sept. 14, 2010.

Wirtz, W(illiam) Willard, 98, lawyer and law professor; U.S. labor sec. (1962-69) for Pres. John Kennedy and Pres. Lyndon Johnson; Washington, DC, Apr. 24, 2010.

Wisdom, (Sir) Norman, 95, British comedian, singer-songwriter, and actor; Isle of Man, UK, Oct. 4, 2010.

Wolper, David, 82, producer of the landmark TV miniseries *Roots* (1977); Beverly Hills, CA, Aug. 10, 2010.

Wooden, John, 99, Univ. of California at Los Angeles basketball coach who guided the Bruins to 10 national titles between 1964 and 1975; Los Angeles, CA, June 4, 2010.

Woodward, Edward, 79, British stage, screen, and TV actor; best known for the title role in the TV drama *The Equalizer* (1985-89); Truro, Eng., UK, Nov. 16, 2009.

Y

Yamaguchi, Tsutomu, 93, only confirmed survivor of the 1945 U.S. atomic bombings of both Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in Japan; Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 4, 2010.

Young, Purvis, 67, artist who documented contemporary African American life in Miami; Miami, FL, Apr. 20, 2010.

Z

Zinn, Howard, 87, leftist historian and peace and civil rights activist; his best-known book was *A People's History of the United States*, a revisionist survey of U.S. history; Santa Monica, CA, Jan. 27, 2010.

Key Information on the 111th Congress

The 111th Congress convened Jan. 6, 2009, with both chambers under Democratic control. At the start of the term, the 435 members of the House of Representatives comprised 256 Democrats and 178 Republicans, with 1 vacancy. Of the 100 members of the Senate, 55 were Democrats, 41 were Republicans, and 2 were independents who caucused with the Democrats; the 2 remaining seats were vacant. A record 95 women were serving in Congress, of whom 78 (including 3 nonvoting delegates) were in the House and 17 in the Senate. The House had 41 African American members (including 2 nonvoting delegates), 28 Hispanics (including 1 nonvoting delegate), 9 Americans of Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander heritage (including 2 nonvoting delegates), and 1 American Indian. Among Senate members were 3 Hispanics and 2 Asian Pacific Americans; the lone African American senator in the 110th Congress, Barack Obama (D, IL), resigned following his election as president in Nov. 2008. Roland Burris (D, IL), also an African American, took over his seat Jan. 15, 2009.

Leadership. Nancy Pelosi (D, CA), the highest-ranking woman in Congressional history, retained her office as speaker of the House when the 111th Congress convened. Other leading House members were Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D, MD), Minority Leader John Boehner (R, OH), Majority Whip James Clyburn (D, SC), and Minority Whip Eric Cantor (R, VA). The all-time longest continuously serving member of the House was John Dingell (D, MI), in office since 1955.

The top-ranking members of the Senate were Majority Leader Harry Reid (D, NV), Minority Leader Mitch McConnell (R, KY), Majority Whip Richard Durbin (D, IL), and Minority Whip Jon Kyl (R, AZ). Robert Byrd (D, WV), president pro tempore of the Senate, had set records both for Senate tenure (more than 51 years) and for combined House and Senate service by the time of his death June 28, 2010, at the age of 92. Byrd's successor as president pro tempore was 8-term Sen. Daniel Inouye (D, HI). Edward M. "Ted" Kennedy (D, MA) died in office Aug. 25, 2009, at the age of 77, after serving more than 46 years in the Senate.

Ethics. Freshman Rep. Eric Massa (D, NY) resigned his seat Mar. 8, 2010, after he was accused of sexually harassing a male aide. Rep. Mark Souder (R, IN), an 8-term congressman, left office May 21, 2010, after admitting that he had carried on an extramarital affair with a female staffer.

Rep. Charles Rangel (D, NY) surrendered his chairmanship of the House Ways and Means Committee Mar. 3, 2010, after he was cited by the House Ethics Committee for violating congressional travel restrictions. On July 29, the committee charged Rangel with 13 specific violations of House rules and federal statutes. In documents released Aug. 9, 2010, the committee alleged that Rep. Maxine Waters (D, CA) had violated House rules by allowing her chief of staff (who was also her grandson) to extend "special favors" to a failing bank in which her husband held an at-risk investment worth about \$200,000.

Unfinished Business. Shortly before adjourning Sept. 30, 2010, for the midterm election campaign, Congress passed a stopgap measure—the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011—that provided funds to keep the government running through Dec. 3. At the time of adjournment, Congress had passed no regular appropriations measures for the 2011 fiscal year. Legislators had also been unable to agree on major energy legislation or on whether to renew the so-called Bush tax cuts, which were passed in 2001 and 2003 under Pres. George W. Bush and were due to expire at the end of 2010.

For Further Information. Following is a summary of major actions taken by the 111th Congress through Oct. 31, 2010. Measures that have become law are identified by their Public Law (PL) number. Detailed legislative information can be accessed via the Internet at thomas.loc.gov.

Major Actions of Congress, 2009

Equal Pay. Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act; makes it easier for women and minorities to challenge workplace pay discrimination. Passed by the Senate Jan. 22, 61-36; passed by the House Jan. 27, 250-177; signed by Pres. Obama Jan. 29 (PL 111-2).

Economic Stimulus. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act; \$787 bil stimulus measure provides \$212 bil in tax cuts and \$575 bil in new federal spending, including \$100 bil for education, \$87 bil for Medicaid, \$61 bil for transportation and housing infrastructure, \$45 bil for energy conservation and alternative energy, and \$39 bil for unemployment insurance benefits and job training; raises the national debt ceiling to \$12.1 tril. Passed by the House Feb. 13, 246-183; passed by the Senate Feb. 13, 60-38; signed by Pres. Obama Feb. 17 (PL 111-5).

National Service. Serve America Act; expands the number of AmeriCorps community service volunteers from 75,000 to 250,000. Passed by the House Mar. 18, 321-105; passed by the Senate Mar. 26, 79-19; final votes by the House on resolving differences Mar. 31, 275-149; signed by Pres. Obama Apr. 21 (PL 111-13).

Credit Cards. Credit Card Accountability, Responsibility, and Disclosure (CARD) Act; limits ability of credit card issuers to hike interest rates and impose fees on cardholders. Passed by the House Apr. 30, 357-70; passed by the Senate (as amended) May 19, 90-5; final votes by the House on resolving differences May 20; signed by Pres. Obama May 22 (PL 111-24).

Sotomayor Confirmation. Senate acts on Pres. Barack Obama's May 26 nomination of Sonia Sotomayor to replace retiring Supreme Court Associate Justice David Souter. Confirmed by the Senate Aug. 6, 68-31.

Defense, War Funding, Hate Crimes. National Defense Authorization Act for 2010 fiscal year; appropriates \$550 bil for Pentagon operations, provides \$130 bil for Iraq and Afghanistan wars, and makes it a federal crime to assault someone based on sexual orientation or gender identity. Passed by the House Oct. 8, 281-146; passed by the Senate Oct. 22, 68-29; signed by Pres. Obama Oct. 28 (PL 111-84).

Major Actions of Congress, 2010

National Debt. Raises statutory debt limit to \$14.3 tril. Passed by the Senate Jan. 28, 60-39; passed by the House Feb. 4, 233-187; signed by Pres. Obama Feb. 12 (PL 111-139).

Health Care. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; extends health insurance to some 32 mil Americans over a 10-year period; bars insurers from revoking coverage when people get sick or denying coverage for preexisting conditions; as of 2014, mandates that most U.S. citizens and legal residents obtain health insurance. Passed by the Senate Dec. 24, 60-39; final vote by the House on resolving differences Mar. 21, 219-212; signed by Pres. Obama Mar. 23 (PL 111-148).

Financial Reform. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; establishes Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, expands federal oversight of derivative securities, limits speculative trading by banks, and expands federal authority to take over very large financial firms verging on collapse. Passed by the House June 30, 237-192; passed by the Senate July 15, 60-39; signed by Pres. Obama July 21 (PL 111-203).

War Funding. Supplemental appropriations provide \$59 bil for troop surge in Afghanistan and other programs, raising cumulative spending on Afghanistan and Iraq wars to more than \$1 tril since 2001. Passed by the House Mar. 24, 239-175; passed by the Senate (as amended) May 27, 67-28; final vote by the House on resolving differences July 22, 308-114; signed by Pres. Obama July 29 (PL 111-212).

Kagan Confirmation. Senate acts on Pres. Barack Obama's May 10 nomination of Elena Kagan to replace retiring Supreme Court Associate Justice John Paul Stevens. Confirmed by the Senate Aug. 5, 63-37.

Aid for Small Businesses. Small Business Jobs Act; establishes a \$30 bil loan fund and provides \$12 bil in tax incentives. Passed by the House June 17, 241-182; passed by the Senate (as amended) Sept. 16, 61-38; final vote by the House on resolving differences Sept. 23, 237-187; signed by Pres. Obama Sept. 27 (PL 111-240).

U.S. Supreme Court, 2009-10

The U.S. Supreme Court’s 2009-10 term began Oct. 5, 2009, and concluded June 28, 2010, for its summer recess. The justices decided 87 cases (73 of which carried signed opinions), an increase from 79 in the 2008-09 term and 71 in 2007-08. The court issued 17 rulings (20%) by a 5-4 majority, a decline from 23 (29%) in 2008-09.

Membership. Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr. presided over his fifth full term on the court. The eight associate justices, by order of seniority, were John Paul Stevens, Antonin Scalia, Anthony M. Kennedy, Clarence Thomas, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Stephen G. Breyer, Samuel A. Alito Jr., and Sonia Sotomayor, who served her first term as David H. Souter’s replacement. See also the historical listing of justices on p. 503. Justice Stevens announced Apr. 9, 2010, in a letter to Pres. Barack Obama, that he would retire at the end of the term after 34 years on the court; Pres. Obama nominated Solicitor General Elena Kagan May 10, 2010, to fill his vacated seat. Following confirmation hearings, Kagan was confirmed in the Senate by a 63-37 vote Aug. 5, 2010, as the 112th justice and fourth woman ever to serve on the Supreme Court; she was sworn in by Chief Justice Roberts Aug. 7, 2010.

In 2009-10, Roberts, Scalia, Thomas, and Alito tended to vote together as a conservative bloc, while Stevens, Ginsburg, Breyer, and Sotomayor comprised the court’s liberal wing. Kennedy was often the swing vote on key 5-4 rulings. Chief Justice Roberts and Justice Kennedy were in the majority 91% of the time.

Following are summaries of major decisions issued during the 2009-10 term. Detailed information on Supreme Court activities and opinions may be accessed at www.supremecourtus.gov. A more extensive archive of recent and historic rulings is available through Cornell Law School’s Legal Information Institute: www.law.cornell.edu/supct

Notable Supreme Court Decisions, 2009-10

Note: The columns on the right provide information on how each justice voted. Shading indicates a justice who was part of the majority. MO = justice authored majority opinion; CO = justice authored concurring opinion; DO = justice authored dissenting opinion. CD in part = justice authored opinion containing both concurring and dissenting opinions.

Business

In *Skilling v. United States* and *Black v. United States*, the Supreme Court June 24, 2010, ruled unanimously that a 1988 law used to prosecute corruption suspects was unconstitutionally vague. Known as the “honest services” law, the statute had been used to prosecute business leaders and politicians.

Stevens	Ginsburg	Breyer	Sotomayor	Kennedy	Scalia	Thomas	Alito	Roberts
	MO		CD in part	CO	CO		CO	

Campaign Finance

The court Jan. 21, 2010, ruled 5-4 that a federal law barring corporations from using their general treasury funds to finance campaign advertisements was unconstitutional. The sweeping decision in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* overturned two Supreme Court precedents, struck down provisions of two federal laws, and cast doubt on the validity of dozens of state laws aimed at minimizing corporate influence in electoral politics.

CD in part				MO	CO	CD in part		CO
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Capital Punishment

In a 5-4 vote, the court ruled May 17, 2010, in *Graham v. Florida* that juveniles who had committed nonhomicide crimes could not be sentenced to life without parole, deeming the practice a violation of the Eighth Amendment’s ban on “cruel and unusual punishment.”

CO				MO		DO	DO	CD in part
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Defendants’ Rights

The court June 1, 2010, ruled 5-4 that suspects must explicitly evoke their right to remain silent if they wanted to protect themselves from self-incrimination during a police interrogation. The decision, *Berghuis v. Thompkins*, circumscribed suspect protections that had been established by the 1966 case *Miranda v. Arizona*.

The court Feb. 24, 2010, ruled in *Maryland v. Shatzer* that police could resume an interrogation of a suspect 14 days after the suspect had requested the presence of a lawyer under his Miranda rights.

In *United States v. Comstock*, the court May 17, 2010, ruled 7-2 that the federal government could continue to detain “mentally ill, sexually dangerous” convicts after they had completed their prison terms.

			DO	MO				
CO					MO	CO		
		MO		CO		DO	CO	

Gun Rights

The court June 28, 2010, ruled 5-4 that state and local gun control laws must conform to the Second Amendment, which protected an individual’s right to bear arms. The case, *McDonald v. Chicago*, expanded on the individual gun ownership protections first established in the 2008 case *District of Columbia v. Heller*.

DO		DO			CO	CO	MO	
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Terrorism

The court June 21, 2010, ruled 6-3 in *Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project* that provisions in the 2001 USA PATRIOT Act made it illegal to knowingly offer nonviolent assistance, including advice about peaceful resistance and petitioning the United Nations, to groups on the U.S. government’s list of terrorist groups.

		DO						MO
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Religion

In *Christian Legal Society v. Martinez*, the court June 28, 2010, ruled 5-4 that a public school had not violated the Constitution by refusing to officially recognize a Christian student group that limited the membership of homosexuals.

The court Apr. 28, 2010, in a 5-4 decision in *Salazar v. Buono*, overturned a lower court ruling that had forbidden the federal government from transferring ownership of a World War I memorial in the Mojave National Preserve to private hands. The memorial consisted of a cross, and critics said its presence on federal land violated the First Amendment.

CO	MO			CO			DO	
DO		DO		MO	CO		CO	CO

Notable Quotes, 2010

National News

"If we ignore history, we're doomed to bail it out again."

—Phil Angelides, chair of the bipartisan Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission, Jan. 13, opening hearings into the 2008 financial crisis.

"It was a classic case of everyone getting caught napping."

—Obama adviser David Axelrod, on Republican Scott Brown's upset victory over Democrat Martha Coakley in a Jan. 19 special election to replace the late Sen. Ted Kennedy (D, MA).

"I didn't choose to tackle this issue to get some legislative victory under my belt. And by now, it should be fairly obvious that I didn't take on health care because it was good politics."

—Pres. Barack Obama, in his State of the Union address, Jan. 27.

"I think that it would be absurd to not consider what it is that I can potentially do to help our country."

—Sarah Palin, former Alaska governor and 2008 Republican vice-presidential candidate, on her possibly seeking the presidency in 2012; in an interview broadcast Feb. 7 on Fox News.

"I'm reminded of that every day."

—Sen. John McCain (R, AZ), during a televised health-care-reform summit Feb. 25, in response to Pres. Obama's admonishment that "We're not campaigning anymore. The election is over."

"I was also going to give a graduation speech in Arizona this weekend, but with my accent I was afraid they would try to deport me."

—Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger (R, CA), making light of Arizona's controversial new immigration law, May 10, in a commencement speech at Emory University.

"I hear comments sometimes that large oil companies are greedy companies or don't care, but that is not the case with BP. We care about the small people."

—BP chairman Carl-Henric Svanberg, June 16, during efforts to contain and clean up the massive Gulf of Mexico oil spill that began Apr. 20. He later apologized for using the phrase "small people."

"It's like picking a team when you really don't want to root for either team."

—College student Kristin Johnson on the U.S.'s two major political parties, reported in a *New York Times* story, Sept. 3.

"The real battlefield, the real battle we must wage together today, is not between Muslims and non-Muslims, but it is between moderates of all faith traditions against the extremists of all the faith traditions. We must not let the extremists, whatever their faith, whatever their political persuasion, hijack the discourse and hijack the media."

—Imam Feisal Abdul Rauf, Sept. 13, speaking of his controversial plan to build an Islamic cultural center and mosque near the World Trade Center site in Manhattan.

"I dabbled into witchcraft—I never joined a coven. But I did, I did ... I dabbled into witchcraft. I hung around people who were doing these things ... We went to a movie and then had a midnight picnic on a Satanic altar."

—Delaware Republican senatorial candidate Christine O'Donnell, in a tape recorded in 1999 for an unaired program, aired Sept. 17 by TV comedian/pundit Bill Maher.

War and Terrorism

"We dodged a bullet, but just barely."

—Pres. Barack Obama Jan. 5, on lapses that allowed a would-be terrorist to attempt to detonate a bomb aboard a Detroit-bound airliner on Christmas in 2009.

"While he may have terroristic tendencies at home, he does not have those on a plane."

—Photojournalist Najlah Feanny Hicks, on her 8-year-old son's inclusion on the government's terrorist watch list, in a *New York Times* story published Jan. 14.

"It ought to go with a healthy dose of thanks to George Bush."

—Former Vice Pres. Dick Cheney, Feb. 14 on ABC's *This Week*, countering Joe Biden's assertion that the Obama administration deserved credit for ending the war in Iraq.

"It's been a while."

—CIA Director Leon Panetta, answering question about when the U.S. last "had good intelligence" on whereabouts of al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden; June 27 on ABC's *This Week*.

"I have stories on all of you, photos of many, and I know a *Rolling Stone* reporter."

—Gen. Stanley McChrystal, former commander of U.S. and NATO forces in Afghanistan, at his July 23 retirement ceremony, joking about the *Rolling Stone* article that helped bring his 34-year military career to a close.

"Through this remarkable chapter in the history of the United States and Iraq, we have met our responsibility. Now, it's time to turn the page."

—Pres. Obama, Aug. 31, announcing that all U.S. combat units were now withdrawn from Iraq.

Around the World

"It's like trying to find a needle in a haystack, and each day the needles are disappearing."

—Rescue worker Steven Chin, Jan. 21, on continuing efforts to find survivors in the rubble after an earthquake hit southern Haiti Jan. 12.

"The greatest persecution of the church doesn't come from enemies on the outside but is born from the sin within the church."

—Pope Benedict XVI, May 11, speaking to reporters about the widespread sexual-abuse scandal in the Roman Catholic Church.

"I'm way too old to party this much, but you have to make an exception for something that took us 80 years to win."

—Soccer fan Gonzalo Fernandez, 61, celebrating Spain's July 11 World Cup win over the Netherlands.

"Pakistan is facing a slow-motion tsunami."

—Sec. Gen. Ban Ki-moon, addressing a special session of the UN General Assembly, Aug. 19, as summer floods left millions of Pakistanis homeless.

"You won't be left alone, nor have you been alone a single moment."

—Chilean Pres. Sebastián Piñera, Aug. 24, speaking on an intercom to 33 miners trapped a half-mile underground.

"It's like asking us to go naked."

—Oumeima Naceri, a young Muslim woman, speaking about legislation in France that would ban the wearing of face-concealing garments in public; the measure passed Sept. 14.

People

"When I was a little boy, I remember watching *The Tonight Show with Johnny Carson* and thinking, 'Someday, I'm going to host that show for 7 months.'"

—Conan O'Brien, in his monologue as *Tonight Show* host, Jan. 12; he quit the show after 7 months rather than agree to go on air a half-hour later so the time slot could go to Jay Leno.

"All I've ever wanted was to be able to just go to my own school's prom with my girlfriend."

—Constance McMillan, after her Fulton, MO, high school prom was cancelled Mar. 10, because she wanted to bring her girlfriend as her date and wear a tuxedo.

"Ain't nobody selling records unless you Susan Boyle."

—Rapper T-Pain, complaining that album sales were so sluggish he was not going to release new ones, in an interview with MTV reported June 16.

"I heard people say Larry didn't understand Lady Gaga. Who understands Lady Gaga?"

—Comic Bill Maher, June 29, disputing the idea that Larry King's just-announced plan to retire as host of *Larry King Live* was overdue.

"For 20 years, I thought about it. But you never think you're going to do it."

—Former flight attendant Steven Slater, after making headlines Aug. 9 for suddenly quitting his job and sliding down the plane's emergency chute onto the tarmac.

Offbeat News Stories, 2010

A Very Modest Proposal

Every state has a laundry list of state symbols—such as flowers, songs, and birds—that are considered emblematic. Wisconsin already has a state dance (polka), beverage (milk), and grain (corn). This year, they almost added the first state microbe in the nation.

On Apr. 15, 2010, the Wisconsin Assembly passed a bill naming *Lactococcus lactis* the official state microbe. Wisconsin is the nation's largest producer of cheese, and *Lactococcus lactis* is an important part of the cheese-making process. The bacterium converts the lactose in milk into lactic acid, which makes the milk curdle, forming curds that are used to make cheese. Without *Lactococcus lactis*, there would be no cheddar, no Colby, no cottage cheese—small wonder that the Assembly passed the measure, 56-41. But the Wisconsin Senate was not convinced, letting the bill die without a vote, so the microbes will have to wait for their time in the spotlight.

What the L?

What's in a name? Employees at the Chilean mint may have been asking that question after a spelling error was discovered on more than a million of the country's 50-peso coins: instead of CHILE, the coins read CHIIE. The error remained largely unnoticed until the *El Mercurio* newspaper broke the story in Dec. 2009.

The engraver explained that he had accidentally rubbed out the bottom of the "L" while fixing a different problem in 2008, and that he had no idea of the error until a coin collector brought it to the mint's attention in Oct. 2009. This was only one of several recent problems at the mint, and a number of employees—including the engraver—lost their jobs. While several sellers on eBay were billing this as a "rare coin" with an outrageous markup, they're actually all too common, and worth only the 10-cent face value.

To the Emergency Chute!

When flight attendant Steven Slater left his plane and his job via the escape chute on Aug. 9, it seemed to fulfill the fantasies of every American who'd dreamed of dramatically quitting a thankless job. According to officials, Slater claimed that a passenger on the flight from Pittsburgh to New York argued with him about luggage in the overhead bin, which hit him in the head during the argument. Slater requested an apology after the plane touched down, and the passenger cursed at him. Over the public address system, Slater cursed the passenger and announced that 20 years as a flight attendant were enough. He then deployed the emergency chute, grabbed a couple of beers from the galley, and slid down the chute. The police picked him up at home later that day and charged him with criminal mischief, reckless endangerment, and criminal trespass. He faced up to seven years in prison.

This story made Slater a folk hero, but whether the story is true remains an open question: police sources claimed that no passengers corroborated Slater's story, but at least two passengers publicly questioned those sources' claims. As of Nov. 2010, Slater had resigned from his job and accepted a plea agreement that included counseling and the cost of replacing the emergency chute.

Is the Hold Music by Usher?

Feel the need to unburden your soul, but don't have time to go to church? A new French service, *Le Fil du Seigneur* (Line to the Lord), offers help for busy would-be confessors. For 0.34 euro (48 cents) per minute, you can confess to an automated service, and 40% of that goes to charity. Most French people are nominally Catholic, but the vast majority doesn't attend church regularly. Camille Hautier, who set up the line in Feb. 2010 at the beginning of Lent, felt that offering a phone service on which people could confess and pray—in a broad, non-sacramental sense—might help put people back in touch with their religious roots. In its first week, the service picked up 300 calls. The service advised callers it was only an aid for prayer and meditation and could not offer absolution of serious or mortal sins. Nevertheless, the Conference of French Bishops issued a statement of disapproval, saying that it was "utterly unacceptable to allow confusion over the notion of confession," a sacrament that requires an actual priest.

License to Shill

Advertising is everywhere: on TV, radio, and the Internet. Billboards line roads, and ads appear on the sides of buses and buildings. It sometimes seems as if every possible empty place to put an ad has been exploited. Guess again.

The California Senate voted 25-0 on May 28 to investigate the possibility of a digital license plate that could display advertising when a car is parked or stopped for at least four seconds. The license number would be displayed as usual when cars were in motion but would be moved to the corner of the plate when ads were shown. California faced a \$19 billion deficit and thought this could be a lucrative source of revenue. Lawmakers touted other possible benefits, including using the plate to display Amber alerts and emergency traffic updates. In theory, drivers would get to choose which ads, if any, to display.

Octopus Calls the World Cup

Would you go to an octopus for gambling tips? A lot of people did that during this year's World Cup matches. On 8 occasions, Paul, the "Psychic Octopus" who lived at an aquarium in Oberhausen, Germany, was presented with two boxes, each with a tasty mussel inside. Each box was labeled with a country's flag. Paul was said to favor whichever team whose box he chose first. He correctly predicted all 7 of Germany's games, including 2 losses, then forecast that Spain would beat the Netherlands in the final match, played on July 11. The odds of getting 8 predictions right by random chance are 1 in 256. Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad held up the octopus as an example of "Western propaganda and superstition." Paul was only one of many animals whose psychic abilities were tested during the tournament. The Netherlands had a rival octopus, Pauline; Mani the parakeet made picks in Singapore. But neither politicians nor statisticians are likely to be paid much attention when they get in the way of a good story about a psychic octopus.

Cell Phones Save the Day

A bus driver was supposed to arrive around 9 AM on May 19 to take middle-school students in Little Ferry, NJ, on a trip to the Six Flags Great Adventure amusement park. Unfortunately, she showed up at 7:45, when 30 students were waiting for the bus to their high school in Ridgefield Park. They got onboard, the driver drove off, and the students quickly realized that she was going the wrong way.

Once they figured out what was going on, the students tried to convince the driver that they weren't supposed to be going anywhere near Great Adventure—about 110 miles away—but she wouldn't listen to them. They called parents and school officials, but the driver refused to take the phone since it's illegal to talk on a cell phone while driving in New Jersey. Eventually, the school called the state police, which caught up with the bus. An officer boarded and redirected the bus back to the high school. Parents and school officials were particularly upset that the driver had left on a field trip without an adult chaperone being present.

The Day Is Saved!

On Apr. 29, Electron Boy saved the day in Seattle. It started with a phone call from Spider-Man, who told his fellow crime-fighter that the evil Dr. Dark and Blackout Boy had trapped the entire Seattle Sounders soccer team. Electron Boy took off in a DeLorean sports car, driven by Moonshine Maiden and escorted by more than 20 police motorcycles on highways that had been shut down to speed his passage. By the end of the day, Electron Boy had freed the Sounders, saved an imprisoned electrical worker, and helped the police arrest the two supervillains at Seattle's Space Needle.

Don't let him know we told you this, but Electron Boy's secret identity is Erik Martin. He's a 13-year-old boy with cancer who always wanted to be a superhero, and the Make-A-Wish Foundation was determined to grant that wish. They pulled it off with the help of the Sounders, the Seattle police department, and hundreds of volunteers. Edgar Hansen and Jake Anderson of TV's *Deadliest Catch* played the villains. Erik called it "the best day of my life."

Historical Anniversaries, 2011

1911 – 100 Years Ago

The **Triangle Shirtwaist Co.** garment factory catches fire in New York Mar. 25; 146 mostly female workers die due to locked exits and inadequate fire safety measures.

In an antitrust case, the U.S. Supreme Court rules May 15 that **Standard Oil Co.** must be dissolved.

Amid revolutionary uprising in Mexico, Pres. **Porfirio Diaz resigns** May 25, ending more than 30 years in power.

Calbraith P. Rodgers is the **first to cross the United States by plane**, traveling from New York to Pasadena, CA, Sept. 17–Nov. 5, with a total flying time of 82 hours and 4 minutes.

Flooding on the Chang-Jiang (Yangtze) River in China kills an estimated 100,000 people in Sept.

Revolutionary soldiers—many of them followers of Sun Yat-sen—attack the governor general's office in Wuchang, China, Oct. 10, marking the **beginning of the Chinese revolution** and the end of the Ch'ing (Manchu) dynasty.

Art. Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* is stolen from the Louvre. Marc Chagall's *I and the Village*; Henri Matisse's *L'atelier Rouge* [*The Red Studio*]; Pablo Picasso's *Still Life with a Bottle of Rum*; Egon Schiele's *Girl with Black Hair*.

Film. First film adaptation of *Anna Karenina*; Sarah Bernhardt in *La dame aux camélias* [*The Lady of the Camellias*].

1961 – 50 Years Ago

Congolese nationalist leader Patrice **Lumumba is assassinated** in Zaire Jan. 17.

43-year-old John F. **Kennedy is inaugurated** Jan. 20 as the youngest and first Catholic president.

Pres. Kennedy Mar. 13 announces the **Alliance for Progress**, a foreign-aid program to develop the economies of Latin American nations and combat communist influence.

Citizens of Washington, DC, are granted the right to vote in presidential elections with the ratification of the **23rd Amendment** Mar. 29.

Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin becomes the **first man in space** Apr. 12, orbiting Earth once on the *Vostok 1*; U.S. astronaut Alan B. Shepard Jr., aboard a *Mercury* capsule, becomes **first American in space** May 5.

A U.S.-directed invasion of Cuba's **Bay of Pigs** by Cuban exiles unsuccessfully attempts Apr. 17–19 to overthrow the regime of Prem. Fidel Castro.

South Africa withdraws from the British Commonwealth over member criticism of its **apartheid policies** and becomes an independent republic May 31.

Construction begins on the **Berlin Wall** Aug. 13 to block further East German exodus to the West.

Anti-segregation **"Freedom Rides"** protesting discrimination in transportation travel throughout the South in May and are met with violent opposition; hundreds of protesters are arrested.

Pres. Kennedy orders the first U.S. **combat detachment to Vietnam** late in the year.

Adolf **Eichmann**, considered the chief architect of the Nazi's "Final Solution," is convicted and **sentenced to death** in Jerusalem for war crimes Dec. 15.

Art. Christo and Jeanne-Claude create their first public "wrapped" work in Cologne, Germany. George Brecht's *Repository*; Jasper Johns's *Map*.

Film. Blake Edwards's *Breakfast at Tiffany's* starring Audrey Hepburn and George Peppard; Rodgers and Hammerstein's *Flower Drum Song*; *The Hustler* starring Paul Newman and Jackie Gleason; Stanley Kramer's *Judgment at Nuremberg* starring Burt Lancaster, Spencer Tracy, and Richard Widmark; Elia Kazan's *Splendor in the Grass* starring Warren Beatty and Natalie Wood; Akira Kurosawa's

Literature. *The Secret Garden* by Frances Hodgson Burnett; *Jennie Gerhardt* by Theodore Dreiser; *South Sea Tales* by Jack London; *Mother* by Kathleen Norris; *Ethan Frome* by Edith Wharton; *The Winning of Barbara Worth* by Harold Bell Wright.

Music. Richard Strauss's *Der Rosenkavalier*.

Nonfiction. *Principles of Scientific Management* by Frederick Taylor; *My Larger Education* by Booker T. Washington.

Pop music. Irving Berlin's "Alexander's Ragtime Band"; "Oh You Beautiful Doll" by A. Seymour Brown and Nathaniel Ayer; Harry Lauder's "Roamin' in the Gloamin'".

Science and technology. Marie Curie is awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. IBM is formed as Computing-Tabulating-Recording Corp. Ernest Rutherford pioneers the planetary model of the atom. H. Kamerlingh Onnes develops theory on superconductivity of metals.

Sports. First Indianapolis 500 race is held May 30.

Theater. *Around the World, Bought and Paid For*, *Kismet*, *The Pink Lady*.

Miscellaneous. The Yale Peruvian Expedition of 1911 rediscovers Machu Picchu in Peru. The Carnegie Corporation is founded with initial endowment of \$125 million.

Yojimbo. *West Side Story* is released and goes on to win 10 Academy Awards.

Literature. Roald Dahl's *James and the Giant Peach*; Joseph Heller's *Catch-22*; Norton Juster's *The Phantom Tollbooth*; J. D. Salinger's *Franny and Zooey*; Muriel Spark's *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie*; John Steinbeck's *The Winter of Our Discontent*. Grove Press publishes Henry Miller's *Tropic of Cancer* in the U.S., leading to landmark obscenity trial.

Music. Dmitri Shostakovich's *Symphony No. 12 (The Year of 1917)*; Robert Ward's *The Crucible*. Luciano Pavarotti begins his professional career in Puccini's *La Bohème*.

Nonfiction. Jane Jacobs's *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*; Webster's *Third New International Dictionary*.

Pop music. Bob Dylan debuts in Greenwich Village. Patsy Cline's "I Fall to Pieces"; Jimmy Dean's "Big Bad John"; Judy Garland's *Judy at Carnegie Hall*; Ben E. King's "Stand by Me"; Etta James's "At Last"; Bobby Lewis's "Tossin' and Turnin'"; Henry Mancini's "Moon River"; The Marcells' "Blue Moon"; Del Shannon's "Runaway".

Science and technology. Before a joint session of Congress, Pres. Kennedy commits the U.S. to putting a man on the moon before the end of the decade.

Sports. *Wide World of Sports* debuts on ABC. Roger Maris hits 61st home run, setting new single-season record; instant replay used during football games on ABC.

Television. Federal Communications Commission Chair Newton Minow calls television a "vast wasteland." *Gunsmoke* and *Wagon Train* are highest-rated shows. *The Dick Van Dyke Show*, *Mister Ed*, and *The Mike Douglas Show* debut.

Theater. Harold Pinter's *The Caretaker*; *How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying*; *A Man for All Seasons*; Eugene Ionesco's *The Rhinoceros*; *Mary, Mary*.

Miscellaneous. The Peace Corps is created by an executive order of Pres. Kennedy.

1986 – 25 Years Ago

The space shuttle **Challenger explodes** 73 seconds after liftoff Jan. 28, killing 6 astronauts and “Teacher in Space” Christa McAuliffe.

Haiti’s President-for-Life Jean Claude Duvalier, a.k.a. **Baby Doc**, flees Feb. 7, ending the Duvalier family’s 28-year dictatorship.

“**People Power**” protests and international pressure oust Philippine Pres. Ferdinand Marcos, ending his 20-year rule and inaugurating Corazon Aquino Feb. 25.

Charging Libyan leader **Muammar al-Qaddafi** with ordering a Berlin dance club bombing that killed three, including an American serviceman Apr. 5, Pres. Ronald Reagan orders air strikes Apr. 14 on “**terrorist-related targets**” in Libya.

In the worst nuclear accident in history, **explosions and fire at the Chernobyl**, Ukraine nuclear power plant Apr. 26 leave thousands dead or disabled; radioactive material spreads throughout Europe.

More than 1,700 people are killed Aug. 21 when poisonous carbon-dioxide gas erupts from **Lake Nyos** in Cameroon.

Pres. Reagan’s Supreme Court nominations—**William Rehnquist** as chief justice and **Antonin Scalia** as associate justice—are confirmed Sept. 17.

Pres. Reagan Oct. 22 signs into law a sweeping **tax code overhaul**, lowering maximum tax rates for individuals and corporations.

The **Iran-Contra affair** begins to come to light Nov. 25 as Pres. Reagan confirms that the proceeds of covert arms deals with Iran were diverted to weapons for Contra rebels in Nicaragua.

Congress overrides Pres. Reagan’s veto and places **economic sanctions on South Africa** Oct. 2.

Art. *From Courbet to Cezanne: A New 19th Century* displays 130 works from the Musée D’Orsay at the Brooklyn Museum; Keith Haring’s “Crack is Wack” mural in New York City; Andrew Wyeth’s 247-item “Helga” series is revealed.

Film. James Cameron’s *Aliens* starring Sigourney Weaver; David Lynch’s *Blue Velvet*; Martin Scorsese’s *The Color of Money* starring Paul Newman; John Hughes’s *Ferris Bueller’s Day Off*; Woody Allen’s *Hannah and Her Sisters*; Jim Henson’s *Labyrinth* starring David Bowie and

Jennifer Connelly; *Lucas* starring Corey Haim; Francis Ford Coppola’s *Peggy Sue Got Married* starring Kathleen Turner; Oliver Stone’s *Platoon*; *Pretty in Pink* starring Molly Ringwald; *A Room With a View*; Alex Cox’s *Sid and Nancy*; Rob Reiner’s *Stand by Me*; Tony Scott’s *Top Gun* starring Tom Cruise and Val Kilmer.

Literature. Robert Penn Warren named America’s poet laureate by the Library of Congress. *The Old Devils* by Kingsley Amis; *Maus: A Survivor’s Tale, Part I* by Art Spiegelman; *A Summons to Memphis* by Peter Taylor.

Music. *The Flight into Egypt* by John Harbison.

Nonfiction. *Voyagers to the West* by Bernard Bailyn; *Fatherhood* by Bill Cosby; *Arctic Dreams* by Barry Lopez; *Bearing the Cross: Martin Luther King Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference* by David J. Garrow.

Pop music. First artists are inducted into Rock and Roll Hall of Fame; Dolly Parton’s “Dollywood” theme park opens. The Bangles’ “Walk Like an Egyptian,” Elvis Costello’s *King of America*; Falco’s “Rock Me Amadeus”; Whitney Houston’s “Greatest Love of All”; Madonna’s “Papa Don’t Preach”; Pet Shop Boys’ “West End Girls”; Prince’s “Kiss”; Run-DMC’s *Raising Hell*; Paul Simon’s *Graceland*; The Smiths’ *The Queen Is Dead*; Sonic Youth’s *EVOL*.

Science and technology. AZT is the first medication to show promise treating AIDS. Study shows vast depletion of ozone layer over Antarctica. Halley’s Comet reappears.

Sports. Greg LeMond becomes first American to win Tour de France. 20-year-old Mike Tyson KO’s Trevor Berbick to become youngest heavyweight champion in history.

Television. Oprah Winfrey’s syndicated talk-show begins broadcasting; *Designing Women*, *L.A. Law*, *Pee-wee’s Playhouse* debut.

Theater. *I’m Not Rappaport* wins Tony for Best Play.

Miscellaneous. Martin Luther King Day is observed as a federal holiday for the first time Jan. 20. Media reporting of a crack cocaine “epidemic” reaches fever pitch. “Hands Across America” event raises funds for hunger and homeless charities. 100th birthday celebration for Statue of Liberty.

WORLD ALMANAC EDITORS’ PICKS
2010 Time Capsule

The editors of *The World Almanac* have selected the following items as representative of the year 2010:

1. A copy of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the controversial health-care bill signed by Pres. Barack Obama Mar. 23, 2010.
2. Apple’s iPad tablet computer, released in Apr. 2010, loaded with the year’s hit movies and TV shows, including *Avatar*, which smashed box-office records in early 2010 to become the top-grossing movie of all time.
3. Video replay of umpire Jim Joyce’s blown call that cost Detroit Tigers pitcher Armando Gallaraga a perfect game June 2, 2010.
4. A vuvuzela, one of the thousands of plastic horns that droned incessantly in the South African stadiums hosting the World Cup soccer tournament June-July 2010.
5. The *Rolling Stone* article containing comments about the Obama administration and NATO allies made by Afghanistan commander Gen. Stanley McChrystal and his staff, which cost the general his job June 23, 2010, when Pres. Obama accepted his resignation.
6. Vial of ash from the Eyjafjallajökull volcano that erupted Apr. 14, 2010, in Iceland, disrupting air traffic and stranding millions of travelers throughout Europe.
7. A tar ball retrieved from a Gulf shore beach during the three-month spill that followed the Apr. 20, 2010, blowout of the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig.
8. A 2010 Census form, which 72% of Americans had filled out and returned by mail as of Apr. 28, 2010.
9. Much-lampooned campaign video released Oct. 4, 2010, by Christine O’Donnell, the Republican nominee for the U.S. Senate from Delaware, which begins with O’Donnell saying, “I’m not a witch... I’m you.”
10. The *Fénix 2* capsule that rescued 33 Chilean miners from their underground captivity Oct. 13, 2010, after more than two months of confinement following a cave-in.

ECONOMICS

Index of Leading Economic Indicators

Source: The Conference Board

The index of leading economic indicators is used to project the U.S. economy’s performance. The index is made up of 10 measurements of economic activity that tend to change direction in advance of the overall economy. The index has predicted economic downturns from 8 to 20 months in advance and recoveries from 1 to 10 months in advance; however, it can be inconsistent, and has occasionally shown “false signals” of recessions. The following components make up the Leading Economic Index:

- Average weekly hours of production workers in manufacturing
- Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance, state programs
- Manufacturers’ new orders for consumer goods and materials, adjusted for inflation
- Vendor performance (slower deliveries diffusion index)
- Stock prices, 500 common stocks
- Manufacturers’ new orders, nondefense capital goods industries, adjusted for inflation
- New private housing units authorized by local building permits
- Money supply: M-2, adjusted for inflation
- Interest rate spread, 10-yr Treasury bonds less federal funds
- Consumer expectations (researched by Univ. of Michigan)

U.S. Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Net National Product, National Income, and Personal Income, 1970-2009

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in billions of current dollars, revised)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
Gross domestic product	\$1,038.3	\$2,788.1	\$5,800.5	\$9,951.5	\$12,638.4	\$14,061.8	\$14,369.1	\$14,119.0
Gross national product	1,044.7	2,822.3	5,835.0	9,989.2	12,735.5	14,185.1	14,543.6	14,265.3
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	108.3	344.1	691.2	1,184.3	1,541.4	1,767.5	1,849.2	1,861.1
Net national product	936.4	2,478.2	5,143.7	8,804.9	11,194.2	12,417.6	12,694.4	12,404.2
Less: Statistical discrepancy	6.9	45.3	84.2	-134.0	-79.7	21.1	136.6	179.1
Equals: National income	929.5	2,433.0	5,059.5	8,938.9	11,273.8	12,396.4	12,557.8	12,225.0
Less: Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	82.5	201.4	434.4	819.2	1,456.1	1,510.6	1,262.8	1,258.0
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies ¹	86.6	190.5	398.0	662.7	869.3	972.6	992.3	964.4
Contributions for government social insurance	46.4	166.2	410.1	705.8	872.7	959.5	987.2	970.3
Net interest and miscellaneous payments on assets	39.1	181.8	444.2	539.3	543.0	731.6	812.8	784.3
Business current transfer payments (net)	4.5	14.7	40.1	87.0	95.9	103.3	121.7	134.0
Current surplus of government enterprises	0.0	-5.1	1.6	9.1	-3.5	-11.8	-16.7	-13.2
Wage accruals less disbursements	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.0	-6.3	-5.0	5.0
Plus: Personal income receipts on assets	93.5	338.7	920.8	1,360.7	1,542.0	2,057.0	2,109.3	1,919.7
Personal current transfer receipts	74.7	279.5	594.9	1,083.0	1,508.6	1,718.5	1,879.2	2,132.8
Equals: Personal income	838.6	2,301.5	4,846.7	8,559.4	10,485.9	11,912.3	12,391.1	12,174.9

(1) subsidies are included net of the current surplus of government enterprises.

U.S. Gross Domestic Product, 1998-2010

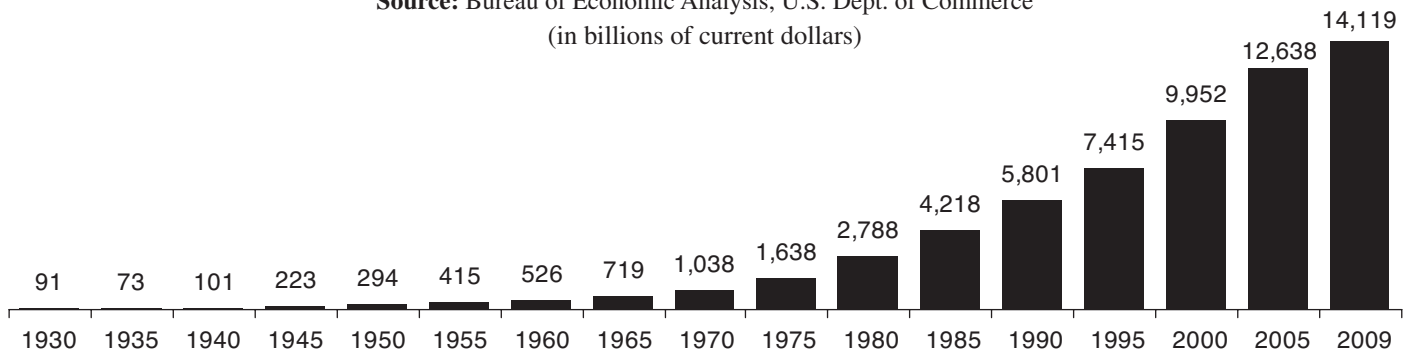
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in billions of current dollars)

	1998	2008	4th quarter 2009	1st quarter 2010	2nd quarter 2010 ¹
Gross domestic product	\$8,793.5	\$14,369.1	\$14,277.3	\$14,446.4	\$14,578.7
Personal consumption expenditures	5,918.5	10,104.5	10,131.5	10,230.8	10,285.4
Nondurable goods	1,330.0	2,296.0	2,269.0	2,319.3	2,303.4
Services	3,808.5	6,725.0	6,818.6	6,850.9	6,907.9
Gross private domestic investment	1,510.8	2,096.7	1,637.7	1,739.7	1,841.8
Fixed investment	1,447.1	2,137.8	1,681.9	1,689.8	1,761.4
Nonresidential	1,061.1	1,665.3	1,330.9	1,349.6	1,404.2
Structures	275.1	582.4	398.2	380.1	381.5
Equipment and software	786.0	1,082.9	932.7	969.5	1,022.7
Residential	385.9	472.5	351.0	340.2	381.5
Change in private inventories	63.7	-41.4	-44.2	50.0	80.4
Net exports of goods and services	-161.8	-710.4	-426.4	-479.9	-539.3
Exports	953.9	1,843.4	1,689.9	1,757.8	1,817.9
Goods	680.9	1,295.1	1,157.6	1,213.0	1,262.8
Services	273.0	548.3	532.3	544.8	555.1
Imports	1,115.7	2,553.8	2,116.3	2,237.6	2,357.1
Goods	930.8	2,148.8	1,731.8	1,843.5	1,957.2
Services	184.9	405.0	384.5	394.1	400.0
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1,526.1	2,878.3	2,934.5	2,955.7	2,990.8
National defense	346.1	737.3	785.4	796.3	813.0
Nondefense	184.9	342.5	374.5	381.8	393.7
State and local	995.0	1,798.5	1,774.7	1,777.6	1,784.1

(1) Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

U.S. Gross Domestic Product, 1930-2009

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in billions of current dollars)



Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the change in prices over time of one or more kinds of basic consumer goods and services.

From Jan. 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing CPIs for two population groups: (1) a CPI for all urban consumers (CPI-U), which covers about 87% of the total population; and (2) a CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W), which covers about 32% of the total population. The CPI-U includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups such as professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, and fuels; transportation fares; charges for doctors' and dentists' services; drug prices; and prices of other goods and services bought for day-to-day living. The index currently measures price changes from a designated reference period, 1982-84, which equals 100.0. Use of this reference period began in Jan. 1988.

U.S. Consumer Price Index, 2008-10

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

(Data are semiannual averages of monthly figures, specified for all urban consumers; % change not annualized. 1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise noted.)

	1st half 2009	% change, 2nd half 2008 to 1st half 2009	2nd half 2009	% change, 1st half 2009 to 2nd half 2009	1st half 2010	% change, 2nd half 2009 to 1st half 2010
All items.....	213.1	-1.4%	216.0	1.3%	217.5	0.7%
Food, beverages.....	218.7	0.5	217.8	-0.4	219.4	0.8
Housing.....	217.3	-0.2	216.8	-0.2	216.1	-0.4
Apparel.....	120.0	1.0	120.2	0.2	119.8	-0.3
Transportation.....	173.0	-10.1	185.6	7.3	192.3	3.6
Medical care.....	373.3	2.1	378.0	1.2	386.6	2.3
Recreation ¹	114.3	0.4	114.2	-0.1	113.5	-0.6
Education and communication ¹	126.3	0.9	128.5	1.7	129.2	0.6
Other goods, services.....	362.3	4.0	374.9	3.5	379.0	1.1
Services.....	258.5	0.3	259.8	0.5	260.4	0.2
Special indexes						
All items less food.....	212.3	-1.7	215.7	1.6	217.3	0.7
Commodities less food.....	144.0	-6.1	150.2	4.3	153.0	1.9
Nondurables.....	195.4	-5.0	201.6	3.2	204.9	1.6
Energy.....	183.8	-21.1	202.4	10.1	210.2	3.9
All items less energy.....	217.8	0.8	219.0	0.5	220.0	0.4

(1) Dec. 1997 = 100.

U.S. Consumer Price Indexes (CPI-U), Annual Percent Change, 1992-2009

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All items.....	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4
Food.....	1.2	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.2	1.8	2.2	3.4	2.4	2.4	4.0	5.5	1.8
Shelter.....	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.7	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.7	2.5	1.1
Rent, residential....	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.5	4.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.6	4.3	3.7	2.3
Fuel and other utilities	2.2	3.0	1.0	0.7	3.1	2.6	-1.8	0.2	7.1	8.9	-4.4	7.6	4.8	10.6	8.8	3.0	9.7	-4.2
Apparel and upkeep	2.5	1.4	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	0.9	0.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-0.4	-0.7	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.0
Private transportation	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.7	2.7	0.7	-2.2	1.9	6.1	0.6	-0.8	3.2	3.8	6.8	4.0	2.1	5.7	-8.5
New cars.....	2.5	2.4	3.4	2.2	1.7	0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-1.2	-1.5	-0.6	0.6	-0.2	-1.0	-1.5	1.1
Gasoline.....	-0.2	-1.3	0.5	1.6	6.1	-0.1	-13.4	9.3	28.5	-3.6	-6.5	16.5	18.2	21.9	12.9	8.2	16.6	-27.4
Public transportation	1.7	10.3	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.6	1.9	3.9	6.0	0.5	-1.5	0.9	-0.1	3.9	4.3	1.5	8.9	-5.7
Medical care.....	7.4	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.2
Entertainment/recreation ^{1,2}	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.4	2.1	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.9
Education ²	—	—	6.3	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.3	6.3	1.8	6.9	6.3	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.3
Commodities.....	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.4	0.1	1.8	3.3	1.0	-0.7	1.0	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.1	4.3	-2.9

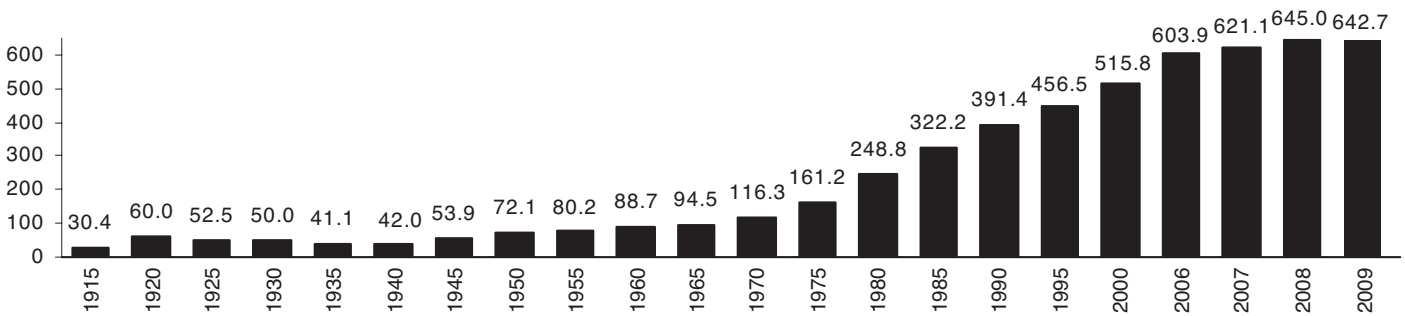
Note: The Consumer Price Index CPI-U measures average change in prices of goods and services purchased by all urban consumers. 1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise noted. (1) The Bureau of Labor Statistics reclassified Entertainment as Recreation in 1997. (2) Dec. 1997 = 100.

Consumer Price Index, 1915-2009

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

(Annual averages of monthly figures, specified for all urban consumers. 1967 = 100.)

Until 2009, prices as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index had risen steadily since World War II. What cost \$1.00 in 1967 cost about \$0.30 in 1915, \$0.54 in 1945, and \$6.43 in 2009.



U.S. Consumer Price Indexes for Selected Items and Groups, 1970-2009

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor
(Annual averages of monthly figures, specified for all urban consumers. 1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise noted.)

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
ALL ITEMS	38.8	53.8	82.4	107.6	130.7	152.4	172.2	195.3	201.6	207.3	215.3	214.5
Food and beverages	40.1	60.2	86.7	105.6	132.1	148.9	168.4	191.2	195.7	203.3	214.2	218.2
Food.....	39.2	59.8	86.8	105.6	132.4	148.4	167.8	190.7	195.2	202.9	214.1	218.0
Food at home.....	39.9	61.8	88.4	104.3	132.3	148.8	167.9	189.8	193.1	201.2	214.1	215.1
Cereals and bakery products...	37.1	62.9	83.9	107.9	140.0	167.5	188.3	209.0	212.8	222.1	244.9	252.6
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs...	44.6	67.0	92.0	100.1	130.0	138.8	154.5	184.7	186.6	195.6	204.7	203.8
Dairy products.....	44.7	62.6	90.9	103.2	126.5	132.8	160.7	182.4	181.4	194.8	210.4	197.0
Fruits and vegetables.....	37.8	56.9	82.1	106.4	149.0	177.7	204.6	241.4	252.9	262.6	278.9	272.9
Sugar and sweets.....	30.5	65.3	90.5	105.8	124.7	137.5	154.0	165.2	171.5	176.8	186.6	196.9
Fats and oils.....	39.2	73.5	89.3	106.9	126.3	137.3	147.4	167.7	168.0	172.9	196.8	201.2
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	27.1	41.3	91.4	104.3	113.5	131.7	137.8	144.4	147.4	153.4	160.0	163.0
Other foods.....	39.6	58.9	83.6	106.4	131.2	151.1	172.2	182.5	185.0	188.2	198.1	205.5
Food away from home.....	37.5	54.5	83.4	108.3	133.4	149.0	169.0	193.4	199.4	206.7	215.8	223.3
Alcoholic beverages.....	52.1	65.9	86.4	106.4	129.3	153.9	174.7	195.9	200.7	207.0	214.5	220.8
Housing	36.4	50.7	81.1	107.7	128.5	148.5	169.6	195.7	203.2	209.6	216.3	217.1
Shelter.....	35.5	48.8	81.0	109.8	140.0	165.7	193.4	224.4	232.1	240.6	246.7	249.4
Rent of primary residence.....	46.5	58.0	80.9	111.8	138.4	157.8	183.9	217.3	225.1	234.7	243.3	248.8
Fuel and other utilities.....	29.1	45.4	75.4	106.5	111.6	123.7	137.9	179.0	194.7	200.6	220.0	210.7
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	25.4	40.1	71.4	107.1	109.3	119.2	128.0	166.5	182.1	186.3	202.2	193.6
Household furnishings and operations.....	46.8	63.4	86.3	103.8	113.3	123.0	128.2	126.1	127.0	126.9	127.8	128.7
Apparel	59.2	72.5	90.9	105.0	124.1	132.0	129.6	119.5	119.5	119.0	118.9	120.1
Men's and boys'.....	62.2	75.5	89.4	105.0	120.4	126.2	129.7	116.1	114.1	112.4	113.0	113.6
Women's and girls'.....	71.8	85.5	96.0	104.9	122.6	126.9	121.5	110.8	110.7	110.3	107.5	108.1
Footwear.....	56.8	69.6	91.8	102.3	117.4	125.4	123.8	122.6	123.5	122.4	124.2	126.9
Transportation	37.5	50.1	83.1	106.4	120.5	139.1	153.3	173.9	180.9	184.7	195.5	179.3
Private.....	37.5	50.6	84.2	106.2	118.8	136.3	149.1	170.2	177.0	180.8	191.0	174.8
New vehicles.....	53.0	62.9	88.4	106.1	121.4	139.0	142.8	137.9	137.6	136.3	134.2	135.6
Used cars and trucks.....	31.2	43.8	62.3	113.7	117.6	156.5	155.8	139.4	140.0	135.7	134.0	127.0
Gasoline.....	27.9	45.1	97.5	98.6	101.0	99.8	128.6	194.7	219.9	238.0	277.5	201.6
Public.....	35.2	43.5	69.0	110.5	142.6	175.9	209.6	217.3	226.6	230.0	250.5	236.3
Medical care	34.0	47.5	74.9	113.5	162.8	220.5	260.8	323.2	336.2	351.1	364.1	375.6
Entertainment/recreation ¹	47.5	62.0	83.6	107.9	132.4	153.9	103.3	109.4	110.9	111.4	113.3	114.3
Other goods and services	40.9	53.9	75.2	114.5	159.0	206.9	271.1	313.4	321.7	333.3	345.4	368.6
Tobacco products.....	43.1	54.7	72.0	116.7	181.5	225.7	394.9	502.8	519.9	554.2	588.7	730.3
Personal care.....	43.5	57.9	81.9	106.3	130.4	147.1	165.6	185.6	190.2	195.6	201.3	204.6
Personal care products.....	42.7	58.0	79.6	107.6	128.2	143.1	153.7	154.4	155.8	158.3	159.3	162.6
Personal care services.....	44.2	57.7	83.7	108.9	132.8	151.5	178.1	203.9	209.7	216.6	223.7	227.6

(1) Dec. 1997 = 100. Entertainment was reclassified as Recreation in 1997.

Consumer Price Indexes by Region and Selected Cities, 2007-09

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor
(For all urban consumers; % change not annualized. 1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise noted.)

	Semiannual averages				% change from preceding semiannual average			
	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half
	2008	2008	2009	2009	2008	2008	2009	2009
U.S. CITY AVERAGE	214.4	216.2	213.1	215.9	2.6%	0.8%	-1.4%	1.3%
Northeast urban	227.9	230.7	227.6	231.1	2.5	1.2	-1.4	1.6
Size A—Pop. greater than 1.5 mil.....	229.9	233.1	230.0	233.4	2.3	1.4	-1.3	1.5
Size B/C—Pop. 50,000-1.5 mil ¹	135.4	136.7	134.6	137.1	3.2	0.9	-1.5	1.8
Midwest urban	204.8	206.0	202.5	205.6	2.6	0.6	-1.7	1.5
Size A—Pop. greater than 1.5 mil.....	206.0	207.0	203.7	206.5	2.5	0.5	-1.6	1.4
Size B/C—Pop. 50,000-1.5 mil ¹	131.0	132.0	129.7	131.7	2.7	0.7	-1.7	1.6
Size D—Nonmetro. (pop. less than 50,000)...	200.4	202.3	197.9	202.2	2.6	0.9	-2.2	2.2
South urban	207.8	209.6	206.5	209.2	2.7	0.9	-1.5	1.3
Size A—Pop. greater than 1.5 mil.....	210.0	212.1	208.8	211.2	2.6	1.0	-1.5	1.1
Size B/C—Pop. 50,000-1.5 mil ¹	132.2	133.1	131.2	133.0	2.7	0.7	-1.4	1.4
Size D—Nonmetro. (pop. less than 50,000)...	208.6	211.6	208.1	211.9	3.5	1.4	-1.6	1.8
West urban	219.0	220.3	217.8	219.9	2.5	0.6	-1.1	1.0
Size A—Pop. greater than 1.5 mil.....	222.5	224.1	221.7	223.8	2.6	0.7	-1.1	1.0
Size B/C—Pop. 50,000-1.5 mil ¹	133.1	133.5	131.8	133.1	2.7	0.3	-1.3	1.0
SELECTED AREAS								
Atlanta, GA.....	206.7	206.2	200.1	201.9	2.4	-0.3	-2.9	0.9
Boston-Brockton-Nashua, MA-NH-ME-CT....	234.2	236.5	231.8	235.8	2.3	1.0	-2.0	1.7
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI.....	212.2	212.9	208.5	211.5	2.7	0.3	-2.0	1.4
Cleveland-Akron, OH.....	203.0	203.1	199.5	201.5	2.8	0.0	-1.8	1.0
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX.....	200.1	203.5	199.5	201.6	2.4	1.7	-2.0	1.1
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI.....	204.5	205.0	202.4	204.6	1.9	0.3	-1.3	1.1
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX.....	189.4	190.6	189.5	191.5	2.5	0.6	-0.6	1.1
L.A.-Riverside-Orange County, CA.....	224.4	225.6	221.9	224.5	2.7	0.6	-1.6	1.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL.....	221.2	223.1	220.7	222.1	3.0	0.8	-1.1	0.6
New York-Northern NJ-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA.....	233.8	237.8	235.3	238.3	2.2	1.7	-1.0	1.3
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-DE-NJ-MD.....	223.5	224.7	221.5	225.1	2.2	0.5	-1.5	1.7
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA.....	221.7	223.8	223.3	225.5	2.0	0.9	-0.2	1.0
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA.....	223.6	225.9	225.6	226.5	2.8	1.0	-0.1	0.4
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV ²	138.5	140.5	138.8	140.9	2.6	1.5	-1.2	1.5

(1) Dec. 1996 = 100. (2) Nov. 1996 = 100.

U.S. National Income by Industry, 2003-09

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; in billions of current dollars; as of Sept. 30, 2010

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
National income without capital consumption adjustment	\$9,650.3	\$10,373.9	\$11,353.9	\$12,126.9	\$12,500.0	\$12,444.2	\$12,173.0
Domestic industries	9,581.6	10,282.7	11,256.8	12,054.4	12,376.7	12,269.7	12,026.8
Private industries	8,364.3	9,006.9	9,921.4	10,655.9	10,908.1	10,726.9	10,429.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	83.3	104.1	92.8	91.9	110.5	119.0	99.6
Mining	103.3	125.0	163.1	198.8	204.5	253.6	196.1
Utilities	136.8	149.1	161.3	196.5	198.4	181.4	184.3
Construction	534.8	583.3	657.0	701.8	685.8	626.1	518.6
Manufacturing	1,074.4	1,171.6	1,304.8	1,400.9	1,409.1	1,330.6	1,215.2
Durable goods	613.9	659.6	744.0	791.3	800.9	755.3	689.8
Nondurable goods	460.6	512.0	560.8	609.5	608.2	575.3	525.4
Wholesale trade	582.3	634.3	688.4	741.2	769.1	756.6	706.1
Retail trade	759.8	789.2	859.6	903.8	902.1	834.0	812.4
Transportation and warehousing	275.9	301.3	332.9	360.7	361.0	364.4	337.9
Information	309.8	357.6	408.1	424.5	452.6	442.3	423.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, leasing	1,682.1	1,785.2	1,998.5	2,140.8	2,160.3	2,061.8	2,200.7
Professional and business services	1,272.8	1,349.2	1,490.3	1,623.2	1,684.9	1,737.1	1,684.8
Educ. services, health care, social assistance	873.5	937.7	993.5	1,059.4	1,114.8	1,184.9	1,244.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food service	377.0	406.1	434.8	460.6	490.3	475.3	453.0
Other services, except government	298.5	313.1	336.3	351.7	364.8	359.8	352.8
Government	1,217.3	1,275.8	1,335.3	1,398.5	1,468.6	1,542.8	1,597.2
Non-domestic industries	68.7	91.2	97.1	72.4	123.3	174.5	146.3

Note: Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding. Total national income also includes income from outside the U.S.

U.S. National Income by Type, 1930-2009

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; in billions of current dollars; as of Sept. 30, 2010

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	2009
NATIONAL INCOME^{1,2}	\$83.1	\$90.9	\$263.9	\$473.9	\$929.5	\$2,433.0	\$5,059.5	\$8,938.9	\$12,557.8	\$12,225.0
Employee compensation	46.9	52.2	155.3	296.4	617.2	1,647.6	3,326.3	5,788.8	8,060.8	7,811.7
Wage and salary accruals	46.2	49.9	147.3	272.9	551.6	1,373.4	2,741.2	4,827.7	6,554.0	6,279.1
Government	5.2	8.5	22.6	49.2	117.2	261.5	519.0	779.7	1,144.0	1,173.6
Supplements to wages and salaries	0.7	2.3	8.0	23.6	65.7	274.2	585.1	961.2	1,506.8	1,532.6
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	0.6	0.9	4.7	14.3	41.8	185.2	378.6	615.9	1,036.6	1,072.0
Employer contributions for government social insurance	0.0	1.4	3.4	9.3	23.8	88.9	206.5	345.2	470.1	460.6
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	11.1	12.3	37.5	50.7	78.5	173.5	365.1	817.5	1,102.0	1,011.9
Farm	4.0	4.1	12.9	10.6	12.9	11.7	32.2	29.6	50.8	30.5
Nonfarm	7.0	8.2	24.6	40.1	65.6	161.8	333.0	787.8	1,051.2	981.5
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustments	5.5	3.9	9.1	17.0	21.1	28.5	49.8	215.3	222.0	274.0
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustment	7.5	9.6	35.6	53.1	82.5	201.4	434.4	819.2	1,262.8	1,258.0
Taxes on corporate income	0.8	2.8	17.9	22.8	34.8	87.2	145.4	265.1	308.4	254.9
Profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	6.6	6.8	17.7	30.3	47.7	114.2	289.0	554.1	954.4	1,003.1
Net dividends	5.5	4.0	8.8	13.4	24.3	64.1	169.1	377.9	797.7	718.9
Undistributed profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	1.1	2.8	8.9	16.9	23.4	50.2	120.0	176.3	156.7	284.2
Net interest and miscellaneous payments	4.8	3.3	3.2	10.6	39.1	181.8	444.2	539.3	812.8	784.3

(1) Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding and incomplete enumeration. (2) National income is the aggregate of labor and property earnings that arise in the production of goods and services. It is the sum of employee compensation, proprietors' income, rental income, adjusted corporate profits, and net interest. It measures the total factor costs of goods and services produced by the economy. Income is measured before deduction of taxes. Total national income figures include adjustments not itemized.

Distribution of U.S. Total Personal Income, 1930-2009

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; in billions of current dollars; as of Aug. 27, 2010

Year	Personal income	Personal taxes and nontax payments	Disposable personal income	Personal outlays	Personal savings As % of disposable income
1930	\$76.1	\$1.6	\$74.6	\$71.6	\$2.9 4.0%
1940	78.4	1.7	76.8	72.4	4.3 5.7
1950	228.0	18.9	209.9	195.0	14.9 7.1
1960	411.3	46.1	365.2	338.9	26.3 7.2
1970	838.6	103.1	735.5	666.1	69.4 9.4
1980	2,301.5	298.9	2,002.7	1,806.4	196.3 9.8
1990	4,846.7	592.7	4,254.0	3,977.3	276.7 6.5
1995	6,200.9	743.9	5,457.0	5,170.8	286.3 5.2
2000	8,559.7	1,232.3	7,327.2	7,114.1	213.1 2.9
2001	8,883.3	1,234.8	7,648.5	7,443.5	204.9 2.7
2002	9,060.1	1,050.4	8,009.7	7,727.5	282.2 3.5
2003	9,378.1	1,000.3	8,377.8	8,088.0	289.8 3.5
2004	9,937.2	1,047.8	8,889.4	8,585.7	303.7 3.4
2005	10,485.9	1,208.6	9,277.3	9,149.6	127.7 1.4
2006	11,268.1	1,352.4	9,915.7	9,680.7	235.0 2.4
2007	11,912.3	1,488.7	10,423.6	10,208.9	214.7 2.1
2008	12,391.1	1,438.2	10,952.9	10,505.0	447.9 4.1
2009	12,174.9	1,140.0	11,034.9	10,379.6	655.3 5.9

Note: Personal income minus taxes/nontax payments = disposable income; disposable income minus outlays = savings. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Median Income by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex, 1947-2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	Year	No. with income (thous.)	Male		No. with income (thous.)	Female	
			Current dollars	2009 dollars		Current dollars	2009 dollars
All races	2009	105,025	\$32,184	\$32,184	106,229	\$20,957	\$20,957
	2008	105,428	33,161	33,035	106,403	20,867	20,788
	2007	104,789	33,196	34,341	105,230	20,922	21,643
	2005	102,986	31,275	34,362	104,245	18,576	20,410
	2000	98,504	28,343	35,303	101,704	16,063	20,007
	1990	88,220	20,293	32,284	92,245	10,070	16,020
	1980	78,661	12,530	31,054	80,826	4,920	12,194
	1970	65,008	6,670	32,880	51,647	2,237	11,027
	1960	55,172	4,080	25,859	36,526	1,261	7,922
	1950	47,585	2,570	19,989	24,651	953	7,412
	1947	46,813	2,230	18,732	21,479	1,017	8,543
White	2009	87,400	33,748	33,748	85,760	21,118	21,118
	2008	87,581	35,120	34,987	86,228	20,950	20,870
	2007	87,223	35,141	36,353	85,230	21,069	21,796
	2005	85,996	32,179	35,355	84,768	18,669	20,512
	2000	83,372	29,797	37,114	84,123	16,079	20,027
	1990	76,480	21,170	33,680	78,566	10,317	16,413
	1980	69,420	13,328	33,032	70,573	4,947	12,260
	1970	58,447	7,011	34,561	45,288	2,266	11,170
	1960	49,788	4,296	27,228	32,001	1,352	8,569
	1950	NA	2,709	21,070	NA	1,060	8,244
	1948	NA	2,510	19,522	NA	1,133	8,812
White, not Hispanic	2009	73,845	36,785	36,785	74,693	21,939	21,939
	2008	73,748	37,409	37,267	75,322	21,749	21,666
	2007	73,617	37,373	38,662	74,902	21,687	22,435
	2005	73,219	35,345	38,834	75,014	19,451	21,371
	2000	72,530	31,508	39,245	75,206	16,665	20,757
	1990	69,987	21,958	34,933	72,939	10,581	16,833
	1980	65,564	13,681	33,906	67,084	4,980	12,342
Black	2009	11,064	23,674	23,674	13,793	19,413	19,413
	2008	11,183	25,118	25,023	13,616	20,203	20,126
	2007	10,981	25,792	26,681	13,427	19,712	20,392
	2005	10,651	22,609	24,841	13,237	17,595	19,332
	2000	9,905	21,343	26,584	12,461	15,881	19,781
	1990	8,820	12,868	20,472	10,687	8,328	13,249
	1980	7,387	8,009	19,849	8,596	4,580	11,351
	1970	5,844	4,157	20,492	5,844	2,063	10,170
	1960	5,384	2,260	14,324	4,525	837	5,305
	1950	NA	1,471	11,441	NA	474	3,687
Asian	2009	4,828	36,886	36,886	4,923	24,170	24,170
	2008	4,788	36,204	36,067	4,787	23,015	22,928
	2007	4,709	36,729	37,996	4,786	24,095	24,926
	2005	4,518	33,036	36,297	4,520	21,623	23,757
	2000	4,303	30,833	38,404	4,192	17,356	21,618
	1990	2,235	19,394	30,854	2,333	11,086	17,637
Hispanic	2009	14,919	22,256	22,256	12,035	16,210	16,210
	2008	14,855	24,003	23,912	11,828	16,417	16,355
	2007	14,609	24,451	25,294	11,265	16,748	17,326
	2005	13,714	22,089	24,269	10,638	15,036	16,520
	2000	11,343	19,498	24,286	9,431	12,248	15,256
	1990	6,767	13,470	21,430	5,903	7,532	11,983
	1980	3,996	9,659	23,939	3,617	4,405	10,917

NA = Not available. **Note:** Income for persons 15 years of age and over beginning in Mar. 1980; 14 years of age and over as of Mar. of the following year for previous years.

Consumer Credit Outstanding, 2007-09

Source: Federal Reserve System

(in billions of dollars, revised)

Estimated amounts of credit outstanding as of end of year listed. Not seasonally adjusted.

	2007	2008	2009		2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	\$2,555.3	\$2,594.1	\$2,478.9	Credit unions	\$31.1	\$33.4	\$35.4
Major holders				Fed. govt. and Sallie Mae	NA	NA	NA
Commercial banks	804.1	878.6	855.3	Savings institutions	44.8	39.6	38.1
Finance companies	584.1	575.8	487.8	Nonfinancial business	7.9	8.7	8.8
Credit unions	235.7	236.2	237.2	Pools of securitized assets ¹	450.0	442.4	402.8
Fed. govt. and Sallie Mae	98.4	111.0	186.0	Nonrevolving ²	1,582.1	1,605.1	1,584.9
Savings institutions	90.8	86.3	77.5	Commercial banks	450.7	488.1	492.9
Nonfinancial business	58.6	59.8	57.2	Finance companies	498.0	501.3	441.3
Pools of securitized assets ¹	683.7	646.4	577.9	Credit unions	204.6	202.8	201.7
Major types of credit				Fed. govt. and Sallie Mae	98.4	111.0	186.0
Revolving ²	973.2	989.1	894.0	Savings institutions	46.0	46.8	39.5
Commercial banks	353.4	390.6	362.4	Nonfinancial business	50.7	51.1	48.4
Finance companies	86.0	74.4	46.4	Pools of securitized assets ¹	233.6	204.0	175.1

NA = Not available. (1) Outstanding balances of pools upon which securities have been issued; these balances are no longer carried on the balance sheets of the loan originators. (2) Includes estimates for holders that do not separately report consumer credit holding by type.

Distribution of Financial Assets of U.S. Families, 1989-2007

Source: Survey of Consumer Finances (triennial), Federal Reserve System; by type of asset, as percent of family financial assets

Type of financial asset	1989	1995	2001	2004	2007	Type of financial asset	1989	1995	2001	2004	2007
Transaction accounts	19.0	13.9	11.5	13.2	11.0	Retirement accounts	21.5	28.1	28.4	32.0	34.6
Certificates of deposit	10.2	5.6	3.1	3.7	4.1	Cash value of life insurance . . .	6.0	7.2	5.3	3.0	3.2
Savings bonds	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	Other managed assets	6.6	5.9	10.6	8.0	6.5
Bonds	10.2	6.3	4.6	5.3	4.2	Other	4.8	3.3	2.0	2.1	2.1
Stocks	15.0	15.6	21.7	17.6	17.9	Financial assets as % of total assets	30.5	36.7	42.0	35.7	33.9
Mutual funds (excluding money market funds)	5.3	12.7	12.2	14.7	15.9						

Stock Ownership of U.S. Families, by Income and Age, 1989-2007

Source: Survey of Consumer Finances (triennial), Federal Reserve System

		Families having direct or indirect stock holdings ¹				Median value of portfolios (thous. of 2007 dollars)				Stock holdings as share of financial assets ²			
		1989	2001	2004	2007	1989	2001	2004	2007	1989	2001	2004	2007
All families		31.7%	52.2%	50.2%	51.1%	\$12.5	\$40.4	\$35.7	\$35.0	27.8%	56.1%	51.3%	53.3%
Percentile of income:	Less than 20	3.3	12.9	11.7	13.6	29.3	8.8	8.2	6.5	13.6	37.4	32.0	39.0
	20-39.9	15.2	34.1	29.6	34.0	8.8	9.1	11.0	8.8	10.0	35.6	30.9	34.3
	40-59.9	28.6	52.5	51.7	49.5	6.8	17.5	16.5	17.7	16.7	46.8	43.4	38.3
	60-79.9	44.0	75.7	69.9	70.5	8.5	33.5	28.7	34.1	21.8	52.0	41.7	52.5
	80-89.9	57.6	82.0	83.8	84.4	13.9	75.6	60.9	62.0	26.1	57.3	48.8	49.3
	90-100	76.9	89.7	92.7	91.0	57.9	289.7	225.2	219.0	34.3	60.5	57.5	57.6
By age of family head (years):	Under 35	22.4	49.0	40.8	38.6	4.4	8.2	8.8	7.0	20.2	52.5	40.3	44.3
	35-44	39.0	59.5	54.5	53.5	7.6	32.2	22.0	26.0	29.4	57.2	53.5	53.7
	45-54	41.8	59.3	56.5	60.4	19.3	58.5	54.9	45.0	33.5	59.1	53.8	53.0
	55-64	36.2	57.4	62.8	58.9	27.0	94.2	78.0	78.0	27.7	56.2	55.0	55.0
	65-74	26.7	40.0	46.9	52.1	29.8	175.8	76.9	57.0	26.0	55.4	51.5	55.3
	75+	25.9	35.7	34.8	40.1	36.7	128.7	94.3	41.0	25.0	51.8	39.3	48.1

(1) Indirect holdings are those in mutual funds, retirement accounts, and other managed assets. (2) Among stock-holding families.

Wealthiest Americans, 2010

Source: Forbes magazine; as of Aug. 25, 2010

Rank	Name	Net worth (bil)	Age	Residence	Source
1.	William Gates III	\$54.0	54	Medina, WA	Microsoft
2.	Warren Buffett	45.0	79	Omaha, NE	Berkshire Hathaway
3.	Lawrence Ellison	27.0	65	Redwood City, CA	Oracle
4.	Christy Walton	24.0	55	Jackson, WY	Wal-Mart
5.	Charles Koch	21.5	74	Wichita, KS	Manufacturing, energy
	David Koch	21.5	70	New York, NY	Manufacturing, energy
7.	Jim C. Walton	20.1	62	Bentonville, AR	Wal-Mart
8.	Alice Walton	20.0	61	Fort Worth, TX	Wal-Mart
9.	S. Robson Walton	19.7	66	Bentonville, AR	Wal-Mart
10.	Michael Bloomberg	18.0	68	New York, NY	Bloomberg

Poverty Rate

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The poverty rate is the proportion of the population whose income falls below the government’s official poverty level, and is adjusted each year for inflation. The national poverty rate was 14.3% in 2009, statistically higher than the 2008 rate of 13.2%, and above the 2000 rate of 11.3%. The percentage of people below the poverty line in 2009 was the highest in 15 years. About 43.6 mil people in the U.S. were in poverty in 2009, up from 39.8 mil in 2008. In 2009, 20.7% of children and 8.9% of people aged 65 and older were defined as poor.

Persons Below Poverty Level, 1960-2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Year	Number below poverty level (millions)					% of subgroup below poverty level					Avg. income cut-offs, family of 4 at poverty level ⁴
	All races ¹	Asian ²	White	Black	Hispanic ³	All races ¹	Asian ²	White	Black	Hispanic ³	
1960	39.9	NA	28.3	NA	NA	22.2%	NA	17.8%	NA	NA	\$3,022
1970	25.4	NA	17.5	7.5	NA	12.6	NA	9.9	33.5%	NA	3,968
1980	29.3	NA	19.7	8.6	3.5	13.0	NA	10.2	32.5	25.7%	8,414
1990	33.6	0.9	22.3	9.8	6.0	13.5	12.2%	10.7	31.9	28.1	13,359
1992	38.0	1.0	25.3	10.8	7.6	14.8	12.7	11.9	33.4	29.6	14,335
1993	39.3	1.1	26.2	10.9	8.1	15.1	15.3	12.2	33.1	30.6	14,763
1994	38.1	1.0	25.4	10.2	8.4	14.5	14.6	11.7	30.6	30.7	15,141
1995	36.4	1.4	24.4	9.9	8.6	13.8	14.6	11.2	29.3	30.3	15,569
1996	36.5	1.5	24.7	9.7	8.7	13.7	14.5	11.2	28.4	29.4	16,036
1997	35.6	1.5	24.4	9.1	8.3	13.3	14.0	11.0	26.5	27.1	16,400
1998	34.5	1.4	23.5	9.1	8.1	12.7	12.5	10.5	26.1	25.6	16,660
1999	32.8	1.3	21.2	8.4	7.9	11.9	10.7	9.8	23.6	22.7	17,029
2000	31.6	1.3	21.6	8.0	7.7	11.3	9.9	9.5	22.5	21.5	17,063
2002	34.6	1.2	23.5	8.6	8.6	12.1	10.1	10.2	24.1	21.8	18,556
2003	35.9	1.4	24.3	8.8	9.1	12.5	11.8	10.5	24.4	22.5	18,979
2004	37.0	1.2	25.3	9.0	9.1	12.7	9.8	10.8	24.7	21.9	19,307
2005	37.0	1.4	24.9	9.2	9.4	12.6	11.1	10.6	24.9	21.8	19,971
2006	36.5	1.4	24.4	9.0	9.2	12.3	10.3	10.3	24.3	12.3	20,614
2007	37.2	1.3	25.1	9.2	9.9	12.5	10.2	10.5	24.5	21.5	21,203
2008	39.8	1.6	27.0	9.4	11.0	13.2	11.8	11.2	24.7	23.2	22,025
2009	43.6	1.7	29.8	9.9	12.4	14.3	12.5	12.3	25.8	25.3	21,954

NA = Not available. **Note:** Because of a change in the definition of poverty, data prior to 1980 are not directly comparable to data since 1980. (1) Includes other races not shown separately. (2) Asian and Pacific Islander, 1990-2000. (3) Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (4) Figures for 1960-80 represent only nonfarm families.

Poverty Thresholds by Family Size, 1980-2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Weighted average; not used for computing poverty data.

	1980	1990	2000	2009		1980	1990	2000	2009
1 person	\$4,190	\$6,652	\$8,794	\$10,956	3 people	\$6,565	\$10,419	\$13,738	\$17,098
Under age 65	4,290	6,800	8,959	11,161	4 people	8,414	13,359	17,603	21,954
Age 65 or older	3,949	6,268	8,259	10,289	5 people	9,966	15,792	20,819	25,991
2 people	5,363	8,509	11,239	13,991	6 people	11,269	17,839	23,528	29,405
Householder under					7 people	12,761	20,241	26,754	33,372
age 65	5,537	8,794	11,590	14,366	8 people	14,199	22,582	29,701	37,252
Householder age 65					9 people or more	16,896	26,848	35,060	44,366
or older	4,983	7,905	10,419	12,968					

Poverty by Family Status, Sex, and Race, 1990-2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands)

	1990		1995		2000		2007		2008		2009	
	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹
TOTAL POOR	33,585	13.5%	36,425	13.8%	31,581	11.3%	37,276	12.5%	39,829	13.2%	43,569	14.3%
In families	25,232	12.0	27,501	12.3	22,347	9.6	26,509	10.8	28,564	11.5	31,197	12.5
Head of household	7,098	10.7	7,532	10.8	6,400	8.7	7,623	9.8	8,147	10.3	8,792	11.1
Related children	12,715	19.9	13,999	20.2	11,005	15.6	12,802	17.6	13,507	18.5	14,774	20.1
Families, female householder,												
no husband present	12,578	37.2	14,205	36.5	10,926	28.5	13,478	30.7	13,812	31.4	14,746	32.5
Head of household	3,768	33.4	4,057	32.4	3,278	25.4	4,078	28.3	4,163	28.7	4,441	29.9
Related children	7,363	53.4	8,364	50.3	6,300	40.0	7,558	42.9	7,587	43.5	7,942	44.4
Unrelated individuals	7,446	20.7	8,247	20.9	8,653	19.0	10,189	19.7	10,710	20.8	11,678	22.0
Unrelated female individuals . . .	4,589	24.0	4,865	23.5	5,071	21.6	5,841	22.2	5,951	22.6	6,424	24.0
Unrelated male individuals	2,857	16.9	3,382	18.0	3,548	16.0	4,348	17.1	4,759	18.9	5,255	20.0
Total white poor ²	22,326	10.7	24,423	11.2	21,645	9.5	25,120	10.5	26,990	11.2	29,830	12.3
In families	15,916	9.0	17,593	9.6	14,692	7.8	17,141	8.7	18,558	9.4	20,701	10.5
Head of household	4,622	8.1	4,994	8.5	4,333	7.1	5,046	7.9	5,414	8.4	5,994	9.3
Related children	7,696	15.1	8,474	15.5	6,834	12.4	8,024	14.4	8,441	15.3	9,440	17.0
Families, female householder,												
no husband present	6,210	29.8	7,047	29.7	5,609	23.2	7,188	26.5	7,340	27.2	8,283	29.4
Unrelated individuals	5,739	18.6	6,336	19.0	6,454	17.1	7,505	17.9	7,982	19.1	8,580	19.9
Total black poor ²	9,837	31.9	9,872	29.3	7,982	22.5	9,237	24.5	9,379	24.7	9,944	25.8
In families	8,160	31.0	8,189	28.5	6,221	21.2	7,312	23.8	7,339	23.7	7,642	24.4
Head of household	2,193	29.3	2,127	26.4	1,686	19.3	2,045	22.1	2,055	22.0	2,125	22.7
Related children	4,412	44.2	4,644	41.5	3,495	30.9	3,848	34.4	3,781	34.4	3,919	35.3
Families, female householder,												
no husband present	6,005	50.6	6,553	48.2	4,774	38.6	5,459	39.7	5,533	40.5	5,427	39.7
Unrelated individuals	1,491	35.1	1,551	32.6	1,702	28.9	1,898	27.9	1,970	28.8	2,209	31.1

NA = Not available. (1) Percentage of total U.S. population in each category who fell below poverty level and are enumerated here. For example, of all persons in families in 2006, 10.6%, or 25,915,000, were poor. (2) Data are for one race only. The Census Bureau revised race categories in 2002; 2006 figures are not directly comparable with previous years.

Persons in Poverty, by State, 2004-09

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(2-year average as percent of state population)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Alabama	16.8%	15.5%	14.4%	14.4%	15.4%	Montana	14.0%	13.7%	13.2%	12.9%	13.2%
Alaska	9.5	9.4	8.3	7.9	9.9	Nebraska	9.5	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.2
Arizona	14.8	14.8	14.4	16.1	19.6	Nevada	10.8	10.1	9.6	10.3	11.9
Arkansas	14.5	15.8	15.8	14.5	17.1	New Hampshire . . .	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.4	7.4
California	13.2	12.7	12.5	13.6	15.0	New Jersey	7.4	7.8	8.7	9.0	9.3
Colorado	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.4	11.7	New Mexico	17.2	17.4	15.5	16.6	19.3
Connecticut	9.7	8.7	8.4	8.5	8.2	New York	14.8	14.3	14.3	14.3	15.0
Delaware	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.4	10.9	North Carolina . . .	13.8	13.5	14.7	14.7	15.4
Dist. of Columbia	19.1	19.8	18.1	17.3	17.2	North Dakota	10.4	11.3	10.3	10.5	11.4
Florida	11.4	11.3	12.0	12.8	13.9	Ohio	11.9	12.2	12.5	13.2	13.5
Georgia	13.7	13.5	13.1	14.6	16.9	Oklahoma	13.2	15.4	14.3	13.5	13.3
Hawaii	8.6	8.9	8.3	8.7	11.2	Oregon	11.9	11.9	12.3	11.7	12.0
Idaho	9.9	9.7	9.7	11.1	13.0	Pennsylvania	11.3	11.3	10.8	10.7	11.0
Illinois	11.9	11.0	10.3	11.1	12.8	Rhode Island	11.8	11.3	10.0	11.1	12.9
Indiana	12.1	11.6	11.2	13.1	15.2	South Carolina . . .	15.0	13.1	12.7	14.0	13.9
Iowa	11.1	10.8	9.6	9.2	10.1	South Dakota	12.7	11.3	10.1	11.2	13.6
Kansas	12.0	12.7	12.3	12.2	13.2	Tennessee	15.4	14.9	14.8	14.9	15.8
Kentucky	16.3	15.8	16.2	16.3	17.0	Texas	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.2	16.6
Louisiana	17.6	17.6	16.5	17.1	16.2	Utah	9.6	9.2	9.4	8.6	8.6
Maine	12.1	11.4	10.5	11.4	11.7	Vermont	7.7	7.7	8.8	9.4	9.2
Maryland	9.8	9.1	8.6	8.8	9.1	Virginia	9.3	8.9	8.6	9.5	10.5
Massachusetts . . .	9.7	11.1	11.6	11.2	11.1	Washington	10.8	9.1	9.1	10.3	11.0
Michigan	12.6	12.6	12.1	11.9	13.5	West Virginia	14.8	15.3	15.0	14.6	15.2
Minnesota	7.5	8.1	8.7	9.6	10.5	Wisconsin	11.3	10.2	10.6	10.4	10.3
Mississippi	19.4	20.4	21.6	20.4	20.6	Wyoming	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	9.7
Missouri	11.9	11.5	12.1	13.1	14.4	U.S.	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.9	13.8

Selected Personal Consumption Expenditures in the U.S., 1990-2009¹

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in billions of dollars)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
Personal consumption expenditures	\$3,835.5	\$4,987.3	\$6,830.4	\$8,819.0	\$9,806.3	\$10,104.5	\$10,001.3
Durable goods	497.1	635.7	915.8	1,105.5	1,159.4	1,083.5	1,026.5
Motor vehicles and parts	205.1	255.7	363.2	409.6	402.5	343.2	319.7
New motor vehicles	134.7	147.5	210.7	248.9	233.2	184.9	165.3
Motor vehicle fuels, lubricants, and fluids	111.4	120.4	172.9	283.8	343.0	383.3	280.8
Furniture and durable household equipment	120.9	146.7	208.1	263.9	277.7	266.0	248.1
Furniture, furnishings, and floor coverings	65.3	78.8	114.4	143.0	149.8	141.1	130.0
Household appliances	24.8	29.0	37.6	47.6	50.2	49.3	46.4
Glassware, tableware, and household utensils	18.4	23.7	35.3	45.4	48.9	48.0	46.6
Video and audio equipment	43.7	56.8	83.1	107.8	116.0	115.6	107.1
Information processing equipment	9.6	25.0	44.1	55.9	65.6	65.8	64.7
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	18.4	21.0	32.2	38.2	43.3	44.3	43.9
Sports and recreational goods and related services	74.2	101.9	147.9	188.4	207.6	203.0	196.9
Jewelry and watches	30.3	37.8	49.1	56.2	62.0	60.4	58.8
Recreational books	10.9	16.4	24.4	29.8	33.3	33.7	33.8
Tools and equipment for house and garden	9.7	13.0	17.1	22.3	23.2	22.6	20.8
Nondurable goods	994.2	1,179.8	1,543.4	1,968.4	2,198.2	2,296.0	2,204.2
Food and beverages purchased for off-premise consumption	391.2	443.7	537.5	665.0	737.4	775.2	777.9
Alcoholic beverages purchased for off-premise consumption	49.3	55.0	74.0	95.1	109.2	112.1	113.5
Purchased meals and beverages	228.3	272.4	346.0	443.5	497.0	513.0	512.8
Food furnished to employees (incl. military) and food produced and consumed on farms	7.4	8.3	9.2	12.1	14.5	14.7	15.3
Clothing, footwear, and related services	207.0	244.1	297.3	331.8	356.7	352.1	339.5
Footwear	32.1	38.1	46.9	51.5	55.1	55.1	53.3
Women's and girls' clothing	94.5	108.9	132.7	151.9	164.3	160.8	154.8
Men's and boys' clothing	57.4	72.2	85.9	93.6	99.4	98.3	94.9
Gasoline and other energy goods	124.2	133.4	188.8	304.8	366.6	411.4	303.7
Fuel oil and other fuels	12.8	13.0	15.9	21.0	23.6	28.1	22.9
Other nondurable goods	283.6	371.4	536.2	683.0	755.3	775.4	800.4
Tobacco	41.0	49.2	68.5	71.1	73.7	75.7	87.9
Personal care products	39.3	50.2	68.5	79.5	86.8	88.3	87.4
Household supplies	54.2	70.4	86.7	103.0	111.6	112.7	110.7
Pharmaceuticals and other medical products	59.1	85.1	159.0	247.3	281.0	291.2	305.9
Magazines, newspapers, and stationery	36.5	46.1	56.6	63.2	69.9	71.2	71.3
Services	2,344.2	3,171.7	4,371.2	5,745.1	6,448.6	6,725.0	6,770.6
Housing	570.4	756.2	1,010.5	1,328.9	1,472.9	1,533.2	1,581.6
Owner-occupied nonfarm dwellings-imputed rental	412.8	559.8	768.9	1,044.5	1,141.3	1,184.5	1,211.9
Tenant-occupied nonfarm dwellings-rent	150.7	186.2	227.9	264.7	311.1	326.3	346.1
Rental value of farm dwellings	6.3	9.4	12.7	18.8	19.5	21.3	22.5
Household consumption expenditures	2,264.5	3,064.6	4,205.9	5,531.0	6,194.5	6,446.1	6,511.8
Housing and utilities	696.4	913.8	1,198.6	1,582.8	1,755.8	1,833.1	1,876.3
Electricity	71.8	87.6	98.4	128.7	148.7	155.8	157.8
Natural gas	27.0	30.7	39.3	61.6	61.7	67.6	56.9
Water and other sanitary services	27.1	39.3	50.4	63.6	72.5	76.5	80.0
Telecommunication services	60.7	85.2	130.2	146.1	163.9	169.4	168.9
Internet access	0.1	1.6	16.4	29.9	38.7	42.5	47.1
Transportation	442.9	554.1	798.4	979.3	1,052.6	1,033.5	890.7
Public transportation	39.2	48.8	73.0	76.8	83.2	84.5	77.0
Ground	12.9	16.7	21.6	26.4	28.6	29.9	29.3
Air	25.9	31.1	49.2	47.7	51.6	51.6	45.1
Water	0.3	1.1	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7
Health	583.7	826.0	1,109.6	1,601.5	1,789.7	1,882.7	1,973.1
Physician services	134.8	177.8	229.2	332.4	364.8	382.5	396.2
Dental services	32.4	45.4	63.6	89.0	99.6	104.5	105.0
Other professional services	40.1	62.5	84.1	127.1	142.3	151.8	156.5
Home health care	18.4	41.6	42.8	61.2	70.1	75.2	81.2
Hospitals and nursing homes	274.1	383.3	481.8	679.5	759.6	801.9	850.9
Health insurance	43.4	60.7	88.1	145.1	158.3	162.1	163.0
Recreation services	121.8	181.1	255.5	326.8	373.2	383.4	378.8
Admissions to specified spectator amusements	14.4	20.1	30.6	39.2	44.1	45.6	45.6
Gambling	23.7	45.4	67.6	95.6	110.9	111.9	109.3
Pets, pet products, and related services	18.8	27.3	39.7	53.1	61.8	65.7	67.1
Personal care	72.4	93.8	132.2	169.1	187.5	193.9	193.1
Personal items	40.0	48.7	63.7	72.6	80.4	79.1	77.4
Financial services and insurance	253.2	364.7	570.0	712.6	818.9	848.1	813.8
Financial services furnished without payment	93.0	130.6	195.4	220.0	251.0	281.2	271.2
Financial service charges, fees, and commissions	48.5	81.9	174.6	207.2	256.9	252.9	234.0
Life insurance	42.3	54.3	65.0	76.5	83.6	82.3	77.1
Legal services	41.0	47.4	65.4	89.7	101.5	104.0	102.5
Funeral and burial expenses	9.5	12.4	15.8	19.0	18.6	19.0	18.9
Education services	66.0	92.3	134.3	170.4	195.8	210.2	222.8
Higher education	34.7	51.9	76.8	108.8	125.0	135.1	145.5
Nursery, elementary, and secondary schools	14.8	19.2	24.1	31.8	36.1	38.2	39.7
Commercial and vocational schools	11.1	14.4	24.3	29.8	34.6	36.9	37.5
Social services and religious activities	41.2	58.1	85.0	118.7	134.3	141.7	145.7
Net foreign travel	-10.3	-23.0	-16.5	-5.1	-9.3	-19.0	-19.1
Foreign travel by U.S. residents	42.7	54.7	84.3	99.8	113.9	119.8	105.4
Less: expenditures in the United States by nonresidents	53.0	77.7	100.8	104.9	123.2	138.7	124.5
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households	79.6	107.2	165.4	214.1	254.2	278.8	258.9

(1) Subtotals may not add up to totals due to rounding or incomplete enumeration.

Leading U.S. Businesses, 2010

Source: Fortune magazine

(in millions of revenue-dollars; rank among all businesses by 2009 revenue)

Company (rank)	Revenue	Company (rank)	Revenue	Company (rank)	Revenue			
Advertising, Marketing								
Omnicom (198)	\$11,721	Computers, Office Equipment		Safeway (52)	40,851			
Interpublic Group (358)	6,028	Hewlett-Packard (10)	\$114,552	Rite Aid (89)	26,290			
Aerospace and Defense								
Boeing (28)	\$68,281	Dell (38)	52,902	Publix Super Markets (99)	24,515			
United Technologies (37)	52,920	Apple (56)	36,537	Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea (247)	9,516			
Lockheed Martin (44)	45,189	Xerox (152)	15,179	Whole Food Market (284)	8,032			
Northrop Grumman (61)	35,291	Sun Microsystems (204)	11,449	Winn-Dixie Stores (306)	7,367			
General Dynamics (69)	31,981	Pitney Bowes (375)	5,569	Food Production				
Honeywell International (74)	30,908	NCR (451)	4,612	Archer Daniels Midland (27)	\$69,207			
Raytheon (95)	24,881	Construction and Farm Machinery		Tyson Foods (87)	27,165			
L-3 Communications (148)	15,615	Caterpillar (66)	\$32,396	Smithfield Foods (163)	14,191			
ITT (214)	10,905	Deere (107)	23,112	Pilgrim's Pride (317)	7,114			
Textron (220)	10,548	Cummins (218)	10,800	Food Services				
Precision Castparts (325)	6,914	AGCO (337)	6,630	McDonald's (108)	\$22,745			
Goodrich (334)	6,686	Terex (402)	5,205	Yum Brands (216)	10,833			
Airlines								
Delta Air Lines (84)	\$28,063	Diversified Financials		Starbucks (241)	9,775			
AMR (120)	19,917	General Electric (4)	\$156,779	Darden Restaurants (311)	7,218			
UAL (140)	16,335	International Assets Holding		Forest and Paper Products				
Continental Airlines (183)	12,586	(49)	43,604	International Paper (104)	\$23,366			
US Airways Group (222)	10,458	Freddie Mac (54)	37,614	Weyerhaeuser (379)	5,528			
Southwest Airlines (229)	10,350	Fannie Mae (81)	29,065	Domtar (383)	5,465			
Apparel								
Nike (124)	\$19,176	Marsh & McLennan (221)	10,493	AbitibiBowater (472)	4,366			
VF (310)	7,220	Ameriprise Financial (288)	7,946	General Merchandisers				
Polo Ralph Lauren (417)	5,019	Aon (298)	7,595	Wal-Mart Stores (1)	\$408,214			
Automotive Retailing, Services								
AutoNation (212)	\$11,016	SLM (354)	6,145	Target (30)	65,357			
Penske Automotive Group (245)	9,558	Diversified Outsourcing		Sears Holdings (48)	44,043			
Hertz Global Holdings (318)	7,102	Aramark (189)	\$12,298	Macy's (103)	23,489			
CarMax (323)	7,028	Automatic Data Processing (265)	8,867	J.C. Penney (133)	17,556			
Sonic Automotive (345)	6,350	Electronics, Electrical Equipment		Kohl's (135)	17,178			
Avis Budget Group (409)	5,131	Emerson Electric (117)	\$20,915	Dollar General (195)	11,796			
Group 1 Automotive (457)	4,526	Whirlpool (136)	17,099	Nordstrom (270)	8,627			
Beverages								
Coca-Cola (72)	\$30,990	General Cable (469)	4,385	Dillard's (305)	7,401			
Coca-Cola Enterprises (113)	21,645	Rockwell Automation (476)	4,333	Family Dollar Stores (348)	6,227			
Pepsi Bottling (174)	13,219	Energy						
Dr Pepper Snapple Group (378)	5,531	Constellation Energy (149)	\$15,599	Health Care: Insurance & Managed Care				
PepsiAmericas (464)	4,421	AES (156)	14,690	UnitedHealth Group (21)	\$87,138			
Chemicals								
Dow Chemical (46)	\$44,945	American Electric Power (172)	13,489	WellPoint (31)	65,028			
DuPont (86)	27,328	Energy Future Holdings (246)	9,546	Aetna (63)	34,764			
PPG Industries (190)	12,239	NRG Energy (263)	8,952	Humana (73)	30,960			
Monsanto (197)	11,740	Williams (276)	8,255	Cigna (129)	18,414			
Mosaic (231)	10,298	Integrus Energy Group (302)	7,500	Health Net (146)	15,713			
Praxair (262)	8,956	Calpine (338)	6,564	Coventry Health Care (168)	13,993			
Air Products & Chemicals (273)	8,381	Global Partners (368)	5,818	WellCare Health Plans (328)	6,878			
Ashland (280)	8,106	UGI (369)	5,738	Health Care: Medical Facilities				
Huntsman (293)	7,763	Engineering, Construction		Community Health Systems (191)	\$12,150			
Sherwin-Williams (319)	7,094	Fluor (111)	\$21,990	Tenet Healthcare (253)	9,215			
Avery Dennison (362)	5,953	KBR (193)	12,105	DaVita (355)	6,109			
Ecolab (365)	5,901	Jacobs Engineering Group (203)	11,467	Universal Health Services (403)	5,202			
Celanese (414)	5,082	Peter Kiewit Sons' (238)	9,985	Healthcare Management				
Eastman Chemical (415)	5,047	URS (252)	9,249	Associates (443)	4,687			
Lubrizol (453)	4,586	Shaw Group (309)	7,280	Health Care: Pharmacy and Other Services				
Commercial Banks								
Bank of America Corp. (5)	\$150,450	AECOM Technology (352)	6,192	Medco Health Solutions (35)	\$59,804			
JPMorgan Chase & Co. (9)	115,632	Emcor Group (377)	5,548	HCA (77)	30,052			
Citigroup (12)	108,785	Entertainment						
Wells Fargo (19)	98,636	Walt Disney (57)	\$36,149	Express Scripts (96)	24,749			
Goldman Sachs Group (39)	51,673	News Corp. (76)	30,423	Quest Diagnostics (303)	7,455			
Morgan Stanley (70)	31,515	Time Warner (82)	28,842	Omnicare (347)	6,243			
American Express (88)	26,730	Viacom (170)	13,619	Laboratory Corp. of America (442)	4,695			
U.S. Bancorp (121)	19,490	CBS (177)	13,015	Home Equipment, Furnishings				
GMAC (122)	19,403	CC Media Holdings (376)	5,552	Masco (291)	\$7,858			
PNC Financial Services Group		Financial Data Services						
(123)	19,231	First Data (250)	\$9,314	Fortune Brands (351)	6,205			
Capital One Financial (144)	15,980	Visa (326)	6,911	Newell Rubbermaid (373)	5,578			
BB&T Corp. (217)	10,818	SunGard Data Systems (380)	5,508	Jarden (406)	5,153			
SunTrust Banks (224)	10,420	MasterCard (411)	5,099	Hotels, Casinos, Resorts				
Fifth Third Bancorp (248)	9,450	Food				Marriott International (213)	\$10,908	
State Street Corp. (249)	9,362	PepsiCo (50)	\$43,232	Household and Personal Products		Harrah's Entertainment (264)	8,907	
Regions Financial (254)	9,087	Kraft Foods (53)	40,386	Information Technology Services		MGM Mirage (360)	5,979	
Bank of New York Mellon Corp.		General Mills (155)	14,691	International Business Machines				
(274)	8,345	ConAgra Foods (178)	12,981	(20)		\$95,758		
Discover Financial Services (286)	7,986	Sara Lee (180)	12,881	Computer Sciences (138)		16,740		
KeyCorp (382)	6,068	Kellogg (184)	12,575	SAIC (215)		10,847		
Computer Peripherals						Affiliated Computer Services (341)		6,523
EMC (166)	\$14,026	Dean Foods (208)	11,158	International Business Machines				
Western Digital (304)	7,453	Land O'Lakes (226)	10,409	(20)				
Computer Software						Computer Sciences (138)		16,740
Microsoft (36)	\$58,437	H.J. Heinz (233)	10,148	Computer Sciences (138)		16,740		
Oracle (105)	23,252	Campbell Soup (299)	7,586	SAIC (215)		10,847		
		Dole Food (331)	6,783	Affiliated Computer Services (341)		6,523		
		Hormel Foods (340)	6,534					
		Hershey (395)	5,299					
		Food and Drug Stores						
		CVS Caremark (18)	\$98,729					
		Kroger (23)	76,733					
		Walgreen (32)	63,335					
		Supervalu (47)	44,564					

Company (rank)	Revenue	Company (rank)	Revenue	Company (rank)	Revenue		
Insurance: Life, Health (Mutual)							
New York Life Insurance (64)	\$34,014	TRW Automotive Holdings (201)	11,614	BJ's Wholesale Club (232)	10,187		
TIAA-CREF (90)	26,278	Navistar International (202)	11,569	GameStop (255)	9,078		
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance (93)	25,424	Lear (242)	9,740	Limited Brands (269)	8,633		
Northwestern Mutual (115)	21,603	Paccar (282)	8,087	OfficeMax (313)	7,212		
Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America (237)	10,041	Icahn Enterprises (290)	7,865	Bed Bath & Beyond (314)	7,208		
Thrivent Financial for Lutherans (342)	6,515	Visteon (335)	6,685	Ross Stores (316)	7,184		
Mutual of Omaha Insurance (408)	5,150	Oshkosh (386)	5,433	AutoZone (329)	6,817		
Insurance: Life, Health (Stock)						Barnes & Noble (372)	5,596
MetLife (51)	\$41,098	Network and Other Communications Equipment		Pantry (382)	5,472		
Prudential Financial (65)	32,688	Cisco Systems (58)	\$36,117	Advance Auto Parts (389)	5,413		
AFLAC (130)	18,254	Motorola (110)	22,063	PetSmart (393)	5,336		
Unum Group (235)	10,091	Qualcomm (225)	10,416	Dollar Tree (397)	5,231		
Lincoln National (256)	9,072	Harris (371)	5,600	Telecommunications			
Genworth Financial (257)	9,069	Corning (391)	5,395	AT&T (7)	\$123,018		
Principal Financial (266)	8,849	Oil and Gas Equipment Services					
Reinsurance Group of America (321)	7,067	Halliburton (158)	\$14,675	Verizon Communications (13)	107,808		
Pacific Life (401)	5,211	National Oilwell Varco (182)	12,712	Comcast (59)	35,756		
Insurance: Property & Casualty (Mutual)						Sprint Nextel (67)	32,260
State Farm Insurance Cos. (34)	\$61,480	Baker Hughes (243)	9,664	DirectTV Group (116)	21,565		
Insurance: Property & Casualty (Stock)						Time Warner Cable (131)	17,868
Berkshire Hathaway (11)	\$112,493	Smith International (277)	8,219	Qwest Communications (188)	12,311		
American International Group (16)	103,189	Cameron International (399)	5,223	DISH Network (200)	11,664		
Allstate (68)	32,013	Packaging, Containers				Liberty Global (210)	11,110
Liberty Mutual Insurance Group (71)	31,094	Crown Holdings (289)	\$7,938	Cablevision Systems (292)	7,773		
Hartford Financial Services (97)	24,701	Ball (307)	7,345	Charter Communications (332)	6,755		
Travelers Cos. (98)	24,680	Owens-Illinois (322)	7,067	Virgin Media (359)	6,014		
Nationwide (118)	20,751	MeadWestvaco (357)	6,049	Temporary Help			
United Services Automobile Association (132)	17,558	Smurfit-Stone Container (374)	5,574	Manpower (143)	\$16,039		
Progressive (161)	14,564	Petroleum Refining				Tobacco	
Loews (165)	14,123	Exxon Mobil (2)	\$284,650	Philip Morris International (94)	\$25,035		
Chubb (176)	13,016	Chevron (3)	163,527	Altria Group (137)	16,824		
Assurant (268)	8,701	ConocoPhillips (6)	139,515	Reynolds American (272)	8,419		
American Family Insurance Group (344)	6,453	Valero Energy (26)	70,035	Transportation and Logistics			
First American Corp. (361)	5,973	Marathon Oil (41)	49,403	C.H. Robinson Worldwide (301)	\$7,577		
Fidelity National Financial (366)	5,858	Sunoco (78)	29,630	Trucking, Truck Leasing			
Internet Services and Retailing						YRC Worldwide (396)	\$5,283
Amazon.com (100)	\$24,509	Hess (79)	29,569	Utilities: Gas and Electric			
Google (102)	23,651	Murphy Oil (125)	19,138	Exelon (134)	\$17,318		
Liberty Media (227)	10,398	Tesoro (139)	16,589	Southern (145)	15,743		
eBay (267)	8,727	Western Refining (330)	6,807	FPL Group (147)	15,643		
Yahoo (343)	6,460	Pharmaceuticals				Dominion Resources (153)	15,131
Mail, Package, Freight Delivery						PG&E Corp. (173)	13,399
United Parcel Service (43)	\$45,297	Johnson & Johnson (33)	\$61,897	Consolidated Edison (175)	13,032		
FedEx (60)	35,497	Pfizer (40)	50,009	FirstEnergy (179)	12,967		
Medical Products and Equipment						Duke Energy (181)	12,731
Medtronic (160)	\$14,599	Abbott Laboratories (75)	30,765	Public Service Enterprise Group (186)	12,406		
Baxter International (185)	12,562	Merck (85)	27,428	Edison International (187)	12,361		
Boston Scientific (279)	8,188	Eli Lilly (112)	21,836	Entergy (219)	10,746		
Becton Dickinson (312)	7,217	Bristol-Myers Squibb (114)	21,634	Progress Energy (239)	9,885		
Stryker (333)	6,723	Amgen (159)	14,642	Xcel Energy (244)	9,644		
Metals						Pepco Holdings (251)	9,259
Alcoa (127)	\$18,745	Gilead Sciences (324)	7,011	CenterPoint Energy (275)	8,281		
Nucor (206)	11,190	Pipelines				Sempra Energy (280)	8,106
United States Steel (211)	11,048	Enterprise GP Holdings (92)	\$25,511	DTE Energy (285)	8,014		
Commercial Metals (327)	6,883	Plains All American Pipeline (128)	18,520	PPL (300)	7,585		
Mining, Crude Oil Production						Ameren (320)	7,090
Occidental Petroleum (150)	\$15,531	Oneok (209)	11,112	NiSource (336)	6,653		
Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold (154)	15,040	Kinder Morgan (315)	7,185	CMS Energy (350)	6,212		
XTO Energy (258)	9,064	Enbridge Energy Partners (364)	5,905	Northeast Utilities (385)	5,439		
Anadarko Petroleum (260)	9,000	Energy Transfer Equity (388)	5,417	Waste Management			
Devon Energy (261)	8,960	Publishing, Printing				Waste Management (196)	\$11,791
Apache (271)	8,615	R.R. Donnelley & Sons (240)	\$9,857	Republic Services (278)	8,199		
Newmont Mining (295)	7,737	McGraw-Hill (363)	5,952	Wholesalers: Diversified			
Chesapeake Energy (296)	7,702	Gannett (370)	5,613	World Fuel Services (205)	\$11,295		
Peabody Energy (346)	6,314	Railroads				Genuine Parts (236)	10,058
Miscellaneous						W.W. Grainger (349)	6,222
3M (106)	\$23,123	Union Pacific (164)	\$14,143	Reliance Steel & Aluminum (394)	5,318		
Mattel (387)	5,431	Burlington Northern Santa Fe (167)	14,016	Wholesalers: Electronics and Office Equipment			
Mohawk Industries (392)	5,344	CSX (259)	9,041	Ingram Micro (80)	\$29,515		
Motor Vehicles and Parts						Tech Data (109)	22,100
Ford Motor (8)	\$118,308	Norfolk Southern (287)	7,969	Avnet (142)	16,230		
General Motors (15)	104,589	Scientific, Photo, Control Equipment				Arrow Electronics (157)	14,684
Johnson Controls (83)	28,497	Danaher (207)	\$11,185	Synnex (294)	7,756		
Goodyear Tire & Rubber (141)	16,301	Thermo Fisher Scientific (234)	10,110	Wholesalers: Food and Grocery			
		Eastman Kodak (297)	7,606	Sysco (55)	\$36,853		
		Semiconductors and Other Electronic Components				CHS (91)	25,730
		Intel (62)	\$35,127	Wholesalers: Health Care			
		Jabil Circuit (199)	11,685	McKesson (14)	\$106,632		
		Texas Instruments (223)	10,427	Cardinal Health (17)	99,613		
		Advanced Micro Devices (390)	5,403	AmerisourceBergen (24)	71,789		
		Specialty Retailers				Owens & Minor (283)	8,038
		Costco Wholesale (25)	\$71,422	Henry Schein (339)	6,546		
		Home Depot (29)	66,176				
		Lowe's (42)	47,220				
		Best Buy (45)	45,015				
		Staples (101)	24,276				
		TJX (119)	20,288				
		Gap (162)	14,197				
		Toys "R" Us (171)	13,568				
		Office Depot (192)	12,145				

75 U.S. Corporations with Largest Revenues, 2010

Source: Fortune magazine
(in millions of dollars; ranked by 2009 revenues)

Rank	Company (2008 rank)	Revenues	Profits	Rank	Company (2008 rank)	Revenues	Profits
1.	Wal-Mart Stores (2)	\$408,214.0	\$14,335.0	38.	Dell (33)	\$52,902.0	\$1,433.0
2.	Exxon Mobil (1)	284,650.0	19,280.0	39.	Goldman Sachs Group (40)	51,673.0	13,385.0
3.	Chevron (3)	163,527.0	10,483.0	40.	Pfizer (46)	50,009.0	8,635.0
4.	General Electric (5)	156,779.0	11,025.0	41.	Marathon Oil (23)	49,403.0	1,463.0
5.	Bank of America Corp. (11)	150,450.0	6,276.0	42.	Lowe's (47)	47,220.0	1,783.0
6.	ConocoPhillips (4)	139,515.0	4,858.0	43.	United Parcel Service (43)	45,297.0	2,152.0
7.	AT&T (8)	123,018.0	12,535.0	44.	Lockheed Martin (54)	45,189.0	3,024.0
8.	Ford Motor (7)	118,308.0	2,717.0	45.	Best Buy (56)	45,015.0	1,003.0
9.	JPMorgan Chase & Co. (16)	115,632.0	11,728.0	46.	Dow Chemical (38)	44,945.0	648.0
10.	Hewlett-Packard (9)	114,552.0	7,660.0	47.	Supervalu (51)	44,564.0	-2,855.0
11.	Berkshire Hathaway (13)	112,493.0	8,055.0	48.	Sears Holdings (49)	44,043.0	235.0
12.	Citigroup (12)	108,785.0	-1,606.0	49.	International Assets Holding (140)	43,604.4	27.6
13.	Verizon Communications (17)	107,808.0	3,651.0	50.	PepsiCo (52)	43,232.0	5,946.0
14.	McKesson (15)	106,632.0	823.0	51.	MetLife (39)	41,098.0	-2,246.0
15.	General Motors (6)	104,589.0	NA	52.	Safeway (50)	40,850.7	-1,097.5
16.	American International Group (245)	103,189.0	-10,949.0	53.	Kraft Foods (53)	40,386.0	3,021.0
17.	Cardinal Health (18)	99,612.9	1,151.6	54.	Freddie Mac (220)	37,614.0	-21,553.0
18.	CVS Caremark (19)	98,729.0	3,696.0	55.	Sysco (62)	36,853.3	1,055.9
19.	Wells Fargo (41)	98,636.0	12,275.0	56.	Apple (71)	36,537.0	5,704.0
20.	International Business Machines (14)	95,758.0	13,425.0	57.	Walt Disney (60)	36,149.0	3,307.0
21.	UnitedHealth Group (21)	87,138.0	3,822.0	58.	Cisco Systems (57)	36,117.0	6,134.0
22.	Procter & Gamble (20)	79,697.0	13,436.0	59.	Comcast (68)	35,756.0	3,638.0
23.	Kroger (22)	76,733.2	70.0	60.	FedEx (59)	35,497.0	98.0
24.	AmerisourceBergen (26)	71,789.0	503.4	61.	Northrop Grumman (69)	35,291.0	1,686.0
25.	Costco Wholesale (24)	71,422.0	1,086.0	62.	Intel (61)	35,127.0	4,369.0
26.	Valero Energy (10)	70,035.0	-1,982.0	63.	Aetna (77)	34,764.1	1,276.5
27.	Archer Daniels Midland (27)	69,207.0	1,707.0	64.	New York Life Insurance (76)	34,014.3	682.7
28.	Boeing (34)	68,281.0	1,312.0	65.	Prudential Financial (84)	32,688.0	3,124.0
29.	Home Depot (25)	66,176.0	2,661.0	66.	Caterpillar (44)	32,396.0	895.0
30.	Target (28)	65,357.0	2,488.0	67.	Sprint Nextel (64)	32,260.0	-2,436.0
31.	WellPoint (32)	65,028.1	4,745.9	68.	Allstate (81)	32,013.0	854.0
32.	Walgreen (36)	63,335.0	2,006.0	69.	General Dynamics (83)	31,981.0	2,394.0
33.	Johnson & Johnson (29)	61,897.0	12,266.0	70.	Morgan Stanley (30)	31,515.0	1,346.0
34.	State Farm Insurance Cos. (31)	61,479.6	766.7	71.	Liberty Mutual Insurance Group (86)	31,094.0	1,023.0
35.	Medco Health Solutions (45)	59,804.2	1,280.3	72.	Coca-Cola (73)	30,990.0	6,824.0
36.	Microsoft (35)	58,437.0	14,569.0	73.	Humana (85)	30,960.4	1,039.7
37.	United Technologies (37)	52,920.0	3,829.0	74.	Honeywell International (63)	30,908.0	2,153.0
				75.	Abbott Laboratories (80)	30,764.7	5,745.8

NA = Not available.

Fastest-Growing U.S. Franchises, 2010

Source: Entrepreneur magazine; ranked by number of new franchise units added

Company	Type of business	Minimum start-up cost ¹
1. Jan-Pro Franchising Intl. Inc.	Commercial cleaning	\$3.1K-50.4K
2. Subway	Submarine sandwiches and salads	\$84.3K-258.3K
3. Stratus Building Solutions	Commercial cleaning	\$3.5K-57.8K
4. Dunkin' Donuts	Coffee, doughnuts, baked goods	\$538.2K-2.0M
5. Anago Cleaning Systems	Commercial cleaning	\$8.5K-65.4K
6. McDonald's	Hamburgers, chicken, salads	\$1.1M-1.9M
7. CleanNet USA Inc.	Commercial cleaning	\$6.7K-93.0K
8. Bonus Building Care	Commercial cleaning	\$9.0K-41.9K
9. Liberty Tax Service	Income tax preparation services	\$56.8K-69.9K
10. Vanguard Cleaning Systems	Commercial cleaning	\$8.2K-38.1K
11. Pizza Hut Inc.	Pizza, pasta, wings	\$302.0K-2.1M
12. Anytime Fitness	Fitness center	\$44.1K-300.1K
13. Sonic Drive In Restaurants	Drive-in restaurant	\$1.2M-3.2M
14. ampm Mini Market	Convenience store and gas station	\$1.8M-7.6M
15. Long John Silver's Restaurants Inc.	Fish and chicken	\$873.5K-1.3M
16. System4	Commercial cleaning	\$5.5K-37.8K
17. Jazzercise Inc.	Dance fitness classes	\$3.0K-75.5K
18. InterContinental Hotels Group	Hotels	\$5.1M-93.9M
19. Choice Hotels Intl.	Hotels	\$1.3M-14.6M
20. Snap Fitness Inc.	24-hour fitness center	\$79.4K-195.8K
21. Jimmy John's Gourmet Sandwich Shops	Gourmet sandwiches	\$305.5K-460.5K
22. Hampton Inn/Hampton Inn & Suites	Mid-priced hotels	\$3.7M-13.1M
23. Massage Envy	Therapeutic massage services	\$300.9K-512.2K
24. Chester's Intl.	Quick-service chicken restaurant	\$53.4K-344.5K
25. 7-Eleven Inc.	Convenience store	\$30.8K-604.5K

(1) K = thousands; M = millions. This number does not include franchise fee, which varies.

United States Mint

Source: United States Mint, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury

The United States Mint was created on Apr. 2, 1792, by an act of Congress, which established the U.S. national coinage system. In 1799 the mint became an independent agency reporting directly to the president. It was made a statutory bureau of the Treasury Department in 1873, with a director appointed by the president. The mint manufactures and ships all U.S. coins for circulation to Federal Reserve banks and branches, which in turn issue coins to the public and business community through depository institutions. The mint also safeguards the Treasury Department’s stored gold and silver, as well as other monetary assets.

The composition of dimes, quarters, and half dollars, traditionally produced from silver, was changed by the Coinage Act of 1965, which mandated that these coins from then on be minted from a cupronickel-clad alloy and reduced the silver content of the half dollar to 40%. In 1970, legislative action mandated that the half dollar and a dollar coin be minted from the same alloy.

Mint headquarters are in Washington, DC. Mint production facilities are in Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco, and West Point, NY. In addition, the mint is responsible for the U.S. Bullion Depository at Fort Knox, KY.

The mint offers free public tours and operates sales centers at the U.S. mints in Denver and Philadelphia. Further information

is available from the U.S. Mint, Customer Care Center, 801 9th St. NW, Washington, DC 20220; (800) USA-MINT. **Website:** www.usmint.gov

History of the dollar coin: The Eisenhower dollar was minted 1971 through 1978, when legislation called for the minting of the smaller Susan B. Anthony dollar coin. The Anthony dollar, minted through 1981, marked the first time that a woman other than a mythical figure appeared on a generally circulated U.S. coin. It was replaced in 2000 by the Golden Dollar Coin. Golden in color, with a smooth edge and wide border, the obverse depicts Sacagawea (a Shoshone woman who helped guide explorers Lewis and Clark) and her infant son. The reverse shows an American eagle and 17 stars, one for each of the states at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition. In 2007, the mint began issuing a series of Golden Dollar Coins featuring U.S. presidents. Each includes the president’s name, likeness, and years of service. Four will be issued each year in the order in which the presidents served. Presidents serving non-consecutive terms (Grover Cleveland) will be honored twice. According to the current schedule, coins will be minted through 2016 and only presidents deceased more than two years will be honored. The reverse features the Statue of Liberty. The mint mark, “e Pluribus Unum,” and “In God We Trust,” are edge-incused.

New Circulating and Commemorative Coins

Source: United States Mint, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury

In 2010, the U.S. Mint began its America the Beautiful quarters program, an initiative to honor 56 national parks and other sites in each state, the District of Columbia, and outlying U.S. territories. Five new reverse designs will appear on the quarter-dollar each year, 2010-21, issued in the order in which the featured site was first established as a national park or site. The 2010 America the Beautiful quarters were released in the following order: Hot Springs National Park, AR; Yellowstone National Park, WY; Yosemite National Park, CA; Grand Canyon National Park, AZ; and Mt. Hood National Forest, OR. The 2011 America the Beautiful quarters will be released in the following order: Gettysburg Military National Park, PA; Glacier National Park, AK; Olympic National Park, WA; Vicksburg Military National Park, MS; Chickasaw National Recreation Area Site, OK.

The mint produced congressionally authorized commemorative coins from 1892 to 1954, and again since 1982. Through 2010, Congress has authorized 50 commemorative coin programs. Recent congressionally authorized coins are the 2007 Jamestown 400th Anniversary gold \$5 and silver \$1; the 2007 Little Rock Central High School Desegregation silver \$1; the 2008 American Bald Eagle Recovery and National Emblem gold \$5, silver \$1, and clad half dollar; the 2009 Louis Braille Bicentennial-Braille Literacy silver \$1; the 2009 Lincoln Penny Series; 2010 American Veterans Disabled for Life silver \$1; the 2010 Boy Scouts of America Centennial silver \$1; and the 2011 Medal of Honor gold \$5 and silver \$1.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Source: Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing manufactures the financial and other securities of the United States. It designs and prints a variety of products, including Federal Reserve notes (bills in various denominations), Treasury securities, identification cards, naturalization certificates, and other special security documents. Denominations of the various types of printings produced by the bureau range from a 1/5-cent wine stamp to a \$100,000,000 International Monetary Fund special note. Among its products are all hand-engraved invitations issued by the White House.

The first general circulation of paper money by the federal government dates back to 1861, prior to the establishment of the bureau, when, to finance the Civil War, Congress authorized the U.S. Treasury to issue non-interest-bearing demand notes, nicknamed “greenbacks” because of their color. A portrait of Pres. Abraham Lincoln appeared on the face of the first \$10 notes. By 1862, the design of U.S. currency incorporated fine-line engraving, intricate geometric lathe work patterns, a Treasury seal, and engraved signatures to aid in counterfeit

deterrence. All U.S. currency issued since 1861 remain valid and redeemable at full face value.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing began operations by 1862, originally separating and sealing bank notes that were printed by private companies. In 1877, the bureau became the sole producer of U.S. currency. In 1894, it also began producing postage stamps. On June 10, 2005, the bureau printed its last stamps, a roll of 37-cent flag stamps; stamps are now produced by private printers.

The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 created the Federal Reserve as the nation’s central bank, and provided for currency called Federal Reserve notes. The first notes, issued the following year, were \$10 notes bearing a portrait of Pres. Andrew Jackson. In 1929, the look of U.S. currency was standardized. The national motto, “In God We Trust,” was added to paper money in 1957.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing currently operates two facilities, one in Washington, DC, opened in 1914, and one in Fort Worth, TX, which began operations in 1991.

Denominations of U.S. Currency

Since 1969 the largest denomination of U.S. currency that has been issued is the \$100 bill. As larger-denomination bills reach the Federal Reserve Bank, they are removed from circulation. Because some discontinued currency is expected to be in the hands of holders for many years, the description of the various denominations below is continued.

Amt.	Portrait	Embellishment on back	Amt.	Portrait	Embellishment on back
\$1	Washington	Great Seal of U.S.	\$500	McKinley	Ornate denominational marking
2	Jefferson	Signers of Declaration	1,000	Cleveland	Ornate denominational marking
5	Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial	5,000	Madison	Washington Resigning as Army Commander
10	Hamilton	U.S. Treasury	10,000	Salmon Chase	Embarkation of the Pilgrims
20	Jackson	White House	100,000*	Wilson	Ornate denominational marking
50	Grant	U.S. Capitol			
100	Franklin	Independence Hall			

*For use only in transactions between Federal Reserve System and Treasury Department.

Portraits on U.S. Treasury Bills, Bonds, Notes, and Savings Bonds

The U.S. Treasury discontinued issuing treasury bill, bond, and note certificates in 1986. Since then, all issues of marketable treasury securities have been available only in book-entry form, although some certificates remain in circulation.

Denomination	EE savings bonds	Treasury bills	Treasury bonds	Treasury notes
\$50	Washington		Jefferson	
75	Adams			
100	Jefferson		Jackson	
200	Madison			
500	Hamilton		Washington	
1,000	B. Franklin	H. McCulloch	Lincoln	Lincoln
5,000	P. Revere	J. G. Carlisle	Monroe	Monroe
10,000	J. Wilson	J. Sherman	Cleveland	Cleveland
50,000	C. Glass			
100,000		A. Gallatin	Grant	Grant
1,000,000		O. Wolcott	T. Roosevelt	T. Roosevelt
100,000,000				Madison
500,000,000				McKinley

U.S. Currency Designs

The U.S. Dept. of the Treasury, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the U.S. Secret Service unveiled a new design for the \$100 note Apr. 21, 2010. A number of new security and anti-counterfeiting features are included in the redesign, which was initially scheduled for release in Feb. 2011 (a delay was announced Oct. 1, 2010). Upon the issue date of the new currency, older \$100 notes will remain legal tender and do not need to be exchanged for new currency.

New security features incorporated in the redesigned \$100 note include a blue 3-D security ribbon and the image of a bell in an inkwell on the front of the note. The security ribbon contains images of bells and numeral “100”s that change from one to the other as the note is tilted. The bell in the copper-colored inkwell changes color from copper to green when the note is tilted. Three security features were retained from the 1996 design: the watermark portrait of Benjamin Franklin, the security thread, and the color-changing “100” numeral.

In addition to the inkwell, phrases from the Declaration of Independence and an image of the quill used to sign it appear to the right of the Franklin portrait. The back of the note features a new illustration of the rear of Independence Hall. The Franklin portrait and Independence Hall illustrations are both larger than on the older design and are no longer encapsulated in oval frames.

The new \$100 bill is considered the last denomination of the major currency redesign that the Treasury launched in 2003: on Oct. 9, 2003, the U.S. Treasury introduced a new \$20 note, using background colors for the first time since 1905. The notes have a security thread running vertically up one side, with “USA TWENTY” and a small U.S. flag; the thread glows green under UV light. Other security features include color-shifting ink in the number “20” in the lower right corner on the note’s face. A new \$50 note with similar security features was released Sept. 28, 2004, followed by a \$10 note on Mar. 2, 2006, and a \$5 note Mar. 13, 2008.

Website: www.newmoney.gov

The U.S. \$1 Bill

Plate position: Shows where on the 32-note plate this bill was printed.

Serial number
Each bill has its own.

Federal Reserve District Number: Shows which district issued the bill.

Federal Reserve District Seal: The name of the Federal Reserve Bank that issued the bill is printed in the seal. The letter tells you quickly where the bill is from. Here are the letter codes for the 12 Federal Reserve Districts:

- A: Boston
- B: New York
- C: Philadelphia
- D: Cleveland
- E: Richmond
- F: Atlanta
- G: Chicago
- H: St. Louis
- I: Minneapolis
- J: Kansas City
- K: Dallas
- L: San Francisco



Treasurer of the U.S. signature

Series indicator
(year note’s design was first used)

Secretary of the Treasury signature

The Treasury Department seal: The balancing scales represent justice. The pointed stripe across the middle has 13 stars for the original 13 colonies. The key represents authority.

Plate serial number
Shows which printing plate was used for the face of the bill.



Reverse of the Great Seal of the United States: The pyramid symbolizes something that endures for ages. The eye, known as the “Eye of Providence,” probably comes from an ancient Egyptian symbol. The pyramid has 13 levels; at its base are the Roman numerals for 1776, the year of American independence. “Annuet Coeptis” is Latin for “God has favored our undertaking.” “Novus Ordo Seclorum” is Latin for “a new order of the ages.” Both phrases are from the works of the Roman poet Virgil.

Plate serial number
Shows which plate was used for the back.

Front of the Great Seal of the United States: The bald eagle is the national bird. The shield has 13 stripes for the 13 original colonies. The eagle holds 13 arrows (symbol of war) and an olive branch (symbol of peace). Above the eagle is the motto “E Pluribus Unum,” Latin for “out of many, one,” and a constellation of 13 stars.

U.S. Currency and Coin

Source: Financial Management Service, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury; as of June 30, 2010

Comparative Totals of Money in Circulation—Selected Dates

Date	Dollars (mil)	Per capita ¹	Date	Dollars (mil)	Per capita ¹	Date	Dollars (mil)	Per capita ¹
June 30, 2010	\$945,138	\$3,051	Apr. 30, 2008	\$814,027	\$2,676	Sept. 30, 1980 . . .	\$129,916	\$581
June 30, 2009	909,697	2,963	Sept. 30, 2005	766,487	2,578	June 30, 1975 . . .	81,196	380
May 31, 2009	908,504	2,962	Sept. 30, 2000	568,614	2,061	June 30, 1970 . . .	54,351	265
Apr. 30, 2009	903,317	2,947	Sept. 30, 1995	409,272	1,553	June 30, 1965 . . .	39,719	204
June 30, 2008	826,314	2,712	Sept. 30, 1990	278,903	1,105	June 30, 1960 . . .	32,064	177
May 31, 2008	822,745	2,703	Sept. 30, 1985	187,337	782	June 30, 1955 . . .	30,229	183

(1) Based on Census Bureau population estimates.

Amounts Outstanding and in Circulation, 2010

Currency	Total currency and coin	Total currency	Federal Reserve notes ¹	U.S. notes	Currency no longer issued
Amounts outstanding	\$1,140,797,162,388	\$1,098,076,826,170	\$1,097,592,442,272	\$240,789,466	\$243,594,432
Less amounts held by:					
Treasury	221,947,865	11,257,584	11,209,753	7,505	40,326
Federal Reserve banks . .	195,437,287,705	193,462,454,024	193,462,433,147	—	20,877
Amounts in circulation	945,137,926,818	904,603,114,562	904,118,799,372	240,781,961	243,533,229
Coins²		Total	Dollars³	Fractional coins	
Amounts outstanding		\$42,720,336,218	\$5,874,943,008	\$36,845,393,210	
Less amounts held by:					
Treasury		210,690,281	183,659,128	27,031,153	
Federal Reserve banks		1,974,833,681	1,013,250,367	961,583,314	
Amounts in circulation		40,534,812,256	4,678,033,513	35,856,778,743	

(1) Issued on or after July 1, 1929. (2) Excludes coins sold to collectors at premium prices. (3) Includes \$481,781,898 in standard silver dollars.

Currency in Circulation by Denominations, 2010

Denomination	Total currency in circulation	Federal Reserve notes ¹	U.S. notes	Currency no longer issued
\$1	\$9,596,337,438	\$9,453,966,528	\$143,503	\$142,227,407
\$2	1,750,590,484	1,618,539,144	132,038,718	12,622
\$5	11,048,667,090	10,913,862,410	108,578,510	26,226,170
\$10	15,796,210,750	15,775,402,230	6,300	20,802,220
\$20	128,211,455,200	128,191,344,860	3,840	20,106,500
\$50	64,811,901,500	64,800,400,100	500	11,500,900
\$100	673,074,835,500	673,052,836,600	NA	21,998,900
\$500	142,241,000	142,036,500	5,500	199,000
\$1,000	165,585,000	165,341,000	5,000	239,000
\$5,000	1,780,000	1,710,000	NA	70,000
\$10,000	3,510,000	3,360,000	NA	150,000
Fractional notes ²	600	NA	90	510
Total currency	\$904,603,114,562	\$904,118,799,372	\$240,781,961	\$243,533,229

NA = Not available. (1) Issued on or after July 1, 1929. (2) Represents the value of certain partial denominations not presented for redemption.

U.S. Budget Receipts and Outlays, Fiscal Years 2004-09

Source: Congressional Budget Office; Budget of the U.S. Government, Office of Mgt. and Budget, Exec. Office of the President

As of Sept. 2008, the estimate from the Congressional Budget Office of the total U.S. budget deficit for fiscal year 2009 was \$407 mil, a \$3 mil decrease from the \$410 mil deficit in 2008, but a \$245 mil increase from the \$162 mil deficit in 2007.

(In millions of current dollars. Figures may not add up to totals because of independent rounding or omitted subcategories, including some subcategories with negative values.)

Function and subfunction	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NET RECEIPTS	\$1,880,126	\$2,153,625	\$2,406,876	\$2,568,001	\$2,523,999	\$2,104,995
Individual income taxes	808,959	927,222	1,043,908	1,163,472	1,145,747	915,308
Corporation income taxes	189,371	278,282	353,915	370,243	304,346	138,229
Social insurance and retirement receipts	733,407	794,125	837,821	869,607	900,155	890,917
Employment and general retirement	689,360	747,664	790,043	824,258	856,459	848,885
Old-age and survivors insurance (off-budget)	457,120	493,646	520,069	542,901	562,519	559,067
Disability insurance (off-budget)	77,625	83,830	88,313	92,188	95,527	94,942
Hospital insurance	150,589	166,068	177,429	184,908	193,980	190,663
Railroad retirement/pension fund	2,297	2,284	2,338	2,309	2,404	2,301
Railroad social security equivalent account	1,729	1,836	1,894	1,952	2,029	1,912
Unemployment insurance	39,453	42,002	43,420	41,091	39,527	37,889
Other retirement	4,594	4,459	4,358	4,258	4,169	4,143
Excise taxes	69,855	73,094	73,961	65,069	67,334	62,483
Federal funds	24,566	22,547	22,460	11,076	15,726	13,854
Alcohol	8,105	8,111	8,484	8,648	9,283	9,903
Tobacco	7,926	7,920	7,710	7,556	7,639	12,841
Telephone	5,997	6,047	4,897	-2,125	1,048	1,115
Transportation fuels	1,381	-770	-2,386	-3,291	-5,127	-10,324
Trust funds	45,289	50,547	51,501	53,993	51,608	48,629
Highway	34,711	37,892	38,542	39,361	36,385	34,961
Airport and airway	9,174	10,314	10,426	11,468	11,992	10,569
Black lung disability	566	610	607	639	653	645
Inland waterway	91	91	81	91	88	76
Oil spill liability	—	—	54	452	333	447
Aquatic resources	416	429	519	581	595	576
Leaking underground storage tank	189	189	197	226	171	169
Tobacco assessments	—	899	891	934	1,140	951
Vaccine injury compensation	142	123	184	241	251	235
Other receipts	78,534	80,902	97,271	99,610	106,417	98,058

Function and subfunction	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
OUTLAYS	\$2,292,853	\$2,471,971	\$2,655,057	\$2,728,702	\$2,982,554	\$3,517,681
National defense	455,833	495,308	521,827	551,271	616,073	661,049
Department of Defense—Military						
Military personnel	113,576	127,463	127,543	127,544	138,940	147,348
Operation and maintenance	174,045	188,118	203,789	216,631	244,836	259,312
Procurement	76,216	82,294	89,757	99,647	117,398	129,218
Research, development, test, and evaluation	60,759	65,694	68,629	73,136	75,120	79,030
Military construction	6,312	5,331	6,245	7,899	11,563	17,614
Family housing	3,905	3,720	3,717	3,473	3,590	2,721
Subtotal, Department of Defense—Military	436,439	474,071	499,297	528,548	594,632	636,742
Atomic energy defense activities	16,625	18,042	17,468	17,050	17,126	17,552
Defense-related activities	2,769	3,195	5,062	5,673	4,315	6,755
International affairs	26,870	34,565	29,499	28,482	28,857	37,529
International development and humanitarian assistance	13,807	17,696	16,693	15,542	14,074	22,095
International security assistance	8,369	7,895	7,811	7,982	9,480	6,247
Conduct of foreign affairs	7,895	9,148	8,559	8,379	10,388	12,152
Foreign information and exchange activities	1,140	1,129	1,162	1,220	1,330	1,330
International financial programs	-4,341	-1,303	-4,726	-4,623	-6,415	-4,295
General science, space and technology	23,029	23,597	23,584	25,525	27,731	29,449
General science and basic research	8,392	8,819	9,093	10,267	10,531	11,052
Space flight, research, and supporting activities	14,637	14,778	14,491	15,258	17,200	18,397
Energy	-167	429	782	-860	628	4,749
Energy supply	-1,556	-940	231	-1,991	-416	2,045
Energy conservation	926	883	747	580	409	1,432
Emergency energy preparedness	158	162	-441	195	179	754
Energy information, policy, and regulation	305	324	245	356	456	518
Natural resources and environment	30,706	27,994	33,028	31,732	31,825	35,574
Water resources	5,571	5,723	8,026	5,099	6,071	8,063
Conservation and land management	9,758	6,226	7,813	9,646	8,718	9,813
Recreational resources	2,944	2,990	3,042	2,956	3,208	3,550
Pollution control and abatement	8,485	8,079	8,572	8,426	8,087	8,276
Agriculture	15,439	26,565	25,969	17,662	18,387	22,237
Farm income stabilization	11,186	22,048	21,411	13,094	13,762	17,635
Agricultural research and services	4,253	4,517	4,558	4,568	4,625	4,602
Commerce and housing credit	5,265	7,566	6,187	487	27,870	291,535
Mortgage credit	2,659	-862	-619	-4,986	17	99,760
Postal Service	-4,070	-1,223	-971	-3,161	-3,074	-978
Deposit insurance	-1,976	-1,371	-1,110	-1,492	18,760	22,573
Transportation	64,627	67,894	70,244	72,905	77,616	84,289
Ground transportation	40,744	42,317	45,209	46,818	49,978	54,103
Air transportation	16,743	18,807	18,005	18,096	19,399	20,799
Water transportation	6,898	6,439	6,688	7,695	8,121	9,093
Community and regional development	15,820	26,262	54,465	29,567	23,952	27,650
Community development	6,167	5,861	5,845	11,834	10,198	7,719
Area and regional development	2,351	2,745	2,580	2,514	2,584	3,221
Disaster relief and insurance	7,302	17,656	46,040	15,219	11,170	16,710
Education, training, employment, and social services	87,974	97,555	118,482	91,656	91,287	79,746
Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	34,360	38,271	39,710	38,427	39,788	53,206
Higher education	25,264	31,442	50,471	24,637	24,475	-3,258
Research and general education aids	3,031	3,124	2,998	3,153	3,194	3,456
Training and employment	7,918	6,852	7,199	7,080	7,181	7,652
Social services	15,855	16,251	16,473	16,724	16,805	17,044
Health	240,122	250,548	252,739	266,382	280,599	334,327
Health care services	210,080	219,559	220,800	233,878	247,739	300,010
Health research and training	27,099	28,050	28,828	29,279	29,883	30,565
Consumer and occupational health and safety	2,943	2,939	3,111	3,225	2,977	3,752
Medicare	269,360	298,638	329,868	375,407	390,758	430,093
Income security	333,059	345,847	352,477	365,975	431,313	533,224
Retirement and disability insurance (excl. social security)	6,573	6,976	4,592	7,829	8,899	8,218
Federal employee retirement and disability	88,729	93,351	98,296	103,916	108,998	118,119
Unemployment compensation	44,994	35,435	33,814	35,107	45,340	122,537
Housing assistance	36,790	37,899	38,295	39,715	40,556	50,913
Food and nutrition assistance	46,012	50,833	53,928	54,458	60,673	79,080
Social security	495,548	523,305	548,549	586,153	617,027	682,963
Veterans benefits and services	59,746	NA	69,811	72,818	84,653	95,429
Income security for veterans	30,849	35,767	35,771	35,684	41,338	45,952
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	2,562	2,790	2,638	2,713	2,730	3,495
Hospital and medical care for veterans	26,859	28,754	29,888	32,294	36,974	41,882
Veterans housing	-1,982	860	-1,242	-868	-419	-578
Administration of justice	45,576	40,019	41,016	41,244	47,138	51,549
Federal law enforcement activities	19,131	19,912	20,039	19,617	24,615	27,552
Federal litigative and judicial activities	9,685	9,641	10,051	10,954	11,781	12,083
Federal correctional activities	5,509	5,862	6,158	6,328	6,888	7,298
Criminal justice assistance	11,251	4,604	4,768	4,345	3,854	4,616
General government	22,338	16,997	18,177	17,425	20,325	22,026
Legislative functions	3,187	3,451	3,446	3,541	3,660	3,813
Executive direction and management	503	569	522	490	525	535
Central fiscal operations	9,301	9,515	10,163	10,298	10,553	10,752
General property and records management	224	472	327	285	570	554
Central personnel management	217	101	151	-20	-12	102
General purpose fiscal assistance	7,675	3,333	3,798	3,556	4,089	4,097
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-1,068	-2,841	-1,359	-2,346	-462	-1,001
Net interest	160,245	183,986	226,603	237,109	252,757	186,902
Undistributed offsetting receipts	-58,537	-65,224	-68,250	-82,238	-86,242	-92,639
Employer share, employee retirement (on-budget)	-42,100	-47,977	-49,231	-49,476	-53,033	-56,431
Total surplus/deficit	-412,727	-318,346	-248,181	-160,701	-458,555	-1,412,686

Note: Fiscal year ends Sept. 30.

Federal Receipts, Outlays, and Surpluses or Deficits, 1941-2010

Source: Financial Management Service, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury; Congressional Budget Office
(in millions of current dollars)

Fiscal year ¹	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (-) ²	Fiscal year ¹	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (-) ²
1941	\$8,712	\$13,653	-\$4,941	Transition quarter ³	\$81,232	\$95,975	-\$14,744
1942	14,634	35,137	-20,503	1977	355,559	409,218	-53,659
1943	24,001	78,555	-54,554	1978	399,561	458,746	-59,185
1944	43,747	91,304	-47,557	1979	463,302	504,028	-40,726
1945	45,159	92,712	-47,553	1980	517,112	590,941	-73,830
1946	39,296	55,232	-15,936	1981	599,272	678,241	-78,968
1947	38,514	34,496	4,018	1982	617,766	745,743	-127,977
1948	41,560	29,764	11,796	1983	600,562	808,364	-207,802
1949	39,415	38,835	580	1984	666,438	851,805	-185,367
1950	39,443	42,562	-3,119	1985	734,037	946,344	-212,308
1951	51,616	45,514	6,102	1986	769,155	990,382	-221,227
1952	66,167	67,686	-1,519	1987	854,288	1,004,017	-149,730
1953	69,608	76,101	-6,493	1988	909,238	1,064,416	-155,178
1954	69,701	70,855	-1,154	1989	991,105	1,143,744	-152,639
1955	65,451	68,444	-2,993	1990	1,031,972	1,253,007	-221,036
1956	74,587	70,640	3,947	1991	1,054,996	1,324,234	-269,238
1957	79,990	76,578	3,412	1992	1,091,223	1,381,543	-290,321
1958	79,636	82,405	-2,769	1993	1,154,341	1,409,392	-255,051
1959	79,249	92,098	-12,849	1994	1,258,579	1,461,766	-203,186
1960	92,492	92,191	301	1995	1,351,801	1,515,753	-163,952
1961	94,388	97,723	-3,335	1996	1,453,055	1,560,486	-107,431
1962	99,676	106,821	-7,146	1997	1,579,240	1,601,124	-21,884
1963	106,560	111,316	-4,756	1998	1,721,733	1,652,463	69,270
1964	112,613	118,528	-5,915	1999	1,827,459	1,701,849	125,610
1965	116,817	118,228	-1,411	2000	2,025,198	1,788,957	236,241
1966	130,835	134,532	-3,698	2001	1,991,142	1,862,906	128,236
1967	148,822	157,464	-8,643	2002	1,853,149	2,010,907	-157,758
1968	152,973	178,134	-25,161	2003	1,782,321	2,159,906	-377,585
1969	186,882	183,640	3,242	2004	1,880,126	2,292,853	-412,727
1970	192,807	195,649	-2,842	2005	2,153,625	2,471,971	-318,346
1971	187,139	210,172	-23,033	2006	2,406,876	2,655,057	-248,181
1972	207,309	230,681	-23,373	2007	2,568,001	2,728,702	-160,701
1973	230,799	245,707	-14,908	2008	2,523,999	2,982,554	-458,555
1974	263,224	269,359	-6,135	2009	2,104,995	3,517,681	-1,412,686
1975	279,090	332,332	-53,242	2010 ^E	2,165,119	3,720,701	-1,555,582
1976	298,060	371,792	-73,732				

E = Estimate as of Feb. 1, 2010. (1) Through 1976, fiscal years end June 30; after 1976, fiscal years end Sept. 30. (2) May not equal difference between figures shown because of rounding. (3) Transition quarter covers July 1, 1976-Sept. 30, 1976.

Budget Receipts and Outlays, 1789-1940

Source: U.S. Dept. of the Treasury

(in thousands of dollars; annual statements for years ending June 30, unless otherwise noted)

Yearly average	Receipts	Outlays	Yearly average	Receipts	Outlays
1789-1800 ¹	\$5,717	\$5,776	1881-1885	\$366,961	\$257,691
1801-1810 ²	13,056	9,086	1886-1890	375,448	279,134
1811-1820 ²	21,032	23,943	1891-1895	352,891	363,599
1821-1830 ²	21,928	16,162	1896-1900	434,877	457,451
1831-1840 ²	30,461	24,495	1901-1905	559,481	535,559
1841-1850 ²	28,545	34,097	1906-1910	628,507	639,178
1851-1860	60,237	60,163	1911-1915	710,227	720,252
1861-1865	160,907	683,785	1916-1920	3,483,652	8,065,333
1866-1870	447,301	377,642	1921-1925	4,306,673	3,578,989
1871-1875	336,830	287,460	1926-1930	4,069,138	3,182,807
1876-1880	288,124	255,598	1931-1935	2,770,973	5,214,874
			1936-1940	4,960,614	10,192,367

(1) Average for period Mar. 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1800. (2) Years 1801-42 end Dec. 31; average for 1841-50 is for the period Jan. 1, 1841, to June 30, 1850.

Budget Deficits as Percent of GDP, Selected Countries, 1990-2010

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Country	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	Country	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010
Australia	-3.4%	0.5%	1.4%	0.3%	-3.9%	-3.2%	Korea, South. ...	3.5%	5.4%	3.4%	3.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Austria	-5.9	-1.9	-1.8	-0.5	-3.4	-4.7	Luxembourg	2.4	6.0	0.0	2.9	-0.7	-3.8
Belgium	-4.5	-0.1	-2.8	-1.2	-6.1	-4.9	Netherlands	-9.2	2.0	-0.3	0.7	-5.3	-6.4
Canada	-5.3	2.9	1.5	0.1	-5.1	-3.4	New Zealand ...	2.7	1.9	4.5	0.4	-3.5	-4.3
Czech Republic	-13.4	-3.7	-3.6	-2.7	-5.9	-5.4	Norway	3.2	15.4	15.1	19.1	9.7	9.7
Denmark	-2.9	2.2	5.0	3.4	-2.8	-5.5	Poland	-4.4	-3.0	-4.1	-3.7	-7.1	-6.9
Finland	-6.1	6.8	2.5	4.1	-2.4	3.8	Portugal	-5.0	-3.0	-6.1	-2.9	-9.4	-7.4
France	-5.5	-1.5	-3.0	-3.3	-7.6	-7.8	Slovak Republic	-3.4	-12.3	-2.8	-2.3	-6.8	-6.4
Germany	-9.7	1.3	-3.3	0.0	-3.3	-5.4	Spain	-6.5	-1.0	1.0	-4.1	-11.2	-9.4
Greece	-9.1	-3.7	-5.3	-7.7	-13.5	-8.1	Sweden	-7.3	3.6	1.9	2.2	-1.1	2.9
Hungary	-8.6	-3.0	-7.9	-3.8	-3.9	-4.5	Switzerland.	-2.0	0.1	-0.7	2.5	0.7	-0.8
Iceland	-3.0	1.7	4.9	-13.5	-9.1	-6.4	United Kingdom	-5.8	3.7	-3.3	-4.9	-11.3	-11.5
Ireland	-2.0	4.8	1.6	-7.3	-14.3	-11.7	United States ...	-3.3	1.5	-3.3	-6.5	-11.0	-10.7
Italy	-7.4	-0.9	-4.4	-2.7	-5.2	-5.2	Euro area	-7.5	0.0	-2.6	-2.0	-6.3	-6.6
Japan	-4.7	-7.6	-6.7	-2.1	-7.2	-7.6	Total OECD	-4.8	0.1	-2.7	-3.3	-7.9	-7.8

NA = Not available. **Note:** Financial balances include revenues from the sale of mobile telephone licenses in some years.

Public Debt of the U.S., 1870-2009

Source: Bureau of Public Debt, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury; World Almanac research

Fiscal year	Debt (bil)	Debt per cap. (dollars)	Interest paid (bil)	% of federal outlays	Fiscal year	Debt (bil)	Debt per cap. (dollars)	Interest paid (bil)	% of federal outlays
1870	\$2.4	\$61.06	—	—	1989	\$2,857.4	\$11,545	\$240.9	21.0%
1880	2.0	41.60	—	—	1990	3,233.3	13,000	264.8	21.1
1890	1.1	17.80	—	—	1991	3,665.3	14,436	285.5	21.6
1900	1.2	16.60	—	—	1992	4,064.6	15,846	292.3	21.2
1910	1.1	12.41	—	—	1993	4,411.5	17,105	292.5	20.8
1920	24.2	228	—	—	1994	4,692.8	18,025	296.3	20.3
1930	16.1	131	—	—	1996	5,224.8	19,805	344.0	22.0
1940	43.0	325	\$1.0	10.5%	1997	5,413.1	20,026	355.8	22.2
1950	256.1	1,688	5.7	13.4	1998	5,526.2	20,443	363.8	22.0
1960	284.1	1,572	9.2	10.0	1999	5,656.3	20,746	353.5	20.7
1970	370.1	1,814	19.3	9.9	2000	5,674.2	20,106 ¹	362.0	20.2
1977	698.8	3,170	41.9	10.2	2001	5,807.5	20,361 ¹	359.5	19.3
1978	771.5	3,463	48.7	10.6	2002	6,228.2	21,616 ¹	332.5	16.5
1979	826.5	3,669	59.8	11.9	2003	6,783.2	23,326 ¹	318.1	14.7
1980	907.7	3,985	74.9	12.7	2004	7,379.1	25,130 ¹	321.6	14.0
1981	997.9	4,338	95.6	14.1	2005	7,932.7	26,754 ¹	352.4	14.3
1982	1,142.0	4,913	117.4	15.7	2006	8,507.0	28,414 ¹	405.9	15.3
1983	1,377.2	5,870	128.8	15.9	2007	9,007.7	29,804 ¹	430.0	15.8
1984	1,572.3	6,640	153.8	18.1	2008	10,025.0	33,237 ¹	451.2	15.1
1986	2,125.3	8,774	190.2	19.2	2009	11,956.6	38,850 ¹	383.1	9.6 ¹
1987	2,350.3	9,615	195.4	19.5	2010	13,561.6	44,174 ¹	414.0	11.5 ¹
1988	2,602.3	10,534	214.1	20.1					

Note: As of end of fiscal year. Through 1976, the fiscal year ended June 30. From 1977 on, the fiscal year ends Sept. 30. (1) Estimated.

State Finances: Revenue, Expenditures, Debt, and Taxes, 2008

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(fiscal year)

State	Revenue (thous.)	Expenditures (thous.)	Debt (thous.)	Per capita debt	Per capita taxes	Per capita expenditures
Alabama	\$18,353,578	\$24,892,739	\$8,472,097	\$1,817	\$1,946	\$5,340
Alaska	16,027,757	10,115,914	6,491,713	9,459	12,276	14,740
Arizona	27,697,541	30,778,930	10,519,389	1,618	2,109	4,735
Arkansas	15,106,880	15,655,753	4,283,024	1,500	2,637	5,483
California	201,069,818	246,683,951	121,929,578	3,317	3,193	6,711
Colorado	26,503,025	22,806,051	15,879,387	3,215	1,949	4,617
Connecticut	22,160,095	23,528,530	27,554,245	7,870	4,169	6,720
Delaware	6,658,241	7,151,941	5,722,757	6,555	3,357	8,192
Florida	68,621,353	77,195,462	42,320,929	2,309	1,956	4,212
Georgia	41,153,807	41,165,128	13,072,416	1,350	1,866	4,250
Hawaii	9,298,617	10,533,869	6,028,067	4,679	3,996	8,177
Idaho	7,107,284	7,675,083	3,379,159	2,218	2,397	5,037
Illinois	58,523,576	63,368,160	58,436,829	4,529	2,472	4,912
Indiana	29,314,749	30,783,257	19,916,264	3,123	2,371	4,827
Iowa	15,939,920	16,522,737	7,235,998	2,410	2,295	5,503
Kansas	13,541,510	14,968,811	5,836,651	2,083	2,555	5,342
Kentucky	20,581,938	25,421,531	12,209,861	2,860	2,356	5,955
Louisiana	30,307,726	33,003,929	16,387,658	3,715	2,495	7,483
Maine	7,656,061	8,151,041	5,296,282	4,023	2,876	6,192
Maryland	28,422,851	34,029,818	23,070,309	4,095	2,789	6,041
Massachusetts	51,759,773	45,634,948	71,892,262	11,064	3,371	7,023
Michigan	42,259,206	56,869,012	29,065,260	2,906	2,477	5,685
Minnesota	29,707,313	34,283,510	9,538,669	1,827	3,509	6,567
Mississippi	16,278,166	18,642,916	6,331,031	2,154	2,304	6,344
Missouri	25,243,465	26,788,804	19,708,834	3,334	1,855	4,532
Montana	6,402,859	6,137,669	4,924,359	5,090	2,541	6,344
Nebraska	8,387,599	8,443,129	2,719,139	1,525	2,371	4,734
Nevada	10,438,721	10,845,375	4,248,696	1,634	2,352	4,171
New Hampshire	6,284,782	6,601,654	7,908,632	6,010	1,711	5,017
New Jersey	55,046,270	58,539,173	52,785,000	6,079	3,526	6,742
New Mexico	12,892,523	15,793,049	7,763,822	3,913	2,845	7,959
New York	147,340,334	157,397,509	114,240,227	5,861	3,354	8,076
North Carolina	51,421,057	46,707,349	19,605,315	2,126	2,470	5,065
North Dakota	5,018,609	4,125,920	1,951,959	3,043	3,604	6,432
Ohio	65,614,628	67,788,590	26,885,476	2,341	2,275	5,902
Oklahoma	18,656,746	19,517,639	9,129,789	2,507	2,287	5,359
Oregon	17,138,167	22,386,883	11,647,145	3,073	1,920	5,907
Pennsylvania	71,142,087	71,635,287	40,100,004	3,211	2,572	5,736
Rhode Island	6,691,311	7,495,870	8,911,977	8,481	2,628	7,134
South Carolina	23,119,297	27,593,614	15,212,910	3,396	1,781	6,160
South Dakota	2,910,381	3,698,335	3,408,138	4,238	1,643	4,599
Tennessee	25,699,084	26,253,469	4,366,410	703	1,857	4,224
Texas	119,094,697	99,126,766	33,299,313	1,369	1,836	4,075
Utah	15,407,801	14,293,669	5,907,105	2,159	2,233	5,223
Vermont	5,148,584	5,070,156	3,371,915	5,427	4,095	8,161
Virginia	36,232,142	39,765,229	21,875,483	2,816	2,369	5,118
Washington	36,659,905	39,689,815	23,524,009	3,592	2,742	6,060
West Virginia	10,724,135	10,596,812	6,365,585	3,508	2,691	5,840
Wisconsin	25,643,528	32,625,430	22,107,148	3,928	2,681	5,797
Wyoming	6,718,235	5,081,586	1,342,710	2,521	4,515	9,540
All states ¹	\$1,619,127,732	\$1,733,861,802	\$1,004,180,935	\$3,303	\$2,571	\$5,702

(1) Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

State and Local Government Receipts and Current Expenditures, 2001-09

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in billions of current dollars; as of Oct. 2010)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Receipts	\$1,374.0	\$1,412.7	\$1,496.3	\$1,601.0	\$1,730.4	\$1,829.7	\$1,923.1	\$1,967.2	\$2,005.8
Current tax receipts.....	914.8	928.7	977.7	1,059.4	1,163.1	1,249.0	1,313.6	1,332.5	1,267.0
Personal current taxes.....	243.0	221.8	226.2	248.6	276.7	302.5	323.1	335.4	287.3
Income taxes.....	223.3	201.3	204.1	224.7	251.7	276.1	295.9	308.0	259.1
Other.....	19.7	20.5	22.1	23.8	25.0	26.4	27.2	27.5	28.2
Taxes on production and imports.....	642.4	676.0	717.5	769.1	831.4	887.4	932.7	949.1	930.3
Sales taxes.....	321.8	331.1	348.8	370.7	402.2	430.4	447.1	442.7	421.1
Property taxes.....	268.0	289.4	306.8	326.7	346.9	370.1	396.0	411.7	425.2
Other.....	52.6	55.5	61.9	71.7	82.3	86.9	89.7	94.7	84.0
Taxes on corporate income.....	28.9	30.9	34.0	41.7	54.9	59.2	57.8	48.0	49.4
Contributions for government									
social insurance.....	13.7	15.9	20.1	24.1	24.8	21.8	18.9	19.7	21.6
Income receipts on assets.....	90.0	79.6	74.0	77.1	88.3	103.5	114.5	115.2	116.0
Interest receipts.....	82.1	71.5	64.6	66.7	76.4	90.9	100.6	99.5	98.8
Dividends.....	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7
Rents and royalties.....	6.5	6.6	7.6	8.5	9.8	10.3	11.5	13.2	14.5
Current transfer receipts.....	348.0	382.3	421.3	439.4	454.3	456.7	485.1	512.7	610.2
Federal grants-in-aid.....	276.1	304.2	338.0	349.2	361.2	359.0	380.8	396.2	484.6
From business (net).....	29.8	32.6	33.8	36.5	36.5	38.4	41.3	46.8	50.4
From persons.....	42.0	45.6	49.5	53.7	56.5	59.2	63.1	69.7	75.2
Current surplus of government enterprises	8.0	6.1	3.3	1.0	0.1	-1.3	-9.1	-13.0	-9.0
Current expenditures	1,389.9	1,466.8	1,535.1	1,609.3	1,704.5	1,778.6	1,910.8	2,014.6	2,025.9
Consumption expenditures.....	994.2	1,049.4	1,096.5	1,139.1	1,212.0	1,282.3	1,368.9	1,448.2	1,424.4
Government social benefit payments									
to persons.....	305.1	333.0	333.0	384.3	404.8	402.9	433.7	455.2	492.1
Interest payments.....	83.0	83.5	83.5	85.6	87.3	93.0	101.1	108.2	108.0
Subsidies.....	7.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.1	3.0	1.4
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net state and local government saving ...	-15.9	-54.1	-38.8	-8.4	25.9	51.0	12.2	-47.4	-20.1
Social insurance funds.....	2.6	1.5	3.4	6.9	7.4	4.7	1.9	1.7	2.6
Other.....	-18.5	-55.6	-42.2	-15.3	18.5	46.4	10.4	-49.1	-22.7
Addenda:									
Total receipts.....	1,425.2	1,465.1	1,547.8	1,648.5	1,780.2	1,887.1	1,982.0	2,029.1	2,073.1
Current receipts.....	1,374.0	1,412.7	1,496.3	1,601.0	1,730.4	1,829.7	1,923.1	1,967.2	2,005.8
Capital transfer receipts.....	51.2	52.4	51.5	47.5	49.8	57.4	58.9	61.9	67.4
Total expenditures.....	1,524.5	1,609.5	1,678.9	1,752.7	1,846.2	1,931.4	2,075.0	2,186.2	2,189.3
Current expenditures.....	1,389.9	1,466.8	1,535.1	1,609.3	1,704.5	1,778.6	1,910.8	2,014.6	2,025.9
Gross government investment.....	240.5	253.3	259.6	269.1	281.6	304.4	329.0	350.3	351.0
Net purchases of nonproduced assets	10.1	11.2	11.4	11.4	10.3	11.1	13.8	13.9	13.4
Less: Consumption of fixed capital...	116.0	121.8	127.3	137.1	150.1	162.7	178.7	192.6	200.9
Net lending or net borrowing (-)	-99.3	-144.4	-131.1	-104.2	-66.0	-44.3	-93.1	-157.1	-116.1

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is the independent deposit insurance agency created by Congress to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation’s banking system. In its unique role as deposit insurer of banks and savings associations, and in cooperation with other federal and state regulatory agencies, the FDIC seeks to promote the safety and soundness of insured depository institutions in the U.S. financial system by identifying, monitoring, and addressing risks to the deposit insurance funds. The FDIC aims to promote public understanding and sound public policies by providing financial and economic information and analyses. It seeks to minimize disruptive effects from the failure of banks and savings associations, and to ensure fairness in the sale of financial products and the provision of financial services.

To maintain its insurance funds, the FDIC assesses depository institutions insurance premiums four times a year (quarterly). The amount of the premium is based on the institution’s balance of insured deposits for the preceding quarter and the institution’s risk to the insurance fund. In 2009, Congress permanently increased the limit that the Corporation may borrow from the U.S. Treasury from \$30 bil to \$100 bil, and temporarily raised this borrowing limit to \$500 bil through the end of 2010. The FDIC’s Bank Insurance Fund and the Savings Association Insurance Fund were merged Mar. 31, 2006, to form the Deposit Insurance Fund, which stood at -\$15.2 bil on June 30, 2010, significantly lower than the Oct. 7, 2008, level of \$45.2 bil; nevertheless, it is projected to have sufficient cash to resolve projected bank failures.

U.S. Banks, 1935-2009

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.; as of June 30, 2009

Comprises all FDIC-insured commercial and savings banks, including savings and loan institutions (S&Ls).

Year	Total number of banks					Total deposits (mil dollars)				
	Commercial banks ¹				All savings	Commercial banks ¹				All savings
	All banks	Natl.	State	Non-members		All deposits	Natl.	State	Non-members	
1935	15,295	5,386	1,001	7,735	1,173	\$45,102 ²	\$24,802	\$13,653	\$5,669	\$978 ²
1940	15,772	5,144	1,342	6,956	2,330	67,494	35,787	20,642	7,040	4,025
1950	16,500	4,958	1,912	6,576	3,054	171,963	84,941	41,602	19,726	25,694
1960	17,549	4,530	1,641	6,955	4,423	310,262	120,242	65,487	34,369	90,164
1970	18,205	4,621	1,147	7,743	4,694	686,901	285,436	101,512	95,566	204,367
1980	18,763	4,425	997	9,013	4,328	1,832,716	656,752	191,183	344,311	640,470
1990	15,158	3,979	1,009	7,355	2,815	3,637,292	1,558,915	397,797	693,438	987,142
2000	9,905	2,230	991	5,094	1,590	4,914,808	2,250,464	1,032,110	894,000	738,234
2002	9,354	2,077	950	4,861	1,439	5,568,508	2,565,771	1,152,380	971,730	878,627
2003	9,182	2,001	935	4,833	1,413	5,954,288	2,786,756	1,195,914	1,046,195	925,423
2004	8,976	1,907	919	4,805	1,345	6,584,200	3,581,416	872,228	1,139,168	991,388
2005	8,832	1,818	907	4,802	1,305	7,141,178	3,850,051	936,299	1,286,983	1,067,845
2006 ³	8,767	1,780	903	4,796	1,276	6,449,864	3,190,482	818,565	1,311,720	1,118,948
2007 ³	8,605	1,676	888	4,786	1,244	6,702,212	3,273,531	831,081	1,425,607	1,165,119
2008 ³	8,441	1,585	874	4,744	1,227	7,025,790	3,596,712	857,003	1,432,609	1,132,360
2009 ³	8,185	1,505	858	4,632	1,180	7,559,616	4,141,792	962,232	1,512,703	936,101

(1) “Nonmembers” are banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System; “National” and “State” institutions are members.
(2) Figures for 1935 do not include data for S&Ls (not available). (3) June 30.

U.S. Bank Failures, 1934-2010

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.; as of Oct. 22, 2010
Covers all FDIC-insured commercial and savings banks, including savings and loan institutions (S&Ls) 1980 and after.

Year	Closed or assisted	Year	Closed or assisted	Year	Closed or assisted	Year	Closed or assisted	Year	Closed or assisted
1934	9	1963	2	1976	17	1988	465	1999	8
1935	26	1964	7	1978	7	1989	534	2000	7
1936	69	1965	5	1979	10	1990	382	2001	4
1937	77	1966	7	1980	22	1991	271	2002	11
1938	74	1967	4	1981	40	1992	181	2003	3
1939	60	1969	9	1982	119	1993	50	2004	4
1940	43	1970	7	1983	99	1994	15	2007	3
1955	5	1971	7	1984	106	1995	8	2008	25
1959	3	1972	2	1985	180	1996	6	2009	140
1960	1	1973	6	1986	204	1997	1	2010	139
1961	5	1975	13	1987	262	1998	3		

Note: There were no bank failures in 2005 or in 2006.

50 Largest U.S. Bank Holding Companies

Source: Federal Reserve System; as of June 30, 2010; ranked by total assets, in thousands

Company, location	Total assets	Company, location	Total assets
Bank of America, Charlotte, NC	\$2,366,086,945	UnionBanCal Corp., San Francisco, CA.	\$84,310,013
JPMorgan Chase & Co., New York, NY	2,014,019,000	Northern Trust Corp., Chicago, IL	80,048,900
Citigroup Inc., New York, NY	1,937,656,000	Bancwest Corporation, Honolulu, HI	75,333,902
Wells Fargo & Co., San Francisco, CA	1,225,862,000	M & T Bank Corp., Buffalo, NY.	68,153,616
Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., The, New York, NY	883,529,000	Harris Financial Corp., Wilmington, DE	65,163,503
Morgan Stanley, New York, NY	809,456,000	BBVA USA Bancshares, Inc., Houston, TX	65,109,021
Barclays Group US Inc., Wilmington, DE	573,907,057	Discover Financial Services, Riverwoods, IL	60,721,686
Metlife, Inc., New York, NY.	356,186,000	Comerica Inc., Dallas, TX.	55,997,505
Taunus Corp., New York, NY.	348,586,000	CIT Group, Inc., New York, NY	54,917,588
HSBC North America Holdings Inc., New York, NY	333,997,956	Marshall & Ilsley Corp., Milwaukee, WI	54,021,895
U.S. Bancorp, Minneapolis, MN	283,243,000	Zions Bancorp, Salt Lake City, UT	52,150,505
PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA.	261,769,262	Huntington Bancshares Inc., Columbus, OH	51,771,443
Bank of New York Mellon Corp., The, New York, NY	235,944,000	Popular, Inc., San Juan, Puerto Rico	42,444,000
Capital One Financial Corp., McLean, VA	197,488,678	New York Community Bancorp, Inc., Westbury, NY	42,026,691
Ally Financial Inc., Detroit, MI.	176,814,000	Utrecht-America Holdings, Inc., New York, NY	39,848,176
Suntrust Banks, Inc., Atlanta, GA	170,668,470	Synovus Financial Corp., Columbus, GA	32,382,340
State Street Corporation, Boston, MA	160,664,212	RBC Bancorp, Raleigh, NC	26,481,625
TD Bank US Holding Co., Portland, ME.	159,058,393	First Horizon National Corp., Memphis, TN	26,254,887
BB&T Corp., Winston-Salem, NC.	155,083,058	BOK Financial Corp., Tulsa, OK.	23,740,965
American Express Co., New York, NY	142,729,358	Associated Banc-Corp., Green Bay, WI	22,760,901
Citizens Financial Group, Inc., Providence, RI. .	140,019,495	City National Corporation, Los Angeles, CA.	21,239,625
Regions Financial Corporation, Birmingham, AL	135,392,660	First Citizens Bancshares, Inc., Raleigh, NC	21,105,769
Fifth Third Bancorp, Cincinnati, OH	112,025,234	First Niagara Financial Group, Inc., Buffalo, NY. .	20,548,059
Keycorp, Cleveland, OH.	94,286,771	East West Bancorp. Inc., Pasadena, CA	19,967,321
		Commerce Bancshares, Inc., Kansas City, MO	18,393,325
		First Bancorp, San Juan, Puerto Rico	18,116,023

Note: Includes foreign-owned banks with a strong presence in the U.S.

Status of Top Recipients of Treasury Department “Bailout” Funds, 2010

Source: ProPublica; as of Oct. 29, 2010

	Disbursed (bil)	Returned to govt. (bil)	Dividends to govt. (mil)		Disbursed (bil)	Returned to govt. (bil)	Dividends to govt. (mil)
Auto industry				Financial services			
General Motors	\$50.7	\$7.1	\$183.8	GMAC (now Ally Financial)	\$16.3	\$0.0	\$1,631.5
Chrysler	10.8	2.2	0.0	American Express	3.4	3.4	74.4
Bank (public)				Chrysler Financial Services	1.5	1.5	0.0
Bank of America	45.0	45.0	2,729.3	Discover Financial Services	1.2	1.2	67.7
Citigroup	45.0	36.4	2,941.2	Govt.-sponsored enterprise			
JPMorgan Chase	25.0	25.0	795.1	Fannie Mae	85.1	0.0	5,902.0
Wells Fargo	25.0	25.0	1,441.0	Freddie Mac	63.1	0.0	6,865.0
Goldman Sachs	10.0	10.0	318.1	Insurance			
Morgan Stanley	10.0	10.0	318.1	AIG	47.5	0.0	0.0
PNC Financial Services	7.6	7.6	421.1	Hartford Financial Services	3.4	3.4	108.1
U.S. Bancorp	6.6	6.6	195.2	Investment fund			
SunTrust	4.9	0.0	376.0	AG GECC PPIF Master Fund, L.P.	3.7	0.0	22.2
Capital One Financial Corp.	3.6	3.6	105.2	Oaktree PPIF Fund, L.P.	3.5	0.0	0.0
Regions Financial Corp.	3.5	0.0	306.7	AllianceBernstein Legacy Securities Master Fund, L.P.	3.5	0.0	37.3
Fifth Third Bancorp	3.4	0.0	255.6	Wellington Management Legacy Securities PPIF Master Fund, L.P.	3.4	0.0	2.0
BB&T	3.1	3.1	92.7	Invesco Legacy Securities Master Fund, L.P.	2.6	0.1	62.9
Bank of New York Mellon	3.0	3.0	95.4	Blackrock PPIF, L.P.	2.1	0.0	0.7
KeyCorp	2.5	0.0	219.1	RLJ Western Asset PPMF, L.P.	1.9	0.0	23.9
CIT Group	2.3	0.0	43.7	Marathon Legacy Securities PPIF, L.P.	1.4	0.0	2.5
Comerica Incorporated.	2.3	2.3	140.9				
State Street.	2.0	2.0	63.6				
Marshall & Ilsley	1.7	0.0	150.3				
Northern Trust	1.6	1.6	46.6				
Zions Bancorp	1.4	0.0	122.7				
Huntington Bancshares	1.4	0.0	122.5				

Federal Reserve System

The Federal Reserve System is the central bank for the U.S. The system was established on Dec. 23, 1913, originally to give the country an elastic currency, provide facilities for discounting commercial paper, and improve the supervision of banking. Since then, the system’s responsibilities have been broadened. Over the years, stability and growth of the economy, a high level of employment, stability in the purchasing power of the dollar, and reasonable balance in transactions with other countries have come to be recognized as primary objectives of governmental economic policy.

The Federal Reserve System consists of the Board of Governors, the 12 District Reserve Banks and their branch offices, and the Federal Open Market Committee. Several advisory councils help the board meet its varied responsibilities.

The hub of the system is the 7-member **Board of Governors** in Washington, DC. The members of the board are appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate, to serve 14-year terms. The president also appoints the chairman and vice chairman of the board from among the board members for 4-year terms that may be renewed. As of Oct. 2010, the board members were: Ben S. Bernanke, chair; Janet L. Yellen, vice-chair; Kevin M. Warsh; Elizabeth A. Duke; Daniel K. Tarullo; and Sarah Bloom Raskin.

The 12 **District Reserve Banks** and their branch offices serve as the decentralized portion of the system, carrying out day-to-day operations such as circulating currency and coin and providing fiscal agency functions and payments mechanism services. The 12 are in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco.

The system’s principal function is monetary policy, which it controls using three tools: reserve requirements, the discount rate, and open market operations.

Uniform **reserve requirements**, set by the board, are applied to the transaction accounts and nonpersonal time deposits of all depository institutions. Responsibility for setting the **discount rate** (the interest rate at which depository institutions can borrow money from the Reserve Banks) is shared by the Board of Governors and the Reserve Banks. Changes in the discount rate are recommended by the individual boards of directors of the Reserve Banks and are subject to approval by the Board of Governors.

The most important tool of monetary policy is **open market operations** (the purchase and sale of government securities). Responsibility for influencing the cost and availability of money and credit through the purchase and sale of government securities lies with the **Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)**, which is composed of the 7 members of the Board of Governors, the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and 4 other Federal Reserve Bank presidents, who each serve 1-year terms on a rotating basis. The committee bases its decisions on economic and financial developments and outlook, setting yearly growth objectives for key measures of money supply and credit. The decisions of the committee are carried out by the Domestic Trading Desk of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

A Federal Advisory Council meets with the Federal Reserve Board four times a year to discuss business and financial conditions, as well as to make recommendations.

Website: www.federalreserve.gov

Federal Reserve Board Primary and Secondary Credit Rate, 1980-2010

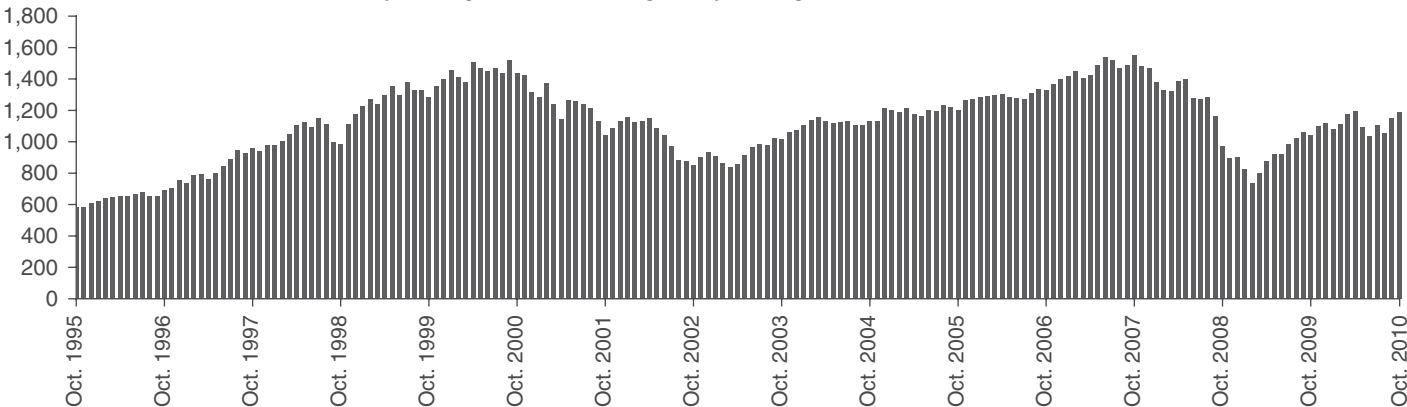
Prior to Jan. 9, 2003, the federal reserve set a single “discount rate,” the interest rate that member banks were charged when borrowing money through the Federal Reserve System. This adjustment credit rate was replaced with two rates, the primary credit rate and secondary credit rate. The primary credit rate (listed first) is available to banks in generally sound financial condition. The secondary credit (listed second) rate is given to banks that do not qualify for the primary credit rate. Both are extended for very short terms, usually overnight. On Aug. 17, 2007, this term was temporarily extended to 30 days. Under the new system, financially sound institutions are not required to exhaust all funds before borrowing from the Fed.

Effective date	Rates	Effective date	Rates	Effective date	Rates	Effective date	Rates	Effective date	Rates	Effective date	Rates
1980:		1984:		1991:		1999:		2002:		2006:	
Feb. 15	13	Apr. 9	9	Apr. 30	5½	Aug. 24	4¾	Nov. 6	¾	Jan. 31	5½, 6
May 30	12	Nov. 21	8½	Sept. 13	5	Nov. 16	5	2003:		Mar. 28	5¾, 6¼
June 13	11	Dec. 24	8	Nov. 6	4½	2000:		Jan. 9	2¼, 2¾	May 10	6, 6½
July 28	10	1985:		Dec. 20	3½	Feb. 2	5¼	June 25	2, 2½	June 29	6¼, 6¾
Sept. 26	11	May 20	7½	1992:		Mar. 21	5½	2004:		2007:	
Nov. 17	12	1986:		July 2	3	May 16	6	June 30	2¼, 2¾	Aug. 17	5¾, 6¼
Dec. 5	13	Mar. 7	7	1994:		2001:		Aug. 10	2½, 3	Sept. 18	5¼, 5¾
1981:		Apr. 21	6½	May 17	3½	Jan. 3	5¾	Sept. 21	2¾, 3¼	Nov. 1	5, 5½
May 5	14	July 11	6	Aug. 16	4	Jan. 31	5	Nov. 10	3, 3½	Dec. 12	4¾, 5¼
Nov. 2	13	Aug. 21	5½	Nov. 15	4¾	Mar. 20	4½	Dec. 14	3¼, 3¾	2008:	
Dec. 4	12	1987:		1995:		Apr. 18	4	2005:		Jan. 22	4, 4½
1982:		Sept. 4	6	Feb. 1	5	May 15	3½	Feb. 2	3½, 4	Jan. 30	3½, 4
July 20	11½	1988:		1996:		June 27	3¼	Mar. 22	3¾, 4¼	Mar. 17	3¼, 3¾
Aug. 2	11	Aug. 9	6½	Jan. 31	5	Aug. 21	3	May 3	4, 4½	Mar. 18	2½, 3
Aug. 16	10	1989:		1998:		Sept. 17	2½	June 30	4¼, 4¾	Apr. 30	2¼, 2¾
Aug. 27	10	Feb. 24	7	Oct. 15	4¾	Oct. 2	2	Aug. 9	4½, 5	Oct. 8	1¾, 2¼
Oct. 12	9½	1990:		Nov. 17	4½	Dec. 11	1¼	Sept. 20	4¾, 5¼	Oct. 29	1¼, 1¾
Dec. 15	8½	Dec. 18	6½					Nov. 1	5, 5½	Dec. 16	½, 1
								Dec. 13	5¼, 5¾	2010:	
										Feb. 19	¾, 1¼

(1) Through Oct. 31, 2008.

Standard & Poor’s 500 Index, 1995-2010

Monthly closing levels; record high daily closing was 1,565.15, Oct. 9, 2007.



U.S. Holdings of Foreign Securities, 2006-09

Source: U.S. Treasury Department, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
(in billions of dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009		2006	2007	2008	2009
Europe	\$3,129	\$3,652	\$2,172	\$3,001	Latin America and Caribbean	\$946	\$1,300	\$733	\$965
United Kingdom	1,076	1,142	647	958	Bermuda	208	273	163	148
France	402	448	285	362	Cayman Islands	376	544	315	373
Switzerland	264	288	218	305	Brazil	110	189	91	213
Germany	292	426	255	294	Mexico	108	110	65	88
Netherlands	234	235	169	233	Asia	1,166	1,325	775	1,053
Ireland	121	132	63	120	Japan	596	594	403	419
Spain	111	146	93	113	South Korea	124	140	56	105
Italy	106	120	62	79	China ¹	75	97	55	102
Sweden	102	112	59	76	Taiwan	74	81	41	77
Finland	60	94	41	35	Hong Kong	88	121	65	93
Luxembourg	60	95	60	94	Africa	57	76	43	67
Canada	478	586	378	540	South Africa	43	53	32	54
					Australia	173	223	146	276
					Total holdings	\$5,991	\$7,212	\$4,291	\$5,977

(1) Excludes Hong Kong and Macau.

Global Stock Markets, 1960-2010

Source: The Conference Board; not seasonally adjusted (1990 = 100)

	June 1, 1960	June 1, 1970	June 1, 1980	June 1, 1990	June 1, 2000	June 1, 2005	June 1, 2006	June 1, 2007	June 1, 2008	June 1, 2009	June 1, 2010
Stock price index ¹											
United States	17.1	21.9	34.3	107.6	437.2	358.1	381.8	451.9	384.8	276.3	309.8
Japan	4.4	7.3	23.8	110.8	60.4	40.2	53.8	62.9	46.8	34.5	32.5
Germany	36.1	27.5	30.5	111.1	407.9	271.2	336.0	473.4	379.5	284.3	352.7
France	16.3	15.6	23.8	112.0	354.7	232.7	273.2	333.2	244.0	172.8	189.4
United Kingdom	8.2	11.6	24.9	108.2	279.9	236.5	274.1	314.5	263.8	200.6	235.0
Italy	28.9	20.6	15.9	117.3	309.0	241.1	271.5	319.9	221.0	149.1	151.4
Canada	14.8	25.0	60.3	103.6	298.0	289.5	339.4	406.5	422.9	303.3	330.1

(1) 12-month average.

Record One-Day Gains and Losses on the Dow Jones Industrial Average

Source: Dow Jones & Co., Inc.; as of Oct. 29, 2010
(Ranked by largest one-day losses and gains for two terms.)

Greatest % losses					Greatest point losses				
Rank	Date	Close	Net chg.	% chg.	Rank	Date	Close	Net chg.	% chg.
1.	10/19/1987	1738.74	-508.00	-22.61%	1.	9/29/2008	10365.45	-777.68	-6.98%
2.	10/28/1929	260.64	-38.33	-12.82	2.	10/15/2008	8577.91	-733.08	-7.87
3.	10/29/1929	230.07	-30.57	-11.73	3.	9/17/2001	8920.70	-684.81	-7.13
4.	11/6/1929	232.13	-25.55	-9.92	4.	12/1/2008	8149.09	-679.95	-7.70
5.	12/18/1899	58.27	-5.57	-8.72	5.	10/9/2008	8579.19	-678.92	-7.33
6.	8/12/1932	63.11	-5.79	-8.40	6.	4/14/2000	10305.78	-617.78	-5.66
7.	3/14/1907	76.23	-6.89	-8.29	7.	10/27/1997	7161.14	-554.26	-7.18
8.	10/26/1987	1793.93	-156.83	-8.04	8.	10/22/2008	8519.21	-514.45	-5.69
9.	10/15/2008	8577.91	-733.08	-7.87	9.	8/31/1998	7539.06	-512.61	-6.37
10.	7/21/1933	88.71	-7.55	-7.84	10.	10/7/2008	9447.11	-508.39	-5.11
Greatest % gains					Greatest point gains				
Rank	Date	Close	Net chg.	% chg.	Rank	Date	Close	Net chg.	% chg.
1.	3/15/1933	62.10	8.26	15.34%	1.	10/13/2008	9387.61	936.42	11.08%
2.	10/6/1931	99.34	12.86	14.87	2.	10/28/2008	9065.12	889.35	10.88
3.	10/30/1929	258.47	28.40	12.34	3.	11/13/2008	8835.25	552.60	6.67
4.	9/21/1932	75.16	7.67	11.36	4.	3/16/2000	10630.61	499.19	4.93
5.	10/13/2008	9387.61	936.42	11.08	5.	3/23/2009	7775.86	497.48	6.84
6.	10/28/2008	9065.12	889.35	10.88	6.	11/21/2008	8046.42	494.14	6.54
7.	10/21/1987	2027.85	186.84	10.15	7.	7/24/2002	8191.29	488.95	6.35
8.	8/3/1932	58.22	5.06	9.52	8.	9/30/2008	10850.66	485.21	4.68
9.	2/11/1932	78.60	6.80	9.47	9.	7/29/2002	8711.88	447.48	5.41
10.	11/14/1929	217.28	18.59	9.36	10.	3/18/2008	12392.66	420.40	3.51

Dow Jones Industrial Average, 1963-2010

Source: Dow Jones & Co., Inc.; as of Oct. 29, 2010

Highest close			Lowest close			Highest close			Lowest close		
Dec. 18	767.21	1963	Jan. 2	646.79		June 1	3413.21	1992	Oct. 9	3136.58	
Dec. 31	969.26	1965	June 28	840.59		Dec. 29	3794.33	1993	Jan. 20	3241.95	
Dec. 29	842.00	1970	May 6	631.16		Jan. 31	3978.36	1994	Apr. 4	3593.35	
July 15	881.81	1975	Jan. 2	632.04		Dec. 13	5216.47	1995	Jan. 30	3832.08	
Sept. 21	1014.79	1976	Jan. 2	858.71		Dec. 27	6560.91	1996	Jan. 10	5032.94	
Jan. 3	999.75	1977	Nov. 2	800.85		Aug. 6	8259.31	1997	Apr. 11	6391.69	
Sept. 8	907.74	1978	Feb. 28	742.12		Nov. 23	9374.27	1998	Aug. 31	7539.07	
Oct. 5	897.61	1979	Nov. 7	796.67		Dec. 31	11497.12	1999	Jan. 22	9120.67	
Nov. 20	1000.17	1980	Apr. 21	759.13		Jan. 14	11722.98	2000	Mar. 7	9796.03	
Apr. 27	1024.05	1981	Sept. 25	824.01		May 21	11337.92	2001	Sept. 21	8235.81	
Dec. 27	1070.55	1982	Aug. 12	776.92		Mar. 19	10635.25	2002	Oct. 9	7286.27	
Nov. 29	1287.20	1983	Jan. 3	1027.04		Dec. 31	10453.90	2003	Mar. 11	7524.06	
Jan. 6	1286.64	1984	July 24	1086.57		Dec. 28	10854.54	2004	Oct. 25	9749.99	
Dec. 16	1553.10	1985	Jan. 4	1184.96		Mar. 4	10940.50	2005	Apr. 20	10012.36	
Dec. 2	1955.57	1986	Jan. 22	1502.29		Dec. 27	12510.57	2006	Jan. 20	10667.39	
Aug. 25	2722.42	1987	Oct. 19	1738.74		Oct. 9	14164.53*	2007	Mar. 5	12050.41	
Oct. 21	2183.50	1988	Jan. 20	1879.14		Jan. 3	13056.72	2008	Nov. 20	7552.29	
Oct. 9	2791.41	1989	Jan. 3	2144.64		Oct. 19	10092.19	2009	Mar. 9	6547.05	
July 16	2999.75	1990	Oct. 11	2365.10		Apr. 26	11205.03	2010	July 2	9686.48	
Dec. 31	3168.83	1991	Jan. 9	2470.30							

*Record high closing.

Milestones of the Dow Jones Industrial Average
(as of Oct. 29, 2010)

First close over...	First close over...	First close over...	First close over...	First close over...
100 Jan. 12, 1906	8000 July 16, 1997	9100 Apr. 14, 1998	11000 May 3, 1999*	12600 Jan. 24, 2007
500 Mar. 12, 1956	8100 July 24, 1997	9200 May 13, 1998	11100 May 13, 1999	12700 Feb. 14, 2007
1000 Nov. 14, 1972	8200 July 30, 1997	9300 July 16, 1998	11200 July 12, 1999	12800 Apr. 18, 2007
1500 Dec. 11, 1985	8100 July 24, 1997	9500 Jan. 6, 1999*	11300 Aug. 25, 1999	12900 Apr. 20, 2007
2000 Jan. 8, 1987	8200 July 30, 1997	9600 Jan. 8, 1999	11400 Dec. 23, 1999	13000 Apr. 25, 2007
2500 July 17, 1987	8300 Feb. 12, 1998	9700 Mar. 5, 1999	11500 Jan. 7, 2000	13100 Apr. 26, 2007
3000 Apr. 17, 1991	8400 Feb. 18, 1998	9800 Mar. 11, 1999	11700 Jan. 14, 2000*	13200 May 2, 2007
3500 May 19, 1993	8300 Feb. 12, 1998	9900 Mar. 15, 1999	11800 Oct. 4, 2006	13300 May 7, 2007
4000 Feb. 23, 1995	8400 Feb. 18, 1998	10000 Mar. 29, 1999	11900 Oct. 12, 2006	13400 May 16, 2007
4500 June 16, 1995	8500 Feb. 27, 1998	10100 Apr. 8, 1999	12000 Oct. 19, 2006	13500 May 18, 2007
5000 Nov. 21, 1995	8600 Mar. 10, 1998	10300 Apr. 12, 1999*	12100 Oct. 23, 2006	13600 May 30, 2007
5500 Feb. 8, 1996	8700 Mar. 16, 1998	10400 Apr. 14, 1999	12200 Nov. 14, 2006	13800 July 12, 2007*
6000 Oct. 14, 1996	8800 Mar. 19, 1998	10500 Apr. 21, 1999	12300 Nov. 16, 2006	13900 July 13, 2007
6500 Nov. 25, 1996	8900 Mar. 20, 1998	10700 Apr. 22, 1999*	12400 Dec. 14, 2006	14000 July 19, 2007
7000 Feb. 13, 1997	9000 Apr. 6, 1998	10800 Apr. 27, 1999	12500 Dec. 27, 2006	14100 Oct. 9, 2007
7500 June 10, 1997				

*9,400; 10,200; 10,600; 10,900; 11,600; and 13,700 are not listed because the Dow had risen another 100 points or more by the time the market closed for the day.

Components of the Dow Jones Averages
(as of Oct. 29, 2010)

Dow Jones Industrial Average

Alcoa	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Merck & Co. Corp.
American Express Co.	General Electric Co.	Microsoft Corp.
AT&T Inc.	Hewlett-Packard Co.	Pfizer Inc.
Bank of America Corp.	Home Depot Inc.	Procter & Gamble Co.
Boeing Co.	IBM	3M Co.
Caterpillar Inc.	Intel Corp.	Travelers Companies, Inc.
Chevron Corp.	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	United Technologies Corp.
Cisco Systems, Inc.	Johnson & Johnson	Verizon Communications Inc.
Coca-Cola Co.	Kraft Foods Inc.	Wal-Mart Stores Inc.
E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.	McDonald's Corp.	Walt Disney Co.

Dow Jones Utility Average

AES Corp.	Duke Energy Corp.	NiSource Inc.
American Electric Power Co. Inc.	Edison International	PG&E Corp.
CenterPoint Energy	Exelon Corp.	Public Service Enterprise Group Inc.
Consolidated Edison Inc.	FirstEnergy Corp.	Southern Co.
Dominion Resources Inc. (Virginia)	NextEra Energy Inc.	Williams Cos.

Dow Jones Transportation Average

Alexander & Baldwin Inc.	FedEx Corp.	Overseas Shipholding Group Inc.
AMR (American Airlines) Corp.	GATX Corp.	Ryder System Inc.
C.H. Robinson Worldwide Inc.	J.B. Hunt Transportation Services Inc.	Southwest Airlines Co.
Con-way Inc.	JetBlue Airways Corp.	Union Pacific Corp.
CSX Corp.	Kansas City Southern	United Continental Holdings
Delta Air Lines Inc.	Landstar System Inc.	United Parcel Service Inc. C.I.B.
Expeditors Intl. of Washington Inc.	Norfolk Southern Corp.	

Record One-Day Gains and Losses on the Nasdaq Stock Market

Source: Nasdaq Stock Market; as of Oct. 29, 2010
(Ranked by largest one-day losses and gains for two terms.)

Greatest point gains			Greatest % gains			Greatest point losses			Greatest % losses		
Rank	Date	Change	Rank	Date	% change	Rank	Date	Change	Rank	Date	% change
1.	1/3/2001	324.83	1.	1/3/2001	14.17%	1.	4/14/2000	-355.49	1.	10/19/1987	-11.35%
2.	12/5/2000	274.05	2.	10/13/2008	11.81	2.	4/3/2000	-349.15	2.	4/14/2000	-9.67
3.	4/18/2000	254.41	3.	12/5/2000	10.48	3.	4/12/2000	-286.27	3.	9/29/2008	-9.14
4.	5/30/2000	254.37	4.	10/28/2008	9.53	4.	4/10/2000	-258.25	4.	10/20/1987	-9.00
5.	10/19/2000	247.04	5.	4/5/2001	8.92	5.	1/4/2000	-229.46	5.	10/26/1987	-9.00
6.	10/13/2000	242.09	6.	4/18/2001	8.12	6.	3/14/2000	-200.61	6.	12/1/2008	-8.95
7.	6/2/2000	230.88	7.	5/30/2000	7.94	7.	5/10/2000	-200.28	7.	8/31/1998	-8.56
8.	4/25/2000	228.75	8.	10/13/2000	7.87	8.	5/23/2000	-199.66	8.	10/15/2008	-8.47
9.	4/17/2000	217.87	9.	10/19/2000	7.79	9.	9/29/2008	-199.61	9.	4/3/2000	-7.64
10.	10/13/2008	194.74	10.	5/8/2002	7.78	10.	10/25/2000	-190.22	10.	1/2/2001	-7.23

Nasdaq Stock Market, 1971-2010

High	Year	Low	High	Year	Low	High	Year	Low	High	Year	Low
114.12	1971	99.68	223.96	1981	170.80	586.35	1991	352.85	2892.36	2001	1387.06
135.15	1972	113.65	241.63	1982	158.92	676.95	1992	545.85	2059.38	2002	1114.11
136.84	1973	88.67	329.11	1983	229.88	790.56	1993	645.02	2009.88	2003	1271.47
96.53	1974	54.87	288.41	1984	223.91	803.93	1994	691.23	2178.00	2004	1752.00
88.00	1975	60.70	325.53	1985	245.82	1072.82	1995	740.53	2273.37	2005	1904.18
97.88	1976	78.06	411.21	1986	322.14	1328.45	1996	978.17	2465.98	2006	2020.39
105.05	1977	93.66	456.27	1987	288.49	1748.62	1997	1194.39	2811.61	2007	2340.68
139.25	1978	99.09	397.54	1988	329.00	2200.63	1998	1357.09	2609.63	2008	1505.90
152.29	1979	117.84	487.60	1989	376.87	4090.61	1999	2193.13	2167.70	2009	1265.52
208.29	1980	124.09	470.30	1990	322.93	5048.62*	2000	2332.78	2530.15	2010	2091.79

*Record high closing, Mar. 10, 2000; as of Oct. 29, 2010.

Milestones of the Nasdaq Stock Market

Source: Nasdaq Stock Market; as of Oct. 29, 2010

First close over...	First close over...	First close over...	First close over...	First close over...
100 Feb. 5, 1971	400 May 30, 1986	1,500 July 11, 1997	3,000 Nov. 3, 1999	4,500 Feb. 17, 2000
200 Nov. 13, 1980	500 Apr. 12, 1991	2,000 July 16, 1998	3,500 Dec. 3, 1999	5,000 Mar. 9, 2000
300 May 6, 1983	1,000 July 17, 1995	2,500 Jan. 29, 1999	4,000 Dec. 29, 1999	

U.S. Dollar Index, 1995-2008

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

Year ¹	Dollar Index	Americas	Europe	Pacific	Pacific (excl. Japan)	Year ¹	Dollar Index	Americas	Europe	Pacific	Pacific (excl. Japan)
1995	103.505	105.454	100.340	103.663	100.498	2004	108.816	114.779	93.026	113.810	116.195
2000	125.347	124.427	134.919	121.740	123.397	2005	111.753	108.547	104.654	120.086	116.105
2001	130.183	127.373	136.137	130.685	127.266	2006	107.545	103.386	93.961	116.050	110.306
2002	127.021	133.303	119.893	126.488	124.301	2007	100.196	97.897	86.773	111.765	106.589
2003	115.066	121.124	101.702	118.428	121.136	2008	110.025	121.212	98.043	107.546	115.454

(1) Trade-weighted dollar index shows foreign exchange movements of the U.S. dollar, as of Dec. of year listed.

Average Yields of Long-Term Treasury, Corporate, and Municipal Bonds

Source: Office of Market Finance, U.S. Dept. of the Treasury; Federal Reserve System

Period	Treasury 30-year bonds ¹	New Aa corporate bonds ²	New Aa municipal bonds ³	Period	Treasury 30-year bonds ¹	New Aa corporate bonds ²	New Aa municipal bonds ³	Period	Treasury 30-year bonds ¹	New Aa corporate bonds ²	New Aa municipal bonds ³
1986				1995				2002			
June	7.57	9.39	7.87	June	6.57	7.42	5.84	June	5.65	6.57	5.09
Dec.	7.37	8.87	6.87	Dec.	6.06	7.02	5.45	Dec.	5.01	5.93	4.85
1987				1996				2004			
June	8.57	9.64	7.79	June	7.06	8.00	6.02	June	5.45	6.01	5.05
Dec.	9.12	10.22	7.96	Dec.	6.55	7.45	5.64	Dec.	4.88	5.47	4.49
1988				1997				2005			
June	9.00	10.08	7.78	June	6.77	7.71	5.53	June	4.35	4.96	4.23
Dec.	9.01	10.05	7.61	Dec.	5.99	6.68	5.19	Dec.	4.73	5.37	4.46
1989				1998				2006			
June	8.27	9.24	7.02	June	5.70	6.43	5.12	June	5.15	5.89	4.60
Dec.	7.90	9.23	6.98	Dec.	5.06	6.13	4.98	Dec.	4.68	5.32	4.11
1990				1999				2007			
June	8.46	9.69	7.24	June	6.04	7.21	5.37	June	5.20	5.79	4.60
Dec.	8.24	9.55	7.09	Dec.	6.35	7.55	5.95	Dec.	4.53	5.49	4.42
1991				2000				2008			
June	8.47	9.37	7.13	June	5.93	7.75	5.80	June	4.69	5.68	4.69
Dec.	7.70	8.55	6.69	Dec.	5.49	7.21	5.22	Dec.	2.87	5.05	5.56
1992				2001				2009			
June	7.84	8.45	6.49	June	5.67	7.11	5.20	June	4.52	5.61	4.81
Dec.	7.44	8.12	6.22	Dec.	5.48	6.80	5.25	Dec.	4.49	5.26	4.21
1993				2003				2010			
June	6.81	7.48	5.63	June	4.34	4.97	4.33	June	4.13	4.88	4.36
Dec.	6.25	7.22	5.35	Dec.	5.11	5.62	4.65				
1994											
June	7.40	8.16	6.11								
Dec.	7.87	8.66	6.80								

(1) On Feb. 18, 2002, the U.S. treasury discontinued the 30-year constant maturity yield and reintroduced it on Feb. 9, 2006; rates in the interim are for 20-year yields. (2) Treasury series based on 3-week moving average of reoffering yields of new corporate bonds rated Aa by Moody's Investors Service with an original maturity of at least 20 years. Treasury discontinued yield index after Jan. 31, 2003. Rates thereafter are for Moody's seasoned Aaa corporate bonds as listed by Federal Reserve. (3) Index of new reoffering yields on 20-year general obligations rated Aa by Moody's Investors Service; discontinued by Treasury Jan. 31, 2003; rates thereafter are from Bond Buyer Index of general obligation, 20-year-to-maturity, mixed quality state and local bonds.

U.S. Capital Gains Tax, 1960-2010

Source: George W. Smith IV, CPA, Partner, George W. Smith & Company, P.C.; as of Oct. 2010

The following shows changes in the maximum tax rate on net long-term capital gains for individuals since 1960.

Year	Max %	Year	Max %	Year	Max %	Year	Max %	Year	Max %	Year	Max %
1960	25.0	1972	35.0 ¹	1981	20.0	1988	33.0 ²	1997	20.0 ⁴	2001	20/18 ⁶
1970	29.5	1978	28.0	1987	28.0	1990	28.0 ³	1999	20.0 ⁵	2003	20/15 ⁷
1971	32.5										

(1) From 1972 to 1976, the interplay of minimum tax and maximum tax resulted in a marginal rate of 49.125%. (2) Statutory maximum of 28%, but "phase-out" notch increased marginal rate to 33%; interplay of all "phase-outs" could produce an effective marginal rate to 49.5%. (3) The Budget Act of 1990 increased the statutory rate to 31% and capped the marginal rate at 28%; effective marginal rates could exceed 34% because of the phase-out of personal exemptions and itemized deductions. (4) New rate was for those who, after July 28, 1997, sell capital assets held for more than 18 mos. (12 mos. for sales after Dec. 31, 1997). A 10% capital gains rate applied to individuals in the 15% income tax bracket. (Those who, after July 28, 1997, but before Jan. 1, 1998, sold capital assets held 12-18 mos. to be taxed at the old top rate of 28%. Those who sold capital assets after May 6, 1997, but before July 29, 1997, to be taxed at the 20% rate, so long as such assets were held for at least a year.) (5) The IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 repealed the more-than-18-mo. holding period for sales after Dec. 31, 1997. Beginning Jan. 1, 1998, capital assets needed only be held 12 mos. to have the 20%/10% capital gains rates apply. (6) For capital assets bought after Dec. 31, 2000, and held for more than 5 years, the 20% minimum capital gains rate was lowered to 18%. The 10% rate was lowered to 8%, regardless of when the assets were bought. This provision was repealed in 2003. (7) The maximum capital gains rate for capital assets held more than one year and sold on or after May 6, 2003, was decreased to 15%. The 10% bracket was reduced to 5%. The capital gains rate for the sale of collectibles such as antiques remained at 28%, and the sale of certain depreciable real estate was to be taxed at a maximum of 25%. A 0% rate replaced the 5% tax rate for tax years beginning after Dec. 31, 2007.

2010 Federal Corporate Tax Rates

Personal service corporations (used by incorporated professionals such as attorneys and doctors) pay a flat rate of 35%.

Taxable income amount	Tax rate	Taxable income amount	Tax rate
Not more than \$50,000.	15%	\$335,001 to \$10,000,000	34%
\$50,001 to \$75,000.	25%	\$10,000,001 to \$15,000,000.	35%
\$75,001 to \$100,000.	34%	\$15,000,001 to \$18,333,333.	38%
\$100,001 to \$335,000.	39%	More than \$18,333,333	35%

Performance of Mutual Funds by Type, 2010

Source: Kiplinger magazine
(as of Aug. 31, 2010)

Average annual return				Average annual return			
Fund type/fund objective	1-year	3-year	5-year	Fund type/fund objective	1-year	3-year	5-year
Large-Company				Sector			
Growth	12.41%	-8.10%	-0.17%	Financial	13.78%	-16.90%	-6.73%
Blend	13.45	-9.93	-0.81	Precious Metals	40.50	12.25	20.79
Value	13.69	-11.49	-1.48	Health	10.30	-3.39	1.84
Midsize-Company				Natural Resources	7.86	-9.94	5.32
Growth	19.62	-7.76	1.28	Realty	51.22	-9.73	-0.69
Blend	21.41	-8.80	0.35	Technology	18.18	-4.66	3.05
Value	23.65	-9.20	0.50	Utilities	7.75	-8.26	2.48
Small-Company				Hybrid	13.57	-4.31	1.58
Growth	19.07	-8.61	0.53	International			
Blend	21.98	-8.86	0.38	Diversified	7.41	-12.86	1.33
Value	25.83	-8.25	0.66	Small/Midsize Diversified	15.91	-12.23	3.55
Taxable Government Bond				Specialized	13.22	-8.95	5.98
Short-Term	4.26	4.86	4.00	Corporate Bond			
Intermediate-Term	8.12	6.92	4.91	High Yield	23.93	3.45	5.06
Long-Term	14.04	11.58	5.27	Short-Term	6.69	3.27	3.31
Tax-Free Government Bond				Intermediate-Term	13.10	6.09	4.55
Long-Term Municipal	10.69	3.44	3.04	Long-Term	19.31	6.97	4.95

U.S. Mutual Fund Shareholders¹

Source: The Investment Company Institute

Shareholder characteristics, 2009				Owning:			
Median age ²	50			Equity funds	77%		
Median annual household income	\$80,000			Bond funds	49%		
Median household financial assets ³	\$150,000			Hybrid funds	42%		
Median mutual fund assets	\$80,000			Money market funds	64%		
Median number of funds owned	4			Households owning mutual funds			
Employed ²	74%			Year	No. (mil) ⁴	Year	No. (mil) ⁴
Married or living with a partner ²	76%			1980	4.6	1999	48.4
Four-year college degree or more ²	47%			1984	10.2	2000	51.7
Invest to save for retirement	94%			1988	22.2	2001	56.3
				1992	25.8	2002	54.2
				1994	30.2	2003	53.3
				1996	36.8	2004	53.9
						2005	53.7
						2006	54.9
						2007	51.0
						2008	52.5
						2009	50.4

(1) Except where noted, data include mutual funds both inside and outside employer-sponsored retirement plans. (2) Of persons responding to survey. (3) Excluding primary residence. (4) Data from 1980-88 exclude households owning mutual funds solely through employer-sponsored retirement plans.

Chicago Board of Trade, Contracts Traded, 2008-09

Source: Chicago Board of Trade

Futures Group	2008	2009	% change 2008-09	Futures Group	2008	2009	% change 2008-09
Commodity	147,251,479	135,720,621	-7.8%	Interest rate	97,835,233	62,891,994	-35.7%
Energy	279,398	338,189	21.0	Metals	28,701	0	-100.0
Equity index	56,581,806	40,386,510	-28.6	Total options	135,520,347	92,848,854	-31.5
Interest rate	615,569,379	411,531,727	-33.1	Combined Futures and Options			
Metals	5,862,554	0	-100.0	Commodity	184,508,126	165,559,896	-10.3
Total futures ¹	825,544,634	587,977,047	-28.8	Energy	322,262	347,122	7.7
Options Group				Equity index	56,938,708	40,495,162	-28.9
Commodity	37,256,647	29,839,275	-19.9	Interest rate	713,404,612	474,423,721	-33.5
Energy	42,864	8,933	-31.5	Metals	5,891,255	0	-100.0
Equity index	356,902	108,652	-69.6	Total ¹	961,064,981	680,825,901	-29.2

(1) Includes real estate futures (18 in 2008, 0 in 2009).

Economic and Financial Glossary

Source: Reviewed by William M. Gentry, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University

Annuity contract: An investment vehicle sold by insurance companies. Annuity buyers can elect to receive periodic payments for the rest of their lives. Annuities provide insurance against outliving one's wealth.

Arbitrage: A form of hedged investment meant to capture slight differences in the prices of two related securities—for example, buying gold in London and selling it at a higher price in New York.

Balanced budget: A budget is balanced when receipts equal expenditures. When receipts exceed expenditures, there is a **surplus**; when they fall short of expenditures, there is a **deficit**.

Balance of payments: The difference between all payments, for some categories of transactions, made to and from foreign countries over a set period of time. A favorable balance of payments exists when more payments are coming in than going out; an unfavorable balance of payments obtains when the reverse is true. Payments may include gold, the cost of merchandise and services, interest and dividend payments, money spent by travelers, and repayment of principal on loans.

Balance of trade (trade gap): The difference between exports and imports, in both actual funds and credit. A nation's balance of trade is favorable when exports exceed imports and unfavorable when the reverse is true.

Bear market: A market in which prices are falling.

Bearer bond: A bond issued in bearer form rather than being registered in a specific owner's name. Ownership is determined by possession.

Bond: A written promise, or IOU, by the issuer to repay a fixed amount of borrowed money on a specified date and generally to pay interest at regular intervals in the interim.

Bull market: A market in which prices are on the rise.

Capital gain (loss): An increase (decrease) in the market value of an asset over some period of time. For tax purposes, capital gains are typically calculated from when an asset is bought to when it is sold.

Commercial paper: An extremely short-term corporate IOU, generally due in 270 days or less.

Consumer price index (CPI): A statistical measure of the change in the price of consumer goods.

Convertible bond: A corporate bond (see below) that may be converted into a stated number of shares of common stock. Its price tends to fluctuate along with fluctuations in the price of the stock and with changes in interest rates.

Corporate bond: A bond issued by a corporation. The bond normally has a stated life and pays a fixed rate of interest. Considered safer than the common or preferred stock of the same company.

Cost of living: The cost of maintaining a standard of living measured in terms of purchased goods and services. Inflation typically measures changes in the cost of living.

Cost-of-living adjustments: Changes in promised payments, such as retirement benefits, to account for changes in the cost of living.

Credit crunch (liquidity crisis): A situation in which cash for lending is in short supply.

Debenture: An unsecured bond backed only by the general credit of the issuing corporation.

Deficit spending: Government spending in excess of revenues, generally financed with the sale of bonds. A deficit increases the government debt.

Deflation: A decrease in the level of prices.

Depression: A long period of economic decline marked by low prices, high unemployment, and many business failures.

Derivatives: Financial contracts, such as options, whose values are based on, or derived from, the price of an underlying financial asset or indicator such as a stock or an interest rate.

Devaluation: The official lowering of a nation's currency, decreasing its value in relation to foreign currencies.

Discount rate: The rate of interest set by the Federal Reserve that member banks are charged when borrowing money through the Federal Reserve System.

Disposable income: Income after taxes that is available to persons for spending and saving.

Diversification: Investing in more than one asset in order to reduce the riskiness of the overall asset portfolio. By holding more than one asset, losses on some assets may be offset by gains realized on other assets.

Dividend: Discretionary payment by a corporation to its shareholders, usually in the form of cash or stock shares.

Dow Jones Industrial Average: An index of stock market prices, based on the prices of 30 companies, 28 of which are on the New York Stock Exchange.

Econometrics: The use of statistical methods to study economic and financial data.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC): A U.S. government-sponsored corporation that insures accounts in national banks and other qualified institutions against bank failures.

Federal Reserve System: The entire banking system of the U.S., incorporating 12 Federal Reserve banks (one in each of 12 Federal Reserve districts), 25 Federal Reserve branch banks, all national banks, and state-chartered commercial banks and trust companies that have been admitted to its membership. The governors of the system greatly influence the nation's monetary and credit policies.

Full employment: The economy is said to be at full employment when everyone who wishes to work at the going wage-rate for his or her type of labor is employed, save only for the small amount of unemployment due to the time it takes to switch from one job to another.

Futures: A futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell a specific amount of a commodity or financial instrument at a particular price at a set date in the future. For example, futures based on a stock index (such as the Dow Jones Industrial Average) are bets on the future price of that group of stocks.

Golden parachute: Provisions in contracts of some high-level executives guaranteeing substantial severance benefits if they lose their position in a corporate takeover.

Government bond: A bond issued by the U.S. Treasury, considered a safe investment. These are divided into 2 categories—marketable and not marketable. Savings bonds cannot be bought and sold once the original purchase is made. Marketable bonds fall into several categories. Treasury bills are short-term U.S. obligations, maturing in 3, 6, or 12 months. Treasury notes mature in up to 10 years. Treasury bonds mature in 10 to 30 years. Indexed bonds are adjusted for inflation.

Greenmail: A company buying back its own shares for more than the going market price to avoid a threatened hostile takeover.

Gross domestic product (GDP): The market value of all goods and services that have been bought for final use during a period of time. It became the official measure of the size of the U.S. economy in 1991, replacing gross national product (GNP), in use since 1941. GDP covers workers and capital employed within the nation's borders. GNP covers production by U.S. residents regardless of where it takes place. The switch aligned U.S. terminology with that of most other industrialized countries.

Hedge fund: A flexible investment fund for a limited number of large investors (the minimum investment is typically \$1 million). Hedge funds use a variety of investment techniques, including those forbidden to mutual funds, such as short-selling and heavy leveraging.

Hedging: Taking 2 positions whose gains and losses will offset each other if prices change, in order to limit risk.

Individual retirement account (IRA): A self-funded tax-advantaged retirement plan that allows employed individuals to contribute up to a maximum yearly sum. With a traditional IRA, individuals contribute pre-tax earnings and defer income taxes until retirement. With a Roth IRA, individuals contribute after-tax earnings but do not pay taxes on future withdrawals (the interest is never taxed). 401(k) plans are employer-sponsored plans similar to traditional IRAs, but having higher contribution limits.

Inflation: An increase in the level of prices.

Insider information: Important facts about the condition or plans of a corporation that have not been released to the general public.

Interest: The cost of borrowing money.

Investment bank: A financial institution that arranges the initial issuance of stocks and bonds and offers companies advice about acquisitions and divestitures.

Junk bonds: Bonds issued by companies with low credit ratings. They typically pay relatively high interest rates because of the fear of default.

Leading indicators: A series of 11 indicators from different segments of the economy used by the U.S. Commerce Department to predict when changes in the level of economic activity will occur.

Leverage: The extent to which a purchase was paid for with borrowed money. Amplifies the potential gain or loss for the purchaser.

Leveraged buyout (LBO): An acquisition of a company in which much of the purchase price is borrowed, with the debt to be repaid from future profits or by subsequently selling off company assets. A leveraged buyout is typically carried out by a small group of investors, often including incumbent management.

Liquid assets: Assets consisting of cash and/or items that are easily converted into cash.

Margin account: A brokerage account that allows a person to trade securities on credit. A **margin call** is a demand for more collateral on the account.

Money supply: The currency held by the public, plus checking accounts in commercial banks and savings institutions.

Mortgage-backed securities: Created when a bank, builder, or government agency gathers together a group of mortgages and then sells bonds to other institutions and the public. The investors receive their proportionate share of the interest payments on the loans as well as the principal payments. Usually, the mortgages in question are guaranteed by the government.

Municipal bond: Issued by governmental units such as states, cities, local taxing authorities, and other agencies. Interest is exempt from U.S.—and sometimes state and local—income tax. Municipal bond unit investment trusts offer a portfolio of many different municipal bonds chosen by professionals. The income is exempt from federal income taxes.

Mutual fund: A portfolio of professionally bought and managed financial assets in which you pool your money along with that of many other people. A share price is based on net asset value, or the value of all the investments owned by the funds, less any debt, and divided by the total number of shares. The major advantage, relative to investing individually in only a small number of stocks, is less risk—the holdings are spread out over many assets and if one or two do badly the remainder may shield you from the losses. Bond funds are mutual funds that deal in the bond market exclusively. Money market mutual funds buy in the so-called money market—institutions that need to borrow large sums of money for short terms. These funds often offer special checking account advantages.

National debt: The debt of the national government, as distinguished from the debts of political subdivisions of the nation and of private business and individuals.

National debt ceiling: Total borrowing limit set by Congress beyond which the U.S. national debt cannot rise. This limit is periodically raised by congressional vote.

Option: A type of contractual agreement between a buyer and a seller to buy or sell shares of a security. A **call** option contract gives the right to purchase shares of a specific stock at a stated price within a given period of time. A **put** option contract gives the buyer the right to sell shares of a specific stock at a stated price within a given period of time.

Per capita income: The total income of a group divided by the number of people in the group.

Prime interest rate: The rate charged by banks on short-term loans to large commercial customers with the highest credit rating.

Producer price index: A statistical measure of the change in the price of wholesale goods. It is reported for 3 different stages of the production chain: crude, intermediate, and finished goods.

Program trading: Trading techniques involving large numbers and large blocks of stocks, usually used in conjunction with computer programs. Techniques include index arbitrage, in which traders profit from price differences between stocks and futures contracts on stock indexes, and portfolio insurance, which is the use of stock-index futures to protect stock investors from potentially large losses when the market drops.

Public debt: The total of a nation's debts owed by state, local, and national government. Increases in this sum, reflected in public-sector deficits, indicate how much of the nation's spending is being financed by borrowing rather than by taxation.

Recession: A mild decrease in economic activity marked by a decline in real (inflation-adjusted) GDP, employment, and trade, usually lasting from 6 months to a year, and marked by widespread decline in many sectors of the economy.

Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF): Created in 1989 to insure accounts in savings and loan associations up to \$100,000.

Seasonal adjustment: Statistical changes made to compensate for regular fluctuations in data that are so great they tend to distort the statistics and make comparisons meaningless. For instance, seasonal adjustments are made for a slowdown in housing construction in midwinter and for the rise in farm income in the fall after summer crops are harvested.

Short-selling: Borrowing shares of stock from a brokerage firm and selling them, hoping to buy the shares back at a lower price, return them, and realize a profit from the decline in prices.

Stagnation: Economic slowdown in which there is little growth in the GDP, capital investment, and real income.

Stock: Common stocks are shares of ownership in a corporation. For publicly held firms, the stock typically trades on an exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange; for closely held firms, the founders and managers own most of the stock. There can be wide swings in the prices of this kind of stock. Preferred stock is a type of stock on which a fixed dividend must be paid before holders of common stock are issued their share of the issuing corporation's earnings. Preferred stock is less risky than common stock. Convertible preferred stock can be converted into the common stock of the company that issued the preferred. Over-the-counter stock is not traded on the major or regional exchanges, but rather through dealers from whom you buy directly. Blue chip stocks are so called because they have been leading stocks for a long time. Growth stocks are from companies that reinvest their earnings, rather than pay dividends, with the expectation of future stock price appreciation.

Supply-side economics: A school of thinking about economic policy holding that lowering income tax rates will inevitably lead to enhanced economic growth and general revitalization of the economy.

Takeover: Acquisition of one company by another company or group by sale or merger. A friendly takeover occurs when the acquired company's management is agreeable to the merger; when management is opposed to the merger, it is a hostile takeover.

Tender offer: A public offer to buy a company's stock; usually priced at a premium above the market.

Zero coupon bond: A corporate or government bond that is issued at a deep discount from the maturity value and pays no interest during the life of the bond. It is redeemable at face value.

Minerals

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; as of mid-2010

Aluminum: The second most abundant metallic element in the Earth's crust. Bauxite is the main source of aluminum, and leading bauxite-producing countries are Australia, China, Brazil, India, and Guinea. Main uses in the U.S. are transportation (33%), packaging (26%), and construction (14%).

Chromium: Chromite is the mineral from which chromium is produced, and the leading chromite-producing countries are South Africa, India, Kazakhstan, and Turkey. The metallurgical industry uses about 95% of the chromite consumed in the world; the refractory and foundry industry, 3%; and the chemical industry, 2%.

Cobalt: Used in rechargeable batteries; superalloys for jet engines; cemented carbides for cutting tools; catalysts, ceramics, and other chemical applications; permanent magnets, tool steels, and other alloys. Congo (Kinshasa), Russia, China, Australia, Cuba, Zambia, and Canada lead the world in mine production of cobalt.

Construction aggregates: Construction sand and gravel and crushed stone are two of the most accessible natural resources in the world. Construction sand and gravel is produced in every U.S. state, and crushed stone is mined in every state except Delaware. They are used mostly in construction but also in agriculture, chemicals, and metallurgy and are produced worldwide.

Copper: Uses of copper and copper alloy products in the U.S. are in building construction (50%), electrical and electronic products (21%), transportation (11%), consumer and general products (10%), and industrial machinery and equipment (8%). The leading mine producers are Chile, Peru, the U.S. (mostly in Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, and Nevada), China, Australia, Russia, Indonesia, Zambia, and Canada.

Gold: Used in the U.S. in jewelry and the arts (72%), dentistry and other industrial applications (21%), and electrical and electronic components (7%). Leading mine producers are China, the U.S. (mined in most western states and Alaska), Australia, South Africa, Russia, and Peru.

Gypsum: Used in wallboard and plaster products, cement production, and agriculture. Leading producers are China, Iran, Spain, the U.S., and Thailand.

Iron ore: The source of primary iron for the world's iron and steel industries. Leading iron ore producers (in terms of iron content) are China, Australia, Brazil, and India.

Lead: China, Australia, the U.S. (mostly in Alaska and Missouri), Peru, Mexico, and India are the world's leading producers of lead concentrates. The major end use in the U.S. is in lead-acid storage batteries (88%). The U.S. produces 14% and consumes about 17% of the world's lead metal. Most U.S. lead production (91%) is recycled material, and 96% of lead-acid batteries (mostly automotive) are recycled.

Manganese: Essential to steel production. Leading mine producers are China, Australia, South Africa, Brazil, and India.

Nickel: Vital to the stainless steel industry; and used to make superalloys. Leading mine producers are Russia, Canada, Indonesia, Australia, New Caledonia, the Philippines, and Colombia.

Phosphate rock: Primary source of phosphorus used in fertilizers, animal feed supplements, chemicals, and food. Phosphorus is an essential element for plant and animal nutrition. China, the U.S., Morocco, Russia, Brazil, and Tunisia are the world's leading producers.

Platinum-group metals (PGMs): This group consists of 6 metals: platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium, and

osmium. They commonly occur together in nature and are among the scarcest of the metallic elements. In the U.S., the automotive and chemical industries use PGMs mainly as catalysts. They also are consumed in electrical, electronics, glass, dental, and medical industries. Russia and South Africa are the world's leading mine producers.

Salt: Used in chemicals, highway deicing, chemicals, agriculture, food, and water treatment. Leading producers are China, the U.S., India, Peru, Germany, and Canada.

Silver: Used in decorative, industrial, and medical applications; coins; jewelry and silverware; and photography. Silver is mined in more than 50 countries, mainly as a byproduct from gold, copper, and lead-zinc mining. Alaska and Nevada are the leading U.S. silver-producing states. Peru, China, Mexico, Chile, and Australia lead the world in mine production.

Soda ash: A raw material for glass, chemicals, and detergents, it can be mined or produced synthetically. The world's leading producers of natural soda ash are the U.S., Kenya, and Botswana.

Sulfur: Used in agricultural chemicals, oil refining, metal mining, and many other industries. It is produced as a byproduct of oil refining, natural gas processing, and nonferrous metal smelting. Leading producers are the U.S., China, Russia, Canada, Germany, and Japan.

Titanium: Ilmenite and rutile are the major mineral sources of titanium. Titanium minerals are used to produce TiO₂ pigments (94%) and other uses (6%) including alloys, ceramics, chemicals, titanium metal, and welding rod coatings. Leading mine producers are Australia, South Africa, Canada, China, India, and Norway. U.S. mine production is in Florida and Virginia.

Zinc: Used as a protective coating on steel, as diecastings, as an alloying metal with copper to make brass, and as a component of chemical compounds in rubber and paints. Leading producers of zinc ores and concentrates by zinc content are China, Peru, Australia, Canada, the U.S. (in Alaska, Idaho, Missouri, and Tennessee), and India.

U.S. Reliance on Foreign Supplies of Minerals

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

Mineral	% imported in 2009	Major sources (2005-08)	Major uses
Arsenic (trioxide)	100%	China, Morocco, Belgium, Hong Kong	Wood preservatives, nonferrous alloys
Asbestos	100	Canada	Roofing products, gaskets, chloralkali industry
Bauxite & alumina	100	Jamaica, Brazil, Guinea, Australia	Aluminum production, refractories, abrasives, chemicals
Cesium	100	Canada	Drilling fluids, atomic clocks, DNA separation, infrared detectors, night vision devices
Fluorspar	100	China, Mexico, South Africa	Hydrofluoric acid, aluminum fluoride, steelmaking
Graphite (natural)	100	China, Mexico, Canada, Brazil	Refractories, batteries, foundry operations, lubricants, brake linings, steelmaking
Indium	100	China, Japan, Canada, Belgium	Coatings, electrical components, semiconductors, solders, alloys
Manganese	100	South Africa, Gabon, China, Australia	Iron & steelmaking, batteries, agricultural chemicals
Mica, sheet (natural)	100	China, Brazil, Belgium, India	Electronic and electrical components
Niobium	100	Brazil, Canada, Germany, Estonia	Steelmaking, superalloys
Quartz crystal (industrial)	100	China, Japan, Russia	Electronics components, optical applications
Rare earths	100	China, Japan, France, Russia	Catalysts, metallurgy, glass polishing, ceramics, phosphors, magnets
Rubidium	100	Canada	DNA separation, fiber optics, inorganic chemicals, lamps, night vision devices
Strontium	100	Mexico, Germany	Ferrite magnets, pyrotechnics
Tantalum	100	Australia, China, Brazil, Japan	Capacitors, superalloys, cemented carbide tools
Thallium	100	Russia, Germany, Netherlands	Medical imaging, radiation detection, superconductors, glass, alloys
Thorium	100	United Kingdom, France, Canada	High-temperature ceramics, catalysts, welding electrodes
Vanadium	100	Czech Republic, South Korea, Canada, Austria	Steelmaking, catalysts
Yttrium	100	China, Japan, France	Lamp & cathode ray tube phosphors, alloys
Gallium	99	Germany, Canada, China, Ukraine	Electronic components
Gemstones	99	Israel, India, Belgium, South Africa	Jewelry, carvings, gem & mineral collections
Antimony	93	China, Mexico, Belgium	Flame retardants, transportation, chemicals, ceramics & glass
Bismuth	90	Belgium, China, United Kingdom, Mexico	Alloys, solder, ammunition, metallurgy, pharmaceuticals, chemicals
Germanium	90	Belgium, China, Germany, Russia	Fiber and infrared optics, catalysts, electronic components, solar cells
Platinum	89	South Africa, Germany, United Kingdom, Canada	Catalysts, jewelry, dental & medical alloys
Barite	80	China, India	Oil & gas well drilling fluids, fillers & extenders, chemicals
Tin	80	Peru, Bolivia, China, Indonesia	Tinplate, chemicals, solder, alloys
Rhenium	79	Chile, Netherlands	Petroleum-reforming catalysts, superalloys
Diamond (industrial stone)	78	Botswana, South Africa, Namibia, India	Abrasives, stone cutting, highway repair & construction
Stone (dimension)	78	Brazil, Italy, China, Turkey	Construction, monuments
Zinc	76	Canada, Peru, Mexico, Ireland	Galvanizing, zinc-base alloys, brass & bronze
Cobalt	75	Norway, Russia, China, Canada	Superalloys, cemented carbides, magnetic alloys, chemicals
Potash	73	Canada, Belarus, Germany, Russia	Fertilizers, chemicals
Titanium mineral concentrates	73	South Africa, Australia, Canada, Ukraine	Pigment, titanium metal, welding rod coatings, chemicals, ceramics
Titanium (sponge)	67	Kazakhstan, Japan, China, Ukraine	High-strength alloys for aerospace and nonaerospace uses
Silver	63	Mexico, Canada, Peru, Chile	Industrial applications, photography, coins & medals, jewelry & silverware
Tungsten	63	China, Germany, Canada, Bolivia	Cemented carbides, electrical & electronic components, tool steels, alloys
Peat	60	Canada	Horticulture, absorbents, filter media

World Mineral Reserve Base, 2009

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; as of year-end 2009

Mineral	Reserve base ¹	Mineral	Reserve base ¹
Aluminum ²	27,000 mil metric tons	Nickel	71 mil metric tons
Cobalt	6.6 mil metric tons	Phosphate rock	16,000 mil metric tons
Copper	540 mil metric tons	Platinum-group metals	71,000 metric tons
Gold	47,000 metric tons	Silver	400,000 metric tons
Iron ore	160,000 mil metric tons	Soda ash (Natural)	24,000 mil metric tons
Lead	79 mil metric tons	Titanium (ilmenite/rutile) ³	730 mil metric tons
Manganese	540 mil metric tons	Zinc	200 mil metric tons

(1) Includes demonstrated resources that are currently economic. (2) Bauxite. (3) Titanium dioxide (TiO₂) content of titanium minerals (ilmenite and rutile).

World Gold Production, 1980-2009

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior
(in thousands of troy ounces, rounded)

Year	World prod.	Africa			North and South America				Other			
		South Africa	Ghana	Congo, (Kinshasa)	U.S.	Canada	Mexico	Colombia	Australia	China	Philippines	Russia ¹
1980	39,197	21,669	353	96	970	1,627	196	510	548	NA	753	8,425
1985	49,284	21,565	299	257	2,427	2,815	266	1,142	1,881	1,950	1,063	8,700
1990	70,207	19,454	541	299	9,458	5,447	311	944	7,849	3,215	791	9,710
1995	71,800	16,800	1,710	322	10,200	4,890	652	680	8,150	4,500	873	4,250
1996	73,600	16,000	1,580	160	10,500	5,350	787	710	9,310	4,660	970	3,960
1997	78,900	15,800	1,760	220	11,600	5,510	836	605	10,100	5,630	1,050	3,990
1998	80,300	15,000	2,330	160	11,800	5,320	817	605	10,000	5,720	1,090	3,690
1999	82,600	14,500	2,570	180	11,000	5,070	764	1,410	9,680	5,560	1,000	4,050
2000	81,700	13,900	2,320	231	11,300	5,020	848	1,190	9,530	5,790	1,170	5,000
2001	81,700	12,700	2,200	196	10,800	5,110	757	701	9,000	5,950	1,090	4,900
2002	81,300	12,800	2,230	244	9,580	4,880	686	669	8,560	6,170	1,150	5,410
2003	81,800	12,000	2,270	286	8,900	4,530	656	1,500	9,070	6,590	1,220	5,470
2004	77,800	10,800	2,030	338	8,290	4,160	701	1,210	8,330	6,910	1,140	5,250
2005	79,500	9,470	2,150	231	8,220	3,840	976	1,150	8,420	7,230	1,210	5,280
2006	76,200	8,750	2,240	331	8,100	3,330	1,250	504	7,940	7,880	1,160	5,120
2007	76,000	8,120	3,000	163	7,660	3,290	1,270	498	7,940	8,840	1,250	5,040
2008	73,500	6,840	2,590	106	7,500	3,050	1,620	1,100	6,910	9,160	1,140	5,530
2009 ^P	78,700	6,360	2,760	64	7,180	3,130	1,650	1,540	7,140	10,300	1,190	6,130

P = Preliminary. NA = Not available. (1) 1980-94 figures for USSR as constituted prior to Dec. 1991; after 1994, Russia only.

U.S. Nonfuel Minerals Production, 1998-2009

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production, including consumption by producers.

Commodity	Measurement	1998	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
Asbestos	thousand metric tons	—	5	—	—	—	—
Barite (sold or used)	thousand metric tons	476	392	489	455	648	383
Beryllium (metal equivalent)	metric tons	243	180	110	150	175	120
Boron minerals (B ₂ O ₃ equivalent)	thousand metric tons	587	546	612	W	W	W
Bromine	thousand metric tons	230	228	226	W	W	W
Cement (portland, masonry; excludes Puerto Rico)	thousand metric tons	83,931	87,846	99,319	95,464	86,310	64,200 ^E
Clays	thousand metric tons	41,900	40,800	41,200	36,700	33,200	25,300 ^E
Copper (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	thousand metric tons	1,860	1,450	1,140	1,170	1,310	1,180
Diatomite	thousand metric tons	725	677	653	687	764	575
Feldspar ^E	thousand metric tons	820 ^E	790	750	730	650	530
Garnet (industrial)	metric tons	74,000	60,200	40,100	61,400	62,900	48,900
Gemstones (natural)	million dollars	14	17.2	13.4	11.9	11.5	8.4
Gold (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	metric tons	366	353	256	233	234	223
Gypsum	thousand metric tons	19,000	19,500	18,800	17,900	14,400	11,500
Helium (extracted from natural gas)	million cubic meters	114	98	76	77	80	78
Iodine	thousand kilograms	1,490	1,470	1,570	W	W	W
Iron ore, usable	million metric tons	62.9	63.1	54.3	52.5	53.6	31.3 ^E
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	thousand metric tons	481	449	426	434	399	395
Lime	thousand metric tons	20,100	19,500	20,000	20,200	19,900	15,800
Mica (scrap and flake)	thousand metric tons	87	101	78	97	84	50 ^E
Molybdenum (content of ore and concentrates)	metric tons	53,300	40,900	58,000	57,000	55,900	47,800
Peat	thousand metric tons	685	792	685	635	615	609
Perlite (sold and used by producers)	thousand metric tons	685	672	508	409	434	348
Phosphate rock (marketable product)	thousand metric tons	44,200	38,600	36,100	29,700	30,200	26,400
Potash (K ₂ O equivalent)	thousand metric tons	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,100	1,100	700
Pumice and pumicite	thousand metric tons	872	1,050	1,270	1,270	791	410
Salt	thousand metric tons	40,800	43,300	45,000	45,500	47,400	43,100
Sand and gravel (construction)	million metric tons	1,070	1,120	1,280	1,230	1,040	782 ^E
Sand and gravel (industrial)	thousand metric tons	28,200	28,400	30,600	30,100	30,400	25,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	metric tons	2,060	1,860	1,230	1,280	1,230	1,250
Soda ash (sodium carbonate)	thousand metric tons	10,100	10,200	11,000	11,100	11,300	9,310
Stone (crushed)	million metric tons	1,510	1,550	1,700	1,650	1,460	1,170
Stone (dimension)	thousand metric tons	1,140	1,320	2,000	1,920	1,800	1,620
Sulfur (in all forms)	thousand metric tons	11,700	10,500	9,500	9,100	9,450	9,760
Talc	thousand metric tons	971	851	856	769	706	511
Titanium mineral concentrates (TiO ₂ content) ¹	thousand metric tons	400	300	300	300	200	200
Vermiculite concentrate ^E	thousand metric tons	W	150	100	100	100	100
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	thousand metric tons	722	796	720	769	748	710

E = Estimated. W = Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data. — = Zero. (1) Rounded to one significant digit to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

Who Owns What: Familiar Consumer Products and Services

The following is a partial list of well-known consumer brands with their (U.S.) parent companies as of Oct. 2010. Among brands not listed are many brands whose parent companies have the same or a similar name (e.g., Colgate is a product of Colgate-Palmolive Co.). For company contact information, see Businesses Directory on p. 422.

A&W root beer: Dr Pepper Snapple Group	Head and Shoulders shampoo: Procter & Gamble	Pizza Hut restaurants: Yum! Brands
ABC broadcasting: Walt Disney	Hellmann's mayonnaise: Unilever	Planters nuts: Kraft
Admiral appliances: Whirlpool Corp.	Hi-C fruit drinks: Coca-Cola	Playskool toys: Hasbro
Advil: Pfizer	Hidden Valley prods.: Clorox	PlayStation: Sony
Ajax cleanser: Colgate-Palmolive	Hillshire Farm meats: Sara Lee	Playtex apparel: Hanesbrands
Almond Joy candy bar: Hershey	Hot Wheels/Matchbox cars: Mattel	Post cereals: Ralcorp
American Girl: Mattel	Hostess cupcakes: Interstate Bakeries	Post-it notes: 3M
Arm & Hammer: Church & Dwight	Huggies diapers: Kimberly-Clark	Prego pasta sauce: Campbell Soup
Arrid antiperspirant: Church & Dwight	Irish Spring: Colgate-Palmolive	Prozac: Eli Lilly
Aunt Jemima Pancake mix: PepsiCo	Ivory soap: Procter & Gamble	Purina pet foods: Nestlé
Banana Republic stores: Gap Inc.	Jack Daniel's whiskey: Brown-Forman	Q-Tips: Unilever
Band-Aid bandages: Johnson & Johnson	Jell-O: Kraft	Ragu sauce: Unilever
Barbie dolls: Mattel	Jennie-O turkey: Hormel	Reese's candy: Hershey
Bengay: Johnson & Johnson	Jif peanut butter: J.M. Smucker	Rice-A-Roni: PepsiCo
Betty Crocker prods.: General Mills	Jim Beam bourbon: Fortune Brands	Rice Krispies: Kellogg Co.
Bounty paper towels: Procter & Gamble	Keds footwear: Collective Brands	Right Guard deodorant: Henkel
Brillo soap pads: Church & Dwight	Kent cigarettes: Lorillard Tobacco Co.	Ritz crackers: Kraft
Brita water systems: Clorox	KFC restaurants: Yum! Brands	Robitussin: Pfizer
Budweiser beer: Anheuser-Busch	Kibbles 'n Bits pet foods: Del Monte	Rogaine hair growth aide: Johnson & Johnson
Cap'n Crunch cereal: PepsiCo	KitchenAid appliances: Whirlpool	Ruffles chips: PepsiCo
Calphalon cookware: Newell Rubbermaid	Kit Kat candy: Hershey	Schick razors: Energizer
Camel cigarettes: Reynolds American	Kleenex: Kimberly-Clark	Scope mouthwash: Procter & Gamble
Charmin toilet tissue: Procter & Gamble	Kmart: Sears Holdings Corp.	Scotch tape: 3M
Cheer detergent: Procter & Gamble	Knorr soups: Unilever	Scott tissue: Kimberly-Clark
Cheerios cereal: General Mills	Kool-Aid: Kraft	Simon & Schuster publishing: CBS Corp.
Cheez Whiz: Kraft	Ladies Home Journal magazine: Meredith	Skippy peanut butter: Unilever
Chef Boyardee: ConAgra	Lee jeans: V.F. Corp.	SlimFast: Unilever
Chips Ahoy!: Kraft	L'eggs hosiery: Hanesbrands	SnackWell's cookies: Kraft
Clairol hair prods.: Procter & Gamble	LifeSavers candy: Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.	S.O.S. cleanser: Clorox
Clinique: Estée Lauder	Lipton tea: Unilever	Southern Comfort liquor: Brown-Forman
CNN: Time Warner	Listerine mouthwash: Johnson & Johnson	SPAM meat: Hormel Foods
Combat insecticides: Henkel	Marlboro cigarettes: Altria (Philip Morris)	Sports Illustrated magazine: Time Warner
Coppertone sun care prods.: Schering-Plough	Max Factor beauty products: Procter & Gamble	Sprite soda: Coca-Cola
Crest toothpaste: Procter & Gamble	Maxwell House coffee: Kraft	StarKist tuna: Del Monte
Crisco shortening: J.M. Smucker	Maytag appliances: Whirlpool	Sudafed: Johnson & Johnson
DC Comics: Time Warner	Metamucil: Procter & Gamble	Swanson broth: Campbell Soup
Dr Pepper: Dr Pepper Snapple Group	Michelob beer: Anheuser-Busch	Swiffer: Procter & Gamble
Doritos chips: PepsiCo	Miller beer: MillerCoors	Taco Bell restaurants: Yum! Brands
Dove soap: Unilever	Milton Bradley games: Hasbro	Tampax tampons: Procter & Gamble
Duracell batteries: Procter & Gamble	Minute Maid juices: Coca-Cola	Tide detergent: Procter & Gamble
Dutch Boy paints: Sherwin-Williams	Mr. Clean: Procter & Gamble	Time magazine: Time Warner
Efferdent dental cleanser: Johnson & Johnson	Monroe automotive parts: Tenneco Inc.	Titleist: Fortune Brands
ESPN: Walt Disney	Mountain Dew soda: PepsiCo	Tombstone pizza: Kraft
Fantastik: S.C. Johnson	MTV: Viacom	Triscuit crackers: Kraft
Febreze: Procter & Gamble	Nature Valley granola bars: General Mills	Trojan condoms: Church & Dwight
Fisher Price toys: Mattel	NBC broadcasting: General Electric	Tropicana juice: PepsiCo
Folger's coffee: J.M. Smucker	Neosporin: Johnson & Johnson	Tylenol: Johnson & Johnson
Formula 409 spray cleaner: Clorox	Neutrogena soap: Johnson & Johnson	USA Today newspaper: Gannett
FOX News Channel: News Corp.	Newport cigarettes: Lorillard Tobacco Co.	V8 vegetable juice: Campbell Soup
Fortune magazine: Time Warner	Newsweek magazine: Washington Post Co.	Vanity Fair apparel: Berkshire Hathaway
Friskies cat food: Nestlé	Nickelodeon TV: Viacom	Vaseline: Unilever
Frito-Lay's snacks: PepsiCo	9 Lives cat food: Del Monte	Velveeta cheese products: Kraft
Fruit of the Loom apparel: Berkshire Hathaway	Olay: Procter & Gamble	VH1: Viacom
Gatorade: PepsiCo	Old Navy clothing: Gap Inc.	Viagra: Pfizer
Gillette razors: Procter & Gamble	Oreo cookies: Kraft	Vicks cold medicines: Procter & Gamble
Glade air fresheners: S.C. Johnson	Oscar Mayer meats: Kraft	Victoria's Secret stores: Limited Brands
Glad products: Clorox	Pampers: Procter & Gamble	Visine eye drops: Johnson & Johnson
Häagen-Dazs: General Mills	Pantene shampoo: Procter & Gamble	Wheaties cereal: General Mills
Halcion: Pfizer	Parker Bros. games: Hasbro	Windex: S.C. Johnson
Halls cough drops: Cadbury Adams USA	People magazine: Time Warner	Windows software applications: Microsoft
Hamburger Helper: General Mills	Pepperidge Farm prods.: Campbell Soup	Wonderbra: Hanesbrands
HBO: Time Warner	Pepto-Bismol: Procter & Gamble	Wonder bread: Interstate Bakeries
	Philadelphia Cream Cheese: Kraft	Xbox: Microsoft
	Pillsbury: General Mills	Zest soap: Procter & Gamble
	Pine-Sol cleaner: Clorox	Ziploc storage bags: S.C. Johnson

Top Brands in Selected Categories, 2009-10

Source: Information Resources, Inc., a Chicago-based marketing research company; figures for 52-week period ending Sept. 5, 2010.
Sales in millions of dollars; change represents dollar sales change in 2009-10 over same period in 2008-09.

	Sales	% change	Market share		Sales	% change	Market share
Beer				Dog Food (Dry)			
Bud Light	\$1,423.1	-0.4%	15.0%	Private label	\$231.9	5.0%	10.9%
Coors Light	723.2	2.7	7.6	Pedigree	179.2	8.3	8.4
Miller Lite	656.6	-3.0	6.9	Purina Beneful	132.9	8.2	6.2
Budweiser	623.7	-5.5	6.6	Purina ONE	124.5	-1.4	5.8
Corona Extra	425.6	-2.6	4.5	Purina Beneful Healthy Weight	109.1	9.4	5.1
Total sales	9,476.3	1.3		Total sales	2,128.8	1.1	
Baby Food				Ice Cream			
Gerber Second Foods	\$261.1	21.8%	29.4%	Private label	\$992.4	-4.9%	25.0%
Gerber	93.9	3.5	10.6	Breyers	435.2	-3.2	11.0
Gerber Graduates	76.1	4.0	8.6	Dreyer's Edy's SlowChurned	298.4	-5.9	7.5
Gerber Third Foods	54.1	-14.5	6.1	Blue Bell	296.6	3.7	7.5
Beechnut Stage 2	51.7	42.7	5.8	Häagen-Dazs	246.8	-4.3	6.2
Total sales	889.2	4.6		Total sales	3,968.5	-4.1	
Batteries (Alkaline)				Paper Towels			
Duracell Coppertop	\$451.0	-6.1%	40.2%	Bounty	\$945.8	2.9%	38.0%
Energizer Max	315.7	-6.3	28.1	Private label	626.5	6.8	25.2
Private label	209.3	-7.7	18.6	Kleenex Viva	184.9	6.0	7.4
Energizer	40.0	0.8	3.6	Bounty Basic	168.7	5.2	6.8
Ray O Vac	23.1	-27.3	2.1	Brawny	115.3	4.6	4.6
Total sales	1,123.0	-6.6		Total sales	2,486.3	1.0	
Bottled Water				Potato Chips			
Private label	\$829.3	11.8%	21.7%	Lay's	\$981.1	8.1%	27.6%
Aquafina	353.2	-9.8	9.2	Ruffles	328.3	7.8	9.2
Dasani	291.1	-19.7	7.6	Wavy Lay's	317.5	-4.4	8.9
Glaceau Vitamin Water	288.9	-20.1	7.6	Private label	245.0	2.6	6.9
Poland Spring	267.5	2.9	7.0	Pringles	189.4	92.3	5.3
Total sales	3,823.7	-0.7		Total sales	3,553.9	5.5	
Cat Food (Dry)				Frozen Pizza			
Meow Mix	\$113.2	-3.6%	9.8%	Di Giorno	\$671.3	16.3%	21.0%
Private label	105.9	3.4	9.2	Private label	305.2	-3.6	9.6
Purina Cat Chow Indoor Formula	77.1	2.8	6.7	Red Baron	272.2	8.7	8.5
Purina ONE	60.3	21.5	5.2	Tombstone	262.2	1.1	8.2
Purina Kit 'N' Ka Boodle	56.5	-2.2	4.9	Totino's Party Pizza	166.2	11.1	5.2
Total sales	1,156.0	-1.1		Total sales	3,194.5	2.5	
Chocolate Candies				Salad Dressing			
M & Ms	\$297.4	13.1%	14.2%	Hidden Valley Ranch	\$228.7	2.4%	16.4%
Hershey's	195.1	1.0	9.3	Private label	190.0	2.9	13.6
Reese's	100.5	9.2	4.8	Kraft	189.7	-3.9	13.6
Dove	95.6	-13.2	4.6	Wishbone	160.0	5.1	11.4
Hershey's Kisses	94.5	-0.7	4.5	Ken's Steak House	149.1	0.8	10.7
Total sales	2,093.2	4.7		Total sales	1,397.4	0.3	
Coffee (Ground)				Soft Drinks			
Folgers	\$666.4	-0.1%	27.7%	Coke Classic	\$1,767.8	-6.2%	21.5%
Maxwell House	403.9	6.2	16.8	Pepsi	1,298.9	-8.1	15.8
Private label	237.6	-1.3	9.9	Mountain Dew	741.7	-3.7	9.0
Starbucks	227.3	8.5	9.5	Private label	642.4	-4.1	7.8
Dunkin' Donuts	154.4	18.4	6.4	Dr Pepper	639.7	-1.1	7.8
Total sales	2,402.1	1.9		Total sales	8,217.3	-3.4	
Coffee (Decaf)				Soft Drinks (Low Calorie)			
Folgers	\$59.9	-0.9%	23.7%	Diet Coke	\$1,151.6	-3.7%	24.3%
Private label	41.3	-3.0	16.4	Diet Pepsi	701.3	-7.0	14.8
Maxwell House	25.1	-14.4	9.9	Diet Dr Pepper	338.6	4.6	7.1
Starbucks	20.8	-1.4	8.2	Diet Mountain Dew	307.0	1.1	6.5
Dunkin' Donuts	19.8	10.2	7.8	Caffeine Free Diet Coke	297.4	-6.3	6.3
Total sales	252.3	-3.2		Total sales	4,736.2	-3.7	
Cold Cereals (Ready-to-Eat)				Toothpaste			
Private label	\$659.2	-6.0%	10.2%	Crest Whitening plus Scope	\$106.4	-1.6%	8.2%
General Mills Honey Nut Cheerios	332.6	-2.8	5.1	Crest	103.6	-4.2	8.0
Post Honey Bunches of Oats	307.2	0.5	4.7	Colgate Total	90.2	-0.4	7.0
General Mills Cheerios	281.0	-10.6	4.3	Crest Pro Health	81.7	1.9	6.3
Kellogg's Frosted Flakes	241.2	2.5	3.7	Colgate	76.5	-1.2	5.9
Total sales	6,473.4	-2.4		Total sales	1,291.2	0.9	
Cookies							
Private label	\$639.5	7.2%	15.6%				
Nabisco Chips Ahoy	314.4	-1.1	7.7				
Nabisco Oreo	290.5	10.2	7.1				
Nabisco Oreo Double Stuf	160.1	-5.8	3.9				
Lofthouse	133.5	0.7	3.2				
Total sales	4,110.4	0.7					

Note: For all categories, brands are ranked by dollar sales at supermarkets, drugstores, and mass merchandisers, excluding Wal-Mart. "Private label" represents the aggregated sales figures for store-branded products in that category. Total category sales include other brands not listed here.

Median Price of Existing Single-Family Homes, by Metropolitan Area, 2008-10

Source: National Association of REALTORS®

Median prices are in thousands of dollars and based on all transactions within time period shown. 2nd qtr. 2010 figures are preliminary.

			2nd				2nd
			qtr.				qtr.
Metropolitan area	2008	2009	2010	Metropolitan area	2008	2009	2010
Akron, OH	100.5	93.2	119.7	Lexington-Fayette, KY	144.3	141.4	144.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	197.9	189.1	194.3	Lincoln, NE	135.2	133.3	134.2
Albuquerque, NM	192.6	180.6	177.9	Little Rock-N. Little Rock, AR	129.8	131.8	132.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	243.6	223.4	227.2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	402.1	333.9	339.9
Amarillo, TX	124.7	123.8	127.2	Louisville, KY-IN	132.2	131.1	136.4
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA (Orange Co.)	533.2	477.2	504.5	Madison, WI	226.6	212.3	213.2
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	149.5	123.5	122.7	Manchester-Nashua, NH	242.8	227.1	241.0
Atlantic City, NJ	253.3	221.3	224.4	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	119.3	119.2	127.2
Austin-Round Rock, TX	188.6	187.4	196.6	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	285.1	211.2	214.2
Baltimore-Towson, MD	274.1	251.2	251.6	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	212.3	193.4	200.2
Baton Rouge, LA	165.0	163.0	170.4	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	202.0	177.7	176.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	127.4	132.4	120.7	Mobile, AL	134.2	127.6	129.5
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	153.9	146.1	146.5	Montgomery, AL	135.2	130.2	129.2
Bismarck, ND	155.2	156.6	163.1	New Haven-Milford, CT	263.8	235.7	237.8
Bloomington-Normal, IL	159.8	152.8	160.8	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	160.5	160.1	161.9
Boise City-Nampa, ID	188.7	153.8	140.1	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long			
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	361.1	332.6	360.2	Island, NY-NJ-PA	437.9	381.4	393.9
Boulder, CO	359.6	345.5	352.4	New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ	494.3	437.2	443.8
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	437.9	379.2	419.4	New York: Nassau-Suffolk, NY	435.8	383.3	395.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	105.4	113.6	121.4	New York: Newark-Union, NJ-PA	417.2	366.6	386.5
Cedar Rapids, IA	136.5	139.7	145.3	Ocala, FL	137.5	107.4	95.9
Champaign-Urbana, IL	141.9	140.6	142.5	Oklahoma City, OK	128.1	140.5	149.9
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	206.2	192.7	197.5	Omaha, NE-IA	135.2	133.7	138.8
Charleston, WV	126.9	126.8	132.0	Orlando, FL	208.9	147.4	140.2
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	197.8	189.1	199.1	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	155.7	145.7	143.1
Chattanooga, TN-GA	129.1	122.6	125.7	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-			
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	245.6	199.2	203.8	DE-MD	231.4	215.9	223.2
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	131.8	125.8	131.1	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	191.3	137.0	144.7
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	108.5	106.8	118.2	Pittsburgh, PA	118.4	118.9	126.6
Colorado Springs, CO	205.5	189.8	196.8	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	229.3	203.5	217.4
Columbia, MO	146.3	146.7	147.3	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	280.1	244.1	238.5
Columbia, SC	145.0	139.2	142.1	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	250.6	218.5	224.7
Columbus, OH	139.3	134.9	149.7	Raleigh-Cary, NC	223.4	215.4	223.7
Corpus Christi, TX	139.1	134.3	135.5	Reading, PA	155.7	152.8	155.6
Cumberland, MD-WV	99.5	118.3	104.5	Reno-Sparks, NV	259.1	193.8	180.3
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	145.8	140.5	134.7	Richmond, VA	223.5	NA	199.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	94.2	110.3	113.5	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	234.2	169.7	190.2
Dayton, OH	107.0	104.1	112.4	Rochester, NY	117.0	116.4	121.4
Decatur, IL	87.4	86.7	96.0	Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	216.7	180.5	192.2
Denver-Aurora, CO	219.3	219.9	234.7	Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	62.2	56.9	59.7
Des Moines, IA	153.2	149.3	156.2	Saint Louis, MO-IL	133.2	127.1	143.1
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	NA	NA	NA	Salem, OR	208.8	183.7	176.8
Dover, DE	206.2	197.1	196.3	Salt Lake City, UT	229.6	217.0	207.3
Durham, NC	180.6	176.9	186.4	San Antonio, TX	152.8	149.3	148.2
El Paso, TX	137.5	132.6	133.8	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	385.6	359.5	392.6
Erie, PA	99.5	97.9	110.2	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	622.0	493.3	591.2
Eugene-Springfield, OR	224.7	203.7	201.6	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	668.0	530.0	630.0
Fargo, ND-MN	139.1	140.2	141.6	Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	240.6	170.5	184.6
Farmington, NM	190.6	187.5	174.8	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	357.2	306.2	307.3
Ft. Wayne, IN	92.6	94.0	103.3	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	138.5	147.0	155.9
Gainesville, FL	188.6	167.6	172.9	Sioux Falls, SD	142.3	139.2	141.4
Gary-Hammond, IN	127.7	119.2	127.0	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN	86.0	85.2	95.9
Glens Falls, NY	161.1	153.5	148.3	Spartanburg, SC	127.3	120.7	121.3
Grand Rapids, MI	100.9	87.4	93.0	Spokane, WA	191.2	175.2	171.4
Green Bay, WI	146.2	136.2	133.8	Springfield, IL	108.0	113.9	123.6
Greensboro-High Point, NC	145.3	132.8	134.2	Springfield, MA	200.6	186.4	189.2
Greenville, SC	155.7	141.4	149.6	Springfield, MO	121.1	114.6	112.4
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	140.2	133.9	128.5	Syracuse, NY	120.2	121.0	125.3
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	246.2	232.0	236.0	Tallahassee, FL	179.9	150.9	142.3
Honolulu, HI	624.0	596.2	621.6	Tampa-St.Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	173.0	140.7	141.4
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	151.6	153.1	155.9	Toledo, OH	91.2	83.4	90.9
Indianapolis, IN	111.2	114.2	129.9	Topeka, KS	108.0	108.4	109.6
Jackson, MS	128.7	134.9	137.9	Trenton-Ewing, NJ	303.2	263.7	259.3
Jacksonville, FL	174.6	145.9	139.0	Tucson, AZ	204.3	172.5	150.2
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	130.8	129.2	126.5	Tulsa, OK	136.9	130.1	133.2
Kansas City, MO-KS	144.3	140.7	150.6	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News,			
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	166.1	167.1	173.1	VA-NC	220.0	210.0	210.0
Knoxville, TN	149.1	141.4	143.5	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-			
Lansing-E. Lansing, MI	97.7	80.7	92.1	MD-WV	343.4	308.6	331.6
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	220.5	142.9	142.3	Waterloo/Cedar Falls, IA	111.5	110.6	115.3

NA = Not available.

U.S. Home Ownership Rates, by Selected Characteristics, 2005, 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Region	2005	2010	Age	2005	2010	Race/ethnicity ¹	2005	2010	Income	2005	2010
Northeast	64.7%	64.2%	Under 35	42.8%	39.0%	White, non-			Median family		
Midwest	73.4	70.8	35-44	68.7	65.6	Hispanic	75.6%	74.4%	income or more	84.0%	81.9%
South	70.4	69.1	45-54	76.3	73.6	Black	48.0	46.2	Below median		
West	63.8	61.4	55-64	81.3	78.7	Hispanic	49.2	47.8	family income	52.7	51.9
			65+	80.3	80.4	Other	58.0	55.7	Total U.S.	68.6%	66.9%

Note: Figures are for 2nd quarter of the year shown. Not seasonally adjusted. (1) Hispanic householders may be of any race. "Other" includes householders reporting Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Native American/Alaska Native, as well as combinations of two or more races/ethnicities.

U.S. Housing Affordability, 1990-2010

Source: National Association of REALTORS®

Year	Median priced existing home	Avg. mortgage rate ¹	Monthly principal & interest payment	Payment as % of median monthly income	Year	Median priced existing home	Avg. mortgage rate ¹	Monthly principal & interest payment	Payment as % of median monthly income
1990	\$92,000	10.04%	\$648	22.0%	2001	\$147,800	7.03%	\$789	18.4%
1991	97,100	9.30	642	21.4	2002	158,100	6.55	804	18.3
1992	99,700	8.11	591	19.3	2003	180,200	5.74	840	19.1
1993	103,100	7.16	558	18.1	2004	195,200	5.73	909	20.2
1994	107,200	7.47	598	18.5	2005	219,000	5.91	1,040	22.4
1995	110,500	7.85	639	18.9	2006	221,900	6.58	1,131	23.2
1996	115,800	7.71	661	18.8	2007	217,900	6.52	1,104	21.7
1997	121,800	7.68	693	18.7	2008	196,600	6.15	958	18.1
1998	128,400	7.10	690	17.4	2009	172,100	5.14	751	14.6
1999	133,300	7.33	733	18.0	2010 ²	179,300	4.76	749	14.9
2000	139,000	8.03	818	19.3					

(1) All figures assume a down payment of 20% of the home price. Based on effective rate on loans closed on existing homes for the period shown. (2) Preliminary figures, as of Aug. 2010.

U.S. Foreclosure Filings by State, 2010

Source: RealtyTrac, Inc.

(Foreclosure filings, Jan.-June 2010)

State	No. filings	Rank	% total housing units	% change ¹	State	No. filings	Rank	% total housing units	% change ¹
Alabama	11,419	35	0.53%	18.25%	Montana	1,507	40	0.34%	419.66%
Alaska	1,529	33	0.54	42.63	Nebraska	1,708	44	0.22	167.71
Arizona	91,484	2	3.36	1.88	Nevada	64,429	1	5.72	-6.23
Arkansas	11,093	21	0.85	28.30	New Hampshire	4,528	24	0.76	11.97
California	340,740	4	2.54	-12.99	New Jersey	36,542	15	1.04	52.97
Colorado	30,177	10	1.40	13.60	New Mexico	6,338	27	0.73	140.90
Connecticut	13,315	16	0.92	51.29	New York	24,506	41	0.31	1.22
Delaware	2,386	32	0.61	53.05	North Carolina	20,097	37	0.48	58.97
Dist. of Columbia	1,221	NA	0.43	-31.25	North Dakota	278	48	0.09	39.00
Florida	277,073	3	3.15	3.36	Ohio	59,927	14	1.18	1.68
Georgia	71,949	6	1.79	27.59	Oklahoma	10,343	31	0.63	84.40
Hawaii	6,482	12	1.26	79.91	Oregon	21,538	11	1.32	13.04
Idaho	10,799	8	1.68	35.80	Pennsylvania	27,684	36	0.50	16.01
Illinois	85,223	9	1.61	23.63	Rhode Island	2,979	29	0.66	-6.08
Indiana	25,524	17	0.91	3.48	South Carolina	17,616	20	0.86	34.01
Iowa	3,248	43	0.24	8.41	South Dakota	576	46	0.16	125.00
Kansas	6,602	34	0.54	41.67	Tennessee	23,100	23	0.84	13.43
Kentucky	6,653	39	0.35	52.73	Texas	64,883	28	0.68	32.03
Louisiana	8,137	38	0.43	57.69	Utah	18,058	5	1.91	33.80
Maine	1,965	42	0.28	27.60	Vermont	78	50	0.02	122.86
Maryland	28,293	13	1.21	56.21	Virginia	30,063	18	0.91	5.98
Massachusetts	22,933	22	0.84	24.24	Washington	20,960	25	0.75	5.57
Michigan	78,509	7	1.73	29.16	West Virginia	549	49	0.06	-17.19
Minnesota	17,109	26	0.73	10.12	Wisconsin	22,640	19	0.88	25.89
Mississippi	2,243	45	0.18	3.13	Wyoming	359	47	0.15	-13.08
Missouri	17,242	30	0.65	24.22	U.S.	1,654,634		1.28	

NA = Not available. (1) Percent change over same period in 2009 (Jan.-June 2009).

Average Premiums for Homeowners and Renters Insurance by State, 2007

Source: © 2009 National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC)

State	Home-owners ¹	Renters ²	State	Home-owners ¹	Renters ²	State	Home-owners ¹	Renters ²
Alabama	\$905	\$218	Louisiana	\$1,400	\$248	Ohio	\$540	\$162
Alaska	861	175	Maine	596	142	Oklahoma	1,054	223
Arizona	634	200	Maryland	692	147	Oregon	496	161
Arkansas	762	201	Massachusetts	1,023	223	Pennsylvania	689	144
California ³	925	231	Michigan	721	170	Rhode Island	950	182
Colorado	826	172	Minnesota	800	138	South Carolina	808	176
Connecticut	929	196	Mississippi	1,019	250	South Dakota	618	113
Delaware	559	155	Missouri	726	154	Tennessee	723	204
Dist. of Columbia	1,089	190	Montana	700	155	Texas ⁵	1,448	226
Florida ⁴	1,534	202	Nebraska	807	143	Utah	505	138
Georgia	724	218	Nevada	695	201	Vermont	704	158
Hawaii	850	209	New Hampshire	699	153	Virginia	683	145
Idaho	422	150	New Jersey	776	172	Washington	506	170
Illinois	700	165	New Mexico	667	185	West Virginia	646	175
Indiana	647	169	New York	936	218	Wisconsin	491	122
Iowa	610	132	North Carolina	674	133	Wyoming	656	149
Kansas	904	168	North Dakota	771	112	U.S.	822	182
Kentucky	578	143						

Note: Average premium = Premiums/exposure per house years. A house year is equal to 365 days of insured coverage for a single dwelling. The NAIC does not rank state average expenditures and does not endorse any conclusions drawn from this data. (1) Based on the HO-3 homeowner package policy for owner-occupied dwellings, 1 to 4 family units. Provides “all risks” coverage (except those specifically excluded in the policy) on buildings and broad named-peril coverage on personal property, and is the most common package written. (2) Based on the HO-4 renters insurance policy for tenants. Includes broad named-peril coverage for the personal property of tenants. (3) Data provided by the California Dept. of Insurance. (4) Excludes policies written by Citizens Property Insurance Corp., the state’s insurer of last resort, and are not directly comparable to other states. (5) The Texas Dept. of Insurance developed home insurance policy forms that are similar but not identical to the standard forms.

TRADE

U.S. Trade with Selected Countries and Major Areas, 2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (in millions of dollars; ranked by amount of total trade with U.S.)

Country	Total trade with U.S.	U.S. exports to	Rank ¹	U.S. imports from	Rank ¹	U.S. trade balance with	Rank ²
Canada	\$430,906.4	\$204,658.0	1	\$226,248.4	2	-\$21,590.5	5
China ³	365,870.6	69,496.7	3	296,373.9	1	-226,877.2	1
Mexico	305,546.5	128,892.1	2	176,654.4	3	-47,762.2	2
Japan	146,937.9	51,134.2	4	95,803.7	4	-44,669.5	3
Germany	114,804.5	43,306.3	6	71,498.2	5	-28,191.9	4
United Kingdom	93,183.5	45,703.6	5	47,479.9	6	-1,776.3	38
South Korea	67,827.5	28,611.9	8	39,215.6	7	-10,603.7	14
France	60,729.0	26,493.0	9	34,236.0	8	-7,743.0	21
Netherlands	48,340.0	32,241.5	7	16,098.5	21	16,143.1	231
Taiwan	46,847.7	18,485.6	15	28,362.1	9	-9,876.5	15
Brazil	46,165.1	26,095.5	10	20,069.6	16	6,025.8	226
Italy	38,697.8	12,268.0	18	26,429.8	12	-14,161.8	9
Singapore	37,936.7	22,231.8	11	15,704.9	23	6,526.9	227
India	37,607.4	16,441.4	17	21,166.0	15	-4,724.6	23
Venezuela	37,374.5	9,315.5	25	28,059.0	11	-18,743.6	7
Ireland	35,565.6	7,465.0	27	28,100.6	10	-20,635.6	6
Belgium	35,433.4	21,607.7	12	13,825.7	24	7,782.0	228
Malaysia	33,685.9	10,403.3	21	23,282.6	13	-12,879.3	10
Switzerland	33,557.3	17,504.4	16	16,052.9	22	1,451.5	214
Saudi Arabia	32,845.3	10,792.2	20	22,053.1	14	-11,261.0	13
Israel	28,303.8	9,559.4	22	18,744.4	19	-9,185.0	18
Australia	27,610.8	19,599.3	14	8,011.5	32	11,587.8	230
Thailand	26,000.9	6,918.4	29	19,082.5	18	-12,164.1	12
Hong Kong	24,621.4	21,050.5	13	3,570.9	49	17,479.6	232
Russia	23,531.8	5,332.1	32	18,199.7	20	-12,867.6	11
Nigeria	22,815.3	3,687.1	43	19,128.2	17	-15,441.1	8
Major area/group							
North America	\$736,452.9	\$333,550.1		\$402,902.8		-\$69,352.7	
Europe	589,277.5	258,061.6		331,215.9		-73,154.3	
Euro Area	374,558.9	162,002.1		212,556.8		-50,554.7	
EU	502,400.1	220,599.3		281,800.8		-61,201.5	
Africa	86,733.1	24,329.5		62,403.6		-38,074.1	
OECD	1,534,329.1	680,987.7		853,341.4		-172,353.8	
Pacific Rim Countries	787,569.7	254,572.4		532,997.3		-278,424.9	
Asia Near East	103,404.2	44,802.9		58,601.3		-13,798.4	
NICS	177,233.4	90,379.9		86,853.5		3,526.4	
Asia/South	50,054.4	20,263.1		29,791.3		-9,528.2	
ASEAN	145,878.4	53,778.6		92,099.8		-38,321.2	
APEC	1,612,931.0	617,525.5		995,405.5		-377,880.0	
South/Central America	217,647.9	109,548.8		108,099.1		1,449.7	
Twenty Latin American Republics	501,555.7	225,617.7		275,938.0		-50,320.3	
Central American Common Market	30,188.2	14,675.5		15,512.7		-837.2	
LAFTA	456,298.8	200,057.3		256,241.5		-56,184.2	
NATO Allies	889,535.7	418,879.0		470,656.7		-51,777.7	
OPEC	161,459.3	49,857.0		111,602.3		-61,745.3	
World total	\$2,615,667.8	\$1,056,043.0		\$1,559,624.8		-\$503,581.9	

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. Country grouping data reflect the groups as they were at the time of reporting. (1) Rank shown is for column to the left. Ranking includes territories as well as nations. (2) Rank by size of U.S. trade deficit. Ranking includes territories as well as nations. (3) Not including Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan. **Definitions of major areas/groups used in table, as provided by source:** **North America**—Canada, Mexico. **Europe**—Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Isls., Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta and Gozo, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Svalbard, Jan Mayen Isl., Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Vatican City. **Euro Area**—Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain. **EU (European Union)**—Euro Area plus Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, United Kingdom. **Africa**—Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, British Indian Ocean Territories, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Réunion, Rwanda, St. Helena, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Western Sahara, Zambia, Zimbabwe. **OECD (Org. for Economic Cooperation and Development)**—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom. **Pacific Rim Countries**—Australia, Brunei, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan. **Asia Near East**—Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen. **NICS (Newly Industrialized Countries)**—Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan. **Asia/South**—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka. **ASEAN (Assoc. of South East Asia Nations)**—Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam. **APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)**—Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam. **South/Central America**—Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, British Virgin Isls., Cayman Isls., Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Isls., French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Isls., Uruguay, Venezuela. **Twenty Latin American Republics**—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela. **Central American Common Market**—Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua. **LAFTA (Latin American Free Trade Assoc.)**—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela. **NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Org.) Allies**—Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom. **OPEC (Org. of Petroleum Exporting Countries)**—Algeria, Angola, Ecuador (reinstated Dec. 2007), Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

U.S. Exports and Imports by Principal Commodity Groupings, 2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (in millions of dollars)

Item	Exports	Imports	Item	Exports	Imports
TOTAL CENSUS BASIS¹	\$1,056,043	\$1,559,625	Liquefied propane/butane	\$1,409	\$2,202
Manufactured goods²	743,321	1,185,889	Live animals	785	2,004
Agricultural commodities²	98,423	71,849	Meat and preparations	11,618	4,598
Mineral fuels²	54,536	271,739	Metal manufactures ³	14,669	21,414
Selected commodities²			Metal ores; scrap	20,058	5,460
ADP equipment; office machinery	21,282	91,098	Metalworking machinery	4,294	4,961
Airplanes, engines, and parts	78,273	22,073	Mineral fuels, other	5,131	2,444
Alcoholic bev., distilled	1,007	5,011	Natural gas	3,271	16,056
Aluminum	4,291	8,679	Nickel	931	1,665
Animal feeds	7,763	1,162	Oils/fats, vegetable	1,997	3,424
Artwork/antiques	4,605	5,031	Optical goods	2,773	4,513
Basketware, etc.	8,068	11,530	Paper and paperboard	12,891	14,463
Cereal flour	2,957	4,161	Petroleum preparations	36,351	52,584
Chemicals-cosmetics	11,120	8,396	Photographic equipment	3,211	1,776
Chemicals-dyeing	5,546	2,424	Plastic articles ³	8,224	13,743
Chemicals-fertilizers	3,475	4,156	Platinum	844	2,982
Chemicals-inorganic	10,203	10,790	Pottery	100	1,188
Chemicals-medicinal	41,809	60,002	Power generating machines	28,056	36,181
Chemicals-organic	27,779	42,183	Printed materials	5,601	4,231
Chemicals-plastics	33,078	13,694	Pulp and waste paper	6,694	2,441
Chemicals ³	20,428	9,582	Records/magnetic media	4,413	5,183
Cigarettes	413	183	Rice	2,167	588
Clothing	2,919	69,326	Rubber articles ³	1,625	2,481
Coal	6,162	1,766	Rubber tires and tubes	3,641	8,136
Coffee	7	3,375	Scientific instruments	38,105	31,975
Copper	2,375	5,596	Ships, boats	1,917	1,267
Cork, wood, and lumber	3,495	3,574	Silver and bullion	888	2,139
Corn	9,146	283	Soybeans	16,443	210
Cotton, raw and linters	3,365	1	Spacecraft ³	150	NA
Crude fertilizers	1,765	1,682	Specialized industrial machines	36,956	24,235
Crude oil	1,618	194,603	Sugar	42	776
Electrical machinery	63,964	91,683	Televisions, VCRs, etc.	19,992	119,392
Fish and preparations	3,763	12,982	Textile yarn, fabric	9,288	18,232
Footwear	620	17,523	Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,159	888
Furniture and bedding	4,023	24,588	Toys, games, and sporting goods	4,170	27,918
Gem diamonds	2,156	12,736	Travel goods	449	6,444
General industrial machines	45,034	50,181	Vegetables and fruits	14,014	18,571
Glass	2,828	2,117	Vehicles	65,288	127,863
Glassware	864	1,966	Watches, clocks, and parts	356	3,065
Gold, nonmonetary	13,898	8,810	Wheat	5,380	698
Hides and skins	1,298	31	Wood manufactures	1,725	6,230
Iron and steel mill products	12,022	18,230	Re-exports	\$120,345	NA
Jewelry	4,322	8,676	Agricultural commodities	2,822	NA
Lighting, plumbing	2,141	6,120	Manufactured goods	116,359	NA
			Mineral fuels	312	NA

NA = Not available. **Note:** Commodity group totals include products not listed here. Figures may not equal totals due to rounding.
(1) Both domestic and foreign exports (re-exports). (2) Domestic exports. (3) Not specified elsewhere.

Trends in U.S. Foreign Trade, 1790-2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in millions of dollars)

In 1790, U.S. exports and imports combined came to \$43 mil, and there was a \$3 mil trade deficit. The global recession caused U.S. exports and imports to fall from \$3.39 tril in 2008 to \$2.62 tril in 2009. The U.S. trade deficit—which had been climbing steadily since the last recorded surplus in 1975—also declined from \$816 bil to \$504 bil.

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade balance	Year	Exports	Imports	Trade balance	Year	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
1790	\$20	\$23	-\$3	1890	\$858	\$789	\$69	1990	\$394,030	\$495,042	-\$101,012
1795	48	70	-22	1895	808	732	76	1991	421,730	485,453	-63,723
1800	71	91	-20	1900	1,394	850	545	1992	448,164	532,665	-84,501
1805	96	121	-25	1905	1,519	1,118	401	1993	465,091	580,659	-115,568
1810	67	85	-19	1910	1,745	1,557	188	1994	512,626	683,256	-170,630
1815	53	113	-60	1915	2,769	1,674	1,094	1995	584,742	743,445	-158,703
1820	70	74	-5	1920	8,228	5,278	2,950	1996	625,075	795,289	-170,214
1825	91	90	1	1925	4,910	4,227	683	1997	689,182	870,671	-181,489
1830	72	63	9	1930	3,843	3,061	782	1998	682,138	911,896	-229,758
1835	115	137	-22	1935	2,283	2,047	235	1999	695,797	1,024,618	-328,821
1840	124	98	25	1940	4,021	2,625	1,396	2000	781,918	1,218,022	-436,104
1845	106	113	-7	1945	9,806	4,159	5,646	2001	729,100	1,140,999	-411,899
1850	144	174	-29	1950	9,997	8,954	1,043	2002	693,103	1,161,366	-468,263
1855	219	258	-39	1955	14,298	11,566	2,732	2003	724,771	1,257,121	-532,350
1860	334	354	-20	1960	19,659	15,073	4,586	2004	818,775	1,469,704	-650,930
1865	166	239	-73	1965	26,742	21,520	5,222	2005	905,978	1,673,455	-767,477
1870	393	436	-43	1970	42,681	40,356	2,325	2006	1,036,635	1,853,939	-817,304
1875	513	533	-20	1975	107,652	98,503	9,149	2007	1,162,479	1,956,962	-794,483
1880	836	668	168	1980	220,626	244,871	-24,245	2008	1,287,442	2,103,641	-816,199
1885	742	578	165	1985	213,133	345,276	-132,143	2009	1,056,043	1,559,625	-503,582

World Trade Organization (WTO)

The World Trade Organization is an international body that seeks to promote free trade by eliminating barriers to trade. Founded in 1995, the WTO had grown to 153 member countries as of Aug. 2010, with 31 others, including Russia and Vatican City, granted observer status. International intergovernmental organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, may also be granted observer status. With the exception of Vatican City, observers must start accession negotiations within five years of becoming observers.

Foreign Exchange Rates, 1970-2009

Source: Federal Reserve Board
(national currency units per U.S. dollar except as noted; annual average rates of exchange)

Year	Australia ¹ (dollar)	Austria ¹ (schilling; euro)	Belgium ¹ (franc; euro)	Canada (dollar)	China (yuan)	Denmark (krone)	France ¹ (franc; euro)	Germany ^{1,2} (deutsche mark; euro)	Greece ¹ (drachma; euro)
1970	1.1136	25.8800	49.6800	1.0103	NA	7.4890	5.5200	3.6480	30.0000
1975	1.3077	17.4430	36.7990	1.0175	NA	5.7480	4.2876	2.4613	32.2900
1980	1.1400	12.9450	29.2370	1.1693	NA	5.6340	4.2250	1.8175	42.6200
1985	0.7003	20.6900	59.3780	1.3655	NA	10.5960	8.9852	2.9440	138.1200
1990	0.7813	11.3700	33.4180	1.1668	NA	6.1890	5.4453	1.6157	158.5100
1995	0.7415	10.0810	29.4800	1.3724	8.3700	5.6020	4.9915	1.4331	231.6600
2000	0.5815	0.9232	0.9232	1.4855	8.2784	8.0950	0.9232	0.9232	365.9200
2005	0.7627	1.2449	1.2449	1.2115	8.1936	5.9953	1.2449	1.2449	1.2449
2006	0.7535	1.2563	1.2563	1.1340	7.9723	5.9422	1.2563	1.2563	1.2563
2007	0.8391	1.3711	1.3711	1.0734	7.6058	5.4413	1.3711	1.3711	1.3711
2008	0.8537	1.4726	1.4726	1.0660	6.9477	5.0885	1.4726	1.4726	1.4726
2009	0.7927	1.3935	1.3935	1.1412	6.8307	5.3574	1.3935	1.3935	1.3935

	Hong Kong (dollar)	India (rupee)	Ireland ¹ (pound; euro)	Italy ¹ (lira; euro)	Japan (yen)	Malaysia (ringgit)	Mexico (new peso)	Netherlands ¹ (guilder; euro)	Norway (krone)
1970	NA	7.576	2.3959	623.0000	357.60	3.0900	NA	3.5970	7.1400
1975	NA	8.409	2.2216	653.0000	296.78	2.4030	NA	2.5293	5.2282
1980	NA	7.887	2.0577	856.0000	226.63	2.1767	NA	1.9875	4.9381
1985	NA	12.369	1.0656	1,909.0000	238.54	2.4830	NA	3.3214	8.5972
1990	NA	17.504	1.6585	1,198.0000	144.79	2.7049	2.812	1.8209	6.2597
1995	7.7357	32.427	1.6038	1,628.9000	94.06	2.5044	6.419	1.6057	6.3352
2000	7.7925	45.000	0.9232	0.9232	107.80	3.8000	9.459	0.9232	8.8131
2005	7.7775	44.000	1.2449	1.2449	110.11	3.7869	10.894	1.2449	6.4412
2006	7.7681	45.190	1.2563	1.2563	116.31	3.6661	10.906	1.2563	6.4095
2007	7.8016	41.180	1.3711	1.3711	117.76	3.4354	10.928	1.3711	5.8557
2008	7.7862	43.390	1.4726	1.4726	103.39	3.3292	11.143	1.4726	5.6365
2009	7.7514	48.330	1.3935	1.3935	93.68	3.5231	13.498	1.3935	6.2908

	Portugal ¹ (escudo; euro)	Singapore (dollar)	South Korea (won)	Spain ¹ (peseta; euro)	Sweden (krona)	Switzerland (franc)	Taiwan (dollar)	Thailand (baht)	UK ¹ (pound)
1970	28.7500	3.0800	310.57	69.7200	5.1700	4.3160	NA	21.000	2.3959
1975	25.5100	2.3713	484.00	57.4300	4.1530	2.5839	NA	20.379	2.2216
1980	50.0800	2.1412	607.43	71.7600	4.2309	1.6772	NA	20.476	2.3243
1985	170.3900	2.2002	870.02	170.0400	8.6039	2.4571	NA	27.159	1.2963
1990	142.5500	1.8125	707.76	101.9300	5.9188	1.3892	NA	25.585	1.7847
1995	151.1100	1.4174	771.27	124.6900	7.1333	1.1825	26.495	24.915	1.5785
2000	0.9232	1.7250	1,130.90	0.9232	9.1735	1.6904	31.260	40.210	1.5156
2005	1.2449	1.6639	1,023.75	1.2449	7.4710	1.2459	32.131	40.252	1.8204
2006	1.2563	1.5882	54.32	1.2563	7.3718	1.2532	32.506	37.876	1.8434
2007	1.3711	1.5065	928.97	1.3711	6.7550	1.1999	32.852	32.203	2.0020
2008	1.4726	1.4140	1,098.71	1.4726	6.5846	1.0816	31.521	32.962	1.8545
2009	1.3935	1.4543	1,274.63	1.3935	7.6539	1.0860	33.020	34.310	1.5661

NA = Not available. **Note:** The euro, the European Union's single currency, replaced the national currencies in the EU nations shown above. Exchange rates have been in euros since 1999 for the following countries: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain. For Greece, exchange rates from 2001 on are in euros. (1) U.S. dollars per unit of national currency. (2) West Germany before 1991.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

NAFTA, a free trade pact between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico, took effect Jan. 1, 1994. Major provisions, which were fully implemented Jan. 1, 2008, are as follows:

- Agriculture:** With limited exceptions, tariffs on all agricultural products to be eliminated over 15 years. Domestic price-support systems may continue provided they do not distort trade.
- Automobiles:** At least 62.5% of an automobile's value must have been produced in North America for it to qualify for duty-free status. Tariffs to be phased out over 10 years.
- Disputes:** Special judges have jurisdiction to resolve disagreements within strict timetables.
- Energy:** Mexico bars foreign ownership of its oil fields but, as of 2004, U.S. and Canadian companies could bid on contracts offered by Mexico's state-owned oil and electricity monopolies.
- Environment:** The trade agreement cannot be used to overrule national and state environmental, health, or safety laws.
- Finance:** Limits on ownership of banks, insurance companies, and brokerages eliminated by Jan. 1, 2000.
- Immigration:** Restrictions on the movement of business executives and professionals eased.

- Jobs:** Barriers to limit Mexican migration to U.S. remain unaffected by NAFTA.
- Patent and copyright protection:** Mexico strengthened its laws providing protection to intellectual property and agreed to honor pharmaceutical patents for 20 years.
- Tariffs:** Tariffs on 10,000 customs goods are to be eliminated over 15 years. One-half of U.S. exports to Mexico were considered duty-free by 1999.
- Textiles:** A "rule of origin" provision requires most garments to be made from yarn and fabric that have been produced in North America. Most tariffs phased out by 1999.
- Trucking:** Trucks to have free access throughout the three countries by 1999, but the U.S. restricted Mexican trucks to a 20-mi comm. zone at the border. In 2001, an arbitration panel ruled the restrictions were in violation of NAFTA. In 2008, the U.S. House terminated a pilot program, begun in 2007, granting limited access to some Mexican trucks.

U.S. Trade with Mexico and Canada, 1996-2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in millions of dollars)

WITH MEXICO				WITH CANADA			
Year	Exports	Imports	U.S. trade balance ¹	Year	Exports	Imports	U.S. trade balance ¹
1996	\$56,792	\$74,297	-\$17,506	1996	\$134,210	\$155,893	-\$21,682
1998	78,773	94,629	-15,857	1998	156,603	173,256	-16,653
1999	86,909	109,721	-22,812	1999	166,600	198,711	-32,111
2000	111,349	135,926	-24,577	2000	178,941	230,838	-51,897
2001	101,297	131,338	-30,041	2001	163,424	216,268	-52,844
2002	97,470	134,616	-37,146	2002	160,923	209,088	-48,165
2003	97,412	138,060	-40,648	2003	169,924	221,595	-51,671
2004	110,835	155,902	-45,067	2004	189,880	256,360	-66,480
2005	120,365	170,109	-49,744	2005	211,899	290,384	-78,486
2006	133,979	198,253	-64,274	2006	230,656	302,438	-71,782
2007	136,092	210,714	-74,622	2007	248,888	317,057	-68,169
2008	151,220	215,942	-64,722	2008	261,150	339,491	-78,342
2009	128,892	176,654	-47,762	2009	204,658	226,248	-21,591

(1) Figures may not equal totals due to rounding.

Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA)

CAFTA (also known as CAFTA-DR) is a free trade agreement between the U.S. and Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The U.S. and El Salvador approved the agreement Mar. 1, 2006; Nicaragua joined a month later, and Guatemala entered into the accord July 1, 2006. The Dominican Republic approved CAFTA Mar. 1, 2007, and Costa Rica completed the treaty by signing on Jan. 1, 2009. Some highlights of the agreement:

- Agriculture:** Tariffs on 50% of U.S. farm goods eliminated; other goods deemed “sensitive”—including corn, milk, and potatoes—to have tariffs reduced to zero over 20 years. Sugar imports to the U.S. allowed to rise to 1.2% of annual U.S. production, up to 1.7% over 15 years.

Automobiles: Tariffs on autos and auto parts to be phased out over 5 years.

Environment and labor: Party nations agree to enforce local labor and environmental protections, although no mechanisms to monitor enforcement currently exist.

Intellectual property: Party nations agree to uphold international
- standards of trademark, copyright, and patent protection to which the U.S. is a signatory. This includes seizing pirated and counterfeit goods and prosecuting those who traffic in them.

Manufacturing: Tariffs eliminated on 80% of U.S. goods.

Market barriers: Barriers on services such as telecommunications, insurance, and financial services eliminated or reduced.

Pharmaceuticals: U.S. pharmaceuticals given 5-year patent protection from their date of introduction to CAFTA markets, regardless of date introduced in U.S.

Textiles and clothing: Elimination of duties on nearly all textiles and clothing instituted, retroactive to Jan. 1, 2004.

Busiest U.S. Ports, 2008

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Dept. of the Army, U.S. Dept. of Defense
(figures in tons; ranked by total tonnage handled)

Rank	Port	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Imports	Exports
1.	South Louisiana, LA	223,987,363	112,550,059	111,437,304	47,269,743	64,167,561
2.	Houston, TX	212,207,921	65,808,295	146,399,626	92,018,956	54,380,670
3.	New York, NY-NJ	153,480,226	62,378,857	91,101,369	71,460,174	19,641,195
4.	Long Beach, CA	80,205,281	12,934,262	67,271,019	45,186,084	22,084,935
5.	Corpus Christi, TX	76,786,173	21,430,962	55,355,211	43,373,738	11,981,473
6.	New Orleans, LA	73,011,136	36,529,804	36,481,332	19,582,528	16,898,804
7.	Beaumont, TX	69,483,539	22,687,915	46,795,624	41,167,853	5,627,771
8.	Huntington, WV-KY-OH	69,334,669	69,334,669	0	0	0
9.	Mobile, AL	67,635,501	29,524,081	38,111,420	23,806,279	14,305,141
10.	Plaquemines, LA	63,744,333	35,812,906	27,931,427	8,149,817	19,781,610
11.	Los Angeles, CA	59,788,339	6,875,050	52,913,289	32,732,756	20,180,533
12.	Lake Charles, LA	53,778,140	22,011,762	31,766,378	26,008,901	5,757,477
13.	Texas City, TX	52,606,030	12,895,595	38,710,435	33,926,630	4,783,805
14.	Baton Rouge, LA	51,809,486	35,908,661	15,900,825	10,885,160	5,015,665
15.	Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	45,341,808	30,332,525	15,009,283	485,952	14,523,331
16.	Norfolk Harbor, VA	44,593,115	7,706,741	36,886,374	9,576,840	27,309,534
17.	Baltimore, MD	43,412,662	12,454,063	30,958,599	16,613,101	14,345,498
18.	Pittsburgh, PA	41,837,440	41,837,440	0	0	0
19.	Tampa, FL	39,676,105	26,296,389	13,379,716	7,677,324	5,702,392
20.	Paulsboro, NJ	36,351,709	12,481,932	23,869,777	22,304,498	1,565,279
21.	Valdez, AK	35,966,984	35,966,984	0	0	0
22.	Savannah, GA	35,393,680	1,838,727	33,554,953	19,584,370	13,970,583
23.	Pascagoula, MS	33,589,817	9,452,514	24,137,303	19,062,768	5,074,535
24.	Philadelphia, PA	32,282,853	11,959,966	20,322,887	19,656,961	665,926
25.	Port Arthur, TX	31,752,742	10,004,521	21,748,221	14,834,711	6,913,510
26.	Freeport, TX	29,842,295	4,135,091	25,707,204	22,971,011	2,736,193
27.	St. Louis, MO-IL	29,511,843	29,511,843	0	0	0
38.	Tacoma, WA	27,165,629	6,886,159	20,279,470	6,103,651	14,175,819
29.	Portland, OR	26,668,489	8,745,228	17,923,261	4,115,179	13,808,082
30.	Richmond, CA	26,357,184	10,414,366	15,942,818	13,044,242	2,898,576
31.	Seattle, WA	26,168,818	5,936,425	20,232,393	7,901,554	12,330,839
32.	Marcus Hook, PA	24,670,971	10,389,513	14,281,458	13,829,715	451,743
33.	Chicago, IL	22,659,554	19,084,362	3,575,192	2,723,098	852,094
34.	Newport News, VA	22,602,651	3,964,349	18,638,302	571,465	18,066,837
35.	Portland, ME	22,124,178	1,307,333	20,816,845	20,782,937	33,908
36.	Port Everglades, FL	21,652,027	9,815,730	11,836,297	8,516,033	3,320,264
37.	Jacksonville, FL	21,049,729	7,385,038	13,664,691	12,095,380	1,569,311
38.	Boston, MA	21,035,413	7,872,423	13,162,990	11,741,989	1,421,001
39.	Charleston, SC	20,936,313	2,604,988	18,331,325	11,783,716	6,547,609
40.	Oakland, CA	17,809,805	2,681,725	15,128,080	6,497,039	8,631,041
41.	Memphis, TN	16,361,042	16,361,042	0	0	0
42.	Indiana Harbor, IN	15,380,630	14,989,793	390,837	318,761	72,076
43.	Honolulu, HI	14,006,294	12,924,056	1,082,238	721,544	360,694
44.	Cincinnati, OH	13,445,352	13,445,352	0	0	0
45.	Two Harbors, MN	13,432,959	13,432,959	0	0	0
46.	Kalama, WA	12,934,895	478,554	12,456,341	634,158	11,822,183
47.	Detroit, MI	12,836,319	9,500,899	3,335,420	3,006,726	328,694
48.	Anacortes, WA	11,468,133	8,502,818	2,965,315	1,381,953	1,583,362
49.	San Juan, PR	10,973,237	6,053,478	4,919,759	4,168,920	750,839
50.	Toledo, OH	10,954,686	3,934,102	7,020,584	4,055,009	2,965,575

U.S. Railroad Freight and Miles, 1890-2009

Source: Association of American Railroads
(in billion ton-miles)

Year	Class I freight ¹	All freight	Miles ²	Year	Class I freight ¹	All freight	Miles ²	Year	Class I freight ¹	All freight	Miles ²
1890 ...	NA	76	163,597	1950 ...	589	592	223,779	2005 ...	1,696	1,733	140,810
1900 ...	NA	142	193,346	1960 ...	572	575	217,552	2006 ...	1,772	1,856	140,490
1910 ...	NA	255	240,293	1970 ...	765	771	205,782	2007 ...	1,771	1,820	140,695
1920 ...	410	414	252,845	1980 ...	919	932	178,056	2008 ...	1,777	NA	139,326
1930 ...	383	386	249,052	1990 ...	1,034	1,064	145,979	2009 ...	1,532	NA	NA
1940 ...	373	375	233,670	2000 ...	1,466	1,546	144,473				

NA = Not available. **Note:** A ton-mile equals one ton of freight transported one statute mile. (1) Largest class of freight railroad companies, determined by annual operating revenue. (2) Aggregate length of operating roadway in U.S., excluding yard tracks, sidings, and parallel tracks.

Merchant Fleets of the World, 2006

Source: Maritime Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

(tonnage in thousands; self-propelled oceangoing vessels of 10,000 gross deadweight tons or more, ranked by total tons, all vessels)

By flag of registry	All vessels		Tanker		Dry bulk carrier		Container		Other ¹	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Panama	3,668	221,216	616	59,016	1,851	122,519	588	25,324	613	14,357
Liberia	1,620	100,329	585	52,270	327	19,915	537	22,975	171	5,169
Greece	567	54,966	247	32,294	262	19,501	47	2,755	11	416
Hong Kong	777	51,850	88	11,839	512	33,244	112	5,168	65	1,599
Marshall Islands	738	51,315	341	32,511	185	11,098	148	4,890	64	2,816
Bahamas	772	49,755	235	26,085	310	16,028	70	2,561	157	5,081
Singapore	760	47,411	304	26,949	182	11,931	194	5,456	80	3,076
Malta	759	38,100	187	13,782	441	21,427	49	1,316	82	1,574
Cyprus	675	30,787	98	6,520	349	18,428	148	4,431	80	1,408
China ²	812	28,862	133	7,143	375	14,926	89	3,374	215	3,418
Norway (NIS) ³	389	20,189	158	8,869	86	5,409	4	165	141	5,747
Isle of Man	193	14,232	108	9,400	41	3,413	16	566	28	852
India	197	12,613	101	8,443	74	3,394	4	101	18	675
Germany	271	12,368	19	791	4	456	239	10,986	9	135
United States	286	12,269	94	5,494	60	2,314	70	2,922	62	1,538
South Korea	193	11,398	17	1,231	126	8,769	37	1,150	13	247
Italy	271	11,119	124	5,180	48	3,432	27	1,017	72	1,489
Japan	125	9,752	18	3,144	48	3,920	11	519	48	2,169
United Kingdom	226	9,526	43	1,575	24	1,785	112	5,105	47	1,061
Denmark (DIS) ⁴	136	9,246	40	2,856	4	322	77	5,724	15	344
All others	3,314	132,577	726	49,156	1,155	48,555	583	15,955	850	18,911
By country⁵										
Greece	2,506	171,099	795	76,865	1,347	82,124	174	7,499	190	4,611
Japan	2,259	150,308	428	44,368	1,150	85,121	225	10,118	456	10,701
China ²	1,798	87,734	220	18,424	1,016	53,763	214	8,749	348	6,798
Germany	1,622	64,740	148	8,343	187	10,986	1,152	41,984	135	3,427
United States	684	39,632	301	23,931	203	10,157	52	1,736	128	3,808
Singapore	587	38,419	235	22,967	173	9,596	110	3,145	69	2,711
Norway	693	35,941	287	19,391	176	8,174	10	361	220	8,015
United Kingdom	500	35,583	167	18,184	158	11,246	68	2,636	107	3,517
South Korea	428	28,961	63	8,188	222	15,879	75	2,641	68	2,253
Taiwan	482	28,186	42	5,388	216	14,893	201	7,332	23	573
Denmark	385	20,655	102	6,651	41	1,822	191	11,274	51	908
Bermuda	97	19,277	79	17,620	5	153	2	47	11	1,458
India	239	14,740	103	8,795	105	5,007	3	87	28	851
Italy	334	14,551	153	7,035	79	5,023	19	728	83	1,766
Cyprus	259	11,972	86	6,729	90	3,404	50	1,247	33	591
Monaco	171	11,589	42	3,822	71	4,998	43	2,271	15	498
Saudi Arabia	72	11,136	64	10,888	—	—	—	—	8	248
Switzerland	242	10,198	13	352	26	1,195	173	8,080	30	571
Russia	222	10,061	102	7,506	73	1,633	21	419	26	503
Iran	126	9,792	35	6,272	52	2,534	11	409	28	578
All others	3,043	115,305	817	42,830	1,074	43,078	368	11,700	784	17,698
Total	16,749	929,880	4,282	364,549	6,464	370,785	3,162	122,462	2,841	72,083

— = Not available. (1) Includes roll-on/roll-off, gas carriers, general cargo carriers, partial container ships, refrigerated cargo ships, barge carriers, and specialized cargo ships. (2) Excludes Hong Kong. (3) Norwegian Intl. Shipping Registry. (4) Danish Intl. Shipping Registry. (5) Based on parent company nationality.

U.S. International Transactions, 1970-2009

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in millions of dollars; as of Sept. 2010)

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009
CURRENT ACCT.								
Exports of goods and services								
and income receipts	\$68,387	\$344,440	\$706,975	\$1,004,631	\$1,421,515	\$1,816,449	\$2,635,540	\$2,159,000
Goods, BOP basis ¹	42,469	224,250	387,401	575,204	784,181	909,016	1,304,896	1,068,499
Services	14,171	47,584	147,832	219,183	286,416	372,171	534,116	502,298
Income receipts on U.S.-owned assets								
abroad	11,748	72,606	170,570	208,065	348,083	532,373	793,484	585,256
Imports of goods and services								
and income payments	-59,901	-333,774	-759,290	-1,080,124	-1,779,241	-2,458,268	-3,182,368	-2,412,489
Goods, BOP basis ¹	-39,866	-249,750	-498,438	-749,374	-1,230,413	-1,692,817	-2,139,548	-1,575,443
Services	-14,520	-41,491	-117,659	-141,397	-218,964	-302,546	-398,266	-370,262
Income payments on foreign-owned								
assets in U.S.	-5,515	-42,532	-139,728	-183,090	-322,345	-453,615	-634,190	-456,027
Unilateral current transfers, net	-6,156	-8,349	-26,654	-38,074	-58,645	-105,772	-122,026	-124,943
CAPITAL ACCT.: Transactions, net ..	NA	NA	-7,220	-222	-1	13,116	6,010	-140
FINANCIAL ACCT.								
U.S.-owned assets abroad (decrease/								
financial outflow [-])²	-9,337	-86,967	-81,234	-352,264	-560,523	-546,631	156,077	-140,465
U.S. official reserve assets	2,481	-8,155	-2,158	-9,742	-290	14,096	-4,848	-52,256
U.S. govt. assets, other than official								
reserve assets	-1,589	-5,162	2,317	-984	-941	5,539	-529,615	541,342
U.S. private assets	-10,229	-73,651	-81,393	-341,538	-559,292	-566,266	690,540	-629,552
Foreign-owned assets in U.S.								
(increase/financial inflow [+])²	7,226	62,037	139,357	435,102	1,038,224	1,247,347	454,722	305,736
Stat. discrepancy (sum of above								
with sign reversed)	-219	22,613	28,066	30,951	-61,329	33,758	84,991	162,497
MEMO: BALANCE ON								
CURRENT ACCT.	2,331	2,317	-78,968	-113,567	-416,371	-747,590	-668,854	-378,432

NA = Not available or applicable. (1) BOP = Balance of payments. Excl. exports of goods under U.S. military agency sales contracts identified in Census export documents, excl. imports of goods under direct defense expenditures identified in Census import documents, and reflects various other adjustments. (2) Excl. financial derivatives.

Foreign Direct Investment¹ in the U.S. by Selected Countries and Territories, 1995-2009

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in millions of dollars)

	2009	2000	1995		2009	2000	1995
ALL COUNTRIES²	\$2,319,585	\$1,256,867	\$535,553	Other Western Hemisphere	\$10,131	\$40,307	\$19,806
Canada	225,836	114,309	45,618	Bahamas	466	1,254	1,286
Europe	1,685,279	887,014	332,374	Bermuda	-13,181	18,336	2,626
Austria	2,868	3,007	1,553	Netherlands Antilles	7,354	3,807	8,044
Belgium	38,541	14,787	4,397	UK isls., Caribbean	17,529	15,191	7,207
Denmark	5,246	4,025	3,444	Africa	1,689	2,700	1,113
Finland	7,628	8,875	2,710	South Africa	621	704	-3
France	189,285	125,740	36,167	Middle East	17,614	6,506	5,801
Germany	218,153	122,412	46,017	Israel	7,306	3,012	1,883
Ireland	32,610	25,523	4,749	Kuwait	345	908	2,525
Italy	9,693	6,576	3,062	Lebanon	NA	1	-9
Liechtenstein	NA	319	176	Saudi Arabia	NA	NA	1,211
Luxembourg	127,768	58,930	5,756	United Arab Emirates	2,628	64	98
Netherlands	237,959	138,894	65,116	Asia and Pacific	361,303	192,647	122,774
Norway	7,260	2,665	2,172	Australia	45,663	18,775	10,356
Spain	43,901	5,068	3,237	China	791	NA	NA
Sweden	38,929	21,991	9,584	Hong Kong	3,836	1,493	1,511
Switzerland	189,371	64,719	27,458	India	4,366	NA	NA
United Kingdom	453,875	277,613	116,272	Japan	264,208	159,690	104,997
Latin America and other				Malaysia	430	310	400
Western Hemisphere	27,864	53,691	27,873	New Zealand	1,641	395	149
South and Central America	17,733	13,384	8,067	Philippines	NA	47	75
Brazil	-647	882	750	Singapore	22,893	5,087	1,637
Mexico	11,361	7,462	1,850	South Korea	12,020	3,110	692
Panama	1,045	3,819	4,939	Taiwan	4,211	3,174	2,142
Venezuela	4,850	792	-152	European Union³	1,475,071	814,033	302,193
				OPEC⁴	15,457	4,330	3,854

NA = Not available. **Note:** On a historical cost basis for comparison purposes. (1) In all industries. Book value of foreign direct investors' equity in, and net outstanding loans to, their U.S. affiliates. A U.S. affiliate is a U.S. business enterprise in which a single foreign direct investor owns at least 10% of the voting securities, or the equivalent. (2) Totals and subtotals include countries or territories not shown in table. (3) EU members in 2009: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and UK. (4) Org. of Petroleum Exporting Countries in 2009: Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

U.S. Direct Investment Abroad¹ in Selected Countries and Territories, 1995-2009

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in millions of dollars)

	2009	2000	1995		2009	2000	1995
ALL COUNTRIES²	\$3,508,142	\$1,316,247	\$699,015	Honduras	\$844	\$399	\$68
Canada	259,792	132,472	83,498	Mexico	97,897	39,352	16,873
Europe	1,976,222	687,320	344,596	Panama	7,845	30,758	15,123
Austria	18,203	2,872	2,829	Other Western Hemisphere	439,214	108,515	48,714
Belgium	69,773	17,973	18,706	Bahamas	NA	NA	1,768
Czech Republic	5,871	1,228	NA	Barbados	3,650	2,141	698
Denmark	9,318	5,270	2,161	Bermuda	245,671	60,114	28,374
Finland	2,094	1,342	965	Dominican Republic	1,006	1,143	330
France	85,801	42,628	33,358	Jamaica	NA	NA	1,287
Germany	116,832	55,508	44,242	Netherlands Antilles	NA	NA	6,835
Greece	2,028	795	533	Trinidad and Tobago	NA	NA	673
Hungary	9,287	1,920	NA	UK isls., Caribbean	141,527	33,451	8,358
Ireland	165,924	35,903	7,996	Africa	44,805	11,891	6,017
Italy	31,470	23,484	17,096	Egypt	9,826	1,998	1,093
Luxembourg	174,092	27,849	5,929	Nigeria	5,369	470	629
Netherlands	471,567	115,429	42,113	South Africa	5,922	3,562	1,422
Norway	26,984	4,379	4,741	Middle East	37,012	10,863	7,198
Poland	13,957	3,884	NA	Israel	10,013	3,735	1,831
Portugal	2,461	2,664	1,413	Saudi Arabia	8,122	3,661	2,741
Russia	21,328	1,147	NA	United Arab Emirates	3,993	683	500
Spain	50,644	21,236	10,856	Asia and Pacific	511,355	207,125	122,711
Sweden	27,418	25,959	6,816	Australia	106,370	34,838	24,328
Switzerland	148,239	55,377	31,125	China	49,403	11,140	2,765
Turkey	6,268	1,826	973	Hong Kong	50,459	27,447	11,768
United Kingdom	471,384	230,762	106,332	India	18,610	2,379	1,105
Latin America and other				Indonesia	16,005	8,904	6,777
Western Hemisphere	678,956	266,576	131,377	Japan	103,643	57,091	37,309
South America	125,949	84,220	49,170	Malaysia	13,486	7,910	4,237
Argentina	14,108	17,488	7,660	New Zealand	5,816	4,271	4,601
Brazil	56,692	36,717	25,002	Philippines	5,806	3,638	2,719
Chile	22,608	10,052	6,216	Singapore	76,862	24,133	12,140
Colombia	6,728	3,693	3,506	South Korea	26,953	8,968	5,557
Ecuador	1,269	832	889	Taiwan	19,534	7,836	4,293
Peru	6,232	3,130	1,335	Thailand	10,209	5,824	4,283
Venezuela	14,506	10,531	3,634	European Union³	1,733,787	609,674	301,345
Central America	113,793	73,841	33,493	OPEC⁴	55,978	28,545	15,546
Costa Rica	2,419	1,716	921				
Guatemala	NA	NA	233				

NA = Not available. **Note:** On a historical cost basis for comparison purposes. (1) In all industries. Book value of U.S. direct investors' equity in, and net outstanding loans to, their foreign affiliates. A foreign affiliate is a foreign business enterprise in which a single U.S. investor owns at least 10% of the voting securities, or the equivalent. (2) Totals and subtotals include countries or territories not shown in table. (3) EU members in 2009: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and UK. (4) Org. of Petroleum Exporting Countries in 2009: Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL

Top Motor Vehicle Producing Nations, 2009

Source: R.L. Polk
(numbers in thousands of units; ranked by total production)

	Total motor vehicles	Cars	Trucks ¹	% change 2008-09		Total motor vehicles	Cars	Trucks ¹	% change 2008-09
China ²	12,234	8,402	3,832	49.47%	Belgium.....	527	527	NA	-22.50
Japan.....	7,648	6,862	786	-30.28	Argentina.....	510	380	130	-13.27
U.S.....	5,591	2,246	3,345	-34.25	Slovakia.....	494	494	NA	-3.89
Germany.....	5,029	4,885	145	-12.96	Malaysia.....	475	373	102	-7.23
South Korea.....	3,425	3,158	266	-8.32	South Africa.....	402	240	162	-26.24
Brazil.....	3,024	2,578	447	0.57	Indonesia.....	389	31	357	-18.28
India.....	2,367	2,135	232	29.34	Romania.....	384	367	17	9.71
Spain.....	2,158	1,813	345	-13.92	Hungary.....	295	295	NA	-16.67
France.....	2,006	1,817	190	-19.01	Australia.....	223	188	35	-31.17
Mexico.....	1,504	956	548	-28.31	Taiwan.....	222	185	37	24.72
Canada.....	1,476	822	654	-27.86	Asia-Pacific/				
Iran.....	1,144	999	146	-15.13	Middle East....	29,229	22,702	6,527	1.21
UK.....	1,080	999	80	-33.42	Western Europe ..	12,008	11,068	940	-19.19
Thailand.....	1,021	326	695	-17.19	North America....	8,570	4,024	4,547	-32.24
Czech Republic....	970	967	3	2.75	Central & Eastern				
Poland.....	900	835	65	-9.18	Europe.....	5,067	4,558	509	-24.91
Turkey.....	851	511	340	-21.78	South America....	3,729	3,101	628	-2.05
Italy.....	819	661	158	-15.91	Africa.....	494	328	166	-25.15
Russia.....	671	596	75	-59.63	World³.....	59,096	45,781	13,316	-12.58

NA = Not available. (1) Light commercial vehicles (pickup trucks and vans). (2) Not including Taiwan. (3) Total includes countries or territories not shown.

World Motor Vehicle Production, 1950-2009

Source: For 1950-97, American Automobile Manufacturers Assn.; for 1998 and on, Automotive News Data Center and R.L. Polk
(thousands of units)

Year	United States	Canada	Europe ¹	Japan	Other	World total	U.S. % of world total
1950.....	8,006	388	1,991	32	160	10,577	75.7%
1960.....	7,905	398	6,837	482	866	16,488	47.9
1970.....	8,284	1,160	13,049	5,289	1,637	29,419	28.2
1980.....	8,010	1,324	15,496	11,043	2,692	38,565	20.8
1985.....	11,653	1,933	16,113	12,271	2,939	44,909	25.9
1990.....	9,783	1,928	18,866	13,487	4,496	48,554	20.1
1995.....	11,985	2,408	17,045	10,196	8,349	49,983	24.0
1996.....	11,799	2,397	17,550	10,346	9,241	51,332	23.0
1997.....	12,119	2,571	17,773	10,975	10,024	53,463	22.7
1998.....	12,047	2,568	16,332	10,050	12,844	53,841	22.4
1999.....	13,107	3,042	17,603	9,985	14,050	57,787	22.7
2000.....	12,832	2,952	17,678	10,145	16,098	59,704	21.5
2001.....	11,518	2,535	17,825	9,777	16,170	57,705	19.7
2002.....	12,328	2,624	17,419	10,240	16,975	59,587	20.7
2003.....	12,145	2,547	16,943	10,286	19,641	61,562	19.7
2004.....	12,021	2,698	20,850	10,512	16,573	65,654	18.3
2005.....	12,018	2,665	21,718	10,800	20,691	67,892	17.7
2006.....	11,351	2,545	22,430	11,486	23,180	70,992	16.0
2007.....	10,611	2,602	23,819	11,596	26,019	74,647	14.2
2008.....	8,503	2,046	14,860	10,969	31,224	67,602	12.6
2009.....	5,591	1,476	12,008	7,648	32,374	59,096	9.5

Note: Data for 1998 and on not fully comparable with earlier years because derived from different source. Number of units may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Prior to 2004, numbers exclude Eastern European production.

New and Used Passenger Cars Imported into the U.S., by Country of Origin¹, 1970-2009

Source: Foreign Trade Division, U.S. Census Bureau
(in number of units)

Year	Japan	Germany ²	Italy	United Kingdom	Sweden	France	South Korea	Mexico	Canada	Total ³
1970.....	381,338	674,945	42,523	76,257	57,844	37,114	NA	NA	692,783	2,013,420
1975.....	695,573	370,012	102,344	67,106	51,993	15,647	NA	0	733,766	2,074,653
1980.....	1,991,502	338,711	46,899	32,517	61,496	47,386	NA	1	594,770	3,116,448
1985.....	2,527,467	473,110	8,689	24,474	142,640	42,882	NA	13,647	1,144,805	4,397,679
1988.....	2,123,051	264,249	6,053	31,636	108,006	15,990	455,741	148,065	1,191,357	4,450,213
1989.....	2,051,525	216,881	9,319	29,378	101,571	4,885	270,609	133,049	1,151,122	4,042,728
1990.....	1,867,794	245,286	11,045	27,271	93,084	1,976	201,475	215,986	1,220,221	3,944,602
1995.....	1,114,360	204,932	1,031	42,450	82,593	14	131,718	462,800	1,552,691	3,624,428
1996.....	1,190,896	234,909	1,365	44,373	86,619	27	225,623	550,867	1,690,733	4,069,113
1997.....	1,387,812	300,489	1,912	43,691	79,780	67	222,568	544,075	1,731,209	4,378,295
1998.....	1,456,081	373,330	2,104	49,891	84,543	56	211,650	584,795	1,837,615	4,673,418
1999.....	1,707,277	461,061	1,697	68,394	83,399	186	372,965	639,878	2,170,427	5,639,616
2000.....	1,839,093	488,323	3,125	81,196	86,707	134	568,121	934,000	2,138,811	6,324,284
2001.....	1,790,346	494,131	2,580	82,487	92,439	92	633,769	861,853	1,855,789	6,065,138
2002.....	2,046,902	574,455	3,504	157,633	87,709	150	627,881	845,181	1,882,660	6,477,659
2003.....	1,770,355	561,482	2,943	207,158	119,773	298	692,863	680,214	1,811,892	6,127,485
2004.....	1,727,065	547,008	3,373	185,621	98,131	2,417	860,424	652,509	2,035,345	6,521,248
2005.....	1,832,534	547,191	5,377	184,716	93,736	412	730,500	693,149	1,967,985	6,564,844
2006.....	2,347,532	532,022	5,469	148,014	81,008	567	697,061	947,824	1,963,922	7,380,077
2007.....	2,300,913	466,458	5,650	108,576	92,600	1,746	676,594	889,474	1,912,744	7,220,792
2008.....	2,190,013	502,971	5,783	110,737	59,638	28,198	612,300	928,273	1,609,005	6,525,836
2009.....	1,238,773	348,093	3,067	78,999	27,017	16,909	476,912	649,740	1,164,849	4,276,163

NA = Not available. (1) Excludes cars assembled in U.S. foreign trade zones. (2) Figures prior to 1991 are for West Germany. (3) Includes units imported from countries not shown in table.

Passenger Car Production in U.S. Plants, 2008-09

Source: Ward’s AutoInfoBank, Ward’s Automotive Group, Penton Media Inc.
(in number of units)

	2009	2008		2009	2008
AUTOALLIANCE TOTAL¹	102,003	167,490	G5	8,603	58,013
Ford Mustang	69,921	92,345	G6	50,758	157,154
Mazda6	32,082	75,145	Solstice	1,771	6,843
CHRYSLER TOTAL	84,069	290,547	Pontiac total	61,132	222,010
Sebring Convertible	4,489	25,592	Aura	3,727	64,510
Sebring Sedan	18,907	53,664	Sky	275	8,902
Chrysler total	23,396	79,256	Saturn total	4,002	73,412
Avenger	35,315	82,247	Opel GT	21	3,128
Caliber	25,020	127,499	HONDA TOTAL	391,550	553,045
Viper	338	1,545	Acura TL	28,841	57,207
Dodge total	60,673	211,291	Honda Accord	279,408	381,533
FORD TOTAL	236,606	318,614	Honda Civic	83,301	114,305
Focus	166,453	236,612	HYUNDAI TOTAL	103,876	152,588
Taurus	50,976	46,546	Hyundai Sonata	103,876	152,588
Ford total	217,429	283,158	MITSUBISHI TOTAL	14,798	54,480
Lincoln MKS	15,378	23,388	Mitsubishi Eclipse	2,653	15,944
Mercury Sable	3,799	12,068	Mitsubishi Galant	12,145	38,536
GENERAL MOTORS TOTAL	413,750	1,019,184	NISSAN TOTAL	259,093	373,882
LaCrosse	25,632	—	Nissan Altima	205,637	320,628
Lucerne	22,957	53,301	Nissan Maxima	53,456	53,254
Buick total	48,589	53,301	NUMMI² TOTAL	201,437	220,192
CTS	36,496	86,333	Pontiac Vibe	28,449	70,843
DTS	12,807	32,558	Toyota Corolla	172,988	149,349
STS	2,945	14,796	SUBARU TOTAL	166,958	165,160
XLR	234	1,451	Subaru Legacy	79,032	73,489
Cadillac total	52,482	135,138	Toyota Camry	87,926	91,671
Cobalt	79,314	250,002	TOYOTA TOTAL	272,341	451,688
Corvette	7,355	30,897	Toyota Avalon	27,513	51,563
Malibu	160,855	251,296	Toyota Camry	244,828	382,433
Chevrolet total	247,524	532,195	TOTAL CARS	2,246,481	3,776,641

— = No production. (1) Joint venture between Ford and Mazda. (2) NUMMI (New United Motor Manufacturing, Inc.) was a joint venture between GM and Toyota (1984-2010).

Domestic and Imported Retail Car Sales in the U.S., 1980-2009

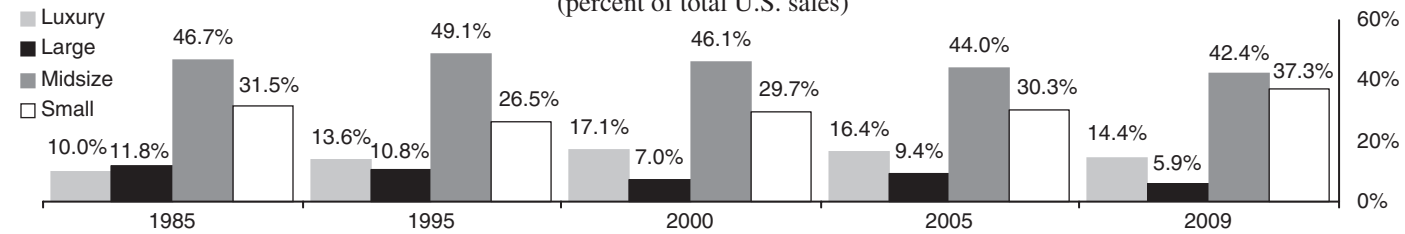
Source: Ward’s AutoInfoBank, Ward’s Automotive Group, Penton Media Inc.
(in number of units)

Year	Domestic ¹	Imports			Total	U.S. sales	Imports (% total U.S. sales)		
		Japan	Germany	Other countries ²			Japan	Germany	Total
1980	6,581,307	1,905,968	305,219	186,700	2,397,887	8,979,194	21.2%	3.3%	26.7%
1981	6,208,760	1,858,896	282,881	185,502	2,327,279	8,536,039	21.8	3.3	27.3
1982	5,758,586	1,801,969	247,080	174,508	2,223,557	7,982,143	22.6	3.0	27.9
1983	6,795,295	1,915,621	279,748	191,403	2,386,772	9,182,067	20.9	3.0	26.0
1984	7,951,523	1,906,206	344,416	188,220	2,438,842	10,390,365	18.3	3.8	23.5
1985	8,204,670	2,170,898	407,684	195,935	2,774,517	10,979,187	19.8	3.7	25.3
1986	8,215,017	2,339,503	431,433	418,286	3,189,222	11,404,239	20.5	3.8	28.0
1987	7,085,279	2,114,224	337,232	655,142	3,106,598	10,191,877	20.7	3.3	30.5
1988	7,543,116	2,022,602	280,097	700,993	3,003,692	10,546,808	19.2	2.7	28.5
1989	7,098,098	1,897,957	246,206	536,256	2,680,419	9,778,517	19.4	2.5	27.4
1990	6,918,869	1,719,384	263,263	401,699	2,384,346	9,303,215	18.5	2.8	25.6
1991	6,161,573	1,500,239	192,713	330,454	2,023,406	8,184,979	18.3	2.4	24.7
1992	6,285,916	1,451,766	200,851	274,580	1,927,197	8,213,113	17.7	2.4	23.5
1993	6,741,667	1,328,445	186,177	261,570	1,776,192	8,517,859	15.6	2.2	20.9
1994	7,255,303	1,239,450	192,275	303,489	1,735,214	8,990,517	13.8	2.1	19.3
1995	7,128,707	981,506	207,482	317,269	1,506,257	8,634,964	11.4	2.4	17.4
1996	7,254,557	726,940	237,009	308,247	1,272,196	8,526,753	8.5	2.8	14.9
1997	6,916,769	726,104	297,028	332,173	1,355,305	8,272,074	8.8	3.6	16.4
1998	6,761,940	691,162	366,724	321,895	1,379,781	8,141,721	8.5	4.5	16.9
1999	6,979,357	757,568	466,870	494,489	1,718,927	8,698,284	8.7	5.4	19.8
2000	6,830,505	862,780	516,614	636,726	2,016,120	8,846,625	9.8	5.8	22.8
2001	6,324,996	836,685	522,659	738,285	2,097,629	8,422,625	9.9	6.2	24.9
2002	5,877,645	930,253	546,654	748,677	2,225,584	8,103,229	11.5	6.7	27.5
2003	5,527,430	830,355	543,823	708,873	2,083,051	7,610,481	10.9	7.1	27.4
2004	5,396,090	810,004	541,940	797,115	2,149,059	7,545,149	10.7	7.2	28.5
2005	5,533,020	922,934	534,286	729,313	2,186,533	7,719,553	12.0	6.9	28.3
2006	5,476,090	1,154,455	560,726	629,583	2,344,764	7,820,854	14.8	7.2	30.0
2007	5,253,350	1,183,144	567,287	614,632	2,365,063	7,618,413	15.5	7.4	31.0
2008	4,535,098	1,141,768	506,736	629,767	2,278,271	6,813,369	16.8	7.4	33.4
2009	3,619,187	829,496	407,487	600,076	1,837,059	5,456,246	15.2	7.5	33.7

(1) Includes cars manufactured in Canada and Mexico. (2) Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Hungary, Portugal, South Korea, Sweden, UK.

U.S. Retail Car Sales by Vehicle Size and Type, 1985-2009

Source: Ward’s AutoInfoBank, Ward’s Automotive Group, Penton Media Inc.
(percent of total U.S. sales)



Top-Selling Passenger Cars in the U.S., 2006-09

Source: Ward’s Automotive Group, Penton Media Inc.
(ranked by number of vehicles sold)

Rank, car	2009 sales	Rank, car	2009 sales	Rank, car	2009 sales
1. Toyota Camry	356,824	8. Chevrolet Malibu	161,568	15. Mazda3	96,466
2. Toyota Corolla/Matrix	296,874	9. Ford Focus	160,433	16. BMW 3 Series	90,960
3. Honda Accord	287,492	10. Toyota Prius	139,682	17. Pontiac G6	87,171
4. Honda Civic	259,722	11. Hyundai Sonata	120,028	18. Subaru Legacy	86,330
5. Nissan Altima	203,568	12. Volkswagen Jetta	108,427	19. Nissan Versa	82,906
6. Ford Fusion	180,671	13. Chevrolet Cobalt	104,724	20. Nissan Sentra	82,706
7. Chevrolet Impala	165,565	14. Hyundai Elantra	103,269		
Rank, car	2008 sales	Rank, car	2007 sales	Rank, car	2006 sales
1. Toyota Camry	436,617	1. Toyota Camry	473,108	1. Toyota Camry	448,445
2. Honda Accord	372,789	2. Honda Accord	392,231	2. Toyota Corolla/Matrix	387,388
3. Toyota Corolla/Matrix	351,007	3. Toyota Corolla/Matrix	371,390	3. Honda Accord	354,441
4. Honda Civic	339,289	4. Honda Civic	331,095	4. Honda Civic	316,638
5. Nissan Altima	269,668	5. Chevrolet Impala	311,128	5. Chevrolet Impala	289,868
6. Chevrolet Impala	265,840	6. Nissan Altima	284,762	6. Nissan Altima	232,457
7. Ford Focus	195,823	7. Chevrolet Cobalt	200,620	7. Chevrolet Cobalt	211,449
8. Chevrolet Cobalt	188,045	8. Toyota Prius	181,221	8. Ford Focus	177,006
9. Chevrolet Malibu	178,253	9. Ford Focus	173,213	9. Ford Taurus	174,803
10. Toyota Prius	158,884	10. Pontiac G6	150,001	10. Ford Mustang	166,530

Top-Selling Light Trucks in the U.S., 2007-09

Source: Ward’s Automotive Group, Penton Media Inc.
(ranked by number of vehicles sold)

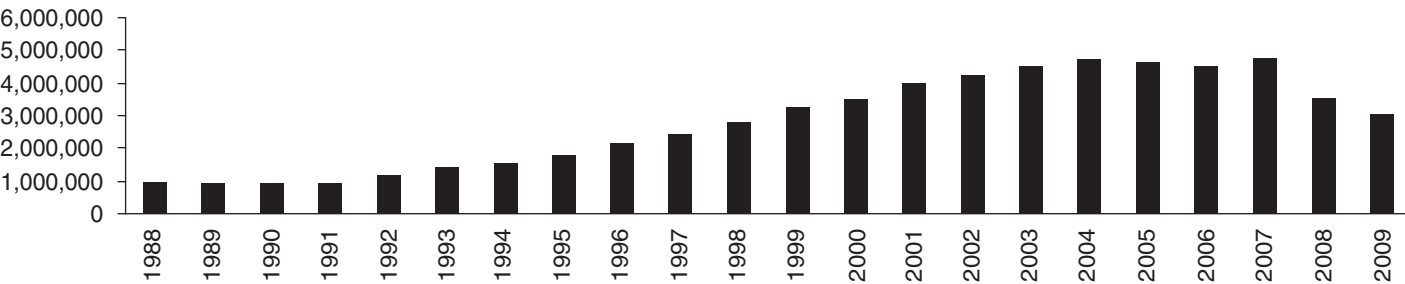
Rank, truck	2009 sales	Rank, truck	2008 sales	Rank, truck	2007 sales
1. Ford F-Series	392,112	1. Ford F-Series	476,469	1. Ford F-Series	633,949
2. Chevrolet Silverado	316,544	2. Chevrolet Silverado	465,065	2. Chevrolet Silverado	618,257
3. Honda CR-V	191,214	3. Dodge Ram Pickup	240,454	3. Dodge Ram Pickup	357,707
4. Ram Pickup	173,066	4. Honda CR-V	197,279	4. Honda CR-V	219,160
5. Ford Escape	173,044	5. GMC Sierra	168,544	5. GMC Sierra	208,243
6. Toyota RAV4	149,088	6. Ford Escape	156,544	6. Toyota Tundra	196,555
7. GMC Sierra	111,842	7. Toyota Tacoma	144,655	7. Dodge Caravan	176,150
8. Toyota Tacoma	111,824	8. Toyota Tundra	137,249	8. Toyota Tacoma	173,238
9. Honda Odyssey	100,133	9. Toyota RAV4	137,020	9. Honda Odyssey	173,046
10. Lexus RX	93,379	10. Honda Odyssey	135,493	10. Toyota RAV4	172,752

Sport Utility and Cross Utility Vehicle Sales in the U.S., 1988-2009

Source: Ward’s AutoInfoBank, Ward’s Automotive Group, Penton Media Inc.

In 1988, 960,852 sport utility vehicles (SUVs)—a term that includes cross utility vehicles, or crossovers, which are generally smaller and get better gas mileage than traditional SUVs—were sold in the U.S. That number accounted for slightly more than 6% of all light vehicles (i.e., cars, SUVs, minivans, vans, pickup trucks, and trucks under 14,000 lbs) sold that year.

Excluding cross utility vehicles, SUV sales slowed considerably beginning in the mid-2000s after years of consistent growth, with a 74.9% decrease between 2004 (2,781,457 sold) and 2009 (697,921 sold). Over that same period of time, crossover vehicle sales increased, up 22.5% from 1,906,953 sales in 2004 to 2,335,455 sales in 2009.



Most Popular Colors, by Vehicle Type, 2009

Source: Ward’s Automotive Group, Penton Media Inc.; Du Pont Automotive Products; for 2009 model year

Luxury cars		Full size/intermediate cars		Compact/sports cars		Light trucks	
Color	Percent	Color	Percent	Color	Percent	Color	Percent
Black/black effect	35%	Silver	19%	Silver	19%	White/white pearl	26%
White/white pearl	16	Gray	16	Black/black effect	17	Black/black effect	17
Gray	14	White/white pearl	15	Gray	17	Blue	13
Silver	13	Black/black effect	14	Blue	15	Silver	12
Red	10	Blue	12	Red	12	Red	11
Blue	6	Red	11	White/white pearl	12	Gray	9
Beige/brown	5	Beige/brown	7	Beige/brown	4	Beige/brown	5
Yellow/gold	1	Green	4	Yellow/gold	2	Green	3
Green	<1	Yellow/gold	2	Green	2	Yellow/gold	3
Other	<1	Other	1	Other	1	Other	1

U.S. Light-Duty Vehicle Fuel Efficiency, 1975-2009

Source: Natl. Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Cars and light-duty trucks (SUVs, minivans, passenger vans, and pickup trucks) showed significant fuel-efficiency improvements from 1975 through 1987, when the fuel economy for both reached a high of 22 miles per gallon (mpg). After 1987, the fuel economy value entered a long-term decline, reaching 19.3 mpg in 2004 before the trend reversed itself. Since 2005, fuel economy has increased. Most of this increase has been due to higher truck fuel economy.

In Dec. 2006, the EPA changed its method of calculating adjusted real-world fuel economy values due to changed driving habits, including more aggressive driving and increased air conditioning use, among other factors. Data from 1986 on were revised under this method. Comparing laboratory 55/45 fuel economy values, however, shows an all-time high was reached in 2009.

Sales of light-duty trucks, which in recent years have had an average fuel efficiency 5-7 mpg less than cars, accounted for only 19% of the market in 1975 but have been at about 50% since 2002. This increase has been a major factor in the leveling off in the fuel efficiency of the average light-duty vehicle. But technological innovations have helped to boost fuel efficiency in recent years.

Year ¹	Cars (mpg ²)	Light-duty trucks (mpg ²)	All light-duty vehicles (mpg ²)	Year ¹	Cars (mpg ²)	Light-duty trucks (mpg ²)	All light-duty vehicles (mpg ²)
1975	13.5	11.6	13.1	2001	23.0	16.7	19.6
1980	20.0	15.8	19.2	2002	23.1	16.7	19.4
1985	23.0	17.5	21.3	2003	23.2	16.9	19.6
1990	23.3	17.4	21.2	2004	23.1	16.7	19.3
1995	23.4	17.0	20.5	2005	23.5	17.2	19.9
1996	23.3	17.2	20.4	2006	23.3	17.5	20.1
1997	23.4	17.0	20.1	2007	24.1	17.7	20.6
1998	23.4	17.1	20.1	2008	24.3	18.2	21.0
1999	23.0	16.7	19.7	2009	24.5	18.4	21.1
2000	22.9	16.9	19.8				

(1) Because of changes in methodology, mpg figures before 1986 are not entirely comparable with later values. (2) Adjusted composite (city and highway fuel efficiency combined in a 55%/45% ratio) values reflecting real-world use.

Registered Cars in the U.S., 1900-2008¹

Source: Office of Highway Policy Information, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation
(includes automobiles for public and private use)

Year	Reg. cars	Year	Reg. cars	Year	Reg. cars	Year	Reg. cars	Year	Reg. cars
1900	8,000	1940	27,465,826	1980	121,600,843	1995	128,386,775	2002	135,920,677
1905	77,400	1945	25,796,985	1985	127,885,193	1996	129,728,311	2003	135,669,897
1910	458,377	1950	40,339,077	1990	133,700,497	1997	129,748,704	2004	136,430,651
1915	2,332,426	1955	52,144,739	1991	128,299,601	1998	131,838,538	2005	136,568,083
1920	8,131,522	1960	61,671,390	1992	126,581,148	1999	132,432,044	2006	135,399,945
1925	17,481,001	1965	75,257,588	1993	127,327,189	2000	133,621,420	2007	135,932,930
1930	23,034,753	1970	89,243,557	1994	127,883,469	2001	137,633,467	2008	137,079,843
1935	22,567,827	1975	106,705,934						

(1) There were no publicly owned vehicles before 1925; statistics also exclude military vehicles for all years. Alaska and Hawaii data included since 1960.

Licensed Drivers, by Age and Sex, 1980-2008

Source: Office of Highway Policy Information, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation
(numbers in thousands)

Age	1980			1990			2008			% total drivers ²
	Male	Female	Total ¹	Male	Female	Total ¹	Male	Female	Total ¹	
Under 16	52	41	93	23	20	43	169	165	334	0.2%
16	1,001	822	1,823	769	674	1,443	667	661	1,329	0.6
17	1,530	1,260	2,790	1,136	996	2,132	1,104	1,068	2,172	1.0
18	1,763	1,484	3,247	1,378	1,217	2,595	14,904	1,404	2,894	1.4
19	1,900	1,643	3,542	1,608	1,429	3,037	1,659	1,566	3,225	1.5
19 and under...	6,246	5,249	11,496	4,913	4,336	9,249	5,089	4,865	9,954	4.8
20	1,930	1,706	3,636	1,691	1,538	3,229	1,699	1,643	3,342	1.6
21	1,961	1,772	3,733	1,694	1,555	3,249	1,717	1,684	3,401	1.6
22	1,998	1,813	3,811	1,701	1,561	3,262	1,741	1,708	3,449	1.7
23	2,062	1,876	3,938	1,767	1,631	3,398	1,785	1,764	3,548	1.7
24	2,047	1,868	3,915	1,951	1,807	3,758	17,725	1,764	3,536	1.7
20-24	9,998	9,034	19,032	8,804	8,093	16,897	87,135	8,562	17,276	8.3
25-29	9,865	9,060	18,925	10,239	9,656	19,895	91,865	9,233	18,419	8.8
30-34	9,010	8,359	17,369	10,507	10,071	20,578	8,894	8,859	17,753	8.5
35-39	7,113	6,583	13,696	9,684	9,371	19,055	9,673	9,584	19,257	9.2
40-44	5,828	5,306	11,134	8,610	8,295	16,905	9,927	9,841	19,768	9.5
45-49	5,311	4,765	10,076	6,642	6,378	13,020	10,619	10,669	21,288	10.2
50-54	5,351	4,739	10,090	5,376	5,108	10,484	10,060	10,189	20,249	9.7
55-59	5,198	4,572	9,770	4,855	4,583	9,438	8,736	8,901	17,636	8.5
60-64	4,439	3,793	8,232	4,738	4,497	9,235	7,190	7,293	14,483	7.0
65-69	3,631	2,949	6,580	4,266	4,109	8,375	5,268	5,403	10,671	5.1
70-74	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,842	4,006	7,848	3.8
75-79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,940	3,190	6,130	2.9
80-84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,043	2,359	4,402	2.1
85 and over...	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,439	1,748	3,187	1.5
Total	77,187	68,108	145,295	85,792	81,223	167,015	103,618	104,702	208,321	100.0

NA = Not available. (1) Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Selected Motor Vehicle Statistics

Source: Federal Highway Admin., U.S. Dept. of Transportation; Insurance Inst. for Highway Safety; American Petroleum Inst.

Driver's license age requirements, state gas tax, and safety belt use laws (incl. laws passed, but not in effect) as of 2010. Other figures are for 2008.

STATE	Driver's license age requirements		State gas tax (cents/gal.)	Safety belt use law ⁶	Licensed drivers		Reg. motor vehicles per 1,000 pop.	Fuel use per reg. vehicle (gallons)	Annual miles driven		
	Learner's permit	Regular ¹			Per 1,000 total resident pop.	Per reg. motor vehicle			Per gal. used	Per reg. vehicle	Per lic. driver
Alabama	15	17	16.0	P	805	0.80	1,015	710	17.66	12,538	15,799
Alaska	14	16y, 6m	8.0	P	733	0.74	1,007	774	9.10	7,043	9,669
Arizona	15y, 6m	16y, 6m	18.0	S	664	1.00	673	809	17.41	14,092	14,280
Arkansas	14	18	21.5	P	720	1.02	715	1,008	16.12	16,249	16,136
California	15y, 6m	17	18.0	P	645	0.72	911	538	18.17	9,775	13,811
Colorado	15	17	22.0	S(a)	730	2.29	328	1,659	17.83	29,576	13,273
Connecticut	16	18 ²	25.0	P	824	0.94	884	579	17.73	10,258	11,007
Delaware	16	17 ²	23.0	P	747	0.76	994	590	17.53	10,344	13,769
Dist. of Columbia	16	18 ³	23.5	P	631	1.76	378	638	25.29	16,135	9,662
Florida	15	18	4.0	P	766	0.87	898	593	20.36	12,065	14,153
Georgia	15	18 ²	7.5	P	646	0.74	885	712	17.87	12,726	17,428
Hawaii	15y, 6m	17 ²	17.0	P	687	0.95	734	534	20.34	10,871	11,617
Idaho	14y, 6m	16 ²	25.0	S	681	0.80	865	687	16.84	11,569	14,688
Illinois	15	18 ²	19.0	P	640	0.85	759	651	16.64	10,831	12,841
Indiana	15y, 6m	18 ²	18.0	P	870	0.97	917	755	16.08	12,137	12,787
Iowa	14	17 ²	21.0	P	663	0.59	1,143	663	13.50	8,952	15,436
Kansas	14	16y, 6m	24.0	S(a)	722	0.84	874	732	16.58	12,140	14,702
Kentucky	16	17 ²	21.1	P	687	0.82	844	823	16.02	13,189	16,208
Louisiana	15	17 ²	20.0	P	680	0.77	902	719	15.77	11,332	15,040
Maine	15	16y, 6m ²	29.5	P	764	0.96	816	824	16.44	13,550	14,471
Maryland	15y, 9m	18 ³	23.5	P	672	0.85	803	736	16.52	12,159	14,531
Massachusetts	16	18 ²	21.0	S	719	0.89	820	598	17.10	10,229	11,661
Michigan	14y, 9m	17 ²	19.0	P	712	0.91	794	685	18.71	12,815	14,305
Minnesota	15	16y, 6m ²	27.1	P	611	0.67	916	689	17.61	12,124	18,179
Mississippi	15	16y, 6m	18.0	P	659	0.97	692	1,116	19.25	21,481	22,581
Missouri	15	17y, 11m	17.0	S(a)	710	0.87	823	864	16.23	14,031	16,268
Montana	14y, 6m	16 ²	27.0	S	764	0.82	958	795	14.67	11,664	14,631
Nebraska	15	17	26.8	S	755	0.79	985	710	15.37	10,913	14,238
Nevada	15y, 6m	18 ²	23.0	S	646	1.21	545	1,037	14.14	14,663	12,380
New Hampshire	15y, 6m	17y, 1m	18.0	None	784	0.86	923	674	15.94	10,742	12,646
New Jersey	16	18	10.5	P	666	0.95	719	830	14.20	11,787	12,734
New Mexico	15	16y, 6m ²	17.0	P	688	0.89	791	892	18.77	16,741	19,249
New York	16	18 ^{2,4}	8.0	P	579	1.04	569	636	19.00	12,092	11,882
North Carolina	15	16y, 6m ²	29.9	P(b)	700	1.05	678	926	17.57	16,277	15,752
North Dakota	14	16	23.0	S	737	0.67	1,118	782	13.93	10,903	16,532
Ohio	15y, 6m	18 ²	28.0	S	693	0.74	952	603	16.43	9,906	13,602
Oklahoma	15y, 6m	17 ⁴	16.0	P	632	0.72	904	834	17.66	14,733	21,070
Oregon	15	17 ²	24.0	P	754	0.94	819	661	16.31	10,776	11,718
Pennsylvania	16	18 ⁴	12.0	S	695	0.84	833	620	16.77	10,404	12,473
Rhode Island	16	17y, 6m ²	32.0	S(a,c)	712	0.95	756	591	17.45	10,306	10,940
South Carolina	15	16y, 6m	16.0	P	711	0.90	804	903	15.23	13,762	15,570
South Dakota	14	16	22.0	S	743	0.67	1,128	692	14.31	9,903	15,044
Tennessee	15	17	20.0	P	716	0.89	820	800	17.04	13,626	15,609
Texas	15	18 ⁴	20.0	P	632	0.87	748	888	14.57	12,927	15,310
Utah	15	17 ⁵	24.5	S(a,c)	617	0.70	891	624	17.06	10,651	15,394
Vermont	15	16y, 6m ²	19.0	S	872	0.95	936	675	18.63	12,575	13,491
Virginia	15y, 6m	18 ²	17.5	S	682	0.82	840	765	16.48	12,608	15,521
Washington	15	17 ²	37.5	P	756	0.84	913	556	16.70	9,291	11,215
West Virginia	15	17	20.5	S	750	1.00	773	752	19.71	14,817	15,265
Wisconsin	15y, 6m	16y, 9m ²	30.9	P	724	0.83	888	652	17.63	11,495	14,098
Wyoming	15	16y, 6m ²	13.0	S	759	0.63	1,247	1,121	12.69	14,227	23,355
U.S. AVERAGE			18.5		685	0.85	816	706	16.98	11,982	14,274

Note: Most states have graduated licensing systems that phase in full driving privileges. During the learner's stage, driving generally is not permitted without adult supervision. In an intermediate stage, young licensees may be allowed to drive unsupervised only under certain conditions. (1) Min. age at which all restrictions may be lifted on private passenger car operation. (2) Applicants under a specified age (typically between 17 and 19) must complete driver education. Some states allow applicants to substitute home training, state-sponsored traffic school, or a number of hrs. of supervised driving for driver ed. (3) Learner's stage mandatory for all license applicants regardless of age. (4) Minimum age for an unrestricted driver's license may be lower if the applicant has completed driver education. Unsupervised driving in New York City prohibited for all drivers under 18. (5) Driver ed. required regardless of age. (6) P = officer may stop vehicle for violation (primary); S = officer may issue seat belt citation only when vehicle is stopped for another moving violation (secondary). (a) Primary enforcement for children under a specified age. (b) Secondary enforcement for rear seat occupants. (c) Primary enforcement for driver.

Handheld Phone and Texting Device Laws for Drivers, 2010

Source: Insurance Institute for Highway Safety; as of July 2010

State	Handheld ban	Texting ban	Enforcement	State	Handheld ban	Texting ban	Enforcement
AL	No	(1)	P	MT	No	No	NA
AK	No	Yes	P	NE	No	Yes	S
AZ	No	No	P	NV	No	No	NA
AR	(2)	Yes	(3)	NH	No	Yes	P
CA	Yes	Yes	P ⁴	NJ	Yes	Yes	P
CO	No	Yes	P	NM	No	No	NA
CT	Yes	Yes	P	NY	Yes	Yes	(12)
DC	Yes	Yes	P	NC	No	Yes	P
DE	Yes ⁵	Yes ⁵	P	ND	No	No	NA
FL	No	No	NA	OH	No	No	NA
GA	No	Yes	P	OK	(10)	(13)	P
HI	No	No	NA	OR	Yes	Yes	P
ID	No	No	NA	PA	No	No	NA
IL	(6)	Yes	P	RI	No	Yes	P
IN	No	(7)	P	SC	No	No	NA
IA	No	Yes	(8)	SD	No	No	NA
KS	No	Yes	P	TN	No	Yes	P
KY	No	Yes	P	TX	(14)	(15)	P
LA	(9)	Yes	P	UT	Yes	Yes	(11)
ME	No	(10)	P	VT	No	Yes	P
MD	Yes	Yes	(11)	VA	No	Yes	(16)
MA	No	Yes	P	WA	Yes	Yes	P
MI	No	Yes	P	WV	No	(17)	P
MN	No	Yes	P	WI	No	Yes	P
MS	No	10	P	WY	No	Yes	P
MO	No	(2)	P				

NA = Not available/not applicable. P = Officer may stop vehicle for violation (primary); S = officer may issue citation only when vehicle is stopped for another moving violation (secondary). (1) Drivers age 16 and 17 who have held an intermediate license for fewer than 6 months. (2) Drivers 21 and younger. (3) Primary for texting by all drivers and cell phone use by school bus drivers; secondary for cell phone use by young drivers. (4) Secondary for hands-free cell phone use by young drivers. (5) As of Jan. 2, 2011. (6) Drivers in construction and school speed zones. (7) Drivers younger than 18. (8) Primary for learner's permit and intermediate license holders; secondary for texting. (9) All learner's permit holders and all intermediate license holders are prohibited from driving while using a handheld cell phone, and all drivers younger than 18 are prohibited from using any cell phone. All drivers issued a first driver's license are prohibited from using a cell phone for one year. The cell phone ban is secondary for novice drivers age 18 and older. (10) Learner's permit and intermediate license holders. (11) Secondary; primary for texting. (12) Primary; secondary for texting. (13) Learner's permit holders, intermediate license holders, school bus drivers, and public transit drivers. (14) Drivers in school crossing zones. (15) Bus drivers when a passenger 17 and younger is present, intermediate license holders for first twelve months, and drivers in school crossing zones. (16) Secondary; primary for school bus drivers. (17) Drivers younger than 18 who hold either a learner's permit or an intermediate license.

Tourism Trends

World tourist arrivals increased by 6.4% between 2006 and 2007 and 2.0% between 2007 and 2008, according to the World Tourism Organization's (UNWTO) *Barometer* publication. The number of international tourist arrivals in 2009 was an estimated 880 mil, an decrease of 4.2% from the previous year. Worldwide tourism receipts, as measured in constant U.S. dollars, declined 5.7% from 2008 to 2009, to a value of \$852 bil. Europe as a region again commanded the largest share of international tourist arrivals (49%) and receipts (48%) in 2009. Asia and the Pacific posted the second-largest share in each category, with 21% of international tourist arrivals and 24% of receipts worldwide. With 140 mil arrivals, the Americas held a 16% share of the world total. Compared to 2008, Africa was the only region to show an increase in the number of international tourist arrivals (2.9%) in 2009.

Preliminary data for the first four months of 2010 indicated a growth of about 7% in international tourist arrivals, continuing the recovery trend that began in late 2009. Because of the gradually improving global economic situation, as well as the economic benefits of such events as the World Cup in South Africa, the World Exposition in Shanghai, and the Commonwealth Games in India, the UNWTO predicted a growth overall in 2010.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) reported a 2.5% decrease in actual international passenger traffic (as measured in revenue passenger kilometers) in 2009 but an 6% increase for the first four months of 2010. The IATA forecasted a continued growth in the volume of passenger traffic in 2010. It expected an increase in the global airline industry's net profits in 2010. The price of fuel remains a challenge, having risen from 13% of airline operating costs in 2001 to 23% in 2009, although this is lower than the high of 33% from a year earlier. IATA forecasted that fuel will have accounted for 26% of operating costs in 2010.

World Tourism Receipts, 1990-2009¹

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
(in billions of U.S. dollars)

Year	Receipts	Year	Receipts	Year	Receipts	Year	Receipts	Year	Receipts	Year	Receipts
1990	\$264	1994	\$356	1998	\$445	2001	\$466	2004	\$634	2007	\$857
1991	278	1995	405	1999	458	2002	484	2005	679	2008	942
1992	317	1996	439	2000	478	2003	533	2006	744	2009	852*
1993	323	1997	443								

*Preliminary. (1) Total of all transactions made by or on behalf of visitors for the duration of their visit. Does not include receipts from international passenger transport contracted from companies outside a traveler's country of residence.

Top 10 Countries in Tourism Earnings, 2009

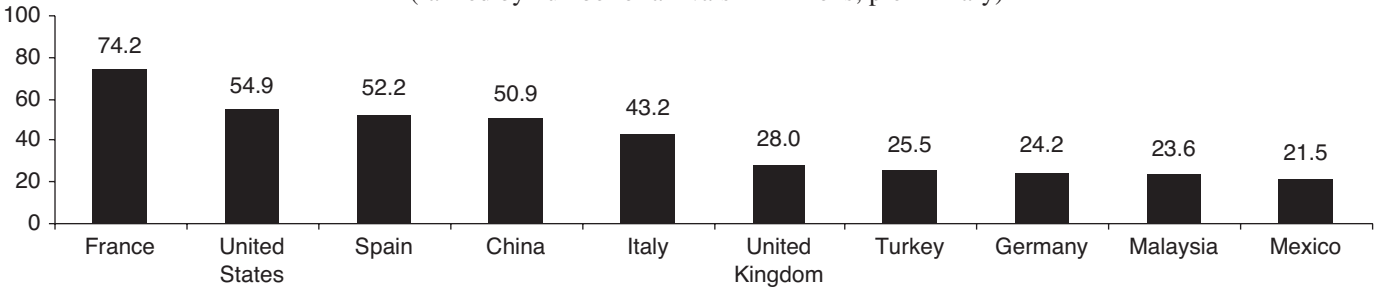
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
(in billions of dollars; ranked by receipts from most recent year)

Rank	Country	Receipts ¹		% change	Rank	Country	Receipts ¹		% change
		2009*	2008				2009*	2008	
1.	United States	\$93.9	\$110.0	-14.6%	6.	Germany	\$34.7	\$40.0	-8.5%
2.	Spain	53.2	61.6	-9.0	7.	United Kingdom	30.1	36.0	-1.6
3.	France	49.4	56.6	-7.9	8.	Australia	25.6	24.8	11.2
4.	Italy	40.2	45.7	-7.2	9.	Turkey	21.3	22.0	-3.2
5.	China ²	39.7	40.8	-2.9	10.	Austria	19.4	21.6	-5.2

*Preliminary. (1) Excluding receipts from international passenger transport contracted from companies outside a traveler's country of residence. (2) Not including Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan.

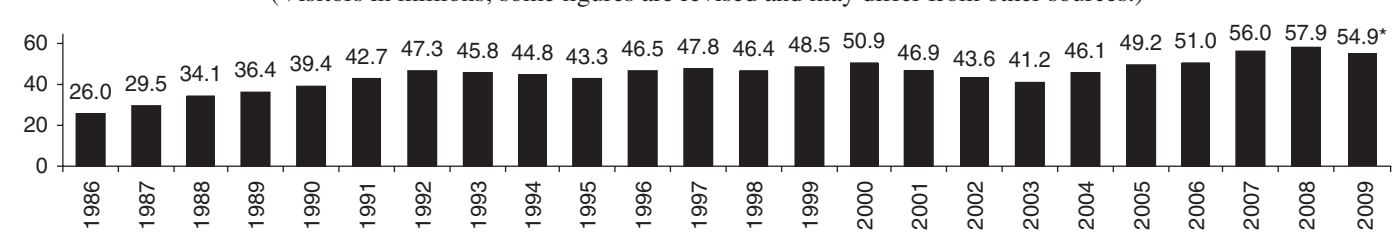
World’s Top 10 Tourist Destinations, 2009

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
(ranked by number of arrivals in millions; preliminary)



International Travel to the U.S., 1986-2009

Source: Office of Travel and Tourism Industries, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce; World Tourism Organization
(Visitors in millions; some figures are revised and may differ from other sources.)



*Preliminary figure.

International Visitors to the U.S. by Top Countries of Origin, 2009

Source: Office of Travel and Tourism Industries, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by number of visitors; excludes cruise travelers)

Country of origin	Visitors	Expenditures (mil) ¹	Expenditures per visitor	Country of origin	Visitors	Expenditures (mil) ¹	Expenditures per visitor
1. Canada	17,964,000	\$16,217	\$902.75	12. India	549,474	\$3,583	\$6,520.78
2. Mexico	13,164,000	8,339	633.47	13. Netherlands	547,790	1,848	3,373.56
3. UK	3,899,167	12,130	3,110.92	14. China ²	524,817	3,496	6,661.37
4. Japan	2,918,268	12,881	4,413.92	15. Venezuela	507,185	2,400	4,732.00
5. Germany	1,686,825	5,598	3,318.66	16. Colombia	424,526	NA	NA
6. France	1,204,490	4,232	3,513.52	17. Ireland	411,203	NA	NA
7. Brazil	892,611	4,249	4,760.19	18. Argentina	356,428	1,648	4,623.65
8. Italy	753,310	2,951	3,917.38	19. Switzerland	355,727	NA	NA
9. South Korea	743,846	2,447	3,289.66	20. Sweden	324,417	NA	NA
10. Australia	723,576	3,307	4,570.36	All countries	54,884,184	121,072	2,205.95
11. Spain	596,766	NA	NA				

NA = Not available. (1) Does not include fares received by U.S. air carriers from international visitors for travel between the U.S. and foreign countries and between two foreign points. (2) Not including Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan.

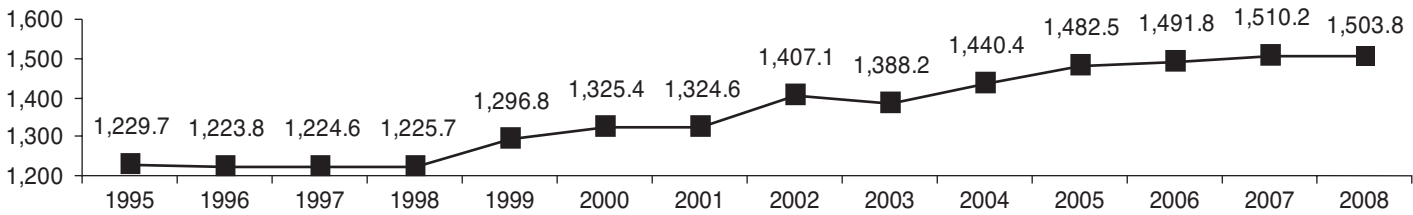
Traveler Spending in the U.S., 1987-2009

Source: Office of Travel and Tourism Industries, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce; U.S. Travel Assn.
(in billions of dollars)

Traveler spending			Traveler spending			Traveler spending		
Year	Domestic	International	Year	Domestic	International	Year	Domestic	International
1987	\$235	\$31	1995	\$360	\$63	2003	\$496	\$65
1988	258	38	1996	385	70	2004	532	75
1989	273	47	1997	406	73	2005	572	82
1990	291	43	1998	425	71	2006	610	86
1991	296	48	1999	458	75	2007	641	97
1992	306	55	2000	503	82	2008	662	110
1993	323	58	2001	484	72	2009	610	94
1994	340	58	2002	478	67			

U.S. Domestic Leisure Travel Volume, 1995-2008¹

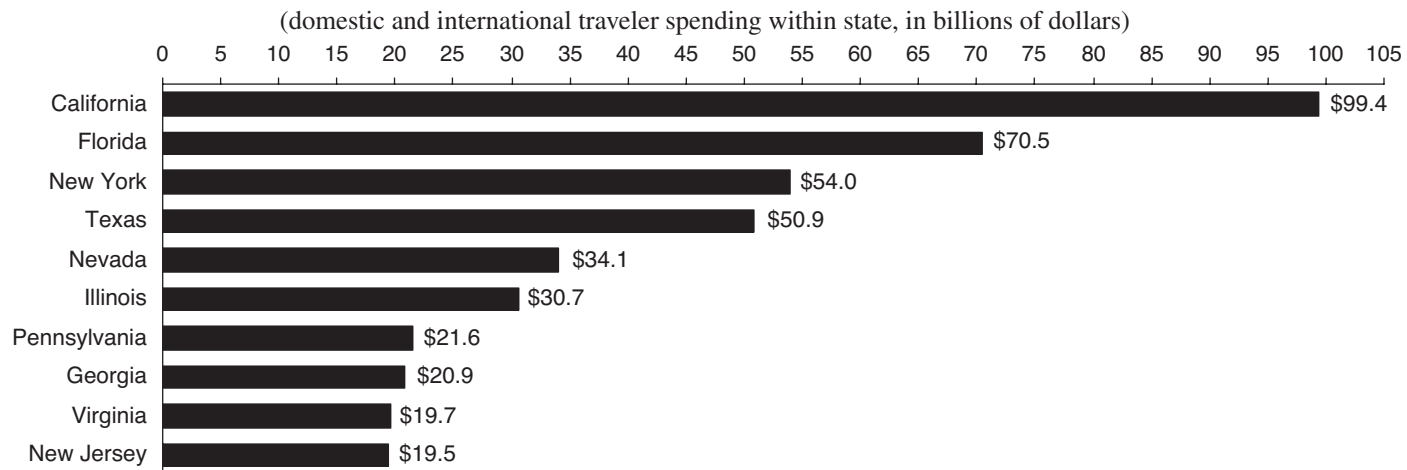
Source: U.S. Travel Assn.
(in millions of person-trips of 50 mi or more, one-way)



(1) Method of collecting travel data has been revised; data for earlier years have been adjusted to maintain comparability.

Top 10 U.S. States by Traveler Spending, 2008

Source: U.S. Travel Assn.



U.S. Resident Travelers Visiting Overseas Destinations, 2009

Source: Survey of Intl. Air Travelers, Office of Travel and Tourism Industries, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Total U.S. resident travelers		30,300,000			% of
Males (adults)	52%		Occupation		travelers
Females (adults)	48%		Professional/technical	39%	
Avg. age of males (yrs.)	44.8		Manager/executive	22	
Avg. age of females (yrs.)	42.7		Retired	11	
Median annual household income	\$99,600		Student	10	
Avg. total trip expend. per visitor (incl. airfare)	\$2,708		Homemaker	5	
Avg. expend. outside the U.S. per visitor per day	\$72		Clerical/sales	5	
Median number of nights	10.0		Craftsman/factory worker	3	
			Government/military	3	
Region of residence		% of			
		travelers			
Middle Atlantic	39%		Leisure/recreational activities ¹		% of
South Atlantic (incl. Florida, DC metro area)	19		Dining in restaurants	82%	travelers
Pacific (incl. California, Washington)	14		Shopping	72	
New England	8		Visit historical places	50	
East North Central (incl. Illinois, Ohio)	7		Visit small towns/villages	42	
West South Central (incl. Texas)	5		Sightseeing in cities	41	
Mountain	4		Cultural heritage sights	33	
West North Central	2		Touring the countryside	32	
East South Central	2		Water sports/sunbathing	25	
			Art gallery, museum	24	
Main purpose of trip		% of	Nightclub/dancing	21	
		travelers	Guided tours	17	
Leisure/recreation/holidays	40%		Ethnic heritage sites	13	
Visit friends/relatives	37		Concert, play, musical	11	
Business	16		Amusement/theme parks	11	
Study/teaching	4		Visit national parks	11	
Convention/conference	2				
Religion/pilgrimages	2				
Health treatment	1				

(1) Percentages based on multiple responses.

U.S. Resident Travel Abroad, 1997-2009¹

Source: Office of Travel and Tourism Industries, Intl. Trade Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(numbers in thousands; regions ranked by most recent numbers)

Region/country ²	2009	2000	1997	Region/country ²	2009	2000	1997
Total outbound ³	61,419	61,327	52,735	Asia	6,333	4,914	NA
Mexico	19,452	19,285	17,909	Japan	1,515	1,262	1,082
Canada	11,667	15,189	13,401	China ⁵	1,182	644	476
Overseas subtotal ⁴	30,300	26,853	21,634	India	1,061	457	NA
Europe	10,635	13,373	NA	Caribbean	5,696	3,867	NA
Western Europe	9,848	12,916	NA	Dominican Rep.	1,454	NA	NA
United Kingdom	2,727	4,189	3,570	South America	2,818	2,095	NA
France	1,909	2,927	2,098	Central America	2,060	886	NA
Italy	1,848	2,148	1,471	Middle East	1,909	1,370	NA
Germany	1,545	2,309	1,796	Eastern Europe	1,303	806	NA
Spain	1,151	1,262	714	Oceania	818	1,047	NA
				Africa	1,061	483	NA

NA = Not available. **Note:** Visitation estimates for Canada and Mexico include all modes of transportation used. Estimates for all other countries are available only for air travel to that country and are based upon data from the airlines who voluntarily provide it. (1) Visits of one or more nights. (2) Only individual countries that received more than 1 mil visitors in 2008 are shown. Region figures include U.S. resident travelers to all countries in region. (3) Travelers to Canada, Mexico, and overseas. (4) Travelers to all countries except Canada and Mexico. (5) Not including Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan.

U.S. Airline Safety, Scheduled Commercial Carriers, 1985-2009

Source: National Transportation Safety Board; Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

Year	Departures (mil)	Fatal accidents	Fatalities ¹	Rate of fatal accidents ²	Year	Departures (mil)	Fatal accidents	Fatalities ¹	Rate of fatal accidents ²
1985	6.1	4	197	0.066	2000	11.1	2	89	0.018
1990	7.8	6	39	0.077	2001 ³	10.6	6	531	0.019
1992	7.5	4	33	0.053	2002	10.3	0	0	0.000
1993	7.7	1	1	0.013	2003	10.2	2	22	0.020
1994 ³	7.8	4	239	0.051	2004	10.8	1	13	0.009
1995	8.1	1	160	0.012	2005	10.9	3	22	0.027
1996	7.9	3	342	0.038	2006	10.6	2	50	0.019
1997	9.9	3	3	0.030	2007	10.7	0	0	—
1998	10.5	1	1	0.009	2008	10.3	0	0	—
1999	10.9	2	12	0.018	2009*	10.2	1	50	0.010

*Preliminary. (1) Includes deaths that occurred on the ground as a result of an accident, except for fatalities resulting from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. (2) Per 100,000 departures. (3) An illegal act, such as suicide or sabotage, is counted among fatal accidents and fatalities for this year but was not used in the calculation of accident rates.

U.S. Scheduled Airline Traffic, 2000-09

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(in millions, except where otherwise noted)

	2000	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Passengers enplaned	666.2	614.1	702.9	738.3	744.2	769.2	741.4	703.9
Revenue passenger miles ¹	692,757	642,242	733,680	778,563	796,795	829,033	811,440	769,485
Available seat miles ²	956,950	894,217	971,466	1,002,735	1,005,534	1,037,116	1,020,147	957,198
Cargo revenue (ton miles) ¹	23,888	25,983	27,978	28,036	29,339	29,524	28,383	25,002
% of seating utilized	72.4	71.8	75.5	77.6	79.2	79.9	79.5	80.4
Passenger operating revenue	\$93,622	\$73,577	\$85,646	\$93,500	\$101,419	\$107,011	\$111,535	\$91,331
Net profit ³	\$2,486	-\$11,008	-\$7,643	-\$5,782	\$3,123	\$4,998	-\$9,464	-\$2,528
Total employment ⁴	679,967	601,355	569,498	562,467	545,695	560,997	556,920	536,236

(1) One fare-paying passenger or one ton of revenue cargo transported one mile. (2) One seat transported one mile. (3) For all years except 2009, excludes bankruptcy-related charges (reorganization expenses and fresh-start accounting gains). (4) Not in millions. Figures are of avg. full-time equivalents (FTE), i.e., the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. In this table, part-time employees are treated as 0.5 FTEs.

Top 25 U.S. Passenger Airlines, 2009

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(in thousands; ranked by number of passengers)

Airline	Passengers ²	Airline	Passengers ²	Airline	Passengers ²	Airline	Passengers ²
1. Delta	108,610	8. JetBlue	22,378	14. Mesa	10,963	20. Mesaba	6,724
2. Southwest	101,338	9. SkyWest	21,246	15. Pinnacle	10,744	21. Comair	6,315
3. American	85,720	10. American Eagle	16,013	16. Frontier	9,777	22. Spirit	6,089
4. United	56,025	11. Alaska	15,523	17. Republic	9,640	23. Chautauqua . . .	5,960
5. US Airways	50,975	12. ExpressJet	13,277	18. Hawaiian	8,340	24. Air Wisconsin . .	5,576
6. Continental	43,946	13. Atlantic		19. Horizon	6,759	25. Shuttle America	5,219
7. AirTran	23,968	Southeast	13,170				

(1) Domestic and international. Does not include passengers on flights with both origin and destination in a foreign country. (2) US Airways and America West merged in Sept. 2005. In Oct. 2007, US Airways started reporting a combined number for both.

Top North American Airports by Passenger Traffic, 2009

Source: Airports Council International-North America

City/airport name (airport code)	Total passengers ²
1. Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta Intl. (ATL)	88,032,086
2. Chicago O'Hare Intl. (ORD)	64,158,343
3. Los Angeles Intl. (LAX)	56,520,843
4. Dallas/Fort Worth Intl. (DFW)	56,030,457
5. Denver Intl. (DEN)	50,167,485
6. New York John F. Kennedy Intl. (JFK)	45,915,069
7. Las Vegas McCarran Intl. (LAS)	40,469,012
8. Houston George Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	40,007,354
9. Phoenix Sky Harbor Intl. (PHX)	37,824,982
10. San Francisco Intl. (SFO)	37,338,942
11. Charlotte Douglas Intl. (CLT)	34,536,666
12. Miami Intl. (MIA)	33,886,025
13. Orlando Intl. (MCO)	33,693,649
14. Newark Liberty Intl. (EWR)	33,399,207
15. Minneapolis-St. Paul Intl. (MSP)	32,378,599
16. Detroit Metro. Wayne Country (DTW)	31,357,388
17. Seattle-Tacoma Intl. (SEA)	31,227,512
18. Philadelphia Intl. (PHL)	30,669,564
19. Toronto Pearson Intl. (YYZ)	30,368,339
20. Boston Logan Intl. (BOS)	25,512,086
21. Washington Dulles Intl. (IAD)	23,073,665
22. New York LaGuardia (LGA)	22,142,336
23. Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood Intl. (FLL)	21,060,144
24. Baltimore/Washington Intl. Thurgood Marshall (BWI)	20,963,048
25. Salt Lake City Intl. (SLC)	20,442,178

(1) Excludes U.S. airports and airports that do not participate in ACI's Airport Traffic Statistics collection. (2) Arriving and departing passengers and direct transit passengers counted once.

Top World Airports by Passenger Traffic, 2009¹

Source: Airports Council International

City/airport name (airport code)	Total passengers ²
1. London Heathrow (UK; LHR)	66,037,578
2. Beijing Capital (China; PEK)	65,372,012
3. Tokyo Haneda (Japan; HND)	61,903,656
4. Paris Charles de Gaulle (France; CDG)	57,906,866
5. Frankfurt (Germany; FRA)	50,932,840
6. Madrid-Barajas (Spain; MAD)	48,250,784
7. Hong Kong Intl. (China; HKG)	45,558,807
8. Amsterdam Schiphol (Netherlands; AMS)	43,570,370
9. Dubai Intl. (United Arab Emirates; DXB)	40,901,752
10. Bangkok Intl. Suvarnabhumi (Thailand; BKK)	40,500,224
11. Singapore Changi (Singapore; SIN)	37,203,978
12. Jakarta Soekarno-Hatta Intl. (Indonesia; CGK)	37,143,719
13. Guangzhou Baiyun Intl. (China; CAN)	37,048,712
14. Rome Fiumicino Leonardo da Vinci (Italy; FCO)	33,723,213
15. Sydney (Australia; SYD)	33,451,383
16. Munich (Germany; MUC)	32,681,067
17. London Gatwick (UK; LGW)	32,398,979
18. Tokyo Narita Intl. (Japan; NRT)	32,135,191
19. Shanghai Pudong Intl. (China; PVG)	32,102,549
20. Toronto Pearson Intl. (Canada; YYZ)	30,368,339
21. Istanbul Ataturk (Turkey; IST)	29,854,119
22. Kuala Lumpur Intl. (Malaysia; KUL)	29,682,093
23. Seoul Incheon Intl. (South Korea; ICN)	28,677,161
24. Barcelona (Spain; BCN)	27,301,662
25. Delhi Indira Gandhi Intl. (India; DEL)	25,252,814

Top Travel Websites, 2010

Source: comScore Media Metrix
(ranked by number of visitors)

Website	Visitors (thous.) ¹	% of all travel websites	Website	Visitors (thous.) ¹	% of all travel websites
1. Expedia Inc.	30,059	29.9%	10. Delta Airlines	6,192	6.2
2. TravelAdNetwork	16,213	16.1	11. Hilton Hotels	6,013	6.0
3. Orbitz Worldwide	13,557	13.5	12. InterContinental Hotels Group ..	5,119	5.1%
4. Priceline.com Incorporated.	13,109	13.0	13. American Airlines	5,074	5.0
5. Travelocity	11,237	11.2	14. CheapOair.com	4,904	4.9
6. Southwest Airlines Co.	10,087	10.0	15. AOL Travel	4,795	4.8
7. Yahoo! Travel	9,559	9.5	Total travel audience ²	100,569	100.0
8. Kayak.com Network	6,582	6.5	Total Internet audience ²	215,061	—
9. Marriott	6,514	6.5			

(1) Number of unique users who visited at least once in June 2010. (2) Audience comprises all persons older than 2 years of age, at U.S. home/work/college-university locations.

Number of Days Off Per Year in Selected Countries

Source: 2009 Worldwide Benefit and Employment Guidelines, Mercer

The figures below represent the amount of paid time off that workers in selected countries are entitled to each year by law. Individual employers may offer additional paid time off beyond the legal guaranteed minimum. Countries may refer to workdays, calendar days, or weeks in their legal mandates.

Country	Paid vacation days	Paid holidays	Total paid days off	Country	Paid vacation days	Paid holidays	Total paid days off	Country	Paid vacation days	Paid holidays	Total paid days off
Brazil.	30	11	41	Norway.	25	10	35	Ireland.	20	9	29
Lithuania.	28	13	41	Portugal.	22	13	35	Switzerland. ...	20	9 ²	29
Finland.	30	10	40	Slovakia.	20	15	35	Australia.	20	8	28
France.	30	10	40	Denmark.	25	9	34	Netherlands. ..	20	8	28
Russia.	28	12	40	South Korea. .	19	15	34	Taiwan.	15	13	28
Austria.	25	13	38	Hungary.	23 ¹	10	33	India.	12	16 ²	28
Greece.	25 ¹	12	37	South Africa. .	21	12	33	Hong Kong. ...	14	12	26
United Kingdom	28	8	36	Czech Republic	20	12	32	Singapore.	14	11	25
Poland.	26	10	36	Italy.	20	11	31	China.	10	11	21
Sweden.	25	11	36	New Zealand. .	20	11	31	Canada.	19 ²	9	19
Spain.	22	14	36	Belgium.	20	10	30	U.S.	0 ³	10	10
Japan.	20	16	36	Germany.	20	10 ²	30				

Note: The figures are based on statutory entitlements for an employee working five days a week with 10 years' service at the same employer. (1) Total varies according to age, ranging from 20 to 30. (2) Total varies across states, cantons, municipalities, or provinces. (3) No mandatory requirement. Typical total is 15 days.

Record-Breaking Roller Coasters

Source: UltimateRollercoaster.com; speeds measured in mph, lengths and heights in ft

Steel-Trackd Roller Coasters			Wood-Trackd Roller Coasters		
Fastest	Roller coaster	Theme park, location	Fastest	Roller coaster	Theme park, location
128 mph	Kingda Ka.	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ	78.3 mph	Son of Beast.	Kings Island, Cincinnati, OH
120	Top Thrill Dragster	Cedar Point, Sandusky, OH	74.6	Colossos.	Heide Park, Soltau, Germany
106.8	Dodonpa.	Fuji-Q High Land, Fujiyoshida-shi, Japan	70	El Toro.	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
100	Tower of Terror. .	Dreamworld, Gold Coast, Australia	67.4	The Voyage.	Holiday World & Splashin' Safari, Santa Claus, IN
100	Superman the Escape.	Six Flags Magic Mountain, Valencia, CA	66.3	The Boss.	Six Flags St. Louis, Eureka, MO
Tallest			Tallest		
456 ft	Kingda Ka.	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ	218 ft	Son of Beast.	Kings Island, Cincinnati, OH
420	Top Thrill Dragster	Cedar Point, Sandusky, OH	183	T Express.	Everland, Yongin, S. Korea
415	Superman the Escape.	Six Flags Magic Mountain, Valencia, CA	181	El Toro.	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
377	Tower of Terror. .	Dreamworld, Gold Coast, Australia	179	The Rattler.	Six Flags Fiesta Texas, San Antonio, TX
318	Steel Dragon 2000	Nagashima Spa Land, Mie, Japan	173	The Voyage.	Holiday World & Splashin' Safari, Santa Claus, IN
Largest drop			Largest drop		
418 ft	Kingda Ka.	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ	214 ft	Son of Beast.	Kings Island, Cincinnati, OH
400	Top Thrill Dragster	Cedar Point, Sandusky, OH	176	El Toro.	Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson, NJ
306	Steel Dragon 2000	Nagashima Spa Land, Mie, Japan	159	Colossos.	Heide Park, Soltau, Germany
300	Millennium Force. .	Cedar Point, Sandusky, OH	155	Mean Streak.	Cedar Point, Sandusky, OH
300	Intimidator 305. .	Kings Dominion, Doswell, VA	154	The Voyage.	Holiday World & Splashin' Safari, Santa Claus, IN
Longest			Longest		
8,133 ft	Steel Dragon 2000	Nagashima Spa Land, Mie, Japan	7,400 ft	The Beast.	Kings Island, Cincinnati, OH
7,450	The Ultimate.	Lightwater Valley, UK	7,032	Son of Beast.	Kings Island, Cincinnati, OH
6,709	Fujiyama.	Fuji-Q High Land, Fujiyoshida-shi, Japan	6,442	The Voyage.	Holiday World & Splashin' Safari, Santa Claus, IN
6,595	Millennium Force. .	Cedar Point, Sandusky, OH	5,427	Mean Streak.	Cedar Point, Sandusky, OH
6,072	California Screamin'	Disney's California Adventure, Anaheim, CA	5,384	Shivering Timbers. .	Michigan's Adventure, Muskegon, MI
Most inversions					
10	Colossus.	Thorpe Park, Surrey, UK			
10	10 Inversion Roller Coaster.	Chimelong Paradise, Guangzhou, China			

Passports, Health Regulations, and Travel Warnings for Foreign Travel

Source: Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Dept. of State; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; World Health Organization (WHO); Transportation Security Administration (TSA), U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

Passports, Visas

Passports are issued by the Dept. of State to U.S. citizens and nationals to provide documentation for foreign travel. As of Aug. 2010, the fees for a new passport for persons ages 16 and over total \$135; provided certain criteria are met, passports can be renewed for \$110.

In July 2008, the U.S. government began issuing passport cards. Travelers arriving by land or sea from Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean (17 nations), and Bermuda may present a passport card to enter the U.S. Passport cards may not be used for air travel, however. The fees for a new passport card for persons ages 16 and over total \$55.

A U.S. passport is often sufficient for U.S. citizens to gain admission for a limited stay in another country. Some countries also require a visa before entering. Each country has its own specific guidelines concerning length and purpose of visit, among other considerations. Visitors may need to provide proof of sufficient funds for their intended stay, onward/return tickets, and/or at least 6 months remaining validity on their U.S. passports.

All persons traveling by air outside of the U.S. (excluding direct travel to and from a U.S. territory) are required to present a passport or other valid document upon reentering the U.S.

For up-to-date passport and international travel information, visit the Consular Affairs website (travel.state.gov) or call the National Passport Information Center at 1-877-4USA-PPT (1-877-487-2778).

Health Regulations

Under WHO regulations, first instituted in 1969, member countries agree to abide by resolutions meant to contain the spread of disease. For example, some countries require travelers to provide proof of vaccination against yellow fever before entering.

Detailed information can be found in *Health Information for International Travel*, or the “Yellow Book,” published every two years by the CDC. The book is written primarily for health care providers but may be of use to other travelers. The CDC also issues travel notices of outbreaks, health precautions, and health warnings. For current notices and more on travelers’ health, visit www.cdc.gov/travel.

WHO publishes a more technical guide, *International Travel and Health*, which can be found online at www.who.int/ith.

Travel Warnings and Alerts

The State Dept. issues travel warnings as recommendations that Americans avoid travel to certain countries. Long-term conditions in such countries may be dangerous or unstable; because of an embassy closure or limited personnel, the U.S. government’s ability to assist U.S. citizens is also reduced. As of Aug. 2010, travel warnings were in effect for the following countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Eritrea, Georgia, Guinea, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Israel (incl. West Bank and Gaza), Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Uzbekistan, and Yemen.

The department issues travel alerts when it has concerns about short-term conditions—natural disasters, terrorist attacks, anniversaries of attacks, election-related demonstrations, and regional sporting events, among others—within a country or area. For the latest travel warnings and alerts, see travel.state.gov.

Summary of TSA Regulations

Airplane carry-ons. TSA promotes the “3-1-1” rule regarding carry-on items. Containers with liquids or gels may hold only 3.4 oz or less; these containers should be packed inside a single 1-quart, clear plastic, zip-top bag; and this 1 bag must be placed in a bin when going through security. Exceptions to the 3-1-1 rule include medication, baby formula and food, and breast milk. Travelers must declare any exceptions at security.

Security checkpoint identification. Adult travelers (18 years of age and over) must present a U.S. federal or state-issued photo ID. The ID must have name, date of birth, sex, expiration date, and a tamper-resistant feature. Acceptable documents: U.S. passport or passport card; foreign government-issued passport; state-issued drivers license; permanent resident card; or U.S. military ID, among others.

Screening process. Travelers may wear loose fitting or religious garments (incl. head coverings) through security. They may be subject to additional screening if clothing could potentially conceal prohibited items. Travelers may request a private area if selected for personal screening. In most cases, travelers will be screened by someone of the same gender.

Disability-related permitted carry-on items:

- Wheelchairs
- Crutches, canes, and walkers
- Personal supplemental oxygen
- Slate and stylus
- Medications and associated supplies
- Service animals

Permitted carry-on items:

- Safety razors (incl. disposable razors)
- Eye drops (amounts greater than 3.4 oz must be declared)
- Nail clippers, tweezers
- Blunt-tipped plastic or metal scissors
- Mobile phones
- Umbrellas (must be inspected at security)
- Common lighters
- Beverages (any size) purchased after security screening
- Musical instruments (one per traveler going through security, though some airlines prohibit musical instruments as carry-ons)

Prohibited carry-on items:

- Knives (except for plastic or round-bladed butter knives), incl. knives that are religious objects
- Baseball bats, golf clubs
- Flares
- Realistic firearm replicas
- Hammers, screwdrivers, wrenches, pliers, and other tools more than 7 in. in length
- Brass knuckles
- Lighter fluid
- Liquid bleach
- Spray paint
- Snow globes

For complete travel information, visit www.tsa.gov/travelers

Road Mileage Between Selected U.S. Cities

	Atlanta	Boston	Chicago	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Des Moines	Detroit	Houston
Atlanta, GA	...	1,037	674	440	672	795	1,398	870	699	789
Boston, MA	1,037	...	963	840	628	1,748	1,949	1,280	695	1,804
Chicago, IL	674	963	...	287	335	917	996	327	266	1,067
Cincinnati, OH	440	840	287	...	244	920	1,164	571	259	1,029
Cleveland, OH	672	628	335	244	...	1,159	1,321	652	170	1,273
Dallas, TX	795	1,748	917	920	1,159	...	781	684	1,143	243
Denver, CO	1,398	1,949	996	1,164	1,321	781	...	669	1,253	1,019
Detroit, MI	699	695	266	259	170	1,143	1,253	584	...	1,265
Houston, TX	789	1,804	1,067	1,029	1,273	243	1,019	905	1,265	...
Indianapolis, IN	493	906	181	106	294	865	1,058	465	278	987
Kansas City, MO	798	1,391	499	591	779	489	600	195	743	710
Los Angeles, CA	2,182	2,979	2,054	2,179	2,367	1,387	1,059	1,727	2,311	1,538
Memphis, TN	371	1,296	530	468	712	452	1,040	599	713	561
Milwaukee, WI	761	1,050	87	374	422	991	1,029	361	353	1,142
Minneapolis, MN	1,068	1,368	405	692	740	936	841	252	671	1,157
New Orleans, LA	479	1,507	912	786	1,030	496	1,273	978	1,045	356
New York, NY	841	206	802	647	473	1,552	1,771	1,119	637	1,608
Omaha, NE	986	1,412	459	693	784	644	537	132	716	865
Philadelphia, PA	741	296	738	567	413	1,452	1,691	1,051	573	1,508
Pittsburgh, PA	687	561	452	287	129	1,204	1,411	763	287	1,313
Portland, OR	2,601	3,046	2,083	2,333	2,418	2,009	1,238	1,786	2,349	2,205
St. Louis, MO	541	1,141	289	340	529	630	857	333	513	779
San Francisco, CA	2,496	3,095	2,142	2,362	2,467	1,753	1,235	1,815	2,399	1,912
Seattle, WA	2,618	2,976	2,013	2,300	2,348	2,078	1,307	1,749	2,279	2,274
Tulsa, OK	772	1,537	683	736	925	257	681	443	909	478
Washington, DC	608	429	671	481	346	1,319	1,616	984	506	1,375
	Indianapolis	Kansas City	Los Angeles	Louisville	Memphis	Milwaukee	Minneapolis	New Orleans	New York	Omaha
Atlanta, GA	493	798	2,182	382	371	761	1,068	479	841	986
Boston, MA	906	1,391	2,979	941	1,296	1,050	1,368	1,507	206	1,412
Chicago, IL	181	499	2,054	292	530	87	405	912	802	459
Cincinnati, OH	106	591	2,179	101	468	374	692	786	647	693
Cleveland, OH	294	779	2,367	345	712	422	740	1,030	473	784
Dallas, TX	865	489	1,387	819	452	991	936	496	1,552	644
Denver, CO	1,058	600	1,059	1,120	1,040	1,029	841	1,273	1,771	537
Detroit, MI	278	743	2,311	360	713	353	671	1,045	637	716
Houston, TX	987	710	1,538	928	561	1,142	1,157	356	1,608	865
Indianapolis, IN	...	485	2,073	111	435	268	586	796	713	587
Kansas City, MO	485	...	1,589	520	451	537	447	806	1,198	201
Los Angeles, CA	2,073	1,589	...	2,108	1,817	2,087	1,889	1,883	2,786	1,595
Memphis, TN	435	451	1,817	367	...	612	826	390	1,100	652
Milwaukee, WI	268	537	2,087	379	612	...	332	994	889	493
Minneapolis, MN	586	447	1,889	697	826	332	...	1,214	1,207	357
New Orleans, LA	796	806	1,883	685	390	994	1,214	...	1,311	1,007
New York, NY	713	1,198	2,786	748	1,100	889	1,207	1,311	...	1,251
Omaha, NE	587	201	1,595	687	652	493	357	1,007	1,251	...
Philadelphia, PA	633	1,118	2,706	668	1,000	825	1,143	1,211	100	1,183
Pittsburgh, PA	353	838	2,426	388	752	539	857	1,070	368	895
Portland, OR	2,272	1,809	959	2,320	2,259	2,010	1,678	2,505	2,885	1,654
St. Louis, MO	235	257	1,845	263	285	363	552	673	948	449
San Francisco, CA	2,293	1,835	379	2,349	2,125	2,175	1,940	2,249	2,934	1,683
Seattle, WA	2,194	1,839	1,131	2,305	2,290	1,940	1,608	2,574	2,815	1,638
Tulsa, OK	631	248	1,452	659	401	757	695	647	1,344	387
Washington, DC	558	1,043	2,631	582	867	758	1,076	1,078	233	1,116
	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Portland	St. Louis	Salt Lake City	San Francisco	Seattle	Toledo	Tulsa	Wash., DC
Atlanta, GA	741	687	2,601	541	1,878	2,496	2,618	640	772	608
Boston, MA	296	561	3,046	1,141	2,343	3,095	2,976	739	1,537	429
Chicago, IL	738	452	2,083	289	1,390	2,142	2,013	232	683	671
Cincinnati, OH	567	287	2,333	340	1,610	2,362	2,300	200	736	481
Cleveland, OH	413	129	2,418	529	1,715	2,467	2,348	111	925	346
Dallas, TX	1,452	1,204	2,009	630	1,242	1,753	2,078	1,084	257	1,319
Denver, CO	1,691	1,411	1,238	857	504	1,235	1,307	1,218	681	1,616
Detroit, MI	576	287	2,349	513	1,647	2,399	2,279	59	909	506
Houston, TX	1,508	1,313	2,205	779	1,438	1,912	2,274	1,206	478	1,375
Indianapolis, IN	633	353	2,272	235	1,504	2,293	2,194	219	631	558
Kansas City, MO	1,118	838	1,809	257	1,086	1,835	1,839	687	248	1,043
Los Angeles, CA	2,706	2,426	959	1,845	715	379	1,131	2,276	1,452	2,631
Memphis, TN	1,000	752	2,259	285	1,535	2,125	2,290	654	401	867
Milwaukee, WI	825	539	2,010	363	1,423	2,175	1,940	319	757	758
Minneapolis, MN	1,143	857	1,678	552	1,186	1,940	1,608	637	695	1,076
New Orleans, LA	1,211	1,070	2,505	673	1,738	2,249	2,574	986	647	1,078
New York, NY	100	368	2,885	948	2,182	2,934	2,815	578	1,344	233
Omaha, NE	1,183	895	1,654	449	931	1,683	1,638	681	387	1,116
Philadelphia, PA	...	288	2,821	868	2,114	2,866	2,751	514	1,264	133
Pittsburgh, PA	288	...	2,535	588	1,826	2,578	2,465	228	984	221
Portland, OR	2,821	2,535	...	2,060	767	636	172	2,315	1,913	2,754
St. Louis, MO	868	588	2,060	...	1,337	2,089	2,081	454	396	793
San Francisco, CA	2,866	2,578	636	2,089	752	...	808	2,364	1,760	2,799
Seattle, WA	2,751	2,465	172	2,081	836	808	...	2,245	1,982	2,684
Tulsa, OK	1,264	984	1,913	396	1,172	1,760	1,982	850	...	1,189
Washington, DC	133	221	2,754	793	2,047	2,799	2,684	447	1,189	...

Air Distances Between Selected World Cities in Statute Miles

Point-to-point measurements are usually from City Hall.

	Bangkok	Beijing	Berlin	Cairo	Cape Town	Caracas	Chicago	Hong Kong	Honolulu	Lima
Bangkok	...	2,046	5,352	4,523	6,300	10,555	8,570	1,077	6,609	12,244
Beijing	2,046	...	4,584	4,698	8,044	8,950	6,604	1,217	5,077	10,349
Berlin	5,352	4,584	...	1,797	5,961	5,238	4,414	5,443	7,320	6,896
Cairo	4,523	4,698	1,797	...	4,480	6,342	6,141	5,066	8,848	7,726
Cape Town	6,300	8,044	5,961	4,480	...	6,366	8,491	7,376	11,535	6,072
Caracas	10,555	8,950	5,238	6,342	6,366	...	2,495	10,165	6,021	1,707
Chicago	8,570	6,604	4,414	6,141	8,491	2,495	...	7,797	4,256	3,775
Hong Kong	1,077	1,217	5,443	5,066	7,376	10,165	7,797	...	5,556	11,418
Honolulu	6,609	5,077	7,320	8,848	11,535	6,021	4,256	5,556	...	5,947
London	5,944	5,074	583	2,185	5,989	4,655	3,958	5,990	7,240	6,316
Los Angeles	7,637	6,250	5,782	7,520	9,969	3,632	1,745	7,240	2,557	4,171
Madrid	6,337	5,745	1,165	2,087	5,308	4,346	4,189	6,558	7,872	5,907
Melbourne	4,568	5,643	9,918	8,675	6,425	9,717	9,673	4,595	5,505	8,059
Mexico City	9,793	7,753	6,056	7,700	8,519	2,234	1,690	8,788	3,789	2,639
Montreal	8,338	6,519	3,740	5,427	7,922	2,438	745	7,736	4,918	3,970
Moscow	4,389	3,607	1,006	1,803	6,279	6,177	4,987	4,437	7,047	7,862
New York	8,669	6,844	3,979	5,619	7,803	2,120	714	8,060	4,969	3,639
Paris	5,877	5,120	548	1,998	5,786	4,732	4,143	5,990	7,449	6,370
Rio de Janeiro	9,994	10,768	6,209	6,143	3,781	2,804	5,282	11,009	8,288	2,342
Rome	5,494	5,063	737	1,326	5,231	5,195	4,824	5,774	8,040	6,750
San Francisco	7,931	5,918	5,672	7,466	10,248	3,902	1,859	6,905	2,398	4,518
Singapore	883	2,771	6,164	5,137	6,008	11,402	9,372	1,605	6,726	11,689
Stockholm	5,089	4,133	528	2,096	6,423	5,471	4,331	5,063	6,875	7,166
Tokyo	2,865	1,307	5,557	5,958	9,154	8,808	6,314	1,791	3,859	9,631
Warsaw	5,033	4,325	322	1,619	5,935	5,559	4,679	5,147	7,366	7,215
Washington, DC	8,807	6,942	4,181	5,822	7,895	2,047	596	8,155	4,838	3,509
	Los Angeles	London	Madrid	Melbourne	Mexico City	Montreal	Moscow	New Delhi	New York	Paris
Bangkok	5,944	7,637	6,337	4,568	9,793	8,338	4,389	1,813	8,669	5,877
Beijing	5,074	6,250	5,745	5,643	7,753	6,519	3,607	2,353	6,844	5,120
Berlin	583	5,782	1,165	9,918	6,056	3,740	1,006	3,598	3,979	548
Cairo	2,185	7,520	2,087	8,675	7,700	5,427	1,803	2,758	5,619	1,998
Cape Town	5,989	9,969	5,308	6,425	8,519	7,922	6,279	5,769	7,803	5,786
Caracas	4,655	3,632	4,346	9,717	2,234	2,438	6,177	8,833	2,120	4,732
Chicago	3,958	1,745	4,189	9,673	1,690	745	4,987	7,486	714	4,143
Hong Kong	5,990	7,240	6,558	4,595	8,788	7,736	4,437	2,339	8,060	5,990
Honolulu	7,240	2,557	7,872	5,505	3,789	4,918	7,047	7,412	4,969	7,449
London	...	5,439	785	10,500	5,558	3,254	1,564	4,181	3,469	214
Los Angeles	5,439	...	5,848	7,931	1,542	2,427	6,068	7,011	2,451	5,601
Madrid	785	5,848	...	10,758	5,643	3,448	2,147	4,530	3,593	655
Melbourne	10,500	7,931	10,758	...	8,426	10,395	8,950	6,329	10,359	10,430
Mexico City	5,558	1,542	5,643	8,426	...	2,317	6,676	9,120	2,090	5,725
Montreal	3,254	2,427	3,448	10,395	2,317	...	4,401	7,012	331	3,432
Moscow	1,564	6,068	2,147	8,950	6,676	4,401	...	2,698	4,683	1,554
New York	3,469	2,451	3,593	10,359	2,090	331	4,683	7,318	...	3,636
Paris	214	5,601	655	10,430	5,725	3,432	1,554	4,102	3,636	...
Rio de Janeiro	5,750	6,330	5,045	8,226	4,764	5,078	7,170	8,753	4,801	5,684
Rome	895	6,326	851	9,929	6,377	4,104	1,483	3,684	4,293	690
San Francisco	5,367	347	5,803	7,856	1,887	2,543	5,885	7,691	2,572	5,577
Singapore	6,747	8,767	7,080	3,759	10,327	9,203	5,228	2,571	9,534	6,673
Stockholm	942	5,454	1,653	9,630	6,012	3,714	716	3,414	3,986	1,003
Tokyo	5,959	5,470	6,706	5,062	7,035	6,471	4,660	3,638	6,757	6,053
Warsaw	905	5,922	1,427	9,598	6,337	4,022	721	3,277	4,270	852
Washington, DC	3,674	2,300	3,792	10,180	1,885	489	4,876	7,500	205	3,840
	Rio de Janeiro	Rome	San Francisco	Singapore	Stockholm	Tehran	Tokyo	Vienna	Warsaw	Wash., DC
Bangkok	9,994	5,494	7,931	883	5,089	3,391	2,865	5,252	5,033	8,807
Beijing	10,768	5,063	5,918	2,771	4,133	3,490	1,307	4,648	4,325	6,942
Berlin	6,209	737	5,672	6,164	528	2,185	5,557	326	322	4,181
Cairo	6,143	1,326	7,466	5,137	2,096	1,234	5,958	1,481	1,619	5,822
Cape Town	3,781	5,231	10,248	6,008	6,423	5,241	9,154	5,656	5,935	7,895
Caracas	2,804	5,195	3,902	11,402	5,471	7,320	8,808	5,372	5,559	2,047
Chicago	5,282	4,824	1,859	9,372	4,331	6,502	6,314	4,698	4,679	596
Hong Kong	11,009	5,774	6,905	1,605	5,063	3,843	1,791	5,431	5,147	8,155
Honolulu	8,288	8,040	2,398	6,726	6,875	8,070	3,859	7,632	7,366	4,838
London	5,750	895	5,367	6,747	942	2,743	5,959	771	905	3,674
Los Angeles	6,330	6,326	347	8,767	5,454	7,682	5,470	6,108	5,922	2,300
Madrid	5,045	851	5,803	7,080	1,653	2,978	6,706	1,128	1,427	3,792
Melbourne	8,226	9,929	7,856	3,759	9,630	7,826	5,062	9,790	9,598	10,180
Mexico City	4,764	6,377	1,887	10,327	6,012	8,184	7,035	6,320	6,337	1,885
Montreal	5,078	4,104	2,543	9,203	3,714	5,880	6,471	4,009	4,022	489
Moscow	7,170	1,483	5,885	5,228	716	1,532	4,660	1,043	721	4,876
New York	4,801	4,293	2,572	9,534	3,986	6,141	6,757	4,234	4,270	205
Paris	5,684	690	5,577	6,673	1,003	2,625	6,053	645	852	3,840
Rio de Janeiro	...	5,707	6,613	9,785	6,683	7,374	11,532	6,127	6,455	4,779
Rome	5,707	...	6,259	6,229	1,245	2,127	6,142	477	820	4,497
San Francisco	6,613	6,259	...	8,448	5,399	7,362	5,150	5,994	5,854	2,441
Singapore	9,785	6,229	8,448	...	5,936	4,103	3,300	6,035	5,843	9,662
Stockholm	6,683	1,245	5,399	5,936	...	2,173	5,053	780	494	4,183
Tokyo	11,532	6,142	5,150	3,300	5,053	4,775	...	5,689	5,347	6,791
Warsaw	6,455	820	5,854	5,843	494	1,879	5,689	347	...	4,472
Washington, DC	4,779	4,497	2,441	9,662	4,183	6,341	6,791	4,438	4,472	...

AGRICULTURE

Number and Acreage of Farms by State, 2000, 2009

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

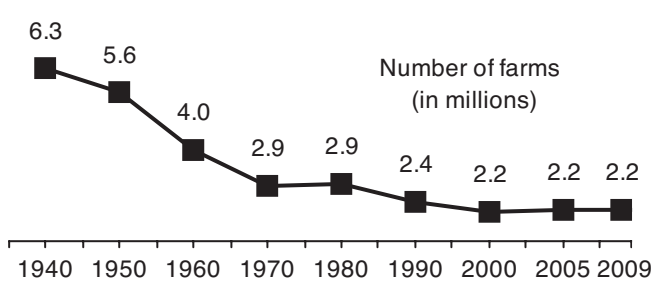
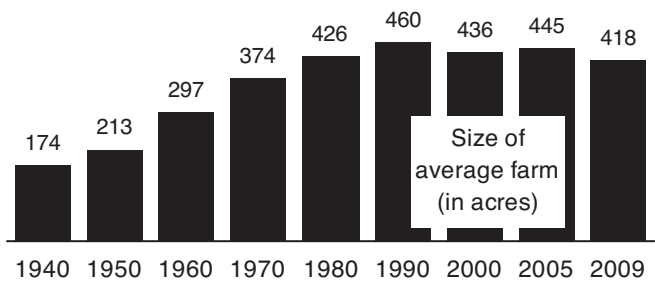
State	No. of farms (thous.)		Acreage in farms (mil)		Acreage per farm		State	No. of farms (thous.)		Acreage in farms (mil)		Acreage per farm	
	2009	2000 ¹	2009	2000	2009	2000		2009	2000 ¹	2009	2000	2009	2000
AL.....	48.5	47.0	9.0	9.0	186	191	NE.....	47.2	46.1	45.6	46.1	966	887
AK.....	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	1,294	1,569	NV.....	3.1	3.1	5.9	6.4	1,916	2,065
AZ.....	15.5	10.7	26.1	26.9	1,684	2,518	NH.....	4.2	3.3	0.5	0.4	113	133
AR.....	49.1	48.0	13.6	14.6	277	304	NJ.....	10.3	9.7	0.7	0.8	71	86
CA.....	81.5	83.1	25.4	28.0	312	337	NM.....	20.5	18.0	43.0	44.9	2,098	2,494
CO.....	36.2	30.0	31.3	31.6	865	1,060	NY.....	36.6	37.5	7.1	7.7	194	205
CT.....	4.9	4.2	0.4	0.4	82	86	NC.....	52.4	55.5	8.6	9.2	164	166
DE.....	2.5	2.6	0.5	0.6	198	215	ND.....	32.0	30.8	39.6	39.4	1,238	1,279
FL.....	47.5	44.0	9.3	10.4	195	238	OH.....	74.9	79.0	13.8	14.8	184	187
GA.....	47.6	49.1	10.3	10.9	216	223	OK.....	86.5	84.5	35.1	33.8	406	401
HI.....	7.5	5.5	1.1	1.4	149	251	OR.....	38.6	40.0	16.4	17.3	425	433
ID.....	25.5	24.5	11.4	11.9	447	486	PA.....	63.2	59.0	7.8	7.7	123	130
IL.....	75.8	77.0	26.7	27.5	352	357	PR ²	10.4	NA	0.5	NA	43	NA
IN.....	61.5	63.4	14.8	15.2	241	240	RI.....	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	57	75
IA.....	92.6	94.0	30.8	32.5	333	346	SC.....	27.0	24.2	4.9	4.9	181	203
KS.....	65.5	64.5	46.2	47.5	705	736	SD.....	31.5	32.4	43.7	44.0	1,387	1,358
KY.....	85.5	90.0	14.0	13.7	164	152	TN.....	78.7	88.0	10.9	11.8	139	134
LA.....	30.0	29.0	8.1	8.0	268	277	TX.....	247.5	228.3	130.4	130.9	527	573
ME.....	8.1	7.1	1.4	1.4	167	190	UT.....	16.6	15.5	11.1	11.6	669	747
MD.....	12.8	12.4	2.1	2.1	160	172	VT.....	7.0	6.6	1.2	1.3	174	192
MA.....	7.7	6.1	0.5	0.5	68	89	VA.....	47.0	48.5	8.0	8.7	170	180
MI.....	54.8	53.0	10.0	10.2	182	192	WA.....	39.5	37.0	14.8	15.6	375	420
MN.....	81.0	81.0	26.9	27.9	332	344	WV.....	23.2	20.8	3.7	3.6	159	173
MS.....	42.3	42.0	11.1	11.2	261	266	WI.....	78.0	77.5	15.2	16.0	195	206
MO.....	108.0	109.0	29.1	30.2	269	277	WY.....	11.0	9.2	30.2	34.5	2,745	3,750
MT.....	29.8	27.8	60.8	59.3	2,040	2,133	U.S. ³	2,200.0	2,166.8	919.8	945.1	418	436

NA = Not available. (1) Some figures for 2000 are revised. (2) Puerto Rico not incl. in U.S. total. (3) Totals may be different due to rounding.

U.S. Farms, Number and Average Size, 1940-2009

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

The number of farms in the United States in 2009 was estimated at 2.2 million, about 90 fewer than in 2008. Total land in farms decreased 110,000 acres from 2008, to 919.8 million acres. The average farm size in 2009 was 418 acres, unchanged from the previous year. The continuing decline in the number of farms and land being farmed reflected consolidation in farming operations and the use of agricultural land for other purposes.



U.S. Federal Food Assistance Programs, 1990-2009

Source: Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
(in millions of dollars)

Program ¹	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) ²	\$15,491	\$24,620	\$17,054	\$23,816	\$27,098	\$31,073	\$32,912	\$33,193	\$37,657	\$53,630
Puerto Rico nutrition asst. ³	937	1,131	1,268	1,395	1,413	1,495	1,518	1,551	1,623	2,001
Natl. school lunch ⁴	3,834	5,160	6,149	7,189	7,626	8,031	8,191	8,741	9,318	9,992
School breakfast ^{4,5}	596	1,048	1,393	1,652	1,776	1,927	2,043	2,164	2,366	2,582
WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) ⁶ ..	2,122	3,440	3,982	4,524	4,887	4,994	5,077	5,416	6,191	6,478
Summer food service ⁷	164	237	267	257	263	267	276	290	326	348
Child/adult care ⁸	813	1,464	1,683	1,926	2,020	2,111	2,152	2,237	2,403	2,535
Special milk ⁹	19	17	15	14	14	16	16	14	15	14
Nutrition for the elderly (NSIP) ¹⁰	142	148	137	3	4	4	3	3	2	2
Food distrib. to Indian reserv. ¹¹	66	65	76	75	78	76	76	81	96	100
Commodity supp. food prog. ¹¹	85	99	98	122	145	156	131	142	161	155
Food dist. to charitable inst. ¹²	104	64	2	6	10	4	3	0	0	0
Emergency food assistance ¹³	334	135	225	456	420	373	300	255	283	616
Total¹⁴.....	\$24,707	\$37,628	\$32,317	\$41,565	\$45,891	\$50,673	\$52,868	\$54,254	\$60,625	\$78,995

(1) Data are for fiscal years ending Sept. 30. All 2009 data are preliminary; all data subject to revision by the FNS. (2) Formerly known as the Food Stamp Program. Includes benefits and admin. expenses. (3) Provides benefits analogous to SNAP. (4) Data are 9-month averages (summer months excluded). (5) Costs are cash payments (federal reimbursements to states). (6) Includes food benefits, nutrition services and admin. funds, Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, infrastructure, breastfeeding promotion and peer counseling, program evaluation, and technical assistance. (7) Includes cash payments, commodity costs, and admin. expenditures. Similar services provided by Natl. School Lunch and Breakfast programs. (8) Includes cash payments, entitlement and bonus commodities, cash-in-lieu of commodities, sponsor admin. costs, start-up costs, and audits. (9) Costs are cash payments. (10) For years 2003 and on, program was administered by the Agency on Aging; Food and Nutrition Service costs limited to value of commodities distributed. (11) Includes commodity distribution costs and admin. expenses. (12) Includes summer camps. (13) Food made available to hunger relief orgs. such as food banks and soup kitchens. (14) Totals may not add because of rounding and administrative costs not shown.

U.S. Cost of Food, 2009

Source: Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

	Weekly cost ¹				Monthly cost ¹			
	Thrifty plan	Low-cost plan	Mod.-cost plan	Liberal plan	Thrifty plan	Low-cost plan	Mod.-cost plan	Liberal plan
Individual child, age²								
1 year	\$19.80	\$26.30	\$30.20	\$36.40	\$86.00	\$114.20	\$130.80	\$157.70
2-3 years	21.50	26.90	32.70	39.70	93.00	116.50	141.60	172.00
4-5 years	22.20	28.10	34.80	42.40	96.10	122.00	150.80	183.80
6-8 years	28.30	38.30	47.30	55.70	122.80	166.10	205.10	241.50
9-11 years	32.50	42.60	55.00	64.20	140.90	184.60	238.30	278.10
Individual male, age²								
12-13 years	34.60	48.70	60.70	71.50	150.00	210.90	263.00	309.60
14-18 years	35.60	50.10	62.90	71.90	154.40	217.00	272.40	311.70
19-50 years	38.40	49.50	62.10	76.10	166.30	214.50	268.90	329.90
51-70 years	35.10	46.80	57.50	69.70	151.90	202.90	249.10	301.90
71+ years	35.30	46.30	57.70	71.00	153.10	200.80	249.90	307.50
Individual female, age²								
12-13 years	34.80	42.20	50.90	61.70	150.80	182.90	220.60	267.50
14-18 years	34.30	42.50	51.50	63.20	148.50	184.20	223.20	273.70
19-50 years	34.10	43.00	53.10	68.00	147.90	186.20	230.30	294.80
51-70 years	33.70	41.90	52.10	62.10	146.10	181.40	225.60	269.10
71+ years	33.30	41.50	51.70	62.30	144.20	179.80	224.00	269.90
2-person family³, age								
19-50 years	79.80	101.70	126.70	158.60	345.60	440.80	549.10	687.30
51-70 years	75.70	97.60	120.50	145.00	327.80	422.70	522.10	628.10
4-person family^{3,4} 2 children, ages								
2-3 and 4-5 years	116.20	147.50	182.70	226.30	503.30	639.20	791.60	980.60
6-8 and 9-11 years	133.40	173.40	217.50	264.10	577.90	751.40	942.50	1,144.40

Note: The Food Plans represent a nutritious diet at 4 different cost levels. The nutritional bases of the Food Plans are the 1997-2005 Dietary Reference Intakes, 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, and 2005 MyPyramid food intake recommendations. In addition to cost, differences among plans are in specific foods and quantities of foods. Another basis of the Food Plans is that all meals and snacks are prepared at home. For specific foods and quantities of foods in the Food Plans, see *Thrifty Food Plan, 2006* and *The Low-Cost, Moderate-Cost, and Liberal Food Plans, 2007* from the source. All 4 food plans are based on 2001-02 data and updated to current dollars by using the Consumer Price Index for specific food items. (1) All costs are rounded to nearest 10 cents. (2) The costs given are for individuals in 4-person families. (3) Ten percent added for family size adjustment. (4) 4-person family is defined as couple, age 19-50 years, and two children.

U.S. Annual Per Capita Consumption of Selected Foods, 1970-2008

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
(fruits and vegetables in pounds; beverages in gallons)

	1970	1990	2008	% change, 1970-2008		1970	1990	2008	% change, 1970-2008
Fresh fruit	96.2	111.0	120.4	25.2%	Fresh vegetables	154.3	176.4	187.7	21.6%
Apples.	16.3	18.8	15.5	-4.9	Bell peppers	2.0	5.4	9.1	355.0
Avocados	0.4	1.3	3.7	825.0	Broccoli.	0.5	3.1	5.5	1,000.0
Bananas	17.4	24.3	25.1	44.3	Cabbage	8.1	7.8	7.6	-6.2
Cherries	0.5	0.4	0.9	80.0	Carrots	5.8	8.0	7.8	34.5
Grapes	2.6	7.1	7.8	200.0	Cauliflower	0.7	2.0	1.4	100.0
Melons	19.6	22.3	23.6	20.4	Celery	6.8	6.7	5.8	-14.7
Grapefruit	8.0	4.3	3.1	-61.3	Cucumbers	2.6	4.3	6.2	138.5
Oranges	15.7	12.0	9.6	-38.9	Garlic	0.4	1.1	2.2	450.0
Peaches/nectarines	5.5	5.3	4.8	-12.7	Head lettuce	20.8	25.8	15.7	-24.5
Pears	1.8	3.1	3.0	66.7	Mushrooms.	0.3	1.9	2.3	666.7
Pineapples	0.7	1.9	4.8	585.7	Onions	9.5	14.2	18.0	89.5
Plums/prunes	1.4	1.5	0.9	-35.7	Potatoes	59.3	44.9	35.2	-40.6
Strawberries	1.6	3.0	5.9	268.8	Snap beans	1.5	1.0	2.0	33.3
Canned vegetables	100.6	110.3	95.2	-5.4	Squash	1.2	3.2	3.8	216.7
Carrots	2.1	1.2	1.0	-52.4	Sweet corn	7.2	6.2	8.5	18.1
Green peas.	3.2	1.9	1.1	-65.6	Tomatoes	10.3	13.2	15.7	52.4
Snap beans	4.7	3.7	3.3	-29.8	Beverages				
Sweet corn	14.3	10.9	6.7	-53.1	Coffee.	33.4	26.8	24.2	-27.5
Tomatoes	62.1	75.3	67.2	8.2	Bottled water.	NA	8.8	NA	NA
Frozen vegetables	43.8	66.8	73.1	66.9	Carbonated soft drinks	24.3	46.2	NA	NA
Broccoli.	1.0	2.2	2.7	170.0	Regular.	22.2	35.6	NA	NA
Carrots	1.4	2.3	1.6	14.3	Diet.	2.1	10.7	NA	NA
Green peas.	1.9	2.2	1.8	-5.3	Fruit juice	5.5	7.0	6.9	25.5
Potatoes	28.5	46.4	51.9	82.1	Beer	18.5	23.9	21.7	17.3
Sweet corn	5.8	8.6	8.4	44.8	Wine	1.3	2.0	2.5	92.3
NA = Not available.					Distilled spirits.	1.8	1.5	1.4	-22.2

U.S. Meat Production and Consumption, 1940-2010

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
(in millions of pounds)

Year	Beef		Veal		Lamb and mutton		Pork		All red meats ¹		All poultry	
	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.
1940	7,175	7,257	981	981	876	873	10,044	9,701	19,076	18,812	NA	NA
1950	9,534	9,529	1,230	1,206	597	596	10,714	10,390	22,075	21,721	3,174	3,097
1960	14,728	15,465	1,109	1,118	769	857	13,905	14,057	30,511	31,497	6,310	6,168
1970	21,684	23,451	588	613	551	669	14,699	14,957	37,522	39,689	10,193	9,981
1980	21,643	23,560	400	420	318	351	16,617	16,838	38,978	41,170	14,173	13,525
1990	22,743	24,030	327	325	363	397	15,354	16,025	38,787	40,778	23,468	22,152
1995	25,222	25,534	319	319	285	346	17,849	17,768	43,675	43,967	30,393	25,944
2000	26,888	27,338	225	225	234	354	18,952	18,643	46,299	46,560	36,073	30,508
2005	26,787	27,754	165	164	191	355	20,705	19,112	45,848	47,385	40,935	34,947
2006	26,256	28,137	156	155	190	356	21,074	19,048	47,675	47,696	41,231	35,544
2007	26,523	28,144	145	144	188	384	21,962	19,763	48,817	48,435	42,117	35,667
2008	26,663	27,302	152	150	180	343	23,367	19,415	50,361	47,210	43,235	35,379
2009	25,965	26,904	147	147	177	338	22,999	19,839	49,274	47,227	41,673	34,116
2010*	25,506	26,088	144	146	171	335	22,122	18,686	47,928	45,255	42,413	35,593

*Preliminary. NA = Not available. (1) Numbers may not add up to total because of rounding.

U.S. Annual Per Capita Consumption of Meat and Dairy, 1910-2008

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
(in pounds per capita, unless otherwise noted)

	1910	1930	1950	1970	1990	2008	% change, 1910-2008
Meat							
Beef	48.5	33.7	44.6	79.6	63.9	61.2	26.2%
Fish/shellfish	11.2	10.2	11.9	11.7	14.9	16.0	42.9
Pork	38.2	41.1	43.0	48.1	46.4	46.0	20.4
Chicken	11.0	11.1	14.3	27.4	42.4	58.8	434.5
Red meat	96.0	83.6	95.8	131.9	112.2	108.3	12.8
Dairy							
Butter	18.4	17.6	10.9	5.4	4.0	5.0	-72.8
American cheese	2.5	3.2	5.5	7.0	11.1	13.0	420.0
Other cheese	1.4	1.5	2.2	4.4	13.5	19.4	1,285.7
Skim/lower fat milk (gallons)	7.1	5.0	3.0	5.8	15.2	14.6	105.6
Whole milk (gallons)	25.2	28.2	34.3	25.5	10.5	6.1	-75.8
Ice cream	1.9	9.7	17.4	17.8	15.8	13.9	631.6

U.S. Organic Farmland and Animals, 1995-2008

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Crop	Organic acreage ¹							% change, 2000-08	Total U.S. farmland ²
	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2008		
Grains									
Corn	32,650	77,912	96,270	105,574	99,111	130,672	194,637	149.8%	93,600,000
Wheat	120,820	206,474	217,611	234,221	214,244	293,824	415,902	101.4	60,433,000
Oats	13,250	29,771	53,459	46,074	42,616	46,465	57,374	92.7	3,760,000
Barley	17,150	41,904	34,031	30,265	26,629	39,271	46,954	12.1	4,020,000
Rice	8,400	26,870	22,381	20,152	22,173	26,428	49,638	84.7	2,761,000
Beans									
Soybeans	47,200	136,071	126,540	122,403	114,239	122,217	125,621	-7.7	63,631,000
Dry beans	NA	14,010	2,430	9,836	7,642	10,561	16,465	17.5	1,526,900
Dry peas & lentils	5,900	10,144	7,476	16,188	15,893	17,757	16,987	67.5	571,000
Hay and silage	84,100	231,207	267,827	327,538	356,590	411,342	793,442	243.2	61,625,000
All vegetables	NA	62,342	69,887	78,905	86,822	98,525	177,049	184.0	2,045,020
All fruits	NA	43,481	60,693	77,989	80,707	97,277	121,066	178.4	3,839,300
Other crops									
Cotton	32,850	15,027	10,551	9,875	9,213	9,537	15,377	2.3	10,830,300
Peanuts	NA	2,085	5,134	5,698	9,514	11,940	16,776	704.6	1,230,000
Potatoes	NA	5,433	6,593	6,569	7,300	6,581	8,273	52.3	1,148,800
Trees for maple syrup	10,200	11,965	1,121	1,514	13,357	12,247	31,340	161.9	NA
Fallow land	NA	57,688	64,668	83,003	116,582	198,650	194,428	237.0	37,968,749
Total cropland	638,500	1,218,905	1,299,632	1,451,601	1,452,353	1,723,271	2,655,382	117.8	370,653,755
Total pasture and rangeland	276,300	557,167	625,902	745,273	1,592,756	2,331,158	2,160,577	287.8	473,212,960
Total farmland	914,800	1,776,073	1,925,534	2,196,874	3,045,109	4,054,429	4,815,959	171.2	843,866,715
Animal	Number of organic animals ¹							% change, 2000-08	Total U.S. animals
	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2008		
Total livestock	NA	56,028	108,362	124,346	157,253	196,506	475,829	749.3%	167,512,858
Beef cows	NA	13,829	23,384	27,285	36,662	36,113	63,680	360.5	32,834,801
Milk cows	NA	38,196	67,207	74,435	74,840	87,082	249,766	553.9	9,266,574
Other cows ³	NA	NA	10,103	11,501	36,598	58,822	144,817	NA	54,246,483
Hogs and pigs	NA	1,724	2,753	6,564	4,883	10,018	10,111	486.5	65,110,000
Sheep and lambs	NA	2,279	4,915	4,561	4,270	4,471	7,455	227.1	6,055,000
Total poultry	NA	3,159,050	6,270,181	8,780,152	7,304,566	13,757,270	15,518,075	391.2	9,632,362,000
Layer hens	NA	1,113,746	1,052,272	1,591,181	1,787,901	2,415,056	5,538,011	397.2	377,492,000
Broilers	NA	1,924,807	3,032,189	6,301,014	4,769,104	10,405,879	9,015,984	368.4	8,882,000,000
Turkeys	NA	9,138	305,605	217,353	164,292	144,086	398,531	4,261.2	262,460,000
Other/unclassified	NA	111,359	1,880,115	670,604	583,269	792,249	565,549	407.9	110,410,000

NA = Not available. (1) Based on information from USDA-accredited state and private organic certifiers. (2) Total organic and nonorganic land used for agricultural purposes. (3) Includes breeding stock, replacement heifers, and unclassified cows.

Production of Principal U.S. Crops, 1990-2009

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

	Corn for grain (1,000 bu)	Oats (1,000 bu)	Barley (1,000 bu)	Sorghum for grain (1,000 bu)	All wheat (1,000 bu)	Rye (1,000 bu)	Flaxseed (1,000 bu)	Cotton (upland) (1,000 b)	Cottonseed (1,000 t)
1990	7,934,028	357,654	422,196	573,303	2,729,778	10,176	3,812	15,505.4	5,968.5
1995	7,373,876	162,027	359,562	460,373	2,182,591	10,064	2,211	17,532.2	6,848.7
1996	9,293,435	155,273	395,751	802,974	2,285,133	9,016	1,602	18,413.5	7,143.5
1997	9,206,832	167,246	359,878	633,545	2,481,466	8,132	2,420	18,245.0	6,934.6
1998	9,758,685	165,981	352,125	519,933	2,547,321	12,161	6,708	13,475.9	5,365.4
1999	9,430,612	146,193	280,292	595,166	2,299,010	11,038	7,864	16,293.7	6,354.0
2000	9,915,051	149,545	318,728	470,526	2,232,460	8,386	10,730	16,799.2	6,435.6
2001	9,506,840	117,024	249,420	514,524	1,957,043	6,971	11,455	19,602.4	7,452.2
2002	8,966,787	116,002	226,906	360,713	1,605,878	6,488	11,863	16,530.3	6,183.9
2003	10,089,222	144,383	278,283	411,237	2,344,760	8,634	10,516	17,822.9	6,664.6
2004	11,807,086	115,695	279,743	453,654	2,158,245	8,255	10,368	22,505.1	8,242.1
2005	11,114,082	114,878	211,896	392,933	2,104,690	7,537	19,695	23,259.7	8,172.1
2006	10,534,868	93,638	180,165	277,538	1,812,036	7,193	11,019	20,822.4	7,347.9
2007	13,037,875	90,430	210,110	497,445	2,051,088	6,311	5,896	18,355.1	6,588.7
2008 ¹	12,091,648	89,135	240,193	472,342	2,499,164	7,979	5,716	12,384.5	4,300.3
2009	13,151,062	93,081	227,323	382,983	2,216,171	6,993	7,423	12,011.0	4,178.0
Year	Tobacco (1,000 lb)	All hay (1,000 t)	Beans, dry edible (1,000 cwt)	Peas, dry edible (1,000 cwt)	Peanuts ² (1,000 lb)	Soybeans ³ (1,000 bu)	Potatoes (1,000 cwt)	Sweet potatoes (1,000 cwt)	
1990	1,626,380	146,212	32,379	2,372	3,602,770	1,925,947	402,110	12,594	
1995	1,268,538	154,166	30,812	4,765	4,247,455	2,176,814	443,606	12,906	
1996	1,517,334	149,457	27,960	2,671	3,661,205	2,382,364	498,633	13,456	
1997	1,787,399	152,536	29,370	5,752	3,539,380	2,688,750	467,091	13,327	
1998	1,479,867	151,780	30,418	5,934	3,963,440	2,741,014	475,771	12,382	
1999	1,292,692	159,707	33,085	4,773	3,829,490	2,653,758	478,216	12,234	
2000	1,052,999	151,921	26,409	3,474	3,265,505	2,757,810	513,621	13,794	
2001	991,223	156,764	19,583	3,763	4,276,704	2,890,682	437,888	14,637	
2002	871,122	149,467	30,312	4,727	3,321,040	2,756,147	458,171	12,799	
2003	802,560	157,585	22,492	5,202	4,144,150	2,453,665	457,814	15,891	
2004	881,973	158,247	17,788	11,419	4,288,200	3,123,686	456,041	16,112	
2005	645,015	151,017	26,772	14,003	4,869,860	3,063,237	423,926	15,730	
2006	727,347	142,336	24,247	13,203	3,464,250	3,188,247	441,348	16,248	
2007	787,653	146,901	25,586	16,287	3,672,250	2,667,117	444,875	18,070	
2008 ¹	800,504	146,270	25,558	12,270	5,162,400	2,967,007	415,055	18,443	
2009	823,290	147,442	25,360	17,137	3,688,350	3,361,028	431,425	19,647	
Year	Rice (1,000 cwt)	Sugarcane (1,000 t)	Sugar beets (1,000 t)	Pecans ⁴ (1,000 lb)	Apples (1,000 t)	Grapes (1,000 t)	Peaches (1,000 t)	Oranges ⁵ (1,000 bx)	Grapefruit ⁵ (1,000 bx)
1990	156,088	28,136	27,513	205,000	4,828	5,660	1,121	184,415	49,300
1995	173,871	30,944	27,954	268,000	5,293	5,922	1,150	263,605	71,050
1996	171,321	29,462	26,680	209,500	5,196	5,554	1,058	263,890	66,200
1997	182,992	31,709	29,886	335,000	5,162	7,291	1,312	292,620	70,200
1998	184,443	32,743	32,499	146,400	5,823	5,820	1,190	315,525	63,150
1999	206,027	35,299	33,420	406,100	5,316	6,236	1,252	224,580	61,200
2000	190,872	36,114	32,541	209,850	5,291	7,688	1,276	299,760	66,980
2001	215,270	34,587	25,764	338,500	4,712	6,569	1,204	280,935	59,750
2002	210,960	35,553	27,707	172,900	4,262	7,339	1,268	283,760	58,660
2003	199,897	33,858	30,710	282,100	4,397	6,664	1,260	267,040	50,080
2004	232,362	29,013	30,021	185,800	5,220	6,240	1,307	294,620	52,540
2005	223,235	26,606	27,433	280,250	4,853	7,814	1,185	216,500	25,640
2006	193,736	29,564	34,064	207,300	4,912	6,378	1,010	210,750	30,600
2007	198,388	29,969	31,834	387,305	4,545	7,057	1,127	177,280	39,900
2008 ¹	203,733	27,603	26,881	194,080	4,817	7,319	1,135	234,376	37,900
2009	219,850	30,265	29,519	291,830	4,958	7,295	1,104	212,609	32,825

Note: Some 2009 figures are preliminary estimates. (1) Some totals revised. (2) Harvested for nuts. (3) Harvested for beans. (4) Utilized production only. (5) Crop year ending in year cited.

Livestock on Farms in the U.S., 1900-2010

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
(in thousands)

Year (on Jan. 1)	All cattle ¹	Milk cows	Sheep and lambs	Hogs and pigs ²	Year (on Jan. 1)	All cattle ¹	Milk cows	Sheep and lambs	Hogs and pigs ²
1900.	59,739	16,544	48,105	51,055	1990.	95,816	10,015	11,358	53,788
1910.	58,993	19,450	50,239	48,072	1995.	102,755	9,487	8,886	57,150
1920.	70,400	21,455	40,743	60,159	2000.	98,199	9,183	7,036	59,335
1930.	61,003	23,032	51,565	55,705	2001.	97,298	9,172	6,908	59,110
1940.	68,309	24,940	52,107	61,165	2002.	96,723	9,106	6,623	59,722
1950.	77,963	23,853	29,826	58,937	2003.	96,100	9,142	6,321	59,554
1955.	96,592	23,462	31,582	50,474	2004.	94,888	8,990	6,105	60,444
1960.	96,236	19,527	33,170	59,026	2005.	95,838	9,005	6,135	60,975
1965.	109,000	16,981	25,127	56,106	2006.	96,702	9,063	6,230	61,449
1970.	112,369	12,091	20,423	57,046	2007.	97,003	9,132	6,165	62,490
1975.	132,028	11,220	14,515	54,693	2008.	96,035	9,257	5,950	66,963
1980.	111,242	10,758	12,699	67,318	2009.	94,521	9,333	5,747	66,768
1985.	109,582	10,777	10,716	54,073	2010.	93,701	9,081	5,630	65,327

(1) From 1970, includes milk cows and heifers that have calved. (2) As of Dec. 1 of preceding year.

Animal Products: Average Prices Received by U.S. Farmers, 1940-2009

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Figures below represent dollars per 100 lb for hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, sheep, lamb, and milk (wholesale); dollars per head for milk cows; cents per lb for chickens, broilers, turkeys, and wool; cents per dozen for eggs; weighted calendar year prices for livestock and livestock products other than wool. For 1943-63, wool prices were weighted on marketing year basis. The marketing year was changed in 1964 from a calendar year to a Dec.-Nov. basis for hogs, chickens, broilers, and eggs.

Year	Broilers	Calves (veal)	Cattle (beef)	Chickens (excl. broilers)	Eggs	Hogs	Lambs	Milk cows	Milk	Sheep	Turkeys	Wool
1940	17.3	8.83	7.56	13.0	18.0	5.39	8.10	61	1.82	3.95	15.2	28.4
1950	27.4	26.30	23.30	22.2	36.3	18.00	25.10	198	3.89	11.60	32.8	62.1
1960	16.9	22.90	20.40	12.2	36.1	15.30	17.90	223	4.21	5.61	25.4	42.0
1970	13.6	34.50	27.10	9.1	39.1	22.70	26.40	332	5.71	7.51	22.6	35.4
1975	26.3	27.20	32.20	9.9	54.5	46.10	42.10	412	8.75	11.30	34.8	44.8
1980	27.7	76.80	62.40	11.0	56.3	38.00	63.60	1,190	13.05	21.30	41.3	88.1
1985	30.1	62.10	53.70	14.8	57.1	44.00	67.70	860	12.76	23.90	49.1	63.3
1990	32.6	95.60	74.60	9.3	70.9	53.70	55.50	1,160	13.74	23.20	39.4	80.0
1995	34.4	73.10	61.80	6.5	62.4	40.50	78.20	1,130	12.78	28.00	41.6	104.0
2000	33.6	104.00	68.60	5.7	61.8	42.30	79.80	1,340	12.40	34.30	40.7	33.0
2001	39.3	106.00	71.30	4.5	62.2	44.30	66.90	1,500	15.04	34.60	39.0	36.0
2002	30.5	96.40	66.50	4.8	58.9	33.40	73.80	1,600	12.18	27.90	36.5	53.0
2003	34.6	102.00	79.70	4.9	73.2	37.20	94.40	1,340	12.55	34.90	36.1	73.0
2004	44.6	119.00	85.80	5.8	71.4	49.30	101.00	1,580	16.13	38.80	42.0	80.0
2005	43.6	135.00	89.70	6.5	54.0	50.20	110.00	1,770	15.19	45.10	44.9	71.0
2006	36.3	133.00	87.20	5.8	58.2	46.00	95.50	1,730	12.96	35.20	47.9	68.0
2007	43.6	119.00	89.90	5.6	88.5	46.60	98.50	1,830	19.21	31.00	52.3	87.0
2008 ¹	45.8	110.00	89.10	6.6	109.0	47.00	99.60	1,950	18.45	27.20	56.5	99.0
2009	45.7	103.00	80.30	7.2	81.7	41.70	99.60	1,390	12.93	32.50	50.0	NA

NA = Not available. (1) Some prices revised.

Crops: Average Prices Received by U.S. Farmers, 1940-2009

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Figures below represent cents per lb for cotton, apples, and peanuts; dollars per bushel for oats, wheat, corn, barley, and soybeans; dollars per 100 lb for rice, sorghum, and potatoes; dollars per ton for cottonseed and baled hay; weighted crop year prices. The marketing year is described as follows: apples, June-May; wheat, oats, barley, hay, and potatoes, July-June; cotton, rice, peanuts, and cottonseed, Aug.-July; soybeans, Sept.-Aug.; and corn and sorghum grain, Oct.-Sept.

Year	Apples	Barley	Corn	Cotton- seed	Cotton (upland)*	Hay	Oats	Peanuts	Pota- toes	Rice	Sor- ghum	Soy- beans	Wheat
1940	NA	0.39	0.62	21.70	9.8	9.78	0.30	3.7	0.85	1.80	0.87	0.89	0.67
1950	NA	1.19	1.52	86.60	39.9	21.10	0.79	10.9	1.50	5.09	1.88	2.47	2.00
1960	2.7	0.84	1.00	42.50	30.1	21.70	0.60	10.0	2.00	4.55	1.49	2.13	1.74
1970	6.5	0.97	1.33	56.40	21.9	26.10	0.62	12.8	2.21	5.17	2.04	2.85	1.33
1975	8.8	2.42	2.54	97.00	51.1	52.10	1.45	19.0	4.48	8.35	4.21	4.92	3.55
1980	12.1	2.86	3.11	129.00	74.4	71.00	1.79	25.1	6.55	12.80	5.25	7.57	3.91
1985	17.3	1.98	2.23	66.00	56.8	67.60	1.23	24.4	3.92	6.53	3.45	5.05	3.08
1990	20.9	2.14	2.28	121.00	67.1	80.60	1.14	34.7	6.08	6.68	3.79	5.74	2.61
1995	24.0	2.89	3.24	106.00	75.4	82.20	1.67	29.3	6.77	9.15	5.69	6.72	4.55
2000	17.8	2.11	1.85	105.00	49.8	84.60	1.10	27.4	5.08	5.61	3.37	4.54	2.62
2001	22.9	2.22	1.97	90.50	29.8	96.50	1.59	23.4	6.99	4.25	4.25	4.38	2.78
2002	25.6	2.72	2.32	101.00	44.5	92.40	1.81	18.2	6.69	4.49	4.14	5.53	3.56
2003	29.4	2.83	2.42	117.00	61.8	85.50	1.48	19.3	5.89	8.08	4.26	7.34	3.40
2004	21.8	2.48	2.06	107.00	41.6	92.00	1.48	18.9	5.67	7.33	3.19	5.74	3.40
2005	24.4	2.53	2.00	96.00	47.7	98.20	1.63	17.3	7.06	7.65	3.33	5.66	3.42
2006	31.7	2.85	3.04	111.00	46.5	110.00	1.87	17.7	7.33	9.96	5.88	6.43	4.26
2007 ¹	28.8	4.02	4.20	162.00	59.3	128.00	2.63	20.5	7.51	12.80	7.28	10.10	6.48
2008 ¹	23.2	5.37	4.06	223.00	47.8	152.00	3.15	23.0	8.42	16.80	5.72	9.97	6.78
2009 ²	22.8	4.40	3.70	159.00	60.5	111.00	2.10	23.0	8.00	14.30	5.90	9.45	4.85

*Beginning in 1964, 480-lb net weight bales. NA = Not available. (1) Some prices revised. (2) Preliminary.

Value of U.S. Agricultural Exports and Imports, 1978-2009

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
(in billions of dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Year ¹	Agric. trade surplus	Agric. exports	% of all exports	Agric. imports	% of all imports	Year ¹	Agric. trade surplus	Agric. exports	% of all exports	Agric. imports	% of all imports
1978.	\$13.4	\$27.3	21%	\$13.9	8%	1994.	\$19.2	\$46.2	10%	\$27.0	4%
1979.	15.8	32.0	19	16.2	8	1995.	26.0	56.3	10	30.3	4
1980.	23.2	40.5	19	17.3	7	1996.	26.8	60.3	10	33.5	4
1981.	26.4	43.8	19	17.3	7	1997.	21.0	57.2	9	36.1	4
1982.	23.6	39.1	18	15.5	6	1998.	14.9	51.8	8	36.9	4
1983.	18.5	34.8	18	16.3	7	1999.	10.7	48.4	8	37.7	4
1984.	19.1	38.0	18	18.9	6	2000.	12.2	51.2	7	39.0	3
1985.	11.5	31.2	15	19.7	6	2001.	14.3	53.7	8	39.4	4
1986.	5.4	26.3	13	20.9	6	2002.	11.2	53.1	8	41.9	4
1987.	7.2	27.9	12	20.7	5	2003.	10.3	56.0	9	45.7	4
1988.	14.3	35.3	12	21.0	5	2004.	9.7	62.4	9	52.7	4
1989.	18.1	39.7	12	21.6	5	2005.	4.8	62.5	8	57.7	4
1990.	16.6	39.5	11	22.9	5	2006.	4.7	68.7	8	64.0	3
1991.	16.4	39.3	10	22.9	5	2007.	12.1	82.2	8	70.1	4
1992.	18.3	43.1	10	24.8	5	2008.	36.0	115.3	10	79.3	4
1993.	17.7	42.9	10	25.1	4	2009.	23.2	96.6	10	73.4	5

(1) Fiscal year (Oct.-Sept.).

World Meat Production, 2000, 2009

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization; in thousands of metric tons; ranked by top producers in 2009

Top beef producers				Top pork producers				Top poultry producers			
Rank	Country	2000	2009	Rank	Country	2000	2009	Rank	Country	2000	2009
1.	U.S.	12,298	11,891	1.	China	40,752	49,879	1.	U.S.	16,416	18,953
2.	Brazil.	6,579	9,024	2.	U.S.	8,597	10,442	2.	China	12,689	16,438
3.	China	5,156	6,425	3.	Germany.	3,982	5,277	3.	Brazil.	6,125	10,385
4.	Argentina	2,718	2,830	4.	Spain	2,905	3,291	4.	Mexico	1,868	2,633
5.	India	2,237	2,313	5.	Brazil.	2,600	2,924	5.	Russia.	775	2,360
6.	Australia	1,988	2,148	6.	Vietnam	1,409	2,553	6.	France.	2,220	1,720
7.	Russia.	1,894	1,741	7.	Russia.	1,569	2,169	7.	Iran	815	1,682
8.	Mexico	1,409	1,667	8.	France	2,312	2,004	8.	UK.	1,513	1,652
9.	France	1,528	1,467	9.	Poland	1,923	1,735	9.	Indonesia	818	1,435
10.	Pakistan	886	1,441	10.	Philippines	1,213	1,710	10.	Japan	1,195	1,394
11.	Canada	1,263	1,288	11.	Italy	1,479	1,588	11.	Germany.	801	1,316
12.	Germany.	1,304	1,193	12.	Denmark.	1,625	1,585	12.	Turkey.	661	1,308
13.	Italy	1,153	1,057	13.	Japan	1,256	1,310	13.	Canada.	1,065	1,212
14.	Colombia.	745	936	14.	Netherlands ...	1,623	1,275	14.	Spain	987	1,205
15.	UK.	705	850	15.	Mexico	1,030	1,163	15.	Argentina	1,000	1,204
16.	South Africa ...	625	777	16.	Belgium.	1,042	1,082	16.	Poland	589	1,155
17.	New Zealand ...	572	637	17.	Thailand	475	756	17.	Italy.	1,092	1,154
18.	Uzbekistan	390	623	18.	UK.	899	720	18.	Thailand	1,194	1,105
19.	Egypt	544	608	19.	Indonesia	413	637	19.	Malaysia	714	1,042
20.	Spain	651	598	20.	Austria	620	540	20.	Colombia	504	1,020
21.	Uruguay	453	588	21.	Serbia	—	528	21.	South Africa ...	821	981
22.	Japan	530	517	22.	Ukraine	676	527	22.	Peru	542	964
23.	Ireland.	577	514	23.	Chile	261	514	23.	Ukraine	193	894
24.	Venezuela.	429	483	24.	India	466	481	24.	Australia	643	880
25.	Ukraine.	754	454	25.	Romania	502	471	25.	Netherlands ...	766	834
Africa		4,318	5,191	Africa		771	1,143	Africa		2,982	3,821
Asia.		13,026	15,703	Asia		47,788	59,755	Asia		22,480	31,120
Europe		11,777	10,880	Europe		25,379	26,006	Europe		11,885	15,721
North America.		13,561	13,179	North America.		10,237	12,383	North America.		17,480	20,165
Oceania		2,581	2,805	Oceania		489	461	Oceania		767	1,039
South America		11,846	15,058	South America		3,774	4,668	South America		9,741	15,466
World total.		65,146	59,100	World total.		89,787	106,069	World total.		68,198	91,308

World Corn, Rice, and Wheat Production, 2000, 2009

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization; in millions of metric tons; ranked by top producers in 2009

Top corn producers				Top rice producers				Top wheat producers			
Rank	Country	2000	2009	Rank	Country	2000	2009	Rank	Country	2000	2009
1.	U.S.	251.9	333.0	1.	China	189.8	197.3	1.	China	99.6	115.0
2.	China	106.2	163.1	2.	India	127.5	131.3	2.	India	76.4	80.7
3.	Brazil.	31.9	51.2	3.	Indonesia	51.9	64.4	3.	Russia	34.5	61.7
4.	Mexico	17.6	20.2	4.	Bangladesh.	37.6	45.1	4.	U.S.	60.6	60.3
5.	Indonesia	9.7	17.6	5.	Vietnam	32.5	38.9	5.	France	37.4	38.3
6.	India	12.0	17.3	6.	Thailand	25.8	31.5	6.	Canada	26.5	26.5
7.	France	16.0	15.3	7.	Philippines	12.4	16.3	7.	Germany	21.6	25.2
8.	Argentina	16.8	13.1	8.	Brazil.	11.1	12.6	8.	Pakistan.	21.1	24.0
9.	South Africa	11.4	12.1	9.	Japan	11.9	10.6	9.	Australia.	22.1	21.7
10.	Ukraine	3.8	10.5	10.	Pakistan	7.2	10.3	10.	Ukraine	10.2	20.9
11.	Canada.	7.0	9.6	11.	U.S.	8.7	10.0	11.	Turkey	21.0	20.6
12.	Romania.	4.9	8.0	12.	Cambodia.	4.0	7.6	12.	Kazakhstan	9.1	17.1
13.	Italy	10.1	7.9	13.	Egypt	6.0	7.5	13.	UK	16.7	14.4
14.	Hungary	5.0	7.5	14.	Nepal	4.2	4.5	14.	Iran	8.1	13.5
15.	Philippines	4.5	7.0	15.	Sri Lanka	2.9	3.7	15.	Poland	8.5	9.8
16.	Egypt	6.5	6.8	16.	Laos	2.2	3.1	16.	Egypt	6.6	8.5
17.	Serbia	0.0	6.4	17.	Peru	1.9	3.0	17.	Argentina	16.1	7.6
18.	Thailand	4.5	4.6		Colombia	2.7	3.0	18.	Uzbekistan.	3.5	6.6
19.	Germany.	3.3	4.5	19.	Malaysia	2.1	2.5	19.	Italy	7.5	6.3
20.	Vietnam	2.0	4.4	20.	Iran	2.0	2.3	20.	Denmark	4.7	6.0
21.	Turkey.	2.3	4.3	21.	Mali.	0.7	2.0	21.	Romania	4.5	5.2
22.	Russia.	1.5	4.0	22.	Ecuador	1.2	1.6	22.	Afghanistan	1.5	5.1
23.	Ethiopia.	2.7	3.9	23.	Italy	1.2	1.5	23.	Brazil	1.7	5.0
24.	Pakistan	1.6	3.5	24.	Argentina	0.9	1.3	24.	Spain	7.3	4.8
	Spain	4.0	3.5		Uruguay	1.2	1.3	25.	Hungary.	3.7	4.4
Africa		44.3	56.7	Africa		17.5	24.4	Africa		14.3	22.1
Asia		149.1	233.6	Asia		545.5	611.7	Asia		254.5	301.0
Europe		63.5	84.0	Europe		3.2	4.1	Europe		183.6	228.7
North America.		258.8	342.6	North America.		8.7	10.0	North America		87.2	86.8
Oceania		0.6	0.6	Oceania		1.1	0.3	Oceania		22.4	22.1
South America		55.4	75.6	South America		20.9	25.6	South America		20.2	17.1
World total.		592.5	817.1	World total.		599.4	678.7	World total.		585.7	681.9

Note: North America comprises Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, and the U.S.

Crop Consumption Per Capita, Selected Nations, 1980-2007

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization
(in kg per capita per year)

Country	Corn				Rice				Wheat			
	1980	1990	2007	% change, 1980-2007	1980	1990	2007	% change, 1980-2007	1980	1990	2007	% change, 1980-2007
Australia	2	4	5	150.0%	8	8	10	25.0%	81	70	70	-13.6%
Bangladesh	0	0	6	NA	132	148	160	21.2	26	20	15	-42.3
Brazil	22	22	25	13.6	39	41	33	-15.4	50	44	53	6.0
Cambodia	11	7	16	45.5	133	155	152	14.3	4	0	3	-25.0
Canada	4	3	19	375.0	3	5	9	200.0	76	78	89	17.1
Chad	5	4	12	140.0	6	10	6	0.0	2	4	10	400.0
China	5	4	7	40.0	77	84	77	0.0	60	80	67	11.7
Congo Republic	5	3	5	0.0	2	4	24	1,100.0	33	38	49	48.5
Cuba	0	0	33	NA	51	48	64	25.5	78	74	51	-34.6
Egypt	49	56	54	10.2	27	30	37	37.0	131	147	137	4.6
France	2	13	12	500.0	4	4	5	25.0	95	92	100	5.3
Germany	3	7	13	333.3	2	2	4	100.0	69	68	82	18.8
India	8	8	6	-25.0	64	79	71	10.9	45	42	60	33.3
Indonesia	23	29	28	21.7	124	132	125	0.8	10	9	22	120.0
Iran	1	1	2	100.0	29	30	29	0.0	152	163	152	0.0
Israel	11	23	22	100.0	6	8	10	66.7	137	123	114	-16.8
Italy	5	3	4	-20.0	5	5	6	20.0	173	148	146	-15.6
Japan	14	19	12	-14.3	73	65	57	-21.9	44	43	45	2.3
Kenya	114	84	80	-29.8	2	1	8	300.0	20	18	26	30.0
Korea, North	43	56	42	-2.3	72	69	77	6.9	32	22	18	-43.8
Korea, South	2	13	14	600.0	138	97	76	-44.9	49	48	51	4.1
Mexico	120	128	123	2.5	5	4	6	20.0	43	43	36	-16.3
New Zealand	1	3	2	100.0	2	4	9	350.0	78	69	75	-3.8
Nigeria	6	32	25	316.7	14	20	21	50.0	15	3	21	40.0
Pakistan	6	6	7	16.7	22	14	14	-36.4	110	123	106	-3.6
Philippines	22	19	7	-68.2	95	93	129	35.8	17	20	19	11.8
Rwanda	14	15	13	-7.1	2	1	6	200.0	2	3	7	250.0
Saudi Arabia	12	13	22	83.3	34	18	31	-8.8	90	104	94	4.4
South Africa	120	108	104	-13.3	4	8	20	400.0	56	57	60	7.1
Spain	1	1	2	100.0	6	6	7	16.7	98	93	87	-11.2
Thailand	5	5	8	60.0	141	117	103	-27.0	4	6	15	275.0
Turkey	8	20	20	150.0	3	6	9	200.0	200	215	191	-4.5
United Arab Emirates	1	1	1	0.0	34	40	42	23.5	318	494	204	-35.8
United Kingdom	3	3	3	0.0	2	2	6	200.0	82	82	97	18.3
United States	8	13	13	62.5	4	7	8	100.0	70	81	85	21.4
Uruguay	23	28	27	17.4	8	10	19	137.5	105	96	123	17.1
Venezuela	75	54	58	-22.7	21	13	20	-4.8	50	51	52	4.0
Vietnam	7	7	11	57.1	132	150	166	25.8	17	3	15	-11.8
Africa	37	40	41	10.8	14	16	20	42.9	45	45	46	2.2
Asia	8	9	9	12.5	79	84	78	-1.3	53	61	64	20.8
Central America	109	116	106	-2.8	8	7	11	37.5	38	39	35	-7.9
Europe	3	4	7	133.3	5	4	5	0.0	116	115	108	-6.9
North America	7	12	13	85.7	4	7	8	100.0	71	81	85	19.7
Oceania	2	4	4	100.0	9	10	13	44.4	79	69	71	-10.1
South America	23	23	27	17.4	29	32	29	0.0	58	53	56	-3.4
World per capita consumption	13	15	17	30.8%	50	55	53	6.0%	64	67	66	3.1%

Meat Consumption Per Capita, Selected Nations, 1980-2007

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization
(in kg per capita per year)

Country	Beef				Pork				Poultry			
	1980	1990	2007	% change, 1980-2007	1980	1990	2007	% change, 1980-2007	1980	1990	2007	% change, 1980-2007
Australia	53	47	44	-17.0%	15	18	23	53.3%	21	24	40	90.5%
Bangladesh	1	1	1	0.0	0	0	0	NA	1	1	1	0.0
Brazil	23	28	37	60.9	8	7	11	37.5	10	14	32	220.0
Cambodia	2	4	5	150.0	1	6	9	800.0	1	2	2	100.0
Canada	40	36	33	-17.5	35	28	27	-22.9	22	28	37	68.2
Chad	7	12	8	14.3	0	0	0	NA	1	1	0	-100.0
China	0	1	5	NA	12	21	33	175.0	2	3	12	500.0
Congo Republic	4	1	2	-50.0	1	1	3	200.0	2	5	10	400.0
Cuba	15	13	5	-66.7	5	10	18	260.0	9	12	14	55.6
Egypt	7	8	11	57.1	0	0	0	NA	4	5	8	100.0
France	33	33	27	-18.2	37	34	32	-13.5	16	21	21	31.3
Germany	23	22	13	-43.5	61	60	56	-8.2	10	11	16	60.0
India	2	2	2	0.0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	1	NA
Indonesia	2	2	2	0.0	1	3	3	200.0	1	3	6	500.0
Iran	6	6	6	0.0	0	0	0	NA	6	7	20	233.3
Israel	13	14	27	107.7	2	2	3	50.0	35	39	68	94.3
Italy	26	27	24	-7.7	25	32	45	80.0	18	20	16	-11.1
Japan	5	8	9	80.0	13	15	20	53.8	10	14	17	70.0
Kenya	12	9	12	0.0	0	0	0	NA	2	1	1	-50.0
Korea, North	2	2	1	-50.0	10	11	7	-30.0	2	3	2	0.0
Korea, South	3	6	11	266.7	8	13	31	287.5	2	6	13	550.0
Mexico	11	14	18	63.6	18	10	14	-22.2	6	10	29	383.3
New Zealand	57	39	32	-43.9	12	14	23	91.7	10	17	35	250.0

Country	Beef				Pork				Poultry			
	1980	1990	2007	% change, 1980-2007	1980	1990	2007	% change, 1980-2007	1980	1990	2007	% change, 1980-2007
Nigeria	5	2	2	-60.0%	1	1	1	0.0%	2	2	2	0.0%
Pakistan	5	6	8	60.0	0	0	0	NA	1	1	3	200.0
Philippines.....	3	2	4	33.3	9	11	19	111.1	5	4	8	60.0
Rwanda.....	2	2	2	0.0	0	0	1	NA	0	0	0	NA
Saudi Arabia.....	6	4	6	0.0	0	0	0	NA	24	29	41	70.8
South Africa	20	17	16	-20.0	3	4	4	33.3	8	15	25	212.5
Spain.....	11	13	15	36.4	31	48	62	100.0	21	23	28	33.3
Thailand	6	6	4	-33.3	6	6	13	116.7	7	9	11	57.1
Turkey.....	3	7	6	100.0	0	0	0	NA	5	7	14	180.0
United Arab Emirates	14	13	9	-35.7	0	0	0	NA	43	37	61	41.9
United Kingdom.....	23	21	22	-4.3	26	25	28	7.7	14	19	29	107.1
United States	47	43	41	-12.8	33	28	30	-9.1	26	39	51	96.2
Uruguay	76	47	15	-80.3	9	7	9	0.0	5	7	14	180.0
Venezuela.....	22	18	21	-4.5	6	5	6	0.0	17	13	29	70.6
Vietnam.....	2	2	4	100.0	5	11	30	500.0	2	3	7	250.0
Africa.....	7	6	6	-14.3	1	1	1	0.0	2	3	5	150.0
Asia.....	2	3	4	100.0	6	10	14	133.3	2	3	8	300.0
Central America.....	11	13	16	45.5	14	8	11	-21.4	6	9	27	350.0
Europe	24	25	17	-29.2	32	35	36	12.5	12	15	20	66.7
North America.....	47	43	40	-14.9	33	28	29	-12.1	26	38	49	88.5
Oceania	50	43	40	-20.0	14	17	22	57.1	18	22	37	105.6
South America.....	28	27	30	7.1	7	6	10	42.9	9	12	27	200.0
World per capita consumption	11	10	10	-0.1%	12	13	15	25.0%	6	8	13	116.7%

Trade in Wheat, Rice, Corn, and Meat, 1997, 2007

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization; in thousands of dollars

Wheat exports				Wheat imports			
Rank	Country	1997	2007	Rank	Country	1997	2007
1.	U.S.	\$4,181,746	\$8,344,749	1.	Japan	\$1,363,393	\$1,822,396
2.	Australia.....	3,279,041	4,359,492	2.	Italy	1,336,575	1,632,245
3.	Canada	3,156,955	3,887,832	3.	Iran	1,107,780	1,566,617
4.	France	2,369,088	3,608,763	4.	Brazil.....	974,490	1,391,955
5.	Argentina....	1,346,762	3,540,589	5.	Egypt.....	821,048	1,385,843
6.	Germany	661,947	2,015,981	6.	Indonesia	776,521	1,181,313
7.	UK	574,907	1,170,509	7.	Algeria.....	730,842	1,133,135
8.	Kazakhstan ..	430,414	1,168,131	8.	S. Korea	593,850	1,125,687
9.	Syria	190,824	480,895	9.	China.....	571,428	940,432
10.	Denmark	163,612	463,602	10.	Spain.....	509,846	938,025
Rice exports				Rice imports			
Rank	Country	1997	2007	Rank	Country	1997	2007
1.	U.S.	\$143,500	\$409,582	1.	Mexico	\$108,685	\$213,530
2.	Argentina....	26,515	28,328	2.	Brazil.....	48,953	60,442
3.	Uruguay.....	24,401	9,892	3.	Costa Rica ...	25,494	46,469
4.	Greece.....	21,827	8,908	4.	Italy.....	21,553	32,000
5.	France	14,794	7,290	5.	Colombia	12,832	26,701
6.	Italy.....	7,207	7,061	6.	Portugal	12,001	26,626
7.	Guinea	5,519	4,277	7.	Turkey.....	10,307	21,303
8.	Guyana	3,239	2,695	8.	Spain	9,890	21,276
9.	Kazakhstan ..	2,000	2,378	9.	Bangladesh..	8,929	20,540
10.	China	1,926	2,157	10.	El Salvador...	8,504	11,553
Corn exports				Corn imports			
Rank	Country	1997	2007	Rank	Country	1997	2007
1.	U.S.	\$5,418,929	\$10,099,898	1.	Japan	\$2,448,789	\$3,842,474
2.	France	1,391,675	2,253,083	2.	S. Korea	1,251,256	1,825,690
3.	Argentina....	1,348,385	1,918,840	3.	China	843,164	1,571,184
4.	China	858,946	1,522,375	4.	Malaysia.....	414,973	1,554,320
5.	South Africa..	250,274	1,091,173	5.	Spain	400,088	940,096
6.	Hungary.....	157,270	874,301	6.	Egypt	385,391	928,949
7.	Germany	76,628	592,045	7.	Mexico	379,525	874,117
8.	Brazil	52,008	282,742	8.	Netherlands ..	319,006	679,823
9.	Zimbabwe	50,522	232,335	9.	UK.....	294,787	667,476
10.	Chile	50,244	211,985	10.	Colombia	272,557	641,582
Meat exports				Meat imports			
Rank	Country	1997	2007	Rank	Country	1997	2007
1.	U.S.	\$6,337,965	\$10,957,298	1.	Japan	\$7,112,986	\$8,366,287
2.	Netherlands ..	4,179,018	8,677,125	2.	Germany.....	4,485,297	8,030,083
3.	France	4,084,058	7,812,996	3.	Italy.....	3,410,714	6,948,224
4.	Denmark	4,003,672	7,505,327	4.	UK.....	3,348,888	5,693,121
5.	Belgium- Luxembourg	2,795,510	5,155,497	5.	France	3,000,407	5,221,534
6.	Australia.....	2,435,787	5,130,285	6.	U.S.....	2,737,860	5,073,577
7.	Germany	1,939,132	4,392,806	7.	Russian.....	2,612,321	4,690,570
8.	New Zealand ..	1,875,730	4,002,110	8.	China	1,351,230	3,779,813
9.	Canada	1,713,546	3,467,246	9.	Netherlands ..	1,215,460	2,552,748
10.	China	1,559,715	3,151,710	10.	Belgium- Luxembourg	1,033,831	2,004,829

World Capture of Fish, Crustaceans, and Mollusks, 2000-07

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization
(in thousands of metric tons; ranked by 2007 captures; total includes nations not shown)

Country	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	Country	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
China	14,649	14,465	14,589	14,631	14,659	Myanmar (Burma)	1,093	1,587	1,732	2,007	2,236
Peru	10,657	9,605	9,388	7,017	7,211	Vietnam	1,623	1,879	1,930	1,971	2,121
Indonesia	4,081	4,654	4,709	4,824	4,937	South Korea	1,825	1,575	1,641	1,775	1,858
U.S.	4,718	4,960	4,893	4,852	4,768	Bangladesh	1,004	1,187	1,334	1,436	1,494
Japan	5,055	4,316	4,389	4,345	4,211	Iceland	1,983	1,734	1,665	1,327	1,399
India	3,666	3,391	3,691	3,845	3,953	Malaysia	1,289	1,336	1,214	1,296	1,386
Chile	4,300	4,927	4,329	4,161	3,806	Mexico	1,316	1,259	1,320	1,357	1,340
Russia	3,974	2,942	3,198	3,284	3,454	Taiwan	1,094	980	1,017	967	1,174
Philippines	1,896	2,211	2,270	2,319	2,500	Canada	998	1,173	1,104	1,069	1,006
Thailand	2,997	2,840	2,814	2,699	2,469	World total	93,469	92,280	92,183	89,863	90,064
Norway	2,699	2,524	2,393	2,256	2,379						

World Aquaculture Production, 2000-07

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization

Country	Metric tons (thous.)					Value (mil)				
	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
China	21,522	26,567	28,121	29,857	31,420	\$21,292	\$26,763	\$29,954	\$33,299	\$39,685
India	1,942	2,795	2,962	3,169	3,355	5,511	3,784	3,758	4,173	4,383
Vietnam	499	1,199	1,437	1,658	2,157	991	2,444	2,931	3,316	4,526
Indonesia	789	1,045	1,197	1,293	1,393	2,246	1,993	1,999	2,255	2,462
Thailand	738	1,260	1,304	1,407	1,390	2,514	1,705	1,740	2,240	2,433
Bangladesh	657	915	882	892	946	1,039	1,363	1,246	1,359	1,523
Norway	491	637	662	712	830	1,385	1,681	2,136	2,749	2,978
Chile	392	665	698	802	830	1,250	2,745	3,108	4,428	5,277
Japan	763	776	746	734	766	3,317	3,205	3,178	3,099	3,173
Philippines	394	512	557	623	710	681	701	794	982	1,234
Egypt	340	472	540	595	636	815	613	792	951	1,193
South Korea	293	406	437	514	606	573	980	1,195	1,419	1,577
Myanmar (Burma)	99	400	485	575	605	781	1,231	1,504	1,774	1,862
U.S.	456	607	513	519	526	843	907	939	985	945
Taiwan	244	318	305	310	316	836	943	969	880	991
Brazil	172	270	258	272	290	264	470	444	469	598
Spain	309	293	219	293	281	329	323	309	356	384
France	267	243	245	238	238	425	665	677	663	757
Italy	214	118	181	173	179	446	371	595	599	757
Malaysia	152	171	176	168	178	254	324	339	340	370
World total ¹	32,416	41,890	44,282	47,322	50,329	\$47,597	\$59,903	\$66,167	\$75,083	\$87,013

Note: Does not include aquatic plants or marine mammals. (1) Includes nations not shown.

U.S. Commercial Landings of Fish and Shellfish, 1990-2009

Source: Natl. Marine Fisheries Service, Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Year	Landings for human food		Landings for industrial purposes ¹		Total	
	Weight (mil lbs)	Value (mil)	Weight (mil lbs)	Value (mil)	Weight (mil lbs)	Value (mil)
1990	7,041	\$3,366	2,363	\$156	9,404	\$3,522
1991	7,031	3,169	2,453	139	9,484	3,308
1992	7,618	3,531	2,019	147	9,637	3,678
1993	8,214	3,317	2,253	154	10,467	3,471
1994	7,936	3,751	2,525	95	10,461	3,846
1995	7,667	3,625	2,121	145	9,788	3,770
1996	7,474	3,355	2,091	132	9,565	3,487
1997	7,244	3,285	2,598	163	9,842	3,448
1998	7,173	3,009	2,021	119	9,194	3,128
1999	6,832	3,265	2,507	202	9,339	3,467
2000	6,912	3,398	2,157	152	9,069	3,550
2001	7,314	3,074	2,178	154	9,492	3,228
2002	7,205	2,940	2,192	152	9,397	3,092
2003	7,521	3,185	1,986	157	9,507	3,347
2004	7,794	3,611	1,889	145	9,683	3,756
2005	7,997	3,825	1,710	117	9,707	3,942
2006	7,842	3,911	1,641	113	9,483	4,024
2007	7,490	4,015	1,819	177	9,309	4,192
2008	6,633	4,231	1,692	152	8,325	4,383
2009 ²	6,035	3,724	1,833	158	7,867	3,882

Note: Does not include products of aquaculture, except oysters and clams. Statistics on landings are shown in round (live) weight for all items except univalve and bivalve mollusks such as clams, oysters, and scallops, which are shown in weight of meats (excluding the shell). (1) Processed into meal, oil, solubles, and shell products or used as bait or animal food. (2) Preliminary.

U.S. Domestic Landings, by Region, 2005, 2009

Source: Natl. Marine Fisheries Service, Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Region	2005 ^{1,2}		2009 ^{1,3}	
	Weight (thous. lbs)	Value (thous.)	Weight (thous. lbs)	Value (thous.)
New England	684,090	\$971,663	645,601	\$783,871
Middle Atlantic	199,937	221,505	200,032	201,475
Chesapeake	508,953	218,933	473,333	221,727
South Atlantic	122,422	125,117	112,907	148,664
Gulf	1,196,355	620,987	1,419,747	614,543
Pacific Coast incl. Alaska	6,950,647	1,700,927	4,971,543	1,824,070
Great Lakes	16,732	12,434	17,264	16,626
Hawaii	28,139	70,811	26,906	71,202
Total	9,707,275	\$3,942,376	7,867,333	\$3,882,178

(1) Landings reported in round (live) weight for all items except univalve and bivalve mollusks (e.g., clams, oysters, scallops), which are reported in weight of meats (excluding shell). (2) Revised. (3) Preliminary.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment and Unemployment in the U.S., 1900-2009

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor
(civilian labor force, persons 16 years of age and older; annual averages; in thousands)

Year ¹	Employed	Unemployed		Year ¹	Employed	Unemployed		Year ¹	Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Rate			Number	Rate			Number	Rate
1900 ² . . .	26,956	1,420	5.0%	1986	109,597	8,237	7.0%	1998 ⁵ . . .	131,463	6,210	4.5%
1910 ² . . .	34,599	2,150	5.9	1987	112,440	7,425	6.2	1999 ⁶ . . .	133,488	5,880	4.2
1920 ² . . .	39,208	2,132	5.2	1988	114,968	6,701	5.5	2000 ⁷ . . .	136,891	5,692	4.0
1930 ² . . .	44,183	4,340	8.9	1989	117,342	6,528	5.3	2001	136,933	6,801	4.7
1940 ² . . .	47,520	8,120	14.6	1990 ³ . . .	118,793	7,047	5.6	2002	136,485	8,378	5.8
1950	58,918	3,288	5.0	1991	117,718	8,628	6.8	2003	137,736	8,774	6.0
1955	62,170	2,852	4.4	1992	118,492	9,613	7.5	2004	139,252	8,149	5.5
1960	65,778	3,852	5.5	1993	120,259	8,940	6.9	2005	141,730	7,591	5.1
1965	71,088	3,366	4.5	1994 ⁴ . . .	123,060	7,996	6.1	2006	144,427	7,001	4.6
1970	78,678	4,093	4.9	1995	124,900	7,404	5.6	2007	146,047	7,078	4.6
1975	85,846	7,929	8.5	1996	126,708	7,236	5.4	2008	145,362	8,924	5.8
1980	99,303	7,637	7.1	1997 ⁵ . . .	129,558	6,739	4.9	2009	139,877	14,265	9.3
1985	107,150	8,312	7.2								

(1) Other unemployment rates (1905-45), 14 years of age and older: 1905, 4.3; 1915, 8.5; 1925, 3.2; 1935, 20.3; 1936, 16.9; 1937, 14.3; 1938, 19.0; 1939, 17.2; 1945, 1.9. (2) Persons 14 years of age and older. (3) Beginning in 1990, data incorporate 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for estimated undercount. (4) Beginning in 1994, not strictly comparable with prior years because of major redesign of the survey used. (5) From 1997 on, not strictly comparable with 1994-96 because of revisions in population controls used in household survey. (6) From 1999 on, not strictly comparable with earlier years because of further revisions in population controls used in household survey. (7) From 2000 on, not strictly comparable with earlier years because of revisions to the controls used in the survey.

Unemployment Insurance Data, by State, 2009

Source: Employment and Training Admin., U.S. Dept. of Labor; state programs only

State	Unemployment rate	Monetarily eligible claimants	Number of first payments	Number of final payments	Initial claims	Benefits paid	Average weekly benefit	Employers subject to state law
AL	10.1%	238,400	195,672	83,432	460,640	\$628,124,805	\$208	88,631
AK	8.0	57,810	34,157	20,806	102,284	158,231,435	235	17,290
AZ	9.1	304,322	242,508	131,350	418,711	961,487,449	220	131,391
AR	7.3	158,256	141,925	66,863	341,295	596,944,596	282	68,659
CA	11.4	2,199,954	1,778,757	1,066,905	3,839,198	10,769,257,239	311	1,208,655
CO	7.7	226,109	186,153	103,182	268,122	1,062,136,697	361	154,814
CT	8.2	268,425	231,431	102,423	335,156	1,241,315,278	340	98,245
DC	10.2	35,401	34,259	19,273	25,833	201,555,677	303	28,300
DE	8.1	47,341	36,218	20,152	72,503	199,010,301	262	26,299
FL	10.5	908,184	680,061	468,595	1,327,496	2,916,853,328	238	474,380
GA	9.6	525,386	409,873	237,433	1,025,764	1,657,492,084	283	213,565
HI	6.8	60,558	50,721	22,743	130,888	374,180,697	423	31,294
ID	8.0	110,794	92,187	46,796	191,026	383,159,395	275	49,986
IL	10.1	629,038	661,955	348,987	1,221,195	4,289,128,428	328	302,146
IN	10.1	400,852	354,471	215,551	685,040	1,763,106,371	307	130,979
IA	6.0	201,939	165,030	63,657	401,554	770,408,687	320	72,231
KS	6.7	141,960	123,178	63,547	291,951	650,656,965	354	71,575
KY	10.5	243,346	191,181	80,622	519,872	1,041,754,778	308	85,129
LA	6.8	180,070	136,503	51,284	247,315	511,258,091	231	103,988
ME	8.0	71,316	55,232	25,294	113,127	245,191,020	282	41,672
MD	7.0	244,725	187,148	93,347	416,300	1,032,613,373	311	140,063
MA	8.4	404,828	352,631	191,724	569,381	2,596,045,031	419	188,750
MI	13.6	690,935	652,819	162,986	1,311,370	3,635,539,557	309	209,283
MN	8.0	328,237	252,468	134,061	451,108	1,601,349,548	360	134,791
MS	9.6	133,325	102,315	47,765	203,908	342,425,421	196	56,157
MO	9.3	331,997	241,057	121,161	671,042	1,098,682,276	256	137,732
MT	6.2	59,712	41,524	21,588	97,161	203,995,275	270	37,243
NE	4.6	78,402	60,656	29,714	117,427	207,744,014	249	48,208
NV	11.8	207,802	181,563	110,770	339,816	1,093,521,792	317	58,950
NH	6.3	71,004	57,473	20,605	111,700	257,193,692	283	40,663
NJ	9.2	513,231	469,715	284,292	747,467	3,467,869,925	396	238,087
NM	7.2	91,644	62,746	36,031	108,285	349,514,135	300	45,776
NY	8.4	1,119,333	803,525	424,295	1,541,992	4,594,151,734	315	493,438
NC	10.6	621,839	544,491	310,305	1,263,634	2,504,726,842	307	200,770
ND	4.3	28,650	22,013	8,152	42,039	96,487,557	311	20,503
OH	10.2	556,098	503,921	247,778	1,148,834	2,843,202,079	321	228,244
OK	6.4	113,417	107,524	50,869	238,924	556,964,609	295	82,773
OR	11.1	311,856	260,274	140,625	637,417	1,544,979,557	313	110,933
PA	8.1	839,838	782,870	355,542	1,886,444	4,582,763,958	352	286,669
PR	15.0	129,774	132,368	62,067	208,172	304,175,659	115	73,244
RI	11.2	65,968	55,512	34,632	109,500	406,896,837	383	33,307
SC	11.7	293,178	224,111	126,887	519,104	910,924,287	250	99,438
SD	4.8	21,774	17,428	3,922	34,567	63,571,286	254	25,606
TN	10.5	327,558	279,980	153,091	611,422	1,062,183,384	226	114,533
TX	7.6	918,998	713,662	374,253	1,221,040	3,729,510,363	325	451,825
UT	6.6	123,658	98,998	49,180	160,457	474,639,487	321	69,494
VA	6.7	313,456	229,868	116,585	501,950	1,046,994,565	304	189,603
VI	NA	4,012	3,489	2,029	4,770	19,326,148	327	3,408
VT	6.9	41,478	38,373	13,325	61,533	183,452,744	306	22,075
WA	8.9	432,155	345,913	154,773	753,328	2,517,204,286	402	201,559
WV	7.9	93,259	77,262	26,510	118,004	333,836,153	272	36,012
WI	8.5	497,044	447,970	170,298	1,113,764	1,865,387,497	288	130,858
WY	6.4	55,122	28,772	12,241	46,487	161,531,961	347	21,884
U.S.	9.3	17,073,768	14,181,911	7,330,298	29,387,317	76,110,658,353	310	7,631,104

Unemployed Persons in the U.S. by Industry and Duration of Unemployment, 2009

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor
Number of unemployed persons (thous.)

Occupation	Number of unemployed persons (thous.)					Weeks of Unemployment	
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over	Average (mean) duration	Median duration
Management, professional, and related occupations	2,531	535	665	491	840	25.7	16.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	1,105	201	273	226	404	27.0	18.4
Professional and related occupations	1,427	334	393	265	436	24.6	14.1
Service occupations	2,605	638	724	493	750	22.8	13.6
Sales and office occupations	3,143	641	828	608	1,067	25.8	16.4
Sales and related occupations	1,501	324	399	281	497	24.7	15.6
Office and administrative support occupations	1,642	317	429	326	570	26.7	17.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	2,464	573	667	500	724	22.9	14.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	179	48	59	36	37	18.7	11.6
Construction and extraction occupations	1,825	432	499	367	527	22.5	14.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	459	93	109	97	160	26.4	17.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	2,453	519	632	489	814	24.9	16.3
Production occupations	1,322	268	326	270	458	25.6	17.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,131	251	306	218	356	24.1	14.9
Industry ¹							
Agriculture and related industries	206	52	63	43	48	20.6	12.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	92	20	28	21	23	19.9	13.7
Construction	1,797	406	484	377	530	22.4	14.8
Manufacturing	1,905	368	478	402	657	25.9	17.5
Durable goods	1,287	254	331	273	428	25.1	16.9
Nondurable goods	618	114	147	128	229	27.6	18.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,862	390	510	355	607	25.2	15.5
Transportation and utilities	563	119	155	110	180	24.6	15.4
Information	304	60	74	55	115	28.1	18.2
Financial activities	613	107	150	124	232	28.5	19.1
Professional and business services	1,555	332	412	301	510	24.4	15.7
Education and health services	1,444	352	400	259	432	23.7	13.6
Leisure and hospitality	1,594	392	447	310	445	21.9	13.5
Other services	480	114	122	84	161	25.8	15.2
Public administration	204	46	51	42	66	26.4	16.0
No previous work experience	1,035	255	307	189	285	23.6	12.9

(1) Includes wage and salary workers only.

Persons Not in the U.S. Labor Force, 2009

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

The Labor Dept.'s unemployment rate, based on its household survey, shows the number of people out of work as a percentage of U.S. adults age 16 and older in the labor force. That rate excludes, however, the millions of adults considered not to be in the labor force. (in thousands)

	Total	Age			Sex	
		16 to 24 years	25 to 54 years	55 years and over	Men	Women
Total not in the labor force	81,659	16,207	21,823	43,629	32,013	49,646
Do not want a job now ¹	75,765	14,263	19,199	42,303	29,234	46,531
Want a job ¹	5,894	1,944	2,624	1,325	2,779	3,115
Did not search for work in previous year	3,075	960	1,241	874	1,344	1,731
Searched for work in previous year ²	2,818	983	1,383	452	1,435	1,384
Not available to work now	592	275	256	61	251	341
Available to work now	2,226	708	1,127	391	1,184	1,043
Reason not currently looking						
Discouragement over job prospects ³	778	200	427	151	485	293
Reasons other than discouragement	1,449	509	699	240	699	749
Family responsibilities	209	38	131	41	50	159
In school or training	306	234	65	7	163	144
Ill health or disability	136	19	68	49	70	66
Other ⁴	798	219	435	144	417	381

(1) Includes some persons who were not asked if they want a job. (2) Persons who had a job in the prior 12 months must have searched since the end of that job. (3) Includes believes no work available, could not find work, lacks necessary schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination. (4) Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as child care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for whom reason for nonparticipation was not ascertained.

U.S. Displaced Workers, 2010

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Percent distribution by reason of job loss

	Total (thous.)	Plant or company closed down or moved	Insufficient work	Position or shift abolished
Total, 20 years of age and over	6,938	30.6%	42.8%	26.6%
20 to 24 years	227	35.9	52.6	11.5
25 to 54 years	4,923	30.4	43.8	25.8
55 to 64 years	1,395	32.5	38.6	28.9
65 years and over	392	23.7	39.9	36.4
Men	4,183	29.8	47.9	22.3
Women	2,754	31.8	35.1	33.1
White	5,716	29.7	42.9	27.3
Black	761	33.9	41.7	24.4
Asian	294	34.0	44.4	21.6
Hispanic or Latino	993	32.4	57.0	10.6

Note: As of Jan. 2010. Displaced workers are persons 20 years or older who lost or left jobs they had held for at least 3 years. Workers in this table were displaced between Jan. 2007 and Dec. 2009. Hispanic/Latino persons may be of any race.

U.S. Unemployment Rates by Selected Characteristics, 1995-2010¹

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009			2010	
								Jan.	June	Yr.	Jan.	June
Total (all civilian workers)	5.6%	4.0%	5.5%	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	5.8%	8.5%	9.7%	9.3%	10.6%	9.6%
Men, 20 years and older	4.8	3.3	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.1	5.4	9.1	9.5	9.6	11.6	9.4
Women, 20 years and older	4.9	3.6	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.9	6.6	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.3	13.1	17.0	16.6	15.4	15.7	18.7	21.4	27.8	24.3	26.9	29.0
White	4.9	3.5	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.1	5.2	7.8	8.8	8.5	9.6	8.7
Black	10.4	7.6	10.4	10.0	8.9	8.3	10.1	13.4	15.3	14.8	17.3	15.6
Asian	—	3.6	4.4	4.0	3.0	3.2	4.0	6.2	8.2	7.3	8.4	7.7
Hispanic (of any race)	9.3	5.7	7.0	6.0	5.2	5.6	7.6	11.0	12.1	12.1	13.9	12.3
Married men, spouse present	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	5.1	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.8
Married women, spouse present	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.9
Women who maintain families	8.0	5.9	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.5	8.0	10.3	11.7	11.5	12.3	12.1
Occupation												
Management, professional, and related	2.4	1.8	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.7	4.1	5.0	4.6	5.0	4.9
Service	7.5	5.2	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.7	9.1	10.2	9.6	11.4	9.6
Sales and office	5.0	3.8	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.3	5.3	7.5	8.6	8.5	9.5	9.0
Nat. resources, constr., and maintenance	—	5.3	7.3	6.5	6.0	6.3	8.8	15.5	14.2	15.6	19.9	15.0
Prod., trans., material moving	—	5.1	7.2	6.5	5.8	5.8	7.6	12.9	13.9	13.3	15.2	12.0
Industry												
Nonagricultural, private wage, and salary workers	5.8	4.1	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.7	5.9	9.0	10.0	9.8	11.1	9.7
Mining	5.2	4.4	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	7.0	13.6	11.6	9.1	8.2
Construction	11.5	6.2	8.4	7.4	6.7	7.4	10.6	18.2	17.4	19.0	24.7	20.1
Manufacturing	4.9	3.5	5.7	4.9	4.2	4.3	5.8	10.9	12.6	12.1	13.0	9.9
Durable goods	4.4	3.2	5.5	4.6	3.9	4.2	5.6	11.2	13.9	12.9	14.1	10.4
Nondurable goods	5.7	4.0	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.5	6.0	10.3	10.5	10.6	11.1	9.1
Wholesale and retail trade	6.5	4.3	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.7	5.9	8.7	9.1	9.0	10.5	9.3
Transportation and utilities	4.5	3.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	5.1	8.4	8.4	8.9	11.3	7.2
Information	—	3.2	5.7	5.0	3.7	3.6	5.0	7.4	11.1	9.2	10.0	8.8
Financial activities	3.3	2.4	3.6	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.9	6.0	5.5	6.4	6.6	6.9
Professional and business services	—	4.8	6.8	6.2	5.6	5.3	6.5	10.4	11.3	10.8	11.1	10.3
Education and health services	—	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.8	6.1	5.3	5.5	6.2
Leisure and hospitality	—	6.6	8.3	7.8	7.3	7.4	8.6	11.5	12.1	11.7	14.2	12.3
Other services	8.4	3.9	5.3	4.8	4.7	3.9	5.3	7.1	8.4	7.5	10.0	8.5
Agriculture and related	11.1	9.0	9.9	8.3	7.2	6.3	9.2	18.7	12.3	14.3	21.3	11.7
Government	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.0	4.4	3.6	4.3	4.4
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	—	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.6	6.5	4.4	5.5	7.2	5.0

— = Not available. (1) All monthly rates unadjusted, except for married men and women, which are seasonally adjusted.

Employed Persons in the U.S. by Occupation and Sex, 2008-09

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor
(persons 16 or older; in thousands)

	Total		Men		Women	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Total	145,362	139,877	77,486	73,670	67,876	66,208
Management, professional, and related occupations	52,761	52,219	25,948	25,385	26,813	26,833
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	22,059	21,529	12,647	12,330	9,412	9,199
Management occupations	15,852	15,447	9,925	9,674	5,926	5,773
Business and financial operations occupations	6,207	6,082	2,721	2,655	3,486	3,426
Professional and related occupations	30,702	30,690	13,301	13,056	17,401	17,634
Computer and mathematical occupations	3,676	3,481	2,765	2,618	911	863
Architecture and engineering occupations	2,931	2,740	2,536	2,363	395	377
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1,307	1,328	704	707	603	621
Community and social services occupations	2,293	2,341	909	868	1,383	1,474
Legal occupations	1,671	1,710	803	859	867	851
Education, training, and library occupations	8,605	8,627	2,234	2,221	6,371	6,407
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	2,820	2,724	1,471	1,453	1,349	1,271
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	7,399	7,738	1,878	1,968	5,521	5,770
Service occupations	24,451	24,598	10,471	10,521	13,980	14,077
Healthcare support occupations	3,212	3,309	359	350	2,853	2,959
Protective service occupations	3,047	3,164	2,352	2,457	695	707
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7,824	7,733	3,443	3,422	4,381	4,310
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5,445	5,349	3,254	3,186	2,192	2,163
Personal care and service occupations	4,923	5,043	1,064	1,106	3,859	3,937
Sales and office occupations	35,544	33,787	13,067	12,498	22,477	21,289
Sales and related occupations	16,295	15,641	8,221	7,880	8,073	7,761
Office and administrative support occupations	19,249	18,146	4,845	4,618	14,404	13,527
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,806	13,323	14,181	12,735	626	587
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	988	926	780	736	208	190
Construction and extraction occupations	8,667	7,439	8,448	7,248	219	191
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,152	4,957	4,953	4,751	199	206
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,800	15,951	13,820	12,530	3,980	3,421
Production occupations	8,973	7,654	6,313	5,502	2,661	2,152
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,827	8,297	7,507	7,028	1,319	1,269

Note: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of Jan. data. Numbers may not add up to totals because of independent rounding.

Projected Openings for Selected High-Paying Occupations, 2008-18

Source: Employment Projections Program, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Job openings shown below represent the average number expected each year for workers in the U.S. who are entering these occupations for the first time.

Occupation	Annual avg. job openings ¹	Median annual earnings ²	Occupation	Annual avg. job openings ¹	Median annual earnings ²
Registered nurses	103,900	\$62,450	Sales representatives ⁴	45,790	\$51,330
Elementary school teachers ³	59,650	49,330	First-line retail superv. or mgrs.	45,010	35,310
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	55,460	37,270	Exec. secretaries, admin. assistants	41,920	40,030
Postsecondary teachers	55,290	58,830	Secondary school teachers ³	41,240	51,180
Gen. and operations mgrs.	50,220	91,570	Lic. practical and voc. nurses	39,130	39,030
Accountants and auditors	49,750	59,430	Gen. maintenance and repair workers	35,750	33,710
First-line office superv. or mgrs.	48,900	45,790	Carpenters	32,540	38,940
Bookkeeping, accounting, & auditing clerks	46,040	32,510			

(1) As a result of growth and net replacement needs. (2) Median earnings are for 2008. (3) Except special and vocational education. (4) Wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.

Top-Paying U.S. Counties by Average Weekly Wage, 2009

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

County	Avg. weekly wage	% change 4th qtr., 2008-09	County	Avg. weekly wage	% change 4th qtr., 2008-09
New York, NY	\$1,878	1.1%	San Mateo, CA	\$1,477	2.6%
Santa Clara, CA	1,699	8.2	Morris, NJ	1,429	4.7
Washington, DC	1,614	2.7	Somerset, NJ	1,413	-6.2
Fairfield, CT	1,607	0.7	Alexandria City, VA	1,376	4.8
Arlington, VA	1,594	5.8	Middlesex, MA	1,344	3.5
Suffolk, MA	1,565	-0.3	Montgomery, MD	1,294	6.2
San Francisco, CA	1,539	3.1	Westchester, NY	1,288	4.4
Fairfax, VA	1,489	5.2	United States	942	2.5

Note: Figures shown are for 4th quarter, 2009. Horry County, SC, recorded the lowest average weekly earnings among the 334 largest counties, with an average weekly wage of \$584 in the 4th quarter of 2009. It was followed by: Hidalgo County, TX, and Cameron County, TX (\$598); Webb County, TX (\$619); Yakima County, WA (\$640); and San Juan, PR (\$653). The top 15 were derived from a list of the 334 largest U.S. counties, which comprise 71.4% of total covered workers. Data include all workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance programs.

Federal Minimum Hourly Wage Rates Since 1950

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Nonfarm workers					Nonfarm workers				
Effective date	Under laws prior to 1966 ¹	Percent of avg. earnings ²	Under 1966 and later provis. ³	Farm workers ⁴	Effective date	Under laws prior to 1966 ¹	Percent of avg. earnings ²	Under 1966 and later provis. ³	Farm workers ⁴
Jan. 25, 1950	\$0.75	54%	NA	NA	Jan. 1, 1977	(5)	(5)	\$2.30	\$2.20
Mar. 1, 1956	1.00	52	NA	NA	Jan. 1, 1978	\$2.65	44%	2.65	2.65
Sept. 3, 1961	1.15	50	NA	NA	Jan. 1, 1979	2.90	45	2.90	2.90
Sept. 3, 1963	1.25	51	NA	NA	Jan. 1, 1980	3.10	43	3.10	3.10
Feb. 1, 1967	1.40	50	\$1.00	\$1.00	Jan. 1, 1981	3.35	42	3.35	3.35
Feb. 1, 1968	1.60	54	1.15	1.15	Apr. 1, 1990	3.80 ⁶	35	3.80	3.80 ⁶
Feb. 1, 1969	(5)	(5)	1.30	1.30	Apr. 1, 1991	4.25 ⁶	38	4.25	4.25 ⁶
Feb. 1, 1970	(5)	(5)	1.45	(5)	Oct. 1, 1996	4.75 ⁷	37	4.75	4.75 ⁷
Feb. 1, 1971	(5)	(5)	1.60	(5)	Sept. 1, 1997	5.15 ⁷	39	5.15	5.15 ⁷
May 1, 1974	2.00	46	1.90	1.60	July 24, 2007	5.85 ⁷	NA	5.85	5.85 ⁷
Jan. 1, 1975	2.10	45	2.00	1.80	July 24, 2008	6.55 ⁷	NA	6.55	6.55 ⁷
Jan. 1, 1976	2.30	46	2.20	2.00	July 24, 2009	7.25 ⁷	NA	7.25	7.25 ⁷

NA = Not applicable. (1) Applies to workers covered prior to 1961 amendments and, after Sept. 1965, to workers covered by 1961 amendments. Rates set by 1961 amendments were: Sept. 1961, \$1.00; Sept. 1964, \$1.15; and Sept. 1965, \$1.25. (2) Percent of gross average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing. (3) Applies to workers newly covered by amendments of 1966, 1974, and 1977, and Title IX of education amendments of 1972. (4) Included in coverage as of 1966, 1974, and 1977 amendments. (5) No change in rate. (6) Training wage for workers age 16-19 in first 6 months of first job: Apr. 1, 1990, \$3.35; Apr. 1, 1991, \$3.62. The training wage expired Mar. 31, 1993. (7) Under 1996 legislation, a subminimum training wage of \$4.25 an hour was established for employees under 20 years of age during their first 90 consecutive calendar days of employment with an employer. For workers receiving gratuities, the minimum wage remained \$2.13 per hour.

Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2009

Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor, in cooperation with other agencies

Total	Fatalities Number	%	Total	Fatalities Number	%
	4,340	100%		734	17%
Transportation incidents	1,682	39	Contact with objects and equipment	414	10
Highway	882	20	Struck by object or equipment	272	6
Collision bet. vehicles, mobile equipment	421	10	Struck by falling object or equipment	40	1
Vehicle struck object on side of road	222	5	Struck by flying object or equipment	232	5
Noncollision	218	5	Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	112	3
Jack-knifed or overturned	183	4	Caught in running equipment or machinery	80	2
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	260	6	Falls	617	14
Overturned	134	3	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	390	9
Worker struck by vehicle	265	6	Contact with electric current	168	4
Railway accident	33	1	Contact with overhead power lines	63	1
Water vehicle accident	82	2	Contact with temperature extremes	39	1
Aircraft accident	156	4	Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	119	3
Assaults and violent acts	788	18	Inhalation of substance	42	1
Homicides	521	12	Oxygen deficiency	62	1
Shooting	420	10	Drowning, submersion	51	1
Stabbing	48	1	Fires and explosions	113	3
Self-inflicted injuries	237	5			

Note: Totals for categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages based on incidence rate per total fatalities.

U.S. Occupational Injuries or Illnesses, by Industry, 2008

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor
(percent distribution)

	Private industry 1,2	Goods producing				Service providing				
		Natural resources, mining ^{1,2,3}	Con- struc- tion	Manu- facturing	Trade, trans., utilities ³	Info.	Financial	Prof., business	Educ., health	Leisure, hospitality
Total (1,078,140 cases) . . .	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nature of injury or illness										
Sprains, strains, tears.	38.6%	31.7%	33.2%	33.6%	41.4%	42.3%	35.4%	35.2%	48.7%	32.8%
Bruises, contusions	8.7	10.3	6.5	8.2	9.7	7.0	8.7	7.8	9.3	8.6
Cuts, lacerations.	8.1	8.7	11.0	10.8	7.7	4.8	5.2	7.5	2.6	13.1
Punctures	1.2	1.6	3.2	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.5
Fractures	8.3	13.0	11.2	8.9	7.8	7.6	11.7	9.2	5.9	7.2
Heat burns	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	5.5
Carpal tunnel syndrome . . .	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.5	2.1	3.3	0.8	0.5	0.8
Tendonitis	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
Chemical burns.	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8
Amputations	0.6	1.8	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Multiple traumatic injuries. .	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	6.1	4.6	5.1	4.0	4.1
Part of body affected by the injury or illness										
Head	6.8%	8.5%	8.3%	7.6%	6.5%	4.7%	6.6%	7.1%	5.0%	6.3%
Eye	2.5	3.8	4.6	4.2	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.7
Neck	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1	0.7
Trunk	34.0	27.6	31.8	31.1	36.3	31.5	35.7	29.4	39.6	29.2
Shoulder.	6.9	5.5	4.9	7.5	7.9	7.8	6.2	5.2	6.9	6.5
Back	20.6	14.9	19.7	16.2	21.6	19.3	20.9	17.9	27.1	18.2
Upper extremities	22.6	25.2	22.8	32.8	20.3	19.3	18.3	21.0	15.8	29.6
Arm	4.5	4.8	3.9	5.2	4.9	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.7
Wrist	4.3	2.3	3.3	5.8	3.7	5.1	5.8	4.2	4.2	5.5
Hand, except finger	3.9	3.8	4.7	5.0	3.5	3.2	1.6	3.6	2.2	6.0
Finger	8.8	12.4	9.9	15.3	7.3	5.5	6.2	7.8	4.1	12.2
Lower extremities	22.3	26.1	25.4	18.8	23.6	26.5	19.8	24.1	20.2	22.1
Knee	8.5	9.1	9.4	6.8	8.6	11.2	7.2	9.2	9.0	8.4
Ankle.	5.1	4.8	5.9	3.7	5.1	7.1	4.5	6.1	5.1	6.3
Foot, except toe	3.6	3.7	4.5	3.5	4.2	3.5	4.4	3.5	2.2	2.8
Toe	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.7
Body systems	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.4	2.7	1.8	1.9
Multiple parts	10.4	9.3	8.6	7.1	9.8	13.8	12.8	12.7	14.6	9.4
Source of injury or illness										
Chemicals and chemical products	1.4%	3.2%	1.4%	2.2%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Containers	12.1	6.9	4.6	11.9	19.9	8.1	8.2	10.9	5.5	14.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.9	0.6	1.9	2.6	3.9	4.0	7.0	3.1	5.4	6.8
Machinery	6.0	8.4	6.2	12.5	5.1	5.9	6.3	4.4	2.0	5.2
Parts and materials.	9.9	14.5	23.2	17.7	9.0	5.9	7.6	6.1	1.3	1.9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.	20.2	18.8	19.1	13.6	18.2	26.7	26.6	24.9	24.3	26.0
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6.7	7.7	11.6	7.7	4.8	8.0	5.8	5.7	4.8	9.1
Vehicles	8.5	9.9	5.5	5.4	13.8	9.7	8.5	10.0	4.6	4.0
Person, injured or ill worker Worker motion or position	14.5	8.6	13.8	16.6	14.0	20.1	16.7	14.1	13.9	13.9
Person, other than injured or ill worker	13.9	8.1	13.2	16.2	13.3	19.7	16.2	12.9	13.4	13.3
Health-care patient	5.7	—	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	2.6	2.3	29.4	2.1
Health-care patient	4.6	—	—	—	<0.1	—	0.3	0.7	26.3	0.1
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness										
Contact with objects and equipment	27.1%	40.3%	35.7%	36.6%	27.2%	20.4%	19.9%	23.5%	13.4%	28.2%
Struck by object	14.2	22.0	21.0	16.6	14.4	8.7	11.6	11.5	7.0	16.4
Struck against object . . .	6.5	7.6	7.7	7.1	6.9	6.6	3.3	6.5	4.2	7.6
Caught in equipment or object	4.5	8.8	3.6	10.5	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.9	1.5	2.8
Fall to lower level	6.3	8.5	12.9	4.2	5.7	9.7	6.6	8.3	4.2	4.6
Fall on same level.	14.6	9.0	7.6	10.5	13.1	17.7	21.8	17.2	20.3	22.1
Slip, trip, loss of balance— without fall	3.3	1.8	3.2	2.5	3.1	3.8	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.7
Overexertion	23.3	15.2	17.7	22.0	26.3	17.4	18.6	17.1	32.2	15.7
Overexertion in lifting . . .	12.1	6.7	9.2	11.1	14.5	7.9	10.7	9.5	14.3	9.4

Note: Dashes (—) indicate data are not available. Because of rounding and classifications not shown, percentages may not add up to 100. All injuries and illnesses reported involved days away from work. (1) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees. (2) Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Dept. of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries. Data for mining include establishments not governed by Mine Safety and Health Administration rules, such as those in oil and gas extraction. (3) Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation.

Civilian Employment of the Federal Government, 2009

Source: Statistical Analysis and Services Division, U.S. Office of Personnel Management
(monthly payroll in thousands of dollars; as of July 2009)

	ALL AREAS		UNITED STATES		WASH., DC ¹		OVERSEAS	
	Employment	Payroll	Employment	Payroll	Employment	Payroll	Employment	Payroll
TOTAL, ALL AGENCIES ^{2,3}	2,822,561	\$14,680,389	2,734,014	\$14,190,652	354,589	\$2,956,479	88,547	\$489,737
Legislative Branch ^{2,3}	29,933	182,900	29,927	182,836	28,812	173,812	6	64
Congress ³	17,531	97,439	17,531	97,439	17,531	97,439	—	—
U.S. Senate ³	6,820	38,200	6,820	38,200	6,820	38,200	—	—
House of Representatives ³	10,711	59,239	10,711	59,239	10,711	59,239	—	—
Architect of the Capitol ³	2,212	11,404	2,212	11,404	2,212	11,404	—	—
Congressional Budget Ofc. ³	238	3,152	238	3,152	238	3,152	—	—
Govt. Accountability Ofc. ³	3,191	28,564	3,191	28,564	2,308	20,701	—	—
Govt. Printing Ofc. ³	2,378	13,882	2,378	13,882	2,188	12,936	—	—
Library of Congress ³	3,871	24,700	3,865	24,636	3,831	24,465	6	64
U.S. Tax Court ³	223	1,631	223	1,631	223	1,631	—	—
Judicial Branch ³	33,754	187,679	33,385	185,884	2,815	18,911	369	1,795
Supreme Court ³	483	2,484	483	2,484	483	2,484	—	—
U.S. Courts ³	33,271	185,195	32,902	183,400	2,332	16,427	369	1,795
Executive Branch ^{2,3}	2,758,874	14,309,810	2,670,702	13,821,932	322,962	2,763,756	88,172	487,878
Exec. Ofc. of the President	1,788	13,834	1,775	13,729	1,775	13,729	13	105
White House Office	427	2,495	427	2,495	427	2,495	—	—
Ofc. of Vice President	21	172	21	172	21	172	—	—
Ofc. of Mgmt. and Budget	546	4,827	546	4,827	546	4,827	—	—
Ofc. of Administration	233	1,660	233	1,660	233	1,660	—	—
Council Economic Advisors	26	175	26	175	26	175	—	—
Council Environmental Quality	23	153	23	153	23	153	—	—
Ofc. of Policy Development	27	207	27	207	27	207	—	—
National Security Council	57	414	57	414	57	414	—	—
Ofc. of Natl. Drug Control Policy	85	750	85	750	85	750	—	—
Ofc. of U.S. Trade Rep.	230	2,100	217	1,995	217	1,995	13	105
Executive Departments	1,880,134	10,120,361	1,797,899	9,663,801	259,298	2,295,753	82,235	456,560
State	37,482	941,053	15,338	698,356	12,552	665,837	22,144	242,697
Treasury	112,358	619,103	111,663	615,984	15,281	121,778	695	3,119
Defense, total	734,065	2,652,278	686,843	2,511,616	71,986	288,423	47,222	140,662
Defense, mil. function	709,063	2,584,706	661,894	2,444,117	71,249	286,552	47,169	140,589
Defense, civ. function ³	25,002	67,572	24,949	67,499	737	1,871	53	73
Dept. of the Army	281,123	777,244	260,403	717,948	21,867	46,852	20,720	59,296
Army, mil. function	256,122	709,673	235,455	650,450	21,131	44,982	20,667	59,223
Army, civil function	25,001	67,571	24,948	67,498	736	1,870	53	73
Corps of Engineers	24,932	67,396	24,879	67,323	667	1,695	53	73
Dept. of the Navy	190,021	769,445	182,453	738,534	26,637	107,860	7,568	30,911
Dept. of the Air Force	163,205	660,218	156,727	634,036	5,422	21,918	6,478	26,182
Defense Logist. Agency ³	24,269	93,931	23,669	89,381	2,163	11,452	600	4,550
Other defense activities	75,447	351,440	63,591	331,717	15,897	100,341	11,856	19,723
Justice	112,412	749,185	110,372	734,747	24,666	190,455	2,040	14,438
Interior	79,968	375,390	79,601	374,073	7,900	51,496	367	1,317
Agriculture	108,202	531,864	107,299	526,931	11,046	79,154	903	4,933
Commerce	51,130	290,547	50,736	287,682	23,787	175,744	394	2,865
Labor	16,550	110,473	16,512	110,254	5,931	44,954	38	219
Health and Human Services	66,868	455,532	66,555	453,112	30,993	237,612	318	2,420
Housing and Urban Dev.	9,956	72,287	9,877	71,750	3,581	27,559	79	537
Transportation	57,017	448,439	56,691	446,382	9,492	81,232	326	2,057
Energy	16,040	128,325	16,019	128,110	5,580	48,837	21	215
Education	4,085	31,884	4,078	31,838	3,026	24,093	7	46
Veterans Affairs	294,486	1,693,125	290,485	1,674,337	8,349	65,167	4,001	18,788
Homeland Security	179,515	1,020,876	175,830	998,629	25,128	193,412	3,685	22,247
Independent agencies ^{2,3}	876,952	4,175,615	871,028	4,144,402	61,889	454,274	5,924	31,213
Bd. of Govt., Fed. Rsrv. Sys. ³	1,873	13,535	1,873	13,535	1,873	13,535	—	—
Environmental Protect. Agcy.	18,662	138,316	18,601	137,941	5,486	36,062	61	375
Equal Employ. Opp. Comm.	2,283	14,799	2,274	14,753	478	3,842	9	46
Federal Commun. Comm.	1,847	16,012	1,845	15,993	1,561	13,811	2	19
Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.	6,246	78,461	6,224	78,259	1,644	24,000	22	202
Federal Trade Comm. ³	1,131	8,533	1,131	8,533	976	7,287	—	—
General Svcs. Admin.	12,408	83,088	12,357	82,797	4,294	32,233	51	291
Natl. Aero. and Space Admin.	18,539	152,858	18,527	152,739	4,093	35,956	12	119
Natl. Fdn. Arts and Humanities ³	400	3,299	400	3,299	399	3,294	—	—
Natl. Science Foundation	1,466	12,278	1,461	12,229	1,458	12,203	5	49
Nuclear Regulatory Comm.	4,180	35,218	4,178	35,195	3,012	26,239	2	23
Ofc. Personnel Management	5,319	28,577	5,305	28,552	1,718	11,845	14	25
Peace Corps	987	5,874	640	3,986	524	3,457	347	1,888
Securities and Exch. Comm.	3,813	40,166	3,813	40,166	2,250	23,543	—	—
Small Business Adm.	3,805	24,040	3,774	23,870	1,001	7,783	31	170
Smithsonian Inst. ³	5,028	30,329	5,006	30,150	4,631	27,841	22	179
Social Security Admin.	67,929	371,605	67,494	369,667	1,720	11,178	435	1,938
Tennessee Valley Authority	12,157	92,592	12,157	92,592	5	59	—	—
U.S. Postal Service	688,582	2,881,868	685,296	2,866,083	13,305	67,184	3,286	15,785

— = Not applicable. (1) Metropolitan statistical area. (2) Totals include agencies not listed. (3) Denotes figures that are preliminary or are based in whole or part on figures for the previous month.

U.S. Median Weekly Earnings, 2010

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Age, race, or ethnicity	Total		Men		Women	
	Number of workers (thous.)	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers (thous.)	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers (thous.)	Median weekly earnings
All workers, by age						
16 years and over.	99,798	\$740	55,235	\$810	44,562	\$672
16 to 24 years.	8,550	430	4,765	442	3,784	417
16 to 19 years.	1,119	346	659	356	459	333
20 to 24 years.	7,431	450	4,106	461	3,325	435
25 years and over.	91,248	774	50,470	861	40,778	704
25 to 54 years.	73,348	767	40,905	843	32,443	701
25 to 34 years.	24,085	675	13,600	704	10,485	641
35 to 44 years.	23,983	816	13,645	904	10,338	731
45 to 54 years.	25,279	839	13,660	948	11,619	731
55 years and over.	17,901	821	9,565	937	8,335	712
55 to 64 years.	15,142	842	7,987	953	7,155	730
65 years and over.	2,758	681	1,578	796	1,180	599
White¹						
16 years and over.	80,890	756	45,771	838	35,119	682
16 to 24 years.	7,015	436	3,976	449	3,039	421
25 years and over.	73,874	798	41,795	888	32,079	715
25 to 54 years.	58,780	785	33,590	869	25,191	711
55 years and over.	15,094	848	8,206	968	6,888	729
Black¹						
16 years and over.	11,659	607	5,431	632	6,228	585
16 to 24 years.	1,001	402	472	409	529	396
25 years and over.	10,658	631	4,959	657	5,699	604
25 to 54 years.	8,884	629	4,168	655	4,716	600
55 years and over.	1,774	638	792	678	983	617
Asian¹						
16 years and over.	5,032	873	2,836	901	2,196	854
16 to 24 years.	292	459	166	423	126	623
25 years and over.	4,740	910	2,670	951	2,070	876
25 to 54 years.	3,997	937	2,230	999	1,767	886
55 years and over.	744	768	440	768	303	767
Hispanic²						
16 years and over.	14,908	529	9,275	542	5,633	514
16 to 24 years.	1,666	401	1,068	403	599	395
25 years and over.	13,242	561	8,207	577	5,035	535
25 to 54 years.	11,669	559	7,302	574	4,367	533
55 years and over.	1,573	575	906	592	667	545
Occupation						
Managerial, professional, and related	38,759	1,050	18,920	1,229	19,838	920
Management, business, and financial	15,501	1,141	8,484	1,334	7,017	958
Professional and related.	23,257	999	10,436	1,164	12,821	902
Service	14,870	486	7,709	533	7,161	433
Sales and office	23,406	623	8,802	720	14,604	595
Sales and related	9,080	662	4,947	826	4,133	521
Office and administrative support.	14,326	612	3,856	616	10,470	611
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	10,120	712	9,712	722	408	540
Farming, fishing, and forestry.	777	410	610	425	167	372
Construction and extraction	5,141	694	5,035	698	106	587
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4,202	791	4,066	795	135	697
Production, transportation, and material moving . .	12,644	612	10,092	656	2,551	465
Production	6,639	608	4,910	673	1,729	469
Transportation and material moving.	6,005	618	5,182	643	822	451

Note: Not seasonally adjusted; figures are for median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers for 2nd quarter 2010. (1) Persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. (2) May be of any race.

Average Hours and Earnings of U.S. Production Workers, 1969-2009

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor
(annual averages)

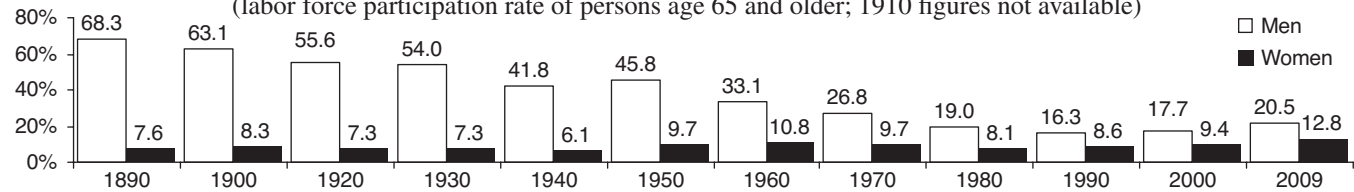
1969-1978			1979-1988			1989-1998			1999-2009		
Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
1969	37.5	\$3.22	\$120.75	1983	34.9	\$8.20	\$286.18	1997	34.5	\$12.51	\$431.86
1970	37.0	3.40	125.80	1984	35.1	8.49	298.00	1998	34.5	13.01	448.56
1971	36.8	3.63	133.58	1985	34.9	8.74	305.03	1999	34.3	13.49	463.15
1972	36.9	3.90	143.91	1986	34.7	8.93	309.87	2000	34.3	14.02	481.01
1973	36.9	4.14	152.77	1987	34.7	9.14	317.16	2001	34.0	14.54	493.79
1974	36.4	4.43	161.25	1988	34.6	9.44	326.62	2002	33.9	14.97	506.75
1975	36.0	4.73	170.28	1989	34.5	9.80	338.10	2003	33.7	15.37	518.06
1976	36.1	5.06	182.67	1990	34.3	10.20	349.75	2004	33.7	15.69	529.09
1977	35.9	5.44	195.30	1991	34.1	10.52	358.51	2005	33.8	16.13	544.33
1978	35.8	5.88	210.50	1992	34.2	10.77	368.25	2006	33.9	16.76	567.87
1979	35.6	6.34	225.70	1993	34.3	11.05	378.89	2007	33.9	17.43	590.04
1980	35.2	6.85	241.12	1994	34.5	11.34	391.22	2008	33.6	18.08	607.95
1981	35.2	7.44	261.89	1995	34.3	11.65	400.07	2009	33.1	18.62	617.11
1982	34.7	7.87	273.09	1996	34.3	12.04	413.28				

Note: Data refer to production workers in natural resources, mining and manufacturing, construction workers, and non-supervisory workers in the service industries. Figures may be revised.

Elderly in U.S. Labor Force, 1890-2009

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(labor force participation rate of persons age 65 and older; 1910 figures not available)



Median Weekly Earnings of Wage and Salary Workers in the U.S., by Union Affiliation, 1996, 2009

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Sex and age	1996				2009			
	Total	Members of unions ¹	Represented by unions ²	Non-union	Total	Members of unions ¹	Represented by unions ²	Non-union
Total, 16 years and older . . .	\$490	\$615	\$610	\$462	\$739	\$908	\$901	\$710
16 to 24 years.	298	371	362	294	442	598	586	433
25 years and older	520	625	621	498	774	922	916	749
25 to 34 years.	463	554	548	447	678	834	827	653
35 to 44 years.	559	636	632	530	817	941	936	789
45 to 54 years.	594	687	686	552	838	959	952	807
55 to 64 years.	535	620	616	505	841	958	957	800
65 years and older	384	510	510	367	684	837	831	662
Men, 16 years and older . . .	557	653	651	520	819	957	953	786
16 to 24 years.	307	375	369	303	458	614	605	447
25 years and older	599	669	668	580	873	972	969	846
25 to 34 years.	499	591	587	485	715	868	862	692
35 to 44 years.	632	683	683	617	916	995	992	899
45 to 54 years.	698	718	721	682	967	1,012	1,009	952
55 to 64 years.	643	667	664	633	965	988	990	956
65 years and older	477	589	593	424	791	871	883	771
Women, 16 years and older	418	549	543	398	657	840	833	628
16 to 24 years.	284	358	339	280	424	568	548	420
25 years and older	444	560	555	420	687	851	845	659
25 to 34 years.	415	497	495	405	634	800	791	614
35 to 44 years.	463	561	556	439	709	859	857	683
45 to 54 years.	481	620	616	445	712	870	860	680
55 to 64 years.	420	524	523	395	727	909	905	688
65 years and older	334	417	413	321	602	727	728	585

Note: Data refer to the sole or principal job of full-time workers. Excluded are self-employed workers regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated. (1) Including members of an employee association similar to a union. (2) Including members of a labor union or employee association similar to a union, and others whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee-association contract.

Work Stoppages (Strikes and Lockouts) in the U.S., 1950-2009

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; involving 1,000 workers or more

Workers Days idle			Workers Days idle			Workers Days idle		
Year	Number ¹	(thous.)	Year	Number ¹	(thous.)	Year	Number ¹	(thous.)
1950	424	1,698	30,390	1984	62	376	29	339
1955	363	2,055	21,180	1985	54	324	34	387
1960	222	896	13,260	1986	69	533	17	73
1965	268	999	15,140	1987	46	174	39	394
1970	381	2,468	52,761	1988	40	118	29	99
1975	235	965	17,563	1989	51	452	19	46
1976	231	1,519	23,962	1990	44	185	14	129
1977	298	1,212	21,258	1991	40	392	17	171
1978	219	1,006	23,774	1992	35	364	22	100
1979	235	1,021	20,409	1993	35	182	20	70
1980	187	795	20,844	1994	45	322	21	189
1981	145	729	16,908	1995	31	192	15	72
1982	96	656	9,061	1996	37	273	5	13
1983	81	909	17,461					124

(1) Numbers cover stoppages that began in the year indicated. Workers are counted more than once if they are involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year. For work stoppages ongoing at the end of a calendar year, days idle include only the days for the calendar year.

U.S. Union Membership, 1993-2009

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor (numbers in thousands)

Year	Total employed ¹	% in unions	Union members ²	Year	Total employed ¹	% in unions	Union members ²	Year	Total employed ¹	% in unions	Union members ²
1930 . . .	29,424	11.6%	3,401	1965 . . .	60,815	28.4%	17,299	2000 . . .	120,786	13.5%	16,258
1935 . . .	27,053	13.2	3,584	1970 . . .	70,920	27.3	19,381	2005 ³ . . .	125,889	12.5	15,685
1940 . . .	32,376	26.9	8,717	1975 . . .	76,945	25.5	19,611	2006 ³ . . .	128,237	12.0	15,359
1945 . . .	40,394	35.5	14,322	1980 . . .	90,564	21.9	19,843	2007 ³ . . .	129,767	12.1	15,670
1950 . . .	45,222	31.5	14,267	1985 . . .	94,521	18.0	16,996	2008 ³ . . .	129,377	12.4	16,098
1955 . . .	50,675	33.2	16,802	1990 . . .	103,905	16.1	16,740	2009 ³ . . .	124,490	12.3	15,327
1960 . . .	54,234	31.4	17,049	1995 . . .	110,038	14.9	16,360				

(1) Does not include agricultural employment; from 1985 on, does not include self-employed or unemployed persons. (2) From 1930 to 1980, includes dues-paying members of traditional trade unions, regardless of employment status; after that includes employed only. From 1985 on, includes members of employee associations that engage in collective bargaining with employers. (3) Data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

ENERGY

U.S. Energy Overview, 1960-2009

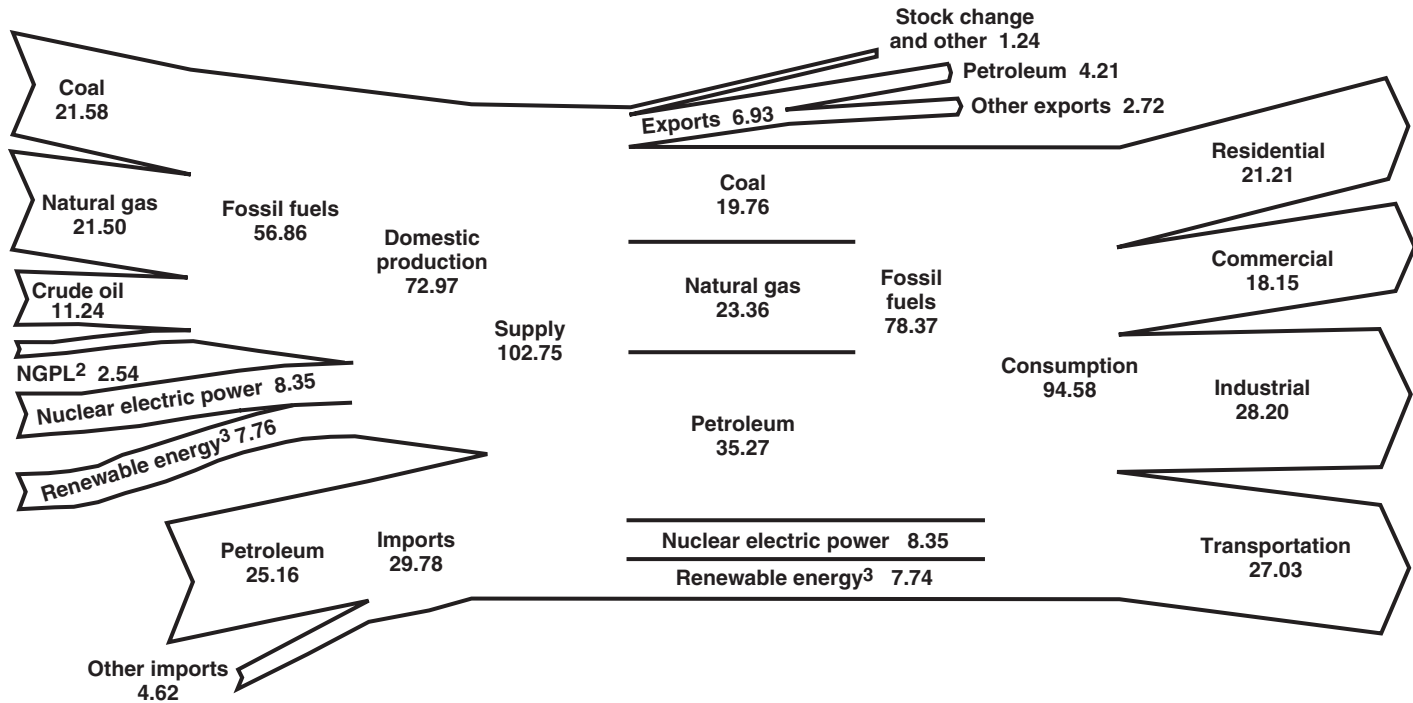
Source: Annual Energy Review 2009, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy; in quadrillion Btu

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009 ^P
Production	42.80	50.68	63.50	61.36	67.23	67.80	70.87	71.32	71.49	69.59	72.97
Fossil fuels	39.87	47.23	59.19	54.73	59.01	57.54	58.56	57.54	57.37	55.04	56.86
Coal ¹	10.82	13.06	14.61	14.99	18.60	19.33	22.49	22.13	22.74	23.19	21.58
Natural gas (dry)	12.66	15.78	21.67	19.64	19.91	16.98	18.33	19.08	19.66	18.56	21.50
Crude oil ²	14.93	16.52	20.40	17.73	18.25	18.99	15.57	13.89	12.36	10.96	11.24
Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL)	1.46	1.88	2.51	2.37	2.25	2.24	2.17	2.44	2.61	2.33	2.54
Nuclear electric power	0.01	0.04	0.24	1.90	2.74	4.08	6.10	7.08	7.86	8.16	8.35
Renewable energy	2.93	3.40	4.08	4.72	5.49	6.18	6.21	6.70	6.26	6.39	7.76
Conventional hydroelectric power ³	1.61	2.06	2.63	3.15	2.90	2.97	3.05	3.21	2.81	2.70	2.68
Biomass ⁴	1.32	1.33	1.43	1.50	2.48	3.02	2.74	3.10	3.01	3.10	3.90
Geothermal energy	(*)	(*)	0.01	0.07	0.11	0.20	0.34	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.37
Solar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(*)	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.11
Wind	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(*)	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.18	0.70
Imports	4.19	5.89	8.34	14.03	15.80	11.78	18.82	22.26	28.97	34.71	29.78
Coal	0.01	(*)	(*)	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.24	0.31	0.76	0.57
Natural gas	0.16	0.47	0.85	0.98	1.01	0.95	1.55	2.90	3.87	4.45	3.84
All crude oil and petroleum prods. ⁵	4.00	5.40	7.47	12.95	14.66	10.61	17.12	18.88	24.53	29.25	25.16
Electricity ⁶	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.06	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.18
Fuel ethanol and biodiesel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(*)	(*)	0.01	0.26
Exports	1.48	1.83	2.63	2.32	3.69	4.20	4.75	4.51	4.01	4.56	6.93
Coal	1.02	1.38	1.94	1.76	2.42	2.44	2.77	2.32	1.53	1.27	1.52
Natural gas	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.25	0.74	1.08
All crude oil and petroleum prods. ⁵	0.43	0.39	0.55	0.44	1.16	1.66	1.82	1.99	2.15	2.44	4.21
Electricity ⁶	(*)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.06
Consumption	45.09	54.02	67.84	72.00	78.12	76.49	84.65	91.17	98.97	100.45	94.58
Fossil fuels	42.14	50.58	63.52	65.35	69.83	66.09	72.33	77.26	84.73	85.79	78.37
Coal	9.84	11.58	12.26	12.66	15.42	17.48	19.17	20.09	22.58	22.80	19.76
Coal coke net imports	-0.01	-0.02	-0.06	0.01	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.04	-0.02
Natural gas ⁷	12.39	15.77	21.80	19.95	20.24	17.70	19.60	22.67	23.82	22.56	23.36
Petroleum ⁸	19.92	23.25	29.52	32.73	34.20	30.92	33.55	34.44	38.26	40.39	35.27
Nuclear electric power	0.01	0.04	0.24	1.90	2.74	4.08	6.10	7.08	7.86	8.16	8.35
Renewable energy	2.93	3.40	4.08	4.72	5.49	6.18	6.21	6.71	6.26	6.41	7.74
Conventional hydroelectric power ³	1.61	2.06	2.63	3.15	2.90	2.97	3.05	3.21	2.81	2.70	2.68
Biomass ⁴	1.32	1.33	1.43	1.50	2.48	3.02	2.74	3.10	3.01	3.12	3.88
Geothermal energy	(*)	(*)	0.01	0.07	0.11	0.20	0.34	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.37
Solar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(*)	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.11
Wind	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(*)	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.18	0.70

NA = Not available. P = preliminary. (*) = Less than 0.005 quadrillion Btu. **Note:** Some figures have been revised. Some numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Incl. waste coal supplied beginning in 1989 and refuse recovery beginning in 2001. (2) Incl. lease condensate. (3) Starting in 1990, pumped storage is removed and expanded coverage of industrial use of hydroelectric power is included. (4) Category known as “wood, waste, and alcohol” for years prior to 2000. Includes wood, waste, and alcohol fuels (ethanol blended into motor gasoline). Ethanol is included in both Petroleum and Biomass categories, but is only counted once in totals. (5) Incl. imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977. (6) Small amts. of electricity transmitted across borders with Canada and Mexico. (7) Incl. supplemental gaseous fuels. (8) Petroleum products supplied, incl. natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel.

U.S. Energy Flow, 2009

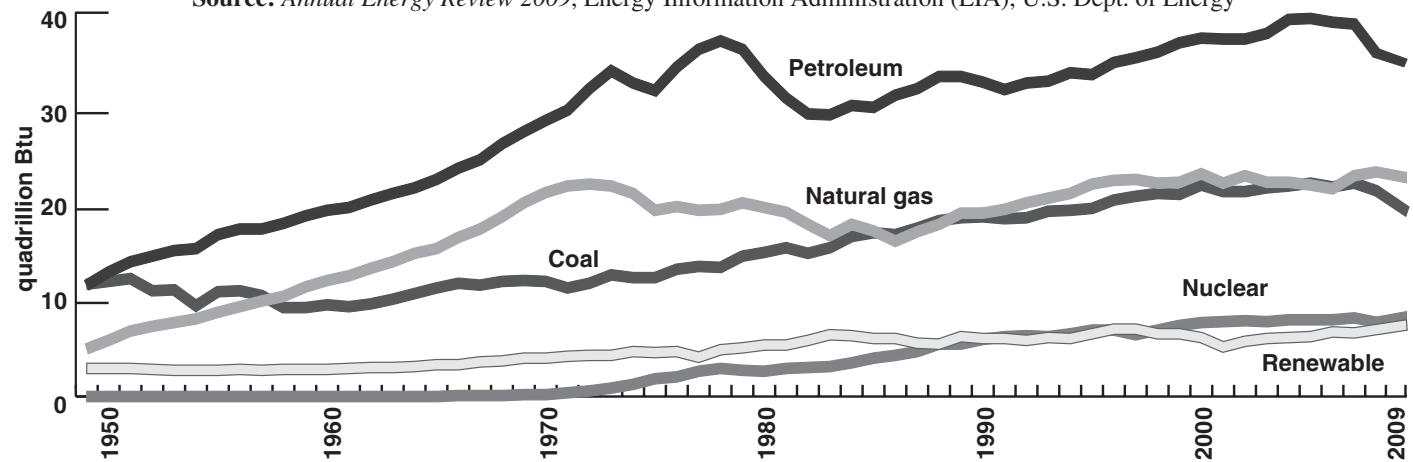
Source: Annual Energy Review 2009, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy; in quadrillion Btu¹



Note: Some numbers totals may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Preliminary figures. (2) Natural Gas Plant Liquids. (3) Conventional hydroelectric power; wood, waste, and ethanol blended into gasoline; geothermal; solar; and wind power.

U.S. Energy Consumption by Source, 1949-2009

Source: Annual Energy Review 2009, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy



World's Largest Energy Producers and Consumers, 1980-2007

Source: International Energy Statistics, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy
(primary energy in quadrillion Btu, ranked by top producers/consumers in 2007)

Production	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	% change, 1980-2007
1. United States	67.233	67.800	70.873	71.321	71.490	69.626	71.504	6.4%
2. China	18.122	24.303	29.385	35.045	34.200	64.447	70.796	290.7
3. Russia	NA	NA	NA	41.418	43.002	52.133	53.971	NA
4. Saudi Arabia	22.434	8.642	15.920	20.659	21.593	25.508	23.807	6.1
5. Canada	10.276	12.020	13.404	16.830	18.124	18.941	19.422	89.0
6. India	3.101	5.266	6.821	9.484	9.832	11.759	13.048	320.7
7. Iran	3.944	5.587	7.670	9.347	10.400	13.013	12.994	229.5
8. Australia	3.263	4.888	6.169	7.436	9.677	11.084	11.881	264.1
9. Indonesia	4.227	4.201	5.313	6.971	7.734	8.657	10.930	158.6
10. Norway	2.929	3.771	5.804	8.347	10.270	10.656	9.941	239.4
Total world production	287.579	307.108	350.015	363.509	394.351	459.173	475.146	65.2%
Consumption	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	% change, 1980-2007
1. United States	78.122	76.493	84.654	91.174	98.975	100.485	101.554	30.0%
2. China	17.287	22.006	26.999	34.756	36.352	68.245	77.808	350.1
3. Russia	NA	NA	NA	27.941	27.219	29.520	30.355	NA
4. Japan	15.210	15.698	18.723	21.000	22.433	22.796	22.473	47.8
5. India	4.041	5.914	7.879	11.443	13.462	16.321	19.094	372.5
6. Germany ¹	14.872	14.874	14.832	14.326	14.261	14.400	14.166	-4.7
7. Canada	9.695	10.152	10.998	12.216	12.951	14.238	13.753	41.9
8. France	8.389	8.350	9.126	10.052	10.850	11.347	11.206	33.6
9. Brazil	4.022	4.593	5.751	7.017	8.526	9.346	10.130	151.9
10. South Korea	1.758	2.305	3.842	6.361	7.839	9.226	9.647	448.6
Total world consumption	283.282	308.357	347.690	364.958	396.584	461.958	483.597	70.7%

NA = Not available. (1) Data for Germany in 1990 and preceding years represent sum of figures for East and West Germany and may not be directly comparable to later years.

Gasoline Retail Prices in Selected Countries, 1990-2009

Source: Annual Energy Review 2009, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy
(average price in dollars per gallon, including taxes)

Year	Regular unleaded									Premium unleaded						
	Australia	Canada	China	Germany	Japan	Mexico	S. Korea	Taiwan	U.S.	France	Italy	S. Africa	Spain	Thailand	UK	U.S.
1990	NA	\$1.86	NA	\$2.65	\$3.16	\$1.00	\$2.05	\$2.49	\$1.16	\$3.63	\$4.59	NA	NA	NA	\$2.82	\$1.35
1991	\$1.96	1.92	NA	2.90	3.46	1.30	2.49	2.39	1.14	3.45	4.50	NA	NA	NA	3.01	1.32
1992	1.89	1.73	NA	3.27	3.58	1.50	2.65	2.42	1.13	3.56	4.53	NA	\$3.50	\$1.35	3.06	1.32
1993	1.73	1.57	NA	3.07	4.16	1.56	2.88	2.27	1.11	3.41	3.68	NA	3.01	1.26	2.84	1.30
1994	1.84	1.45	NA	3.52	4.36	1.48	2.87	2.14	1.11	3.59	3.70	NA	2.99	1.21	2.98	1.31
1995	1.95	1.53	NA	3.96	4.43	1.11	2.93	2.23	1.15	4.26	4.00	NA	3.24	1.25	3.21	1.34
1996	2.12	1.61	NA	3.94	3.64	1.25	3.18	2.15	1.23	4.41	4.39	NA	3.32	1.49	3.34	1.41
1997	2.05	1.62	NA	3.53	3.26	1.47	3.34	2.23	1.23	4.00	4.07	\$1.72	3.01	1.27	3.83	1.42
1998	1.63	1.38	NA	3.34	2.82	1.49	3.03	1.86	1.06	3.87	3.84	1.51	2.80	1.09	4.06	1.25
1999	1.72	1.52	NA	3.42	3.27	1.79	3.80	1.86	1.17	3.85	3.87	1.55	2.82	1.22	4.29	1.36
2000	1.94	1.86	NA	3.45	3.65	2.01	4.18	2.15	1.51	3.80	3.77	1.78	2.86	1.38	4.58	1.69
2001	1.71	1.72	\$1.22	3.40	3.27	2.20	3.75	2.02	1.46	3.51	3.57	1.59	2.73	1.33	4.13	1.66
2002	1.76	1.69	1.21	3.67	3.15	2.24	3.84	1.93	1.36	3.62	3.74	1.41	2.90	1.35	4.16	1.56
2003	2.20	1.99	1.33	4.59	3.47	2.04	4.12	2.16	1.59	4.35	4.53	1.91	3.49	1.52	4.70	1.78
2004	2.72	2.37	1.48	5.24	3.93	2.03	4.51	2.46	1.88	4.99	5.29	2.58	4.09	1.76	5.56	2.07
2005	3.23	2.89	1.70	5.66	4.28	2.22	5.28	2.76	2.30	5.46	5.74	3.05	4.49	2.25	5.97	2.49
2006	3.54	3.26	2.11	6.03	4.47	2.31	5.92	3.05	2.59	5.88	6.10	3.42	4.84	2.76	6.36	2.81
2007	3.85	3.59	2.29	6.88	4.49	2.40	6.21	3.20	2.80	6.60	6.73	3.64	5.36	3.20	7.15	3.03
2008	4.45	4.08	3.11	7.75	5.74	2.45	5.83	3.53	3.27	7.51	7.63	4.13	6.13	4.01	7.42	3.52
2009	3.79	3.14	3.26	NA	4.85	2.12	4.69	3.01	2.35	6.36	6.47	NA	5.28	4.13	5.87	2.61

NA = Not available. **Note:** Some countries report only premium averages and some do not sell unleaded regular gasoline.

Gasoline Retail Prices, U.S. City Average, 1973-2010

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy
(in cents per gallon, including taxes; constant dollar is price for all types in the July 2010 dollar)

Year	Leaded regular	Unleaded regular	Unleaded premium	All types ¹	All types (2010 dollars) ¹	Year	Leaded regular	Unleaded regular	Unleaded premium	All types ¹	All types (2010 dollars) ¹
1973	38.8	NA	NA	NA	190.3	1992	NA	112.7	131.6	119.0	168.5
1974	53.2	NA	NA	NA	231.4	1993	NA	110.8	130.2	117.3	161.1
1975	56.7	NA	NA	NA	231.5	1994	NA	111.2	130.5	117.4	157.7
1976	59.0	61.4	NA	NA	227.5	1995	NA	114.7	133.6	120.5	158.3
1977	62.2	65.6	NA	NA	222.7	1996	NA	123.1	141.3	128.8	166.4
1978	62.6	67.0	NA	65.2	210.3	1997	NA	123.4	141.6	129.1	162.7
1979	85.7	90.3	NA	88.2	257.8	1998	NA	105.9	125.0	111.5	137.4
1980	119.1	124.5	NA	122.1	328.9	1999	NA	116.5	135.7	122.1	148.2
1981 ²	131.1	137.8	147.0	135.3	329.9	2000	NA	151.0	169.3	156.3	187.8
1982	122.2	129.6	141.5	128.1	283.9	2001	NA	146.1	165.7	153.1	175.3
1983	115.7	124.1	138.3	122.5	263.2	2002	NA	135.8	157.8	144.1	162.2
1984	112.9	121.2	136.6	119.8	246.4	2003	NA	159.1	177.7	163.8	184.4
1985	111.5	120.2	134.0	119.6	235.7	2004	NA	188.0	206.8	192.3	213.0
1986	85.7	92.7	108.5	93.1	176.5	2005	NA	229.5	249.1	233.8	252.8
1987	89.7	94.8	109.3	95.7	174.6	2006	NA	258.9	280.5	263.5	278.1
1988	89.9	94.6	110.7	96.3	167.2	2007	NA	280.1	303.3	284.9	294.6
1989	99.8	102.1	119.7	106.0	172.9	2008	NA	326.6	351.9	331.7	329.1
1990	114.9	116.4	134.9	121.7	187.8	2009	NA	235.0	260.7	240.1	238.3
1991	NA	114.0	132.1	119.6	176.3	2010 (June) ³	NA	273.6	300.0	278.3	275.8

Note: Until unleaded gas became available in 1976, leaded was the only type used in automobiles. Average retail prices (in cents per gallon) for selected years preceding those in the table above were as follows: 1950: 27; 1955: 29; 1960: 31; 1965: 31; 1970: 36. Covers 56 urban areas (1974-77), 85 urban areas for 1978 and after. NA = Not applicable. (1) Also includes types of motor gasoline not shown separately. (2) In Sept. 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. Starting in Sept. 1981, gasohol is included in average for all types, and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily.

Energy Consumption, Total and Per Capita, by State, 2008

Source: State Energy Data Report 2008, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

Total Consumption				Consumption per Capita			
Rank, state	Trillion Btu	Rank, state	Trillion Btu	Rank, state	Million Btu	Rank, state	Million Btu
1. Texas	11,552.2	27. Maryland	1,446.9	1. Wyoming	1,016.1	27. Missouri	325.2
2. California	8,381.5	28. Iowa	1,414.4	2. Alaska	945.7	28. Virginia	322.5
3. Florida	4,447.4	29. Mississippi	1,185.6	3. Louisiana	783.4	29. Illinois	318.4
4. Illinois	4,088.7	30. Kansas	1,135.6	4. North Dakota	687.4	30. Washington	312.2
5. New York	3,988.1	31. Arkansas	1,124.7	5. Texas	475.3	31. Georgia	310.9
6. Ohio	3,987.0	32. Oregon	1,104.7	6. Iowa	472.4	32. Pennsylvania	310.3
7. Pennsylvania	3,899.7	33. West Virginia	830.8	7. Kentucky	462.4	33. Washington, DC	305.7
8. Louisiana	3,487.5	34. Connecticut	809.9	8. West Virginia	457.8	34. New Jersey	304.4
9. Georgia	3,015.4	35. Utah	799.4	9. Montana	448.7	35. Colorado	303.6
10. Michigan	2,918.3	36. Nebraska	781.9	10. Indiana	447.3	36. Utah	293.1
11. Indiana	2,857.4	37. Nevada	750.1	11. Alabama	441.5	37. North Carolina	292.2
12. North Carolina	2,702.2	38. New Mexico	693.3	12. Oklahoma	440.0	38. Oregon	292.0
13. New Jersey	2,637.1	39. Alaska	650.8	13. Nebraska	438.8	39. Michigan	291.8
14. Virginia	2,513.7	40. Wyoming	541.6	14. South Dakota	435.3	40. Nevada	286.7
15. Tennessee	2,261.1	41. Idaho	529.3	15. Kansas	406.0	41. Maryland	255.7
16. Alabama	2,065.0	42. Maine	469.3	16. Mississippi	403.2	42. Vermont	248.7
17. Washington	2,050.2	43. North Dakota	440.9	17. Arkansas	392.2	43. Florida	241.4
18. Kentucky	1,982.8	44. Montana	434.3	18. Minnesota	378.4	44. Arizona	238.9
19. Minnesota	1,979.1	45. South Dakota	350.2	19. South Carolina	368.5	45. New Hampshire	235.5
20. Missouri	1,937.0	46. New Hampshire	311.3	20. Tennessee	362.3	46. Connecticut	231.2
21. Wisconsin	1,862.4	47. Delaware	295.3	21. Maine	355.6	47. California	229.1
22. South Carolina	1,659.5	48. Hawaii	283.8	22. New Mexico	349.0	48. Massachusetts	225.4
23. Oklahoma	1,603.4	49. Rhode Island	220.1	23. Idaho	346.5	49. Hawaii	220.4
24. Arizona	1,552.8	50. Wash., DC	180.4	24. Ohio	345.9	50. Rhode Island	208.9
25. Colorado	1,498.1	51. Vermont	154.4	25. Delaware	337.0	51. New York	204.9
26. Massachusetts	1,475.0	U.S.	99,382.1	26. Wisconsin	330.9	U.S.	326.5

Note: U.S. total includes 40.8 tril Btu in coal coke imports not allocated to states.

U.S. Production of Crude Oil by State, 2009

Source: Petroleum Supply Annual 2009, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy
(in thousand barrels)

Rank, state	Total	Rank, state	Total	Rank, state	Total	Rank, state	Total
1. Texas	403,797	9. Kansas	39,464	17. Ohio	5,834	25. Florida	696
2. Alaska	235,500	10. Colorado	28,324	18. Arkansas	5,781	26. Nevada	455
3. California	207,094	11. Montana	27,692	19. Pennsylvania	3,541	27. New York	339
4. North Dakota	79,736	12. Mississippi	23,232	20. Kentucky	2,609	28. Tennessee	268
5. Louisiana	69,002	13. Utah	22,927	21. Nebraska	2,239	29. Missouri	94
6. Oklahoma	67,018	14. Illinois	9,099	22. West Virginia	1,864	30. Arizona	46
7. New Mexico	61,146	15. Alabama	7,189	23. Indiana	1,804	31. Virginia	14
8. Wyoming	51,333	16. Michigan	5,900	24. South Dakota	1,658	U.S. total ¹	1,956,596

(1) Includes 590,902 thousand barrels of federal offshore production and 43,550 thousand barrels of offshore production by individual states (Alaska, 23,770 thousand; California, 13,340 thousand; Louisiana, 5,543 thousand; and Texas, 897 thousand).

U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1976-2010

Source: *Monthly Energy Review* (July 2010), Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy (in thousands of barrels per day; average for the year)

Imports from Persian Gulf ¹					Petroleum products supplied ³	Imports from Persian Gulf ¹					Petroleum products supplied ³
Year		Total imports	Total exports	Net imports ²		Year		Total imports	Total exports	Net imports ²	
1976 ...	1,840	7,313	223	7,090	17,461	1994 ...	1,728	8,996	942	8,054	17,718
1977 ...	2,448	8,807	243	8,565	18,431	1995 ...	1,573	8,835	949	7,886	17,725
1978 ...	2,219	8,363	362	8,002	18,847	1996 ...	1,604	9,478	981	8,498	18,309
1979 ...	2,069	8,456	471	7,985	18,513	1997 ...	1,755	10,162	1,003	9,158	18,620
1980 ...	1,519	6,909	544	6,365	17,056	1998 ...	2,136	10,708	945	9,764	18,917
1981 ...	1,219	5,996	595	5,401	16,058	1999 ...	2,464	10,852	940	9,912	19,519
1982 ...	696	5,113	815	4,298	15,296	2000 ...	2,488	11,459	1,040	10,419	19,701
1983 ...	442	5,051	739	4,312	15,231	2001 ...	2,761	11,871	971	10,900	19,649
1984 ...	506	5,437	722	4,715	15,726	2002 ...	2,269	11,530	984	10,546	19,761
1985 ...	311	5,067	781	4,286	15,726	2003 ...	2,501	12,264	1,027	11,238	20,034
1986 ...	912	6,224	785	5,439	16,281	2004 ...	2,493	13,145	1,048	12,097	20,731
1987 ...	1,077	6,678	764	5,914	16,665	2005 ...	2,334	13,714	1,165	12,549	20,802
1988 ...	1,541	7,402	815	6,587	17,283	2006 ...	2,211	13,707	1,317	12,390	20,687
1989 ...	1,861	8,061	859	7,202	17,325	2007 ...	2,163	13,468	1,433	12,036	20,680
1990 ...	1,966	8,018	857	7,161	16,988	2008 ...	2,370	12,915	1,802	11,114	19,498
1991 ...	1,845	7,627	1,001	6,626	16,714	2009 ...	1,701	11,726	2,026	9,700	18,686
1992 ...	1,778	7,888	950	6,938	17,033	2010 ⁴ ..	NA	11,790	2,017	9,772	19,063
1993 ...	1,782	8,620	1,003	7,618	17,237						

Note: Beginning in Oct. 1977, imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserves are included. U.S. exports include shipments to U.S. territories; imports include receipts from U.S. territories. Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. Some figures are revised. NA = Not available. (1) Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. (2) Net imports are total imports minus total exports. (3) Includes domestic production and imports minus change in stocks, refinery imports, and exports. (4) Annualized 6-month average, for Jan.-June 2010. Based on estimated figures.

World Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves, 2008-09

Source: *International Energy Annual 2009*; *Oil and Gas Journal (OGJ)*, Dec. 2008; *World Oil (WO)*, Sept. 2008; Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

Crude oil (bil barrels)				Natural gas (tril cubic feet)				Crude oil (bil barrels)				Natural gas (tril cubic feet)			
Region/country		OGJ	WO	Region/country		OGJ	WO	Region/country		OGJ	WO	Region/country		OGJ	WO
North America		209.9	57.5	308.7	314.0	Eurasia		98.9	126.0	1,993.8	2,104.0				
Canada		178.1	25.2	57.9	58.3	Azerbaijan		7.0	NA	30.0	NA				
Mexico		10.5	11.1	13.2	18.1	Kazakhstan		30.0	NA	85.0	NA				
United States		21.3	21.3	237.7	237.7	Russia		60.0	76.0	1,680.0	1,654.0				
Central and South America		122.7	104.8	266.5	247.0	Turkmenistan		0.6	NA	94.0	NA				
Argentina		2.6	2.7	15.6	16.5	Ukraine		0.4	NA	39.0	NA				
Bolivia		0.5	0.5	26.5	28.0	Uzbekistan		0.6	NA	65.0	NA				
Brazil		12.6	12.5	12.9	12.9	Africa		117.1	114.7	494.1	504.2				
Chile		0.2	0.0	3.5	1.0	Algeria		12.2	11.9	159.0	160.0				
Colombia		1.4	1.5	3.7	6.7	Angola		9.0	9.5	9.5	5.7				
Cuba		0.1	0.7	2.5	0.8	Cameroon		0.2	NA	4.8	NA				
Ecuador		4.7	4.8	0.3	0.3	Congo Republic		1.6	1.9	3.2	4.0				
Peru		0.4	0.4	11.8	12.0	Egypt		3.7	3.7	58.5	68.5				
Trinidad and Tobago		0.7	0.6	18.8	16.7	Equatorial Guinea		1.1	1.7	1.3	3.4				
Venezuela		99.4	81.0	170.9	152.0	Gabon		2.0	3.2	1.0	2.5				
Europe		13.7	13.8	169.1	169.0	Libya		43.7	36.5	54.4	52.8				
Austria		0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	Mozambique		0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0				
Croatia		0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	Nigeria		36.2	37.2	184.2	184.5				
Denmark		1.1	1.1	2.2	2.6	Sudan		5.0	6.7	3.0	4.0				
Germany		0.3	0.2	6.2	5.2	Tunisia		0.4	0.6	2.3	3.5				
Hungary		0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	Asia and Oceania		34.0	40.0	430.4	527.6				
Italy		0.4	0.4	3.3	3.0	Afghanistan		0.0	NA	1.8	NA				
Netherlands		0.1	0.2	50.0	48.8	Australia		1.5	4.2	30.0	151.9				
Norway		6.7	6.7	81.7	81.7	Bangladesh		0.0	NA	5.0	NA				
Poland		0.1	0.2	5.8	4.7	Brunei		1.1	1.1	13.8	11.0				
Romania		0.6	0.5	2.2	4.2	China		16.0	18.1	80.0	61.8				
Serbia		0.1	NA	1.7	NA	India		5.6	4.0	38.0	31.8				
United Kingdom		3.4	3.6	12.1	14.0	Indonesia		4.0	4.5	106.0	92.0				
Middle East		746.0	727.3	2,591.7	2,570.2	Japan		0.0	NA	0.7	NA				
Bahrain		0.1	NA	3.3	NA	Malaysia		4.0	5.5	83.0	88.0				
Iran		136.2	137.0	991.6	985.0	Myanmar (Burma)		0.1	0.2	10.0	15.0				
Iraq		115.0	126.0	111.9	91.0	New Zealand		0.1	0.1	1.2	2.0				
Kuwait		104.0	99.4	63.4	66.3	Pakistan		0.3	0.3	31.3	29.8				
Oman		5.5	5.7	30.0	32.0	Papua New Guinea		0.1	0.2	8.0	14.7				
Qatar		15.2	20.0	891.9	903.2	Philippines		0.1	0.1	3.5	1.6				
Saudi Arabia		266.7	264.8	258.5	254.0	Thailand		0.4	0.4	11.2	11.2				
Syria		2.5	2.9	8.5	12.1	Vietnam		0.6	1.3	6.8	8.2				
United Arab Emirates		97.8	68.1	214.4	196.3	World		1,342.2	1,184.2	6,254.4	6,436.0				
Yemen		3.0	2.7	16.9	16.8										

NA = Not reported separately; amounts included in totals. Note: Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. Some countries omitted for lack of appreciable reserves. Data for Kuwait and Saudi Arabia include one-half of the reserves in the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. All reserve figures except those for the former USSR and natural gas reserves in Canada are proved reserves. Former USSR and Canadian natural gas figures include amounts understood as proved, and some probable reserves. Totals may include small amounts not listed. (1) The discrepancy in Canada's proven oil reserves is due to the approximately 175 bil barrels contained in Alberta's oil sands, which would require 350 tril cubic feet of natural gas to liberate.

U.S. Crude Oil Imports by Selected Country, 1990-2009

Source: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy
(in thousands of barrels per day; ranked by 2009 imports)

Although the United States has become increasingly dependent on foreign oil, imports declined dramatically in 2009, especially imports from OPEC nations like Iraq, Nigeria, and Saudi Arabia. Imports from OPEC nations were down by more than a million barrels per day in 2009, reducing total imports by nearly 800,000 barrels per day. OPEC countries, especially in the Persian Gulf region, have a significant production advantage because of the relatively low cost of developing their oil resources. But non-OPEC countries have also increased their oil production. Canada dominated this growth in the early 1970s, the North Sea and Mexico became major producers in the 1980s, and more recent production increases have come from oil supplies in West Africa and the former Soviet Union. Sanctions do not permit the U.S. to import oil from Iran.

Country	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2000	1995	1990
Canada	1,899	1,956	1,888	1,802	1,633	1,616	1,549	1,348	1,040	643
Mexico	1,092	1,187	1,409	1,577	1,556	1,598	1,569	1,313	1,027	689
Saudi Arabia#	980	1,503	1,447	1,423	1,445	1,495	1,726	1,523	1,260	1,195
Venezuela#	951	1,039	1,148	1,142	1,241	1,297	1,183	1,223	1,151	666
Nigeria#	776	922	1,084	1,037	1,077	1,078	832	875	621	784
Iraq#	449	627	484	553	527	655	481	620	0	514
Angola# ¹	448	504	498	513	456	306	363	295	360	236
Brazil	295	231	165	133	94	51	50	5	0	0
Algeria#	281	312	443	362	228	215	112	1	27	63
Colombia	251	178	137	141	156	142	166	308	207	140
Russia ²	230	116	112	108	199	158	151	7	14	1
Ecuador ³	181	214	198	272	276	232	139	125	96	38
Kuwait#	180	206	175	179	227	241	208	261	213	79
United Kingdom	103	78	101	130	224	238	359	291	341	155
Equatorial Guinea	89	74	55	57	68	66	59	61	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	75	73	57	27	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Chad	65	102	77	95	74	57	3	NA	NA	NA
Congo Republic	64	67	63	27	25	8	27	42	20	NA
Gabon ⁴	63	58	63	60	127	142	131	143	229	64
Libya#	61	68	84	66	44	18	NA	0	0	0
Norway	58	30	56	98	119	143	181	302	258	96
Argentina	53	29	33	29	56	59	54	53	44	NA
Vietnam	27	29	31	42	31	25	25	9	1	NA
Australia	11	33	2	5	10	21	27	49	16	47
Non-OPEC imports	4,658	4,369	4,643	5,335	5,310	5,046	5,087	4,526	3,660	NA
OPEC imports	4,355	5,415	5,388	4,783	4,816	5,042	4,578	4,544	3,570	3,514
TOTAL	9,013	9,783	10,031	10,118	10,126	10,088	9,665	9,071	7,230	5,894

= OPEC member. NA = Not available. (1) Angola became a member of OPEC as of Jan. 1, 2007; imports from Angola are not included in OPEC totals from before that year. (2) May include oil from USSR states before 1992. (3) Ecuador suspended its OPEC membership from Dec. 1992-Nov. 2007. Ecuador's imports between 1993 and 2007, inclusive, appear in non-OPEC totals. (4) Gabon withdrew from OPEC Dec. 31, 1994. Imports after Jan. 1, 1995, appear in non-OPEC totals.

U.S. Coal Production and Consumption, 1950-2009

Source: *Annual Energy Review 2009*, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy
(in short tons)

Year	Coal production ¹			Coal consumption				
	Surface mining	Underground mining	Total production	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric power ²	Total consumption
1950 . . .	139,388,000	421,000,000	560,388,000	51,562,350	63,020,650	224,637,000	91,870,770	494,101,770
1960 . . .	141,745,000	292,584,000	434,329,000	24,159,320	16,788,680	177,402,000	176,685,359	398,081,359
1970 . . .	272,131,000	340,530,000	612,661,000	9,023,840	7,090,160	186,637,000	320,181,708	523,230,708
1975 . . .	361,174,000	293,467,000	654,641,000	2,823,000	6,587,000	147,244,000	405,962,432	562,640,432
1980 . . .	492,192,000	337,508,000	829,700,000	1,354,920	5,097,080	127,004,000	569,273,735	702,729,735
1985 . . .	532,838,000	350,800,000	883,638,117	1,711,426	6,067,781	116,428,686	693,840,766	818,048,659
1990 . . .	604,529,000	424,546,000	1,029,075,527	1,344,774	5,379,096	115,207,053	782,566,645	904,497,568
1995 . . .	636,724,750	396,249,022	1,032,973,772	754,871	5,051,832	106,066,596	850,230,475	962,103,774
2000 . . .	699,952,835	373,658,726	1,073,611,561	453,949	3,672,864	94,147,215	985,820,847	1,084,094,875
2005 . . .	762,886,599	368,611,500	1,131,498,099	377,528	4,341,573	83,773,950	1,037,484,561	1,125,977,612
2006 . . .	803,727,844	359,021,815	1,162,749,659	290,389	2,936,157	82,429,188	1,026,636,031	1,112,291,765
2007 . . .	794,854,411	351,789,934	1,146,635,345	352,607	3,173,460	79,330,575	1,045,141,487	1,127,998,129
2008 . . .	814,729,298	357,079,371	1,171,808,669	350,582	3,155,236	76,462,536	1,040,580,089	1,120,548,443
2009 ^E . . .	741,104,703	331,647,084	1,072,751,787	320,993	2,888,935	60,677,739	936,535,972	1,000,423,639

E = Estimated or based on preliminary figures. Figures rounded at source beginning in 2008. (1) A small amount of refuse recovery has been included in coal production figures since 2001. (2) Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

World Nuclear Power Summary, 2010

Source: Nuclear Power Reactors in the World, International Atomic Energy Agency; as of Dec. 31, 2009

Country	Reactors in operation		Reactors under construction		Nuclear electricity supplied in 2009		Total operating experience ²	
	No. of units	Total MW(e)	No. of units	Total MW(e)	TW(e).h ¹	% of nation's total	Years	Months
Argentina	2	935	1	692	7.6	7.0%	62	7
Armenia	1	375	—	—	2.3	45.0	35	8
Belgium	7	5,902	—	—	45.0	51.7	233	7
Brazil	2	1,884	—	—	12.2	2.9	37	3
Bulgaria	2	1,906	2	1,906	14.2	35.9	147	3
Canada	18	12,569	—	—	85.1	14.8	582	2
China	11	8,438	20	19,920	65.7	1.9	99	3
Czech Republic	6	3,678	—	—	25.7	33.8	110	10
Finland	4	2,696	1	1,600	22.6	32.9	123	4
France	59	63,260	1	1,600	391.8	75.2	1,700	2
Germany	17	20,480	—	—	127.7	26.1	751	5
Hungary	4	1,889	—	—	14.3	43.0	98	2
India	18	3,987	5	2,708	14.8	2.2	318	5
Iran	—	—	1	915	—	—	—	—
Japan	54	46,823	1	1,325	263.1	28.9	1,440	8
Korea, South	20	17,705	6	6,520	141.1	34.8	339	7
Lithuania	0	0	—	—	10.0	76.2	43	6
Mexico	2	1,300	—	—	10.1	4.8	35	11
Netherlands	1	487	—	—	4.0	3.7	65	0
Pakistan	2	425	1	300	2.6	2.7	47	10
Romania	2	1,300	—	—	10.8	20.6	15	11
Russia	31	21,743	9	6,996	152.8	17.8	994	7
Slovakia	4	1,762	2	782	13.1	53.5	132	7
Slovenia	1	666	—	—	5.5	37.8	28	3
South Africa	2	1,800	—	—	11.6	4.8	50	3
Spain	8	7,450	—	—	50.6	17.5	269	6
Sweden	10	9,036	—	—	50.0	37.4	372	6
Switzerland	5	3,238	—	—	26.3	39.5	173	10
Taiwan	6	4,980	2	2,600	39.9	20.7	170	1
Ukraine	15	13,107	2	1,900	78.0	48.6	368	6
United Kingdom	19	10,137	—	—	62.9	17.9	1,457	8
United States	104	100,747	1	1,165	796.9	20.2	3,499	11
Total	437	370,705	55	50,929	2,558.1	—	13,913	—

MW(e) = Megawatt electricity. — = Not applicable. (1) 1 terawatt-hour [TW(e).h] = 10⁶ megawatt-hour [MW(e).h]. For an average power plant, 1 TW(e).h = 0.39 megatons of coal equivalent (input) and 0.23 megatons of oil equivalent (input). (2) Cumulative total reactor-operating years through Dec. 31, 2009. Total also includes operating experience of shutdown plants for countries not listed here: Italy (81 years) and Kazakhstan (25 years, 10 months).

Nations Most Reliant on Nuclear Energy, 2009

Source: Nuclear Share in Electricity Generation, International Atomic Energy Agency (nuclear electricity generation as % of total electricity generated)

Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
1. Lithuania	76.2	9. Slovenia	37.9	17. Romania	20.6	24. South Africa	4.8
2. France	75.2	10. Sweden	37.4	18. United States . . .	20.2	25. Mexico	4.8
3. Slovakia	53.5	11. Bulgaria	35.9	19. United Kingdom	17.9	26. Netherlands	3.7
4. Belgium	51.7	12. South Korea . . .	34.8	20. Russia	17.8	27. Brazil	2.9
5. Ukraine	48.6	13. Czech Republic	33.8	21. Spain	17.5	28. Pakistan	2.7
6. Armenia	45.0	14. Finland	32.9	22. Canada	14.8	29. India	2.2
7. Hungary	43.0	15. Japan	29.2	23. Argentina	7.0	30. China	1.9
8. Switzerland	39.5	16. Germany	28.6				

U.S. Nuclear Reactors and Power Plant Operations, 1955-2009

Source: Annual Energy Review 2009, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

Years	Number of reactor units							Nuclear electricity generation (billion net KW-hrs) ⁶	Nuclear share of domestic electricity generation (percent) ⁶
	Ordered ¹	Cancelled	Construction permits ²	Low-power licensed ³	Full-power licensed ⁴	Shutdown ⁵	Operable units ⁶		
1955-59	14	0	8	2	2	0	2	NA	NA
1960-64	7	0	12	13	12	1	13	NA	0.3%
1965-69	81	0	50	8	9	5	17	NA	1.0
1970-74	143	16	59	41	41	3	55	47.8%	6.1
1975-79	13	43	48	17	17	3	69	58.4	11.3
1980-84	0	54	0	24	19	1	87	56.3	13.5
1985-89	0	7	0	24	28	4	111	62.2	17.8
1990-94	0	15	0	49	58	9	109	73.8	19.7
1995-99	0	2	0	1	1	6	104	85.3	19.7
2000-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	90.1	19.9
2005-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	90.5	20.2
Total	259	124	177	132	132	28			

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Revised permit/license procedures eliminate the historical categories shown. According to Senate testimony, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission anticipates 16 or more new “combined license applications” over the next few years—the first of which was submitted Sept. 25, 2007—which may amount to 25 or more new reactor units. (1) Order placed by a utility or government agency for a nuclear steam supply system. (2) Numbers show permits issued in a given period, not extant permits. (3) Licenses granted to conduct testing. (4) Licenses granted for full power operation. (5) Permanently ceased operation. (6) As of the last year of designated period. (7) The ratio of electric energy produced to the amount that could be produced at continuous full power operation.

Renewable Energy Sources

Source: U.S. Department of Energy

Concern over the environmental impact of burning fossil fuels has helped spur interest in alternative fuels that are less polluting. And since the supply of fossil fuels is finite and diminishing, there is interest in “renewable” sources that do not deplete existing supplies. However, renewable energy sources still make up only a small share of U.S. domestic energy production (a little over 10% in 2009). The major reason for this is their relatively higher cost (in some cases two to four times that of power obtained from traditional fuels). The following are the major renewable energy sources available.

Biomass is plant-derived material usable as a renewable energy source, including wood energy crops such as hybrid poplars and willow trees, agricultural crops including soybeans and corn, and animal and other wastes. Biomass is one of the two most common energy sources in the U.S. today along with hydropower. Forms of biomass such as wood can be burned to produce heat and generate electricity. Agricultural crops can be chemically converted into fuels such as ethanol and biodiesel; these are the only known renewable liquid energy sources, and may one day replace petroleum and fossil-fuel produced diesel. But bringing ethanol and biodiesel into wide use would require more energy-efficient methods of production and transportation. Overall, biomass fuels are much cleaner-burning than fossil fuels, though biomass fuels still produce carbon dioxide and other pollutants.

Geothermal energy is generated from heat inside of Earth. This form of energy is both clean and renewable. The technology has caught on in countries with substantial geothermal activity such as Iceland, where it accounted for 54% of primary energy use. In the U.S. the best sources for geothermal power are in the West, where there are many underground lakes of heated water; however, large-scale access would require drilling. A major goal in this field is to find a way to harness energy directly from magma (molten rock material), which has great potential because of its high temperature.

Hydrogen is the third most abundant element on Earth. It does not naturally occur on Earth as a pure gas or liquid, but is always combined with other elements (such as with oxygen to form water or carbon to form methane). For energy use it is produced from hydrocarbons using heat, bacteria or algae through photosynthesis, or by using sunlight or electricity to split water into hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen batteries, or fuel cells, are already used by NASA on the space shuttle. In a fuel cell, electrons are released from the hydrogen atoms in a chemical reaction and flow through an external circuit as electricity. The protons then combine with oxygen (and some of the electrons in the electric current) to make heat and water suitable for drinking. Fuel cells do not run down, but work as long as hydrogen is supplied. Some experts think hydrogen will be the power source of the future. However, an infrastructure would need to be created for safe and cost-effective transportation and storage of hydrogen.

Hydropower, or hydroelectric power, is generated by water flowing through turbines. Along with biomass fuels, it is one of the two most common renewable energy sources in the U.S. today. A dam on a river is a common hydropower producer. No harmful greenhouse gases are produced, but the dams needed to generate the power can harm river ecosystems. Researchers are working on turbine technologies that may maximize use of hydropower and reduce adverse environmental effects.

Ocean energy is generated in two ways. Thermal ocean energy uses the heat that the ocean absorbs from the sun to power generators, and sometimes drinkable desalinated water is a by-product. Mechanical ocean energy is generated by the movement of tides and waves through a turbine. In both cases, power generation is not very efficient with current technology. Much more research is needed to make thermal ocean energy generation a reality. Mechanical ocean energy requires large dams or breakwater-type structures called tidal barrages to be built, which could cause harm to coastal ecosystems.

Solar energy is generated using heat and light from the sun. Solar energy is an increasingly common source of electricity. Photovoltaic (PV) solar cells are made of semiconducting materials that can directly convert sunlight to electricity without any harmful waste product. Solar collectors are made more efficient by using arrays of mirrors to concentrate the sun’s rays onto PV panels. Another way of using sunlight is to heat water directly. According to the Dept. of Energy, homes incorporating solar heating designs can save as much as 50% on heating bills. The downside to solar energy is that it depends heavily on a range of factors including location, time of year, and weather.

Wind energy uses wind turbines to produce energy. They are perched on high towers, usually 100 ft or higher, and often placed in large groups (“farms”) to generate electricity for towns and cities. On a much smaller scale, stand-alone turbines are sometimes used by farmers and homeowners to generate supplemental electricity. In the past 20 years, government incentives in the form of tax credits to producers and incentives for homeowners have helped lower the price of wind power by 85%, making it a more feasible option. Some people object to wind farms because of their appearance or the noise the turbines make. Wind power raises few other environmental problems, but the turbines can pose a danger to birds. In addition, because weather is involved, consistent generation is a challenge.

Alternative-Fueled Vehicles in Use in the U.S., by Fuel, 1995-2008

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Dept. of Energy

Fuel	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	% change, 2000-08
Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) . . .	172,806	181,994	173,795	164,846	158,254	151,049	-17.0%
Compressed natural gas (CNG)	50,218	100,750	117,699	116,131	114,391	113,973	13.1
Liquefied natural gas (LNG)	603	2,090	2,748	2,798	2,781	3,101	48.4
Methanol, 85 percent (M85) ¹	18,319	10,426	0	0	0	0	-100.0
Ethanol, 85 percent (E85) ^{1,2}	1,527	87,570	246,363	297,099	364,384	450,327	414.2
Ethanol, 95 percent (E95) ¹	136	4	0	0	0	0	-100.0
Electricity ³	2,860	11,830	51,398	53,526	55,730	56,901	381.0
Hydrogen	386	0	119	159	223	313	NA
Total ⁴	246,855	394,664	592,125	634,562	695,766	775,667	96.5

NA = Not available. (1) The remaining portion of 85-percent methanol and both ethanol fuels is gasoline. (2) In 1997, some vehicle manufacturers began including E85-fueling capability in certain model lines of vehicles. For 2008, the EIA estimated that the number of E85 vehicles that are capable of operating on E85, gasoline, or both, is about 7.1 mil. Many are sold and used as traditional gasoline-powered vehicles. In this table, alternative fueled vehicles (AFVs) in use include only those E85 vehicles believed to be intended for use as AFVs (primarily fleet-operated vehicles). (3) Excludes gasoline-electric and diesel-electric hybrids like the Toyota Prius. (4) Includes minute amounts of other fuels.

CRIME

Measuring Crime

The U.S. Dept. of Justice administers two statistical programs to measure trends in crime in the U.S. Because of differences in focus and methodology, their results are not strictly comparable.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) conducts the **Uniform Crime Report (UCR)** program, which aims to provide statistics for law enforcement administration, operation, and management. It collects actual counts on the crimes of homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson as they are reported to law enforcement authorities. Each year, the program releases a preliminary report in the spring, followed by a more detailed, final report in the fall.

The **National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)** is conducted annually by the Bureau of Justice Statistics through interviews with members of a nationally representative sample of households about their experiences with crime. The survey complements the UCR by providing alternative and previously unavailable information, including information about the victims of crime and their offenders (e.g., age, sex, ethnicity, victim-offender relationship) and information on crimes not reported to law enforcement. In contrast to the UCR, the NCVS does not cover homicide, arson, commercial crimes, or crimes against children under age 12.

Further explanation of the UCR and NCVS is available at bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/ntcm.pdf

Uniform Crime Report, 2009

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2009*, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice

In 2009, nearly 18,000 city, county, college and university, state, tribal, and federal agencies—representing more than 307 million people—voluntarily participated in the UCR program.

Although crime tends to rise in hard economic times, the number of reported violent crimes dropped 5.3% between 2008 and 2009, marking the third straight year violent crime declined. The number of property crimes reported was also down, by 4.6% from 2008, making it the seventh year in a row property crime reports declined.

Victims of all property crimes, excluding arson, lost an estimated \$15.2 bil in 2009, also down from 2008. Although arson is considered a property crime, it is not included in estimates of totals because of variations in the level of participation by reporting agencies. The FBI estimates that on average, each arson offense did about \$17,411 worth of damages.

Additional highlights from the 2009 report:

- Males accounted for 77% of all murder victims whose gender was known. Men committed 90 percent of the murders in which the offender's gender was known.
- Firearms were known to be used in 67% of all murders.
- Of the 7,650 murder victims whose relation to the offender was known, 24.2% were killed by a family member, and about the same percentage were killed by a stranger. The other half were killed by an acquaintance (e.g., friend, neighbor, employee, romantic partner).
- Robberies were down 8.0 percent from 2008 and 2.0 from 2005. The average loss was \$1,244.
- The majority of property crimes reported were larceny-thefts (68%). Excluding motor vehicle thefts, 27% of all larceny-thefts involved items taken from motor vehicles (except for accessories), 18% were shoplifting, 11% were from buildings, and 3% were of bikes.

National Crime Victimization Survey, 2009

Source: *Criminal Victimization, 2009*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice

Victimizations of U.S. residents age 12 and over continued to decline to historic lows, according to the NCVS estimates for 2009. The violent crime rate—17.1 victimizations per 1,000 persons—was down even from the 2008 estimate of 19.3, while the property crime rate fell to 127 victimizations

per 1,000 households (from 135 in 2008 and 147 in 2007). The biggest declines came in the numbers of rapes or sexual assaults (down 38.7%) and simple theft (down 12.9%). The NCVS does not include figures for murders because published data are based on victim interviews.

Criminal Victimization, 2008-09

Source: *Criminal Victimization, 2009*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice

A crime committed against an individual or single household counts as one **victimization**. Because a personal crime may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations may be greater than the number of personal crime incidents. In property crimes, the affected household is considered one victim.

Victimization rates measure the frequency with which victimizations occur. Personal crime victimization rates are based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 persons in the total population age 12 and over. Property crime victimization rates are calculated per 1,000 of total households.

Type of crime	Number of victimizations		Victimization rate		Percent change
	2008	2009	2008	2009	
All crimes	21,312,400	20,057,180	NA	NA	NA
Crimes of violence¹	4,856,510	4,343,450	19.3%	17.1%	-11.2%
Rape/sexual assault ²	203,830	125,910	0.8	0.5	-38.7
Robbery	551,830	533,790	2.2	2.1	-4.0
Assault	4,100,850	3,683,750	16.3	14.5	-10.8
Aggravated	839,940	823,340	3.3	3.2	-2.7
Simple	3,260,920	2,860,410	12.9	11.3	-12.9
Personal theft ³	136,710	133,210	0.5	0.5	-3.3
Property crimes	16,319,180	15,580,510	134.7	127.4	-5.5
Household burglary	3,188,620	3,134,920	26.3	25.6	-2.6
Motor vehicle theft	795,160	735,770	6.6	6.0	-8.4
Theft	12,335,400	11,709,830	101.8	95.7	-6.0
Total population age 12 and over	252,242,520	254,105,610			
Total households	121,141,060	122,327,660			

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Excludes murder because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims. (2) Includes male as well as female victims and both heterosexual and homosexual rape. (3) Includes pocket picking, completed purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

Crime in the U.S., 1989-2009

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2009*, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice

In the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, offenses are classified as **violent crimes** if they involve force or the threat of force: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The following offenses are considered **property crimes**: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Arson data is excluded from this table because of variations in the level of participation by reporting agencies. That data is presented separately online at www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm

Year(s)	Population ¹	Violent crime					Property crime			
		All violent crimes	Murder & nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape ²	Robbery	Aggravated assault ³	All property crimes	Burglary	Larceny-theft ⁴	Motor vehicle theft
NUMBER OF OFFENSES										
1989	246,819,230	1,646,037	21,500	94,504	578,326	951,707	12,605,412	3,168,170	7,705,872	7,872,442
1990	249,464,396	1,820,127	23,438	102,555	639,271	1,054,863	12,655,486	3,073,909	7,945,670	1,635,907
1995	262,803,276	1,798,792	21,606	97,470	580,509	1,099,207	12,063,935	2,593,784	7,997,710	1,472,441
1996	265,228,572	1,688,540	19,645	96,252	535,594	1,037,049	11,805,323	2,506,400	7,904,685	1,394,238
1997	267,783,607	1,636,096	18,208	96,153	498,534	1,023,201	11,558,475	2,460,526	7,743,760	1,354,189
1998	270,248,003	1,533,887	16,974	93,144	447,186	976,583	10,951,827	2,332,735	7,376,311	1,242,781
1999	272,690,813	1,426,044	15,522	89,411	409,371	911,740	10,208,334	2,100,739	6,955,520	1,152,075
2000	281,421,906	1,425,486	15,586	90,178	408,016	911,706	10,182,584	2,050,992	6,971,590	1,160,002
2001 ⁵	285,317,559	1,439,480	16,037	90,863	423,557	909,023	10,437,189	2,116,531	7,092,267	1,228,391
2002	287,973,924	1,423,677	16,229	95,235	420,806	891,407	10,455,277	2,151,252	7,057,379	1,246,646
2003	290,788,976	1,383,676	16,528	93,883	414,235	859,030	10,442,862	2,154,834	7,026,802	1,261,226
2004	293,656,842	1,360,088	16,148	95,089	401,470	847,381	10,319,386	2,144,446	6,937,089	1,237,851
2005	296,507,061	1,390,745	16,740	94,347	417,438	862,220	10,174,754	2,155,448	6,783,447	1,235,859
2006	298,754,819	1,435,951	17,318	94,782	449,803	874,048	10,031,359	2,196,304	6,636,615	1,198,440
2007	301,290,332	1,421,990	17,157	91,874	447,155	865,804	9,872,815	2,187,277	6,587,040	1,098,498
2008	304,374,846	1,392,629	16,442	90,479	443,574	842,134	9,775,149	2,228,474	6,588,046	958,629
2009	307,006,550	1,318,398	15,241	88,097	408,217	806,843	9,320,971	2,199,125	6,327,230	794,616
PERCENT CHANGE: NUMBER OF OFFENSES										
2009/2008		-5.3%	-7.3%	-2.6%	-8.0%	-4.2%	-4.6%	-1.3%	-4.0%	-17.1%
2009/2005		-5.2	-9.0	-6.6	-2.2	-6.4	-8.4	2.0	-6.7	-35.7
2009/2000		-7.5	-2.2	-2.3	0.0	-11.5	-8.5	7.2	-9.2	-31.5
RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS										
1989		666.9	8.7	38.3	234.3	385.6	5,107.1	1,283.6	3,189.6	634.0
1990		729.6	9.4	41.1	256.3	422.9	5,073.1	1,232.2	3,185.1	655.8
1995		684.5	8.2	37.1	220.9	418.3	4,590.5	987.0	3,043.2	560.3
1996		636.6	7.4	36.3	201.9	391.0	4,451.0	945.0	2,980.3	525.7
1997		611.0	6.8	35.9	186.2	382.1	4,316.3	918.8	2,891.8	505.7
1998		567.6	6.3	34.5	165.5	361.4	4,052.5	863.2	2,729.5	459.9
1999		523.0	5.7	32.8	150.1	334.3	3,743.6	770.4	2,550.7	422.5
2000		506.5	5.5	32.0	145.0	324.0	3,618.3	728.8	2,477.3	412.2
2001		504.5	5.6 ⁵	31.8	148.5	318.6	3,658.1	741.8	2,485.7	430.5
2002		494.4	5.6	33.1	146.1	309.5	3,630.6	747.0	2,450.7	432.9
2003		475.8	5.7	32.3	142.5	295.4	3,591.2	741.0	2,416.5	433.7
2004		463.2	5.5	32.4	136.7	288.6	3,514.1	730.3	2,362.3	421.5
2005		469.0	5.6	31.8	140.8	290.8	3,431.5	726.9	2,287.8	416.8
2006		480.6	5.8	31.7	150.6	292.6	3,357.7	735.2	2,221.4	401.1
2007		472.0	5.7	30.5	148.4	287.4	3,276.8	726.0	2,186.3	364.6
2008		454.5	5.4	29.7	145.7	276.7	3,211.5	732.1	2,164.5	315.0
2009		429.4	5.0	28.7	133.0	262.8	3,036.1	716.3	2,060.9	258.8
PERCENT CHANGE: RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS										
2009/2008		-6.1%	-7.4%	-3.4%	-8.7%	-5.0%	-5.5%	-2.2%	-4.8%	-17.8%
2009/2005		-8.4	-10.7	-9.7	-5.5	-9.6	-11.5	-1.5	-9.9	-37.9
2009/2000		-15.2	-9.1	-10.3	-8.3	-18.9	-16.1	-1.7	-16.8	-37.2

Note: Figures for 2006-08 have been revised from previous reports.

- (1) U.S. Census Bureau estimates for July 1 of each year except for 1990 and 2000, which show Apr. 1 decennial census counts. (2) Does not include statutory rape (i.e., rape not involving force) and other offenses of a sexual nature. Also does not include sexual attacks on males, which are considered aggravated assaults or sex offenses, depending on circumstances and extent of injuries. (3) Attack upon another with the intent of doing serious bodily harm; usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (4) The unlawful taking of another's property not involving force or fraud (e.g., theft of motor vehicle parts, shoplifting). Excludes crimes such as embezzlement and check fraud. (5) The murder and nonnegligent homicides that occurred as a result of the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks are not included.

Law Enforcement Civilian Employees and Officers, 2009

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2009; Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2008*; Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice

As of Oct. 31, 2009, 14,614 city, county, state, college and university, and tribal agencies around the country collectively employed 1,021,456 full-time law enforcement workers. About 69.2% of employees were sworn officers. The FBI's UCR program defines a sworn **law enforcement officer** as a person who ordinarily carries a firearm and badge, has full arrest powers, and is paid from government funds specifically dedicated to law enforcement. Civilians (e.g., clerks, radio dispatchers, correctional officers) made up the remaining 30.8% of law enforcement employees.

Altogether, they provided service to an estimated 289.4 mil people around the country, meaning there were 3.5 full-time law enforcement employees (civilian and sworn officers) and 2.4 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.

California employed the greatest number of full-time law enforcement workers (121,879) of any state. Washington, DC,

had the highest rate, with 8.7 full-time law enforcement employees (and 7.5 sworn officers) for every 1,000 residents in its population.

Females made up 61.0% of all full-time civilian law enforcement employees in the U.S. while males made up 88.3% of the nation's sworn officers.

Nationwide, 41 law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty in 2008, the latest year for which data is available. Of that number, 10 were involved in arrest situations, 8 were performing traffic stops, 7 were killed during tactical situations, and 6 died while investigating suspicious persons or circumstances. Thirty-five of the 41 officers were killed with firearms. The majority of these firearms (25) were handguns. Another 67 officers died accidentally while performing official duties.

U.S. Crime Rates by Region, Geographic Division, and State, 2009

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2009*, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice
(per 100,000 population, as estimated by U.S. Census Bureau for July 1 of year)

	Violent crime					Property crime ¹			
	All violent crimes	Murder & nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape ²	Robbery	Aggravated assault ³	All property crimes	Burglary	Larceny-theft ⁴	Motor vehicle theft
Total U.S.^{5,6,7}	429.4	5.0	28.7	133.0	262.8	3,036.1	716.3	2,060.9	258.8
Northeast	358.3	3.8	19.6	127.4	207.5	2,123.2	407.9	1,571.6	143.6
New England	331.4	2.4	24.5	91.3	213.1	2,334.3	489.2	1,677.4	167.7
Connecticut	298.7	3.0	18.5	113.4	163.7	2,335.8	428.4	1,694.9	212.5
Maine	119.8	2.0	28.5	30.3	59.0	2,403.5	510.4	1,815.7	77.4
Massachusetts	457.1	2.6	25.8	112.6	316.0	2,304.0	525.7	1,600.3	178.0
New Hampshire	159.6	0.8	30.2	34.4	94.3	2,161.0	372.0	1,704.1	84.9
Rhode Island	252.6	2.9	27.3	74.6	147.7	2,610.8	545.9	1,837.7	227.2
Vermont	131.4	1.1	19.9	17.9	92.5	2,401.4	555.2	1,774.2	72.1
Middle Atlantic	367.8	4.3	17.8	140.2	205.5	2,048.6	379.2	1,534.3	135.1
New Jersey	311.5	3.7	12.0	133.7	162.2	2,079.7	427.9	1,473.7	178.1
New York	384.7	4.0	13.2	144.0	223.5	1,936.0	321.6	1,502.5	111.9
Pennsylvania	380.5	5.2	29.0	138.9	207.4	2,201.6	434.7	1,625.5	141.4
Midwest^{5,6}	385.8	4.6	32.6	120.8	227.8	2,901.4	676.3	2,011.5	213.6
East North Central^{5,6}	404.3	5.1	32.7	140.3	226.2	2,927.8	717.3	1,991.8	218.8
Illinois ^{5,6}	497.2	6.0	30.2	177.6	283.4	2,736.9	603.0	1,927.3	206.6
Indiana	333.2	4.8	25.5	114.5	188.4	3,116.2	761.5	2,138.7	216.1
Michigan	497.0	6.3	45.3	123.7	321.7	2,837.8	760.5	1,782.6	294.7
Ohio	332.1	4.5	34.8	154.1	138.7	3,270.9	902.9	2,169.8	198.3
Wisconsin	257.0	2.5	19.6	85.8	149.1	2,608.2	472.9	1,977.4	157.8
West North Central⁶	343.4	3.3	32.5	76.2	231.4	2,840.9	582.7	2,056.6	201.5
Iowa	279.2	1.1	28.4	39.7	210.0	2,308.7	539.4	1,640.0	129.3
Kansas	400.1	4.2	38.9	63.4	293.6	3,207.8	690.7	2,305.9	211.2
Minnesota ⁶	243.9	1.4	34.0	68.7	139.8	2,641.0	484.0	1,995.3	161.8
Missouri	491.8	6.4	26.8	124.5	334.1	3,385.3	731.3	2,362.1	291.9
Nebraska	281.6	2.2	33.1	67.8	178.4	2,761.5	484.3	2,083.5	193.8
North Dakota	200.7	1.5	34.8	16.2	148.1	1,932.8	363.9	1,437.1	131.7
South Dakota	185.6	2.6	54.8	13.7	114.6	1,719.4	305.2	1,314.2	100.1
South⁷	494.3	6.0	29.8	142.0	316.5	3,607.4	931.1	2,411.1	265.2
South Atlantic⁷	497.6	5.8	25.9	149.2	316.8	3,500.0	886.1	2,346.6	267.3
Delaware	636.6	4.6	38.2	188.8	405.0	3,349.6	783.2	2,351.0	215.5
District of Columbia ⁷	1,345.9	24.0	25.0	731.9	565.0	4,745.4	616.4	3,206.5	922.5
Florida	612.5	5.5	29.7	166.7	410.6	3,840.8	981.1	2,588.6	271.1
Georgia	426.1	5.8	23.4	148.6	248.3	3,666.6	1,000.7	2,328.7	337.2
Maryland	589.9	7.7	20.3	210.7	351.3	3,200.7	649.7	2,206.7	344.2
North Carolina	404.3	5.3	24.6	126.1	248.4	3,668.1	1,149.5	2,305.2	213.5
South Carolina	670.8	6.3	35.3	125.7	503.4	3,888.6	992.8	2,598.4	297.4
Virginia	226.8	4.4	19.2	79.4	123.9	2,428.8	400.6	1,883.4	144.9
West Virginia	296.5	4.6	23.8	50.4	217.7	2,526.7	656.7	1,719.4	150.6
East South Central	452.5	6.3	32.5	123.1	290.5	3,336.3	937.8	2,193.1	205.4
Alabama	449.8	6.9	31.9	132.9	278.1	3,772.4	1,037.2	2,499.9	235.3
Kentucky	258.7	4.1	35.0	84.1	135.4	2,512.7	688.5	1,683.3	140.9
Mississippi	281.3	6.4	31.8	100.4	142.6	2,953.3	987.9	1,782.5	183.0
Tennessee	667.7	7.3	31.7	153.2	475.5	3,754.1	1,010.9	2,505.4	237.8
West South Central	510.3	6.3	35.0	139.6	329.4	3,922.9	1,002.0	2,628.7	292.3
Arkansas	517.7	6.2	47.3	89.4	374.8	3,773.7	1,203.1	2,359.3	211.2
Louisiana	620.0	11.8	30.3	135.9	442.0	3,794.6	1,029.5	2,504.3	260.8
Oklahoma	501.1	6.2	41.5	90.7	362.7	3,573.8	1,030.0	2,261.7	282.2
Texas	490.9	5.4	33.4	153.5	298.7	4,015.5	969.4	2,737.2	308.9
West	422.4	4.5	30.3	134.4	253.2	2,962.5	651.8	1,930.7	380.0
Mountain	398.1	4.3	37.8	95.9	260.1	3,095.0	684.4	2,103.9	306.8
Arizona	408.3	5.4	32.0	122.8	248.1	3,556.5	809.8	2,352.8	394.0
Colorado	337.8	3.5	44.6	67.4	222.3	2,666.2	530.4	1,887.9	247.9
Idaho	228.4	1.4	35.7	15.8	175.4	1,988.7	424.2	1,471.1	93.3
Montana	253.6	2.9	30.2	22.2	198.5	2,464.0	347.3	1,967.4	149.3
Nevada	702.2	5.9	38.6	227.8	429.8	3,055.6	832.1	1,755.1	468.4
New Mexico	619.0	8.7	52.6	93.1	464.7	3,735.8	1,095.8	2,317.8	322.2
Utah	212.7	1.3	32.5	46.6	132.3	3,275.4	544.4	2,483.0	247.9
Wyoming	228.2	2.4	33.8	14.1	177.9	2,637.3	409.7	2,085.9	141.7
Pacific	433.3	4.6	26.9	151.6	250.2	2,903.2	637.2	1,853.2	412.7
Alaska	633.0	3.1	73.3	93.8	462.7	2,946.0	515.0	2,189.2	241.8
California	472.0	5.3	23.6	173.4	269.7	2,731.5	622.6	1,665.1	443.8
Hawaii	274.8	1.7	30.3	79.8	163.0	3,661.2	708.6	2,580.5	372.1
Oregon	254.7	2.2	30.5	64.3	157.6	2,967.1	506.5	2,202.6	258.0
Washington	331.0	2.7	38.1	100.5	189.7	3,666.9	792.2	2,519.4	355.3
Puerto Rico	264.5	22.5	1.6	153.6	86.7	1,410.0	466.8	770.9	172.2

Note: Offense totals are based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (1) Data for arson, considered a property crime, are not included in this table. (2) Does not include statutory rape (i.e., rape not involving force) and other offenses of a sexual nature. Also does not include sexual attacks on males, which are considered aggravated assaults or sex offenses, depending on circumstances and extent of injuries. (3) Attack upon another with the intent of doing serious bodily harm; usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (4) The unlawful taking of another's property not involving force or fraud (e.g., theft of motor vehicle parts, shoplifting). Excludes crimes such as embezzlement and check fraud. (5) Limited data available for Illinois. (6) Illinois and Minnesota—with the exception of Rockford, IL, and Minneapolis and St. Paul, MN—collect data on forcible rape offenses using methodology not consistent with national UCR guidelines. Forcible rape offenses in the two states, with the exception of the previously mentioned cities, have been estimated for inclusion in this table. (7) Includes offenses reported by National Zoological Park Police and Washington Metro Transit Police.

State and Federal Prison Population; Death Penalty, 2008-09

Source: Prison Inmates at Midyear 2009; Capital Punishment, 2008; Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice

As of June 30, 2009, 1,617,478 prisoners—about two-thirds of the nation’s incarcerated population—were under the jurisdiction, or legal authority, of federal (12.8%) or state (87.2%) correctional authorities. The prison population increased by 0.4% over the preceding 12 months, which is slower than the 1.9% annual average growth recorded between 2000 and 2008. Jails, which are locally operated and typically hold persons awaiting trial or sentencing as well as those sentenced to one year or less, held most of the remaining inmate population (767,620).

As of mid-2009, the incarceration rate in state and federal prisons for those with sentences of more than one year was 504 per 100,000 U.S. residents, down slightly from 509 in 2008, but still up significantly from 478 at year-end 2000. Among inmates held in custody in prisons or jails, black males were incarcerated at 6.7 times the rate of white males. One in 21 black males was incarcerated in June 2009, compared to one in 141 white males. Black males (841,000) outnumbered white males (693,800) and Hispanic males (442,000) among inmates in prisons and jails. An estimated 94,498 non-U.S. citizens were held in state or federal prisons as of June 2009.

In 2008, 37 persons were executed, while another 82 were removed from death row. Of the 3,207 persons under sentence of death at year-end 2008, 98.2% were male; 56.1% were white, and 41.7% were black. The median age of this population was 43 years.

Another 52 people were executed in 2009, nearly half of them (24) by the state of Texas. Alabama was a distant second with 6 executions in 2009.

Region/jurisdiction	Sentenced prisoners ¹			Death penalty ²				
	Mid-2008	Mid-2009	% change, mid 2008-mid 2009	Death penalty	Under sentence of death, year-end 2008	Executed, 2008	Executed, as of 2008 ³	
							Since 1930	Since 1977
U.S. total	1,610,542	1,617,478	0.4%	—	3,207	37	4,995 ⁴	1,136 ⁴
Federal ⁵	201,142	206,577	2.7	Y	51	0	36	3
State	1,409,400	1,410,901	0.1	37 ⁶	3,156	37	4,919	1,133
Northeast	179,093	179,371	0.2	—	234	0	612	4
Connecticut ⁷	21,099	20,503	-2.8	Y	10	0	22	1
Maine	2,246	2,206	-1.8	N	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	11,662	11,572	-0.8	N	—	—	27	—
New Hampshire	2,827	2,709	-4.2	Y	1	0	1	0
New Jersey	26,490	25,886	-2.3	N	—	—	74	0
New York	62,184	59,778	-3.9	Y	0	0	329	0
Pennsylvania	46,313	50,531	9.1	Y	223	0	155	3
Rhode Island ⁷	4,190	3,974	-5.2	N	—	—	—	—
Vermont ⁷	2,082	2,212	6.2	N	—	—	4	—
Midwest	265,652	264,897	0.3	—	270	2	532	129
Illinois	45,548	45,545	0.0	Y	15	0	102	12
Indiana	27,380	29,529	7.8	Y	13	2	60	19
Iowa ⁸	8,778	8,494	-3.2	N	—	—	18	—
Kansas	8,633	8,602	0.4	Y	8	0	15	0
Michigan	50,482	47,184	-6.5	N	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	9,964	10,064	1.0	N	—	—	—	—
Missouri	30,927	30,889	-0.1	Y	50	0	128	66
Nebraska	4,419	4,521	2.3	Y	9	0	7	3
North Dakota	1,450	1,438	-0.8	N	—	—	—	—
Ohio	51,160	51,811	1.3	Y	172	2	200	28
South Dakota	3,358	3,456	2.9	Y	3	0	2	1
Wisconsin	23,553	23,364	-0.8	N	—	—	—	—
South	647,781	650,550	0.4	—	1,706	35	3,199	933
Alabama	29,871	31,033	3.9	Y	205	0	173	38
Arkansas	14,552	15,398	5.8	Y	41	0	145	27
Delaware ⁷	7,362	7,092	-3.7	Y	20	0	26	14
Florida	100,494	103,423	2.9	Y	390	2	236	66
Georgia ⁸	54,016	54,452	0.8	Y	105	3	409	43
Kentucky	21,610	21,447	-0.8	Y	36	1	106	3
Louisiana	38,137	38,921	2.1	Y	84	0	160	27
Maryland	23,293	22,935	-1.5	Y	5	0	73	5
Mississippi	22,764	21,939	-3.6	Y	60	2	164	10
North Carolina	39,042	40,544	3.8	Y	161	0	306	43
Oklahoma	26,155	26,172	0.1	Y	85	2	148	88
South Carolina	25,275	25,052	-0.9	Y	58	3	202	40
Tennessee	26,998	27,323	1.2	Y	87	0	97	4
Texas	173,232	170,159	-1.8	Y	354	18	720	423
Virginia	38,879	38,387	-1.3	Y	15	4	194	102
West Virginia	6,101	6,273	2.8	N	—	—	40	—
West	316,874	316,083	-0.2	—	946	0	576	67
Alaska ⁷	5,223	5,204	-0.4	N	—	—	—	—
Arizona ⁸	38,988	40,492	3.9	Y	119	0	61	23
California	173,320	170,026	-1.9	Y	669	0	305	13
Colorado	23,130	23,316	0.8	Y	2	0	48	1
Hawaii ⁷	6,003	5,986	-0.3	N	—	—	—	—
Idaho	7,338	7,283	-0.7	Y	17	0	4	1
Montana	3,592	3,664	2.0	Y	2	0	9	3
Nevada	12,915	12,632	-2.2	Y	81	0	41	12
New Mexico	6,330	6,531	3.2	Y	2	0	9	1
Oregon	14,079	14,412	2.4	Y	35	0	21	2
Utah	6,479	6,467	-0.2	Y	10	0	19	6
Washington	17,404	17,940	3.1	Y	8	0	51	4
Wyoming	2,073	2,130	2.7	Y	1	0	8	1

— = Not available or applicable. (1) Inmates sentenced to more than one year. (2) Figures do not include persons held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder. (3) Military authorities carried out an additional 160 executions between 1930 and 1961. (4) Total executed includes 40 executions performed under the District of Columbia’s jurisdiction since 1930. (5) Prisoners sentenced under DC’s criminal code are housed in federal facilities. (6) The death penalty is legally authorized by 37 states. (7) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data includes total jail and prison population. (8) Sentenced prisoner population based on custody count.

Prison Situation Under Correctional Authorities' Jurisdiction, 2009

Source: Prison Inmates at Midyear 2009, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice

Largest prison populations		Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners		Largest percent increases in prison populations			
Jurisdiction	Number	Jurisdiction	Rate ¹	Jurisdiction	% change, 2008-09	Jurisdiction	% change, 2000-09
U.S. total	1,617,478	U.S. total	504	U.S. total	0.4%	U.S. total ²	16.3%
Federal	206,577	Federal	61	Federal	2.7	Federal	42.1
State	1,410,901	State	447	State	0.1	State	13.2
1. Texas	170,159	1. Louisiana	866	1. Pennsylvania	9.1	1. West Virginia	62.7
2. California	170,026	2. Mississippi . . .	718	2. Indiana	7.8	2. Minnesota	61.3
3. Florida	103,423	3. Oklahoma	655	3. Vermont ⁴	6.2	3. Arizona ³	52.7
4. New York	59,778	4. Texas	649	4. Arkansas	5.8	4. Indiana	46.7
5. Georgia ³	54,452	5. Alabama	637	5. Alabama	3.9	5. Florida	45.0
6. Ohio	51,811	6. Arizona ³	579	6. Arizona ³	3.9	6. Kentucky	43.8
7. Pennsylvania . . .	50,531	7. Florida	558	7. North Carolina	3.8	7. Colorado	38.5
8. Michigan	47,184	8. Georgia ³	533	8. New Mexico	3.2	8. Pennsylvania	37.1
9. Illinois	45,545	9. Arkansas	531	9. Washington	3.1	9. Oregon	36.2
10. North Carolina	40,544	10. South Carolina	526	10. South Dakota	2.9	10. North Dakota	33.6

Note: Excludes jail population unless otherwise noted. (1) Prisoners sentenced to more than one year. Rates are per 100,000 population, based upon census population estimates for July 1, 2009. (2) 2000 population as of Dec. 31. (3) Population based on custody count (number of prisoners held in its facilities) as opposed to jurisdiction count (number of prisoners under its legal authority). Some states are unable to provide both counts. (4) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data includes total jail and prison population.

Arrests by Race, 2009

Source: Crime in the United States, 2009, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice

Each instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense is counted as one arrest. The figures below therefore do not represent the number of individuals arrested but the number of times persons were arrested, assuming an individual may be arrested multiple times in one year. Arrest estimates are based on statistics from law enforcement agencies that reported 12 months of arrest data.

		Number of arrests where arrestee was—				% distrib. for offense charged ¹			
				Amer. Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander			Amer. Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander
Offense charged	Total	White	Black			White	Black		
PART I OFFENSES²									
Violent crime	456,965	268,346	177,766	5,608	5,245	58.7%	38.9%	1.2%	1.1%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	9,739	4,741	4,801	100	97	48.7	49.3	1.0	1.0
Forcible rape	16,362	10,644	5,319	169	230	65.1	32.5	1.0	1.4
Robbery	100,496	43,039	55,742	726	989	42.8	55.5	0.7	1.0
Aggravated assault	330,368	209,922	111,904	4,613	3,929	63.5	33.9	1.4	1.2
Property crime	1,364,409	922,139	406,382	17,599	18,289	67.6	29.8	1.3	1.3
Burglary	234,551	155,994	74,419	2,021	2,117	66.5	31.7	0.9	0.9
Larceny-theft	1,056,473	719,983	306,625	14,646	15,219	68.1	29.0	1.4	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	63,919	39,077	23,184	817	841	61.1	36.3	1.3	1.3
Arson	9,466	7,085	2,154	115	112	74.8	22.8	1.2	1.2
PART II OFFENSES³									
Other assaults ⁴	1,032,502	672,865	332,435	15,127	12,075	65.2%	32.2%	1.5%	1.2%
Forgery and counterfeiting	67,054	44,730	21,251	345	728	66.7	31.7	0.5	1.1
Fraud	161,233	108,032	50,367	1,315	1,519	67.0	31.2	0.8	0.9
Embezzlement	13,960	9,208	4,429	75	248	66.0	31.7	0.5	1.8
Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing	82,714	51,953	29,357	662	742	62.8	35.5	0.8	0.9
Vandalism	212,173	157,723	48,746	3,352	2,352	74.3	23.0	1.6	1.1
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	130,503	74,942	53,441	951	1,169	57.4	41.0	0.7	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	56,560	31,699	23,021	427	1,413	56.0	40.7	0.8	2.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	60,175	44,240	14,347	715	873	73.5	23.8	1.2	1.5
Drug abuse violations	1,301,629	845,974	437,623	8,588	9,444	65.0	33.6	0.7	0.7
Gambling	8,046	2,290	5,518	27	211	28.5	68.6	0.3	2.6
Offenses against the family and children	87,232	58,068	26,850	1,690	624	66.6	30.8	1.9	0.7
Driving under the influence	1,105,401	954,444	121,594	14,903	14,460	86.3	11.0	1.3	1.3
Liquor laws	444,087	373,189	50,431	14,876	5,591	84.0	11.4	3.3	1.3
Drunkenness	469,958	387,542	71,020	8,552	2,844	82.5	15.1	1.8	0.6
Disorderly conduct	515,689	326,563	176,169	8,783	4,174	63.3	34.2	1.7	0.8
Vagrancy	26,347	14,581	11,031	543	192	55.3	41.9	2.1	0.7
All other offenses (except traffic violations)	2,929,217	1,937,221	911,670	43,880	36,446	66.1	31.1	1.5	1.2
Suspicion ⁵	1,513	677	828	1	7	44.7	54.7	0.1	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	89,578	54,439	33,207	872	1,060	60.8	37.1	1.0	1.2
Runaways	73,616	48,343	19,670	1,653	3,950	65.7	26.7	2.2	5.4
TOTAL ARRESTS	10,690,561	7,389,208	3,027,153	150,544	123,656	69.1	28.3	1.4	1.2

(1) Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding. (2) In the UCR program, serious crimes that occur in all areas of the country and are likely to be reported to police are classified as part I offenses. See Crime in the U.S. table footnotes, p. 128, for offense definitions. (3) Arrest data only is collected for UCR program-designated part II offenses. (4) Simple assaults, where no weapons were used and where the victim did not sustain serious injury (e.g., stalking). (5) Arrested for no specific offense and released without formal charges being placed against a person.

Inmate Population by Gender, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age, Mid-2009

Source: *Prison Inmates at Midyear 2009*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice
(number of inmates per 100,000 of each group in the U.S. resident population)

Age	Male				Age	Female			
	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic		All races ¹	White	Black	Race
18-19	1,529	776	4,403	1,838	18-19.....	100	70	210	140
20-24	2,939	1,389	8,889	3,937	20-24.....	261	194	595	329
25-29	3,298	1,569	10,501	3,954	25-29.....	292	222	733	314
30-34	3,278	1,673	10,995	3,650	30-34.....	349	260	896	302
35-39	2,915	1,587	10,068	3,090	35-39.....	361	263	895	300
40-44	2,593	1,475	8,668	2,735	40-44.....	301	214	730	248
45-49	1,803	972	6,387	2,327	45-49.....	170	115	405	191
50-54	1,061	568	3,914	1,583	50-54.....	82	63	155	132
55-59	644	383	2,203	1,159	55-59.....	40	25	60	86
60-64	349	227	1,134	758	60-64.....	21	9	49	36
65 or older	127	87	454	243	65 or older.....	5	3	5	9
Total ²	1,398	708	4,749	1,822	Total ²	131	91	333	142

Note: Rates are based on census population estimates for July 1, 2009. Detailed categories exclude persons who reported two or more races. Hispanics may be of any race but are not included in white and black populations here. (1) Includes American Indians, Alaska natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races. (2) Includes persons under age 18.

Hate Crimes by Offense Type, Bias Motivation, 2008

Source: *Hate Crime Statistics, 2008*, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice

Hate crimes are defined as crimes in which victims are chosen because of one or more personal characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, or religion. Congress enacted the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990, which led to the collection of hate crime data as part of the FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) program beginning in 1992. Not all agencies that participate in the UCR program submit hate crime data, so the data presented is not representative of the nation as a whole.

	Total offenses	Crimes against persons ¹					Crimes against property ²					Total crimes against property ³	Total crimes against society ³
		Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Intimidation	Other ¹	Total crimes against persons	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Destruction/damage/vandalism	Other ²		
Bias motivation													
Single-bias incidents	9,160	1,023	1,776	2,701	35	5,535	145	157	224	2,970	111	3,607	18
Race	4,704	528	884	1,587	10	3,009	60	81	118	1,369	54	1,682	13
Anti-White	812	101	224	200	5	530	24	32	75	129	17	277	5
Anti-Black	3,413	386	581	1,257	5	2,229	33	36	34	1,042	31	1,176	8
Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan native	59	5	20	9	0	34	1	4	5	14	1	25	0
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	162	15	38	55	0	108	1	3	1	47	2	54	0
Anti-multiple races, group	258	21	21	66	0	108	1	6	3	137	3	150	0
Religion	1,606	47	114	311	1	473	8	28	43	1,029	25	1,133	0
Anti-Jewish	1,055	25	58	201	0	284	4	5	14	742	6	771	0
Anti-Catholic	75	1	3	3	0	7	1	4	8	55	0	68	0
Anti-Protestant	60	3	3	1	0	7	0	4	4	42	3	53	0
Anti-Islamic	123	5	30	48	0	83	1	2	2	30	5	40	0
Anti-other religion	212	9	11	51	0	71	1	10	8	114	8	141	0
Anti-multiple religions, group	67	3	8	7	1	19	1	2	4	39	2	48	0
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/ etc.....	14	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	7	1	12	0
Sexual orientation	1,617	232	501	419	16	1,168	50	23	32	324	18	447	2
Anti-male homosexual ...	948	152	312	238	5	707	39	8	14	168	11	240	1
Anti-female homosexual	194	22	58	61	6	147	0	4	4	37	2	47	0
Anti-homosexual	415	54	111	110	3	278	10	8	8	108	2	136	1
Anti-heterosexual	33	3	8	7	0	18	1	1	4	8	1	15	0
Anti-bisexual	27	1	12	3	2	18	0	2	2	3	2	9	0
Ethnicity/national origin ..	1,148	209	254	367	2	832	25	24	22	233	10	314	2
Anti-Hispanic	735	158	189	217	1	565	21	10	5	126	6	168	2
Anti-other ethnicity/ national origin	413	51	65	150	1	267	4	14	17	107	4	146	0
Disability	85	7	23	17	6	53	2	1	9	15	4	31	1
Anti-physical	28	5	9	8	0	22	0	0	2	3	1	6	0
Anti-mental	57	2	14	9	6	31	2	1	7	12	3	25	1
Multiple-bias incidents ⁴ ...	8	2	2	3	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total offenses	9,168	1,025	1,778	2,704	35	5,542	145	158	224	2,970	111	3,608	18

(1) Includes murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, and additional offenses not shown here in details. (2) Includes arson, motor vehicle theft, and additional offenses not shown here in detail. (3) Includes drug or narcotic offenses, gambling and prostitution offenses, and weapon law violations where society as a whole is considered the victim. (4) More than one offense type must occur and at least two offense types must be motivated by different biases to count as a multiple-bias incident.

Notable Assassinations Since 1865

- 1865—Apr. 14:** U.S. Pres. Abraham Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth, well-known actor with Confederate sympathies, at Ford's Theater in Washington, DC; died Apr. 15.

1881—Mar. 13: Alexander II of Russia. **July 2:** U.S. Pres. James A. Garfield shot by Charles J. Guiteau, disappointed office seeker, in Washington, DC; died Sept. 19.

1894—June 24: French Pres. Sadi Carnot, by Sante Caserio, Italian anarchist, in Lyon.
- 1898—Sept. 10:** Empress Elizabeth of Austria stabbed by Luigi Luccheni, Italian anarchist.

1900—July 29: Umberto I, king of Italy.

1901—Sept. 6: U.S. Pres. William McKinley shot by Leon Czolgosz, anarchist, in Buffalo, NY; died Sept. 14.

1908—Feb. 1: King Carlos I of Portugal and his son Luis Felipe in Lisbon.

1913—Feb. 23: Mexican Pres. Francisco I. Madero and Vice Pres. José María Pino Suárez. **Mar. 18:** King George of Greece.

- 1914—June 28:** Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife shot by Gavrilo Princip, Serb nationalist, in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
- 1916—Dec. 30:** Grigory Rasputin, mystic and court figure, by group of aristocrats.
- 1918—July 12:** Grand Duke Michael of Russia, at Perm. **July 16:** Nicholas II, former (abdicated) czar of Russia; his wife, Czarina Alexandra; their son, Czarevitch Alexis; their daughters, Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Marie, Anastasia; and 4 members of household executed by Bolsheviks at Ekaterinburg.
- 1920—May 20:** Mexican Pres. Gen. Venustiano Carranza in Tlaxcalantongo.
- 1922—Aug. 22:** Michael Collins, Irish revolutionary, in ambush in West Cork. **Dec. 16:** Polish Pres. Gabriel Narutowicz in Warsaw.
- 1923—July 20:** Gen. Francisco "Pancho" Villa, ex-rebel leader, in Parral, Mexico.
- 1928—July 17:** Gen. Alvaro Obregon, president-elect of Mexico, in San Angel.
- 1932—May 6:** French Pres. Paul Doumer shot by Russian émigré, Pavel Gorgulov, in Paris.
- 1934—July 25:** Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss by Nazis, in Vienna.
- 1935—Sept. 8:** Sen. Huey P. Long, former Louisiana governor, shot by Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, son-in-law of political opponent, in Baton Rouge; died Sept. 10.
- 1940—Aug. 20:** Leon Trotsky (Lev Bronstein), exiled Soviet commissar of war, fatally wounded with ice ax by Soviet agent near Mexico City.
- 1948—Jan. 30:** Mohandas K. Gandhi (Mahatma) shot by Nathuram Godse, Hindu fanatic, in New Delhi. **Sept. 17:** Count Folke Bernadotte, UN mediator for Palestine, by Jewish extremists in Jerusalem.
- 1951—July 20:** Jordanian King Abdullah ibn Hussein. **Oct. 16:** Prime Min. Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan shot, in Rawalpindi.
- 1956—Sept. 21:** Pres. Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua shot in Leon; died Sept. 29.
- 1957—July 26:** Guatemalan Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas, in Guatemala City by one of own guards.
- 1958—July 14:** King Faisal of Iraq, Crown Prince Abdullah, and **July 15,** Prem. Nuri as-Said, by rebels in Baghdad.
- 1959—Sept. 25:** Prime Min. Solomon Bandaranaike of Ceylon, by Buddhist monk in Colombo.
- 1961—Jan. 17:** Ex-Prem. Patrice Lumumba of the Congo, in Katanga Province. **May 30:** Dominican dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, nr. Ciudad Trujillo.
- 1963—June 12:** Medgar Evers, NAACP's Mississippi field secretary, shot by Byron De La Beckwith in Jackson, MS. **Nov. 2:** Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, in military coup. **Nov. 22:** U.S. Pres. John F. Kennedy shot while riding in motorcade through downtown Dallas, TX; accused gunman Lee Harvey Oswald murdered by nightclub owner Jack Ruby while awaiting trial.
- 1965—Jan. 21:** Iranian Prem. Hassan Ali Mansour in Tehran; 4 executed. **Feb. 21:** Malcolm X, black nationalist leader, shot by three men linked to Nation of Islam at New York City rally.
- 1966—Sept. 6:** Prime Min. Hendrik F. Verwoerd of South Africa stabbed to death in parliament at Cape Town.
- 1968—Apr. 4:** Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. fatally shot in Memphis, TN; James Earl Ray convicted of crime. **June 5:** Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D, NY) shot in Los Angeles; died June 6. Sirhan Sirhan convicted of crime.
- 1971—Nov. 28:** Jordanian Prime Min. Wasfi Tal by Palestinian guerrillas, in Cairo.
- 1973—Mar. 2:** U.S. Amb. Cleo A. Noel Jr., U.S. Charge d'Affaires George C. Moore, and Belgian Charge d'Affaires Guy Eid, by Palestinian guerrillas in Khartoum, Sudan. **Dec. 20:** Spanish Prem. Luis Carrero Blanco in car bombing by Basque separatist group ETA, in Madrid.
- 1974—Aug. 19:** U.S. Amb. to Cyprus, Rodger P. Davies, by sniper's bullet in Nicosia.
- 1975—Feb. 11:** Pres. Richard Ratsimandrava of Madagascar shot in Tananarive. **Mar. 25:** Saudi Arabian King Faisal shot by nephew Prince Musad Abdel Aziz, in Riyadh. **Aug. 15:** Bangladesh Pres. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman killed in coup.
- 1976—Feb. 13:** Nigerian head of state, Gen. Murtala Ramat Mohammed, by self-styled "young revolutionaries."
- 1977—Mar. 16:** Kamal Jumblat, Lebanese Druse chieftain, shot near Beirut. **Mar. 18:** Congo Pres. Marien Ngouabi shot in Brazzaville.
- 1978—May 9:** Former Italian Prem. Aldo Moro killed by Red Brigades terrorists who abducted him Mar. 16 in Rome, held him hostage for several weeks. **July 9:** Former Iraqi Prem. Abdul Razak Al-Naif shot in London.
- 1979—Feb. 14:** U.S. Amb. Adolph Dubs shot by Afghan Muslim extremists in Kabul. **Aug. 27:** Lord Mountbatten, WWII hero, and 2 others killed when a bomb exploded on his fishing boat off coast of Co. Sligo, Ireland. IRA claimed responsibility. **Oct. 26:** S. Korean Pres. Park Chung Hee and 6 bodyguards fatally shot by Kim Jae Kyu, head of S. Korean CIA.
- 1980—Apr. 12:** Liberian Pres. William R. Tolbert slain in military coup. **Sept. 17:** Former Nicaraguan Pres. Anastasio Somoza Debayle shot in Paraguay.
- 1981—Oct. 6:** Egyptian Pres. Anwar al-Sadat shot by commandos while reviewing military parade in Cairo; 7 others killed, 28 wounded. 4 convicted as assassins and executed.
- 1982—Sept. 14:** Lebanese Pres.-elect Bashir Gemayel killed by bomb in east Beirut.
- 1983—Aug. 21:** Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. shot by gunman at Manila Intl. Airport.
- 1984—Oct. 31:** Indian Prime Min. Indira Gandhi shot and killed by 2 Sikh bodyguards, in New Delhi.
- 1986—Feb. 28:** Swedish Prem. Olof Palme shot by gunman on Stockholm street.
- 1987—June 1:** Lebanese Prem. Rashid Karami killed when bomb exploded aboard helicopter.
- 1988—Apr. 16:** PLO military chief Khalil Wazir (Abu Jihad) gunned down by Israeli commandos in Tunisia.
- 1989—Aug. 18:** Colombian pres. candidate Luis Carlos Galan killed by Medellín cartel drug traffickers at campaign rally in Bogotá. **Nov. 22:** Lebanese Pres. Rene Moawad killed when bomb exploded next to his motorcade.
- 1990—Mar. 22:** Colombian pres. candidate Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa shot by gunman at airport in Bogotá.
- 1991—May 21:** Former Indian Prime Min. Rajiv Gandhi killed by bomb during election rally in Madras.
- 1992—June 29:** Algerian Pres. Mohammed Boudiaf shot by gunman in Annaba.
- 1993—May 1:** Sri Lankan Pres. Ranasinghe Premadasa killed by bomb in Colombo.
- 1994—Mar. 23:** Mexican pres. candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta shot by gunman Mario Aburto Martinez. **Apr. 6:** Burundian Pres. Cyprien Ntaryamira and Rwandan Pres. Juvenal Habyarimana killed with 8 others when their plane was apparently shot down.
- 1995—Nov. 4:** Israeli Prime Min. Yitzhak Rabin shot by Yigal Amir, Jewish extremist, at peace rally in Tel Aviv.
- 1996—Oct. 2:** Andrei Lukanov, former Bulgarian prime min., shot outside home by unidentified gunman.
- 1998—Feb. 6:** Prefect of Corsica, Claude Erigmac, shot in the back by 2 unidentified gunmen while walking to concert. **Apr. 26:** Guatemalan Roman Catholic Bishop Juan Gerardi Conedera, human rights champion, found beaten to death in Guatemala City.
- 1999—Mar. 23:** Paraguayan Vice-Pres. Luis Maria Argaña, ambushed and shot to death along with his driver, by 4 unidentified assailants, in Asunción. **Apr. 9:** Niger Pres. Ibrahim Bare Mainassara ambushed and killed by dissident soldiers. **Oct. 27:** Armenian Prime Min. Vazgen Sarkissian, along with 7 others, shot to death during session of parliament.
- 2000—Jan. 15:** Serbian paramilitary leader Zeljko Raznjatovic (Arkan), with 2 others, shot and killed by unidentified gunman in Belgrade. **June 8:** Brig. Gen. Stephen Saunders, Britain's senior military representative in Greece, fatally shot by 2 men on motorcycle, while driving car in Athens suburb.
- 2001—Jan. 16:** Dem. Rep. of the Congo Pres. Laurent Kabila shot to death by bodyguard at pres. palace in Kinshasa. **June 1:** Nepal's King Birendra, Queen Aiswarya, and 7 other royals fatally shot by Crown Prince Dipendra, who also fatally wounded himself. **Sept. 9:** Afghan Northern Alliance (anti-Taliban) guerrilla leader Ahmed Shah Massoud injured in suicide-attack bombing by 2 people posing as journalists, in N. Afghanistan; died Sept. 15. **Oct. 14:** Abdel Rahman Hamad, a leader of Palestinian militant group Hamas, shot by Israeli military snipers. **Oct. 17:** Israeli tourism min. Rehavam Zeev fatally shot; Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility.
- 2002—Mar. 16:** Colombian cleric Isaias Duarte Cancino, critic of Colombian guerrillas and drug traffickers, shot by unidentified gunmen outside of church in Cali. **May 6:** Dutch right-wing politician Pim Fortuyn shot outside radio station in Hilversum. **July 6:** Afghan Vice Pres. Haji Abdul Qadir shot outside his office in Kabul. **July 23:** Salah Sherhada, a founder of armed wing of Hamas, killed with 14 others in air strike on Gaza City by Israeli fighter jet.
- 2003—Mar. 12:** Serbian Prime Min. Zoran Djindjic shot by snipers (paramilitary) outside govt. headquarters in Belgrade. **Apr. 10:** Shiite Muslim cleric Abdul Majid al-Khoei attacked by crowd, hacked to death at Imam Ali mosque, Najaf, Iraq. **Apr. 17:** Sergei Yushenkov, former Russian legislator and Liberal Party head, shot outside apartment in Moscow. **Aug. 29:** Shiite Muslim cleric Bakir al-Hakim killed in car bombing at Imam Ali mosque in Najaf, Iraq. **Sept. 10:** Swedish Foreign Min. Anna Lindh stabbed in Stockholm dept. store; died Sept. 11.
- 2004—Feb. 13:** Former Chechen Pres. Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev killed after car exploded in Qatar. **Mar. 22:** Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, spiritual leader of Hamas, by Israeli missile attack in Gaza City. **Apr. 17:** Hamas leader Abdel Aziz Rantisi, by Israeli missile strike in Gaza City. **May 9:** Chechen Pres. Akhmad Kadyrov, by bomb explosion at WWII memorial service in Grozny. **May 17:** Iraqi Gov. Council Pres. Ezzedine Salim, by car bomb explosion at Green Zone checkpoint in Baghdad. **Nov. 2:** Filmmaker Theo van Gogh, critic of Islam and great-grandnephew of painter Vincent van Gogh, shot and stabbed by Muslim militant in Amsterdam.
- 2005—Jan. 4:** Baghdad Gov. Ali al-Haidari gunned down by insurgents in Baghdad, Iraq. **Feb. 14:** Former Lebanese Prime Min. Rafik al-Hariri killed when motorcade bombed in Beirut. **Mar. 8:** Former Chechen pres. Aslan Maskhadov killed in raid by Russian special forces, in village outside Grozny. **July 1:** Sheikh Khaled-ding al-Ghuraifi, senior aide to Grand Ayatollah Ali Sistani, shot and killed on way to Friday prayers, in Baghdad.
- 2006—Feb. 11:** Leading Kazakhstan opposition politician Altynbek Sarsenbayev (also known as Sarsenbailu) kidnapped, found

murdered outside Almaty. **July 10:** Shamil Basayev, leader of Chechen separatist movement who claimed responsibility for many of Russia's worst terrorist attacks, killed in massive explosion nr. village of Ekazhevo. Chechen rebel website said explosion was accidental, but Russian security director said killing was result of special forces operation. **July 14:** Prominent Shiite Muslim cleric Allama Hassan Turabi killed in suicide bombing at his home in Karachi, Pakistan. **Sept. 14:** Andrei Kozlov, Russian central banker active in reforming industry, shot by unidentified gunmen in Moscow. **Oct. 7:** Anna Politkovskaya, reporter critical of Kremlin's Chechnya policies, fatally shot by unidentified gunman in apartment building in Moscow. **Nov. 21:** Pierre Gemayel, Lebanese cabinet minister opposed to Syria, shot by unknown gunmen while driving through Beirut. **Nov. 23:** Aleksandr Litvinenko, former Russian intelligence agent and critic of Russia's government and security service, died after apparent poisoning by radioactive isotope; another former KGB agent suspected.

2007—June 13: Walid Eido, Lebanese parliament member who was part of anti-Syria coalition, killed by car bomb in Beirut. **Aug. 2:** *Oakland Post* editor Chauncey Bailey, who was investigating financial status of black Muslim organization, shot dead in downtown Oakland, CA. **Sept. 19:** Antoine Ghanem, member of ruling anti-Syria coalition in Lebanese parliament, killed by bomb in parked car nr. Beirut. **Dec. 27:** Benazir Bhutto, former Pakistani prime min. and first female elected leader of a Muslim state, by gunfire and/or bomb as she was leaving political rally for Pakistan People's Party.

2008—Feb. 12: Imad Mughniyeh, top Hezbollah commander, by car bomb in Syria. Mughniyeh had been on FBI's Most Wanted Terrorist list and was believed to have orchestrated the 1983 bombing of U.S. embassy in Beirut, among other terrorist acts. **May 8:** Edgar Eusebio Millán Gómez, Mexico's acting national police chief and opponent of drug cartels, by gunmen outside his home in Mexico City. **Aug. 1:** Brig. gen. and top presidential aide Mohammed Suleiman reportedly shot by sniper nr. Tartus, Syria;

Suleiman had been Syria's primary contact with investigators from Intl. Atomic Energy Agency. **Oct. 23:** Ivo Pukanic, owner and editor-in-chief of the Croatian weekly political newspaper *Nacional* was killed in Zagreb when a bomb exploded near his car. The bombing was widely attributed to organized crime groups. **Oct.-Nov.:** A total of 12 police officers, including the state police commanders in two districts of Mexico, are assassinated over a five-day stretch of drug-related violence.

2009—Jan.: Six candidates for elected office are killed in several regions of Iraq shortly before scheduled provincial elections. **Mar. 2:** Heavily armed men launch rocket grenades into the home of Guinea-Bissau's longtime President João Bernardo Vieira and Gen. Batista Tagme Na Waie, killing both men. **Mar. 31:** Sulim Yamadeyev, a former Chechen general and enemy of the Kremlin-installed president, is killed by gunmen in Dubai. **May 31:** Dr. George Tiller, one of the few doctors in Kansas to provide abortions and one of the few in U.S. to perform abortions late in pregnancy, is shot to death in his Wichita church by an anti-abortion protester. **June 12:** Harith al-Obaidi, a Sunni member of Iraq's Parliament, is shot at point-blank range. His aide and three bodyguards are also killed in the attack. **June 13:** Gunmen kill Bashir Aushev, a former vice premier of the Ingushetia region of Russia. **Sept. 2:** A suicide bomber in Mehtar Lam, Afghanistan, kills at least 16 people, including Abdullah Lahgmani, deputy director of the country's National Directorate for Security. **Sept. 27:** Two officials from the Russian republic of Dagestan, Alimsultan Alkhamatov and Alimsultan Atuyev, are shot dead in separate incidents.

2010—Jan. 19: Mahmoud al-Mabhouh, a senior commander for Hamas, is found drugged and suffocated in his Dubai, United Arab Emirates, hotel room. Suspicion immediately falls on Israel's Mossad spy agency. **Aug. 2:** Raza Haider, a member of Pakistan's Parliament, and his bodyguard are shot dead by four gunmen in a Karachi, Pakistan, mosque, unleashing violence that kills at least 78 others.

Notable Assassination Attempts Since 1912

1912—Oct. 14: Former U.S. Pres. Theodore Roosevelt shot and wounded by demented man in Milwaukee, WI.

1933—Feb. 15: In Miami, FL, Joseph Zangara, anarchist, shot at Pres.-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, but a woman seized his arm; bullet fatally wounded Chicago Mayor Anton J. Cermak, who died Mar. 6.

1944—July 20: Adolf Hitler injured when bomb, planted by a German officer, exploded in his headquarters; 1 aide killed, 12 injured.

1950—Nov. 1: In attempt to assassinate Pres. Harry Truman, 2 members of a Puerto Rican nationalist movement—Griselio Torresola and Oscar Collazo—tried to shoot their way into Blair House, across the street from White House. Torresola killed. Pvt. Leslie Coffelt, White House policeman, fatally shot.

1970—Nov. 27: Pope Paul VI unharmed by knife-wielding assailant who attempted to attack him in airport in Manila, Philippines.

1972—May 15: Alabama Gov. George Wallace seriously wounded when shot in Laurel, MD, by Arthur Bremer.

1975—Sept. 5: Pres. Gerald R. Ford unharmed when Secret Service agent grabbed pistol aimed at him by Lynette (Squeaky) Fromme, a follower of cult leader Charles Manson, in Sacramento, CA. **Sept. 22:** Pres. Ford again unharmed when bystander grabbed arm of Sara Jane Moore as she fired upon Ford in San Francisco.

1980—May 29: Civil rights leader Vernon E. Jordan Jr. shot and wounded in Ft. Wayne, IN.

1981—Jan. 16: Irish political activist Bernadette Devlin McAliskey and her husband shot and seriously wounded by 3 members of a Protestant paramilitary group in Co. Tyrone, Ireland. **Mar. 30:** Pres. Ronald Reagan, along with Press Sec. James Brady, Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy, and Washington, DC, policeman Thomas Delahanty shot and seriously wounded by John W. Hinckley Jr. in Washington, DC. **May 13:** Pope John Paul II and 2 bystanders shot and wounded by Mehmet Ali Agca, an escaped Turkish prisoner, in St. Peter's Square, Rome.

1982—May 12: Pope John Paul II wounded by ultra-conservative priest wielding bayonet, in Fatima, Portugal.

1984—Oct. 12: British Prime Min. Margaret Thatcher unharmed when a bomb, said to have been planted by the IRA, exploded at the Grand Hotel in Brighton, England, during a Party conference; 4 died, incl. a member of Parliament.

1986—Sept. 7: Chilean Pres. Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte unharmed after motorcade was attacked by rebels.

1995—June 26: Egyptian Pres. Hosni Mubarak unharmed when gunmen fired on his motorcade in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; 4 died, incl. 2 Ethiopian police officers.

1997—Feb. 12: Colombian Pres. Ernesto Samper Pizano unharmed when bomb exploded on a runway in Barranquilla as his plane was preparing to land. **Apr. 30:** Tajik Pres. Imomali Rakhmanov injured when a grenade was thrown at him.

1998—Feb. 9: Georgian Pres. Eduard A. Shevardnadze unharmed when gunmen fired on his motorcade in Tbilisi.

2000—Sept. 18: Armed men attempted to assassinate Côte d'Ivoire military leader Gen. Robert Guei in predawn raid.

2002—Apr. 14: Leading Colombian pres. candidate Alvaro Uribe Velez unharmed after bomb exploded under parked bus as his motorcade passed in Barranquilla; 3 bystanders killed. **July 14:** French Pres. Jacques Chirac unharmed after Maxime Brunerie, gunman with ties to neo-Nazi groups, fired at his open-top jeep during a Bastille Day parade in Paris. **Sept. 5:** Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai unharmed after militant shot at car in Kandahar. **Nov. 25:** Turkmenistan Pres. Saparmurat Niyazov unharmed after gunmen opened fire on his motorcade in Ashgabat.

2003—Dec. 14: Pakistani Pres. Pervez Musharraf unharmed after bomb detonated on bridge in Rawalpindi seconds after his motorcade crossed over.

2004—Mar. 19: Taiwanese Pres. Chen Shui-bian shot while campaigning in motorcade; minor injuries. **July 13:** Separatists bombed motorcade of Sergei Abramov, Chechnya's acting pres. **Sept. 5:** Ukrainian opposition presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko, who later won office, fell ill after meeting; diagnosed with dioxin poisoning. **Sept. 16:** Rocket fired at helicopter carrying Afghan Pres. Hamid Karzai, near Gardez.

2005—Mar. 15: Kosovo Pres. Ibrahim Rugova survived after bomb damaged the vehicle he was in as his motorcade traveled through Pristina. **July 12:** Lebanon's pro-Syrian defense min. Elias Murr wounded by car explosion in Beirut suburb.

2006—Apr. 12: Pro-democracy activist Edil Baisalov was beaten as he left his office in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. He had sought to block the parliamentary candidacy of a reputed crime boss. **Sept. 5:** Lt. Col. Samir Shehade, involved in investigation of 2005 assassination of former Lebanese Prime Min. Rafik al-Hariri, wounded by bomb as he drove in village near Sidon.

2007—June 29: Rockets hit a plane carrying former rebel chief and current Côte d'Ivoire Prime Min. Guillaume Soro, shortly after plane landed in Bouake; Soro unhurt.

2008—Feb. 11: Pres. José Ramos-Horta shot in attack led by fugitive former army official, in Dili, Timor-Leste. Ambush on Prime Min. Xanana Gusmão's motorcade a short time later unsuccessful. **Apr. 27:** Afghan President Hamid Karzai is unharmed after Taliban gunmen fire on a military parade in Kabul where Karzai and other members of Parliament were in attendance.

2009—Jan. 21: Ziad al-Ani, a leader of one of Iraq's main Sunni Arab parties participating in forthcoming provincial elections, survives a car bombing that leaves four dead. **Apr. 30:** After a shoot-out, Bolivian police kill three men and capture two others who they accused of plotting to assassinate Pres. Evo Morales. **June 22:** Yunus-Bek Yevkurov, president of the Ingushetia region of Russia, is seriously wounded when a suicide bomber in a car packed with explosives crashes into his motorcade. **Sept. 2:** Hamid Saeed Kami, Pakistan's Minister of Religious Affairs, is wounded by two men firing at his car from a motorcycle. **Dec. 3:** Moussa Dadis Camara, leader of Guinea's ruling military junta, is shot in the head by one of his own aides.

2010—May 14: Indonesian National Police announce they broke up a plot by terrorists calling themselves Al Qaeda in Aceh to assassinate President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

Notable U.S. Kidnappings Since 1924

Bobby Franks, 14, in Chicago, **May 21, 1924**, by 2 youths from wealthy families—Richard Loeb, 18, and Nathan Leopold, 19—who killed boy. Demand for \$10,000 ignored. Loeb killed in prison; Leopold paroled 1958.

Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., 20 mos. old, nr. Hopewell, NJ, **Mar. 1, 1932**; found dead **May 12**. Ransom of \$50,000 paid to man identified as Bruno Richard Hauptmann, 35, paroled German convict who entered U.S. illegally. Hauptmann convicted, electrocuted in Trenton, NJ, prison, Apr. 3, 1936.

William A. Hamm Jr., 39, brewing company pres. in St. Paul, **June 15, 1933**, by Karpis-Barker gang. \$100,000 paid. Alvin Karpis given life, paroled in 1969.

Charles F. Urschel, in Oklahoma City, **July 22, 1933**. Released **July 31** after \$200,000 paid. George “Machine Gun” Kelly and 5 others sentenced to life.

Brooke L. Hart, 22, in San Jose, CA. Thomas Thurmond and John Holmes arrested after demanding \$40,000. When Hart’s body was found in San Francisco Bay, **Nov. 26, 1933**, a mob forced its way into county jail and lynched the 2 kidnappers.

June Robles, 6, abducted in Tucson, AZ, **Apr. 25, 1934**. Missing for 19 days after ransom note sent to parents. Found alive in iron cage buried in desert. No arrests ever made.

George Weyerhaeuser, 9, of Weyerhaeuser lumber company, in Tacoma, WA, **May 24, 1935**. Returned home **June 1** after \$200,000 paid. Kidnappers given 20 to 60 years.

Charles Mattson, 10, in Tacoma, WA, **Dec. 27, 1936**. Kidnapper initially asked for \$28,000 but subsequent communication with parents was confusing. Charles found dead **Jan. 11, 1937**.

Robert C. Greenlease, 6, son of wealthy car dealer, taken from Kansas City, MO, school **Sept. 28, 1953**, held for \$600,000. Body was found **Oct. 7**. Bonnie Brown Heady and Carl A. Hall pleaded guilty, were executed.

Peter Weinberger, 32 days old, Westbury, NY, **July 4, 1956**, for \$2,000 ransom, not paid. Child found dead, abandoned by kidnapper Angelo John LaMarca, 31, who was convicted, executed.

Lee Crary, 8, in Everett, WA, **Sept. 22, 1957**; \$10,000 ransom, not paid. Escaped after 3 days, led police to George E. Collins, who was convicted.

Frank Sinatra Jr., 19, from hotel room in Lake Tahoe, CA, **Dec. 8, 1963**. Released **Dec. 11** after his father paid \$240,000 ransom. Three men sentenced to prison.

Barbara Jane Mackle, 20, abducted **Dec. 17, 1968**, from Atlanta, GA, motel; found unharmed 3 days later, buried in a coffin-like box 18 in. underground, after her father paid \$500,000 ransom. Gary Steven Krist sentenced to life, Ruth Eisenmann-Schier to 7 years.

Virginia Piper, 49, abducted **July 27, 1972**, from her home in suburban Minneapolis; found unharmed near Duluth 2 days later after husband, retired banker, paid \$1 mil ransom, then largest ransom ever reported in U.S.

J. Paul Getty III, 17, grandson of the oil billionaire, disappeared **July 10, 1973**, in Italy. Reported payment of \$2.8 mil ransom not made until after Getty’s ear was sent to a newspaper with a warning that other parts of his body would be mutilated unless ransom was paid. Getty freed **Dec. 15**; 2 men sentenced to prison.

Patricia “Patty” Hearst, 19, taken from her Berkeley, CA, apartment **Feb. 4, 1974**; “Symbionese Liberation Army” captors demanded her father, publisher Randolph Hearst, give millions to area poor. Patricia implicated in a San Francisco bank holdup, **Apr. 15**. The FBI, **Sept. 18, 1975**, captured her and others; they were indicted on various charges. Patricia convicted of bank robbery, Mar. 20, 1976; released from prison under executive clemency, Feb. 1, 1979. In 1978, William and Emily Harris were sentenced to 10 years to life for the kidnapping; both were paroled in 1983.

J. Reginald Murphy, 40, an editor of *Atlanta Constitution* (GA), kidnapped **Feb. 20, 1974**; freed **Feb. 22** after newspaper paid \$700,000 ransom. William A. H. Williams arrested; most of the money recovered.

Jack Teich, Kings Point, NY, steel executive, seized **Nov. 12, 1974**; released **Nov. 19** after payment of \$750,000.

Adam Walsh, 6, abducted from a Hollywood, FL, dept. store, **July 27, 1981**. Severed head found 2 weeks later. John Walsh, Adam’s father, became active in raising awareness about missing children.

Terry Anderson, 37, Middle East bureau chief for Associated Press, in Beirut, Lebanon, by members of Islamic fundamentalist group Hezbollah on **Mar. 16, 1985**. Freed **Dec. 4, 1991**. Anderson had been held hostage along with **William Buckley**, 55, CIA station chief in Beirut who was kidnapped **Mar. 16, 1984**, and died in captivity.

Jaycee Dugard, 11, kidnapped near her home in South Lake Tahoe, CA, **June 10, 1991**; held for 18 years by Nancy and Philip Garrido, who fathered two girls with Dugard during her captivity. Dugard, along with her 11- and 15-year-old daughters, was reunited with her family **Aug. 27, 2009**, after police arrested the Garridos.

Sidney J. Reso, oil company executive, seized **Apr. 29, 1992**; died **May 3**. Arthur D. Seale—former security official at oil company—and his wife, Irene, arrested June 19. Arthur pleaded guilty, sentenced to life in prison; Irene sentenced to 20-year prison term.

Polly Klaas, 12, Petaluma, CA, abducted at knife point, **Oct. 1, 1993**, during a slumber party at her home. Police arrested Richard Allen Davis on **Nov. 30**; he led them to her body, found **Dec. 4** in wooded area of Cloverdale, CA. Davis found guilty June 18, 1996, and sentenced to death Sept. 26.

Marshall I. Wais, 79, owner of 2 San Francisco steel companies, kidnapped **Nov. 19, 1996**, from his San Francisco home. Released unharmed the same day after \$500,000 ransom paid; Thomas William Taylor and Michael K. Robinson arrested same day.

Tionda Z. Bradley, 10, and sister **Diamond Yvette Bradley**, 3, went missing **July 6, 2001**, in Chicago, IL. Note left by Tionda at home stated the 2 girls were going to the store and the playground. Believed kidnapped, case still unsolved.

Daniel Pearl, 38, reporter for *Wall Street Journal*, disappeared **Jan. 23, 2002**, while researching story in Karachi, Pakistan. British-born militant Ahmad Omar Saeed Sheikh **Feb. 14** admitted to organizing the kidnapping and said Pearl was dead. Sheikh and 3 others convicted July 15 of kidnapping and murder by a judge in Hyderabad.

Elizabeth Smart, 14, abducted from her home in Salt Lake City, UT, **June 5, 2002**, allegedly by Brian D. Mitchell, and forced to live with Mitchell and wife Wanda for 9 months in various U.S. cities; found walking down street with captors in Sandy, UT, 15 miles from Smart family home, **Mar. 12, 2003**.

Natalee Holloway, 18, of Birmingham, AL, vanished **May 30, 2005**, on high school graduation trip to Aruba, Netherlands dependency in West Indies. Officials believed she was kidnapped and murdered. Several suspects were detained but later released.

Jill Carroll, 28, freelance journalist, in Baghdad by group called the Revenge Brigade, **Jan. 7, 2006**. She was on assignment for the *Christian Science Monitor* when she was seized. She was released **Mar. 30**; 4 Iraqis arrested in connection with her kidnapping in Aug.

Steve Centanni, 60, a Fox News reporter released **Aug. 26, 2006** (along with a colleague), after being kidnapped and held hostage for 13 days by Palestinian militant group Holy Jihad Brigades. The group had demanded that the U.S. release all Muslims held in its prisons.

Reigh Storrow Mills, 7, abducted **July 27, 2008**, by her father Christian Gerhartsreiter (who used the alias Clark Rockefeller); reunited with her mother **Aug. 2, 2008**, by FBI agents who took Gerhartsreiter into custody.

Felix Batista, 55, who negotiated the release of numerous kidnapping victims in Latin America was abducted in Mexico in early **Dec. 2008**.

Melissa Roxas, 31, a volunteer health worker released **May 24, 2009**, five days after being kidnapped in the Philippines **May 19, 2009**.

David Rohde, 41, a *New York Times* reporter captured by the Taliban in Afghanistan **Nov. 10, 2008**, escaped **June 19, 2009**.

Notable Terrorist Incidents Worldwide Since 1971

Source: U.S. Dept. of State; *Facts On File World News Digest @ Facts.com*; World Almanac research

Selected noteworthy incidents, excluding most assassinations, kidnappings, and military targets. Does not include all incidents in Iraq or Afghanistan, 2001-present; see Chronology of the Year’s Events.

1971—Mar. 1: Senate wing of U.S. Capitol Building in Wash., DC, bombed by Weather Underground; no deaths.

1972—July 21: “Bloody Friday.” Provisional IRA exploded 20+ bombs across Belfast, N. Ireland; 9 killed, hundreds injured. **Sept. 5**: Members of Palestinian group Black September killed 2 Israeli athletes and seized 9 others at Olympic Village in Munich, W. Germany, during Summer Olympics. 9 hostages, 5 militants, 1 Ger. officer died in botched rescue.

1973—Dec. 17: Palestinian gunmen attacked Rome airport and bombed plane on tarmac; hijacked Lufthansa plane with 5 Italian hostages to Athens, Greece, then to Kuwait; 31 killed in all.

1974—June 17: Houses of Parliament in London, England, bombed by Provisional IRA; 11 injured.

1975—Jan. 27: Puerto Rican FALN nationalists bombed Fraunces Tavern in New York City; 4 killed, 53 injured. **Jan. 29**: U.S. State Dept. building in Wash., DC, bombed by Weather Underground; no deaths.

1976—June 27: Palestinian and Baader-Meinhof militants forced Air France jet to land at Entebbe, Uganda. Israeli army rescued 103 hostages from airport terminal in battle with terrorists and Ugandan troops, July 3-4; 32 killed in all.

1978—Mar. 11: Palestinian militants landed on beach near Haifa, Israel. Shot civilians and hijacked bus with hostages to Tel Aviv. Exploded at roadblock; 43 killed.

1979—Nov. 4: Iranian radicals seized U.S. embassy in Tehran, taking 66 Americans hostage. 52 were held until Jan. 20, 1981. **Nov. 20**: 200 Islamic terrorists seized Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, and held hundreds of pilgrims hostage. Saudi forces retook mosque Dec. 4; about 250 died.

1980—Feb. 27: Members of leftist guerrilla group April 19 Movement (M-19) seized Dominican Republic embassy in Bogota, Colombia; 80 hostages taken. 18 held until Apr. 27.

- 1983—April 18:** Hezbollah suicide truck bomb at U.S. embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, killed 63. **Oct. 9:** N. Korean agents ambushed a S. Korean govt. delegation in Rangoon, Burma, killing 21. **Oct. 23:** Hezbollah suicide truck bombings of U.S. and French military bases, Beirut, Lebanon; 242 Americans, 58 French killed.
- 1984—Sept. 20:** U.S. embassy annex nr. Beirut, Lebanon, bombed, killing approx. 20.
- 1985—June 14:** Hezbollah members hijacked TWA Flight 847 with 153 passengers and crew to Beirut, Lebanon; 39 held for 17 days; 1 U.S. Navy sailor killed. **June 23:** Air India Flight 182 destroyed by bomb off coast of Ireland; 329 killed. Blamed on Sikh terrorists. **Apr. 12:** Bomb blast at restaurant nr. Air Force base in Torrejon, Spain; 18 killed. **Oct. 7:** Four Palestinians hijacked Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro*; 1 passenger killed. **Nov. 23:** EgyptAir Flight 648 from Athens to Cairo hijacked to Malta by Palestinian group Abu Nidal; 60 killed in rescue. **Dec. 27:** Palestinian militants opened fire at El-Al airline counters at Rome and Vienna airports; 19 killed.
- 1986—Apr. 5:** Nightclub in Berlin, W. Germany, bombed; 3 killed, incl. 2 U.S. servicemen, 200+ hurt. 3 Libyan embassy workers in Germany convicted in bombing.
- 1987—Apr. 17:** Bomb in Sri Lankan capital killed 100+; blamed on Tamil rebels who, 4 days later, attacked Sinhalese travelers on highway, killing 127. **June 19:** Basque group ETA bombed supermarket garage in Barcelona, Spain; 21 killed, 45 injured. **Nov. 29:** Bomb planted by N. Korean agents exploded on Korean Air Lines Flight 858 over Indian Ocean; 115 killed.
- 1988—Dec. 21:** Pan Am Flight 103 exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing all 259 aboard and 11 on ground; Libya took responsibility for bombing in Aug. 2003.
- 1989—Sept. 19:** French UTA Flight 722 from Congo to Paris destroyed by bomb in midair over Niger; 171 killed. Several Libyan officials convicted in absentia; no official admission.
- 1992—Mar. 17:** Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, bombed; 28 killed, 200+ injured. Hezbollah suspected.
- 1993—Feb. 26:** Truck bomb exploded in World Trade Center garage in New York City; 6 killed. Blast later linked to al-Qaeda. **Mar. 12-19:** At least 11 bombs ripped through Bombay and Calcutta, India; 300+ killed.
- 1994—Feb. 25:** U.S.-born Israeli settler Baruch Goldstein opened fire in mosque in Hebron, West Bank; about 30 Muslim worshippers killed. **July 18:** Buenos Aires Jewish center bombed; 87 killed. Blamed on Hezbollah.
- 1995—Mar. 20:** Twelve killed and over 5,000 injured when Japanese Aum Shinri-kyu cult members released Sarin nerve gas in several Tokyo subway cars. **Apr. 19:** Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City bombed, killing 168 and injuring 500+. Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols convicted in bombing. McVeigh executed in 2001; Nichols sentenced to life in prison, 1998 on state charges, 2004 on federal charges. **Nov. 13:** U.S. military compound in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, bombed by Islamic Movement of Change; 7 killed.
- 1996—Jan. 31:** Tamil Tigers drove explosives-laden truck into Central Bank in Colombo, Sri Lanka; 90 killed. **June 25:** Bomb-laden fuel truck exploded outside Khobar Towers, a U.S. military complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; killed 19. **June 27:** Bomb exploded at Centennial Olympic Park in Atlanta, GA, during Summer Games; killed 2, injured 100+. Suspect Eric Robert Rudolph arrested in 2003, pleaded guilty; sentenced to life in prison, 2005. **Dec. 3:** Bomb exploded on subway train in Paris; 4 killed, 86 injured. Blamed on Algerian extremists.
- 1997—Nov. 17:** Gamaa al-Islamiya gunmen killed 58 tourists and 4 Egyptians in Valley of the Kings near Luxor, Egypt.
- 1998—Aug. 7:** U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, bombed; 257 people killed. Al-Qaeda blamed. **Aug. 15:** IRA car bomb exploded outside courthouse in Omagh, N. Ireland; killed 29, injured 300+. **Oct. 18:** National Liberation Army of Colombia blew up Ocesa oil pipeline; about 71 killed, 100+ injured.
- 1999—Sept. 9-16:** Three apt. buildings bombed in Moscow and Volgograd, Russia; about 300 killed. Chechen rebels blamed.
- 2000—Oct. 12:** Small boat assisting in docking of U.S.S. *Cole* exploded while alongside it in Aden, Yemen; 17 U.S. sailors killed, 39 injured. Blamed on al-Qaeda.
- 2001—Sept. 11:** 19 al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked 4 U.S. domestic flights, including 2 planes that crashed into World Trade Center towers and 1 into Pentagon. Total dead minus hijackers: 2,973; deadliest attack of terrorism yet on U.S. soil. **Sept.-Nov. 7:** Letters tainted with deadly anthrax bacteria mailed through U.S. postal system killed 5.
- 2002—Mar. 27:** Suicide bombing at hotel in Netanya, Israel, during Passover celebration; 27 killed. **Oct. 12:** Resort in Bali, Indonesia, bombed; 202 dead. Jemaah Islamiah blamed. **Oct. 23:** Chechen guerrillas seized theater in Moscow, held 700+ hostages. Russian authorities gassed theater; most guerrillas and about 128 hostages killed. **Nov. 28:** Suicide bombers destroyed Israeli-owned hotel near Mombasa, Kenya; 13 killed. At same time, 2 missiles narrowly missed Israeli plane taking off from Mombasa airport; blamed on al-Qaeda. **Dec. 27:** Chechen rebels plowed truck bomb into pro-Russian govt. headquarters in Grozny, Chechnya; 80 killed, 152 injured.
- 2003—May 12-13:** Al-Qaeda militants detonated car bombs at 3 residential complexes used by Westerners in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; 34 killed. **May 16:** Five explosions in Casablanca, Morocco; 44 killed, 100+ wounded. Blamed on al-Qaeda. **May 17-19:** Five suicide bombings in Israel; 17 killed. Hamas and al-Aqsa Martyrs brigade blamed. **Aug. 5:** Car bomb hit Marriott hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia; 12 killed, 150 injured. Blamed on Jemaah Islamiah. **Aug. 19:** UN headquarters in Baghdad bombed by truck; 22 killed, incl. UN envoy to Iraq. **Aug. 25:** 2 bombs exploded in taxis in Mumbai (Bombay), India; 46 killed, 100+ injured. Islamic militants suspected. **Oct. 27:** Suicide bombings at Intl. Red Cross and police stations; 40 killed. **Nov. 15:** Two synagogues in Istanbul, Turkey, bombed; 25 killed. **Nov. 20:** British consulate and offices of British bank HSBC bombed in Istanbul, Turkey; 27 killed incl. Br. cons. gen. Blamed on al-Qaeda. **Dec. 5:** Suicide bombing on commuter train in Yessentuki, Russia; 44 killed, 150 injured. Blamed on Chechen rebels.
- 2004—Feb. 6:** Bomb exploded on Moscow subway; 39 killed, 130 injured. Chechen rebels blamed. **Mar. 11:** Al-Qaeda cell bombed 4 commuter trains during morning rush hour in Madrid, Spain; 191 killed, about 1,200 injured. **Apr. 21:** Car bomb destroyed Saudi govt. security building in Riyadh; 4 killed, 148 injured. **May 29:** Al-Qaeda militants stormed foreigner compound in Khobar, Saudi Arabia, taking hostages; 22 killed. **Aug. 24:** Two Russian passenger planes crashed nearly simultaneously in diff. parts of Russia; 90 killed. Blamed on Chechen rebels. **Sept. 1:** Militants seized school in Beslan, in northern Ossetia, Russia; held 1,000+ hostage for 3 days before Russian troops stormed school. About 330 killed, incl. 27 hostage-takers. Blamed on Chechen militants.
- 2005—July 7:** Four bombs exploded on 3 separate subways and a bus in central London, UK; 52 killed, incl. bombers, about 700 injured. **July 21:** Four bombs placed on 3 subways and a bus in London malfunction. **July 23:** Three car bombs explode nr. resorts at Sharm el Sheik, Egypt; about 90 killed. **Aug. 17:** More than 400 small bombs exploded in cities and towns across Bangladesh, killing 2 and injuring at least 125. Jamaat ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh claimed responsibility. **Aug. 19:** Three rockets fired from Jordan hit cities of Eilat, Israel, and Aqaba, Jordan. One missile flies over a docked U.S. naval ship; 1 death. **Nov. 9:** 3 suicide bombings targeting hotels in Amman, Jordan; killed 56+, injured about 100. Al-Qaeda in Iraq took responsibility.
- 2006—Apr. 24:** Three deadly bombs within 5 minutes struck Egyptian Red Sea resort town of Dahab; 18 killed, 85 injured. Nasser Khamis el-Mallah, supposed "mastermind and leader" of Tawhid wal Jihad (Unity and Holy War), the terrorist cell that launched the attack, reported killed during gun battle in May. **July 11:** 8 explosions struck 7 different trains and 1 station of public commuter rail system in Mumbai, India; 207 killed, 700+ wounded. Lashkar-e-Qahhar (Army of Terror) claimed responsibility.
- 2007—Feb. 19:** Train traveling between New Delhi and border with Pakistan caught fire, 68 killed; Indian ministers blamed Muslim militants for trying to disrupt peace talks between India and Pakistan. **June 30:** In apparent attempt at suicide attack, two men crashed their SUV into the main terminal of Scotland's Glasgow Airport; both also allegedly planted bombs on two cars parked in central London before attacking airport; driver later died of burns sustained in attack. **Dec. 11:** 2 coordinated car bombs went off outside govt. building and UN office building in Algiers, Algeria; 41 killed, incl. 17 UN employees, 170 wounded.
- 2008—Sept. 20:** Suicide bomber in truck set off explosion outside of Marriott Hotel in Islamabad, Pakistan. Hotel was popular among foreigners and wealthy residents and was located nr. prime min.'s house and parliament building; 53 killed, 271 wounded. **Nov. 26-29:** A series of attacks and bombings on luxury hotels and high profile targets in Mumbai, India; 171 killed, 300 injured. Gunmen take dozens of hostages before Mumbai police and Indian National Security Guards secure the buildings. Pakistan officials later arrest 20 suspected militant Islamic extremists in connection with the attacks. **Dec. 5:** A car bomb explodes in the central bazaar in Peshawar, Pakistan; 29 killed, about 90 injured.
- 2009—Feb. 9:** Female suicide bomber at a checkpoint in northern Sri Lanka where government soldiers are fighting rebel troops; 28 killed. **Feb. 20:** Suicide bomber targets Shiite funeral in Dera Ismail Khan, Pakistan; 30 killed, 50+ wounded. **Dec. 25:** Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, a 23-year-old Nigerian, fails in his attempt to blow up a Northwest Airlines Flight from Amsterdam to Detroit with a bomb in his underpants. **Dec. 29:** A suicide bomber attacks a Shiite procession in Karachi, Pakistan, killing more than 40.
- 2010—Jan. 1:** A Taliban suicide bomber kills more than 100 people on a playground in northwest Pakistan. **Mar. 29:** Two female Chechen separatists suicide bomb two landmark subway stations in Moscow, killing at least 40 people. **May 28:** Six men from the Pakistani Taliban attack two mosques in Lahore, killing 86 and wounding hundreds. **July 9:** Suicide bombers attack a group of tribal elders in Mohmand, Pakistan, killing more than 100. **July 11:** Several bombs explode simultaneously in Kampala, Uganda, killing more than 70 people who had gathered to watch the broadcast of the World Cup final. **July 16:** Sunni militants suicide bomb a mosque in Zahedan, Iran, killing at least 27 and wounding about 270. **Aug. 24:** Somali insurgents kill more than 30 people, including four politicians, at a Mogadishu hotel.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Chief Commanding Officers of the U.S. Military

Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff: Adm. Michael G. Mullen (USN)

Vice Chairman: Gen. James E. “Hoss” Cartwright (USMC)

The **Joint Chiefs of Staff** consists of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Date of rank is date when the individual achieved his or her current rank. While serving in any of these positions, or as commander of a unified or specified combatant command, basic pay is \$19,983.60 per month. Officers hold positions listed as of Oct. 1, 2010.

Army	
Chief of Staff	Date of rank
Casey Jr., George W.	Apr. 10, 2007
Other Generals	
Alexander, Keith B.	May 7, 2010
Austin III, Lloyd J.	July 29, 2010
Campbell, Charles C.	Jan. 9, 2007
Chiarelli, Peter.	June 4, 2008
Dempsey, Martin	July 23, 2008
Dunwoody, Ann.	Nov. 14, 2008
Ham, Carter.	July 23, 2008
Odierno, Raymond T.	July 10, 2008
Petraeus, David H.	Feb. 10, 2007
Sharp, Walter.	Apr. 29, 2008
Thurman, James D.	Mar. 19, 2010
Ward, William E.	May 3, 2006
Air Force	
Chief of Staff	Date of rank
Schwartz, Norton A.	Aug. 12, 2008
Other Generals	
Brady, Roger A.	Jan. 9, 2008
Breedlove, Philip M.	Sept. 10, 2010
Carlson, Bruce.	Sept. 1, 2005
Chandler, Carrol H. “Howie”	Nov. 30, 2007
Chilton, Kevin P.	June 26, 2006
Fraser, Douglas M.	June 25, 2009
Fraser III, William M.	Oct. 8, 2008
Hoffman, Donald	Nov. 21, 2008
Johns Jr., Raymond E.	July 31, 2009
Kehler, C. Robert.	Oct. 12, 2007
Lorenz, Stephen R.	July 2, 2008
McKinley, Craig R.	Nov. 17, 2008
McNabb, Duncan J.	Dec. 1, 2005
North, Gary L.	Aug. 19, 2009

Renuart Jr., Victor E. “Gene”.	Mar. 23, 2007
Rice Jr., Edward A.	May 7, 2010
Shelton, William L.	Sept. 10, 2010
Welsh III, Mark A.	Oct. 28, 2009
Navy	
Chief of Naval Operations	Date of rank
Roughead, Gary (surface warfare)	Sept. 29, 2007
Other Admirals	
Donald, Kirkland H. (submariner)	Jan. 1, 2005
Fitzgerald, Mark P. (aviator)	Nov. 30, 2007
Greenert, Jonathan W. (submariner).	Sept. 29, 2007
Harvey Jr., John C. (nuclear propulsion)	July 24, 2009
Keating, Timothy J. (aviator)	Jan. 1, 2005
Olson, Eric T. (special operations)	July 9, 2007
Stavridis, James G. (surface warfare)	Oct. 19, 2006
Walsh, Patrick M. (aviator)	Apr. 2007
Willard, Robert F. (aviator)	Mar. 18, 2005
Winnefeld Jr., James A.	May 7, 2010
Marine Corps	
Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC)	Date of rank
Conway, James T.	Nov. 13, 2006
Other Generals	
Amos, James F.	July 2, 2008
Cartwright, James E.	July 9, 2004
Dunford Jr., Joseph F.	Aug. 4, 2010
Mattis, James N.	Nov. 9, 2007
Coast Guard	
Commandant, with rank of Admiral	Date of rank
Papp Jr., Robert J.	Apr. 22, 2010
Vice Commandant, with rank of Vice Admiral	
Pekoske, David P.	Aug. 7, 2009

Unified Combatant Commands Commanders-in-Chief

U.S. European Command, Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Germany: Adm. James Stavridis (USAF)
U.S. Pacific Command, Honolulu, Hawaii: Adm. Robert F. Willard (USN)
U.S. Joint Forces Command, Norfolk, Virginia: Lt. Gen. Keith M. Huber, act. (U.S. Army)
U.S. Special Operations Command, MacDill AFB, Florida: Adm. Eric T. Olson (USN)
U.S. Transportation Command, Scott AFB, Illinois: Gen. Duncan J. McNabb (USAF)
U.S. Central Command, MacDill AFB, Florida: Gen. James N. Mattis (USMC)
U.S. Southern Command, Miami, Florida: Gen. Douglas Fraser (USAF)
U.S. Northern Command, Peterson AFB, Colorado: Adm. James A. Winnefeld, Jr. (USN)
U.S. Strategic Command, Offutt AFB, Nebraska: Gen. Kevin P. Chilton (USAF)
U.S. Africa Command, Kelley Barracks, Stuttgart, Germany: Gen. Carter F. Ham (U.S. Army)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) International Commands

NATO Headquarters: Chairman, NATO Military Committee: Adm. Giampaolo Di Paola (Italian Navy)
Strategic Commands:
Allied Command Operations (ACO): Adm. James G. Stavridis (USN), Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
Allied Command Transformation (ACT): Gen. Stéphane Abrial (French Air Force), Supreme Allied Commander Transformation
ACO Subordinate Commands:
Joint Force Command Brunssum (JFC Brunssum): Gen. Egon Ramms (German Army), Commander
Joint Force Command Naples (JFC Naples): Adm. Mark Fitzgerald (USN), Commander
Joint Headquarters Lisbon (JHQ Lisbon): Lt. Gen. Philippe Stoltz (French Army), Commander

Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1949-2010

Gen. of the Army Omar N. Bradley, USA	.8/16/49-8/15/53	Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., USA	6/18/82-9/30/85
Adm. Arthur W. Radford, USN.	.8/15/53-8/15/57	Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., USN	10/1/85-9/30/89
Gen. Nathan F. Twining, USAF.	.8/15/57-9/30/60	Gen. Colin L. Powell, USA.	10/1/89-9/30/93
Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, USA.	.10/1/60-9/30/62	Gen. John M. Shalikashvili, USA.	.10/25/93-9/30/97
Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, USA	.10/1/62-7/1/64	Gen. Henry H. Shelton, USA.	9/30/97-9/30/01
Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, USA.	.7/3/64-7/2/70	Gen. Richard B. Myers, USAF.	10/1/01-9/30/05
Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, USN	.7/2/70-7/1/74	Gen. Peter Pace, USMC	9/30/05-9/30/07
Gen. George S. Brown, USAF.	.7/1/74-6/20/78	Adm. Michael G. Mullen, USN.	10/1/07-
Gen. David C. Jones, USAF	.6/21/78-6/18/82		

Directors of the Central Intelligence Agency

In 1942, Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Office of Strategic Services (OSS); it was disbanded in 1945. In 1946, Pres. Harry Truman established the Central Intelligence Group (CIG) to operate under the National Intelligence Authority (NIA). A 1947 law replaced the NIA with the National Security Council and the CIG with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Director	Served	Appointed by President	Director	Served	Appointed by President
Adm. Sidney W. Souers	1946	Truman	Adm. Stansfield Turner	1977-1981	Carter
Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg	1946-1947	Truman	William J. Casey	1981-1987	Reagan
Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter	1947-1950	Truman	William H. Webster	1987-1991	Reagan
Gen. Walter Bedell Smith	1950-1953	Truman	Robert M. Gates	1991-1993	Bush
Allen W. Dulles	1953-1961	Eisenhower	R. James Woolsey.	1993-1995	Clinton
John A. McCone	1961-1965	Kennedy	John M. Deutch	1995-1997	Clinton
Adm. William F. Raborn Jr.	1965-1966	Johnson	George J. Tenet.	1997-2004	Clinton
Richard Helms	1966-1973	Johnson	Porter Goss	2004-2006	Bush
James R. Schlesinger	1973	Nixon	Gen. Michael V. Hayden	2006-2009	Bush
William E. Colby	1973-1976	Nixon	Leon E. Panetta.	2009-	Obama
George H. W. Bush	1976-1977	Ford			

Military Units, U.S. Army and Air Force

ARMY UNITS. Squad: In infantry usually 8-16 enlisted personnel under a staff sergeant. **Platoon:** In infantry 2-4 squads under a lieutenant. **Company:** Headquarters section and 3-5 platoons under a captain. (Company-size unit in the artillery is a battery; in the cavalry, a troop.) **Battalion:** Hdqts. and 4-6 companies under a lieutenant colonel. (Battalion-size unit in the cavalry is a squadron.) **Brigade:** Hdqts. and 2-5 battalions under a colonel. (Brigade-size unit in the cavalry and rangers is a regiment; in the special forces, a group.) **Division:** Hdqts. and 3 brigades with artillery, combat support, and combat service support units under a major general. **Corps:** Two or more divisions with corps troops under a lieutenant general. **Army:** Hdqts. and 2 or more corps with operational and support responsibilities under a general.

AIR FORCE UNITS. Flight: Numerically designated flights are the lowest level unit in the Air Force. They are used primarily where there is a need for small mission elements to be incorporated into an organized unit. **Squadron:** The basic unit. Designates specific operational or support capability like mission units in operational commands. **Group:** A flexible unit composed of 2 or more squadrons whose functions may be operational, support, or administrative in nature. **Wing:** A primary group with supporting groups on a distinct mission with significant scope such as combat, flying training, or airlift. **Numbered Air Forces:** Normally an operationally oriented agency, the numbered air force is designed for the control of subordinate units with the same mission and/or geographical location. **Major Command:** A major subdivision of the Air Force with full staff that manages a major segment of the USAF mission. Major Command is composed of 3 or more numbered air forces.

Active Duty U.S. Military Personnel Strengths Worldwide, 2010

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of Mar. 31, 2010)

TOTAL WORLDWIDE¹	1,428,868	EUROPE		EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	
U.S. TERRITORIES & SPEC. LOCATIONS		Belgium	1,278	Australia	129
U.S., 48 contiguous states.	937,998	Germany	52,332	Japan.	35,562
Alaska	20,308	Greece.	370	Korea, South	NA
Hawaii	37,637	Greenland	135	Philippines.	279
Guam.	3,009	Italy	9,677	Singapore	122
Puerto Rico	185	Netherlands.	495	Thailand.	197
Transients	45,433	Portugal	717	Afloat.	10,842
Afloat	83,219	Spain	1,270	Regional total²	47,339
Regional total²	1,127,796	Turkey	1,581	NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST, & SOUTH ASIA*	
OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE		United Kingdom.	9,239	Afghanistan ³	87,300
Canada	131	Afloat	2,094	Bahrain	1,379
Colombia	73	Regional total²	79,675	Diego Garcia	262
Cuba (Guantánamo)	895	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		Egypt.	265
Haiti	92	Djibouti.	1,210	Iraq ³	140,100
Honduras.	411	Regional total²	1,577	Qatar	479
Afloat	11	FORMER SOVIET UNION		Saudi Arabia	262
Regional total²	2,044	Total	127	United Arab Emirates	104
				Afloat	2,819
				Regional total^{2,4}	5,826

NA = Not available. *Special Forces personnel involved in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan not reported by Dept. of Defense. (1) Total worldwide also includes undistributed personnel. (2) Most countries and areas with fewer than 100 assigned U.S. military members not listed; regional totals include personnel stationed in those countries and areas not shown. (3) Rounded strengths for Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) deployment; includes troops in surrounding areas and deployed Reserve/National Guard. (4) Excludes troops deployed for OEF/OIF.

U.S. Army Personnel on Active Duty¹

Source: Dept. of the Army, U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of mid-year, except where noted)

Date	Total strength ²	Commissioned officers			Warrant officers		Enlisted personnel		
		Total	Male	Female ³	Male ⁴	Female	Total	Male	Female
1940	267,767	17,563	16,624	939	763	—	249,441	249,441	—
1942	3,074,184	203,137	190,662	12,475	3,285	—	2,867,762	2,867,762	—
1943	6,993,102	557,657	521,435	36,222	21,919	—	6,413,526	6,358,200	55,325
1944	7,992,868	740,077	692,351	47,726	36,893	10	7,215,888	7,144,601	71,287
1945	8,266,373	835,403	772,511	62,892	56,216	44	7,374,710	7,283,930	90,780
1946	1,889,690	257,300	240,658	16,642	9,826	18	1,622,546	1,605,847	16,699
1950	591,487	67,784	63,375	4,409	4,760	22	518,921	512,370	6,551
1955	1,107,606	111,347	106,196	5,151	10,552	48	985,659	977,943	7,716
1960	871,348	91,056	86,832	4,224	10,141	39	770,112	761,833	8,279
1965	967,049	101,812	98,029	3,783	10,285	23	854,929	846,409	8,520
1970	1,319,735	143,704	138,469	5,235	23,005	13	1,153,013	1,141,537	11,476
1975	781,316	89,756	85,184	4,572	13,214	22	678,324	640,621	37,703
1980 (Sept. 30)	772,661	85,339	77,843	7,496	13,265	113	673,944	612,593	61,351
1985 (Sept. 30)	776,244	94,103	83,563	10,540	15,296	288	666,557	598,639	67,918
1990 (Mar. 31)	746,220	91,330	79,520	11,810	15,177	470	639,713	567,015	72,698
1995	521,036	72,646	62,250	10,396	12,053	599	435,807	377,832	57,975
2000	471,633	66,344	56,391	9,953	10,608	781	393,900	333,947	59,953
2002	485,536	66,446	55,715	10,731	10,900	812	404,363	341,794	62,569
2003 (Sept. 30)	499,301	68,198	56,980	11,218	11,273	854	414,769	351,921	62,848
2004 (Sept. 30)	499,543	68,640	57,245	11,395	11,414	914	414,438	354,043	60,395
2005 (Sept. 30)	492,728	69,174	57,675	11,499	11,506	976	406,923	346,194	57,354
2006 (Sept. 30)	505,402	68,742	57,318	11,424	11,931	1,035	419,353	361,528	57,825
2007 (Sept. 30)	522,017	70,657	58,854	11,803	13,844	1,160	433,109	374,989	58,120
2008 (Sept. 30)	539,170	72,650	60,357	12,293	13,428	1,246	451,846	392,163	59,683
2009 (Sept. 30)	553,044	75,337	63,146	12,191	13,815	1,348	457,980	398,579	59,401
2010	566,065	78,540	NA	NA	15,519	NA	467,260	NA	NA

NA = Not available. (1) Represents strength of active Army, including Philippine Scouts (1940-46), ret. Regular Army personnel on extended active duty, and National Guard and Reserve personnel on extended active duty; excl. U.S. Military Academy cadets, contract surgeons, and National Guard and Reserve personnel not on extended active duty. (2) Includes categories not listed, e.g. West Point Cadets. Data for 1940-46 include personnel in the Army Air Forces and its predecessors (Air Service and Air Corps). (3) Includes Army Nurse Corps for all years, Women's Army Corps (1942-78), Medical Specialists Corps (1949 and subsequent years). (4) Act of Congress approved Apr. 27, 1926, directed the appointment as warrant officers of field clerks still in active service. Includes flight officers as follows: 1943, 5,700; 1944, 13,615; 1945, 31,117; 1946, 2,580.

U.S. Navy Personnel on Active Duty

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of mid-year, except where noted)

Date	Officers	Nurses	Enlisted	Officer candi- dates	Total ¹	Date	Officers	Nurses	Enlisted	Officer candi- dates	Total ¹
1940	13,162	442	144,824	2,569	160,997	1998 (Sept.)	55,007	—	326,196	—	381,203
1945	320,293	11,086	2,988,207	61,231	3,380,817	1999	55,726	—	322,372	—	378,098
1950	42,687	1,964	331,860	5,037	381,538	2000 (Oct.)	53,698	—	320,212	—	373,910
1960	67,456	2,103	544,040	4,385	617,984	2005	54,039	—	305,368	—	363,858
1970	78,488	2,273	605,899	6,000	692,660	2006	53,209	—	295,773	—	353,496
1980 ²	63,100	—	464,100	—	527,200	2007 (Sept.)	51,385	—	281,772	—	337,547
1990 (Sept.)	74,429	—	530,133	—	604,562	2008	52,184	—	276,346	—	331,785
1995 (May)	61,075	—	402,626	—	463,701	2009	52,233	—	274,858	—	331,637
1996	60,013	—	376,595	—	436,608	2010	53,071	—	273,609	—	330,065
1997	57,341	—	340,616	—	397,957						

(1) May include categories not shown, e.g., midshipmen. (2) Starting in 1980, “Nurses” are included with “Officers,” and “Officer candidates” are included with “Enlisted.”

U.S. Air Force Personnel on Active Duty

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of mid-year)

Year ¹	Strength	Year ¹	Strength	Year ¹	Strength	Year ¹	Strength	Year ¹	Strength	Year ¹	Strength
1918	195,023	1943	2,197,114	1970	791,078	1992	470,315	1997	378,681	2006	352,620
1920	9,050	1944	2,372,292	1980	557,969	1993	444,351	1998	363,479	2007	340,596
1930	13,531	1945	2,282,259	1986	608,200	1994	426,327	1999	357,929	2008	328,771
1940	51,165	1950	411,277	1990	535,233	1995	400,051	2000	357,777	2009	334,009
1941	152,125	1960	814,213	1991	510,432	1996	389,400	2005	358,705	2010	337,505
1942	764,415										

(1) Prior to 1947, data are for U.S. Army Air Corps and Air Service of the Signal Corps.

U.S. Marine Corps Personnel on Active Duty

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of mid-year)

Year	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Year	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Year	Officers	Enlisted	Total
1940	1,800	26,545	28,345	1993	18,878	161,205	180,083	2000	17,897	154,744	172,641
1945	37,067	437,613	474,680	1994	18,430	159,949	178,379	2005	19,118	159,113	178,231
1950	7,254	67,025	74,279	1995	18,017	153,929	171,946	2006	19,218	159,705	178,923
1960	16,203	154,418	170,621	1996	18,146	154,141	172,287	2007	19,456	162,085	181,541
1970	24,941	234,796	259,737	1997	18,089	154,240	172,329	2008	20,137	172,903	193,040
1980	18,198	170,271	188,469	1998	17,984	154,648	172,632	2009	21,031	183,243	204,274
1990	19,958	176,694	196,652	1999	17,892	155,250	173,142	2010	21,680	179,446	201,126

U.S. Coast Guard Personnel on Active Duty

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(as of mid-year)

Year	Total	Officers	Cadets	Enlisted	Year	Total	Officers	Cadets	Enlisted
1970	37,689	5,512	653	31,524	2005	40,814	7,908	1,006	31,900
1980	39,381	6,463	877	32,041	2006	40,639	8,032	1,004	32,001
1985	38,595	6,775	733	31,087	2007	41,265	8,231	720	32,314
1990	37,308	6,475	820	29,860	2008	42,424	8,282	1,005	33,137
1995	36,731	7,489	841	28,401	2009	43,514	8,497	993	34,024
2000	35,712	7,154	863	27,695	2010	43,135	8,678	744	33,713

Women in the U.S. Armed Forces

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense; U.S. Census Bureau; Women In Military Service For America Memorial Foundation

Women in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard are fully integrated with male personnel. All enlisted jobs were open to women when the draft ended June 30, 1973. Admission to service academies began in 1976. Under rules instituted in 1993, women were allowed to fly combat aircraft and serve aboard warships. By the mid-1990s, 80% of all jobs and more than 90% of all career fields had been opened to women. The first woman achieved the rank of four-star general in 2009. In Apr. 2010, the Navy announced that women would be placed on submarine crews by Jan. 2012. Women remained restricted from service in ground combat units.

(women on active duty as of Sept. 30 in year shown.)

Women Active Duty Troops, 2009			Women on Active Duty, All Services, 1973-2009			
Service	% women		Year	% women	Year	% women
Army	13.5		1973	2.5	1997	13.6
Navy	15.5		1975	4.6	2000	14.4
Marines	6.4		1981	8.9	2005	14.6
Air Force	19.5		1987	10.2	2009	14.3
Coast Guard	12.5		1993	11.6		

African American Service in U.S. Wars

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense; U.S. Census Bureau

American Revolution. About 5,000 served in the Continental Army, mostly in integrated units, some in all-black combat units.
Civil War. Some 180,000 served in 163 units of the Union Army’s U.S. Colored Troops, 200,000 worked in service units—10% of the Union Army in all; about 37,000 died, 31,000 wounded.
World War I. 350,000-400,000 served in the armed forces, 100,000 in France. Some 40,000 fought.
World War II. Some 1 mil served in the armed forces—8% of all troops—mostly in Army service units; all-black fighter and bomber AAF units and infantry divisions gave distinguished service.
Korean War. More than 600,000 served in the military; 3,075 lost their lives in combat. By 1954, armed forces were completely desegregated.
Vietnam War. 274,937 served in the armed forces (1965-74)—9.8% of all troops; 7,243 were killed in combat.
Persian Gulf War. About 104,000 served in the Kuwaiti theater—20% of all U.S. troops. 66 died in combat.
Operation Enduring Freedom. 90 military deaths and 417 wounded in Afghanistan and other locations (as of July 31, 2010).
Iraq War. 428 military deaths and 2,681 wounded (as of July 31, 2010).

Monthly Military Pay Scale¹

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(effective Jan. 1, 2010; salaries rounded to nearest dollar.)

	Cumulative Years of Service															
	<2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	
Commissioned officers																
O-10 ²	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15,188	15,262	15,580	16,133	
O-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13,284	13,475	13,751	14,234	
O-8	9,399	9,707	9,911	9,968	10,223	10,649	10,748	11,153	11,269	11,617	12,121	12,586	12,897	12,897	12,897	
O-7	7,810	8,173	8,341	8,474	8,716	8,954	9,230	9,506	9,782	10,649	11,381	11,381	11,381	11,381	11,439	
O-6	5,789	6,359	6,777	6,777	6,803	7,094	7,133	7,133	7,538	8,255	8,675	9,096	9,335	9,577	10,047	
O-5	4,826	5,436	5,813	5,883	6,118	6,259	6,568	6,794	7,087	7,535	7,748	7,959	8,198	8,198	8,198	
O-4	4,164	4,820	5,141	5,213	5,512	5,832	6,230	6,541	6,757	6,880	6,952	6,952	6,952	6,952	6,952	
O-3	3,661	4,150	4,479	4,883	5,117	5,374	5,540	5,813	5,956	5,956	5,956	5,956	5,956	5,956	5,956	
O-2	3,163	3,602	4,149	4,289	4,377	4,377	4,377	4,377	4,377	4,377	4,377	4,377	4,377	4,377	4,377	
O-1	2,746	2,858	3,454	3,454	3,454	3,454	3,454	3,454	3,454	3,454	3,454	3,454	3,454	3,454	3,454	
Commissioned officers with over 4 years' active duty service as enlisted member or warrant officer																
O-3 ³	NA	NA	NA	4,883	5,117	5,374	5,540	5,813	6,044	6,176	6,356	6,356	6,356	6,356	6,356	
O-2 ³	NA	NA	NA	4,289	4,377	4,517	4,752	4,934	5,069	5,069	5,069	5,069	5,069	5,069	5,069	
O-1 ³	NA	NA	NA	3,454	3,689	3,825	3,965	4,102	4,289	4,289	4,289	4,289	4,289	4,289	4,289	
Warrant officers																
W-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,727	7,068	7,322	7,604	
W-4	3,783	4,070	4,187	4,301	4,499	4,695	4,893	5,192	5,453	5,702	5,906	6,104	6,396	6,635	6,909	
W-3	3,455	3,599	3,746	3,795	3,950	4,254	4,571	4,720	4,893	5,071	5,390	5,607	5,736	5,873	6,060	
W-2	3,057	3,346	3,435	3,497	3,695	4,003	4,155	4,306	4,490	4,633	4,763	4,919	5,021	5,103	5,103	
W-1	2,684	2,972	3,050	3,214	3,408	3,694	3,828	4,014	4,198	4,342	4,475	4,637	4,637	4,637	4,637	
Enlisted members																
E-9 ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,571	4,674	4,805	4,958	5,113	5,362	5,571	5,792	6,130	
E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,742	3,907	4,010	4,133	4,265	4,505	4,627	4,834	4,949	5,231	
E-7	2,601	2,839	2,948	3,092	3,204	3,397	3,506	3,699	3,860	3,969	4,086	4,131	4,283	4,364	4,675	
E-6	2,250	2,475	2,585	2,691	2,801	3,051	3,148	3,336	3,394	3,436	3,485	3,485	3,485	3,485	3,485	
E-5	2,061	2,199	2,306	2,414	2,584	2,762	2,907	2,925	2,925	2,925	2,925	2,925	2,925	2,925	2,925	
E-4	1,890	1,986	2,094	2,200	2,294	2,294	2,294	2,294	2,294	2,294	2,294	2,294	2,294	2,294	2,294	
E-3	1,706	1,813	1,923	1,923	1,923	1,923	1,923	1,923	1,923	1,923	1,923	1,923	1,923	1,923	1,923	
E-2	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	
E-1 ⁵	1,447	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

NA = Not applicable. **Notes:** In 2007, the military pay scale was expanded to 40 years. **Over 30 years**—O-10: 16,939; O-9: 14,946; O-8: 13,219; O-7: 11,668; O-6: 10,248; W-5: 7,984; W-4: 7,047; E-9: 6,436; E-8: 5,336. **Over 34 years**—O-10: 17,786; O-9: 15,693; O-8: 13,550; W-5: 8,383; E-9: 6,758. **Over 38 years**—O-10: 18,675; O-9: 16,478; W-5: 8,803; E-9: 7,097. (1) Basic pay for an O-7 to O-10 is limited by Level II of the Executive Schedule which is \$14,975.10. Basic pay for O-6 and below is limited by Level V of the Executive Schedule which is \$12,141.60. (2) While serving as Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff/Vice Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff, Chief of Navy Operations, Commandant of the Marine Corps, Army/Air Force Chief of Staff, Commander of a unified or specified combatant command, basic pay is \$19,983.60. (See note 1 above). (3) Applicable to O-1 to O-3 with at least 4 years and 1 day of active duty or more than 1460 points as a warrant and/or enlisted member. See Department of Defense Financial Management Regulations for more detailed explanation on who is eligible for this special basic pay rate. (4) For the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Chief Master Sergeant of the AF, Sergeant Major of the Army or Marine Corps or Senior Enlisted Advisor of the JCS, basic pay is \$7,386.30. Combat Zone Tax Exclusion for O-1 and above is based on this basic pay rate plus Hostile Fire Pay/Imminent Danger Pay which is \$225.00. (5) Applicable to E-1 with 4 months or more of active duty. Basic pay for an E-1 with less than 4 months of active duty is \$1,338.60.

Outlays for Individual Payments to Veterans, 1940-2011

Source: White House Office of Management and Budget
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Total	Compensation	Pensions	Hospital, medical	Educational	Insurance & burial	Year	Total	Compensation	Pensions	Hospital, medical	Educational	Insurance & burial
1940 ...	\$578	\$244	\$185	\$69	—	\$80	2003 ...	\$55,792	\$24,696	\$3,229	\$24,487	\$2,049	\$1,331
1950 ...	8,827	1,533	476	764	\$2,739	3,315	2004 ...	55,021	26,297	3,334	21,590	2,408	1,392
1960 ...	5,355	2,049	1,263	931	392	720	2005 ...	62,206	30,877	3,663	23,073	3,224	1,369
1970 ...	8,808	2,980	2,255	1,723	1,002	848	2006 ...	63,658	30,991	3,547	24,445	3,325	1,350
1980 ...	20,927	7,446	3,585	6,290	2,418	1,188	2007 ...	69,740	31,055	3,376	30,537	3,427	1,345
1990 ...	28,545	10,735	3,594	12,021	795	1,400	2008 ...	76,113	36,256	3,790	31,096	3,607	1,364
1995 ...	36,822	14,842	3,024	16,196	1,386	1,374	2009* ..	85,501	40,399	4,161	35,264	4,308	1,369
2000 ...	46,086	20,775	2,969	19,343	1,636	1,363	2010* ..	111,217	57,233	4,369	38,536	9,651	1,428
2001 ...	45,435	18,579	2,760	20,966	1,783	1,347	2011* ..	110,527	51,997	4,974	41,195	10,992	1,369
2002 ...	\$50,969	\$22,418	\$3,166	\$22,384	\$1,681	\$1,320							

*Estimate. **Note:** Compensation is service-connected; pension is not.

U.S. Veteran Population, 2010

Source: U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs
(population projection, in thousands, as of Sept. 30, 2010)

TOTAL VETERANS IN CIVILIAN LIFE¹	22,658.1	Total Korean conflict ³	2,448.5
Total wartime veterans²	16,854.4	Korean conflict with no prior wartime service	2,041.6
Total Gulf War ³	5,725.5	Korean conflict with service in WWII	152.4
Gulf War with no prior wartime service	5,373.1	Total World War II ³	1,981.2
Gulf War with service in Vietnam era	347.0	WWII only	1,761.1
Gulf War, with service in Vietnam and Korea	4.8	Total peacetime veterans⁴	5,803.7
Gulf War with service in Vietnam, Korea, and WWII	0.6	Post Gulf War	11.4
Total Vietnam era ³	7,526.2	Service between Vietnam era and Gulf War only	3,411.3
Vietnam era with no prior wartime service	6,924.8	Service between Korean conflict and Vietnam era only	2,265.6
Vietnam era with service in Korean conflict	181.9	Pre-Korean conflict without service in WWII	115.4
Vietnam era with service in Korea and WWII	67.1		

Note: Figures are for U.S. veterans worldwide. (1) Includes those who served on active duty in Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, uniformed Public Health Service and NOAA, and reservists called to federal active duty. Excludes those dishonorably discharged, those whose only active duty was training, and those currently on active duty. (2) Veterans serving in more than one period are counted only once in total. (3) Total includes veterans who also served in previous periods. (4) Veterans with both wartime and peacetime service are counted only as "wartime veterans."

Nations with Largest Armed Forces, by Active-Duty Troop Strength

Source: *The Military Balance 2010*, International Institute for Strategic Studies, published by Routledge Journals, Taylor & Francis, UK (As of Nov. 2009, except defense expenditure, which is for 2008.)

	Troop strength		Defense expend. (\$ bil)	Tanks (MBT) (army only)	Navy		Combat aircraft	
	Active troops (thousands)	Reserve troops			Cruisers/ frigates/ destroyers	Sub-marines	FGA (air force only)	Fighters
China	2,285	510	60,187	6,550+	52F/28D	65	283	1,100+
United States	1,580	865	696,268	5,850	22C/21F/56D*	71	2,650 tactical	
India	1,325	1,155	31,540	4,047+	12F/8D*	16	536	96
North Korea	1,106	4,700	—	3,500+	3F	63	152	388
Russia	1,027	20,000	40,484	23,000	5C/14F/14D*	66	807	725
South Korea	687	4,500	24,182	2,750	9F/10F	13	467 FGA/FTR	
Pakistan	617	0	4,422	2,461+	7F	8	104	233
Iraq	578	0	—	149+	0	0	0	0
Iran	523	350	9,595	1,613+	4F	10+	168+	133
Turkey	511	379	13,531	4,503	23F	14	339	87
Egypt	469	479	4,562	3,723	10F	4	238	165
Vietnam	455	5,000	2,907	1,315	5F	2	64	140
Myanmar	406	0	—	150	0	0	22	58
France	353	70	67,185	637	20F/11D*	9	88	74
Brazil	328	1,340	26,254	219+	10F*	5	229	67
Syria	325	314	1,941	4,950	2F	0	289	150+
Thailand	306	200	4,294	333	10F*	0	87 FGA/FTR	
Indonesia	302	400	5,108	0	7F	2	49	25
Italy	293	42	30,934	320	12F/4D*	6	138	52
Taiwan	290	1,657	10,495	926+	22F/4D	4	150	291
Colombia	285	62	9,546	0	0	4	31	0
Mexico	268	40	4,346	0	6F	0	0	10
Germany	251	162	46,943	1,385	15F	12	156	114
Saudi Arabia	234	0	38,223	910	7F	0	159	121
Japan	230	42	46,044	880	8F/44D	16	0	250
Eritrea	202	120	—	270	0	0	0	23
Morocco	196	150	2,977	580	3F	0	0	66
Israel	177	565	14,772	3,501	0	3	267	168
United Kingdom	175	199	60,794	386	17F/6D*	12	168	40
Greece	157	238	10,141	1,688	14F	8	198	25

— = Not available. MBT = Main battle tank. FGA = Fighter, ground attack. FTR = Fighter. *Denotes navies with aircraft carriers, as follows: United States 11, United Kingdom 2, France 2, Italy 2, India 1, Russia 1, Brazil 1, Thailand 1.

Budget for Global War on Terror Operations, 2001-10

Source: Congressional Research Service (in billions of dollars)

	2001/02 ¹	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Total: All missions	\$33.8	\$81.2	\$94.1	\$107.6	\$121.4	\$170.9	\$185.7	\$155.1	\$135.6	\$1,085.5
Dept. of Defense.	33.0	77.4	72.4	102.6	116.8	164.9	179.2	148.3	128.8	1,023.5
Foreign aid and diplomacy ²	0.8	3.7	21.7	4.8	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.8	55.9
Veterans Affairs medical.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	6.1
Op. Iraqi Freedom³	0.0	53.0	75.9	85.5	101.6	131.2	142.1	95.5	62.8	747.6
Dept. of Defense.	0.0	50.0	56.4	83.4	98.1	127.2	138.5	92.0	59.6	705.2
Foreign aid and diplomacy ²	0.0	3.0	19.5	2.0	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.2	1.6	37.4
Veterans Affairs medical.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	5.1
Op. Enduring Freedom⁴	20.8	14.7	14.5	20.0	19.0	39.2	43.5	59.5	72.7	303.8
Dept. of Defense.	20.0	14.0	12.4	17.2	17.9	37.2	40.6	56.1	69.1	284.3
Foreign aid and diplomacy ²	0.8	0.7	2.2	2.8	1.1	1.9	2.7	3.1	3.2	18.5
Veterans Affairs medical.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0
Op. Noble Eagle⁵	13.0	8.0	3.7	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	28.5
Dept. of Defense unallocated.	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5

(1) FY01 and FY02 funds combined because most were obligated in FY02 after the 9/11 attacks at the end of FY01. (2) Foreign aid and diplomacy figures include monies for reconstruction, development and humanitarian aid, embassy operations, counternarcotics, initial training of the Afghan and Iraqi army, foreign military sales credits, and Economic Support Funds. (3) Began in the fall of 2002 with the buildup of troops for the Mar. 2003 invasion of Iraq and continues with counterinsurgency and stability operations. (4) Covering Afghanistan and other ongoing Global War on Terror (GWOT) operations, ranging from the Philippines to Djibouti, that began immediately after the 9/11 attacks. (5) Dept. of Defense funds that rebuilt the Pentagon, provide higher security at U.S. military bases, and other homeland security, including combat air patrol.

Leading Purchasers of U.S. Defense Articles and Services

Source: Congressional Research Service (in current U.S. dollars)

Worldwide Deliveries ¹			
2001-04		2005-08	
1. Egypt	\$5.2 billion	6. Japan	\$2.1 billion
2. Saudi Arabia	4.1 billion	7. U.K.	1.9 billion
3. Poland	4.0 billion	8. Kuwait	1.7 billion
4. Israel	3.2 billion	9. Greece	1.4 billion
5. South Korea	2.9 billion	10. Italy	1.2 billion
1. Saudi Arabia	\$11.2 billion	6. Iraq	\$3.5 billion
2. U.A.E.	10.0 billion	7. South Korea	3.1 billion
3. Australia	6.4 billion	8. Japan	3.0 billion
4. Egypt	5.2 billion	9. Israel	2.7 billion
5. Pakistan	4.5 billion	10. Morocco	2.5 billion

(1) Total dollar value of all U.S. defense articles and services actually delivered to top 10 purchasers worldwide. Figures include government-to-government sales through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) system (which accounts for the overwhelming majority of U.S. conventional arms deliveries) concluded in calendar years listed, as well as commercially licensed exports concluded in pertinent fiscal years.

U.S. Foreign Military Financing Worldwide, Select Countries

Source: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, U.S. Dept. of Defense
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2008	2002-07		2008	2002-07
Africa	\$6,757	\$140,275	Europe	\$93,429	\$1,224,822
Djibouti	1,983	33,606	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,292	48,990
Near East & S. Asia	4,298,120	26,385,995	Bulgaria	6,584	62,419
Afghanistan	—	1,051,877	Czech Republic	2,845	56,923
Bahrain	3,968	192,620	Georgia	9,000	107,884
Egypt	1,289,470	7,760,480	Poland	26,980	207,548
Israel	2,380,560	14,073,046	Romania	11,097	83,549
Jordan	298,380	1,628,937	Turkey	6,817	163,160
Lebanon	6,943	34,463	Ukraine	6,036	37,866
Morocco	3,625	58,143	Americas	64,143	487,750
Oman	4,712	178,044	Colombia	52,570	389,350
Pakistan	297,570	1,266,060	El Salvador	5,631	27,593
Tunisia	8,345	46,332	World total	4,505,945	28,495,703
Yemen	3,952	65,370			
E. Asia & Pacific	43,495	256,861			
Philippines	27,757	213,220			

Note: Grants extended to foreign governments in a fiscal year to pay for military equipment and services. May be from DOD or, for specific countries, negotiated directly with U.S. commercial suppliers with DOD approval.

Defense Contracts, 2010

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense
(in millions of U.S. dollars)

Listed are the 50 companies or organizations receiving the largest dollar volume of prime contract awards from the U.S. Dept. of Defense during fiscal year 2010.

Rank	Contractor Name	Contracts awarded ¹	% of total	Rank	Contractor Name	Contracts awarded ¹	% of total
1.	Lockheed Martin Corp.	\$17,226.0	8.0%	27.	Supreme Group Holding SARL	\$1,337.8	0.6%
2.	The Boeing Co.	11,009.3	5.1	28.	Booz Allen Hamilton Inc.	1,293.5	0.6
3.	General Dynamics Corp.	9,999.8	4.6	29.	FedEx Corp.	1,183.6	0.5
4.	Northrop Grumman Corp.	9,844.5	4.6	30.	General Atomic Technologies Corp. ..	1,151.0	0.5
5.	Raytheon Co.	8,910.4	4.1	31.	CACI International Inc.	1,106.6	0.5
6.	Oshkosh Corp.	4,546.7	2.1	32.	Miscellaneous Foreign Contractors ..	1,103.2	0.5
7.	United Technologies Corp.	4,208.3	1.9	33.	Textron Inc.	1,053.3	0.5
8.	L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc.	3,982.5	1.8	34.	BP PLC.	936.5	0.4
9.	BAE Systems PLC	3,382.9	1.6	35.	The Public Warehousing Co. (K.S.C.)	895.3	0.4
10.	Humana Inc.	2,790.6	1.3	36.	Finmeccanica Spa	841.4	0.4
11.	KBR, Inc.	2,679.9	1.2	37.	Fluor Corp.	839.8	0.4
12.	SAIC, Inc.	2,583.8	1.2	38.	Northrop Grumman Corp.	820.9	0.4
13.	Health Net, Inc.	2,437.6	1.1	39.	Rockwell Collins, Inc.	808.6	0.4
14.	Bell Boeing Joint Project Office	2,344.1	1.1	40.	AmerisourceBergen Corp.	788.9	0.4
15.	TriWest Healthcare Alliance Corp.	2,305.7	1.1	41.	Alliant Techsystems Inc.	775.6	0.4
16.	Bechtel Group, Inc.	1,923.1	0.9	42.	Equilon Enterprises LLC	748.0	0.3
17.	Abu Dhabi National Oil Co. for Distribution	1,895.2	0.9	43.	Government of the United States	734.6	0.3
18.	Computer Sciences Corp.	1,871.3	0.9	44.	The Mitre Corp.	726.1	0.3
19.	General Electric Co.	1,858.6	0.9	45.	Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.	712.9	0.3
20.	DynCorp International Inc.	1,631.9	0.8	46.	The Aerospace Corp.	704.4	0.3
21.	Navistar International Corp.	1,501.5	0.7	47.	Honeywell International Inc.	693.6	0.3
22.	Harris Corp.	1,497.4	0.7	48.	McKesson Corp.	681.8	0.3
23.	ITT Corp.	1,486.8	0.7	49.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	645.8	0.3
24.	Government of Canada	1,454.0	0.7	50.	ManTech International Corp.	636.4	0.3
25.	URS Corp.	1,428.5	0.7	Other.....	88,779.7		
26.	Evergreen International Airlines	1,362.4	0.6	Total	216,162.0		

(1) Amounts include contracts awarded to subsidiaries of each company.

Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 2002-09

Source: Congressional Research Service
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Supplier	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2002-09
United States	\$12,914	\$14,447	\$12,670	\$12,773	\$15,955	\$24,387	\$37,186	\$22,610	\$152,942
Russia	5,600	4,300	8,200	8,200	14,700	10,600	5,400	10,400	67,400
France	600	2,800	2,900	5,900	7,700	2,000	3,100	7,400	32,400
United Kingdom	800	3,000	4,200	2,900	4,200	9,800	200	1,500	26,600
China	400	600	1,000	2,900	1,500	2,400	2,100	1,700	12,600
Germany	1,100	700	4,000	2,000	1,600	1,900	3,100	3,700	18,100
Italy	400	600	400	1,500	1,200	1,300	3,700	2,700	11,800
All other European	4,500	2,200	5,400	7,600	5,900	5,300	4,100	4,500	39,500
All others	2,100	1,900	3,300	1,800	3,400	2,300	2,500	3,000	20,300
Total	28,414	30,547	42,070	45,573	56,155	59,987	61,386	57,510	381,642

Note: All data are for the calendar year given except for U.S. MAP (Military Assistance Program), IMET (International Military Education, and Training), and Excess Defense Article data, which are included for the particular fiscal year. All amounts given include the values of all categories of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance, excess defense articles, and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million.

Personal Salutes and Honors

The U.S. **national salute**, 21 guns, is also the salute to a national flag. U.S. independence is commemorated by the salute to the Union—one gun for each state—fired at noon July 4, at all military posts provided with suitable artillery.

A 21-gun salute on arrival and departure, with 4 ruffles and flourishes, is rendered to the **president** of the United States, to a former president, and to a president-elect. The national anthem or “Hail to the Chief,” as appropriate, is played for the president, and the national anthem for the others. A 21-gun salute on arrival and departure, with 4 ruffles and flourishes, also is rendered to the **sovereign or chief of state of a foreign country** or a member of a reigning royal family, and the national anthem of his or her country is played. The music is considered an inseparable part of the salute and immediately follows the ruffles and flourishes without pause. For the Honors March, generals receive the “General’s March,” admirals receive the “Flag Officer’s March,” and all others receive the 32-bar medley of “The Stars and Stripes Forever.”

GRADE, TITLE, OR OFFICE	SALUTE (IN GUNS)		Ruffles and flourishes	Music
	Arriving	Leaving		
Vice President of U.S.	19	—	4	Hail, Columbia
Speaker of the House.	19	—	4	Honors March
U.S. or foreign ambassador in country to which accredited	19	—	4	Nat. anthem of official
Premier or prime minister	19	—	4	Nat. anthem of official
Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, or Air Force	19	19	4	Honors March
Other cabinet members, Senate president pro tempore, governor, or chief justice of U.S.	19	—	4	Honors March
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.	19	19	4	Honors March
Army chief of staff, chief of naval operations, Air Force chief of staff, Marine commandant.	19	19	4	Honors March
General of the Army, general of the Air Force, fleet admiral	19	19	4	Honors March
Generals, admirals	17	17	4	Honors March
Assistant secretaries of Defense, Army, Navy, or Air Force.	17	17	4	Honors March
Chair of a committee of Congress	17	—	4	Honors March

OTHER SALUTES (on arrival only, with Honors March) include 17 guns, with 3 ruffles and flourishes, for U.S. ambassadors returning to the U.S. on official business; 15 guns, with 3 ruffles and flourishes, for U.S. envoys or ministers, foreign envoys or ministers accredited to the U.S., and lieutenant generals or vice admirals; 13 guns, with 2 ruffles and flourishes, for a major general or rear admiral (upper half) and for U.S. ministers resident and ministers resident accredited to the U.S.; 11 guns, with 1 ruffle and flourish, for a brigadier general or rear admiral (lower half) and for U.S. *chargés d’affaires* and like officials accredited to the U.S.; 11 guns, no ruffles and flourishes, for consuls general accredited to the U.S.

U.S. Military Awards
The Medal of Honor

Source: Congressional Medal of Honor Society; Army, U.S. Dept. of Defense

The Medal of Honor is the highest military award for bravery that can be given to any individual in the United States. The first Army Medals were awarded on Mar. 25, 1863; the first Navy Medals went to sailors and Marines on Apr. 3, 1863.

On Dec. 21, 1861, Pres. Abraham Lincoln signed a bill to create the Navy Medal of Honor. Lincoln, on July 14, 1862, approved a resolution providing for the presentation of Medals of Honor to enlisted men of the Army and Voluntary Forces, making it a law. The law was amended on Mar. 3, 1863, to extend its provisions to include officers as well as enlisted men.

The Medal of Honor is awarded in the name of Congress to a person who, while a member of the armed forces, distinguishes himself or herself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty while engaged in an action against any enemy of the United States; while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

The deed performed must have been one of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above his or her comrades and must have involved risk of life. Incontestable proof of the performance of service is required, and each recommendation for award of this decoration is considered on the standard of extraordinary merit.

Prior to World War I, the 2,625 Army Medal of Honor awards up to that time were reviewed to determine which past awards met new stringent criteria. The Army removed 911 names from the list, most of them former members of a volunteer infantry group during the Civil War who had been induced to extend their enlistments when they were promised the medal. However, in 1977 a medal was restored to Dr. Mary Walker, and in 1989 medals were restored to Buffalo Bill Cody and 7 other Indian scouts.

Medals of Honor were awarded posthumously for actions during the Battle of Mogadishu (Somalia), Oct. 3, 1993, to Army Master Sgt. Gary I. Gordon and to Sgt. First Class Randall D. Shughart. Both received the medal for volun-

tarily guarding a helicopter crash site and its downed crew while under heavy enemy fire until relief could arrive.

Seven African American soldiers were awarded Medals of Honor for service in World War II (6 of them posthumously) in Jan. 1997. Previously, no black soldier had received the medal for World War II service; an Army inquiry begun in 1993 concluded that the prevailing political climate and Army practices of the time had prevented proper recognition of heroism on the part of black soldiers in that war. In June 2002, 22 Asian Americans received the award for World War II service.

As of Oct. 1, 2009, four Medals of Honor had been awarded for actions in Operation Iraqi Freedom. On Apr. 4, 2003, Army Sgt. First Class Paul R. Smith was mortally wounded while holding an exposed position, near Baghdad International Airport, against enemy attack. On Apr. 14, 2004, Marine Cpl. Jason L. Dunham was mortally wounded at Karbala when he covered a live grenade with his helmet and body to protect his fellow Marines. On Sept. 29, 2006, Navy Petty Officer Second Class (SEAL) Michael A. Monsoor was mortally wounded at Ar Ramadi when he threw himself onto a grenade, saving the lives of two teammates. The most recent recipient was Army Private First Class Ross A. McGinnis, whose posthumous award was presented June 5, 2008. While manning a machine gun in northern Baghdad on Dec. 4, 2006, an insurgent threw a grenade into his vehicle. He covered the grenade with his body and was mortally wounded while saving his four crew members from serious injury.

Two Medals of Honor had been awarded for actions in Afghanistan. On June 28, 2005, Navy Lt. Michael P. Murphy’s SEAL team came under attack by Taliban fighters. Heavily outnumbered and with all four team members wounded, Lt. Murphy left cover to radio for help and was shot in the back. One of his men survived the attack. On June 21, 2006, Army Sgt. First Class Jared C. Monti and his patrol were ambushed. Monti repeatedly tried to rescue a wounded soldier despite overwhelming gunfire and his men being outnumbered by more than 3 to 1. Monti was killed by a grenade on his third attempt. His heroism inspired his comrades to fend off the enemy.

Other Selected Awards

Source: U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry; Navy Department Awards Web Service; Air Force Personnel Center

Distinguished Service Cross

Established in Congress July 9, 1918, on recommendation of Gen. John J. “Black Jack” Pershing, and awarded for extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of a Medal of Honor. The act or acts of heroism must have been so notable and have involved risk of life so extraordinary as to set the individual apart from his or her comrades.

Silver Star

An earlier version of this award, the Citation Star, was established by Congress on July 19, 1918, and retroactively awarded to soldiers for “gallantry in action,” back to the Spanish-American War. The Silver Star medal replaced the Citation Star in 1932 and is awarded for gallantry in action which, while of a lesser degree than that required for award of the Distinguished Service Cross, must nevertheless have been performed with marked distinction.

Legion of Merit

Established by Congress on July 20, 1942, and awarded to individuals who have distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. There are different designs depending on the level of command of the award recipient.

Distinguished Flying Cross

Established by Congress July 2, 1926, and awarded for heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight. Awards are made only to recognize single acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement, not sustained operational activities against an armed enemy. Initial awards were given to persons who made record breaking long-distance and endurance flights or who set altitude records. The first DFC was awarded to Cpt. Charles A. Lindbergh on May 31, 1927, and DFCs were awarded retroactively to Orville and Wilbur Wright.

Soldier’s Medal

Established by Congress July 2, 1926, to recognize acts of heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy. The same degree of heroism is required as for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross. The performance must have involved personal hazard or danger and the voluntary risk of life under conditions not involving conflict with an armed enemy. Awards are not made solely on the basis of having saved a life.

Bronze Star

Established by Executive Order Feb. 4, 1944, largely to raise the morale of ground troops in WWII, on the recommendation of Gen. George C. Marshall. It is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the U.S. military, distinguishes himself or herself by heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight.

Purple Heart

The original Purple Heart, designated as the Badge of Military Merit, was established by Gen. George Washington on Aug. 7, 1782. Following the American Revolution, the badge fell into disuse until 1932, the 200th anniversary of Washington’s birth. During WWII, the Order of the Purple Heart was awarded for both wounds received in action and for meritorious service; following the introduction of the Legion of Merit, it was awarded only for combat wounds. Today, the Purple Heart is awarded to any member of an armed force who, while serving with the U.S. Armed Services, has been wounded or killed, or who has died or may hereafter die after being wounded in action against an enemy of the U.S. or in an armed conflict in which the U.S. or friendly foreign forces are engaged; as the result of an act of any hostile foreign force; as a result of an international terrorist attack against the U.S. or a friendly foreign nation; as a result of military operations outside the U.S. as part of a peacekeeping force. Wounds must be inflicted by weapon fire while directly engaged in armed conflict, regardless of the fire causing the wound; or while held as a prisoner of war or while being taken captive.

Air Medal

Authorized by Pres. Roosevelt on May 11, 1942, and awarded for heroism or meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight. Awards may be made to recognize single acts of merit or heroism, or for meritorious service. Awards are not made to individuals who use air transportation solely for the purpose of moving from point to point in a combat zone.

Army Commendation

Established Dec. 18, 1945, and awarded for heroism, meritorious achievement, or meritorious service. It may also be awarded to a member of the Armed Forces of a friendly foreign nation who distinguishes him or herself by an act of heroism, extraordinary achievement, or meritorious service which has been of mutual benefit to a friendly nation and the United States.

U.S. Military Awards in Selected Wars and Conflicts

Source: U.S. Army Human Resources Command, U.S. Dept. of Defense

Award	Civil War	WWI	WWII	Korea	Vietnam	Gulf War	OEF ¹	OIF ²
Medal of Honor.....	1,522	124	464	133	246	0	2	4
Distinguished Service Cross. . .	NA	6,430	4,434	724	848	0	5	15
Silver Star.....	NA	(3)	73,654	10,061	21,634	75	194	407
Legion of Merit.....	NA	NA	20,273	(3)	10,356	158	28	122
Distinguished Flying Cross.....	NA	NA	126,318	(3)	21,697	108	102	116
Soldier’s Medal.....	NA	NA	12,485	581	5,402	43	28	111
Bronze Star (total) ⁴	NA	NA	395,380	30,359	719,968	27,967	28,185	99,876
Purple Heart.....	NA	NA	(3)	(3)	220,516	504	3,666	21,257
Air Medal (total) ⁴	NA	NA	1,166,471	0	1,039,124	6,399	8,126	18,761
Army Commendation (total) ⁴ . . .	NA	NA	0	0	837,037	81,979	54,049	348,636

NA = Not available/not applicable. (1) Operation Enduring Freedom (primarily Afghanistan). (2) Operation Iraqi Freedom. (3) Numbers for the individual decorations shown on these charts represent only those awards that were properly processed and reported to Headquarters, Dept. of the Army. The actual number of individual decorations awarded under combat conditions, when award approval authority is delegated to field commanders, cannot be stated with absolute certainty. These charts reflect the current statistics recorded by the Military Awards Branch, as of June 30, 2010. (4) Includes awards for valor/heroism and for meritorious service or achievement.

The Federal Service Academies

- U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY.** Founded 1802. Awards BS degree and Army commission for a 5-year service obligation. For admissions information, write USMA Admissions, Bldg. 606, USMA, West Point, NY 10996. www.usma.edu
- U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD.** Founded 1845. Awards BS degree and Navy or Marine Corps commission for a 5-year service obligation. For admissions information, write Candidate Guidance Office, United States Naval Academy, 117 Decatur Rd., Annapolis, MD 21402-5018. www.usna.edu
- U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO.** Founded 1954. Awards BS degree and Air Force commission for a 6-year service obligation. For admissions information, write HQ USAFA/RRS, 2304 Cadet Dr., Ste. 200, USAF Academy, CO 80840-5025. www.usafa.edu
- U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, CT.** Founded 1876. Awards BS degree and Coast Guard commission for a 5-year service obligation. For admissions information, write Director of Admissions, U.S. Coast Guard Academy, 31 Mohegan Ave., New London, CT 06320-8103. www.cga.edu
- U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, NY.** Founded 1943. Awards BS degree, a license as a deck, engineer, or dual officer, and a U.S. Naval Reserve commission. Service obligations vary according to options taken by the graduate. For admissions information, write Admissions Office, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, 300 Steamboat Rd., Kings Point, NY 11024-1699. www.usmma.edu

Casualties in Principal Wars of the U.S.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense, U.S. Coast Guard

Data prior to World War I are based on incomplete records in many cases. Casualty data are confined to dead and wounded personnel and, therefore, exclude personnel captured or missing in action who were subsequently returned to military control. Dash (—) indicates information is not available. off. = officers.

	Branch of service	Number serving	CASUALTIES			
			Battle deaths	Other deaths	Wounds not mortal ⁷	Total ¹³
Revolutionary War	Total	—	4,435	—	6,188	10,623
1775-83	Army	184,000	4,044	—	6,004	10,048
	Navy	to	342	—	114	456
	Marines	250,000 ¹¹	49	—	70	119
War of 1812	Total	286,730 ⁸	2,260	—	4,505	6,765
1812-15	Army	—	1,950	—	4,000	5,950
	Navy	—	265	—	439	704
	Marines	—	45	—	66	111
Mexican War	Total	78,718 ⁸	1,733	11,550	4,152	17,435
1846-48	Army	—	1,721	11,550	4,102	17,373
	Navy	—	1	—	3	4
	Marines	—	11	—	47	58
	Coast Guard ¹²	71 off.	—	—	—	—
Civil War						
Union forces	Total	2,213,363	140,414	224,097	281,881	646,392
1861-65	Army	2,128,948 ⁸	138,154	221,374	280,040	639,568
	Navy	—	2,112	2,411	1,710	6,233
	Marines	(in Navy total)	148	312	131	591
	Coast Guard ¹²	219 off.	1	—	—	1
Confederate forces	Total	—	74,524	59,297	—	133,821
(estimate) ¹	Army	600,000	—	—	—	—
	Navy	to	—	—	—	—
	Marines	1,500,000	—	—	—	—
Spanish-American War	Total	306,760	385	2,061	1,662	4,108
1898	Army ³	280,564	369	2,061	1,594	4,024
	Navy	22,875	10	—	47	57
	Marines	3,321	6	—	21	27
	Coast Guard ¹²	660	0	—	—	—
World War I	Total	4,734,991	53,402	63,114	204,002	320,518
Apr. 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918	Army ⁴	4,057,101	50,510	55,868	193,663	300,041
	Navy	599,051	431	6,856	819	8,106
	Marines	78,839	2,461	390	9,520	12,371
	Coast Guard	8,835	111	81	—	192
World War II	Total	16,112,566	291,557	113,842	670,846	1,076,245
Dec. 7, 1941-Dec. 31, 1946 ²	Army ⁵	11,260,000	234,874	83,400	565,861	884,135
	Navy ⁶	4,183,466	36,950	25,664	37,778	100,392
	Marines	669,100	19,733	4,778	67,207	91,718
	Coast Guard	241,093	574	1,343	—	1,917
Korean War ⁹	Total	5,720,000	33,739	2,835	103,284	139,858
June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953	Army	2,834,000	27,731	2,125	77,596	107,452
	Navy	1,177,000	503	154	1,576	2,233
	Marines	424,000	4,267	242	23,744	28,253
	Air Force	1,285,000	1,238	314	368	1,920
	Coast Guard	44,143	—	—	—	—
Vietnam War ¹⁰	Total	8,744,000	47,434	10,786	153,303	211,523
Aug. 4, 1964-Jan. 27, 1973	Army	4,368,000	30,963	7,261	96,802	135,026
	Navy	1,842,000	1,631	935	4,178	6,744
	Marines	794,000	13,095	1,749	51,392	66,236
	Air Force	1,740,000	1,745	841	931	3,517
	Coast Guard	8,000	7	2	60	69
Persian Gulf War	Total	2,225,000	148	235	467	850
1991	Army	782,000	98	126	354	578
	Navy	669,000	6	50	12	68
	Marines	213,000	24	44	92	160
	Air Force	561,000	20	15	9	44
	Coast Guard	400	—	—	—	—
Iraq War ¹⁴	Total	269,363 ¹⁵	3,482	925	31,926	36,333
Mar. 19, 2003-Aug. 21, 2010	Army	99,664 ¹⁵	2,537	694	22,214	25,445
	Navy	61,018 ¹⁵	65	38	637	740
	Marines	66,166 ¹⁵	851	171	8,627	9,649
	Air Force	42,515 ¹⁵	29	22	448	499
	Coast Guard	1,250 ¹⁵	1	—	—	1

Note: As of Oct. 12, 2010, there have been 1,008 battle deaths, 309 non-hostile deaths, and 8,706 wounded in Op. Enduring Freedom, mostly in Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf area. (1) From the final report of the Provost Marshal General, 1863-66. Authoritative statistics for the Confederate forces are not available. In addition, an estimated 26,000-31,000 Confederate personnel died in Union prisons. (2) Data are for Dec. 1, 1941, through Dec. 31, 1946, when hostilities were officially terminated by presidential proclamation; few battle deaths or wounds not mortal were incurred after Japanese acceptance of Allied peace terms on Aug. 14, 1945. Numbers serving Dec. 1, 1941-Aug. 31, 1945, were: Total—14,903,213; Army—10,420,000; Navy—3,883,520; Marine Corps—599,693. (3) Number serving covers the period Apr. 21-Aug. 13, 1898, while dead and wounded data are for the period May 1-Aug. 31, 1898. Active hostilities ceased on Aug. 13, 1898, but ratifications of the treaty of peace were not exchanged between the U.S. and Spain until Apr. 11, 1899. (4) Includes Army Air Forces battle deaths and wounds not mortal, as well as casualties suffered by American forces in northern Russia to Aug. 25, 1919, and in Siberia to Apr. 1, 1920. Other deaths covered the period Apr. 1, 1917-Dec. 31, 1918. (5) Includes Army Air Forces. (6) Battle deaths and wounds not mortal include casualties incurred in Oct. 1941 due to hostile action. (7) Marine Corps data for Iraq War, World War II, the Spanish-American War, and prior wars represent the number of individuals wounded, whereas all other data in this column represent the total number (incidence) of wounds. (8) As reported by Commissioner of Pensions in his Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1903. (9) As a result of an ongoing Dept. of Defense review of available Korean War casualty record information, updates to previously reported figures for battle deaths and other deaths are reflected in this table. (10) Number serving covers the period Aug. 5, 1964-Jan. 27, 1973 (date of cease-fire). Includes casualties incurred in Mayaguez incident. Wounds not mortal exclude 150,341 persons not requiring hospital care. (11) Estimated. (12) Actually the U.S. Revenue Cutter Services, predecessor to the U.S. Coast Guard. (13) Totals do not include categories for which no data are listed. (14) Military deaths during the invasion phase, which ended Apr. 30, 2003, totaled 115 combat-related and 23 other. (15) Number serving figures for the Iraq War are current as of Mar. 31, 2003, and do not include numbers of troops deployed since then.

U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Insignia

Source: Dept. of the Army, Dept. of the Navy, Dept. of the Air Force, U.S. Dept. of Defense, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security

Army

General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing (1860-1948), the only person to have held this rank while living, was authorized to prescribe his own insignia but never wore in excess of four stars. The rank originally was established posthumously by Congress for George Washington in 1799, and he was promoted to the rank by joint resolution of Congress, approved by Pres. Gerald Ford, Oct. 19, 1976.

General of the Army—Five silver stars fastened together in a circle and the coat of arms of the United States in gold color metal with shield and crest enameled. Reserved for wartime use only.

Rank	Insignia
General of the Army*	Five silver stars
General	Four silver stars
Lieutenant General	Three silver stars
Major General	Two silver stars
Brigadier General	One silver star
Colonel	Silver eagle
Lieutenant Colonel	Silver oak leaf
Major	Gold oak leaf
Captain	Two silver bars
First Lieutenant	One silver bar
Second Lieutenant	One gold bar

Warrant Officers

- Grade Five—Silver bar with enamel black line.
- Grade Four—Silver bar with 4 enamel black squares.
- Grade Three—Silver bar with 3 enamel black squares.
- Grade Two—Silver bar with 2 enamel black squares.
- Grade One—Silver bar with 1 enamel black square.

Noncommissioned Officers

- Sergeant Major of the Army (E-9)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs, with a U.S. Coat of Arms centered on the chevrons, flanked by 2 stars—one star on each side of the eagle. Also wears distinctive red and white shield collar insignia.
- Command Sergeant Major (E-9)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs with a 5-pointed star with a wreath around the star between the chevrons and arcs.
- Sergeant Major (E-9)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs with a 5-pointed star between the chevrons and arcs.
- First Sergeant (E-8)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs with a lozenge between the chevrons and arcs.
- Master Sergeant (E-8)—Three chevrons above 3 arcs.
- Sergeant First Class (E-7)—Three chevrons above 2 arcs.
- Staff Sergeant (E-6)—Three chevrons above 1 arc.
- Sergeant (E-5)—Three chevrons.
- Corporal (E-4)—Two chevrons.

Specialists

- Specialist (E-4)—Eagle device only.

Other Enlisted

- Private First Class (E-3)—One chevron above 1 arc.
- Private (E-2)—One chevron.
- Private (E-1)—None.*

*Rank reserved for wartime use only.

Air Force

Insignia for Air Force officers are identical to those of the Army. Insignia for enlisted personnel are worn on both sleeves and consist of a star and an appropriate number of rockers. Chevrons appear above 5 rockers for the top 3 noncommissioned officer ranks, as follows (in ascending order): Master Sergeant, 1 chevron; Senior Master Sergeant, 2 chevrons; and Chief Master Sergeant, 3 chevrons. The insignia of the Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force has 3 chevrons and a wreath around the star design. General of the Air Force is reserved for wartime use only.

Navy

The following stripes are worn on the lower sleeves of the Service Dress Blue uniform. They are of gold embroidery.

Rank	Insignia
Fleet Admiral*	1 two inch with 4 one-half inch
Admiral	1 two inch with 3 one-half inch
Vice Admiral	1 two inch with 2 one-half inch
Rear Admiral (upper half)	1 two inch with 1 one-half inch
Rear Admiral (lower half)	1 two inch
Captain	4 one-half inch
Commander	3 one-half inch
Lieutenant Commander	2 one-half inch with 1 one-quarter inch between
Lieutenant	2 one-half inch
Lieutenant (j.g.)	1 one-half inch with one-quarter inch above
Ensign	1 one-half inch
Warrant Officer W-4	½" stripe with 1 break
Warrant Officer W-3	½" stripe with 2 breaks, 2" apart
Warrant Officer W-2	½" stripe with 3 breaks, 2" apart

Enlisted personnel (noncommissioned petty officers)—A rating badge worn on the upper left sleeve, consisting of a spread eagle, appropriate number of chevrons, and centered specialty mark.

*Rank reserved for wartime use only.

Marine Corps

Marine Corps' distinctive cap and collar ornament is the Marine Corps Emblem—a combination of the American eagle, a globe, and an anchor. Marine Corps and Army officer insignia are similar. Marine Corps enlisted insignia, although basically similar to the Army's, feature crossed rifles beneath the chevrons. Marine Corps enlisted rank insignia are as follows:

- Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (E-9)—Same as Sergeant Major (below) but with Marine Corps emblem in the center with a 5-pointed star on both sides of the emblem.
- Sergeant Major (E-9)—Three chevrons above 4 rockers with a 5-pointed star in the center.
- Master Gunnery Sergeant (E-9)—Three chevrons above 4 rockers with a bursting bomb insignia in the center.
- First Sergeant (E-8)—Three chevrons above 3 rockers with a diamond in the middle.
- Master Sergeant (E-8)—Three chevrons above 3 rockers with crossed rifles in the middle.
- Gunnery Sergeant (E-7)—Three chevrons above 2 rockers with crossed rifles in the middle.
- Staff Sergeant (E-6)—Three chevrons above 1 rocker with crossed rifles in the middle.
- Sergeant (E-5)—Three chevrons above crossed rifles.
- Corporal (E-4)—Two chevrons above crossed rifles.
- Lance Corporal (E-3)—One chevron above crossed rifles.
- Private First Class (E-2)—One chevron.
- Private (E-1)—None.

Coast Guard

Coast Guard insignia follow Navy custom, with certain minor changes such as the officer cap insignia. The Coast Guard shield is worn on both sleeves of officers and on the right sleeve of all enlisted personnel.

For Further Information on the U.S. Armed Forces

Additional information on all the U.S. Armed Forces branches, as well as many other related organizations, can be accessed through **DefenseLINK**, the official Internet site of the Dept. of Defense: www.defenselink.mil

- Army**—Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, Attn: Media Relations Division—MRD, 1500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-1500. **Website:** www.army.mil
- Navy**—Chief of Information, 1200 Navy Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350-1200. **Website:** www.navy.mil
- Air Force**—Office of Public Affairs, 1690 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1690. **Website:** www.af.mil

- Marine Corps**—Marine Corps Headquarters, Division of Public Affairs, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380-1775. **Website:** www.usmc.mil
- Coast Guard**—Commandant (G-IPA-2), U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second St. SW, Washington, DC 20593. **Website:** www.uscg.mil

Timeline of Major Wars Since 1066

Norman Conquest 1066-71	William I, duke of Normandy, landed on the English coast near Hastings on Sept. 28, 1066, and defeated Harold II, Saxon king of England, at Battle of Hastings Oct. 14. William crowned king Dec. 25 in Westminster Abbey. Most revolts were suppressed by 1071. Conquest linked England's interests with those of the continent and led to its rise as a powerful monarchy.
Crusades 1095-1270/1291	Military expeditions undertaken by Western European Christians usually at the behest of the papacy , to recover Jerusalem and other Biblical places of pilgrimage from Muslim control; in the long term, stimulated trade and flow of ideas between East and West. Pope Urban II called Nov. 27, 1095, for the First Crusade ; Crusaders took Jerusalem on July 15, 1099, massacred inhabitants, and founded four temporary states: Antioch, Edessa, Jerusalem, and Tripoli. The failed Second Crusade was prompted by Muslims' capture of Edessa in 1144. Jerusalem was captured by Ayyubid sultan Saladin on Oct. 2, 1187, launching the Third Crusade , which involved the Holy Roman emperor, Frederick I (Barbarossa); the French king, Philip II (Augustus); and the English king, Richard I (Lion-Heart), but did not lead to a Crusader victory. The Fourth Crusade sacked Constantinople on Apr. 13, 1204. The Fifth Crusade began with capture of Damietta in Egypt (1219) but failed at Cairo. A Sixth Crusade led to the Treaty of Jaffa in 1229, giving Jerusalem to the Crusaders until 1244, when it was taken by the Khwarizmians, launching a Seventh Crusade . The last crusade abruptly ended when its leader, French King Louis IX, died in 1270. The last major Crusader stronghold, Acre (now Akko, Israel), was lost on May 18, 1291.
Hundred Years War 1337-1453	Series of armed conflicts over rival claims to the French throne, broken by a number of truces and peace treaties. Edward III declared self king of France in 1338 and invaded, with victories at Crécy in 1346 and Poitiers in 1356. Treaty of Brétigny signed May 8, 1360, but French king Charles V renewed fighting in 1369. Truce from 1396 until Henry V of England invaded in 1415 and defeated French army at Agincourt , capturing land north of Loire River including Paris. Treaty of Troyes in 1420 made Henry VI heir of both thrones. The siege of French stronghold Orléans, lifted in 1429 with help from Joan of Arc , turned the tide in favor of the French. War ended English claims to France, paved the way for French absolute monarchy.
Wars of the Roses 1455-85	Series of dynastic civil wars in England fought by the rival houses of Lancaster and York for the throne . Richard, third duke of York, in conflict with the Lancastrian King Henry VI , won victories at St. Albans (1455) and Northampton (1460); Richard died at battle of Wakefield on Dec. 30, 1460, before coronation, leaving his son to become King Edward IV. Henry VI imprisoned in tower of London, 1465. Edward died in 1483; his brother became Richard III after usurping throne from Edward V. Henry Tudor defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field (1485). As Henry VII, he married Edward's daughter Elizabeth, 1486, finally uniting the houses .
Thirty Years War 1618-48	A series of religious and political conflicts involving most countries of western Europe ; most fighting in Germany, devastating it. Protestants stormed Hapsburg palace in the "Defenestration of Prague" (May 23, 1618). Major conflicts included defeat of King Christian IV of Denmark and Norway by Catholic League (1626); victories by Lutheran King Gustav II Adolph of Sweden at Breitenfeld (1631) and Lützen (1632). France, under cardinal and statesman Richelieu , chief minister of King Louis XIII, declared war on the Hapsburgs in May 1635; defeated Austro-Bavarian army (Aug. 3, 1645), leading to Truce of Ulm. Peace of Westphalia signed at Münster on Oct. 24, 1648, bringing peace by recognizing the rulers' sovereignty within their lands and their right to determine the religious beliefs of their subjects.
English Civil Wars 1638-60	Series of conflicts between followers of King Charles (Cavaliers) and Parliament (Roundheads), over divine right of king versus Parliament's right to control national finances. Presbyterian Scots, allied with Parliament, rioted and in 1640 occupied the northern counties of England. Oliver Cromwell , second in command of Parliament's New Model Army, destroyed the king's army at the Battle of Naseby (June 14, 1645); first civil war ended May 1646 when Charles surrendered to the Scots. Charles later allied with Scots, but was defeated by Cromwell at Preston Aug. 17-19, 1648, and executed Jan. 30, 1649. Parliament abolished monarchy and House of Lords. Cromwell suppressed Irish and Scottish rebellions, was briefly succeeded by son Richard after death (1658); Charles II restored to the throne by "The Long Parliament," May 1660.
War of the Spanish Succession 1701-14	War fought by the Grand Alliance (originally England, Netherlands, Denmark, and Austria; later also Portugal), against coalition of France, Spain, and a number of small Italian and German principalities to preserve balance of power after death of Spanish king Charles II. Opened with invasion of Italy, via Venice, by an Austrian army under Prince Eugène of Savoy in May 1701. French forced to withdraw from Netherlands and Italy in 1706 and finally defeated 1709 in bloodiest battle of the war at the French village of Malplaquet. Treaty of Rastatt and Baden signed in 1714; gave Austria control of Spanish Netherlands and settled peace between Austria and France .
War of the Austrian Succession 1740-48	Conflict over rival claims for the hereditary dominions of the Habsburg family , following death (1740) of Charles VI, Holy Roman emperor and archduke of Austria. An alliance of Bavaria, France, Spain, Sardinia, Prussia, and Saxony fought against Austria, allied with Holland and Great Britain. King Frederick the Great of Prussia captured Silesia from Austria in the First (1740-42) and Second Silesian Wars (1744-45). British king George II defeated French army at Battle of Dettingen am Main (June 27, 1743). French conquered Austrian Netherlands (1745-46). Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle Oct. 18, 1748, restored most original borders, and Prussia became a significant force .
Seven Years War 1756-63	Worldwide conflicts fought for the control of Germany and for supremacy in colonial N America and India . French defeated British Gen. Edward Braddock on the Monongahela in 1754, leading to formal declaration of French-Indian War , May 1756. Frederick II of Prussia invaded Saxony on Aug. 29, 1756; defeated French at Rossbach (1757), Austrians at Leuthen (1757), Russians at Zorndorf (1758). By 1760, British conquered French Canada. Peter III signed armistice with Prussia, 1762. Treaty of Paris signed Feb. 10, 1763; Peace of Hubertusburg Feb. 15, 1763, between Prussia and Austria. England emerged as leading world naval power .
American Revolution 1775-83	Conflict between Great Britain and 13 British colonies on the eastern seaboard of North America. George Washington took command of the Continental Army, July 2, 1775, and King George III declared colonies traitors on Aug. 23. Independence of colonies declared July 4, 1776 . France recognized the colonies' independence Feb. 6, 1778, followed by Spain on June 21, 1779; both pledged support. French fleet drove British fleet under Adm. Thomas Graves from the Chesapeake Bay on Sept. 5, 1781. French and Americans laid siege to Yorktown Sept. 28-Oct. 19, forcing British Gen. Cornwallis to surrender. Treaty of Paris (Sept. 3, 1783) recognized U.S. independence.
Wars of French Revolution & Napoleonic Wars 1792-1815	Large-scale wars fought between France and two multinational coalitions. France declared war on the Austrian part of the Holy Roman Empire for aiding King Louis XVI, Apr. 20, 1792. Newly created French Republic declared war on monarchs of Britain and Holland, Feb. 1, 1793, and Spain, Mar. 7. Napoleon Bonaparte defeated Austria in N Italy (1796-97), captured Egypt from Britain (1798-99; Battle of the Pyramids, July 21, 1798), and became First Consul after coup d'état of Nov. 9-10, 1799. French Grande Armée later swept through Europe using innovative and aggressive tactics. French navy defeated by British under Adm. Horatio Nelson at Trafalgar (Oct. 21, 1805), but Napoleon defeated Austro-Russian forces at Austerlitz (Dec. 2) and controlled most of Europe except Russia and Great Britain by 1808. France suffered its first major defeat by Austria at Aspern-Essling, May 21-22, 1809. Napoleon invaded Russia , captured Moscow Sept. 14, 1812, but was forced to flee the bitter Russian winter and abandoned Germany after defeat at Leipzig, Oct. 16-19, 1813. Paris captured by Allied armies Mar. 30-31, 1814. Napoleon exiled to Elba May 4 but returned for "Hundred Days" reign, Mar. 20-June 28, 1815; final defeat at Waterloo by British and Prussian troops (June 18). The Bourbon monarchy was restored under Louis XVIII , and Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Austria maintained European peace.

Crimean War 1853-56	Conflict between Russia and a coalition of Great Britain, France, Sardinia, and Turkey for influence over Balkans and the straits between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Russia destroyed Turkish fleet at Sinope on Nov. 30, 1853. Britain and France declared war in Mar. 1854 and with Turkish troops defeated Russians at Battle of Alma River on Sept. 20. Lord Lucan of Britain prevented Russia from capturing Balaklava on Oct. 25 ("Charge of the Light Brigade"). Siege of Sevastopol ended when Russia evacuated Sept. 8, 1855. Treaty of Paris signed Mar. 30, 1856; curbed Russian expansion and loosened European power alignments .
American Civil War 1861-65	Conflict between the United States (the Union) and 11 secessionist Southern states, organized as the Confederate States of America. Union garrison at Fort Sumter off Charleston, SC, surrendered to Brig. Gen. Pierre Beauregard (Apr. 12-13, 1861). 22,000 Confederates under Beauregard repelled 35,000 Union troops under Gen. Irvin McDowell along Bull Run stream near Manassas, VA (July 21). The <i>Merrimack</i> (renamed the <i>Virginia</i>) battled the <i>Monitor</i> Mar. 9, 1862. In Battle of Antietam (Sept. 17), some 12,000 Northerners and 12,700 Southerners were killed or wounded. Pres. Abraham Lincoln announced Emancipation Proclamation on Sept. 22. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's forces numbering 75,000 battled 88,000 Union troops under Gen. George Meade at Gettysburg July 1-3, 1863, forcing Lee's army back across the Potomac River. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House (Apr. 9, 1865). The Union was preserved and slavery abolished.
Franco-Prussian War 1870-71	German states led by Prussia defeated France, seizing Alsace and part of Lorraine. French defeated in several major battles, culminating at Sedan Sept. 1, 1870, when Prussian forces decisively defeated the French army and captured emperor Napoleon III. Prussian king crowned William I, emperor of a unified Germany, Jan. 18, 1871. France surrendered Jan. 28. Final treaty signed May 10; set the stage for later German imperialistic expansion .
Spanish-American War 1898	War waged by the U.S. to liberate Cuba from Spanish rule . A mysterious explosion, blamed on Spain by American newspapers, sank the U.S. battleship <i>Maine</i> in Havana's harbor (Feb. 15, 1898), killing 260. The U.S. called for Spain's withdrawal from Cuba, and Spain declared war (Apr. 24). Rufus Shafter led 17,000 U.S. troops from Daiquirí to Santiago de Cuba, taking San Juan Hill with help of the Rough Riders under Teddy Roosevelt. Santiago de Cuba surrendered July 17. The Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898) provided for the independence of Cuba ; the cession by Spain to the U.S. of Puerto Rico, Guam, and for a \$20 mil payment, the Philippine Islands .
World War I 1914-18	Local European war that grew into a global war involving 32 nations: the Allies and the Associated Powers—28 nations including Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and the U.S.—versus the Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia (June 28, 1914). Germany invaded France through Belgium and the Netherlands; advance on Paris halted by the French under Gen. Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre at the First Battle of the Marne , Sept. 5-12. Germany checked the Russian army at the Battle of Tannenberg, Aug. 26-30. The British suffered 57,470 casualties (19,240 dead) in the opening day of the First Battle of the Somme (July 1-Nov. 18, 1916), first of 12 battles that forced Germany back to the Hindenburg Line. U.S. declared war on Germany Apr. 6, 1917 . Russian involvement ended when Bolshevik party seized power on Nov. 7; signed armistice Dec. 15. German offensive halted by U.S. and French troops at Second Battle of the Marne (July 15-Aug. 5, 1918), the turning point of the war. Allied counteroffensive broke the Hindenburg Line, and an armistice was signed Nov. 11.
World War II 1939-45	Global military conflict stemming from European unrest after World War I and Japan's aggressive expansion into Asia and the Pacific. The War in Europe: The Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact (Aug. 23, 1939) freed Germany and the Soviet Union to attack Poland in Sept. Britain and France declared war on Germany Sept. 3. German forces raced through Europe (Apr.-June 1940), capturing Paris June 14. Italy declared war on France and Britain June 10; German-Italian campaigns won the Balkans and N Africa by June 1941. U.S. entered war Dec. 1941. Three million Axis troops invaded Russia June 22, 1941, but Russian counterthrusts stopped the German advance (Stalin-grad , Aug. 20, 1942-Feb. 2, 1943), and Allies took N Africa (Nov. 8, 1942-May 13, 1943), Italy (July 10, 1943-May 2, 1945). Normandy invaded on D-Day , June 6, 1944; Paris liberated Aug. 25. Yalta Conference (Feb. 4-11, 1945) to defeat and split Germany into quarters. Adolf Hitler committed suicide Apr. 30. Germany surrendered unconditionally May 7. The War in the Pacific: Japan invaded China (July 7, 1937), joined alliance with Germany and Italy (Sept. 27, 1940) and signed nonaggression pact with Russia (Apr. 13, 1941); attacked Hawaii's Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941; U.S. declared war on Japan Dec. 8. Battle of Midway (June 4-7, 1942) repulsed the Japanese advance. Marines landed on Guadalcanal Aug. 7. Navy defeated Japanese fleet at Leyte Gulf , Oct. 23-26, 1944. B-29 bombing raids on Japan began in Nov. Marines invaded Iwo Jima (Feb. 19-Mar. 16, 1945) with heavy casualties, then Okinawa (Apr. 1-June 21). U.S. atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima (Aug. 6) and Nagasaki (Aug. 9) and the Soviet invasion of Manchuria (Aug. 8) forced Japan to agree, on Aug. 14, to surrender ; formal surrender on Sept. 2.
Korean War 1950-53	Military struggle fought on the Korean Peninsula between the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (N Korea) and the Republic of Korea (S Korea) that developed into an international war involving China allied with N Korea against the U.S. and other nations under the UN flag. DPRK army crossed the 38th parallel and invaded S Korea (June 25, 1950), entering Seoul (June 26). Amphibious assault launched at Inchon by Gen. Douglas MacArthur (Sept. 15) helped U.S. forces rout DPRK close to the Yalu River by Nov. 24. Chinese counterattack retook Seoul (Jan. 4, 1951), but forced back to the 38th parallel by Apr. 22. Armistice was signed (July 27, 1953) by the UN, DPRK, and China, but not ROK, leaving the peninsula partitioned at 38th parallel .
Vietnam War 1959-75	Struggle primarily in S Vietnam that widened into a war between S Vietnam supported mainly by the U.S. and N Vietnam supported by the USSR and China. Viet Minh, led by Communist leader Ho Chi Minh, formed the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (Sept. 2, 1945). Colonial power France withdrew after fortress at Dien Bien Phu fell (May 8, 1954). Pres. John F. Kennedy pledged U.S. commitment to S Vietnamese independence Dec. 14, 1961. USS <i>Maddox</i> destroyer damaged in Gulf of Tonkin (Aug. 2, 1964) prompted Congress to increase involvement. Regular bombing of N Vietnam began (Feb. 24, 1965) and the first U.S. combat ground-forces arrived (Mar. 6). North Vietnamese Army siege of Khe Sanh (Jan. 21-Apr. 7, 1968) and the "Tet" offensive (Jan. 30) aimed to cause insurrection in the south. My Lai Massacre by U.S. soldiers against civilians (Mar. 16, 1968) created scandal, fueled U.S. disaffection with war. U.S. forces peaked at 543,400 in Apr. 1969. NVA "Easter Offensive" (Mar. 30, 1972) rebuffed, and U.S. responded with aerial bombings in May and Dec. U.S. withdrew after ceasefire, Jan. 1973. NVA offensive captured Saigon, Apr. 30, 1975, and unified Vietnam under Communist rule.
Persian Gulf Wars 1991, 2003	Conflicts fought principally between Iraq and the U.S. concerning Iraq's influence in the Middle East and its development of weapons of mass destruction. First Gulf War: Iraq under dictator Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait Aug 2, 1990, and annexed it; UN Security Council ordered Iraqi forces to withdraw by Jan. 15, 1991. Beginning Jan. 17, a multinational force (Operation Desert Storm) led by the U.S. bombed military targets in Iraq and Kuwait. A coordinated air-land offensive (Operation Desert Sabre , begun Feb. 24) retook Kuwait City Feb. 26, and permanent ceasefire was signed on Apr. 6. Iraq was ordered to pay reparations to Kuwait, reveal locations of biological and chemical weapons, and eliminate weapons of mass destruction. Second Gulf War: The U.S. and UK mistakenly asserted that Iraq was still producing WMD and posed an imminent threat. The UN passed Resolution 1441, Nov. 8, 2002, warning Iraq of "serious consequences" if it failed to cooperate fully and unconditionally with UN weapons inspectors. Iraq rejected a Mar. 17, 2003, U.S. ultimatum demanding Hussein and his sons leave Iraq; U.S. launched Operation Iraqi Freedom Mar. 19, 2003, with support from UK and other allies, but without full UN Security Council support. Baghdad fell Apr. 9, and major combat operations declared over May 1. Saddam Hussein was captured Dec. 13, but guerrilla opposition to U.S. troops and insurgent violence continued. U.S. combat operations in Iraq formally ended Aug. 31, 2010.

HEALTH

U.S. Health Expenditures, 1960-2007

Source: *Health, United States, 2009*, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Amount in billions									
National health expenditures	\$27.5	\$74.9	\$253.4	\$714.1	\$1,016.5	\$1,353.2	\$1,980.6	\$2,112.7	\$2,241.2
Percent distribution									
Health services and supplies	90.6%	89.6%	92.1%	93.4%	93.7%	93.4%	93.4%	93.5%	93.6%
Personal health care	84.7	84.0	84.8	85.1	85.0	84.2	83.6	83.6	83.8
Hospital care	33.3	36.8	39.9	35.2	33.5	30.8	30.7	30.7	31.1
Professional services	30.2	27.6	26.5	30.4	31.1	31.5	31.4	31.3	31.3
Physician and clinical services	19.4	18.7	18.6	22.1	21.7	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.4
Other professional services	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Dental services	7.1	6.2	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2
Other personal health care	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0
Nursing home and home health	3.2	5.7	8.2	9.1	10.3	9.3	8.5	8.4	8.5
Home health care ¹	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
Nursing home care ¹	2.9	5.4	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.1	5.9	5.9
Retail outlet sales of medical products	18.0	14.0	10.1	10.4	10.0	12.5	13.0	13.1	12.9
Prescription drugs	9.7	7.3	4.8	5.6	6.0	8.9	10.1	10.3	10.1
Other medical products	8.2	6.6	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.8
Government administration and net cost of private health insurance	4.4	3.7	4.8	5.5	5.7	6.0	7.0	7.1	6.9
Government public health activities ²	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9
Investment	9.4	10.4	7.9	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4
Research ³	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Structures and equipment	6.9	7.8	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
Average annual percent change from previous year shown									
National health expenditures	—	10.5%	13.0%	10.9%	7.3%	5.9%	7.9%	6.7%	6.1%
Health services and supplies	—	10.4	13.3	11.1	7.4	5.8	7.9	6.8	6.2
Personal health care	—	10.4	13.1	11.0	7.3	5.7	7.8	6.7	6.4
Hospital care	—	11.6	13.9	9.6	6.3	4.1	7.8	6.9	7.3
Professional services	—	9.5	12.5	12.4	7.9	6.2	7.8	6.4	6.2
Physician and clinical services	—	10.1	12.9	12.8	7.0	5.5	7.9	6.5	6.5
Other professional services	—	6.6	17.1	17.5	9.5	6.5	7.5	4.8	5.6
Dental services	—	9.1	11.1	9.0	7.1	6.9	6.9	4.7	5.2
Other personal health care	—	7.3	10.1	11.4	19.2	10.0	8.9	9.8	5.9
Nursing home and home health	—	17.2	17.2	12.1	9.9	3.8	6.0	5.8	6.7
Home health care ¹	—	14.5	26.9	18.1	19.4	0.0	9.5	10.3	11.3
Nursing home care ¹	—	17.4	16.4	11.0	7.1	5.2	4.8	4.0	4.8
Retail outlet sales of medical products	—	7.8	9.4	11.2	6.6	10.8	8.7	7.4	4.6
Prescription drugs	—	7.5	8.2	12.8	8.6	14.7	10.6	8.6	4.9
Other medical products	—	8.1	10.6	9.5	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.7
Government administration and net cost of private health insurance	—	8.6	16.0	12.4	8.2	6.9	11.1	8.4	3.6
Government public health activities ²	—	12.8	16.5	12.0	9.2	7.0	5.4	6.5	6.4
Investment	—	11.7	9.9	9.0	6.1	6.9	8.0	4.9	4.8
Research ³	—	10.9	10.8	8.9	7.7	6.9	9.5	2.7	2.7
Structures and equipment	—	11.9	9.5	9.1	5.5	6.8	7.3	5.8	5.7

— = Not applicable. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Freestanding facilities only. Additional services of this type are provided in hospital-based facilities and counted as hospital care. (2) Includes personal care services delivered by government public health agencies. (3) Excludes research and development expenditures of drug companies, other mfrs. and providers of medical equipment, and supplies. They are included in the expenditure class in which a product falls.

Health Coverage for Persons Under 65, by Characteristics, 1984-2007

Source: *Health, United States, 2009*, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

	Private insurance				Medicaid ¹				Not covered ²			
	1984 ³	2000	2004	2007	1984 ³	2000	2004	2007	1984 ³	2000	2004	2007
Percent of each population group												
Total	76.8%	71.5%	68.8%	66.8%	6.8%	9.5%	12.5%	13.9%	14.5%	17.0%	16.4%	16.6%
Age												
Under 18 years	72.6	66.6	63.2	59.8	11.9	19.6	26.4	29.8	13.9	12.6	9.2	9.0
18-44 years	76.5	70.5	67.3	65.5	5.1	5.6	7.7	8.7	17.1	22.4	23.5	23.9
45-64 years	83.3	78.7	77.1	75.5	3.4	4.5	5.5	5.9	9.6	12.6	12.8	13.5
Race and Hispanic origin ^{4,5}												
White, non-Hispanic	79.9	75.7	71.4	69.7	4.6	7.1	10.4	11.4	13.6	15.4	16.1	16.3
Black, non-Hispanic	58.1	55.9	53.9	51.8	20.5	21.2	24.9	27.7	19.9	19.5	17.6	17.0
All Hispanic	55.7	47.8	41.7	41.7	13.3	15.5	22.5	24.7	29.5	35.6	34.4	31.8
Percent of poverty level ⁴												
Below 100%	32.2	25.2	21.8	21.4	33.0	38.4	45.0	47.6	33.9	34.2	31.0	28.4
100-149%	62.2	41.7	39.0	32.7	7.7	20.7	27.1	31.8	27.2	34.9	30.8	31.5
150-199%	77.2	58.5	52.5	47.5	3.2	11.5	16.9	20.3	17.3	27.0	27.2	28.5
200% or more	91.5	85.7	84.2	83.1	0.6	2.3	3.5	3.8	6.0	10.1	10.2	10.6
Geographic region ⁴												
Northeast	80.5	76.3	74.0	72.2	8.6	10.6	13.0	15.4	10.2	12.2	11.8	11.0
Midwest	80.6	78.8	76.3	72.0	7.4	8.0	10.4	13.7	11.3	12.3	12.4	13.0
South	74.3	66.8	64.1	62.6	5.1	9.4	12.4	12.9	17.7	20.5	19.9	20.1
West	71.9	66.5	64.1	64.0	7.0	10.4	14.4	14.5	18.2	20.7	18.9	18.9

Note: Data based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Percents may not add up to 100 because other types of health insurance (e.g., Medicare, military) are not shown, and persons with both private insurance and Medicaid appear in both sections. (1) Includes Medicaid and other public assistance. In 2007, the age-adjusted percent of the population under 65 covered by Medicaid was 11.3%; 1.2% were covered by state-sponsored health plans, and 1.5% were covered by State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). (2) Includes persons not covered by private insurance, Medicaid or other public assistance, Medicare, or military plans. (3) A change in the questionnaire in 1997 prevents direct comparison with later years. (4) Age adjusted. (5) Changed reporting methods make race percentages before 1999 not strictly comparable with those from 1999 on.

Spending on Health in the 50 Most Populous Countries, 2007

Source: World Health Statistics 2010, The World Health Organization

Country	As % of GDP	Per capita ¹	Country	As % of GDP	Per capita ¹	Country	As % of GDP	Per capita ¹	Country	As % of GDP	Per capita ¹
Afghanistan ² . .	7.6%	\$42	Germany	10.4%	\$4,209	Nepal	5.1%	\$20	Syria	3.6%	\$68
Algeria	4.4	173	Ghana	8.3	54	Nigeria	6.6	74	Tanzania	5.3	22
Argentina	10.0	663	India	4.1	40	North Korea . .	NA	NA	Thailand	3.7	136
Bangladesh . . .	3.4	15	Indonesia	2.2	42	Pakistan	2.7	23	Turkey	5.0	465
Brazil	8.4	606	Iran	6.4	253	Peru	4.3	160	Uganda	6.3	28
Canada	10.1	4,409	Iraq ³	2.5	62	Philippines . . .	3.9	63	Ukraine	6.9	210
China	4.3	108	Italy	8.7	3,136	Poland	6.4	716	United States	15.7	7,285
Colombia	6.1	284	Japan	8.0	2,751	Russia	5.4	493	United Kingdom . . .	8.4	3,867
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	5.8	9	Kenya	4.7	34	Saudi Arabia . .	3.4	531	Uzbekistan . . .	5.0	41
Egypt	6.3	101	Malaysia	4.4	307	South Africa . .	8.6	497	Venezuela . . .	5.8	477
Ethiopia	3.8	9	Mexico	5.9	564	South Korea . .	6.3	1,362	Vietnam	7.1	58
France	11.0	4,627	Morocco	5.0	120	Spain	8.5	2,712	Yemen	3.9	43
			Myanmar	1.9	7	Sudan	3.5	40	World	9.7	802

NA = Not available. (1) At average exchange rate. (2) GDP also includes illicit GDPs (e.g., opium). Govt. expenditures include external assistance (ext. budget). (3) Not including expenditures for Northern Iraq.

Population Not Covered by Health Insurance, by State, 1990-2009

Source: Annual Social and Economic Supplements, Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (numbers in thousands)

2009		2000		1990		2009		2000		1990	
No. not covered	% pop. not covered	No. not covered	% pop. not covered	No. not covered	% pop. not covered	No. not covered	% pop. not covered	No. not covered	% pop. not covered	No. not covered	% pop. not covered
AL	789 16.9%	557 12.7%	710 17.4%	MT	149 15.4%	146 16.4%	115 14.0%	AK	122 17.7	114 18.3	77 15.4
AZ	1,273 19.6	834 16.0	547 15.5	NB	205 11.5	140 8.3	138 8.5	AR	548 19.2	367 13.8	421 17.4
CA	7,345 20.0	6,154 18.1	5,683 19.1	NV	546 20.8	336 16.4	201 16.5	CO	762 15.3	598 13.8	495 14.7
CT	418 12.0	313 9.3	226 6.9	NH	138 10.5	99 8.0	107 9.9	DE	118 13.4	69 8.9	96 13.9
DC	74 12.4	75 13.6	109 19.2	NJ	1,371 15.8	985 11.7	773 10.0	FL	4,118 22.4	2,727 17.0	2,376 18.0
GA	1,985 20.5	1,145 14.1	971 15.3	NM	430 21.7	426 23.7	339 22.2	HI	102 8.2	110 9.1	81 7.3
ID	232 15.2	194 15.0	159 15.2	NY	2,837 14.8	3,001 16.0	2,176 12.1	IL	1,891 14.8	1,632 13.3	1,272 10.9
IN	902 14.2	650 10.8	587 10.7	NC	1,685 18.0	1,046 13.1	883 13.8	IA	342 11.4	239 8.4	225 8.1
KS	365 13.3	274 10.3	272 10.8	ND	67 10.7	66 10.7	40 6.3	KY	694 16.2	521 13.0	480 13.2
LA	711 16.0	755 17.3	797 19.7	OH	1,643 14.3	1,191 10.7	1,123 10.3	ME	133 10.2	135 10.6	139 11.2
MA	295 4.4	527 8.4	530 9.1	OK	659 18.1	624 18.4	574 18.6	MD	793 14.0	511 9.7	601 12.7
MI	1,350 13.8	838 8.5	865 9.4	OR	678 17.7	417 12.2	360 12.4	MA	295 4.4	527 8.4	530 9.1
MN	456 8.8	368 7.5	389 8.9	PA	1,409 11.4	963 8.0	1,218 10.1	MI	1,350 13.8	838 8.5	865 9.4
MS	502 17.6	361 12.9	531 19.9	RI	127 12.3	74 7.1	105 11.1	MN	456 8.8	368 7.5	389 8.9
MO	914 15.3	511 9.3	665 12.7	SC	766 17.0	473 11.9	550 16.2	MS	502 17.6	361 12.9	531 19.9
				SD	108 13.5	77 10.5	81 11.6	MO	914 15.3	511 9.3	665 12.7
				TN	963 15.4	585 10.4	673 13.7				
				TX	6,433 26.1	4,650 22.4	3,569 21.1				
				UT	415 14.8	259 11.5	156 9.0				
				VT	61 9.9	50 8.3	54 9.5				
				VA	1,014 13.0	747 10.7	996 15.7				
				WA	869 12.9	772 13.2	557 11.4				
				WV	253 14.0	247 13.9	249 13.8				
				WI	527 9.5	398 7.5	321 6.7				
				WY	86 15.8	74 15.3	58 12.5				
				U.S.	50,674 16.7	38,426 13.7	34,719 13.9				

Persons Not Covered by Health Insurance, by Selected Characteristics, 2009

Source: Annual Social and Economic Supplements, Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (numbers in thousands)

Race and Hispanic origin ¹		Number	% of pop. specified at left	Region		Number	% of pop. specified at left
White	38,399	15.8%	Northeast	6,789	12.4%		
Non-Hispanic	23,658	12.0	Midwest	8,770	13.3		
Black	8,102	21.0	South	22,105	19.7		
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,409	17.2	West	13,011	18.3		
Hispanic	15,820	32.4					
Nativity				Household income			
Native born	37,694	14.1	Less than \$25,000	15,483	26.6		
Foreign born	12,980	34.5	\$25,000 to \$49,999	15,278	21.4		
Naturalized citizen	3,044	19.0	\$50,000 to \$74,999	9,352	16.0		
Not a citizen	9,936	46.0	\$75,000 or more	10,561	9.1		
Age				Work experience²			
Under 65 years	49,998	18.8	Worked year-round	29,263	20.2		
Under 18 years	7,513	10.0	Worked full-time	14,589	15.2		
18 to 24 years	8,923	30.4	Worked less than full-time	14,674	29.7		
25 to 34 years	11,963	29.1	Did not work	13,222	29.1		
35 to 44 years	8,759	21.7					
45 to 64 years	12,840	16.1	Total	50,674	16.7		
65 years and over	676	1.8					

(1) Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (2) Of persons 18 to 64 years of age only.

Enrollment in Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), 1976-2004

Source: Health, United States, 2004, National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	1976	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Number of enrolled in millions											
Total	6.0	9.1	33.0	50.9	66.8	76.6	81.3	80.9	79.5	76.1	71.6	68.8
Model type ¹												
Individual practice												
assoc. ²	0.4	1.7	13.7	20.1	26.7	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.1	31.6	27.9	24.6
Group ³	5.6	7.4	19.3	13.3	11.0	13.8	15.9	15.2	15.6	15.0	16.1	15.3
Mixed	—	—	—	17.6	29.0	30.1	32.6	32.3	30.9	29.6	27.8	28.9
Federal program ⁴												
Medicaid ⁵	—	0.3	1.2	3.5	5.6	7.8	10.4	10.8	11.4	12.8	14.5	14.3
Medicare	—	0.4	1.8	2.9	4.8	5.7	6.5	6.6	6.1	5.4	4.9	4.9
	Percent of population enrolled in HMOs											
Total	2.8%	4.0%	13.4%	19.4%	25.2%	28.6%	30.1%	30.0%	28.3%	26.4%	24.6%	23.4%
Geographic region												
Northeast	2.0	3.1	14.6	24.4	32.4	37.8	36.7	36.5	35.1	33.4	31.8	30.1
Midwest	1.5	2.8	12.6	16.4	19.5	22.7	23.3	23.2	21.7	20.6	19.7	18.7
South	0.4	0.8	7.1	12.4	17.9	21.0	23.9	22.6	21.0	19.8	17.1	16.0
West	9.7	12.2	23.2	28.6	36.4	39.1	41.4	41.7	40.7	38.2	35.8	34.4

— = Not available. **Note:** Data as of June 30 in 1976-80, Jan. 1 from 1990 onwards. HMOs in Guam included starting in 1994; Puerto Rico, 1998; Guam HMO enrollment was 32,000 in 2003 and Puerto Rico enrollment was 1,726,000 in 2003. Open-ended enrollment in HMO plans, amounting to 7.6 mil on Jan. 1, 2003, included from 1994 onwards. (1) Enrollment may not equal total because some plans did not report these characteristics. (2) This type of HMO contracts with an association of physicians from various settings (a mixture of solo and group practices) to provide health services. (3) Group includes staff, group, and network model types. (4) Enrollment by Medicaid or Medicare beneficiaries, where the Medicaid or Medicare program contracts directly with the HMO to pay the premium. (5) Data for 1990 and later include enrollment in managed-care health insuring organizations.

Health Care Visits, by Selected Characteristics, 1997-2007

Source: National Health Interview Survey; Health, United States; National Center for Health Statistics, CDC

	No visits			1-3 visits			4-9 visits			10 or more visits		
	1997	2000	2007	1997	2000	2007	1997	2000	2007	1997	2000	2007
	Percent distribution											
All persons	16.5%	16.7%	16.4%	46.2%	45.4%	47.2%	23.6%	24.6%	23.6%	13.7%	13.3%	12.8%
Age												
Under 6 years	5.0	6.3	6.2	44.9	44.5	48.3	37.0	38.1	35.8	13.0	11.1	9.7
6-17 years	15.3	15.2	12.4	58.7	58.2	61.4	19.3	20.6	20.3	6.8	6.0	6.0
18-44 years	21.7	23.5	24.1	46.7	45.2	46.3	19.0	19.1	18.4	12.6	12.2	11.2
45-64 years	16.9	15.0	14.9	42.9	43.4	45.3	24.7	25.7	23.9	15.5	15.9	15.9
65-74 years	9.8	9.0	8.4	36.9	34.5	35.4	31.6	34.5	36.0	21.6	22.1	20.3
75 years and over	7.7	5.8	5.5	31.8	29.3	30.6	33.8	39.3	36.4	26.6	25.6	27.5
Sex												
Male	21.3	21.7	21.3	47.1	45.9	47.3	20.6	22.3	20.9	11.0	10.1	10.5
Female	11.8	11.9	11.5	45.4	44.8	47.1	26.5	27.0	26.3	16.3	16.3	15.1
Race and Hispanic origin												
White, not Hispanic	14.7	14.5	14.1	46.6	45.4	47.4	24.4	25.9	24.8	14.3	14.1	13.7
Black, not Hispanic	16.9	17.1	15.1	46.1	46.8	48.6	23.1	23.5	23.5	13.8	12.6	12.8
Hispanic ¹	24.9	26.8	25.2	42.3	41.8	44.6	20.3	19.8	20.3	12.5	11.6	9.9
Health insurance status ²												
Insured continuously	14.1	14.0	13.4	49.2	48.8	51.0	23.6	24.6	23.5	13.0	12.6	12.1
Uninsured for any period	18.9	20.6	19.8	46.0	44.5	46.0	20.8	20.8	21.4	14.4	14.1	12.8
Uninsured	39.0	43.2	42.9	41.4	39.6	40.7	13.2	12.1	11.5	6.4	5.1	4.9

Note: Covers visits to doctor's offices, emergency departments, and home visits in the 12-month period prior to interview. Estimates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population. Total includes persons of races not shown separately and of unknown health insurance status. (1) Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (2) In 12 months prior to interview, for under-65 population only; persons having both Medicaid and private coverage are classified as having private coverage.

Top 20 Reasons Given by Patients for Outpatient Visits, 2007

Source: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Rank		Number of visits (thous.)	% distrib. Total	Rank		Number of visits (thous.)	% distrib. Total
1.	Progress visit, not otherwise specified	6,188	7.0%	11.	Counseling, not otherwise specified	1,323	1.5%
2.	General medical examination	5,221	5.9	12.	Postoperative visit	1,306	1.5
3.	Prenatal examination, routine	2,694	3.0	13.	Gynecological examination	1,111	1.2
4.	Cough	1,923	2.2	14.	Hypertension	979	1.1
5.	Medication, other and unspecified kinds	1,818	2.0	15.	Low back symptoms	929	1.0
6.	Symptoms referable to throat	1,588	1.8	16.	Headache, pain in head	855	1.0
7.	Diabetes mellitus	1,474	1.7	17.	Earache or ear infection	852	1.0
8.	Well-baby examination	1,372	1.5	18.	Chest pain and related symptoms	850	1.0
9.	Back symptoms	1,359	1.5	19.	Psychotherapy	843	0.9
10.	Stomach pain, cramps, and spasms	1,347	1.5	20.	Skin rash	828	0.9
				All other reasons		54,036	60.8
				All visits		88,894	100.0

Emergency Room Visits by Top 20 Hospital Discharge Diagnosis Groups, 2007

Source: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Rank	Principal diagnosis group	Number (thous.)	% of all visits	Rank	Principal diagnosis group	Number (thous.)	% of all visits
1.	Heart disease, excluding ischemic	923	6.3%	13.	Gastrointestinal hemorrhage	209	1.4%
2.	Chest pain	829	5.7	14.	Anemia	208	1.4
3.	Pneumonia	507	3.5	15.	Urinary tract infection, site not specified	203	1.4
4.	Cerebrovascular disease	446	3.0	16.	Noninfectious enteritis and colitis	195	1.3
5.	Ischemic heart disease	423	2.9	17.	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	191	1.3
6.	Psychoses, excluding major depressive disorder	357	2.4	18.	Abdominal pain	186	1.3
7.	Cellulitis and abscess	334	2.3	19.	Disorder of gallbladder and biliary tract	186	1.3
8.	Malignant neoplasms	269	1.5	20.	Asthma	158	1.1
9.	Fracture of the lower limb	244	1.5		All other diagnoses¹	8,116	55.4
10.	Syncope and collapse	223	1.5		All visits	14,641	100.0
11.	Diabetes mellitus	218	1.5				
12.	Fractures, excluding lower limb	216	1.5				

(1) Includes blanks and discharges in which diagnosis was unknown.

Most Frequently Mentioned Drugs at Outpatient Department Visits, 2007

Source: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Rank	Therapeutic drug category ¹	No. of mentions (thous.)	% of tot. ²	Rank	Therapeutic drug category ¹	No. of mentions (thous.)	% of tot. ²
1.	Analgesics	28,457	12.7%	11.	ACE ³ inhibitors	6,820	3.0%
2.	Antidepressants	10,700	4.8	12.	Proton pump inhibitors	6,233	2.8
3.	Antihyperlipidemic agents	9,873	4.4	13.	Dermatological agents	6,006	2.7
4.	Antidiabetic agents	8,887	4.0	14.	Antihistamines	5,712	2.5
5.	Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	8,174	3.6	15.	Antiemetic or antivertigo agents	5,222	2.3
6.	Diuretics	8,028	3.6	16.	Viral vaccines	4,480	2.0
7.	Beta-adrenergic blocking agents	7,958	3.5	17.	Calcium channel blockers	3,854	1.7
8.	Bronchodilators	7,737	3.4	18.	Minerals and electrolytes	3,839	1.7
9.	Antiplatelet agents	7,506	3.3	19.	Adrenal cortical steroids	3,776	1.7
10.	Anticonvulsants	7,113	3.2	20.	Antipsychotics	3,471	1.5

(1) Based on the Multum Lexicon second-level therapeutic drug category. (2) Based on an estimated 224,872,000 drug mentions at outpatient department visits in 2007. A drug mention is documentation in a patient's record of a drug provided, prescribed, or continued at the visit. (3) Angiotensin-converting enzyme.

U.S. Transplant Waiting List, June 2010¹

Source: Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN), United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS)

Type of transplant	Patients waiting	% of total
All organs ²	107,891	100.0
Kidney	85,396	79.2
Liver	16,089	14.9
Heart	3,151	2.9
Kidney-pancreas	2,203	2.0
Lung	1,803	1.7
Pancreas	1,457	1.4
Intestine	245	0.2
Heart-lung	78	0.1

U.S. Transplants Performed, 2009

Type of transplant	Number	% of total
All organs	28,465	100.0
Kidney	16,831	59.1
Liver	6,320	22.2
Heart	2,211	7.8
Lung	1,660	5.8
Kidney-pancreas	854	3.0
Pancreas	379	1.3
Intestine	180	0.6
Heart-lung	30	0.1

(1) As of June 11, 2010. (2) Figures may not add up to total because patients waiting for more than one organ are included in multiple categories.

Physicians by Sex and Specialty, 2005

Source: American Medical Assn., as of Dec. 31, 2005

	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
All Specialties ¹	649,347	235,627	General Preventive Med.	1,297	751	Pediatrics	33,515	36,636
Aerospace Medicine	442	33	General Surgery	32,329	5,173	Physical Med./Rehab.	4,812	2,478
Allergy & Immunology	3,056	1,050	Internal Medicine	104,688	46,245	Plastic Surgery	6,075	777
Anaesthesiology	30,452	8,370	Medical Genetics	250	226	Psychiatry	27,213	13,079
Cardiovascular Disease	20,060	2,054	Neurological Surgery	4,976	312	Public Health	1,091	464
Child Psychiatry	3,829	3,019	Neurology	10,396	3,266	Pulmonary Diseases	8,385	1,422
Colon/Rectal Surgery	1,116	149	Nuclear Medicine	1,164	283	Radiation Oncology	3,271	1,017
Dermatology	6,535	3,906	Obstetrics/Gynecology	24,801	17,258	Radiology	7,465	1,270
Diagnostic Radiology	18,527	5,126	Occupational Medicine	2,172	502	Thoracic Surgery	4,750	166
Emergency Medicine	21,877	5,987	Ophthalmology	15,529	3,177	Transplantation Surgery	94	10
Family Practice	54,022	26,305	Orthopedic Surgery	22,775	1,021	Urology	10,060	508
Forensic Pathology	413	207	Otolaryngology	8,777	1,084	Vascular	17	5
Gastroenterology	10,473	1,255	Pathology-Anat./Clin.	12,523	6,037	Other Speciality	4,427	908
General Practice	9,544	2,120	Pediatric Cardiology	1,276	480	Unspecified	3,813	1,720

(1) Includes "Inactive," "Address Unknown," and certain specialties with very few practitioners.

Drug Use in the General U.S. Population, 2009

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration’s 2009 annual survey, an estimated 118.7 mil Americans 12 years of age and older (or 47.1% of that population) had used an illicit drug at least once in their lifetimes. Of that number, an estimated 75.8 mil (30.1% of persons 12 or older) had used an illicit drug other than marijuana at least once in their lives. About 15.1% of the 12-and-older population had used an illicit drug in the previous year; 8.7% had used one in the month prior to their

participation in the survey. The rate of current illicit drug use (i.e., with in the past month) in 2009 was 10.8% for men and 6.6% for women. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration’s Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) reported 1.9 mil drug abuse or misuse-related visits to hospital emergency departments in 2007. More than half of all visits (52%) involved an illicit drug. Cocaine was a factor in 29% of these. Alcohol in combination with illegal drug use was involved in 13% of emergency visits.

Illicit Drug Use Among Persons 12 or Older, 2004-09

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin. (SAMHSA), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services.
(numbers in thousands)

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Used in lifetime												
Illicit drugs ¹	110,057	45.8	112,085	46.1	111,774	45.4	114,275	46.1	117,325	47.0	118,705	47.1
Illicit drugs other than marijuana ¹	70,657	29.4	71,822	29.5	72,906	29.6	73,494	29.7	75,573	30.3	75,780	30.1
Used in past month												
Illicit drugs ¹	19,071	7.9	19,720	8.1	20,357	8.3	19,857	8.0	20,077	8.0	21,813	8.7
Illicit drugs other than marijuana ¹	8,247	3.4	8,963	3.7	9,615	3.9	9,270	3.7	8,565	3.4	9,157	3.6
Used in past year												
Illicit drugs ¹	34,807	14.5	35,041	14.4	35,775	14.5	35,692	14.4	35,525	14.2	37,954	15.1
Marijuana and hashish	25,451	10.6	25,375	10.4	25,378	10.3	25,085	10.1	25,768	10.3	28,521	11.3
Illicit drugs other than marijuana ¹	19,658	8.2	20,109	8.3	21,254	8.6	21,144	8.5	19,990	8.0	21,000	8.3
Cocaine	5,658	2.4	5,523	2.3	6,069	2.5	5,738	2.3	5,255	2.1	4,797	1.9
Crack	1,304	0.5	1,381	0.6	1,479	0.6	1,451	0.6	1,109	0.4	1,016	0.4
Heroin	398	0.2	379	0.2	560	0.2	366	0.1	453	0.2	605	0.2
Hallucinogens	3,878	1.6	3,809	1.6	3,956	1.6	3,762	1.5	3,678	1.5	4,509	1.8
LSD	592	0.2	563	0.2	666	0.3	620	0.3	802	0.3	779	0.3
PCP	210	0.1	164	0.1	187	0.1	137	0.1	99	0.0	122	0.0
Ecstasy	1,915	0.8	1,960	0.8	2,130	0.9	2,132	0.9	2,139	0.9	2,799	1.1
Inhalants	2,255	0.9	2,187	0.9	2,218	0.9	2,080	0.8	2,047	0.8	2,090	0.8
Nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics ²	14,849	6.2	15,346	6.3	16,482	6.7	16,280	6.6	15,166	6.1	16,006	6.4
Pain relievers	11,256	4.7	11,815	4.9	12,649	5.1	12,466	5.0	11,885	4.8	12,405	4.9
OxyContin®	1,213	0.5	1,226	0.5	1,323	0.5	1,422	0.6	1,459	0.6	1,677	0.7
Tranquilizers	5,068	2.1	5,249	2.2	5,058	2.1	5,282	2.1	5,103	2.0	5,460	2.2
Stimulants	3,254	1.4	3,088	1.3	3,791	1.5	2,998	1.2	2,639	1.1	3,060	1.2
Sedatives	737	0.3	750	0.3	926	0.4	864	0.3	621	0.2	811	0.3

(1) Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. (2) Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use in Grade 12 Students, 1975-2009

Source: Monitoring the Future Survey, Univ. of Michigan; National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health
(in percentages who’ve ever used)

Drug	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2008-09 change
Any illicit drug ^{1,2}	55.2%	65.4%	60.6%	47.9%	48.4%	54.0%	51.1%	50.4%	48.2%	46.8%	47.4%	46.7%	-0.7%
Marijuana/hashish	47.3	60.3	54.2	40.7	41.7	48.8	45.7	44.8	42.3	41.8	42.6	42.0	-0.7
Inhalants ⁴	—	17.3	18.1	18.5	17.8	14.6	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.1	10.2	0.0
Amyl/butyl nitrites ⁵	—	11.1	7.9	2.1	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.5
Hallucinogens ^{3,6}	—	15.6	12.1	9.7	13.1	13.6	9.9	9.3	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.0	-1.0
LSD	11.3	9.3	7.5	8.7	11.7	11.1	4.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.1	-0.8
PCP ⁵	—	9.6	4.9	2.8	2.7	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	-0.1
Ecstasy (MDMA)	—	—	—	—	—	11.0	7.5	5.4	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.5	0.3
Cocaine	9.0	15.7	17.3	9.4	6.0	8.6	8.1	8.0	8.5	7.8	7.2	6.0	-1.2
Crack	—	—	—	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.4	-0.4
Heroin (with and without a needle)	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.0
Narcotics other than heroin ^{7,8}	9.0	9.8	10.2	8.3	7.2	10.6	13.5	12.8	13.4	13.1	13.2	13.2	0.0
Amphetamines ^{2,7}	22.3	26.4	26.2	17.5	15.3	15.6	15.0	13.1	12.4	11.4	10.5	9.9	-0.7
Methamphetamine	—	—	—	—	—	7.9	6.2	4.5	4.4	3.0	2.8	2.4	-0.4
Crystal meth. (ice)	—	—	—	2.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.1	-0.8
Sedatives (barbiturates) ⁷	18.2	14.9	11.8	7.5	7.6	9.3	10.1	11.0	10.6	9.6	8.9	8.4	-0.5
Methaqualone ⁷	8.1	9.5	6.7	2.3	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.0
Tranquilizers ^{3,7}	17.0	15.2	11.9	7.2	7.1	8.9	10.6	9.9	10.3	9.5	8.9	9.3	0.4
Alcohol ⁹	90.4	93.2	92.2	89.5	80.7	80.3	76.8	75.1	72.7	72.2	71.9	72.3	0.4
Cigarettes	73.6	71.0	68.8	64.4	64.2	62.5	52.8	50.0	47.1	46.2	44.7	43.6	-1.1
Smokeless tobacco	—	—	—	—	30.9	23.1	16.7	17.5	15.2	15.1	15.6	16.3	0.7
Steroids ⁷	—	—	—	2.9	2.3	2.5	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0

— = Not available. (1) Includes marijuana, LSD, other hallucinogens, crack, other cocaine, or heroin; or any use of narcotics other than heroin, amphetamines, sedatives (barbiturates), methaqualone (excluded since 1990), or tranquilizers not under a doctor's orders. (2) Because of changes to question wording, data from 1982 on are not directly comparable to data from prior years. (3) Because of changes to question wording, data from 2001 on are not directly comparable to data from prior years. (4) Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites. (5) Because of changes to question wording, data from 1987 on are not directly comparable to data from prior years. (6) Adjusted for underreporting of PCP. (7) Includes only drug use not under a doctor's orders. (8) Because of changes to question wording, data from 2002 on are not directly comparable to data from prior years. (9) Because of changes to question wording, data from 1993 on are not directly comparable to data from prior years.

Cigarette Use in the U.S., 1985-2008

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin. (SAMHSA), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (percentage reporting use in the month prior to the survey)

	1985	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008		1985	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total ¹	38.7	24.9	24.9	25.0	24.2	23.9	Race/ethnicity						
Sex							White, not Hispanic	38.9	25.9	26.0	26.1	25.6	25.2
Male	43.4	26.9	27.4	27.8	27.1	26.3	Black, not Hispanic	38.0	23.3	24.5	24.4	23.2	24.8
Female	34.5	23.1	22.5	22.4	21.5	21.7	Hispanic	40.0	20.7	22.1	22.4	20.5	19.4
Age group							Education ²						
12-17 years	29.4	13.4	10.8	10.4	9.8	9.1	Non-high school graduate	37.3	32.4	34.8	35.6	32.9	34.4
18-25	47.4	38.3	39.0	38.4	36.2	35.7	High school graduate	37.0	31.1	31.8	31.9	31.9	30.6
26 years and older	45.7 ³	24.2	24.3	24.7	24.1	23.8	Some college	32.6	27.7	28.1	27.7	26.8	26.6
							College graduate	23.0	13.9	13.8	14.3	14.0	14.0

(1) Persons 12 years of age and older. (2) Persons aged 18 and older. (3) Persons aged 26 to 34 only.

Daily Use of Cigarettes by U.S. 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders, 1995-2008¹

Source: Monitoring the Future Study, Univ. of Michigan Inst. for Social Research and National Inst. on Drug Abuse (percent who smoked daily in last 30 days)

	8th grade						10th grade						12th grade					
	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2007-08 change	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2007-08 change	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2007-08 change
Total	9.3	7.4	4.0	3.0	3.1	0.0%	16.3	14.0	7.5	7.2	5.9	-1.3%	21.6	20.6	13.6	12.3	11.4	0.9%
Sex																		
Male	9.2	7.0	3.9	3.4	3.2	-0.2	16.3	13.7	7.2	7.7	6.2	-1.5	21.7	20.9	14.6	13.0	12.0	-1.0
Female	9.2	7.5	4.0	2.6	2.9	0.3	16.1	14.1	7.7	6.6	5.5	-1.1	20.8	19.7	11.9	11.2	10.6	-0.6
College plans																		
None or under 4 yrs.	22.5	21.7	14.4	12.3	10.8	-1.5	32.7	28.8	19.2	18.9	17.9	-1.0	33.7	31.7	24.9	22.5	21.1	-1.4
Complete 4 yrs.	7.5	5.6	2.9	2.2	2.3	0.2	13.3	11.6	5.9	5.6	4.3	-1.4	17.4	16.6	10.5	9.9	9.0	-0.9
Region																		
Northeast	9.2	6.9	3.2	1.7	2.4	0.7	15.8	14.1	7.6	6.8	5.3	-1.5	22.5	22.8	13.3	14.3	11.3	-2.9
North central	11.0	9.0	4.8	3.8	3.9	0.1	17.6	16.3	8.6	10.0	7.6	-2.4	25.7	23.6	16.3	14.5	12.9	-1.6
South	9.4	7.8	5.0	3.8	3.7	0.0	19.3	15.7	8.8	7.2	6.9	-0.3	21.7	19.4	15.4	12.9	13.1	0.3
West	7.0	4.9	2.4	1.9	2.0	0.0	9.4	7.8	4.0	4.7	3.4	-1.3	14.5	16.9	7.6	7.4	7.0	-0.4
Race/ethnicity ²																		
White	10.5	9.0	4.6	3.9	3.3	-0.5	23.9	25.7	17.1	14.5	14.3	-0.2	23.9	25.7	17.1	14.5	14.3	-0.2
Black	2.8	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	-0.2	6.1	8.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	0.0	6.1	8.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	-0.1
Hispanic	9.2	7.1	3.1	2.8	2.5	-0.3	11.6	15.7	7.7	6.6	6.7	-1.3	11.6	15.7	7.7	6.6	6.7	0.0

(1) Figures and percentage changes may not add up to totals because of rounding. (2) For each of these groups, data for the specified year and previous year have been combined to increase sample size and thus provide a more reliable estimate.

Alcohol Use by 8th and 12th Graders, 1980-2008

Source: Monitoring the Future Study, Univ. of Michigan Inst. for Social Research and National Inst. on Drug Abuse

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2007-08 change
Alcohol ¹										
All 12th graders	72.0%	57.1%	51.3%	50.0%	47.5%	47.0%	45.3%	44.4%	43.1%	-1.3%
Male	77.4	61.3	55.7	54.0	51.7	50.7	47.3	47.1	45.8	-1.3
Female	66.8	52.3	47.0	46.1	43.8	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.9	-0.6
White	75.4	63.8	54.5	55.1	52.3	52.3	50.7	49.3	48.6	-0.6
Black	47.6	35.8	35.2	30.0	29.9	29.0	29.2	28.7	28.6	-0.1
Hispanic	63.6	49.1	48.7	51.2	46.4	43.3	43.4	41.4	38.9	-2.5
All 8th graders	—	—	24.6	22.4	19.7	17.1	17.2	15.9	15.9	0.1
Male	—	—	25.0	22.5	19.4	16.2	16.3	15.6	15.4	-0.2
Female	—	—	24.0	22.0	19.8	17.9	17.6	16.0	16.4	0.4
White	—	—	25.4	24.7	20.1	17.9	16.9	15.6	15.2	-0.4
Black	—	—	18.7	16.0	15.5	14.9	13.1	12.3	12.9	0.6
Hispanic	—	—	32.4	26.7	25.3	20.6	21.2	23.0	21.5	-1.5
Heavy alcohol ²										
All 12th graders	41.2%	32.2%	29.8%	30.0%	27.9%	27.1%	25.4%	25.9%	24.6%	-1.3%
Male	52.1	39.1	36.9	36.7	34.2	32.6	28.9	30.7	28.4	-2.2
Female	30.5	24.4	23.0	23.5	22.1	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.3	-0.2
White	44.3	36.6	32.3	34.6	32.4	32.5	30.4	29.7	29.9	0.2
Black	17.7	14.4	14.9	11.5	10.8	11.3	11.4	11.5	10.9	-0.5
Hispanic	33.1	25.6	26.6	31.0	25.9	23.9	23.3	22.5	21.5	-1.1
All 8th graders	—	—	12.3	11.7	9.8	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.1	-0.2
Male	—	—	12.5	11.7	10.2	8.2	8.6	8.2	8.1	-0.1
Female	—	—	12.1	11.3	9.4	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.0	-0.2
White	—	—	12.1	13.0	10.0	9.0	8.4	8.0	7.8	-0.2
Black	—	—	8.3	7.3	7.5	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.7	0.1
Hispanic	—	—	18.4	16.0	13.8	12.1	11.6	12.5	12.3	-0.2

— Data not available. **Note:** Monitoring the Future study excludes high school dropouts (about 3-6% of the class group, according to a 1996 report) and absentees (about 16-17% of 12th graders and about 9-10% of 8th graders). High school dropouts and absentees have higher alcohol usage than those included in the survey. (1) Since 1993 the alcohol question has indicated that a “drink” is defined as “more than a few sips.” (2) Five or more drinks in a row at least once in the prior 2-week period.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; www.cdc.gov

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV kills or disables crucial immune cells, progressively destroying the body’s ability to fight disease.

HIV is commonly spread through unprotected sexual contact with an infected partner’s semen or vaginal fluids. It is also spread through contact with infected blood. Where modern screening techniques are used, it is rare to contract HIV from transfusion, but it can be contracted when intravenous drug users share syringes and similar equipment with others. A woman can also transmit HIV to her child during pregnancy or delivery or through breastfeeding. With treatment, a woman can reduce her transmission rate from about 25% to less than 2%. There is no evidence HIV can spread through saliva or casual contact such as in the sharing of food utensils, towels and bedding, telephones, or toilet seats.

Some people experience flu-like symptoms a short time after infection with HIV. Even when symptoms are not present, HIV is active in the body, multiplying, infecting, and killing crucial CD4+ T cells, also known as T-lymphocytes or T-helper cells, which signal other immune cells to perform their functions.

The term AIDS applies to the most advanced stages of HIV infection. According to the official case definition issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), an HIV-infected person with fewer than 200 CD4+ T cells per cubic millimeter of blood can be said to have AIDS. (Healthy adults usually have 1,000 or more per cubic millimeter.) An HIV-infected person, regardless of T cell count, is diagnosed with AIDS if he or she develops 1 of 26 conditions that typically affect people with advanced HIV. Most of these conditions are opportunistic infections that occur when the immune system is so ravaged by HIV that the body cannot fight off certain bacteria, viruses, and microbes.

Months or years prior to the onset of AIDS, people may experience such symptoms as swollen glands, lack of energy, fevers and sweats, and skin rashes. People diagnosed with AIDS may develop infections of the intestinal tract, lungs, brain, eyes, and other organs and become severely debilitated. They also are prone to developing certain cancers, especially those caused by viruses, such as Kaposi’s sarcoma, cervical cancer, and lymphoma. Children with AIDS may have delayed development or fail to thrive.

HIV is primarily detected by testing a person’s blood for the presence of antibodies (disease-fighting proteins of the immune system) to HIV. In very rare cases, HIV antibodies may take more than six months after exposure to reach detectable levels. But in 97% of infected individuals, the antibodies are detectable in about six weeks. HIV testing may also be performed on oral fluid and urine samples. New rapid HIV tests can provide preliminary results in about 20 minutes.

Patients are typically given a combination of different drugs to prevent the HIV virus from becoming resistant to any single one. While these drugs extend the period of time between HIV infection and the development of serious illness, they do not prevent the spread of the disease to others and can have severe side effects.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved a number of drugs that may slow the growth of HIV in the body and treat AIDS-related infections and cancers. The first group of drugs used to treat HIV—nucleoside analog reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs)—include the drug zidovudine (commonly known as AZT). Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs), as well as a third class of drugs, called protease inhibitors, have also been approved for HIV treatment. In 2003, the FDA granted accelerated approval of Fuzeon for use with other anti-HIV drugs. Fuzeon was the first among a new class of medications called fusion inhibitors; drugs in this class interfere with HIV’s entry into cells by hindering the fusion of viral and cellular membranes.

The FDA in July 2006 approved Atripla, the first once-a-day, single-pill drug combination treatment for HIV. The pill combined three previously approved drugs and cost roughly \$1,100 per month in the U.S. The development was regarded as a significant milestone in HIV treatment. FDA officials said complicated drug regimens dissuaded patients from taking their pills as directed. Health experts expect the drug to dramatically improve AIDS treatment in the developing world.

Since there is no vaccine or cure for AIDS, the only protection is to avoid activities that carry a risk. The CDC recommends abstinence (the only certain protection) if a potential partner’s HIV status is unknown, mutual monogamy with an uninfected partner, or correct and consistent use of male latex condoms.

New AIDS Cases in the U.S., by Transmission Category, 1985-2008

Source: HIV Surveillance Report, 2008, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, CDC

Transmission Category	All years ¹	1985	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All males 13 years of age and older	851,974	7,504	36,193	30,251	27,545	27,436	26,741	26,619	27,543
Male-to-male sexual contact	513,138	5,348	23,658	13,648	16,627	16,824	16,696	16,992	17,758
Injection drug use	183,052	1,103	6,923	5,554	4,527	4,350	3,921	3,708	3,555
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	74,155	661	2,943	1,587	1,964	2,085	1,889	1,759	1,704
Heterosexual contact ²	68,546	32	715	2,537	4,204	3,920	4,005	3,961	4,301
Other ³	13,083	—	—	—	222	256	231	199	225
All females 13 years of age and older	211,804	524	4,547	9,979	10,033	9,799	9,661	9,683	9,567
Injection drug use	84,339	287	2,347	2,545	2,884	2,724	2,406	2,384	2,256
Heterosexual contact ²	120,039	119	1,538	4,025	6,956	6,856	7,029	7,069	7,112
Other ³	7,426	—	—	—	193	219	226	230	199
All children, under 13 years of age	9,349	—	—	—	55	55	40	30	41
Perinatal	8,577	—	—	—	53	50	37	28	34
Other ⁴	773	—	—	—	2	5	3	2	6

Note: The definition of AIDS cases for reporting purposes was expanded in 1985, 1987, and 1993, as more was learned about the spectrum of human immunodeficiency virus-associated diseases. (1) Includes cases for years not shown, from the beginning of the epidemic (1981) through 2008. (2) Heterosexual contact with a person known to have or be at high risk for HIV infection. (3) Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factors not reported or not identified. (4) Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

AIDS Deaths and New AIDS Cases in the U.S., 1985-2007

Source: HIV/AIDS Surveillance Supplemental Report; *Health, United States*; Office of Analysis and Epidemiology, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC

	% of total, all years	All years ¹	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
DEATHS OF PERSONS DIAGNOSED WITH AIDS, BY YEAR ²	—	562,793	17,082	16,570	16,249	14,989	14,110
CASES, BY YEAR AIDS FIRST DIAGNOSED							
All persons ³	—	1,018,428	38,893	37,633	36,127	35,695	35,962
All males, 13 years of age and older	100.0	810,676	28,370	27,545	26,525	26,185	26,355
Race/origin							
Not of Hispanic origin							
White	44.8	362,992	9,479	9,366	9,059	8,960	8,802
Black	36.7	297,172	12,512	12,048	11,359	11,082	11,243
Asian ⁴	0.8	6,415	322	317	302	351	381
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.1	594	43	39	46	46	64
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3	2,730	138	124	127	112	112
Hispanic ⁵	16.7	135,641	5,604	5,383	5,319	5,350	5,466
Age diagnosed							
13-14 years	0.1	643	30	42	33	26	29
15-24 years	3.8	30,454	1,220	1,324	1,434	1,416	1,755
25-34 years	31.6	256,477	5,977	5,843	5,466	5,288	5,452
35-44 years	39.9	323,350	11,754	10,989	10,226	9,981	9,407
45-54 years	17.9	144,758	6,868	6,677	6,820	6,655	6,956
55-64 years	5.3	42,768	1,956	2,073	2,015	2,204	2,181
65 years and over	1.5	12,225	566	597	532	615	575
All females, 13 years of age and older	100.0	198,544	10,450	10,033	9,548	9,471	9,579
Race/origin							
Not of Hispanic origin							
White	20.1	39,871	1,570	1,690	1,516	1,558	1,600
Black	62.0	123,131	7,019	6,637	6,292	6,146	6,243
Asian ⁵	0.5	1,050	72	72	75	73	93
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.1	119	9	11	12	15	12
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4	730	44	59	37	36	46
Hispanic ⁶	16.0	31,740	1,600	1,424	1,476	1,521	1,452
Age diagnosed							
13-14 years	0.3	525	42	29	37	45	51
15-24 years	7.0	13,810	659	643	644	579	628
25-34 years	33.2	65,892	2,673	2,475	2,243	2,195	2,115
35-44 years	37.0	73,501	4,050	3,748	3,451	3,309	3,294
45-54 years	15.9	31,546	2,201	2,295	2,314	2,379	2,428
55-64 years	4.9	9,641	620	655	681	749	838
65 years and over	1.8	3,628	204	189	179	214	225
All children, under 13 years of age	100.0	9,209	73	55	54	38	28
Race/origin							
Not of Hispanic origin							
White	17.4	1,602	12	8	4	3	5
Black	61.9	5,699	49	34	39	29	21
Asian ⁵	0.5	47	0	0	1	1	0
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.1	7	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3	32	0	1	0	0	0
Hispanic ⁶	19.1	1,757	10	9	9	4	2

Note: Data are for the 50 states and D.C. and are based on reporting by state and D.C. health departments. (1) Based on cases reported to the CDC from the beginning of the epidemic (1981) through June 30, 2008. (2) Deaths may be due to any cause. (3) Total for all years includes 7,099 persons of unknown race or multiple races. (4) Includes persons formerly classified as "Asian or Pacific Islander," before new racial categories were implemented in 2003. (5) Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Allergies and Asthma

Source: Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America, www.aafa.org

An estimated one in five Americans suffers from **allergies**. People with allergies have immune systems that react to defend the body against normally harmless substances. Common **allergens**—the substances that may trigger such a response—include plant pollens, dust mites, or animal dander; plants such as poison ivy; certain drugs, such as penicillin; and foods such as eggs, milk, nuts, or seafood.

The **tendency to develop allergies** is usually inherited. While allergies typically manifest in childhood, they can show up at any age. Food allergies and eczema (patches of dry skin) are common allergies among infants. Older children and adults may develop allergic rhinitis, or hay fever, in reaction to an inhaled allergen. Allergic rhinitis symptoms include nasal congestion, runny nose, and sneezing.

People with allergies should avoid contact with an allergen, if feasible. **Medications**, such as antihistamines and nasal steroids, may be used to decrease an allergic reaction. Other effective allergy treatments include decongestants, eye drops, and ointments. There are also treatments aimed at gradually desensitizing a patient to an allergen.

Some allergy sufferers also have **asthma**. Asthma, which can develop at any age, is a chronic inflammation disease affecting the passageways that carry air into and out of the lungs. During what is known as an asthma attack, these inflamed, supersensitive airways tighten and fill with mucus. A person may experience wheezing, difficulty breathing, tightening of the chest, and coughing. Exposure to an allergen can set off an attack. Asthma can become life-threatening if not controlled in its early stages. The following symptoms may be indicative of an **emergency**: the patient shows no improvement minutes after initial treatment; struggles to breathe while hunched over with his or her chest and neck pulled in; has trouble walking or talking; and develops gray or blue lips or fingernails.

Besides common allergens, tobacco smoke, cold air, and pollution can trigger an asthma attack, as can viral infections or physical exercise. An accurate diagnosis by a physician is important. Although there is no cure for asthma or allergies, they can be controlled through lifestyle changes and medications.

Alzheimer's Disease

Source: Alzheimer's Association, www.alz.org

Alzheimer's disease, the most common form of dementia, is a progressive, degenerative brain disease in which nerve cells deteriorate and die. Its first symptoms usually involve impaired memory and confusion about recent events. As the disease advances, it results in greater impairment of memory, thinking, judgment, language, behavior, and physical health.

The **rate of progression** of Alzheimer's varies, ranging from 3 to 20 years. The average length of time from onset of symptoms until death is five years. As they become progressively debilitated, affected individuals grow increasingly susceptible to infections of the lungs, urinary tract, and other organs.

Alzheimer's disease affects an estimated 5.3 mil Americans, striking men and women of all races and ethnicities. Although most people are older than age 65 when diagnosed with Alzheimer's, younger-onset, or early-onset, cases occur in people in their 40s and 50s. An estimated 13% of the U.S. population over age 65 has Alzheimer's.

Diagnosis involves a comprehensive evaluation that may include a complete health history, physical examination, neurological and mental status assessments, and other tests. Skilled health care professionals can generally diagnose Alzheimer's with about 90% accuracy. Depression, drug interactions, nutritional imbalances, and infections such as AIDS, meningitis, and syphilis can cause similar symptoms. Other forms of dementia, such as those associated with stroke, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, frontotemporal dementia, and vascular disease can also appear to be Alzheimer's. Absolute confirmation of diagnosis requires a brain biopsy or autopsy.

Treatments for cognitive and behavioral symptoms are available, but no intervention has yet been developed to prevent Alzheimer's or reverse its course. Some research suggests that risk factors for heart disease, such as high blood pressure,

elevated cholesterol, diabetes, and excess body weight, may increase a person's risk of developing Alzheimer's. Staying physically and mentally active and socially connected may be associated with a lower risk for the disease.

Providing **care** for people with Alzheimer's is physically and psychologically demanding. About 70% of affected individuals live at home, where family or friends tend to them without pay. In the disease's advanced stages, many individuals require long-term residential care. Nearly half of all nursing home residents in the U.S. have Alzheimer's.

The costs of diagnosing, treating, and providing long-term care in this country for Alzheimer's patients are estimated to be \$172 billion in 2010. People with Alzheimer's need a safe, stable environment and a regular daily schedule offering appropriate stimulation. Physical exercise and social interaction are important, as are proper nutrition and adequate pain management. Security is also a consideration, because many people with Alzheimer's tend to wander. An identification bracelet with the person's name, address, and condition may help ensure the safe return of an individual who wanders.

Warning Signs of Alzheimer's Disease

- Forgetting recently learned information or inability to learn new information
- Difficulty with familiar, everyday tasks such as cooking or dressing
- Inability to communicate coherently
- Disorientation to time and place
- Poor or decreased judgment
- Problems with abstract thinking
- Misplacing objects
- Rapid changes in mood or behavior
- Increased irritability, anxiety, depression, confusion, and restlessness
- Prolonged loss of initiative

Arthritis

Source: Arthritis Foundation, www.arthritis.org; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The term arthritis refers to more than 100 different diseases that cause pain, stiffness, swelling, and restricted movement in joints. The condition is usually chronic. The CDC estimates that nearly 70 mil adults suffer from arthritis and chronic joint symptoms. Arthritis annually results in 36 mil doctor visits and an estimated 744,000 hospitalizations. The cause for most types of arthritis is unknown; scientists are studying the roles played by genetics, lifestyle, and environment.

Symptoms may develop slowly or suddenly. A visit to the doctor is indicated when pain, stiffness, swelling in a joint, or difficulty in moving a joint persists for more than two weeks. To diagnose arthritis, the doctor records the patient's symptoms and examines his or her joints, looking for any swelling or limited movement. In addition, the doctor checks for other signs often seen with arthritis, such as rashes, mouth sores, or eye involvement. The doctor may test blood, urine, or joint fluid, or take X-rays of the joints.

Of the three most prevalent forms of arthritis, **osteoarthritis** is the most common, affecting approximately 27 mil Americans in 2005. It usually occurs after age 45. In patients with osteoarthritis, also called degenerative arthritis, the protective cartilage of joints is lost and changes occur in the bone, leading to pain and stiffness. It usually occurs in the fingers, knees, feet, and back.

Fibromyalgia, another common arthritis condition, affected about 5 mil Americans in 2005. People suffering

from fibromyalgia experience widespread pain and tenderness in muscles and their attachments to bone. Common symptoms include fatigue, disturbed sleep, stiffness, and psychological distress. More women than men are afflicted with this type of arthritis.

Rheumatoid arthritis, which affected an estimated 1.3 mil in the U.S. in 2005, is one of the most serious and disabling forms of the disease. In this type—which is also more common and more degenerative in women—inflammation of the joints leads to cartilage and bone damage. The areas of the body that can be affected are the hands, wrists, feet, knees, ankles, shoulders, neck, jaw, and elbows.

Other forms of arthritis and related conditions include lupus, gout, ankylosing spondylitis, and scleroderma. Bursitis and tendinitis, which may result from injuring or overusing a joint, are also related.

Medications that relieve pain and swelling, such as analgesics, anti-inflammatory drugs, biologic response modifiers, glucocorticoids, and antirheumatic drugs, can be used to treat arthritis. They also tend to slow the disease process. Most treatment programs call for exercise, use of heat or cold, and joint-protection techniques, such as avoidance of excess stress on the joints, the use of assistive devices, and weight loss and control. In some cases, surgery may help.

Cancer Prevention

Source: American Cancer Society, Inc., www.cancer.org

PRIMARY PREVENTION: Modifiable determinants of cancer risk.

Smoking	The risk of developing lung cancer is about 23 times higher for current male smokers and 13 times higher for current female smokers than for those who have never smoked. Smoking accounts for at least 30% of all U.S. cancer deaths. Tobacco use is responsible for nearly 1 in 5 deaths in the U.S. Smoking is associated with cancer of the lung, mouth, nasal cavities, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, uterine cervix, kidney, bladder, and acute myeloid leukemia.
Nutrition and diet	Risk for colon, breast (among postmenopausal women), kidney, prostate, and endometrial cancers increases for those who are overweight and obese. It's not yet known for certain how diet, nutrition intake, and the amount and distribution of body fat factor into the development of certain cancers. But eating a mostly plant-based diet, with grains and beans and five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day, and regular physical activity can help one achieve and maintain a healthy weight. That in turn may reduce the risk for many cancers.
Sunlight	Many of the more than 1 million skin cancers diagnosed annually in the U.S. could have been prevented by protection from the sun's rays. Epidemiological evidence shows that sun exposure is a major factor in the development of melanoma and that incidence rates are increasing worldwide.
Alcohol	Heavy drinking, especially when accompanied by cigarette smoking or smokeless tobacco use, increases the risk of cancers of the mouth, larynx, pharynx, esophagus, and liver. Studies have also noted an association between regular alcohol consumption and an increased risk of breast cancer.
Smokeless tobacco	Use of chewing tobacco, snuff, and other tobacco products that are not smoked increases the risk of cancers of the mouth and pharynx. The excess risk of cancer of the cheek and gum may reach nearly 50-fold among long-term snuff users.
Estrogen	Menopausal hormone therapy (MHT, formerly called hormone replacement therapy) without the use of progestin can increase the risk of endometrial cancer. Combining progestin with estrogen MHT use may help minimize that risk. Studies, however, suggest that long-term use (5 years or more) of MHT increases the risk of breast cancer and may exceed the benefits. The benefits and risks of the use of estrogen by menopausal women should be discussed carefully with one's doctor.
Radiation	Excessive exposure to ionizing radiation can increase cancer risk. Medical and dental X-rays are adjusted to deliver the lowest dose possible without sacrificing image quality. Excessive radon exposure in the home may increase lung cancer risk, especially in cigarette smokers.
Environmental hazards	Exposure to various chemicals (including benzene, asbestos, vinyl chloride, arsenic, and aflatoxin) increases risk of various cancers. Risk of lung cancer from asbestos is greatly increased among smokers.

Cancer-Detection Guidelines

SECONDARY PREVENTION: Steps to diagnose a cancer or precursor as early as possible after it has developed.

In addition to indicated screening for cancers of the breast, colon and rectum, prostate, and uterine cervix, a cancer-related checkup should include health counseling and, depending on a person's age and sex, include examinations for cancers of the thyroid, oral cavity, skin, lymph nodes, testes, and ovaries, as well as some nonmalignant diseases. Special tests for certain cancer sites for individuals at average risk are recommended as outlined below:

Breast cancer	Women should start getting annual mammograms beginning at age 40. Women who are at increased risk because of family history, genetic predisposition, or past breast cancer should discuss the benefits and limitations of initiating screening at an earlier age. A clinical breast exam should be part of a periodic health exam—about every three years for women in their 20s and 30s and yearly for women 40 and older. Women should be aware of any changes in their breasts and report these promptly to their health care provider.
Cervical cancer	Women should begin cervical cancer screening about three years after having vaginal intercourse for the first time, but no later than when they are 21 years old. Screening should be done every year with regular Pap tests or every two years using liquid-based Pap tests. Beginning at age 30, women who have had three normal Pap test results in a row may choose to get screened every two to three years. Women who have certain risk factors such as diethylstilbestrol (DES) exposure before birth, HIV infection, or a weakened immune system due to organ transplant, chemotherapy, or chronic steroid use should continue to be screened annually. Another reasonable option for women aged 30 and older is to get screened every three years (but not more frequently) with either the conventional or liquid-based Pap test, plus the HPV DNA test. Women 70 years of age and older who have had three or more normal Pap test results in a row and no abnormal Pap test results in the last 10 years may choose to stop cervical cancer screening. Women with a history of cervical cancer, DES exposure before birth, HIV infection or a weakened immune system should continue to be screened as long as they are in good health. Women who have had a total hysterectomy (removal of the uterus and cervix) may also choose to cease cervical cancer screening, unless the surgery was done to treat cervical cancer or precancer. Women who have had a hysterectomy without removal of the cervix should continue to follow the guidelines above.
Colorectal cancer	Beginning at age 50, both men and women should follow one of these testing schedules: • Yearly fecal occult blood test or flexible sigmoidoscopy every five years; • yearly fecal occult blood test plus flexible sigmoidoscopy every five years; • colonoscopy every 10 years; or • double-contrast barium enema every five years. Note: Persons known to be at increased risk for colorectal cancer (inflammatory bowel disease, personal or family history, etc.) need to begin screening at an earlier age and may need more frequent screening.
Endometrial cancer	For women at high risk of hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (HNPCC), annual screening including an endometrial biopsy should commence at age 35.
Prostate cancer	The prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test with or without a digital rectal examination should be offered annually to men who are aged 50 and older who have a 10-year life expectancy. Men at high risk, such as African-American men and men with one or more first-degree family members (father, brother, or son) diagnosed with prostate cancer at an early age, should start getting tested at age 45. For both men at average risk and high risk, information should be provided about what is known and not known about the benefits and limitations of early detection and treatment of prostate cancer so that an informed decision about testing can be made.
Skin cancer	Adults should practice skin self-exams regularly. Suspicious lesions and moles should be evaluated promptly by a physician.

Estimated New U.S. Cancer Cases and Deaths for Leading Sites, 2010

Source: Cancer Facts & Figures 2010, American Cancer Society, Inc.

The following estimates exclude basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas (i.e., noninvasive cancers), except urinary bladder. In 2010, an estimated 54,010 new cases of carcinoma in situ of the breast and 46,770 cases of melanoma in situ are expected to be diagnosed. More than 2 mil cases of basal cell and squamous cell cancer were treated in 2006. They are highly curable forms of skin cancer and do not need to be reported to cancer registries.

Estimated New Cases			Estimated New Deaths		
Both sexes			Both sexes		
Male			Male		
Female			Female		
Lung and bronchus.	222,520	Prostate.	217,730	Breast.	207,090
Prostate.	217,730	Lung and bronchus.	116,750	Lung and bronchus.	105,770
Breast.	209,060	Urinary bladder.	52,760	Colon.	53,430
Colon.	102,900	Colon.	49,470	Uterine corpus.	43,470
Urinary bladder.	70,530	Melanoma—skin.	38,870	Thyroid.	33,930
Melanoma—skin.	68,130	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma.	35,380	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma.	30,160
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma.	65,540	Kidney and renal pelvis.	35,370	Melanoma—skin.	29,260
Kidney and renal pelvis.	58,240	Rectum.	22,620	Kidney and renal pelvis.	22,870
Thyroid.	44,670	Pancreas.	21,370	Ovary.	21,880
Uterine corpus.	43,470	Liver and intrahepatic bile duct.	17,430	Pancreas.	21,770
All sites.	1,529,560	All sites.	789,620	All sites.	739,940
Estimated New Deaths			Estimated New Deaths		
Both sexes			Both sexes		
Male			Male		
Female			Female		
Lung and bronchus.	157,300	Lung and bronchus.	86,220	Lung and bronchus.	71,080
Colon and rectum.	51,370	Prostate.	32,050	Breast.	39,840
Breast.	40,230	Colon and rectum.	26,580	Colon and rectum.	24,790
Pancreas.	36,800	Pancreas.	18,770	Pancreas.	18,030
Prostate.	32,050	Liver and intrahepatic bile duct.	12,720	Ovary.	13,850
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma.	20,210	Esophagus.	11,650	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma.	9,500
Liver and intrahepatic bile duct.	18,910	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma.	10,710	Uterine corpus.	7,950
Urinary bladder.	14,680	Urinary bladder.	10,410	Liver and intrahepatic bile duct.	6,190
Esophagus.	14,500	Kidney and renal pelvis.	8,210	Brain and other nervous system.	5,720
Ovary.	13,850	Brain and other nervous system.	7,420	Kidney and renal pelvis.	4,830
All sites.	569,490	All sites.	299,200	All sites.	270,290

U.S. Cancer Survival Rates by Year of Diagnosis, 1960-2006¹

Source: SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results) Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2007, National Cancer Institute

Year	Total			White			Black		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1960-63.	—	—	—	39.0	—	—	27.0	—	—
1970-73.	—	—	—	43.0	—	—	31.0	—	—
1975-77.	50.3	42.4	57.3	51.2	43.5	58.0	39.9	32.8	47.3
1978-80.	50.3	43.8	56.4	51.3	45.1	57.0	39.6	33.3	46.6
1981-83.	51.5	46.0	56.7	52.6	47.4	57.5	39.6	34.3	45.6
1984-86.	53.6	47.8	59.0	54.8	49.3	60.0	40.8	35.5	46.5
1987-89.	56.4	51.6	61.1	57.8	53.3	62.1	43.6	38.8	48.9
1990-92.	60.7	59.3	62.3	62.3	61.1	63.5	48.1	47.1	49.2
1993-95.	62.4	61.4	63.4	63.6	62.7	64.5	53.1	54.1	51.9
1996-98.	64.6	63.9	65.3	65.8	65.1	66.4	55.7	57.7	53.4
1999-2006.	67.8	67.9	67.7	69.1	69.2	69.0	59.2	62.1	55.9

Note: The geographic areas of surveillance may vary for different years. — = Statistic could not be calculated due to fewer than 25 cases during the time period. (1) 5-year relative survival rate for all invasive cancer sites.

U.S. Cancer Survival Rate by Age at Diagnosis, 1999-2006¹

Source: SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results) Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2007, National Cancer Institute

Age	Total			White			Black		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Under age 45.	79.0	73.8	82.3	80.7	76.2	83.8	65.7	57.5	70.8
Ages 45-54.	71.5	65.2	76.5	73.2	66.8	78.2	59.2	56.6	61.8
Ages 55-64.	68.4	68.2	68.6	69.4	69.0	69.9	60.6	64.3	54.9
Under age 65.	71.8	68.4	75.0	73.2	69.7	76.4	61.3	60.7	61.9
Ages 65 and older.	59.3	63.7	54.2	59.9	64.0	55.4	52.4	60.6	42.7
Ages 65-74.	63.8	67.2	59.1	64.4	67.5	60.2	57.7	64.9	47.4
Ages 75 and older.	53.5	58.2	49.2	54.3	58.6	50.5	43.6	51.6	36.9

(1) 5-year relative survival rate for all invasive cancer sites.

Breast Cancer

Source: American Cancer Society, Inc., www.cancer.org

In 2010, an estimated 207,090 women and 1,970 men in the U.S. will be newly diagnosed with breast cancer, and about 39,840 women and 390 men will die from it. Currently, an estimated 2.4 mil women are living with a history of breast cancer, the second biggest cause of cancer death for women in the U.S. (lung cancer ranks first). But mortality rates have been declining, especially among younger women, probably because of earlier detection and improved treatment.

The risk for breast cancer increases with age. It is higher for women with a personal or family history of cancer, a long menstrual history (menstrual periods that started early and ended later in life), recent use of birth control pills, long-term use of postmenopausal estrogen replacement therapy, and who have no children or had no live birth until age 30 or older. Other risk factors include alcohol consumption and obesity. Inherited mutations such as in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes greatly increase risk, but these probably account for 5% to

10% of all breast cancers. By far the majority of women who develop breast cancer have no family history of it.

Breast cancer often **manifests** first as an abnormality on a mammogram X-ray. Physical symptoms that show up later, which may be detectable by a woman or her doctor, include a breast lump and, less commonly, breast thickening, swelling, distortion, or tenderness; skin irritation or dimpling; or pain, scaliness, or retraction of the nipple. Breast pain is more commonly associated with benign (i.e., noncancerous) conditions.

Studies show that **early detection** increases survival and treatment options (See “Cancer Prevention,” p. 158). Although most detected breast lumps are noncancerous, any suspicious lump should be biopsied.

Treatment for breast cancer may involve lumpectomy (local removal of a tumor), mastectomy (surgical removal of the breast), radiation therapy, chemotherapy, hormone therapy, or immunotherapy. For women with early-stage breast cancer, long-term survival rates following lumpectomy plus radiation therapy are similar to survival rates after a mastectomy.

Prostate Cancer

Source: Prostate Cancer Foundation, www.pcf.org; American Cancer Society, Inc., www.cancer.org

The **prostate** is a male gland located between the bladder and scrotum that secretes seminal fluid. Prostate cancer is the most common non-skin cancer in the U.S., and the second-most common cause, after lung cancer, of cancer deaths in American men. In 2010, an estimated 217,730 men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer, and about 32,050 will die from the disease. It was estimated that in 2006, 2.2 mil men with a history of prostate cancer were alive, making up nearly half of all male cancer survivors in the U.S.

The exact **cause** of prostate cancer is unknown. The most identifiable risk factors are age, family history, and race. About half of all prostate cancers are diagnosed in men over the age of 68, and the chances of developing the disease rise dramatically with age. Men with a single first-degree relative with a history of prostate cancer are twice to three times as likely to develop the disease, and those with two or more first-degree relatives are three to five times as likely to get it. African-American men are much more likely to develop prostate cancer than non-Hispanic white men and are twice as likely to die from it. The cause for this disparity remains unknown; both socioeconomic and biologic differences are likely involved.

Usually, the disease has no **symptoms** in its early stages. If symptoms arise, they may include a need to urinate frequently; difficulty starting urination; weak or interrupted flow; pain during urination; difficulty having an erection; painful ejaculation; blood in urine or semen; and frequent pain or stiffness in the lower back, hips, or upper thighs.

The American Cancer Society recommends that once they reach 50, men showing no symptoms and with no family history of prostate cancer speak with their health care provider about the benefits and risks of being screened through a prostate specific antigen (**PSA**) **blood test** or **digital rectal exam (DRE)**. African-American men or those with a family history of the disease should be aware of their screening options beginning at age 40 or 45. Men under 40 seldom get prostate cancer.

Prostate cancer **treatment** may include surgery, radiation, hormone deprivation therapy, chemotherapy, or some combination. If caught early on, while tumor cells are localized within the prostate, the five-year relative survival rate approaches 100%.

Skin Cancer

Source: American Cancer Society, Inc., www.cancer.org

Skin cancer is generally divided into two main classes, **nonmelanomas** and **melanomas**, both types affecting different types of skin cells. Melanoma develops in skin cells called melanocytes, which produce melanin, a pigment that gives skin a tan or brown color and helps to protect the deeper layers of skin from the harmful effects of the sun. Melanoma is the most dangerous type of skin cancer because it can easily spread to other parts of the body.

Although skin cancer is the most common type of cancer diagnosed in the U.S., melanoma only accounts for about 4% of all skin cancers. The American Cancer Society estimates that in 2010, 68,130 new cases of melanoma will be diagnosed in the U.S., and about 11,790 people will die from skin cancer.

The exact causes of melanoma are unclear, but there are several **risk factors** that have been associated with the disease:

- Overexposure to UV light (sunlight)
- Presence of moles; moles themselves are not harmful but are associated with an increased risk for skin cancer.
- Family history
- Use of immune suppression drugs
- Age; melanoma is more likely to occur in older people.
- Gender; men get melanoma more often than women.
- Past history of melanoma
- Xeroderma pigmentosum (XP), a rare, genetic condition in which people are less able to repair damage caused by sunlight.

Melanomas generally look like abnormal moles on the surface of the skin. Normal moles are most often an evenly colored brown, tan, or black spot on the skin that can be flat or raised. They normally have a distinct border that separates

them from normal skin cells. Moles can be present at birth, form over time, or even disappear. Abnormal moles differ from regular skin cells and may be a sign of skin cancer. An irregular mole should be examined as soon as possible. Irregular moles generally have the following characteristics:

- Asymmetry—one half of the mole does not match the other half.
- Irregular border—the edge of the mole is jagged; no distinct divide between the mole and regular skin.
- Color—not uniform; there may be shades of tan, brown, black, and sometimes patches of red, blue, or white.
- Diameter—moles wider than ¼ inch are abnormal (however, melanomas can be smaller).

If a melanoma is suspected, the doctor will perform a biopsy using cells extracted from the suspected cancer or by removing the whole mass and examining it. If a melanoma is found, doctors will often check to see if the cancer has spread to other parts of the body. This is called **staging** and is represented by Roman numerals I through IV (1-4). The lower the number, the less the cancer has spread. This will determine what course of treatment is necessary.

If caught early, melanoma is highly curable. The five-year survival rates for the various stages are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| • All stages | 90% |
| • Local | 98% |
| • Regional | 62% |
| • Distant | 15% |

Treatment may include simple removal of the melanoma; amputation if the cancer is found on a finger or toe; or treatment involving chemotherapy, immunotherapy, or radiation if the melanoma has spread to other parts of the body.

Depression

Source: National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Depression is a serious illness that affects thoughts, feelings, and the ability to function in everyday life. It strikes all age groups, and often goes unrecognized or is inadequately treated. The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) estimates that about 20.9 mil American adults age 18 and older suffer from depression or some other mood or depressive disorder in any given year; more than 16% of all Americans will have had depression at some point in life. Young people are at particular risk; in a one-year period, three times as many persons with depression were 18 to 29 years old as were 60 or older.

Nearly twice as many women as men suffer from a depressive illness in a given year. Although conventional wisdom holds that depression is most closely associated with menopause, the childbearing years, followed by the years prior to menopause, are marked by the highest rates of depression. The influence of hormones on depression in women has been an active area of NIMH research.

In a given year, 1-5% of people age 65 and older living in the community (i.e., residing outside of institutions) suffer from major depression. Depression frequently occurs with other physical illnesses including heart disease, stroke, cancer, and diabetes. It is not a normal part of aging.

Available **treatments** can alleviate symptoms, and with awareness growing, more people with depression are seeking help. But many depressed people—and those around them—still fail to realize that they have an illness or could benefit from medical help.

Symptoms and Types of Depression

- Persistent sad mood
- Loss of interest or pleasure in activities once enjoyed, including sex
- Significant changes in appetite or body weight
- Difficulty sleeping or oversleeping
- Lethargy or agitation
- Loss of energy
- Feelings of worthlessness or inappropriate guilt
- Difficulty thinking or concentrating
- Recurrent thoughts of death or suicide

A diagnosis of **major depressive disorder** (or **unipolar major depression**) is made if an individual reports experiencing five or more of these symptoms in the same two-week period.

Bipolar disorder (or **manic-depressive illness**) is characterized by episodes of major depression alternating with periods of mania, when a person experiences a persistent, abnormally elevated mood or irritability, accompanied by feelings of inflated self-esteem, less need for sleep, increased

talkativeness, racing thoughts, distractibility, agitation, and excessive involvement in pleasurable activities that have a high potential for painful consequences. While it shares some of the features of major depression, bipolar disorder is a distinct illness.

Dysthymic disorder (or **dysthymia**), a less severe yet more chronic form of depression, is diagnosed when a depressed mood persists for at least two years in adults (one year in children or adolescents) and is accompanied by at least two other depressive symptoms. Many people with dysthymic disorder also experience major depressive episodes.

In contrast to normal experiences of sadness, depression is extreme and persistent and can interfere significantly with an individual's ability to function. A study sponsored by the World Health Organization and the World Bank found unipolar major depression to be the leading cause of disability in the U.S. and worldwide.

Treatments for Depression

A variety of **medicines** are used to treat depression. These drugs influence the functioning of certain neurotransmitters in the brain, primarily serotonin and norepinephrine, known as monoamines. Older drugs—tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) and monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs)—affect the functioning of both of these neurotransmitters. But they can have strong side effects or, in the case of MAOIs, require dietary restrictions. Newer medications, such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), have fewer side effects. All of these medications can be effective, but some people respond to one type and not another.

NIMH research has shown that certain types of **psychotherapy**, particularly cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and interpersonal therapy (IPT), can help relieve depression. CBT helps patients change the negative thinking and behaving patterns often associated with depression. IPT focuses patients on working through personal relationships that may contribute to depression. Studies of adults have shown that a combination of psychotherapy and antidepressant medication is most effective in treating moderate-to-severe depression.

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) has been found effective in treating some cases of severe depression, particularly those that have not responded to other forms of treatment. ECT involves producing a seizure in the brain of a patient under general anesthesia by applying electrical stimulation through electrodes placed on the scalp. Memory loss and other cognitive problems, though common side effects, are typically short-lived.

Diabetes

Source: American Diabetes Association, www.diabetes.org; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Diabetes is a chronic disease in which the body does not produce or properly use the hormone **insulin**. Insulin is needed to convert sugar, starches, and other foods into energy. Both genetics and environment appear to play roles in the onset of diabetes. This disease, which has no cure, is the sixth leading cause of death by disease in the U.S. According to death certificate data, 72,449 people in the U.S. died as a result of diabetes in 2006. In 2007, an estimated 23.6 mil Americans had diabetes, 5.7 mil of whom were undiagnosed.

The American Diabetes Association recommends the following guidelines for **diagnosing** diabetes: lowering the acceptable level of blood sugar in a fasting glucose test from 140 mg of glucose/deciliter of blood to 126 mg/deciliter; testing all adults 45 years of age and older, and then every three years if results are normal; and testing high-risk individuals starting at a younger age more frequently.

The American Diabetes Association supports studies proving that detection at an earlier stage and modest lifestyle changes, such as eating better and exercising more, will help prevent or delay complications.

There are two major types of diabetes:

Type 1 (formerly known as insulin dependent, or juvenile diabetes). The body produces very little or no insulin; the disease most often begins in childhood or early adulthood. People with type 1 diabetes must take daily insulin injections to stay alive.

Type 2 (formerly known as non-insulin dependent, or adult-onset diabetes). The body does not produce enough or cannot properly use insulin. It is the most common form of the disease (90%-95% of diabetes cases in people over age 20) and often begins later in life.

Pre-Diabetes

Among U.S. adults 40-74 years of age, 57 mil (40.1% of the total population) have **pre-diabetes**, the state that occurs when a person’s blood glucose levels are higher than normal but not high enough for a diagnosis of diabetes. One study indicated that about 11% of people with pre-diabetes developed type 2 diabetes each year during the average three-year study follow-up period. Other studies showed that most people with pre-diabetes develop type 2 diabetes within 10 years.

Complications from Diabetes

People often have diabetes many years before it is diagnosed. During that time, serious complications may develop. Potential complications include the following:

Blindness. Diabetes is the leading cause of new cases of blindness in people ages 20-74. Each year, 12,000 to 24,000 people lose their eyesight because of diabetes.

Kidney disease. 10% to 21% of all people with diabetes develop kidney disease. In 2005, a total of 46,739 people in the U.S. and Puerto Rico initiated treatment for end-stage renal disease (kidney failure) because of diabetes.

Amputations. Diabetes is the most frequent cause for nontraumatic lower limb amputations. The risk of a leg amputation is 15 to 40 times greater for a person with diabetes than for the average American. In 2004, approximately 71,000 lower-limb amputations were performed as a result of complications brought on by diabetes.

Heart disease and stroke. People with diabetes are two to four times more likely to have heart disease. They are also two to four times more likely to suffer a stroke.

Warning Signs of Diabetes

Type 1 Diabetes (usually occur suddenly):

- frequent urination
- unusual weight loss
- unusual thirst
- extreme fatigue
- extreme hunger
- irritability

Type 2 Diabetes (occur less suddenly):

- any type 1 symptoms
- tingling/numbness in hands or feet
- frequent infections
- recurring skin, gum, or bladder infections
- blurred vision
- cuts/bruises slow to heal

Eating Disorders

Source: National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Eating disorders involve serious disturbances in eating behavior, usually in the forms of extreme and unhealthy reduction of food intake or severe overeating. They are not due to a failure of will; rather, they are real and treatable medical illnesses in which certain behavior patterns get out of control. The **main types** are anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge-eating disorder (technically categorized with “eating disorders not otherwise identified”). These disorders usually develop in adolescence or early adulthood and often occur with other illnesses such as depression, substance abuse, and anxiety disorders. They are much more common among females; only about 5% to 15% of anorexia or bulimia patients and 35% of binge eaters are male.

If not treated, eating disorders can lead to serious complications, including heart conditions and kidney failure, which may result in death.

Anorexia nervosa affects an estimated 0.9% of all females. Symptoms include resistance to maintaining weight at minimally healthy levels, intense fear of gaining weight, exaggerated importance of body weight or shape in one’s self image, and infrequent or absent menstrual periods. Anorexics see themselves as overweight even when they are dangerously thin. In response, they avoid food and take other extreme measures to lose weight, such as exercising compulsively or purging by means of vomiting or laxatives and enemas. While some anorexics fully recover after a single episode, others may relapse frequently or experience chronic deterioration.

Bulimia nervosa affects an estimated 1.5% of females. It is characterized by recurrent uncontrolled binge-eating episodes followed by what is believed to be compensatory behavior to prevent weight gain, such as self-induced vomiting, exercising excessively, or fasting. Persons with bulimia can weigh within the normal range for their age and height, but they still fear gaining weight and are intensely dissatisfied with their bodies. They often perform their behaviors in secret, feeling shame when they binge and relief when they purge.

Binge-eating disorder, which is not officially approved as a psychiatric diagnosis, affects an estimated 2% to 3.5% of males and females in the U.S. As with bulimia, a binge-eating disorder involves episodes of excessive eating during which the sufferer may feel a complete lack of control. But individuals with this disorder do not compensate by purging, exercising, or fasting. Many are thus overweight, and the shame they feel can lead to further bingeing.

Eating disorder sufferers may not admit they are ill. Early diagnosis and a comprehensive **treatment** program are essential to recovery. Some patients may need immediate hospitalization. For anorexia, treatment usually follows three established steps: weight restoration, usually in an inpatient hospital setting; treatment of any accompanying psychological disturbances, including the use of medications; and achieving long-term remission or recovery by reducing or eliminating negative thoughts and behaviors.

Heart and Blood Vessel Disease

Source: American Heart Association, www.heart.org; National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; National Heart, Blood, and Lung Institute, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Warning Signs of Heart Attack

- Chest discomfort. Most heart attacks involve discomfort in the center of the chest that lasts more than a few minutes or that goes away and then returns. It can feel like uncomfortable pressure, squeezing, fullness, or pain.
- Discomfort in other areas of the upper body. Symptoms can include pain or discomfort in one or both arms, the back, neck, jaw, or stomach.
- Shortness of breath. This feeling may occur with or without chest discomfort.
- Other signs may include breaking out in a cold sweat, nausea, or lightheadedness.
- The American Heart Association advises immediate action at onset of symptoms, as more than half of heart attack victims die within an hour of symptoms first manifesting. Call 9-1-1. Get to a hospital right away.

Warning Signs of Stroke

- Sudden numbness or weakness of the face, arm or leg, especially on one side of the body.
- Sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding.
- Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes.
- Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination.
- Sudden severe headache with no known cause.
- Prompt treatment of a stroke can be a major factor in controlling the effects. If you have one or more stroke symptoms that last more than a few minutes, call 9-1-1 or the emergency medical service number immediately so an ambulance, ideally one with advanced life support, can be sent for you quickly.

Major Modifiable Risk Factors

High blood pressure: High blood pressure, or hypertension, increases the risk of stroke, heart attack, kidney failure, and heart failure. It affects men and women of all races, ethnic origins, and ages. Obesity, physical inactivity, and an unhealthy diet can contribute to this **often symptomless** disease. Individuals should have a blood pressure reading at least once every two years or more often if advised by a physician.

A blood pressure reading is really two measurements, with one value written above the other, such as 122/78 mmHg. The upper number (systolic pressure) represents the amount of pressure in the blood vessels when the heart contracts (beats) and pushes blood through the circulatory system. The lower number (diastolic pressure) represents the pressure in the blood vessels between beats, when the heart is resting. According to recent National Institutes of Health (NIH) guidelines, a blood pressure reading below 120/80 is considered normal, while readings from 120/80 to 139/89 are considered prehypertension.

High blood pressure is divided into two stages:

Stage 1 is 140-159 (systolic) over 90-99 (diastolic);

Stage 2 is 160+ (systolic) over 100+ (diastolic).

The diagnosis can be based on either the systolic or the diastolic reading.

High blood pressure usually cannot be cured, but it can be controlled in a variety of ways, including lifestyle modifications and medication. Treatment always should be at the direction and under the supervision of a physician. The treatment goal for patients with hypertension is blood pressure below 140/90. Individuals with hypertension and diabetes or chronic kidney disease should aim for blood pressure lower than 130/80.

High blood cholesterol: Cholesterol is a waxy fat-like substance found in all cells of the body. It is produced by the body and also comes in some foods. The body needs some cholesterol, but excess levels increase the risk of heart disease. High cholesterol in itself **usually does not cause symptoms**, so many people are unaware that they have a problem.

There are two major kinds of cholesterol: LDL (low-density lipoprotein), often called “bad” cholesterol, leads to narrowing of the arteries. HDL (high-density lipoprotein), known as “good” cholesterol, helps reduce that risk.

NIH guidelines classify total cholesterol levels (determined by a blood test) of less than 200 mg/dl as desirable, 200-239 as borderline high, and 240 and higher as high. About 37 mil Americans have a cholesterol level of 240 mg/dl or higher. LDL levels of less than 100 are considered optimal, 130-159 as borderline high, 160-189 as high, and 190 and higher as very high. For HDL, levels of 60 mg/dl and higher are considered protective against heart disease, while levels under 40 mg/dl are considered a risk factor.

As with high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol can be controlled by lifestyle changes and medication and should be treated by a physician.

Triglycerides, another form of fat in the blood, can also raise the risk of heart disease. Levels that are borderline high (150-199) or high (200 or more) may need treatment.

Diabetes: Diabetes is a major risk factor for heart disease; at least 65% of people with diabetes mellitus die of some form of heart or blood vessel disease. See also “Diabetes” on pp. 161-62.

Smoking: Cigarette smokers are two to four times more likely to develop coronary heart disease (CHD). Smoking is also associated with the risk of sudden cardiac death.

Obesity: Using a body mass index (BMI) of 25 and higher for overweight and 30 and higher for obesity, an estimated 142 mil Americans age 20 and over could be considered overweight or obese. Of these, more than 67 mil are obese. See also “Weight Guidelines for Adults” on p. 169.

Physical inactivity: A sedentary lifestyle is a risk factor for CHD. The risk increase is comparable to that observed for high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, or cigarette smoking.

Women and Cardiovascular Disease

The American Heart Association reports that diseases of the heart and stroke, respectively, are the number one and number three killers of women over the age of 25. (Cancer is the second leading cause.) More than one in four women died of some form of cardiovascular disease in 2006. Because heart disease was long viewed as a “man’s” disease, many of the major cardiovascular studies were conducted only on men. Recent attention has been directed toward understanding the influence of gender on cardiovascular disease risk and prevention, but important gaps in knowledge remain.

Women often present some of the same classic symptoms of heart attack as men, such as chest pain that spreads to the shoulders and arms. But women may more often report atypical chest pain or complain of abdominal pain, difficulty breathing (dyspnea), and nausea. Another problem in diagnosis is that women tend to have heart attacks later in life than men, so symptoms may be masked by other age-related diseases such as arthritis or osteoporosis. Even certain diagnostic tests and procedures such as the exercise stress test may not be as accurate in women, with the result that the disease process leading to heart attack or stroke may not be detected early on, with potentially serious consequences.

Irritable Bowel Syndrome

Source: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health

Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)—a functional disorder, not a disease, in the large intestine—is one of the most common disorders diagnosed by physicians. Nearly one in five Americans has IBS symptoms, and it accounts for more than 1 out of every 10 doctor visits in the U.S. IBS occurs more frequently in women than in men, and it usually begins before the age of 35 for about 50% of those affected. Though IBS causes discomfort and may even be painful, it does not damage the bowel.

Many people are uncomfortable discussing IBS because of its embarrassing symptoms. They may include the following:

- bloating
- gas
- diarrhea
- constipation
- abdominal pain or cramping
- mucus in the stool
- feeling as if one has not finished a bowel movement

For most people, IBS is a chronic condition, and there will likely be times when the symptoms may worsen or

disappear altogether only to reappear in the future. Most complications are derived from the symptoms, such as hemorrhoids, which may form as a result of diarrhea and constipation. People with chronic IBS may also go through periods of depression because of the constant discomfort and the symptoms’ interference in work and personal relationships.

The specific causes for IBS are unknown. The walls of the intestines are lined with layers of muscle that contract and relax in a coordinated manner as they move food through the digestive system. When a person has IBS, the contractions cause food to either speed up or slow down as it moves through the bowel, subsequently causing gas, bloating, diarrhea, or constipation. Some researchers believe that people who suffer from IBS have a colon that is particularly sensitive to certain foods. Milk products, alcohol, caffeine, carbonated drinks, chocolate, and fatty foods in particular can trigger IBS symptoms. Another common factor is a low tolerance for stretching of the large intestine. Women tend to

Malaria

(*Plasmodium* parasite) Infectious disease known from as early as 2700 BCE. Virtually eradicated in developed countries; still a major killer in tropical regions. **Transmission:** bite from infected mosquito. **Symptoms:** high fever, shaking chills, heavy sweating, headache, fatigue, enlarged spleen. If left untreated, organ damage and death. **Treatment:** antimalarial drugs, including chloroquine, for treatment and prevention. **Est. annual cases:** 1,255 in the U.S. in 2008; worldwide, an estimated 243 mil cases, 863,000 deaths, most young children in sub-Saharan Africa.

Measles

(*Rubeola* virus) Once-common viral infection; today almost nonexistent in U.S. and Canada. **Transmission:** airborne transmission by infected persons. **Symptoms:** itchy and raised rash, sore throat, cough, pink eye, high fever; in rare cases, encephalitis, seizures, permanent deafness, death. **Vaccine:** highly effective. **Treatment:** no specific treatment; symptoms relieved with bed rest, acetaminophen, humidified air. **Annual U.S. cases:** 140 in 2008.

Mumps

(Mumps virus) Acute and contagious viral infection. **Transmission:** direct contact with mucus or saliva of infected persons. **Symptoms:** painful, visible swelling of the salivary or parotid glands in the face. Chills, headache, fever, painful swallowing. In some cases, inflammation of testes, pancreas, ovaries. In severe cases, brain swelling and symptoms ranging from nausea and drowsiness to seizures and permanent deafness. **Vaccine:** MMR vaccine is effective. **Treatment:** no specific treatment; symptoms may be relieved by applying ice or heat to swollen glands. **Annual U.S. cases:** 454 in 2008.

Peptic ulcer

(Most from *Helicobacter pylori* [*H. pylori*] bacteria; also overuse of aspirin or other anti-inflammatory drugs) Weakening of the stomach's protective mucous coating, allowing stomach acid and bacteria to irritate stomach lining. **Transmission:** *H. pylori* may be transmitted through food and water. **Symptoms:** indigestion; bloating; dull, transient abdominal pain or discomfort; nausea; vomiting. **Treatment:** antibiotics, acid-suppressing drugs. **Est. annual U.S. cases:** about 20% of the population under 40 years of age and half of those over 60 may be infected with *H. pylori*. An estimated 500,000 to 850,000 develop peptic ulcers each year.

Pertussis or Whooping cough

(*Bordetella pertussis* or *B. parapertussis*) Upper respiratory bacterial infection. **Transmission:** airborne transmission by infected persons; highly contagious. **Symptoms:** initially, mild cold-like symptoms, fever, diarrhea, difficulty breathing; later, violent coughing with characteristic "whooping" heard when patient tries to breathe between coughs, vomiting. In severe cases, apnea, pneumonia, seizures, encephalopathy. **Vaccine:** available as part of combination vaccine that also prevents diphtheria and tetanus. **Treatment:** antibiotics in early cases; otherwise, disease must run its course. **Annual U.S. cases:** 13,278 in 2008.

Salmonella or Salmonellosis

(*Salmonella enteritidis*) Bacterial infection. **Transmission:** eating foods contaminated by feces carrying the bacteria or undercooked meats or raw eggs contaminated by bacteria. Contact with feces of infected animal or pet. **Symptoms:** fever, diarrhea, abdominal cramps 12 to 72

hours after infection. **Treatment:** no standard treatment. Runs its course in four to seven days; antibiotics in severe cases. **Annual U.S. cases:** 51,040 lab-confirmed cases in 2008.

Shigellosis

(Four species of *Shigella*: *boydii*, *dysenteriae*, *flexneri*, and *sonnei*) Bacterial infection and a form of dysentery, an intestinal disease. **Transmission:** consuming food contaminated by infected feces or vegetables grown in fields containing contaminated sewage. Swimming in contaminated water. **Symptoms:** watery or bloody diarrhea one to four days after infection, high fever, vomiting, painful bowel movements, severe diarrhea. In extreme cases, seizures in children, intestinal perforation. **Treatment:** mild infection allowed to run its course; replacement of fluids and salts lost through excessive diarrhea. Antibiotics in severe cases. Although severe diarrhea is symptomatic, antidiarrheal medicines may make illness worse. **Annual U.S. cases:** 22,625 in 2008.

Syphilis

(*Treponema pallidum*) Bacterial infection known since ancient times that spread rampantly throughout Europe in the Middle Ages. **Transmission:** sexually transmitted. **Symptoms:** primary stage: painless sore, called a chancre, where bacteria enters the body; usually heals in 3 to 12 weeks with or without treatment. Without treatment, disease enters secondary stage: skin rash as chancre is healing or weeks after it's healed. Without treatment, enters tertiary stage: mouth sores, fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, weight loss, hair loss, jaundice, syphilitic meningitis, aortal aneurysms, lesions, damage to nervous system, heart, and eyes. Most infected do not progress beyond primary or secondary stage. **Treatment:** curable with antibiotics (mostly penicillin). **Annual U.S. cases:** 46,277 total in 2008; 13,500 primary and secondary.

Tetanus or Lockjaw

(*Clostridium tetani*) Bacterial infection. **Transmission:** bacteria, found in soil, enters body through broken skin. **Symptoms:** muscle stiffness and spasms or "locking" of muscles of the jaw, neck, and limbs. **Vaccine:** four forms of immunization. **Treatment:** tetanus immune globulin to fight infection; with treatment, less than 10% of cases are fatal. **Est. annual U.S. cases:** approximately 100 per year, most due to lack of immunization.

Tuberculosis

(*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) Bacterial infection that primarily affects the lungs. **Transmission:** airborne transmission by persons with active TB infection. **Symptoms:** weight loss, fever, cough with discharge (sometimes with bloody sputum), night sweats, growing shortness of breath over time, chest pains. **Vaccine/treatment:** BCG (Bacille Calmette Guerin) vaccine only effective in protecting young children and used where TB is prevalent. Not recommended by health experts for use in the U.S. because of the low risk of infection and its variable effectiveness. **Annual U.S. cases:** 12,904 in 2008.

Yellow fever

(Yellow fever virus, in *flavivirus* group) Viral infection that has caused large epidemics in South America, the Caribbean, and Africa. **Transmission:** bite from mosquitoes carrying the virus. **Symptoms:** headaches, muscle aches, fever, jaundice (yellowing skin), nausea and vomiting, kidney failure, severe generalized pain; in severe cases, shock, coma, and death. **Vaccine:** available, safe and effective. **Treatment:** symptoms treated until disease runs its course. **Est. annual cases:** 0 in the U.S.; 200,000 new cases, 30,000 deaths worldwide.



Food Guide Pyramid

In 2005, the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture issued a revised food guide pyramid called MyPyramid, along with new dietary guidelines for Americans. The new pyramid represents the latest findings in health and nutrition, with a focus on reducing calorie consumption and increasing physical activity. More specifically, the revised system factors in weight, age, gender, and physical activity in putting together a nutrition plan and distinguishes between necessary and unnecessary types of fats and sugars. In addition, the system allows for variation and personalization according to an individual's caloric needs. The guidelines below are general guidelines for better health and nutrition. To get a personalized nutrition and exercise assessment and for dietary recommendations, visit MyPyramid.gov.

Dietary Guidelines for Americans: Key Recommendations

- Choose nutrient-dense foods and beverages among the basic food groups while limiting the intake of foods with saturated and trans fats, cholesterol, added sugars, salt, and alcohol.
- To maintain a healthy body weight, balance calories consumed with calories expended.
- To prevent gradual weight gain over time, make small decreases in consumed calories and increase physical activity.
- Engage in regular physical activity.
- Keep fit through cardiovascular conditioning, stretching exercises for flexibility, and resistance exercises or calisthenics for muscle strength and endurance.
- Eat a sufficient amount of fruits and vegetables each day.
- Choose from all five vegetable subgroups: dark greens, orange, legumes, starchy vegetables, and other vegetables.
- Consume 3 cups per day of fat-free or low-fat milk or equivalent milk products.
- Consume less than 10% of calories from saturated fatty acids and less than 300 mg a day of cholesterol; keep trans fatty acid consumption as low as possible.
- Keep total fat intake between 20%-35% of calories, with most fats coming from sources of polyunsaturated and monounsaturated fatty acids such as fish, nuts, and vegetable oils.
- Choose lean, low-fat, or fat-free meat, poultry, dry beans, and milk or milk products.
- Eat fiber-rich fruits, vegetables, and whole grains.
- Consume less than 2,300 mg (approx. 1 tsp of salt) of sodium per day.
- Eat potassium-rich foods, such as fruits and vegetables.
- If you drink alcoholic beverages, do so in moderation: up to one drink per day for women and up to two drinks per day for men.

Food Ingredients

Protein

Proteins, composed of amino acids, are essential to good nutrition. They build, maintain, and repair the body. Best sources: eggs, milk, fish, meat, poultry, soybeans, nuts. High-quality proteins such as eggs, meat, or fish supply all eight amino acids needed in a diet. Plant foods—whole grain breads and cereals, rice, oats, soybeans, other beans, split peas, and nuts—can be combined to meet protein needs as well.

Fats

Fats provide energy by furnishing calories to the body. They also contain vitamins A, D, E, and K. They are the most concentrated source of energy in a diet. Best sources of polyunsaturated and monounsaturated fats: margarine, vegetable/plant oils, nuts. Concentrated sources of saturated fats: meats, cheeses, butter, cream, egg yolks, lard.

Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates provide energy to the body by supplying immediate calories. The carbohydrate group includes sugars, starches, fiber, and starchy vegetables. Best sources: grains, legumes, potatoes, vegetables, fruits.

Fiber

The portion of plant foods that our bodies cannot digest is known as fiber. There are two basic types: insoluble ("roughage") and soluble. Insoluble fibers help move food materials through the digestive tract; soluble fibers tend to slow them down. Both types absorb water, thus preventing and treating constipation by softening and increasing the bulk of the undigested food components passing through the digestive tract. Soluble fibers may also be helpful in reducing blood cholesterol levels. Best sources: beans, bran, fruits, whole grains, vegetables.

Water

Water dissolves and transports other nutrients throughout the body, aiding in the processes of digestion, absorption, circulation, and excretion. It helps regulate body temperature.

Vitamins

Vitamin A—promotes good eyesight; helps keep skin and mucous membranes resistant to infection. Best sources: liver, sweet potatoes, carrots, kale, cantaloupe, turnip greens, collard greens, broccoli, fortified milk.

Vitamin B₁ (thiamine)—prevents beriberi. Essential to carbohydrate metabolism and nervous system health. Best sources: pork, enriched cereals, grains, soybeans, nuts.

Vitamin B₂ (riboflavin)—protects the skin, mouth, eyes, eyelids, and mucous membranes. Essential to protein and energy metabolism. Best sources: milk, meat, poultry, cheese, broccoli, spinach.

Vitamin B₆ (pyridoxine)—important in the regulation of the central nervous system and in protein metabolism. Best sources: whole grains, meats, fish, poultry, nuts, brewers' yeast.

Vitamin B₁₂ (cobalamin)—needed to form red blood cells. Best sources: meat, fish, poultry, eggs, dairy products.

Niacin—maintains health of skin, the tongue, and the digestive system. Best sources: poultry, peanuts, fish, enriched flour, bread.

Folic acid (folacin)—required for normal blood cell formation, growth, and reproduction and for important chemical reactions in body cells. Best sources: yeast, orange juice, green leafy vegetables, wheat germ, asparagus, broccoli, nuts.

Other B vitamins—biotin, pantothenic acid.

Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)—maintains collagen, a protein necessary for the formation of skin, ligaments, and bones. Helps heal wounds and mend fractures. Aids in resisting some types of viral and bacterial infections. Best sources: citrus fruits and juices, cantaloupe, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, potatoes and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage.

Vitamin D—important for bone development. Best sources: sunlight, fortified milk and milk products, fish-liver oils, egg yolks.

Vitamin E (tocopherol)—helps protect red blood cells. Best sources: vegetable oils, wheat germ, whole grains, eggs, peanuts, margarine, green leafy vegetables.

Vitamin K—necessary for formation of prothrombin, which helps blood to clot. Also made by intestinal bacteria. Best dietary sources: green leafy vegetables, tomatoes.

Minerals

Calcium—works with phosphorus to build and maintain bones and teeth. Best sources: milk and milk products, cheese, blackstrap molasses, some types of tofu.

Phosphorus—performs more functions than any other mineral and plays a part in nearly every chemical reaction in the body. Best sources: cheese, milk, meats, poultry, fish, tofu.

Iron—necessary for the formation of myoglobin, which is a reservoir of oxygen for muscle tissue, and hemoglobin, which transports oxygen within blood. Best sources: lean meats, beans, green leafy vegetables, shellfish, enriched breads and cereals, whole grains.

Other minerals—chromium, cobalt, copper, fluorine, iodine, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, potassium, selenium, sodium, sulfur, zinc.

Understanding Food Label Claims

Source: Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Admin., U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

The federal Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990 provides that manufacturers can make certain claims on processed food labels only if they meet the definitions specified here:

Sugar

Sugar free: less than 0.5 g per serving
No added sugar; Without added sugar; No sugar added: No sugars added during processing or packing, including ingredients that contain sugars (e.g., fruit juices, apple-sauce, or dried fruit).
Processing does not increase sugar content above the amount naturally in the ingredients. (A functionally insignificant increase in sugars is acceptable from processes used for purposes other than increasing sugar content.)
Food for which it substitutes normally contains added sugars.
Reduced sugar: at least 25% less sugar than reference food

Fat

Fat free: less than 0.5 g of fat per serving
Saturated fat free: less than 0.5 g of saturated fat per serving, and the level of trans fatty acids does not exceed 1% of total fat
Low fat: 3 g or less per serving and, if the serving is 30 g or less or 2 tbs or less, per 50 g of the food
Low saturated fat: 1 g or less per serving and not more than 15% of calories from saturated fatty acids
Reduced fat; Less fat: at least 25% less per serving than reference food

Fiber

High fiber: 5 g or more per serving (must also meet low-fat definition or state level of total fat)
Good source of fiber: 2.5 g to 4.9 g per serving
More fiber; Added fiber: at least 2.5 g more per serving than reference food

Sodium

Sodium free: less than 5 mg per serving
Low sodium: 140 mg or less per serving and, if the serving is 30 g or less or 2 tbs or less, per 50 g of the food
Very low sodium: 35 mg or less per serving and, if the serving is 30 g or less or 2 tbs or less, per 50 g of the food
Reduced sodium; Less sodium: at least 25% less per serving than reference food

Calories

Low calorie: 40 calories or less per serving; if the serving is 30 g or less or 2 tbs or less, 40 calories or less per 50 g of food
Calorie free: under 5 calories per serving
Reduced calories; Fewer calories: at least 25% fewer calories than reference food

Cholesterol

Cholesterol free: less than 2 mg of cholesterol and 2 g or less of saturated fat per serving
Low cholesterol: 20 mg or less and 2 g or less of saturated fat per serving and, if the serving is 30 g or less or 2 tbs or less, per 50 g of the food
Reduced cholesterol; Less cholesterol: at least 25% less than reference food

Other Food Label Claims

Source: Food Safety and Inspection Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

The FDA allows food producers and marketers to use language on their packaging that advertises the health benefits and production methods of their products. Products marked *certified* have been formally evaluated for class, grade, or other quality characteristics by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture’s (USDA) Food Safety and Inspection Service. Below are some common packaging terms and their meanings.

Organic: Produced by farmers who use environmentally friendly methods to raise their crops or animals. Before a product can be labeled organic, the farm where the food is grown must pass a special inspection by a USDA official. Organic foods must be produced without conventional pesticides; fertilizers made with synthetic ingredients or sewage sludge; bioengineering; or ionizing radiation.

The official *USDA organic* label may appear on vegetables, fruit, packages of meat, cartons of milk, eggs, cheese, and other single-ingredient foods. Foods with more than one ingredient can place the official seal on their packaging if at least 95% of the ingredients are organic. Products with at least 70% organic ingredients may advertise prominently on the front of the package that the item contains organic ingredients. Products with less than 70% organic ingredients may not make any organic claims on the front of the package but may list organic ingredients on the side panel. Foods that contain 100% organic ingredients may advertise that fact on the front of the packaging along with the organic seal.

Natural: A minimally-processed product that does not contain any artificial ingredient or added color. The label

must explain the specific use of the term *natural* with regard to the product, such as “no added colorings,” “no artificial ingredients,” or “minimally processed.”

Free range or free roaming: The product comes from an animal that was given access to the outdoors for an unspecified amount of time each day. Animals raised in slaughterhouses are not considered free range. Free range products do not necessarily mean healthier or more disease-free.

Halal and Zabiah Halal: Produced in federally inspected meat packing plants and handled in accordance with Islamic law and under Islamic authority.

Kosher: Meat and poultry products prepared under Rabbinical supervision.

Minimal processing: Produced using traditional physical processes that do not fundamentally alter the raw products in order to make food edible, to preserve it, or to make it safe for human consumption. Includes smoking, roasting, freezing, drying, and fermenting. Applies mostly to meat and poultry.

No hormones: Hormones are not allowed in raising hogs or poultry, so those products may not make this claim. If sufficient documentation is provided to the USDA proving that hormones were not used, this term may appear on packages of beef.

No antibiotics: Claim may be made on a package (red meat and poultry) if sufficient documentation is provided to the USDA showing that the animals were raised without being administered antibiotics.

Recommended Levels for Elements (Minerals)

Source: Food and Nutrition Board, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences, 2005
(in milligrams per day (mg/d) or micrograms per day (µg/d); asterisk denotes level defined as “adequate intake” (AI))

Life stage group		Calcium (mg/d)	Chromium (µg/d)	Copper (µg/d)	Fluoride (mg/d)	Iodine (µg/d)	Iron (mg/d)	Magnesium (mg/d)	Manganese (mg/d)	Molybdenum (µg/d)	Phosphorus (mg/d)	Selenium (µg/d)	Zinc (mg/d)
Infants	0-6 mos.	210*	0.2*	200*	0.01*	110*	0.27*	30*	0.003*	2*	100*	15*	2*
	7-12 mos.	270*	5.5*	220*	0.5*	130*	11	75*	0.6*	3*	275*	20*	3
	1-3 yrs.	500*	11*	340	0.7*	90	7	80	1.2*	17	460	20	3
	4-8 yrs.	800*	15*	440	1*	90	10	130	1.5*	22	500	30	5
Males	9-13 yrs.	1,300*	25*	700	2*	120	8	240	1.9*	34	1,250	40	8
	14-18 yrs.	1,300*	35*	890	3*	150	11	410	2.2*	43	1,250	55	11
	19-30 yrs.	1,000*	35*	900	4*	150	8	400	2.3*	45	700	55	11
	31-50 yrs.	1,000*	35*	900	4*	150	8	420	2.3*	45	700	55	11
Females	51-70 yrs.	1,200*	30*	900	4*	150	8	420	2.3*	45	700	55	11
	over 70 yrs.	1,200*	30*	900	4*	150	8	420	2.3*	45	700	55	11
	9-13 yrs.	1,300*	21*	700	2*	120	8	240	1.6*	34	1,250	40	8
	14-18 yrs.	1,300*	24*	890	3*	150	15	360	1.6*	43	1,250	55	9
Pregnancy	19-30 yrs.	1,000*	25*	900	3*	150	18	310	1.8*	45	700	55	8
	31-50 yrs.	1,000*	25*	900	3*	150	18	320	1.8*	45	700	55	8
	51-70 yrs.	1,200*	20*	900	3*	150	8	320	1.8*	45	700	55	8
	over 70 yrs.	1,200*	20*	900	3*	150	8	320	1.8*	45	700	55	8
Lactation	18 yrs. or less	1,300*	29*	1,000	3*	220	27	400	2.0*	50	1,250	60	12
	19-30 yrs.	1,000*	30*	1,000	3*	220	27	350	2.0*	50	700	60	11
	31-50 yrs.	1,000*	30*	1,000	3*	220	27	360	2.0*	50	700	60	11
	18 yrs. or less	1,300*	44*	1,300	3*	290	10	360	2.6*	50	1,250	70	13
Lactation	19-30 yrs.	1,000*	45*	1,300	3*	290	9	310	2.6*	50	700	70	12
	31-50 yrs.	1,000*	45*	1,300	3*	290	9	320	2.6*	50	700	70	12

Recommended Levels for Vitamins

Source: Food and Nutrition Board, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences, 2005
(in milligrams per day (mg/d) or micrograms per day (µg/d); asterisk denotes level defined as “adequate intake” (AI))

Life stage group		Vitamin A (µg/d) ¹	Vitamin C (mg/d)	Vitamin D (µg/d) ²	Vitamin E (mg/d)	Vitamin K (µg/d)	Thiamin (mg/d)	Riboflavin (mg/d)	Niacin (mg/d) ³	Vitamin B6 (mg/d)	Folate (µg/d) ⁴	Vitamin B12 (µg/d)	Pantothenic acid (mg/d)	Biotin (µg/d)	Choline (mg/d) ⁵
Infants	0-6 mos.	400*	40*	5*	4*	2.0*	0.2*	0.3*	2*	0.1*	65*	0.4*	1.7*	5*	125*
	7-12 mos.	500*	50*	5*	5*	2.5*	0.3*	0.4*	4*	0.3*	80*	0.5*	1.8*	6*	150*
Children	1-3 yrs.	300	15	5*	6	30*	0.5	0.5	6	0.5	150	0.9	2*	8*	200*
	4-8 yrs.	400	25	5*	7	55*	0.6	0.6	8	0.6	200	1.2	3*	12*	250*
Males	9-13 yrs.	600	45	5*	11	60*	0.9	0.9	12	1.0	300	1.8	4*	20*	375*
	14-18 yrs.	900	75	5*	15	75*	1.2	1.3	16	1.3	400	2.4	5*	25*	550*
	19-30 yrs.	900	90	5*	15	120*	1.2	1.3	16	1.3	400	2.4	5*	30*	550*
	31-50 yrs.	900	90	5*	15	120*	1.2	1.3	16	1.3	400	2.4	5*	30*	550*
Females	51-70 yrs.	900	90	10*	15	120*	1.2	1.3	16	1.7	400	2.4	5*	30*	550*
	over 70 yrs.	900	90	15*	15	120*	1.2	1.3	16	1.7	400	2.4	5*	30*	550*
	9-13 yrs.	600	45	5*	11	60*	0.9	0.9	12	1.0	300	1.8	4*	20*	375*
	14-18 yrs.	700	65	5*	15	75*	1.0	1.0	14	1.2	400 ⁷	2.4	5*	25*	400*
Pregnancy	19-30 yrs.	700	75	5*	15	90*	1.1	1.1	14	1.3	400 ⁷	2.4	5*	30*	425*
	31-50 yrs.	700	75	5*	15	90*	1.1	1.1	14	1.3	400 ⁷	2.4	5*	30*	425*
	51-70 yrs.	700	75	10*	15	90*	1.1	1.1	14	1.5	400	2.4	5*	30*	425*
	over 70 yrs.	700	75	15*	15	90*	1.1	1.1	14	1.5	400	2.4	5*	30*	425*
Lactation	18 yrs. or less	750	80	5*	15	75*	1.4	1.4	18	1.9	600 ⁸	2.6	6*	30*	450*
	19-30 yrs.	770	85	5*	15	90*	1.4	1.4	18	1.9	600 ⁸	2.6	6*	30*	450*
	31-50 yrs.	770	85	5*	15	90*	1.4	1.4	18	1.9	600 ⁸	2.6	6*	30*	450*
Lactation	18 yrs. or less	1,200	115	5*	19	75*	1.4	1.6	17	2.0	500	2.8	7*	35*	550*
	19-30 yrs.	1,300	120	5*	19	90*	1.4	1.6	17	2.0	500	2.8	7*	35*	550*
	31-50 yrs.	1,300	120	5*	19	90*	1.4	1.6	17	2.0	500	2.8	7*	35*	550*

Note: For healthy breastfed infants, the AI is the mean intake. The AI for other life stage and gender groups is believed to cover needs of all individuals in the group, but lack of data or uncertainty in the data prevent being able to specify with confidence the percentage of individuals covered by this intake. (1) As retinol activity equivalents (RAEs). (2) In the absence of adequate exposure to sunlight. (3) As niacin equivalents (NEs). (4) As dietary folate equivalents (DFEs). (5) Although AIs have been set for choline, there are few data to assess whether a dietary supply of choline is needed at all stages of the life cycle. (6) Because 10%-30% of older people may malabsorb food-bound B₁₂, it is advisable for those older than 50 years to meet their RDA mainly by consuming foods fortified with B₁₂ or a supplement containing B₁₂. (7) In view of evidence linking folate intake with neural tube defects in the fetus, it is recommended that all women capable of becoming pregnant consume 400 mg from supplements or fortified foods in addition to intake of food folate from a varied diet. (8) It is assumed that women will continue consuming 400 mg from supplements or fortified food until their pregnancy is confirmed and they enter prenatal care, which ordinarily occurs after the end of the periconceptional period—the critical time for formation of the neural tube.

Dietary Requirements

The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences’ Institute of Medicine, in reports published between 1997 and 2005, established **Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs)**. DRIs establish daily consumption values for vitamins and elements (often called minerals) that aim to optimize health, not just guard against nutritional deficiencies, at all stages of life.

There are four DRI categories. The **Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA)** gives intake values that meet the nutrient requirements of almost all (97%-98%) healthy individuals in a specified group. The **Estimated Average Requirement (EAR)** specifies the intake amounts meeting the estimated nutrient need of half the individuals in a

specified group. **Adequate Intake (AI)** values are given when there’s inadequate scientific evidence to calculate an EAR. For healthy breastfed infants, the AI is the mean intake; for other life stage groups, the AI is thought to cover the needs of all group individuals, but lack of data or uncertainty in the data prevents the percentage of individuals covered from being specified with confidence. The **Tolerable Upper Intake Level (UL)** designates the maximum intake amount that is unlikely to pose a risk of adverse health effects in almost all healthy individuals in a group. RDAs and AIs may both be used as individual intake goals.

Weight Guidelines for Adults

Source: *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2005*, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; National Center for Health Statistics, CDC

Guidelines on identification, evaluation, and treatment of overweight and obesity in adults were released in June 1998 by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI), in cooperation with the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK). The guidelines, based on research into risk factors contributing to heart disease, stroke, and other conditions, define overweight and obesity in terms of **body mass index (BMI)**. BMI is based on a person’s weight and height and is strongly correlated with total body fat content. A BMI of 25-29 is said to indicate **overweight**; a BMI of 30 or higher indicates **obesity**. Weight reduction is advised for persons with a BMI of 25 or higher. Factors such as a large waist circumference, high blood pressure or cholesterol, and family medical history may increase a person’s risk of developing an obesity-related disease.

The National Center for Health Statistics estimates more than 1/3 of adults in the U.S. are obese. Over the last two decades, the prevalence of overweight children has doubled, and among adolescents, it has tripled. In 2008, about 16.9% of children and adolescents between the ages of 2 and 19 were obese. A high prevalence of overweight and obesity is a public health concern because excess body fat has been associated with type 2 diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia, cardiovascular disease, stroke, gall bladder disease, respiratory dysfunction, gout, osteoarthritis, and certain kinds of cancers.

The table below shows the BMI for certain heights and weights. For weight reduction tips, contact the Weight-control Information Network, 1 WIN Way, Bethesda, MD 20892-3665. (877) 946-4627. win.niddk.nih.gov

Body Mass Index (BMI) by Height and Weight
Weight (lbs)

Height	HEALTHY						OVERWEIGHT					OBESE									
4'10"	91	96	100	105	110	115	119	124	129	134	138	143	148	153	158	162	167	172	177	181	186
4'11"	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	173	178	183	188	193
5'0"	97	102	107	112	118	123	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	174	179	184	189	194	199
5'1"	100	106	111	116	122	127	132	137	143	148	153	158	164	169	174	180	185	190	195	201	206
5'2"	104	109	115	120	126	131	136	142	147	153	158	164	169	175	180	186	191	196	202	207	213
5'3"	107	113	118	124	130	135	141	146	152	158	163	169	175	180	186	191	197	203	208	214	220
5'4"	110	116	122	128	134	140	145	151	157	163	169	174	180	186	192	197	204	209	215	221	227
5'5"	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180	186	192	198	204	210	216	222	228	234
5'6"	118	124	130	136	142	148	155	161	167	173	179	186	192	198	204	210	216	223	229	235	241
5'7"	121	127	134	140	146	153	159	166	172	178	185	191	198	204	211	217	223	230	236	242	249
5'8"	125	131	138	144	151	158	164	171	177	184	190	197	203	210	216	223	230	236	243	249	256
5'9"	128	135	142	149	155	162	169	176	182	189	195	203	209	216	223	230	236	243	250	257	263
5'10"	132	139	146	153	160	167	174	181	188	195	202	209	216	222	229	236	243	250	257	264	271
5'11"	136	143	150	157	165	172	179	186	193	200	208	215	222	229	236	243	250	257	265	272	279
6'0"	140	147	154	162	169	177	184	191	199	206	213	221	228	235	242	250	258	265	272	279	287
6'1"	144	151	159	166	174	182	189	197	204	212	219	227	235	242	250	257	265	272	280	288	295
6'2"	148	155	163	171	179	186	194	202	210	218	225	233	241	249	256	264	272	280	287	295	303
6'3"	152	160	168	176	184	192	200	208	216	224	232	240	248	256	264	272	279	287	295	303	311
6'4"	156	164	172	180	189	197	205	213	221	230	238	246	254	263	271	279	287	295	304	312	320
BMI ¹	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39

(1) The BMI numbers apply to both men and women. Some very muscular people may have a high BMI without health risks.

Estimated Calorie Requirements¹

Estimated amounts of calories, rounded to the nearest 200, needed to maintain energy balance by sex, for various age groups and levels of physical activity.

	Female			Male		
	Age (years)	Sedentary ²	Moderately ³ active	Age (years)	Sedentary ²	Moderately ³ active
Child	2-3	1,000	1,000-1,400	4-8	1,400	1,400-1,600
Female	4-8	1,200	1,400-1,600	9-13	1,800	1,800-2,200
	9-13	1,600	1,600-2,000	14-18	2,200	2,400-2,800
	14-18	1,800	2,000	19-30	2,400	2,600-2,800
	19-30	2,000	2,000-2,200	31-50	2,200	2,400-2,600
	31-50	1,800	2,000	51+	2,000	2,200-2,400
	51+	1,600	1,800			

(1) Based on median height and weight for children and adolescents up to 18 years of age and a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 21.5 for adult females and 22.5 for adult males. (2) Engaging only in minimal activities associated with ordinary day-to-day life. (3) Includes physical activity equivalent to walking 1.5 to 3 miles per day at 3-4 mph. (4) Includes physical activity equivalent to walking more than 3 miles per day at 3-4 mph.

Calories Used During Physical Activity

Source: Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Amounts of calories burned during physical activities are estimates for a 154-pound person. The more an individual weighs, the more calories he or she will burn up with the same degree of exercise.

Moderate physical activities	In 1 hour	In 30 mins.	Vigorous physical activities	In 1 hour	In 30 mins.
Hiking	370	185	Running/jogging (5 miles per hour)	590	295
Light gardening/yard work	330	165	Bicycling (more than 10 miles per hour)	590	295
Dancing	330	165	Swimming (slow freestyle laps)	510	255
Golf (walking and carrying clubs).	330	165	Aerobics	480	240
Bicycling (less than 10 miles per hour) . .	290	145	Walking (4½ miles per hour)	460	230
Walking (3 ½ miles per hour)	280	140	Heavy yard work (e.g., chopping wood)	440	220
Weight training (general light workout) . .	220	110	Weight lifting (vigorous effort)	440	220
Stretching	180	90	Basketball (vigorous)	440	220

Finding Your Target Heart Rate

Source: Carole Casten, EdD, *Aerobics Today*; Peg Jordan, RN, Aerobics and Fitness Assn. of America

The target heart rate is the rate of heartbeats a person should aim for during aerobic exercise (e.g., running, cycling, or cross-country skiing) to get the full benefit for cardiovascular conditioning.

First, determine the intensity level at which one would like to exercise. Someone who's led a sedentary lifestyle may want to begin an exercise regimen at the 60% level and work up to the 70% level. Athletes and highly fit individuals must work at an 85% or higher level to receive benefits. Second, calculate the target heart rate. One common way is by using the American College of Sports Medicine Method.

An individual should subtract his or her age from 220, then multiply that number by the desired intensity level of the workout. Divide the answer by 6 for a 10-second pulse count. (The 10-second pulse count is useful for checking whether the target heart rate is being achieved during the workout. One can easily check one's pulse—on the inside of the wrist or side of the neck—by counting the number of beats in 10 seconds.)

For example, a 20-year-old wishing to exercise at 70% intensity would do the following calculations to figure out his or her target heart rate:

Maximum heart rate	220 – 20 = 200
Target heart rate	200 × 0.70 = 140
10-second pulse count	140/6 = 23.33

To work out at 70% intensity, this 20-year-old would strive for a target heart rate of 140 beats per minute, or a 10-second pulse count of 23.

To obtain cardiovascular fitness benefits from aerobic exercise, an individual should participate in an aerobic activity at least three to five times a week for 20-30 minutes each session. Cardiac patients and very sedentary individuals can obtain benefits with shorter periods (15-20 minutes per session). Generally, training changes occur within four to six weeks, but they can occur in as little as two weeks.

Overweight, Obesity, and Healthy Weight in the U.S., 1960-2008¹

Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), National Center for Health Statistics, CDC

Weight status by sex	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1988-94	1999-2002	2001-04	2005-08
Percent of population							
Overweight or obese ²							
Both sexes ³	44.8%	47.7%	47.4%	55.6%	65.2%	65.9%	67.4%
Male	49.5	54.7	52.9	60.1	68.8	70.3	72.5
Female ³	40.2	41.1	42.0	51.3	61.7	61.6	62.5
Obese ⁴							
Both sexes ³	13.3	14.6	15.1	22.7	31.1	31.2	33.9
Male	10.7	12.2	12.8	19.7	28.1	29.2	32.4
Female ³	15.7	16.8	17.1	25.4	34.0	33.1	35.3
Healthy weight ⁵							
Both sexes ³	51.2	48.8	49.6	41.9	32.9	32.4	30.9
Male	48.3	43.0	45.4	38.7	30.2	28.6	26.5
Female ³	54.1	54.3	53.7	45.1	35.6	36.2	35.2

Note: Percents do not add up to 100 because persons with BMIs of less than 18.5 are not included in these figures. Height was measured without shoes; two pounds were deducted from 1960-62 data to allow for weight of clothing. (1) In persons 20-74 years of age, age-adjusted to 2000 standard population group. Data based on measured height and weight of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. (2) With a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25.0. (3) Not including pregnant women. (4) With a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30.0 (5) With a BMI greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25.0. See table on p. 169 to calculate BMI.

Basic First Aid

Source: Courtesy of the American National Red Cross; www.redcross.org. All rights reserved in all countries.

Note: This information is not intended to be a substitute for formal training. It is recommended that you contact your local American Red Cross chapter to sign up for a First Aid/CPR/AED course.

In an emergency, it is important to get medical assistance as soon as possible, but knowing what to do until a doctor or other trained person gets to the scene can save a life, especially in cases of severe bleeding, choking, poisoning, and shock.

People with special medical problems, such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, epilepsy, or allergies, are urged to wear some sort of emblem identifying the problem as a safeguard against receiving medication that might be harmful or even fatal. Emblems may be obtained from Medic Alert Foundation, 2323 Colorado Ave., Turlock, CA 95382; (888) 633-4298; www.medicalert.org.

Animal bite: Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number if the wound is bleeding seriously or if you suspect the animal might have rabies. Control any bleeding. Wash minor wounds with soap under running water and apply triple antibiotic ointment and a dressing. When possible, proper authorities should test the animal for rabies.

Asphyxiation: Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number. Give care for any life-threatening conditions.

Bleeding: Use a barrier between your hand and the wound to help prevent infection. Cover wound with a sterile compress. Apply direct pressure until bleeding stops. Cover compress with a bandage. Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number if bleeding is severe.

Burn: Check for life-threatening conditions. If the burn is mild, with skin unbroken and no blisters, flush with cold running water until pain subsides. Apply a loose, sterile dry dressing to prevent infection. If the burn is severe, call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number. Care for shock (see below). Keep the person from getting chilled or overheated until advanced medical assistance arrives. Do not try to clean a severe burn or break blisters.

Chemical in eye: Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number. Turn the person's head to the side so that the affected eye is lower than the unaffected eye. Continuously flush the injured eye with water.

Choking: See **First aid for choking** below.

Convulsions (seizures): Remove nearby objects that might cause injury. Protect the person's head by placing a thin folded towel or item of clothing under it. If there is fluid in the person's mouth, roll him or her on one side so that the fluid may drain from the mouth. Do not place anything between the person's teeth. Stay with the person until he or she is fully conscious. If convulsions do not stop, get medical attention immediately.

Cut (minor): Use a clean barrier between your hand and the wound to prevent infection. Apply direct pressure for a few minutes to control any bleeding. Wash the wound thoroughly with soap and water and apply triple antibiotic ointment or cream. Cover the wound with a sterile compress and a bandage or use an adhesive bandage.

Fainting: If the person feels faint, lower him or her to the ground. Lay the person down on his or her back. If possible, elevate the person's legs 8 to 12 inches. Care for any life-threatening conditions. Loosen any restrictive clothing and check for any signs of injury. Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number.

Foreign object in eye: If an object is embedded in someone's eye, do not remove it. If not embedded, try to remove the object by having the person blink several times. If the object doesn't come out, gently flush the eye with water. Do not rub the eye. If the object still doesn't come out, the person should receive professional medical attention.

Frostbite: Handle the frostbitten area gently. Do not rub. If there is no danger of the affected area refreezing, soak it in warm water (not warmer than 105°F). Do not allow the frostbitten area to touch the side of the water container. Keep the frostbitten part in the water until normal color returns and it feels warm. Loosely bandage the area with dry, sterile dressings. If fingers or toes are frostbitten, put sterile gauze between them. Call 9-1-1 or seek emergency help as soon as possible.

Heat stroke and heat exhaustion: Remove the person from the heat. Loosen any tight clothing. Fan the person and apply cool, wet cloths to the skin. If the person is conscious, have him or her slowly drink some cool water. Call 9-1-1 if the person's condition does not improve or if you suspect heat stroke.

Heart attack and stroke: See pp. 162-63.

Hypothermia: Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number. Move person to a warm place. Remove wet clothing and dry the person, if necessary. Warm the person gradually by wrapping him or her in warm blankets or clothing. Apply heat pads or other heat sources if available but do not apply directly to the body. If the person is alert, give him or her warm, non-alcoholic and decaffeinated liquids to drink.

Loss of limb: Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number and care for any life-threatening conditions. If a limb is severed, it is important to properly protect the limb so that it can possibly be reattached. After the victim is cared for, the limb should be wrapped in sterile gauze or clean material and placed in a clean plastic bag or other suitable container. Pack ice around the limb on the outside of the bag or container to keep the limb cold. Be sure the limb is taken to the hospital with the person.

Poisoning: Care for any life-threatening conditions. Call the National Poison Control Center (800-222-1222), 9-1-1, or the local emergency number and follow their directions. Do not give the person any food or drink or induce vomiting unless specified to do so by medical professionals.

Shock (injury-related): Monitor breathing and consciousness. Have the person lie down and keep him or her as comfortable as possible. Elevate his or her legs 8 to 12 inches unless you suspect a head, neck, or back injury or broken hip or leg bones. Do not attempt to move the person if spinal injury is suspected. Maintain normal body temperature. If the weather is cold or damp, place blankets or extra clothing over and under the person; if the weather is hot, provide shade.

Snakebite: Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number. Wash the injury. Keep the area still and at a lower level than the heart. Keep the person calm. If professional medical help cannot get to the person within 30 minutes, consider using a snakebite kit if available. Care for a bite from an elapid snake, such as a coral snake, is the same except you should apply an elastic roller bandage after washing the wound.

Sprains and fractures: Apply ice to reduce swelling and pain. Do not try to straighten or move broken limbs. Apply a splint to immobilize the injured area only if you have to move or transport the person to seek medical attention, and it does not cause more pain. If you suspect a serious injury, call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number.

Sting from insect: If possible, remove the stinger by scraping it away with your finger or a plastic card (like a credit card) or using tweezers. If you use tweezers, grasp the stinger, not the venom sac. Wash the area with soap and water. Cover it to keep it clean. Apply a cold pack to reduce pain and swelling. Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number immediately if the wound does not stop swelling, the person collapses, or he or she is known to be allergic to the sting.

Unconsciousness: Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number immediately. Care for any life-threatening conditions. If the person shows signs of life (movement and breathing), place him or her in the recovery position (i.e., lying on a side with head supported, so that the airway is open). Do not move the person if a spinal injury is suspected.

First Aid for Choking

The recommended first aid for a conscious choking victim who is unable to speak, cough, or breathe, is to deliver a series of five blows to the back and five thrusts to the abdomen. Have another person call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number. Obtain consent from the victim to treat him or her. Lean the victim forward and apply five blows to his or her back with the heel of your hand. Then stand or kneel behind the victim and wrap your arms around his or her waist. Make a fist with one hand and place the thumb side against the middle of the person's abdomen, just above the navel and well below the lower tip of the breastbone. Grasp your fist in your other hand and quickly thrust upwards into the abdomen five times. Continue back blows and abdominal thrusts until the object is dislodged, and the person can breathe or cough forcefully, or the person loses consciousness.

VITAL STATISTICS

Recent Trends in Vital Statistics

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Births

An estimated 4,136,000 babies were born in the U.S. in 2009, a decrease from 4,247,000 in 2008. The birth rate decreased to 13.5 per 1,000 total population, a new record low. The fertility rate (number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years) decreased to an estimated 66.8 for 2009, down from the 2008 rate of 68.4.

Deaths

The number of deaths during 2009 was estimated at 2,426,000 according to provisional data, down from 2,453,000 in 2008. The death rate in 2009 decreased to 7.9 deaths per 1,000 population, down from 8.1 in 2008. The infant death rate was 6.3 deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births in 2009, down from 6.5 in 2008.

Natural Increase

As a result of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths), an estimated 1,710,000 persons were added to the population in 2009. The rate fell to 5.6 per 1,000 population, down from 5.8 in 2008.

Marriages

An estimated 2,077,000 marriages were performed in 2009, compared to 2,157,000 in 2008. The provisional marriage rate for 2009 (6.8 per 1,000 population) was down from the 2008 rate of 7.1.

Divorces

The divorce rate went down slightly from 3.5 per 1,000 population in 2008 to 3.4 per 1,000 population in 2009, according to provisional data. Data are incomplete however. The NCHS does not include divorce data for California, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, and Minnesota.

Births and Deaths in the U.S., 1960-2009

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

BIRTHS					DEATHS					BIRTHS					DEATHS				
Year	Total number	Rate	Total number	Rate	Year	Total number	Rate	Total number	Rate	Year	Total number	Rate	Total number	Rate	Year	Total number	Rate	Total number	Rate
1960	4,257,850	23.7	1,711,982	9.5	1999	3,959,417	14.2	2,391,399	8.6	2000	4,058,814	14.4	2,403,351	8.5	2001	4,025,933	14.1	2,416,425	8.5
1970	3,731,386	18.4	1,921,031	9.5	2002	4,021,726	13.9	2,443,387	8.5	2003	4,089,950	14.1	2,448,288	8.4	2004	4,112,052	14.0	2,397,615	8.2
1980	3,612,258	15.9	1,989,841	8.8	2005	4,138,349	14.0	2,448,017	8.3	2006	4,265,555	14.2	2,426,264	8.1	2007	4,315,000	14.3	2,415,000	8.0
1990	4,092,994	16.7	2,148,463	8.6	2008	4,247,000	13.9	2,453,000	8.1	2009 ^P	4,136,000	13.5	2,426,000	7.9					
1992	4,049,024	15.8	2,175,613	8.5															
1993	4,000,240	15.4	2,268,553	8.7															
1994	3,952,767	15.0	2,278,994	8.7															
1995	3,899,589	14.6	2,312,132	8.7															
1996	3,891,494	14.4	2,314,690	8.6															
1997	3,880,894	14.2	2,314,245	8.5															
1998	3,941,553	14.3	2,337,256	8.5															

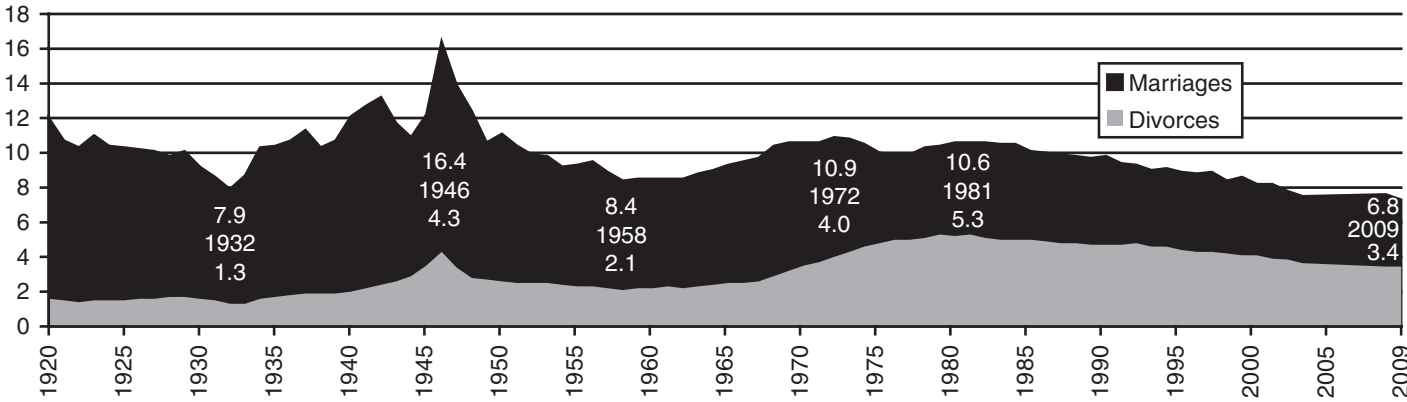
P = Provisional data. **Note:** Statistics cover only events occurring within the U.S. and exclude fetal deaths. Rates per 1,000 population; enumerated as of Apr. 1 for census years; estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning 1970, statistics exclude births and deaths occurring among nonresidents of the U.S. Data include revisions. Birth and death rates for years in the 1990s revised on basis of the 2000 Census.

Marriage and Divorce Rates, 1920-2009

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

(Divorce rates for 2006-09 were calculated excluding data and populations from the nonreporting states California, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, and Minnesota. Some data are provisional.)

The U.S. marriage rate dipped during the Depression and peaked sharply just after World War II; the trend after that has been more gradual. The divorce rate generally rose from the 1920s through 1981, when it peaked at 5.3 per 1,000 population, before declining somewhat. The graph below shows marriage and divorce rates since 1920.



U.S. Median Age at First Marriage, 1890-2009

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Year ¹	Men	Women	Year ¹	Men	Women	Year ¹	Men	Women	Year ¹	Men	Women	Year ¹	Men	Women
1890	26.1	22.0	1960	22.8	20.3	1991	26.3	24.1	1998	26.7	25.0	2004	27.4	25.3
1900	25.9	21.9	1965	22.8	20.6	1992	26.5	24.4	1999	26.9	25.1	2005	27.1	25.3
1910	25.1	21.6	1970	23.2	20.8	1993	26.5	24.5	2000	26.8	25.1	2006	27.5	25.5
1920	24.6	21.2	1975	23.5	21.1	1994	26.7	24.5	2001	26.9	25.1	2007	27.5	25.6
1930	24.3	21.3	1980	24.7	22.0	1995	26.9	24.5	2002	26.9	25.3	2008	27.6	25.9
1940	24.3	21.5	1985	25.5	23.3	1996	27.1	24.8	2003	27.1	25.3	2009	28.1	25.9
1950	22.8	20.3	1990	26.1	23.9	1997	26.8	25.0						

(1) Figures after 1947 based on pop. 15 to 54 years in Current Population Survey data; earlier figures based on decennial censuses.

Divorce Rates by State, 2009

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

State	Divorce rate	State	Divorce rate	State	Divorce rate
Alabama	4.3	Louisiana	NA	Oklahoma	4.6
Alaska	4.8	Maine	4.0	Oregon	3.5
Arizona	3.5	Maryland	2.7	Pennsylvania	2.3
Arkansas	5.6	Massachusetts	1.9	Rhode Island	3.2
California	NA	Michigan	3.3	South Carolina	2.7
Colorado	4.2	Minnesota	NA	South Dakota	3.2
Connecticut	3.1	Mississippi	4.1	Tennessee	4.1
Delaware	3.9	Missouri	3.9	Texas	3.1
District of Columbia	2.2	Montana	4.0	Utah	3.9
Florida	4.3	Nebraska	3.0	Vermont	3.4
Georgia	NA	Nevada	6.7	Virginia	3.6
Hawaii	NA	New Hampshire	3.7	Washington	3.9
Idaho	5.0	New Jersey	2.8	West Virginia	5.1
Illinois	2.5	New Mexico	4.0	Wisconsin	3.1
Indiana	NA	New York	2.4	Wyoming	5.2
Iowa	2.4	North Carolina	3.9	Puerto Rico	3.8
Kansas	3.7	North Dakota	2.5		
Kentucky	4.6	Ohio	3.2	United States	3.4

NA = Not available. Note: Rates per 1,000 population.

Birth Rates; Fertility Rates by Age of Mother, 1950-2008

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Live births per 1,000 women by age of mother												
	Birth rate ¹	Fertility rate ²	10-14 years	Total	15-19 years		20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
Year					15-17	18-19						
1950	24.1	106.2	1.0	81.6	40.7	132.7	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9	15.1	1.2
1960	23.7	118.0	0.8	89.1	43.9	166.7	258.1	197.4	112.7	56.2	15.5	0.9
1970	18.4	87.9	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
1980	15.9	68.4	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1990	16.7	70.9	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
1992	15.8	68.4	1.4	60.3	37.6	93.6	113.7	115.7	79.6	32.3	5.9	0.3
1993	15.4	67.0	1.4	59.0	37.5	91.1	111.3	113.2	79.9	32.7	6.1	0.3
1994	15.0	65.9	1.4	58.2	37.2	90.2	109.2	111.0	80.4	33.4	6.4	0.3
1995	14.6	64.6	1.3	56.0	35.5	87.7	107.5	108.8	81.1	34.0	6.6	0.3
1996	14.4	64.1	1.2	53.5	33.3	84.7	107.8	108.6	82.1	34.9	6.8	0.3
1997	14.2	63.6	1.1	51.3	31.4	82.1	107.3	108.3	83.0	35.7	7.1	0.4
1998	14.3	64.3	1.0	50.3	29.9	80.9	108.4	110.2	85.2	36.9	7.4	0.4
1999	14.2	64.4	0.9	48.8	28.2	79.1	107.9	111.2	87.1	37.8	7.4	0.4
2000	14.4	65.9	0.9	47.7	26.9	78.1	109.7	113.5	91.2	39.7	8.0	0.5
2001	14.1	65.3	0.8	45.3	24.7	76.1	106.2	113.4	91.9	40.6	8.1	0.5
2002	13.9	64.8	0.7	43.0	23.2	72.8	103.6	113.6	91.5	41.4	8.3	0.5
2003	14.1	66.1	0.6	41.6	22.4	70.7	102.6	115.6	95.1	43.8	8.7	0.5
2004	14.0	66.3	0.7	41.1	22.1	70.0	101.7	115.5	95.3	45.4	8.9	0.5
2005	14.0	66.7	0.7	40.5	21.4	69.9	102.2	115.5	95.8	46.3	9.1	0.6
2006	14.2	68.5	0.6	41.9	22.0	73.0	105.9	116.7	97.7	47.3	9.4	0.6
2007 ³	14.3	69.5	0.6	42.5	22.2	73.9	106.4	117.5	99.9	47.5	9.5	0.6
2008 ³	13.9	68.7	0.6	41.5	21.7	70.7	103.1	115.1	99.3	46.9	9.9	0.7

(1) Live births per 1,000 population. (2) Live births per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age. (3) Preliminary.

Cesarean Delivery Rates by State, 1996-2007

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Percent change				Percent change		
	1996	2007	1996-2007		1996	2007	1996-2007
Alabama	23.3%	33.8%	45%	Missouri	20.4%	30.3%	49%
Alaska	16.7	22.6	35	Montana	19.1	29.4	54
Arizona	16.1	26.2	63	Nebraska	19.8	30.9	56
Arkansas	25.3	34.8	38	Nevada	19.3	33.1	72
California	20.6	32.1	56	New Hampshire	20.3	30.8	52
Colorado	15.1	25.8	71	New Jersey	24.0	38.3	60
Connecticut	19.8	34.6	75	New Mexico	17.2	23.3	35
Delaware	21.0	32.1	53	New York	22.9	33.7	47
District of Columbia	21.3	32.6	53	North Carolina	21.1	30.7	45
Florida	21.6	37.2	72	North Dakota	18.9	28.4	50
Georgia	20.9	32.0	53	Ohio	19.0	29.8	57
Hawaii	17.5	26.4	51	Oklahoma	22.5	33.6	49
Idaho	16.0	24.0	50	Oregon	16.9	28.2	67
Illinois	19.3	30.3	57	Pennsylvania	19.4	30.1	55
Indiana	20.3	29.4	45	Rhode Island	17.7	32.2	82
Iowa	18.6	29.4	58	South Carolina	22.6	33.4	48
Kansas	19.2	29.8	55	South Dakota	20.8	26.6	28
Kentucky	21.3	34.6	62	Tennessee	21.7	33.3	53
Louisiana	26.4	35.9	36	Texas	23.1	33.7	46
Maine	20.8	30.0	44	Utah	15.9	22.2	40
Maryland	21.6	33.1	53	Vermont	16.5	26.8	62
Massachusetts	19.8	33.5	69	Virginia	21.1	33.5	59
Michigan	20.2	30.4	50	Washington	16.8	29.0	73
Minnesota	16.9	26.2	55	West Virginia	22.8	35.2	54
Mississippi	26.6	36.2	36	Wisconsin	15.6	25.0	60
				Wyoming	18.3	26.9	47
				United States	20.7	31.8	54

Note: The cesarean rate is the percentage of all live births by cesarean delivery.

Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Pregnancy Success Rates, 2007

Source: 2007 Assisted Reproductive Technology Success Rates: National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports, Centers for Disease Control (CDC), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Age of woman ¹				
	Under 35	35-37	38-40	41-42	43-44
Type of cycle	Number				
Fresh embryos from nondonor eggs	42,127	23,504	20,612	9,535	4,814
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2
Frozen embryos from nondonor eggs	10,518	5,388	3,518	1,126	448
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4
Fresh embryos from nondonor eggs	Percent distribution				
Cycles resulting in pregnancies	45.7%	37.2%	28.1%	18.4%	10.2%
Cycles resulting in live births ²	39.6	30.5	20.9	11.5	5.4
Retrievals resulting in live births ²	42.9	34.2	24.4	14.0	6.7
Transfers resulting in live births ²	45.9	36.9	27.1	16.0	8.4
Transfers resulting in singleton live births ²	29.9	25.7	20.6	13.6	7.7
Pregnancies with twins	33.2	28.2	21.6	14.0	10.6
Pregnancies with triplets or more	3.5	4.5	4.0	2.5	0.8
Live births having multiple infants ²	34.9	30.4	23.9	15.4	8.9
Cancellations	7.6	10.8	14.1	17.8	19.6
Frozen embryos from nondonor eggs					
Transfers resulting in live births ²	33.6%	29.9%	25.0%	20.9%	14.7%
	All ages combined ³				
	Fresh embryos	Frozen embryos			
Donor eggs					
Number of transfers	10,321	5,633			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3			
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ²	55.1%	31.9%			

Note: 89% (430 of 483) of ART clinics in the U.S. submitted data in 2007. A total of 142,435 cycles were reported. There were 43,412 live-birth deliveries resulting from ART cycles started in 2007. There were 57,569 infants born as a result of ART cycles performed in 2007. (1) Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 44 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. (2) A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth. (3) All ages (including ages over 44) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

Numbers of Multiple Births in the U.S., 1990-2007

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

The general upward trend in multiple births reflects greater numbers of births to older women and increased use of fertility drugs.

Year	Twins	Triplets	Quadruplets	Quintuplets ¹	Year	Twins	Triplets	Quadruplets	Quintuplets ¹
1990	93,865	2,830	185	13	2000	118,916	6,742	506	77
1993	96,445	3,834	277	57	2001	121,246	6,885	501	85
1994	97,064	4,233	315	46	2002	125,134	6,898	434	69
1995	96,736	4,551	365	57	2003	128,665	7,110	468	85
1996	100,750	5,298	560	81	2004	132,219	6,750	439	86
1997	104,137	6,148	510	79	2005	133,122	6,208	418	68
1998	110,670	6,919	627	79	2006	137,085	6,118	355	67
1999	114,307	6,742	512	67	2007	138,961	5,967	369	91

(1) Quintuplets and other multiple births of 5 or more.

Top 15 Countries for U.S. Foreign Adoptions, 2000-09¹

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Dept. of Homeland Security

Country	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
China	2,990	3,852	5,453	6,493	7,906	7,044	6,859	6,119	4,681	5,053
Ethiopia	2,221	1,666	1,255	732	441	289	135	105	158	95
Russia	1,580	1,859	2,310	3,706	4,639	5,865	5,209	4,939	4,279	4,269
South Korea	1,106	1,038	939	1,376	1,630	1,716	1,790	1,779	1,870	1,794
Guatemala	773	4,082	4,728	4,135	3,783	3,264	2,328	2,419	1,609	1,518
Ukraine	605	487	606	460	821	723	702	1,106	1,246	659
Vietnam	490	737	828	163	NA	25	382	766	737	724
Haiti	336	300	190	309	234	356	250	187	192	131
India	298	306	416	320	323	406	472	464	543	503
Kazakhstan	298	380	540	587	755	826	825	819	672	398
Philippines	292	279	265	245	271	196	214	221	219	173
Taiwan	254	262	184	187	141	89	107	41	44	24
Colombia	237	308	310	344	291	287	272	334	407	246
Nigeria	122	114	35	53	62	59	46	41	33	5
Ghana	104	100	33	28	16	11	6	11	17	13
Total ²	12,782	17,229	19,741	20,705	22,710	22,911	21,320	20,100	19,087	18,120

NA = Not available. (1) Ranked by 2009 totals. (2) Total includes countries not shown.

10 Leading Causes of Infant Death in the U.S., 2007

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Cause	Number	Percent of total deaths	Mortality rate ¹
Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	5,785	19.9%	134.0
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified	4,857	16.7	112.5
Sudden infant death syndrome	2,453	8.4	56.8
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,769	6.1	41.0
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	1,285	4.4	29.8
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	1,135	3.9	26.3
Bacterial sepsis ² of newborn	820	2.8	19.0
Respiratory distress of newborn	789	2.7	18.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	624	2.1	14.5
Neonatal hemorrhage	597	2.0	13.8
All other causes	9,024	31.0	209.0
All causes	29,138	100.0	674.9

(1) Infant deaths per 100,000 live births. (2) Toxic condition resulting from the spread of bacteria.

Nonmarital Childbearing in the U.S., 1970-2007

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Births to unmarried mothers (thous.)	399	448	666	828	1,165	1,254	1,347	1,416	1,470	1,527	1,642	1,715
Race of mother	Percent of live births to unmarried mothers											
All races	10.7%	14.3%	18.4%	22.0%	28.0%	32.2%	33.2%	34.6%	35.8%	36.9%	38.5%	39.7%
White	5.5	7.1	11.2	14.7	20.4	25.3	27.1	29.4	30.5	31.7	—	34.8
Black	37.5	49.5	56.1	61.2	66.5	69.9	68.5	68.2	68.8	69.3	—	71.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	22.4	32.7	39.2	46.8	53.6	57.2	58.4	61.3	62.3	63.5	64.6	65.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	7.3	9.5	13.2	16.3	14.8	15.0	15.5	16.2	16.3	16.6
Hispanic origin (selected states) ^{1,2}	—	—	23.6	29.5	36.7	40.8	42.7	45.0	46.4	48.0	49.9	51.3
White, non-Hispanic (selected states) ¹	—	—	9.5	12.4	16.9	21.2	22.1	23.6	24.5	25.3	26.6	27.8
Black, non-Hispanic (selected states) ¹	—	—	57.2	62.0	66.7	70.0	68.7	68.5	69.3	69.9	70.7	71.6
Maternal age	Percent distribution of live births to unmarried mothers											
Under 20 years	50.1%	52.1%	40.8%	33.8%	30.9%	30.9%	28.0%	24.3%	23.7%	23.1%	22.7%	22.5%
20-24 years	31.8	29.9	35.6	36.3	34.7	34.5	37.4	38.8	38.5	38.3	38.1	37.6
25 years and over	18.1	18.0	23.5	29.9	34.4	34.7	34.6	36.9	37.8	38.6	39.2	39.9
Race of mother	Live births per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44 years of age ³											
All races and origins	26.4	24.5	29.4	32.8	43.8	44.3	44.0	44.9	46.1	47.5	—	52.3
White ⁴	13.9	12.4	18.1	22.5	32.9	37.0	38.2	40.4	41.6	43.0	—	48.1
Black ⁴	95.5	84.2	81.1	77.0	90.5	74.5	70.5	66.3	67.2	67.8	—	72.6
Hispanic origin (selected states) ^{1,2}	—	—	—	—	89.6	88.7	87.2	92.2	95.7	100.3	—	108.4
White, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	28.1	28.0	28.6	29.4	30.1	—	33.3

— = Not available. (1) Data for Hispanics and non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area for an Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate and by immigration. The states in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980, to 23 and the District of Columbia in 1983, 48 and DC by 1990, and 50 and DC by 1993. (2) Includes mothers of all races. (3) Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers, regardless of mother's age, to unmarried women 15-44 years of age. (4) For 1970 and 1975, birth rates are by race of child.

Number, Ratio, and Rate of Legal Abortions in U.S., 1970-2006

Source: Abortion Surveillance, U.S., 2006, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Year	Legal abortions	Ratio ¹	Rate ²	Year	Legal abortions	Ratio ¹	Rate ²	Year	Legal abortions	Ratio ¹	Rate ²
1970	193,491	52	5	1983	1,268,987	349	23	1995	1,210,883	311	20
1971	485,816	137	11	1984	1,333,521	364	24	1996	1,225,937	315	21
1972	586,760	180	13	1985	1,328,570	354	24	1997	1,186,039	306	20
1973	615,831	196	14	1986	1,328,112	354	23	1998 ³	884,273	264	17
1974	763,476	242	17	1987	1,353,671	356	24	1999 ³	861,789	256	17
1975	854,853	272	18	1988	1,371,285	352	24	2000 ⁴	857,475	245	16
1976	988,267	312	21	1989	1,396,658	346	24	2001 ⁴	853,485	246	16
1977	1,079,430	325	22	1990	1,429,247	344	24	2002 ⁴	854,122	246	16
1978	1,157,776	347	23	1991	1,388,937	338	24	2003 ⁵	848,163	241	16
1979	1,251,921	358	24	1992	1,359,146	334	23	2004 ⁵	839,226	238	16
1980	1,297,606	359	25	1993	1,330,414	333	23	2005 ⁶	820,151	233	15
1981	1,300,760	358	24	1994	1,267,415	321	21	2006 ⁶	846,181	236	16
1982	1,303,980	354	24								

(1) Number of abortions per 1,000 live births. (2) Number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. (3) Without estimates for AK, CA, NH, and OK. (4) Without estimates for AK, CA, and NH. (5) Without estimates for CA, NH, and WV. (6) Without estimates for CA, NH, and LA.

Reported Abortions by Age, Race, and Marital Status, 2006

Source: Abortion Surveillance, U.S., 2006, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Characteristic	White				Black				Other				Total, all races			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Age group (years)																
Under 15	1,318	0.4%	1,549	0.7%	148	0.4%	3,015	0.5%								
15-19	53,047	16.5	35,068	16.6	5,646	13.4	93,761	16.3								
20-24	108,387	33.8	68,195	32.2	12,193	29.0	188,775	32.8								
25-29	74,533	23.2	54,528	25.8	10,080	24.0	139,141	24.2								
30-34	43,398	13.5	31,229	14.8	7,274	17.3	81,901	14.2								
35-39	29,393	9.2	16,365	7.7	4,740	11.3	50,498	8.8								
40 and over	11,065	3.4	4,744	2.2	1,979	4.7	17,788	3.1								
Total ¹	321,141	100.0	211,678	100.0	42,060	100.0	574,879	100.0								
Marital status																
Married	52,213	17.9	20,444	10.6	12,435	31.9	85,092	16.3								
Unmarried	239,433	82.1	172,428	89.4	26,534	68.1	438,395	83.7								
Total ²	291,646	100.0	192,872	100.0	38,969	100.2	523,487	100.0								

(1) Data from 36 reporting areas; excludes three states (CA, LA, and NH) that did not report data and 13 states/areas (AZ, CT, DC, FL, IL, MA, NE, NV, NM, RI, UT, WA, and WY) for which race by age either was not reported or was reported as unknown for more than 15% of women. (2) Data from 33 reporting areas; excludes three states (CA, LA, and NH) that did not report data and 16 states/areas (AZ, AR, CT, DC, FL, IL, MD, MA, NE, NV, NM, NY [excluding New York City], RI, UT, WA, and WY) for which race by marital status either was not reported or was reported as unknown for more than 15% of women.

Sexual Behavior in the U.S.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Data released by the National Center for Health Statistics in 2005 show that about 90% of U.S. men and women 18-44 years of age think of themselves as heterosexual; 2.3% of men and 1.3% of women as homosexual; and 1.8% of men and 2.8% of women as bisexual. However, 6.2% of men 18-44 years of age reported ever having had sex with another male as of 2002 (up from 2.3% in 1991), and 11.5% of women reported ever having had a sexual experience with another woman (up from 4.1% in 1992). Ten percent of males age 15-44 had never had sex with a female, but this percentage varied greatly with age: more than half (52%) of males age 15-17 had never had sex with a female, but only 1.8% of males age 40-44 had not done so.

Percentages were slightly lower for women, with only 8.4% of females age 15-44 having never had sex with a male, with specific percentages ranging from 50.2% for females age 15-17 to only 1.3% for females age 40-44. Among men age 15-44 who had sex with at least one partner in the previous year, 39% reported using a condom in their most recent sexual encounter (24% of married men and 65% of never-married men). Among women, only 22% reported using a condom (13% of married and 42% of never-married women). Condom use was also more frequent among younger men and women: in the 15-19 age group, 66% of males and 44% of females used a condom in their most recent sexual encounter.

Lifetime and Median Number of Sexual Partners, by Age and Race, 2002

Source: Sexual Behavior and Selected Health Measures, 2002, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Number of opposite-sex partners in lifetime, % distrib.						Median no. ²		Number of opposite-sex partners in lifetime, % distrib.						Median no. ²
	0	1	2	3-6	7-14	15+			0	1	2	3-6	7-14	15+	
Male, 15-44 years ¹	9.6	12.5	8.0	27.2	19.5	23.2	5.6	Female, 15-44 years ¹	8.6	22.5	10.8	32.6	16.3	9.2	3.3
Age								Age							
15-19	43.5	23.4	9.0	17.0	4.9	2.3	1.6	15-19	37.8	27.2	9.0	19.1	5.0	1.9	1.4
20-24	9.9	15.7	11.6	33.1	13.9	15.8	3.8	20-24	8.9	24.6	13.0	32.2	14.4	6.9	2.8
25-44	2.9	9.5	6.9	27.7	23.7	29.2	6.7	25-44	1.7	20.9	10.7	36.0	19.4	11.4	3.8
Race/Hispanic origin								Race/Hispanic origin							
White, non-Hispanic	9.8	13.4	8.3	27.0	19.2	22.3	5.3	White, non-Hispanic	7.8	21.0	10.6	32.1	18.2	10.2	3.6
Black, non-Hispanic	8.6	5.8	5.9	24.0	22.1	33.7	8.3	Black, non-Hispanic	7.7	12.4	8.4	44.8	18.0	8.8	4.1
Hispanic or Latino	9.1	13.5	8.5	32.5	18.4	17.9	4.5	Hispanic or Latina	10.5	34.6	14.9	27.2	8.2	4.6	1.7

(1) Includes people of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately. (2) Excludes people who have never had intercourse with an opposite-sex partner.

Contraceptive Use in the U.S., by Age, 2006-08

Source: National Survey of Family Growth, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Age in years						
	15-44	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
All women	61,864	10,431	10,140	10,250	9,587	10,475	10,982
Contraceptive status and method	Percent distribution ²						
Using contraception	61.8%	28.2%	54.7%	64.2%	70.3%	75.0%	77.8%
Female sterilization	16.7	—	1.3	9.6	20.6	28.2	39.1
Male sterilization	6.1	0.0	0.4	2.1	5.8	12.4	15.3
Pill	17.3	15.2	26.2	22.6	17.4	14.4	8.6
Implant, Lunelle™, or patch	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.3	—
3-month injectable (Depo-Provera™)	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.3	1.6	0.7	0.9
Contraceptive ring	1.5	1.0	3.4	2.0	1.7	0.7	0.3
Intrauterine device (IUD)	3.4	1.0	3.2	4.0	4.7	4.4	3.2
Condom	10.0	6.4	13.4	13.1	12.0	8.4	6.8
Periodic abstinence—calendar rhythm	0.5	—	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5
Periodic abstinence—natural family planning	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	—	—
Withdrawal	3.2	1.1	2.8	5.1	3.7	4.3	2.5
Other methods ¹	0.3	—	—	0.4	0.7	—	—
Not using contraception	38.2	71.8	45.3	35.8	29.7	25.0	22.2
Surgically sterile—female (noncontraceptive)	0.4	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.4	1.7
Nonsurgically sterile—female or male	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	1.6	2.2	1.8
Pregnant or postpartum	5.4	3.9	10.0	7.7	8.1	1.9	1.7
Seeking pregnancy	4.1	0.9	4.3	6.3	5.9	5.1	2.5
Never had intercourse or no intercourse in last 3 months	19.2	60.0	20.4	10.6	8.7	7.4	8.0
Had intercourse without contraception in last 3 months	7.3	6.5	9.1	8.6	5.3	8.0	6.4

— = Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision. **Note:** Data was collected in interviews conducted in 2006-08 for the National Survey of Family Growth. For all methods shown, the reported standard error was less than 3.1%. (1) Includes diaphragm (with or without jelly or cream), emergency contraception, female condom or vaginal pouch, foam, cervical cap, Today™ sponge, suppository or insert, jelly or cream (without diaphragm), and other methods.

Contraceptive Use in the U.S., by Race and Marital Status, 2006-08

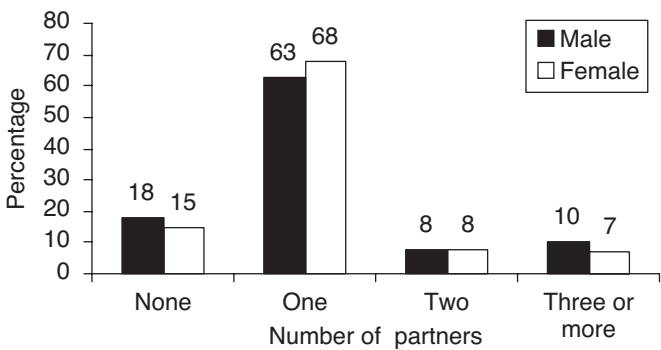
Source: National Survey of Family Growth, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	Race and Hispanic origin					Marital and cohabitation status			
	Hispanic	White, single race	Black, single race	Total other or multiple race	Asian only	Currently married	Currently cohabiting	Formerly married	Never married
All women	10,377	37,660	8,452	5,375	2,493	27,006	6,821	5,190	22,847
Contraceptive status and method	Percent distribution								
Using contraception	58.5%	64.7%	54.5%	59.2%	63.9%	78.6%	71.2%	60.6%	39.3%
Female sterilization	19.6	14.9	21.8	16.1	11.6	23.6	16.3	35.3	4.5
Male sterilization	3.4	8.3	1.1	3.9	4.5	12.7	2.2	2.3	0.3
Pill	11.4	21.2	11.4	10.9	11.1	16.3	23.2	11.4	18.1
Implant, Lunelle™, or patch	1.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	—	0.6
3-month injectable (Depo-Provera™)	2.6	1.4	4.1	1.8	—	1.4	3.1	2.6	2.2
Contraceptive ring	1.2	1.6	1.7	0.8	—	1.0	3.7	0.8	1.5
Intrauterine device (IUD)	4.8	3.3	2.8	2.2	1.9	5.3	4.7	2.1	1.1
Condom	9.4	9.5	8.8	16.2	26.1	11.7	10.2	4.1	9.1
Periodic abstinence—calendar rhythm	0.6	0.5	—	1.0	2.1	1.0	0.4	—	0.2
Periodic abstinence—natural family planning	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—
Withdrawal	3.0	3.3	2.1	5.1	4.8	4.5	5.3	1.4	1.5
Other methods ¹	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.2
Not using contraception	41.5	35.3	45.5	40.8	36.1	21.4	28.8	39.4	60.7
Surgically sterile—female (noncontraceptive)	0.7	0.2	0.4	—	0.0	0.3	—	1.0	0.4
Nonsurgically sterile—female or male	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.7	2.1
Pregnant or postpartum	8.3	4.9	5.7	3.4	2.9	7.2	10.5	2.6	2.6
Seeking pregnancy	6.2	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.0	6.4	7.1	0.8	1.3
Never had intercourse or no intercourse in last 3 months	18.8	18.3	22.6	21.2	23.1	0.9	1.8	21.1	45.6
Had intercourse without contraception in last 3 months	5.8	6.7	10.6	9.5	5.9	5.5	6.9	11.3	8.7

— = Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision. **Note:** Data was collected in interviews conducted in 2006-08 for the National Survey of Family Growth. For all methods shown, the reported standard error was less than 3.1%. (1) Includes diaphragm (with or without jelly or cream), emergency contraception, female condom or vaginal pouch, foam, cervical cap, Today™ sponge, suppository or insert, jelly or cream (without diaphragm), and other methods.

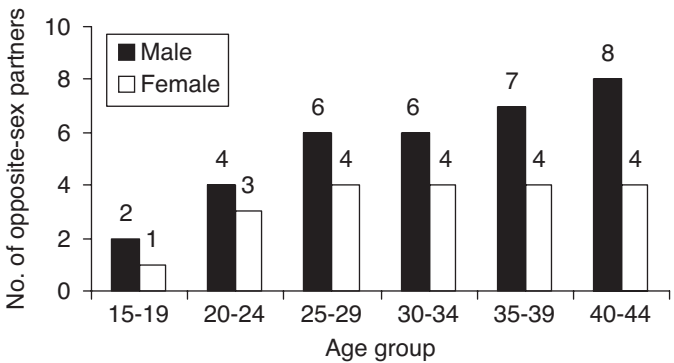
Median Number of Opposite-Sex Partners in Past Year, 2002

Source: Sexual Behavior and Selected Health Measures, 2002, National Center for Health Statistics
Note: U.S. males and females 15-44 years of age.



Median Number of Opposite-Sex Partners in Lifetime, 2002

Source: Sexual Behavior and Selected Health Measures, 2002, National Center for Health Statistics



Sexual Activity of High School Students, 2009

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2009, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

	Ever had sexual intercourse			First sexual intercourse before age 13			Currently sexually active ¹			Condom use during last sexual intercourse ²		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race/ethnicity												
White ³	44.7%	39.6%	42.0%	2.2%	4.4%	3.4%	35.4%	28.9%	32.0%	56.1%	71.0%	63.3%
Black ³	58.3	72.1	65.2	5.6	24.9	15.2	45.0	50.3	47.7	51.8	72.5	62.4
Hispanic	45.4	52.8	49.1	3.7	9.8	6.7	34.1	35.0	34.6	48.0	61.7	54.9
Grade												
9	29.3	33.6	31.6	3.6	11.3	7.7	21.6	21.2	21.4	57.7	69.9	64.0
10	39.6	41.9	40.9	3.6	9.0	6.5	29.3	28.8	29.1	63.5	71.9	67.8
11	52.5	53.0	53.5	2.7	5.9	4.3	41.5	39.1	40.3	54.0	68.9	61.4
12	65.0	59.6	62.3	2.2	6.4	4.4	53.1	45.1	49.1	46.3	65.0	55.0
Total	45.7	46.1	46.0	3.1	8.4	5.9	35.6	32.6	34.2	53.9	68.6	61.1

(1) Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey. (2) Among the 34.2% who were sexually active. (3) Non-Hispanic.

Sexual Activity of Older Adults

Source: National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project at the Univ. of Chicago

Sex	Age	% sexually active with a partner		% reporting sexual behavior			% reporting sexual problem ¹				
		In prev. 12 mo.	2-3+ times per mo. ¹	Inter-course ¹	Oral sex ¹	Masturbation ²	Lack of interest	Stimulation problems	No pleasure	Anxiety	Pain
Men	57-64	83.7%	67.5%	91.1%	62.1%	63.4%	28.2%	30.7%	3.8%	25.1%	3.0%
	65-74	67.0	65.4	78.5	47.9	53.0	28.5	44.6	7.0	28.9	3.2
	75-85	38.5	54.2	83.5	28.3	27.9	24.2	43.5	5.1	29.3	1.0
Women	57-64	61.6	62.6	86.8	52.7	31.6	44.2	35.9	24.0	10.4	17.8
	65-74	39.5	65.4	85.4	46.5	21.9	38.4	43.2	22.0	12.5	18.6
	75-85	16.7	54.1	74.4	35.0	16.4	49.3	43.6	24.9	9.9	11.8

Note: Based on in-home interviews of 3,005 U.S. adults (1,550 women and 1,455 men) between July 2005 and Mar. 2006. (1) If reported having sex in prev. 12 months. (2) In prev. 12 months asked of all respondents by questionnaire.

U.S. Fires, 2009

Source: National Fire Protection Assn.

Fires

- Public fire departments responded to 1,348,500 fires in 2009, a 7.1% decrease from 2008. Every 23 seconds, a fire department responds to a fire somewhere in the United States.
- There were 480,500 structure fires in 2009, a decrease of 6.7% from 2008. 75% of them (362,500 fires) occurred in homes.
- Fires in vehicles dropped 7.2% from the previous year, totaling 219,000 in 2009.
- There were 649,000 fires in outside properties, a decrease of 7.4% from 2008.

Civilian deaths

- There were an estimated 3,010 civilian fire deaths in 2009. This was a 9.3% decrease from the year before.
- The number of civilian fire deaths that occurred in home structure fires decreased 6.9% to 2,565, and fires in the home caused 85% of all fire deaths.
- Fires caused an average of one civilian death every 175 minutes.

Civilian injuries

- There were an estimated 17,050 civilian fire injuries reported in 2009, a 2.1% increase over 2008. Nationwide, a civilian was injured in a fire every 31 minutes.

- Home structure fires were the site of 12,650 civilian fire injuries in 2009, and non-home structure fires accounted for 2,090 civilian injuries.

Property damage

- Direct property damage from fires amounted to an estimated \$12.5 bil in 2009, a decrease of 19.4% from 2008. Structure fires accounted for \$10.8 bil of property damage.
- Property loss associated with home fires came to \$7.6 bil for 2009.

Intentionally set fires

- There were an estimated 26,500 intentionally set structure fires in 2009, a decrease of 13.1% from 2008.
- Intentionally set structure fires are believed to have resulted in 170 civilian deaths in 2009, a significant decrease of 46.0% from the year before. Property damage from intentionally set structure fires totaled \$684 mil, a decrease of 21.0% from the 2008 figure.
- The number of intentionally set vehicle fires in 2009 was 15,000, a decrease of 14.3% from the previous year. Intentionally set vehicle fires caused an estimated \$108 mil in property damage, a decrease of 22.3% from 2008.

U.S. Motor Vehicle Accidents, 2008

Source: National Safety Council; Natl. Highway Traffic Safety Admin.

An estimated 39,000 people in the U.S. were killed in motor vehicle accidents in 2008, according to preliminary figures from the National Safety Council, down 10% from the total for 2007. Although the number of drivers (208.1 mil) increased in 2008, vehicle miles driven (2.9 tril) and the death rate per 100 mil vehicle miles decreased 6% to 1.33.

Motor vehicle deaths per 10,000 registered vehicles dropped from 1.69 in 2007 to 1.51 in 2008, and were down from 2.02 in 1998, a decrease of 25% over 10 years. This rate has declined in most years since the introduction of the automobile. The rate of fatalities per 100,000 population declined 20% between 1998 and 2008, and 10% between 2007 and 2008.

The split between male and female licensed drivers was basically 50-50. Male drivers were involved in about 5.8 mil accidents, whereas female drivers were in 4.3 mil. Male drivers were also involved in 75% of fatal accidents, about 36,881, compared with 12,568 accidents involving female drivers.

In 2008, 11,773 traffic fatalities, or 32%, involved an intoxicated (blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or greater) driver or

motorcycle operator, a decline of 9.7% from 2007. In cases where a driver or nonoccupant drank at all, traffic fatalities totaled 13,846 people, or 37%. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs factored in about 14% of all traffic accidents.

Seat belt use was 84% in 2009. In 2008, safety belts and child restraints saved an estimated 13,494 lives. Another 2,546 lives were saved by frontal air bags. Women used safety belts (86%) more often than men (81%). The least likely safety belt users were rural drivers (79%) and drivers of pickup trucks (74%).

	Deaths	Injuries
All motor vehicle accidents	39,000	2,100,000
Collision between motor vehicles	15,100	1,530,000
Collision with fixed object.	12,600	330,000
Pedestrian accidents	5,600	75,000
Noncollision accidents (e.g., rollovers).	4,500	100,000
Collision with pedal cycle.	900	59,000
Collision with railroad train.	200	1,000
Other (mostly collisions with animals)	100	5,000

Note: NSC numbers are rounded. NHTSA intoxication data is final.

Improper Driving Reported in Accidents, 2000-08

Source: National Safety Council

Type	Percentage of fatal accidents			Percentage of injury accidents			Percentage of all accidents		
	2008	2004	2000	2008	2004	2000	2008	2004	2000
Improper driving	58.7%	66.0%	61.6%	59.9%	67.1%	60.3%	57.6%	61.0%	57.8%
Speed too fast or unsafe	15.7	17.6	23.7	10.6	13.7	16.3	10.6	12.5	13.6
Right of way	10.2	13.1	18.6	15.6	19.1	19.9	12.9	15.7	20.1
Failed to yield	6.8	9.0	10.1	11.2	14.6	15.0	9.6	12.0	12.7
Disregarded signal	1.5	2.1	4.6	2.5	1.8	3.6	1.8	1.2	5.3
Passed stop sign.	1.9	1.9	3.8	1.9	3.6	1.3	1.5	2.5	2.2
Drove left of center.	5.9	7.3	8.2	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0
Improper overtaking	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
Made improper turn	2.9	3.9	0.7	3.1	4.6	2.0	3.4	4.6	2.4
Followed too closely	0.7	0.8	0.5	7.2	7.2	4.3	6.8	8.0	5.7
Other improper driving	22.3	22.0	9.0	21.8	19.9	16.1	22.1	18.0	14.1
No improper driving stated	41.3	34.0	38.4	40.1	32.9	39.7	42.4	39.0	42.2

Note: Based on reports from state traffic authorities. When a driver was under the influence of alcohol or drugs, the accident was considered a result of the driver's physical condition—not a driving error. For this reason, accidents in which the driver was reported to be under the influence are included under "no improper driving stated."

Risk Behaviors in High School Students, 2009

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2009, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

		Percent rarely or never wore seat belts ¹			Percent rarely or never wore bicycle helmets ²			Percent who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol ³		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Race	White, non-Hispanic	7.6%	11.2%	9.5%	80.2%	83.9%	82.3%	26.9%	25.5%	26.2%
	Black, non-Hispanic	8.3	14.8	11.7	92.7	92.9	92.8	28.7	31.2	30.0
	Hispanic	7.8	9.8	8.8	88.4	89.7	89.1	34.9	33.5	34.2
Grade	9	9.8	11.2	10.6	85.3	84.2	84.7	30.0	25.3	27.5
	10	6.8	11.7	9.4	82.8	86.9	85.2	27.6	28.3	28.0
	11	6.0	11.2	8.7	83.4	87.9	85.9	29.6	29.2	29.4
	12	8.0	12.0	10.1	79.4	84.1	82.1	27.9	28.6	28.2
Total		7.7	11.5	9.7	83.1	85.8	84.7	28.8	27.8	28.3

(1) When riding in a car driven by someone else. (2) Among the 69.5% of students who rode bicycles during the 12 months preceding the survey. (3) In a car or other vehicle one or more times in the 30 days preceding the survey.

Death Rates¹ for Suicide at Selected Ages, 1960-2006

Source: Health, United States, 2007, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Age	2006			2000			1980			1960		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
15-24	9.9	16.2	3.2	10.2	17.1	3.0	12.3	20.2	4.3	5.2	8.2	2.2
25-44	13.8	21.5	5.9	13.4	21.3	5.4	15.6	24.0	7.7	12.2	17.9	6.6
45-64	16.0	24.8	7.7	13.5	21.3	6.2	15.9	23.7	8.9	22.0	34.4	10.2
65 and older	14.2	28.5	3.9	15.2	31.1	4.0	17.6	35.0	6.1	24.5	44.0	8.4
All ages	10.9	18.0	4.5	10.4	17.7	4.0	12.2	19.9	5.7	12.5	20.0	5.6

Note: Rate is per 100,000 population.

Leading Causes of Death in the U.S., 2007

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

	2006		% of total deaths	Death rate ¹		2006		% of total deaths	Death rate ¹
	Number	Deaths				Number	Deaths		
All causes	2,423,712	100.0%	803.6						
1. Diseases of heart.	616,067	25.4	204.3		9. Kidney disease	46,448	1.9%	15.4	
2. Cancer	562,875	23.2	186.6		10. Septicemia	34,828	1.4	11.5	
3. Stroke	135,952	5.6	45.1		11. Intentional self-harm (suicide).	34,598	1.4	11.5	
4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	127,924	5.3	42.4		12. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	29,165	1.2	9.7	
5. Accidents (unintentional injuries)	123,706	5.1	41.0		13. Hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	23,965	1.0	7.9	
6. Alzheimer's disease.	74,632	3.1	24.7		14. Parkinson's disease	20,058	0.8	6.7	
7. Diabetes.	71,382	2.9	23.7		15. Assault (homicide)	18,361	0.8	6.1	
8. Influenza and pneumonia	52,717	2.2	17.5		All other causes (residual)	451,034	18.6	149.5	

(1) Per 100,000 population.

Principal Types of Accidental Deaths in the U.S., 1970-2008

Source: National Safety Council

Year	Total	Motor vehicle	Falls	Poisoning	Drowning	Fires, flames, smoke	Suffocation: ingestion of food, object	Firearms	Mechanical suffocation
1970	NA	54,633	16,926	5,299	7,860	6,718	2,753	2,406	NA
1980	105,718	53,172	13,294	4,331	7,257	5,822	3,249	1,955	NA
1985	93,457	45,901	12,001	5,170	5,316	4,938	3,551	1,649	NA
1990	91,983	46,814	12,313	5,803	4,685	4,175	3,303	1,416	NA
1992	86,777	40,982	12,646	7,082	3,542	3,958	3,182	1,409	NA
1993	90,437	41,893	13,141	8,537	3,807	3,900	3,160	1,521	NA
1994	91,437	42,524	13,450	8,994	3,942	3,986	3,065	1,356	NA
1995	93,320	43,363	13,986	9,072	4,350	3,761	3,185	1,225	NA
1996	94,948	43,649	14,986	9,510	3,959	3,741	3,206	1,134	NA
1997	95,644	43,458	15,447	10,163	4,051	3,490	3,275	981	NA
1998	97,835	43,501	16,274	10,801	4,406	3,255	3,515	866	NA
1999 ¹	97,860	42,401	13,162	12,186	3,529	3,348	3,885	824	1,618
2000	97,900	43,354	13,322	12,757	3,482	3,377	4,313	776	1,335
2001	101,537	43,788	15,019	14,078	3,281	3,309	4,185	802	1,370
2002	106,742	45,380	16,257	17,550	3,447	3,159	4,128	762	1,389
2003	109,277	44,757	17,229	19,457	3,306	3,369	4,272	730	1,309
2004	112,012	44,933	18,807	20,950	3,308	3,229	4,470	649	1,421
2005	117,809	45,343	19,656	23,617	3,582	3,197	4,386	789	1,514
2006 ²	121,599	45,316	20,823	27,531	3,579	3,109	4,332	642	1,580
2007 ²	121,000	43,100	23,300	25,600	4,200	3,000	4,800	660	1,600
2008 ³	118,000	39,000	22,900	29,000	3,600	3,000	4,900	680	1,900
Death rates per 100,000 population									
1970	NA	26.8	8.3	2.6	3.9	3.3	1.4	1.2	NA
1980	47.8	23.4	5.9	1.9	3.2	2.6	1.4	0.9	NA
1985	39.3	19.3	5.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.5	0.7	NA
1990	36.9	18.8	4.9	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.6	NA
1992	34.0	16.1	5.0	2.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.6	NA
1993	35.1	16.3	5.1	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.6	NA
1994	35.1	16.3	5.2	3.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.5	NA
1995	35.5	16.5	5.3	3.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.5	NA
1996	35.8	16.5	5.6	3.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.4	NA
1997	35.7	16.2	5.8	3.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.4	NA
1998	36.2	16.1	6.0	4.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.3	NA
1999 ¹	35.9	15.5	4.8	4.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.6
2000	35.6	15.7	4.8	4.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.5
2001	35.6	15.4	5.3	4.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.5
2002	37.1	15.8	5.6	6.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.5
2003	37.6	15.4	5.9	6.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.4
2004	38.1	15.3	6.4	7.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.5
2005	39.7	15.3	6.6	8.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.5
2006 ²	40.8	15.2	7.0	9.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.5
2007 ²	40.2	14.3	7.7	8.5	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.5
2008 ³	38.8	12.8	7.5	9.5	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.6

NA = Not available. **Note:** All figures include on-the-job deaths. (1) Data for 1999 and later not comparable with earlier data because of classification changes. (2) Revised data. (3) Preliminary. Totals include 13,107 other accidental deaths in 2008.

Worldwide Airline Fatalities, 1987-2008¹

Source: National Safety Council

Year	Aircraft accidents ²	Passenger deaths	Death rate ³	Year	Aircraft accidents ²	Passenger deaths	Death rate ³
1987	25	900	0.06	1998	20	904	0.03
1988	29	742	0.04	1999	21	499	0.02
1989	29	879	0.05	2000	18	757	0.03
1990	27	544	0.03	2001	13	577	0.02
1991	29	638	0.03	2002	13	791	0.03
1992	28	1,070	0.06	2003	7	466	0.02
1993	33	864	0.04	2004	9	203	0.01
1994	27	1,170	0.05	2005	17	712	0.02
1995	25	711	0.03	2006	12	751	0.02
1996	24	1,146	0.05	2007	11	587	0.01
1997	25	921	0.04	2008 ⁴	11	439	0.01

(1) Excluding accidents due to acts of unlawful interference. (2) Involving 1 or more passenger fatalities and an aircraft with a maximum takeoff mass greater than 2,250 kg. (3) Passenger deaths per 100 mil passenger kilometers. (4) Preliminary.

Deaths in the U.S. Involving Firearms, by Age and Sex, 2006

Source: National Safety Council

	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 & over
Total firearms deaths	30,896	63	346	2,809	4,346	11,201	7,939	1,892	2,300
Male	26,712	40	258	2,549	3,954	9,584	6,541	1,667	2,119
Female	4,184	23	88	260	392	1,617	1,398	225	181
Unintentional	642	13	41	100	93	187	133	33	42
Male	567	11	33	96	90	158	111	32	36
Female	75	2	8	4	3	29	22	1	6
Suicide	16,883	—	62	701	1,277	4,971	6,043	1,689	2,140
Male	14,734	—	52	639	1,157	4,250	5,091	1,522	2,023
Female	2,149	—	10	62	120	721	952	167	117
Homicide	12,791	48	237	1,940	2,887	5,754	1,653	158	114
Male	10,886	27	167	1,751	2,624	4,908	1,248	104	57
Female	1,905	21	70	189	263	846	405	54	57
Legal Intervention	360	0	1	33	48	205	68	4	1
Male	344	0	1	31	47	200	61	4	0
Female	16	0	0	2	1	5	7	0	1
Undetermined ¹	220	2	5	35	41	84	42	8	3
Male	181	2	5	32	36	68	30	5	3
Female	39	0	0	3	5	16	12	3	0

— = Not applicable/available. (1) The intention involved (whether accident, suicide, or homicide) could not be determined.

U.S. Infant Mortality Rates, by Race and Sex, 1960-2007¹

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Year	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1960	26.0	29.3	22.6	22.9	26.0	19.6	44.3	49.1	39.4
1970	20.0	22.4	17.5	17.8	20.0	15.4	32.6	36.2	29.0
1980	12.6	13.9	11.2	11.0	12.3	9.6	21.4	23.3	19.4
1985	10.6	11.9	9.3	9.3	10.6	8.0	18.2	19.9	16.5
1989	9.8	10.8	8.8	8.1	9.0	7.1	18.6	20.0	17.2
1990	9.2	10.3	8.1	7.6	8.5	6.6	18.0	19.6	16.2
1991	8.9	10.0	7.8	7.3	8.3	6.3	17.6	19.4	15.7
1992	8.5	9.4	7.6	6.9	7.7	6.1	16.8	18.4	15.3
1993	8.4	9.3	7.4	6.8	7.6	6.0	16.5	18.3	14.7
1994	8.0	8.8	7.2	6.6	7.2	5.9	15.8	17.5	14.1
1995	7.6	8.3	6.8	6.3	7.0	5.6	15.1	16.3	13.9
1996	7.3	8.0	6.6	6.1	6.7	5.4	14.7	16.0	13.3
1997	7.2	8.0	6.5	6.0	6.7	5.4	14.2	15.5	12.8
1998	7.2	7.8	6.5	6.0	6.5	5.4	14.3	15.7	12.8
1999	7.1	7.7	6.4	5.8	6.4	5.2	14.6	15.9	13.2
2000	6.9	7.6	6.2	5.7	6.2	5.1	14.1	15.5	12.6
2001	6.8	7.5	6.1	5.7	6.2	5.1	14.0	15.5	12.5
2002	7.0	7.6	6.3	5.8	6.4	5.1	14.4	15.4	13.3
2003	6.9	7.6	6.1	5.7	6.3	5.0	14.0	15.5	12.4
2004	6.8	7.5	6.1	5.7	6.2	5.1	13.8	15.2	12.3
2005	6.9	7.6	6.2	5.7	6.3	5.1	13.7	15.2	12.3
2006	6.7	7.3	6.0	5.6	6.1	5.0	13.3	14.4	12.2
2007	6.8	7.4	6.1	5.6	6.2	5.1	13.2	14.5	11.9

(1) Rates per 1,000 live births in specified group.

Years of Life Expected at Birth in U.S., 1900-2007

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Year ¹	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1900	47.3	46.3	48.3	47.6	46.6	48.7	NA	NA	NA
1910	50.0	48.4	51.8	50.3	48.6	52.0	NA	NA	NA
1920	54.1	53.6	54.6	54.9	54.4	55.6	NA	NA	NA
1930	59.7	58.1	61.6	61.4	59.7	63.5	NA	NA	NA
1940	62.9	60.8	65.2	64.2	62.1	66.6	NA	NA	NA
1950	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	NA	NA	NA
1960	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	NA	NA	NA
1970	70.8	67.1	74.7	71.7	68.0	75.6	64.1	60.0	68.3
1975	72.6	68.8	76.6	73.4	69.5	77.3	68.8	62.4	71.3
1980	73.7	70.0	77.5	74.4	70.7	78.1	68.1	63.8	72.5
1985	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.3	71.9	78.7	69.3	65.0	73.4
1990	75.4	71.8	78.8	76.1	72.7	79.4	69.1	64.5	73.6
1992	75.5	72.1	78.9	76.4	73.0	79.5	69.6	65.0	73.9
1993	75.5	72.1	78.9	76.3	73.0	79.5	69.2	64.6	73.7
1994	75.7	72.4	79.0	76.5	73.3	79.6	69.5	64.9	73.9
1995	75.8	72.5	78.9	76.5	73.4	79.6	69.6	65.2	73.9
1996	76.1	73.1	79.1	76.8	73.9	79.7	70.2	66.1	74.2
1997	76.5	73.6	79.4	77.1	74.3	79.9	71.1	67.2	74.7
1998	76.7	73.8	79.5	77.3	74.5	80.0	71.3	67.6	74.8
1999	76.7	73.9	79.4	77.3	74.6	79.9	71.4	67.8	74.7
2000	76.8	74.1	79.3	77.3	74.7	79.9	71.8	68.2	75.1
2001	76.9	74.2	79.4	77.4	74.8	79.9	72.0	68.4	75.2
2002	76.9	74.3	79.5	77.4	74.9	79.9	72.1	68.6	75.4
2003	77.1	74.5	79.6	77.6	75.0	80.0	72.3	68.8	75.6
2004	77.5	74.9	79.9	77.9	75.4	80.4	72.8	69.3	76.0
2005	77.4	74.9	79.9	77.9	75.4	80.4	72.8	69.3	76.1
2006	77.7	75.1	80.2	78.2	75.7	80.6	73.2	69.7	76.5
2007	77.9	75.4	80.4	78.4	75.9	80.8	73.6	70.0	76.8

NA = Not available. (1) Data prior to 1940 for does not include all states.

U.S. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, 2007

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Exact age in years	ALL RACES ¹			WHITE			BLACK		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
0	77.9	75.4	80.4	78.4	75.9	80.8	73.6	70.0	76.8
1	77.5	74.9	79.9	77.8	75.4	80.2	73.6	70.1	76.8
5	73.6	71.0	76.0	73.9	71.4	76.3	69.7	66.2	72.9
10	68.6	66.1	71.0	68.9	66.5	71.3	64.7	61.3	67.9
15	63.7	61.1	66.1	64.0	61.6	66.3	59.8	56.3	63.0
20	58.8	56.4	61.2	59.2	56.8	61.5	55.1	51.7	58.1
25	54.1	51.8	56.3	54.4	52.2	56.6	50.4	47.2	53.3
30	49.4	47.1	51.5	49.7	47.5	51.7	45.8	42.7	48.5
35	44.6	42.5	46.7	44.9	42.8	46.9	41.2	38.2	43.8
40	39.9	37.8	41.9	40.2	38.1	42.1	36.7	33.8	39.1
45	35.4	33.3	37.2	35.6	33.6	37.4	32.3	29.5	34.7
50	30.9	29.0	32.7	31.1	29.2	32.8	28.1	25.4	30.4
55	26.7	24.9	28.2	26.8	25.1	28.4	24.2	21.7	26.3
60	22.5	20.9	23.9	22.6	21.0	24.0	20.6	18.3	22.4
65	18.6	17.2	19.9	18.7	17.3	19.9	17.2	15.2	18.7
70	15.0	13.7	16.0	15.0	13.8	16.0	14.1	12.4	15.2
75	11.7	10.6	12.5	11.7	10.6	12.4	11.2	9.9	12.1
80	8.8	7.9	9.4	8.8	7.9	9.3	8.7	7.7	9.4
85	6.5	5.8	6.8	6.4	5.7	6.8	6.7	6.0	7.1
90	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.8	5.1	4.6	5.3
95	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.9
100	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.8

(1) Includes races other than white and black.

NOTED PERSONALITIES

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Widely Known Americans of the Present

Political leaders, journalists, other prominent living persons. As of Oct. 2009. Excludes most who fall in categories listed elsewhere in Noted Personalities, such as Writers of the Present and Entertainment Personalities of the Present, or in Sports Personalities. Includes some figures active in American life but not U.S. citizens.

Jack Abramoff, b 2/28/58 (Atlantic City, NJ), former lobbyist; convicted in 2006 of crimes including bribing public officials.
Roger Ailes, b 5/15/40 (Warren, OH), TV exec.
Madeleine K. Albright, b 5/15/37 (Prague, Czech.), former sec. of state.
Edwin “Buzz” Aldrin, b 1/20/30 (Montclair, NJ), former astronaut, 2nd person to walk on the Moon.
Samuel A. Alito Jr., b 4/1/50 (Trenton, NJ), Supreme Court justice.
Paul Allen, b 1/21/53 (Seattle, WA), co-founder of Microsoft.
Christiane Amanpour, b 1/12/58 (London, Eng., UK), TV journalist.
Richard K. Armey, b 7/7/40 (Cando, ND), former U.S. rep. (TX), House majority leader.
Neil Armstrong, b 8/5/30 (Wapakoneta, OH), former astronaut, 1st person to walk on the Moon.
John Ashcroft, b 5/9/42 (Chicago, IL), former MO gov., U.S. attorney gen.
David Axelrod, b 2/22/55 (New York, NY), sr. adviser to Pres. Obama, political strategist.
F. Lee Bailey, b 6/10/33 (Waltham, MA), attorney.
Russell Baker, b 8/14/25 (Morrisonville, VA), columnist.
Haley Barbour, b 10/22/47 (Yazoo City, MS), MS governor.
Bob Barr, b 11/5/48 (Iowa City, IA), former U.S. rep. (GA), 2008 Libertarian pres. nominee.
Dave Barry, b 7/3/47 (Armonk, NY), humorist.
Marion Barry, b 3/6/36 (Itta Bena, MS), former Wash., DC, mayor; DC city council member.
Max Baucus, b 12/11/41 (Helena, MT), senator (D, MT), Finance Committee chair.
Gary Bauer, b 5/4/46 (Covington, KY), domestic policy adviser to Pres. Reagan; founder, Campaign for Working Families.
Glenn Beck, b 2/10/64 (Mount Vernon, WA), political commentator.
William Bennett, b 7/31/43 (Brooklyn, NY), author, former education secretary.
Chris Berman, b 5/10/55 (Greenwich, CT), sportscaster.
Ben Bernanke, b 12/13/53 (Augusta, GA), Federal Reserve Chairman.
Carl Bernstein, b 2/14/44 (Washington, DC), journalist; with Woodward cracked Watergate scandal.
Jeff Bezos, b 1/12/64 (Albuquerque, NM), founder and CEO of Amazon.com.
Jill Biden, b 6/5/51 (Hammontont, NJ), English college professor, wife of vice pres. Joe Biden.
Joseph R. Biden Jr., b 11/20/42 (Scranton, PA), former senator (D, DE), U.S. vice president.
James H. Billington, b 6/1/29 (Bryn Mawr, PA), librarian of U.S. Congress.
Rod Blagojevich, b 12/10/56 (Chicago, IL), impeached IL governor.

Lloyd Blankfein, b 9/20/54 (Bronx, NY), CEO and chairman of Goldman Sachs.
Wolf Blitzer, b 3/22/48 (Augsburg, Germany), TV journalist.
Harold Bloom, b 7/11/30 (New York, NY), literary critic.
Michael R. Bloomberg, b 2/14/42 (Brighton, MA), NYC mayor, financial information/media entrepreneur.
Roy Blunt, b 1/10/50 (Niangua, MO), U.S. rep. (R, MO), former House minority whip.
John Boehner, b 11/17/49 (Cincinnati, OH), U.S. rep. (R, OH), House minority leader.
Charles F. Bolden, b 8/19/46 (Columbia, SC), NASA head.
Julian Bond, b 1/14/40 (Nashville, TN), civil rights leader, former NAACP chairman.
Barbara Boxer, b 11/11/40 (Brooklyn, NY), senator (D, CA).
Bill Bradley, b 7/28/43 (Crystal City, MO), former senator (D, NJ), basketball player, pres. candidate.
James Brady, b 8/29/40 (Centralia, IL), former pres. press sec.; gun control advocate.
L. Paul Bremer III, b 9/30/41 (Hartford, CT), diplomat, former top U.S. civilian administrator in Iraq.
Jimmy Breslin, b 10/17/30 (Jamaica, Queens, NY), columnist, author.
Stephen Breyer, b 8/15/38 (San Francisco, CA), Supreme Court justice.
Sergey Brin, b 8/21/73 (Moscow, Russia), co-founder of Google.
Roslyn M. Brock, b 5/30/65 (Fort Pierce, FL), NAACP chair.
David Broder, b 9/11/29 (Chicago Heights, IL), journalist.
Tom Brokaw, b 2/6/40 (Webster, SD), TV journalist, retired NBC anchor.
David Brooks, b 8/11/61 (Toronto, ON, Can.), columnist, political commentator.
Joyce Brothers, b 10/20/29 (New York, NY), psychologist.
Aaron Brown, b 11/10/48 (Hopkins, MN), broadcast journalist.
Jerry (Edmund G.) Brown Jr., b 4/7/38 (San Francisco, CA), atty. gen. (CA); former CA gov., pres. candidate.
Michael Brown, b 11/11/54 (Guymon, OK), former FEMA head, resigned under fire after Hurricane Katrina.
Scott Brown, b 9/12/59 (Wakefield, MA), senator (R, MA).
Pat Buchanan, b 11/2/38 (Washington, DC), journalist, former pres. candidate.
Warren Buffett, b 8/30/30 (Omaha, NE), investor, leading philanthropist.
Roland Burris, b 8/3/37 (Centralia, IL), senator (D, IL), first African American atty. gen. of IL.
Barbara Bush, b 6/8/25 (Flushing, NY), former first lady.
Barbara Bush, b 11/25/81 (Dallas, TX), daughter of former Pres. George W. Bush.
George H. W. Bush, b 6/12/24 (Milton, MA), former U.S. president.
George W. Bush, b 7/6/46 (New Haven, CT), former U.S. president.
Laura Bush, b 11/4/46 (Midland, TX), former first lady.

Eric Cantor, b 6/6/63 (Richmond, VA), U.S. rep. (R, VA), House minority whip.
Tucker Carlson, b 5/16/69 (San Francisco, CA), journalist, TV commentator.
Jimmy Carter, b 10/1/24 (Plains, GA), former U.S. president; 2002 Nobel Peace Prize winner.
Rosalynn Carter, b 8/18/27 (Plains, GA), former first lady.
James Carville Jr., b 10/25/44 (Fort Benning, GA), TV political commentator.
Steve Case, b 8/21/58 (Honolulu, HI), former AOL Time Warner chairman.
Julie Chen, b 1/6/70 (New York, NY), co-host of *The Early Show* and *Big Brother*.
Dick Cheney, b 1/30/41 (Lincoln, NE), former U.S. vice president.
Lynne Cheney, b 8/14/41 (Casper, WY), political commentator, wife of Dick Cheney.
Michael Chertoff, b 11/28/53 (Elizabeth, NJ), former sec. of homeland security.
Noam Chomsky, b 12/7/28 (Philadelphia, PA), linguist; activist.
Chris Christie, b 9/6/62 (Newark, NJ), NJ governor.
Steven Chu, b 2/28/48 (St. Louis, MO), energy secretary, atomic physicist.
Connie Chung, b 8/20/46 (Washington, DC), TV journalist.
James R. Clapper, director of national intelligence.
Bill Clinton, b 8/19/46 (Hope, AR), former U.S. president.
Chelsea Clinton, b 2/27/80 (Little Rock, AR), daughter of former pres. Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton.
Hillary Rodham Clinton, b 10/26/47 (Chicago, IL), sec. of state, former senator (D, NY), former first lady, 2008 pres. contender.
James Clyburn, b 7/21/40 (Sumter, SC), U.S. rep. (D, SC), House majority whip.
Kenneth Cole, b 3/23/54 (Brooklyn, NY), fashion designer.
Gail Collins, b 11/25/45 (Cincinnati, OH), newspaper columnist, writer.
Anderson Cooper, b 6/3/67 (New York, NY), CNN anchor.
Jon Corzine, b 1/1/47 (Willey’s Station, IL), former NJ governor.
Bob Costas, b 3/22/52 (Queens, NY), TV sports journalist.
Ann Coulter, b 12/8/61 (New Canaan, CT), political commentator, author.
Katie Couric, b 1/7/57 (Arlington, VA), TV journalist, former NBC morning anchor, anchor of *CBS Evening News*.
Mark Cuban, b 7/31/58 (Pittsburgh, PA), entrepreneur, Dallas Mavericks (NBA) owner.
Andrew Cuomo, b 12/6/57 (New York, NY), NY State attorney general.
Mario Cuomo, b 6/15/32 (Jamaica, Queens, NY), former NY governor.
Ann Curry, b 11/19/56 (Guam), *Today* show news anchor.
Richard M. Daley, b 4/24/42 (Chicago, IL), Chicago mayor.

Thomas Daschle, b 12/9/47 (Aberdeen, SD), former senator (D, SD) and Senate minority leader.

Howard Dean, b 11/17/48 (New York, NY), former VT gov., pres. contender; former Dem. Natl. Committee chair.

Oscar de la Renta, b 7/22/36 (Santo Domingo, Dominican Rep.), fashion designer.

Tom DeLay, b 4/8/47 (Laredo, TX), former U.S. rep. (R, TX), House Majority leader.

Michael Dell, b 2/23/65 (Houston, TX), founder, chairman, and CEO of Dell computers.

Alan Dershowitz, b 9/1/38 (Brooklyn, NY), attorney.

Barry Diller, b 2/2/42 (San Francisco, CA), media exec.

John Dingell, b 7/8/26 (Colorado Springs, CO), U.S. rep. (D, CO), Dean of the House.

Lou Dobbs, b 9/24/45 (Childress, TX), TV journalist.

James Dobson, b 4/21/36 (Shreveport, LA), evangelical Christian leader, chairman of Focus on the Family.

Christopher Dodd, b 5/27/44 (Willimantic, CT), senator (D, CT), 2008 pres. contender.

Elizabeth Hanford Dole, b 7/29/36 (Salisbury, NC), former senator (R, NC), former Red Cross pres., cabinet member.

Robert Dole, b 7/22/23 (Russell, KS), former Senate majority leader (R, KS), 1996 pres. nominee.

Sam Donaldson, b 3/11/34 (El Paso, TX), TV journalist.

Elizabeth Drew, b 11/16/35 (Cincinnati, OH), journalist.

Matt Drudge, b 10/27/66 (Takoma Park, MD), Internet journalist.

Michael S. Dukakis, b 11/3/33 (Brookline, MA), former MA gov., pres. nominee.

Arne Duncan, b 11/6/64 (Chicago, IL), education secretary.

Dick Durbin, b 11/21/44 (East St. Louis, IL), Senate majority whip (D, IL).

Bernard Ebbers, b 8/27/41 (Edmonton, AB, Can.), former WorldCom CEO; jailed for fraud.

Roger Ebert, b 6/18/42 (Urbana, IL), film critic.

Marian Wright Edelman, b 6/6/39 (Bennettsville, SC), pres. and founder of the Children's Defense Fund.

Elizabeth Edwards, b 7/3/49 (Jacksonville, FL), attorney, wife of John Edwards.

John Edwards, b 6/10/53 (Seneca, SC), former senator (D, NC), 2004 vice-pres. candidate, 2008 pres. contender.

Edward Egan, b 4/2/32 (Oak Park, IL), Rom. Cath. cardinal, archbishop emeritus of New York.

Michael Eisner, b 3/7/42 (Mt. Kisco, NY), former Disney Co. CEO.

Lawrence J. Ellison, b 8/17/44 (New York, NY), Oracle Corp. founder, CEO.

Rahm Emanuel, b 11/29/59 (Chicago, IL), former White House chief of staff, former U.S. rep. (D, IL).

Myrlie Evers-Williams, b 3/17/33 (Vicksburg, MS), civil rights activist.

Louis Farrakhan, b 5/11/33 (Roxbury, MA), Nation of Islam leader.

Russell Feingold, b 3/2/53 (Janesville, WI), senator (D, WI).

Dianne Feinstein, b 6/22/33 (San Francisco, CA), senator (D, CA).

Geraldine Ferraro, b 8/26/35 (Newburgh, NY), former U.S. rep. (D, NY), vice-pres. nominee.

Carly (Carleton) S. Fiorina, b 9/6/54 (Austin, TX), former CEO of Hewlett-Packard.

Larry Flynt, b 11/1/42 (Lakeville, KY), publisher.

Steve (Malcolm) Forbes Jr., b 7/18/47 (Morristown, NJ), publisher, former pres. contender.

Betty Ford, b 4/8/18 (Chicago, IL), former first lady.

Tom Ford, b 8/27/61 (Austin, TX), fashion designer.

Barney Frank, b 3/31/40 (Bayonne, NJ), attorney, U.S. rep. (D, MA), chairman of House Financial Services Committee.

Al Franken, b 5/21/51 (New York, NY), senator (D, MN); humorist, political writer, radio host.

Thomas Friedman, b 7/20/53 (Minneapolis, MN), columnist, author.

Bill Gates, b 10/28/55 (Seattle, WA), software pioneer; Microsoft exec.

Henry Louis Gates Jr., b 9/16/50 (Keyser, WV), African American studies scholar.

Robert M. Gates, b 9/25/43 (Wichita, KS), sec. of defense.

David Geffen, b 2/21/43 (Brooklyn, NY), entertainment exec.

Timothy Geithner, b 8/18/61 (New York, NY), Treasury secretary, former CEO of Federal Reserve Bank of NY.

Louis Gerstner, b 3/1/42 (Mineola, NY), retired IBM exec.

Robert Gibbs, b 3/29/71 (Auburn, AL), White House press secretary.

Charles Gibson, b 3/4/43 (Evanston, IL), TV journalist, former host of ABC's *World News*.

Kirsten Gillibrand, b 12/9/66 (Albany, NY), senator (D, NY), attorney.

Newt Gingrich, b 6/17/43 (Harrisburg, PA), former House Speaker (D, GA).

Ruth Bader Ginsburg, b 3/15/33 (Brooklyn, NY), Supreme Court justice.

Rudolph Giuliani, b 5/28/44 (Brooklyn, NY), 2008 pres. contender; former NYC mayor.

John Glenn, b 7/18/21 (Cambridge, OH), former senator (D, OH); astronaut.

Alberto Gonzales, b 8/4/55 (San Antonio, TX), former U.S. attorney general.

Roger Goodell, b 2/19/59 (Jamestown, NY), NFL commissioner.

Ellen Goodman, b 4/11/41 (Newton, MA), columnist.

Doris Kearns Goodwin, b 1/4/43 (Brooklyn, NY), historian, TV commentator.

Berry Gordy, b 11/28/29 (Detroit, MI), Motown record label founder.

Al Gore Jr., b 3/31/48 (Washington, DC), former senator, U.S. vice president, 2000 pres. candidate; 2007 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Tipper Gore, b 8/19/48 (Washington, DC), wife of Al Gore.

Rev. Billy Graham, b 11/7/18 (Charlotte, NC), evangelist.

(William) Franklin Graham III, b 7/14/52 (Asheville, NC), evangelist, son of Billy Graham.

Andrew Greeley, b 2/5/28 (Oak Park, IL), Rom. Cath. priest, sociologist, writer.

Jeff Greenfield, b 6/10/43 (New York, NY), TV journalist.

Alan Greenspan, b 3/6/26 (New York, NY), former Federal Reserve chairman.

Bryant Gumbel, b 9/29/48 (New Orleans, LA), TV journalist.

Greg Gumbel, b 5/3/46 (New Orleans, LA), sportscaster.

Jenna Bush Hager, b 11/25/81 (Dallas, TX), daughter of former Pres. George W. Bush.

Pete Hamill, b 6/24/35 (Brooklyn, NY), journalist, author.

Lee Hamilton, b 4/20/31 (Daytona Beach, FL), 9/11 commission vice-chair, former U.S. rep. (D, IN).

Sean Hannity, b 12/30/61 (New York, NY), radio and TV host, author, political commentator.

J. Dennis Hastert, b 1/2/42 (Aurora, IL), former Speaker of the House (R, IL).

Orrin Hatch, b 3/22/34 (Homestead Park, PA), senator (R, UT).

Hugh Hefner, b 4/9/26 (Chicago, IL), publisher.

Tommy Hilfiger, b 3/24/51 (Elmira, NY), fashion designer.

Anita Hill, b 7/30/56 (Morris, OK), legal scholar; complainant against Clarence Thomas.

Paris Hilton, b 2/17/81 (New York, NY), heiress; actress.

Christopher Hitchens, b 4/13/49 (Portsmouth, Eng., UK), journalist, author.

James P. Hoffa, b 5/19/41 (Detroit, MI), Teamsters Union head.

Richard Holbrooke, b 4/24/41 (Scarsdale, NY), spec. envoy to Afghanistan and Pakistan, former U.S. amb. to UN.

Eric Holder Jr., b 1/21/51 (Bronx, NY), first African American U.S. attorney general.

David Horowitz, b 1/10/39 (New York, NY), consumer advocate, columnist, author.

Steny H. Hoyer, b 6/14/39 (New York, NY), U.S. House majority leader (D, MD).

Mike Huckabee, b 8/24/55 (Hope, AR), former gov. (R, AR), minister, 2008 pres. contender, TV host.

Arianna Huffington, b 7/15/50 (Athens, Greece), political commentator.

H. Wayne Huizenga, b 12/29/39 (Evergreen Park, IL), entrepreneur, sports exec.

Brit Hume, b 6/22/43 (Washington, DC), TV journalist on FOX.

Kay Bailey Hutchison, b 7/22/43 (Galveston, TX), senator (R, TX).

Lee Iacocca, b 10/15/24 (Allentown, PA), former auto exec.

Carl Icahn, b 2/16/36 (Queens, NY), financier.

Gwen Ifill, b 9/29/55 (Queens, NY), TV journalist, moderator on PBS.

Jeffrey Immelt, b 2/19/56 (Cincinnati, OH), General Electric CEO.

Don Imus, b 7/23/40 (Riverside, CA), talk-show host.

Daniel Inouye, b 9/7/24 (Honolulu, HI), senator (D, HI), President pro tempore.

Patricia Ireland, b 10/19/45 (Oak Park, IL), feminist leader.

Rev. Jesse Jackson, b 10/8/41 (Greenville, SC), civil rights leader, former pres. contender.

Marc Jacobs, b 4/9/64 (New York, NY), fashion designer.

Valerie Jarrett, b 11/14/56 (Shiraz, Iran), sr. adviser to Pres. Obama.

Bobby Jindal, b 6/10/71 (Baton Rouge, LA), LA governor, first elected Indian American governor.

Steve Jobs, b 2/24/55 (San Francisco, CA), Apple Computer exec.; Pixar exec.

Jasper Johns, b 5/15/30 (Augusta, GA), artist.

Robert L. Johnson, b 4/8/46 (Hickory, MS), Black Entertainment Television founder and CEO.

Vernon E. Jordan Jr., b 8/15/35 (Atlanta, GA), attorney, former pres. adviser, civil rights leader.

Elena Kagan, b 4/28/60 (New York, NY), Supreme Court justice.

Tim Kaine, b 2/26/58 (St. Paul, MN), chair of Democratic National Committee, VA governor.

Donna Karan, b 10/2/48 (Forest Hills, Queens, NY), fashion designer.

Jeffrey Katzenberg, b 12/21/50 (New York, NY), entertainment exec.

Thomas Kean, b 4/21/35 (New York, NY), 9/11 commission chair, former Drew Univ. pres., former NJ gov.

Garrison Keillor, b 8/7/42 (Anoka, MN), author, broadcaster.

Anthony M. Kennedy, b 7/23/36 (Sacramento, CA), Supreme Court justice.

Robert (Bob) Kerrey, b 8/27/43 (Lincoln, NE), former senator (D, NE); president of the New School (NYC).

John Kerry, b 12/11/43 (Aurora, CO), senator (D, MA), Foreign Relations Committee chair, 2004 pres. candidate.

Jack Kevorkian, b 5/26/28 (Pontiac, MI), physican, assisted-suicide activist.

Larry King, b 11/19/33 (Brooklyn, NY), TV talk show host.

Michael Kinsley, b 3/9/51 (Detroit, MI), editor, political commentator.

Calvin Klein, b 11/19/42 (Bronx, NY), fashion designer.

Philip H. Knight, b 2/24/38 (Portland, OR), founder and chairman of the board of Nike.

Edward I. Koch, b 12/12/24 (Bronx, NY), former NYC mayor.

Ted Koppel, b 2/8/40 (Lancashire, Eng., UK), former ABC network TV journalist; former anchor of *Nightline*.

Larry Kramer, b 6/25/35 (Bridgeport, CT), AIDS activist, writer.

Nicholas D. Kristof, b 4/27/59 (Chicago, IL), Pulitzer Prize winning columnist, author.

William Kristol, b 12/23/52 (New York, NY), editor, columnist.

Steve Kroft, b 8/22/45 (Kokomo, IN), TV journalist.

Paul Krugman, b 2/28/53 (Long Island, NY), economist, columnist.

Dennis Kucinich, b 10/8/46 (Cleveland, OH), U.S. rep. (D, OH), pres. contender.

Brian Lamb, b 10/9/41 (Lafayette, IN), cable TV exec., journalist.

Matt Lauer, b 12/30/57 (New York, NY), TV journalist; NBC *Today* show co-host.

Ralph Lauren, b 10/14/39 (Bronx, NY), fashion designer.

Bernard F. Law, b 11/4/31 (Torreon, Mexico), cardinal archbishop emeritus of Boston.

Patrick Leahy, b 3/31/40 (Montpelier, VT), senator (D, VT), Judiciary Committee chair.

Norman Lear, b 7/27/22 (New Haven, CT), TV producer, political activist.

Jim Lehrer, b 5/19/34 (Wichita, KS), TV journalist, author.

Carl Levin, b 6/28/34 (Detroit, MI), senator (D, MI), Armed Services Committee chair.

Monica Lewinsky, b 7/23/73 (San Francisco, CA), former White House intern.

Joseph Lieberman, b 2/24/42 (Stamford, CT), senator (Ind., CT), former vice pres. candidate, 2004 pres. contender.

Rush Limbaugh, b 1/12/51 (Cape Girardeau, MO), radio talk-show host.

Gary Locke, b 1/21/50 (Seattle, WA), commerce secretary, former WA gov.

Trent Lott, b 10/9/41 (Grenada, MS), former senator (R, MS), former Senate minority whip.

Shannon Lucid, b 1/14/43 (Shanghai, China), NASA scientist, astronaut.

Richard Lugar, b 4/4/32 (Indianapolis, IN), senator (R, IN).

Rachel Maddow, b 4/1/73 (Castro Valley, CA), TV/radio host, political commentator.

Bernie Madoff, b 4/29/38 (Queens, NY), financier who swindled investors; sentenced to 150 years in prison.

Roger Mahony, b 2/27/36 (Hollywood, CA), Rom. Cath. cardinal, archbishop of Los Angeles.

Mary Matalin, b 8/19/53 (Chicago, IL), political commentator.

Chris Matthews, b 12/18/45 (Philadelphia, PA), TV journalist.

John McCain, b 8/29/36 (Panama Canal Zone), senator (R, AZ); 2008 Republican presidential candidate.

Mitch McConnell, b 2/20/42 (Tuscumbia, AL), senator (R, KY), Senate minority leader.

David McCullough, b 7/7/33 (Pittsburgh, PA), historian, biographer.

George McGovern, b 7/19/22 (Avon, SD), former senator (D, SD), 1972 pres. nominee.

Dr. Phil McGraw, b 9/1/50 (Vinita, OK), talk-show host, motivational speaker, author.

James McGreevey, b 8/6/57 (Jersey City, NY), former NJ governor; resigned amid allegations of sexual harassment and admitted he was gay.

John McLaughlin, b 3/29/27 (Providence, RI), TV journalist.

Russell Means, b 11/10/39 (Pine Ridge Indian Reserv., SD), Native American activist.

Ken Mehlman, b 1967 (Baltimore, MD), former Republican National Comm. chair.

Kate Michelman, b 8/4/42 (NJ), abortion-rights activist.

Kate Millett, b 9/14/34 (St. Paul, MN), author, feminist.

George Mitchell, b 8/20/33, (Waterville, ME), spec. envoy for Middle East peace, former Senate majority leader (D, ME), diplomat, former Disney Co. chairman.

Walter Mondale, b 1/5/28 (Ceylon, MN), former vice pres., senator (D, MN), 1984 pres. nominee.

Michael Moore, b 4/23/54 (Davison, MI), activist, documentary filmmaker, author.

Bill Moyers, b 6/5/34 (Hugo, OK), TV journalist, author.

Robert S. Mueller III, b 8/7/44 (New York, NY), FBI director.

Michael Mullen, b 10/4/46 (Los Angeles, CA), chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Rupert Murdoch, b 3/11/31 (Melbourne, Aust.), media exec.

Ralph Nader, b 2/27/34 (Winsted, CT), consumer advocate, independent pres. cand. in 1996, 2000, 2004, and 2008.

Ray Nagin, b 6/11/56 (New Orleans, LA), former New Orleans mayor.

Janet Napolitano, b 11/29/57 (New York, NY), homeland security sec., former AZ governor.

John Negroponte, b 7/21/39 (London, Eng., UK), former director of National Intelligence, former U.S. rep. to UN.

Craig Newmark, b 12/6/52 (Morristown, NY), founder of Craigslist.com.

Peggy Noonan, b 9/7/50 (Brooklyn, NY), columnist, speechwriter.

Oliver North, b 10/7/43 (San Antonio, TX), talk-show host, former Natl. Sec. Council aide, fig. in Iran-contra scandal.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, b 6/13/37 (Washington, DC), U.S. House delegate for Washington, DC.

Sam Nunn, b 9/8/38 (Perry, GA), former senator (D, GA).

Barack Obama, b 8/4/61 (Honolulu, HI), U.S. President, former senator (D, IL).

Michelle Obama, b 1/17/64 (Chicago, IL), first lady, lawyer.

Soledad O'Brien, b 9/19/66 (Smithtown, NY), TV journalist.

Sandra Day O'Connor, b 3/26/30 (El Paso, TX), former Supreme Court justice.

Keith Olbermann, b 1/27/59 (New York, NY), TV news anchor and commentator, former ESPN host.

Bill O'Reilly, b 9/10/49 (New York, NY), TV commentator, host.

Peter Orszag, b 12/16/68 (Boston, MA), former dir., office of management and budget.

Joel Osteen, b 3/5/63 (Houston, TX), televangelist, author.

Michael Ovitz, b 12/14/46 (Encino, CA), entertainment exec.

Clarence Page, b 6/2/47 (Dayton, OH), journalist, TV commentator.

Lawrence Page, b 9/26/73 (East Lansing, MI), co-founder of Google.

Camille Paglia, b 4/2/47 (Endicott, NY), scholar, author.

Sarah Palin, b 2/11/64 (Sandpoint, ID), former AK governor, 2008 Republican vice-pres. nominee.

Leon E. Panetta, b 6/28/38 (Monterey, CA), CIA director, former White House chief of staff, U.S. rep. (D, CA).

Richard Parsons, b 4/4/48 (Brooklyn, NY), Citigroup chairman, former Time Warner CEO.

David Paterson, b 5/20/54 (Brooklyn, NY), attorney, first African American NY governor.

Ron Paul, b 8/20/35 (Pittsburgh, PA), physician, U.S. rep. (R, TX), 2008 pres. contender.

Jane Pauley, b 10/31/50 (Indianapolis, IN), TV journalist.

Henry Paulson, b 3/28/46 (Palm Beach, FL), former sec. of treasury, former CEO/ chairman of Goldman Sachs.

Nancy Pelosi, b 3/26/40 (Baltimore, MD), U.S. rep. (D, CA); Speaker of the House.

Ross Perot, b 6/27/30 (Texarkana, TX), entrepreneur, former pres. nominee.

David Petraeus, b 11/7/52 (Cornwall-on-Hudson, NY), U.S. Forces Afghanistan cmdr.

Colin Powell, b 4/5/37 (New York, NY), former sec. of state, natl. security adviser, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman.

Dan Quayle, b 2/4/47 (Indianapolis, IN), former U.S. vice pres., senator (R, IN), pres. contender.

Anna Quindlen, b 7/8/53 (Philadelphia, PA), author, columnist.

Dan Rather, b 10/31/31 (Wharton, TX), TV journalist, retired CBS anchor.

Nancy Reagan, b 7/6/21 (Flushing, Queens, NY), former first lady.

Sumner Redstone, b 5/27/23 (Boston, MA), Viacom/CBS chairman.

Ralph Reed Jr., b 6/24/61 (Portsmouth, VA), political adviser.

Robert B. Reich, b 6/24/46 (Scranton, PA), economist, author, former labor sec.

Harry Reid, b 12/2/39 (Searchlight, NV), Senate majority leader (D, NV).

Janet Reno, b 7/21/38 (Miami, FL), former U.S. attorney gen.

Condoleezza Rice, b 11/14/54 (Birmingham, AL), former sec. of state, former natl. security adviser.

Susan Rice, b 11/17/64 (Washington, DC), U.S. ambassador to UN.

Frank Rich, b 6/2/49 (Washington, DC), essayist, columnist.

Bill Richardson, b 11/15/47 (Pasadena, CA), NM gov., former energy sec., UN ambassador, U.S. rep. (D, NM); 2008 pres. contender.

Sally K. Ride, b 5/26/51 (Encino, CA), former astronaut, 1st U.S. woman in space.

Tom Ridge, b 8/26/45 (Munhall, PA), former sec. of homeland security, former PA gov.

Geraldo Rivera, b 7/4/43 (New York, NY), TV journalist.

Cokie Roberts, b 12/27/43 (New Orleans, LA), TV journalist.

John G. Roberts, b 1/27/55 (Buffalo, NY), Supreme Court chief justice.

Robin Roberts, b 11/23/60 (Tuskegee, AL), *Good Morning America* co-host.

Rev. Pat Robertson, b 3/22/30 (Lexington, VA), religious broadcasting exec., former pres. contender.

V. Gene Robinson, b 5/29/47 (Lexington, KY), first openly gay Episcopal bishop.

David Rockefeller, b 6/12/15 (New York, NY), banker.

Al Roker, b 8/20/54 (Queens, NY), TV weather person.

Mitt Romney, b 3/12/47 (Detroit, MI), former MA gov, former Olympics organizer; 2008 pres. contender.

Andy Rooney, b 1/14/19 (Albany, NY), TV commentator.

Charlie Rose, b 1/5/42 (Henderson, NC), TV journalist.

Karl Rove, b 12/25/50 (Denver, CO), former adviser to Pres. G. W. Bush, political commentator.

Donald Rumsfeld, b 7/9/32 (Chicago, IL), former sec. of defense.

Morley Safer, b 11/8/31 (Toronto, ON, Can.), TV journalist.

Ken Salazar, b 3/2/55 (Alamosa, CO), interior sec., former sen. (D, CO), rancher.

Diane Sawyer, b 12/22/45 (Glasgow, KY), TV journalist, anchor of ABC *World News with Diane Sawyer*.

Antonin Scalia, b 3/11/36 (Trenton, NJ), Supreme Court justice.

Bob Schieffer, b 2/25/37 (Austin, TX), CBS TV news anchor.

Phyllis Schlafly, b 8/15/24 (St. Louis, MO), political activist.

Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg, b 11/27/57 (New York, NY), author, daughter of Pres. Kennedy.

Eric Schmidt, b 4/27/55 (Washington, DC), Google CEO.

Patricia Schroeder, b 7/30/40 (Portland, OR), former U.S. rep (D, CO) Assoc. of Am. Publishers CEO.

Rev. Robert Schuller, b 9/16/26 (Alton, IA), TV evangelist.

Charles Schumer, b 11/23/50 (Brooklyn, NY), senator (D, NY).

Arnold Schwarzenegger, b 7/30/47 (Thal, Styria, Austria), CA governor, former actor.

H. Norman Schwarzkopf, b 8/22/34 (Trenton, NJ), former military leader.

Willard Scott, b 3/7/34 (Alexandria, VA), former TV weather person.

Kathleen Sebelius, b 5/15/58 (Cincinnati, OH), health and human services secretary, former KS governor.

Allan H. (Bud) Selig, b 7/30/34 (Milwaukee, WI), MLB commissioner.

Richard Serra, b 11/2/39 (San Francisco, CA), sculptor.

Rev. Al Sharpton, b 10/3/54 (Brooklyn, NY), activist, civil rights leader; 2004 pres. contender.

Eric Shinseki, b 11/28/42 (Lihue, HI), veterans affairs secretary, former Army chief of staff.

Maria Shriver, b 11/6/55 (Chicago, IL), TV journalist, CA first lady.

George P. Shultz, b 12/13/20 (New York, NY), former sec. of state, other cabinet posts.

Russell Simmons, b 10/4/57 (Queens, NY), music producer.

Bob Simon, b 5/29/41 (Bronx, NY), TV journalist.

O. J. Simpson, b 7/9/47 (San Francisco, CA), former football star, murder defendant.

Harry Smith, b 8/21/51 (Lansing, IL), TV journalist, CBS morning anchor.

Liz Smith, b 2/22/23 (Ft. Worth, TX), gossip columnist.

Hilda Solis, b 10/20/57 (Los Angeles, CA), labor sec., former U.S. rep. (D, CA).

George Soros, b 8/12/30 (Budapest, Hungary), financier, philanthropist.

Sonia Sotomayor, b 6/25/54 (Bronx, NY), Supreme Court justice.

David H. Souter, b 9/17/39 (Melrose, MA), former Supreme Court justice.

Arlen Specter, b 2/12/30 (Wichita, KS), senator (R then D, PA).

Steven Spielberg, b 12/18/46 (Cincinnati, OH), movie director, producer.

Eliot Spitzer, b 6/10/59 (Bronx, NY), former NY gov.; resigned after involvement with prostitutes exposed.

Lesley Stahl, b 12/16/41 (Swampscott, MA), TV journalist.

Kenneth Starr, b 7/21/46 (Vernon, TX), former Whitewater indep. counsel.

Michael Steele, b 10/19/58 (Prince George's, MD), Republican Natl. Committee chair, former MD lt. governor.

Shelby Steele, b 1/1/46 (Chicago, IL), scholar, critic.

Ben Stein, b 11/25/44 (Washington, DC), attorney, columnist, former speechwriter, actor, TV personality.

Gloria Steinem, b 3/25/34 (Toledo, OH), author, feminist.

Frank Stella, b 5/12/36 (Malden, MA), painter.

George Stephanopoulos, b 2/10/61 (Fall River, MA), TV journalist, former pres. adviser; *Good Morning America* co-host.

David J. Stern, b 9/22/42 (New York, NY), NBA commissioner.

Howard Stern, b 1/12/54 (Roosevelt, NY), radio talk show host.

John Paul Stevens, b 4/20/20 (Chicago, IL), former Supreme Court justice.

Martha Stewart, b 8/3/41 (Nutley, NJ), homemaking adviser, entrepreneur, TV personality.

Biz Stone, b 3/10/74 (Boston, MA), co-founder of Twitter.

Chesley (Sully) Sullenberger III, b 1/23/51 (Denison, TX), US Airways pilot who safely landed a jet in the Hudson River.

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr., b 9/22/51 (Mt. Kisco, NY), newspaper publisher.

Lawrence H. Summers, b 11/30/54 (New Haven, CT), Council of Economic Advisers dir., former Harvard Univ. pres.

George Tenet, b 1/5/53 (Flushing, Queens, NY), former CIA director.

Clarence Thomas, b 6/23/48 (Savannah, GA), Supreme Court justice.

Helen Thomas, b 8/4/20 (Winchester, KY), former journalist.

Fred Thompson, b 8/19/42 (Sheffield, AL), former senator (R, TN), actor, 2008 pres. contender.

Tommy G. Thompson, b 11/19/41 (Elroy, WI), former sec. of health and human services, former WI gov.

Richard Trumka, b 7/24/49 (Waynesburg, PA), pres. of AFL-CIO.

Donald Trump, b 6/14/46 (Jamaica, Queens, NY), real estate exec., TV personality.

Ted Turner, b 11/19/38 (Cincinnati, OH), TV exec, philanthropist.

Neil deGrasse Tyson, b 10/5/58 (New York, NY), astrophysicist, director of NYC's Hayden Planetarium, author, television host.

Abigail Van Buren, b 7/4/18 (Sioux City, IA), retired advice columnist.

Gloria Vanderbilt, b 2/20/24 (New York, NY), fashion designer, heiress.

Greta Van Susteren, b 6/11/54 (Appleton, WI), attorney, TV journalist.

Jesse Ventura, b 7/15/51 (Minneapolis, MN), former wrestler, former MN governor; radio talk show host.

Meredith Vieira, b 12/30/53 (Providence, RI), *Today* show co-host.

Antonio Villaraigosa, b 1/23/53 (East Los Angeles, CA), 1st Hispanic mayor of L.A. since 1870s.

Paul Volcker, b 9/5/27 (Cape May, NJ), economist, former Federal Reserve chairman.

Mike Wallace, b 5/9/18 (Brookline, MA), TV journalist.

Barbara Walters, b 9/25/31 (Boston, MA), TV journalist.

Vera Wang, b 6/27/49 (New York, NY), fashion designer.

Rick Warren, b 1/28/54 (San Jose, CA), evangelical Christian pastor, founder of Saddleback Church, author.

James Watson, b 4/6/28 (Chicago, IL), biochemist, DNA pioneer, co-winner of the 1962 Nobel Prize.

Dr. Andrew Weil, b 6/8/42 (Philadelphia, PA), health adviser.

Harvey Weinstein, b 3/19/52 (Flushing, Queens, NY), movie exec.

Jack Welch, b 11/19/35 (Peabody, MA), former General Electric CEO.

Jann Wenner, b 1/7/46 (New York, NY), publisher, founder of *Rolling Stone*.

Cornel West, b 6/23/53 (Tulsa, OK), African American scholar, critic.

Ruth Westheimer, b 6/4/28 (Frankfurt am Main, Germany), human sexuality expert.

Meg Whitman, b 8/4/56 (Cold Spring Harbor, NY), former eBay pres. and CEO.

Elie Wiesel, b 9/30/28 (Sighet, Romania), scholar, author, 1986 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

George Will, b 5/4/41 (Champaign, IL), journalist, author.

Brian Williams, b 5/5/59 (Elmira, NY), NBC TV news anchor.

Evan Williams, b 3/31/72 (Clarks, NE), co-founder and CEO of Twitter.

Jody Williams, b 10/9/50 (Brattleboro, VT), peace activist, 1997 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Oprah Winfrey, b 1/29/54 (Kosciusko, MS), TV and media personality, businesswoman, actress.

Bob Woodward, b 3/26/43 (Geneva, IL), journalist; with Bernstein cracked Watergate scandal.

Steve Wynn, b 1/27/42 (New Haven, CT), casino developer.

Paula Zahn, b 2/24/56 (Omaha, NE), TV journalist.

Mark Zuckerberg, b 5/14/84 (Dobbs Ferry, NY), founder of Facebook.

Mortimer Zuckerman, b 6/4/37 (Montreal, QC, Can.), publisher, columnist.

Widely Known World Personalities of the Present

Living non-Americans only. Generally excludes current heads of state or government (see Nations chapter) and excludes most others covered elsewhere, such as in Widely Known Americans, Entertainment and Writers lists, or Sports Personalities.

Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen), b 3/26/35 (Safed, Palestine [now Israel]), president of the Palestinian National Authority.

Gerry Adams, b 10/6/48 (Belfast, N. Ireland, UK), Sinn Fein leader.

Viswanathan Anand, b 12/11/69 (Chennai, Madras, India), world chess champion.

Prince Andrew, b 2/19/60 (London, Eng., UK), Duke of York (2nd son of Queen Elizabeth II).

Kofi Annan, b 4/8/38 (Kumasi, Ghana), former UN sec.-gen.; 2001 Nobel laureate.

Princess Anne, b 8/15/50 (London, Eng., UK), Princess Royal (daughter of Queen Elizabeth II).

Oscar Arias Sánchez, b 9/13/41 (Heredia, Costa Rica), former Costa Rican pres., peace negotiator, 1987 Nobel laureate.

Giorgio Armani, b 7/30/34 (Piacenza, Italy), fashion designer.

Ban Ki-Moon, b 6/13/44 (Umsong, [now] South Korea), UN sec.-gen.

Ehud Barak, b 2/12/42 (Mishmar Ha-Sharon Kibbutz, Israel), Israeli minister of defense, former Israeli prime min.

Ahmed Ben Bella, b 12/25/18 (Marnia, Algeria), 1st Algerian prime min.; revolutionary leader.

Benedict XVI (Joseph Ratzinger), b 4/16/27 (Marktl am Inn, Germany), pope of Rom. Cath. Church, elected 2005.

Boris Berezovsky, b 1/23/46 (Moscow, USSR), businessman, politician.

Tim Berners-Lee, b 6/8/55 (London, Eng., UK), World Wide Web inventor.

Osama bin Laden, b 3/10/57 (Riyadh, Saudi Ar.), leader of al-Qaeda terrorist organization.

Tony Blair, b 5/6/53 (Edinburgh, Scot., UK), former British prime minister.

Hans Blix, b 6/28/28 (Uppsala, Swed.), former UN weapons inspector.

Bono (Paul David Hewson), b 5/20/60 (Glasnevin, Dublin, Ire., UK), musician, social activist, philanthropist.

Fernando Botero, b 4/19/32 (Medellín, Col.), Colombian artist.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, b 11/14/22 (Cairo, Egypt), former UN sec.-gen.

Richard Branson, b 7/18/50 (S. London, Eng., UK), British Virgin Records and Airways founder.

Gordon Brown, b 2/20/51 (Glasgow, Scot., UK), former British prime minister.

Tina Brown, b 11/21/53 (Maidenhead, Eng., UK), journalist, TV talk show host, author.

Carla Bruni, b 12/23/67 (Turin, Italy), first lady of France, musician, actress, model.

Mark Burnett, b 7/17/60 (Myland, Eng., UK), reality TV producer.

Rhonda Byrne, b 3/12/51 (Australia), author, TV writer and producer.

Kim Campbell, b 3/10/47 (Port Alberni, BC, Can.), former Canadian prime min.

Pierre Cardin, b 7/7/22 (San Biaggio di Callalta, Italy), fashion designer.

Princess Caroline, b 1/23/57 (Monte Carlo, Monaco), Monaco royal (eldest daughter of Prince Rainier and Princess Grace).

Fidel Castro, b 8/13/26 (Birán, Cuba), former prime minister of Cuba.

Prince Charles, b 11/14/48 (London, Eng., UK), Prince of Wales (eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II); heir to British throne.

Jacques Chirac, b 11/29/32 (Paris, France), former president of France.

Deepak Chopra, b 1946 (New Delhi, India), new age writer.

Jean Chrétien, b 1/11/34 (Shawinigan, QC, Can.), former Canadian prime min.

Christo (Javacheff), b 6/13/35 (Gabrovo, Bulg.), artist.

Joe (Charles Joseph) Clark, b 6/5/39 (High River, AB, Can.), former Canadian prime min.

King Constantine II, b 6/2/40 (Psychiko, Greece), former king of Greece.

Simon Cowell, b 10/7/59 (Brighton, East Sussex, Eng., UK), music executive, TV producer, former *American Idol* host.

Dalai Lama (Tenzin Gyatso), b 7/6/35 (Taktser, Amdo, Tibet), Buddhist leader; 1989 Nobel laureate.

Richard Dawkins, b 3/26/41 (Nairobi, Kenya), ethologist, evolutionary biologist, author.

Shirin Ebadi, b 6/21/47 (Hamadan, Iran), human rights activist, 2003 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Prince Edward, b 3/10/64 (London, Eng., UK), Earl of Essex (3rd son of Queen Elizabeth II).

Mohamed ElBaradei, b 6/17/42 (Cairo, Egypt), former director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); 2005 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Prince Felipe, b 1/30/68 (Madrid, Spain), heir to Spanish throne.

Sarah Ferguson, b 10/15/58 (London, Eng., UK), Duchess of York, ex-wife of Prince Andrew.

John Galliano, b 11/28/60 (Gibraltar, UK terr.), fashion designer.

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, b 2/2/26 (Koblentz, Ger.), former French pres.

Jane Goodall, b 4/3/34 (London, Eng., UK), anthropologist, primatologist.

Mikhail Gorbachev, b 3/2/31 (Privolnoye, USSR), former Soviet pres.; 1990 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Jürgen Habermas, b 6/18/29 (Dusseldorf, Ger.), philosopher.

Vaclav Havel, b 10/5/36 (Prague, Czech.), former Czech pres.; playwright.

Stephen Hawking, b 1/8/42 (Oxford, Eng., UK), physicist, author.

Carlos Slim Helú, 1/28/40 (Mexico City, Mexico), chairman and CEO of Telmex, Telcel and América Móvil.

Prince Henry (Harry) (of Wales), b 9/15/84 (London, Eng., UK), son of Prince Charles; 3rd in line to British throne.

Damien Hirst, b 6/7/65 (Bristol, Eng., UK), artist.

David Hockney, b 7/9/37 (Bradford, Eng., UK), artist.

Max Abramovitz, 1908-2004, Avery Fisher Hall, New York, NY; U.S. Steel Bldg. (now USX Towers), Pittsburgh, PA.

Tadao Ando, b 1941, Modern Art Museum, Ft. Worth, TX; Stone Hill Center, MA.

Henry Bacon, 1866-1924, Lincoln Memorial, Washington, DC.

Benjamin Banneker, 1731-1806, African American inventor, astronomer, mathematician; helped design and lay out Washington, DC.

Pietro Belluschi, 1899-1994, Juilliard School, Lincoln Center, Pan Am Bldg. (now MetLife Bldg.) with Walter Gropius, New York, NY.

Marcel Breuer, 1902-81, Whitney Museum of American Art (with Hamilton Smith), New York, NY.

Jiang Zemin, b 8/17/26 (Yangzhou, Jiangsu Prov., China), former pres. of China.

Garry Kasparov, b 4/13/63 (Baku, Azerbaijan, USSR), former world chess champion; Russian pro-democracy leader.

Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, b 7/17/39 (Mashhad, Iran), Supreme Leader and former president of Iran, cleric, author.

F. W. (Frederik Willem) de Klerk, b 3/18/36 (Johannesburg, S. Africa), former S. African pres.; 1993 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Helmut Kohl, b 4/3/30 (Ludwigshafen, Ger.), former German chancellor.

Hans Kung, b 3/19/28 (Sursee, Switz.), Rom. Cath. theologian.

Karl Lagerfeld, b 9/10/38 (Hamburg, Germany), fashion designer.

Richard Leakey, b 12/19/44 (Nairobi, Kenya), anthropologist, paleontologist, conservationist.

Tzipi Livni, b 7/5/58 (Tel Aviv, Israel), attorney, head of Israeli Kadima party, foreign affairs minister of Israel.

Wangari Maathai, b 4/1/40 (Nyeri, Kenya), environmental and political activist; 2004 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

John Major, b 3/29/43 (Wimbledon, Eng., UK), former British prime min.

Nelson Mandela, b 7/18/18 (Transkei, S. Africa), former pres. of S. Africa; 1993 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Imelda Marcos, b 7/2/29 (Manila, Philip.), former first lady of Philippines; Philip. House of Rep. member.

Paul Martin, b 8/28/38 (Windsor, ON, Can.), former prime minister of Canada.

Peter Max, b 10/19/37 (Berlin, Ger.), artist, designer.

Stella McCartney, b 9/13/71 (London, Eng., UK), fashion designer.

Angela Merkel, b 7/17/54 (Hamburg, Ger.), 1st woman chancellor of Germany.

Jean-Marie Messier, b 12/13/56 (Grenoble, Fr.), former CEO of Vivendi Universal.

Empress Michiko, b 10/20/34 (Tokyo, Japan), empress of Japan.

Rev. Sun Myung Moon, b 1/6/20 (Kwangju Sangsa Ri, N. Korea), Unification Church founder.

Kate Moss, b 1/16/74 (Addiscombe, Surrey, Eng., UK), model.

Mir Hussein Mousavi, b 9/29/41 (Khameneh, Iran), challenger in Iran's 2009 presidential election.

Brian Mulroney, b 3/20/39 (Baie-Corneau, QC, Can.), former Canadian prime min.

Prince Naruhito, b 2/23/60 (Tokyo, Japan), crown prince of Japan.

Hassan Nasrallah, b 8/31/60 (Qarantina, Lebanon), leader of the Hezbollah in Lebanon.

Queen Noor (Lisa Halaby), b 8/23/51 (Washington, DC), American-born widow of Jordan's King Hussein.

Ehud Olmert, b 9/30/45 (Binyamina, Palestine), former prime minister of Israel.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, b 11/11/45 (La Libertad, Nicar.), Nicaraguan pres., Sandinista leader.

Architects

Charles Bulfinch, 1763-1844, State House, Boston, MA; Capitol (part), Washington, DC.

Gordon Bunshaft, 1909-90, Lever House, Park Ave., New York, NY; Hirshhorn Museum, Washington, DC.

Daniel H. Burnham, 1846-1912, Union Station, Washington, DC; Flatiron Bldg., New York, NY.

Irwin Chanin, 1892-1988, theaters, skyscrapers, New York, NY.

David Childs, b 1941, Washington Mall Master Plan/Constitution Gardens, Washington, DC; WTC Freedom Tower, New York, NY.

Lucio Costa, 1902-98, master plan for city of Brasilia, Brazil (with Oscar Niemeyer).

Ralph Adams Cram, 1863-1942, Cath. of St. John the Divine, New York, NY; U.S. Military Acad. (part), West Point, NY.

Camilla Parker-Bowles, Duchess of Cornwall, b 7/17/47 (London, Eng., UK), wife of Prince Charles.

Jean-Marie le Pen, b 6/20/28 (La Trinité-sur-Mer, Fr.), French right-wing politician.

Javier Perez de Cuellar, b 1/19/20 (Lima, Peru), former UN sec.-gen.

Prince Philip, b 6/10/21 (Corfu, Greece), Duke of Edinburgh (husband of Queen Elizabeth II).

Gerhard Richter, b 2/9/32 (Dresden, Ger.), artist.

Mary Robinson, b 5/21/44 (Ballina, Co. Mayo, Ireland), former Irish pres., former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Ségolène Royal, b 9/22/53 (Dakar, Senegal), French socialist politician, 2007 candidate for president of France.

Moqtada al-Sadr, b 1974 (Iraq), extremist Shiite cleric.

Carlos Salinas de Gortari, b 4/3/48 (Mexico City, Mex.), former Mexican pres.

Helmut Schmidt, b 12/23/18 (Hamburg, Germany), former German chancellor.

Gerhard Schröder, b 4/7/44 (Mossenburg, Germany), former German chancellor.

Yitzhak Shamir, b 10/22/15 (Kuzinoy, Poland), former Israeli prime minister.

Ariel Sharon, b 2/26/28 (Kfar Malal, Palestine), former Israeli prime minister.

Eduard Shevardnadze, b 1/25/28 (Mamati, Georgia, USSR), former Georgian pres.

Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani, b 8/4/30 (Mashhad, Iran), major Iraqi Shiite religious leader.

Princess Stephanie, b 2/1/65 (Monte Carlo, Monaco), youngest child of Prince Rainier and Princess Grace.

Dominique Strauss-Kahn, b 4/25/49 (Neuilly-sur-Seine, France), International Monetary Fund managing director.

Aung San Suu Kyi, b 6/19/45 (Rangoon, Myanmar), political activist, 1991 Nobel Peace Prize winner; under effective house arrest.

Valentina Tereshkova, b 3/6/37 (Maslennikovo, Russia, USSR), 1st woman in space.

Margaret Thatcher, b 10/13/25 (Grantham, Eng., UK), former British prime min.

John Napier Turner, b 6/7/29 (Richmond, Surrey, Eng., UK), former Canadian prime min.

Desmond Tutu, b 10/7/31 (Klerksdorp, Transvaal, S. Africa), former S. African archbishop; 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Lech Walesa, b 9/29/43 (Popowo, Pol.), Solidarity leader; 1983 Nobel Peace Prize winner; former president of Poland.

Prince William (of Wales), b 6/21/82 (London, Eng., UK), son of Prince Charles; 2nd in line to British throne.

Rowan Williams, b 6/14/50 (Ystradgynlais, Wales, UK), Archbishop of Canterbury.

Muhammad Yunus, b 6/28/40 (Chittagong, India), 2006 Nobel Peace prize winner, economics professor.

Ayman al-Zawahiri, b 6/19/51 (Cairo, Egypt), reputed high-ranking al-Qaeda leader.

Norman Foster, b 1935, Commerzbank Headquarters, Frankfurt-am-Main, Ger.; London Millennium Bridge, Eng., UK.

James Ingo Freed, 1930-2005, Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC; Jacob K. Javits Center, New York, NY.

R. Buckminster Fuller, 1895-1983, U.S. Pavilion (geodesic domes), Expo 67, Montreal, QC, Can.

Frank O. Gehry, b 1929, Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao, Spain; Experience Music Project, Seattle, WA; Walt Disney Concert Hall, Los Angeles, CA.

Cass Gilbert, 1859-1934, Custom House, Woolworth Bldg., New York, NY; Supreme Court Bldg., Washington, DC.

Bertram G. Goodhue, 1869-1924, Capitol, Lincoln, NE; St. Thomas's Church, St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, NY.

Michael Graves, b 1934, Portland Bldg., Portland, OR; Humana Bldg., Louisville, KY.
Walter Gropius, 1883-1969, Pan Am Bldg. (now MetLife Bldg.) (with Pietro Bel-luschi), New York, NY.
Zaha Hadid, b 1950, Rosenthal Center for Contemporary Art, Cincinnati, OH.
Lawrence Halprin, 1916-2009, Ghirardelli Sq., San Francisco, CA; Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, MN; FDR Memorial, Wash- ington, DC.
Peter Harrison, 1716-75, Touro Syna- gogue, Redwood Library, Newport, RI.
Wallace K. Harrison, 1895-1981, Metropol- itan Opera House, Lincoln Center, New York, NY.
Thomas Hastings, 1860-1929, NY Public Library (with John Carrère), Frick Man- sion, New York, NY.
James Hoban, 1762-1831, White House, Washington, DC.
Raymond Hood, 1881-1934, Rockefeller Center (part), Daily News Bldg., New York, NY; Tribune Tower, Chicago, IL.
Richard M. Hunt, 1827-95, Metropolitan Museum (part), New York, NY; Biltmore Estate, Asheville, NC.
Helmut Jahn, b 1940, United Airlines Ter- minal, O'Hare Airport, Chicago, IL.
William Le Baron Jenney, 1832-1907, Home Insurance (demolished 1931), Chicago, IL.
Philip C. Johnson, 1906-2005, AT&T head- quarters (now 550 Madison Ave.), New York, NY; Transco (now Williams) Tower, Houston, TX.
Albert Kahn, 1869-1942, General Motors Bldg., Detroit, MI.
Louis Kahn, 1901-74, Salk Laboratory, La Jolla, CA; Yale Art Gallery, New Haven, CT.
Christopher Grant LaFarge, 1862-1938, Roman Catholic Chapel, West Point, NY.
Benjamin H. Latrobe, 1764-1820, Capitol (part), Washington, DC; State Capitol Bldg., Richmond, VA.
Le Corbusier (Charles-Edouard Jeanneret), 1887-1965, Salvation Army Hostel, Swiss Dormitory, Paris, France; master plan for cities of Algiers and Bue- nos Aires.
William Lescaze, 1896-1969, Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, PA; Borg-Warner Bldg., Chicago, IL.
Daniel Libeskind, b 1946, primary architect for the rebuilding World Trade Center site, New York, NY.
Maya Lin, b 1959, Vietnam Veterans Mem., Washington, DC.
Charles Rennie Mackintosh, 1868-1928, Glasgow School of Art; Hill House, Helensburgh, Scot., UK.
Bernard R. Maybeck, 1862-1957, Hearst Hall, Univ. of CA, Berkeley; First Church of Christ Scientist, Berkeley, CA.

Charles F. McKim, 1847-1909, Public Library, Boston, MA; Columbia Univ. (part), New York, NY.
Charles M. McKim, b 1920, KUHT-TV Transmitter Bldg., Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Houston, TX.
Richard Meier, b 1934, Getty Center Museum, Los Angeles, CA; High Museum of Art, Atlanta, GA.
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, 1886-1969, Seagram Bldg. (with Philip C. Johnson), New York, NY; National Gallery, Berlin, Ger.
Robert Mills, 1781-1855, Washington Mon- ument, Washington, DC.
Charles Moore, 1925-93, Sea Ranch, nr. San Francisco, CA; Piazza d'Italia, New Orleans, LA.
Julia Morgan, 1872-1957, San Simeon, CA.
Richard J. Neutra, 1892-1970, Mathemat- ics Park, Princeton, NJ; Orange Co. Courthouse, Santa Ana, CA.
Oscar Niemeyer, b 1907, government buildings, Brasilia Palace Hotel, all Brasilia, Braz.
Gyo Obata, b 1923, Natl. Air & Space Museum, Smithsonian Inst., Washington, DC; Dallas-Ft. Worth Airport, TX.
Frederick L. Olmsted, 1822-1903, Central Park, New York, NY; Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, PA.
I(eoh) M(ing) Pei, b 1917, East Wing, Natl. Gallery of Art, Washington, DC; Pyramid, The Louvre, Paris, Fr.; Rock & Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, Cleveland, OH.
Cesar Pelli, b 1926, World Financial Cen- ter, Carnegie Hall Tower, New York, NY; Petronas Twin Towers, Malaysia.
William Pereira, 1909-85, Cape Canaveral, FL; Transamerica Bldg., San Francisco, CA.
Renzo Piano, b 1937, Pompidou Centre, Paris, Fr.; New York Times Building, New York, NY.
John Russell Pope, 1874-1937, National Gallery, Jefferson Memorial, Washington, DC.
John Portman, b 1924, Peachtree Center, Atlanta, GA.
George Browne Post, 1837-1913, NY Stock Exchange, New York, NY; Capitol, Madison, WI.
James Renwick Jr., 1818-95, Grace Church, St. Patrick's Cath., New York, NY; Smithsonian Institution (Castle), Washington, DC.
Henry H. Richardson, 1838-86, Trinity Church, Boston, MA.
Kevin Roche, b 1922, Oakland Museum, Oakland, CA; Fine Arts Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.
James Gamble Rogers, 1867-1947, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center,

New York, NY; Northwestern Univ., Evan- ston, IL.
John Wellborn Root, 1887-1963, Palmolive Bldg., Chicago, IL; Hotel Statler, Washing- ton, DC.
Paul Rudolph, 1918-97, Jewett Art Center, Wellesley College, MA; Art & Architecture Bldg., Yale Univ., New Haven, CT.
Eero Saarinen, 1910-61, Gateway to the West Arch, St. Louis, MO; Trans World Airlines Flight Center, New York, NY.
Kazuyo Sejima, b 1956, 21st Cen- tury Museum of Contemporary Art, Kanazawa, Japan (with Ryue Nishizawa).
Norma Merrick Sklarek, b 1928, Terminal One at the Los Angeles International Airport, CA.
Louis Skidmore, 1897-1962, Atomic Energy Commission town site, Oak Ridge, TN; Terrace Plaza Hotel, Cincin- nati, OH.
Clarence S. Stein, 1882-1975, Temple Emanu-El, New York, NY.
Edward Durell Stone, 1902-78, interior of Radio City Music Hall, Museum of Mod- ern Art, New York, NY.
Louis H. Sullivan, 1856-1924, Auditorium Bldg., Chicago, IL.
Kenzo Tange, 1913-2005, Hiroshima Peace Park, 1964 Tokyo Olympics twin stadiums, Japan.
Richard Upjohn, 1802-78, Trinity Church, New York, NY.
Max O. Urbahn, 1912-95, Vehicle Assembly Bldg., Cape Canaveral, FL.
Joern Utzon, 1918-2008, Sydney Opera House, Australia.
William Van Alen, 1883-1954, Chrysler Building, New York, NY.
Robert Venturi, b 1925, Gordon Wu Hall, Princeton, NJ; Mielparque Nikko Kirifuri Resort, Japan.
Ralph T. Walker, 1889-1973, NY Telephone Bldg., New York, NY; IBM Research Lab, Poughkeepsie, NY.
Roland A. Wank, 1898-1970, Cincinnati Union Terminal, OH; head architect (1933-44), Tennessee Valley Authority.
Stanford White, 1853-1906, Washington Arch in Washington Square Park, first Madison Square Garden, New York, NY.
Christopher Wren, 1632-1723, St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Eng., UK.
Frank Lloyd Wright, 1867-1959, Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, Jpn.; Guggenheim Museum, New York, NY; Kaufmann "Fallingwater" house, Bear Run, PA; Taliesin West, Scottsdale, AZ.
William Wurster, 1895-1973, Ghirardelli Sq., San Francisco, CA.
Minoru Yamasaki, 1912-86, World Trade Center (destroyed 2001), New York, NY.

Artists, Photographers, and Sculptors of the Past

Artists are painters unless otherwise indicated.

Berenice Abbott, 1898-1991, (U.S.) pho- tographer. Documentary of New York City, *Changing New York* (1939).
Ansel Easton Adams, 1902-84, (U.S.) pho- tographer. Landscapes of the American Southwest.
Washington Allston, 1779-1843, (U.S.) landscapist. *Belshazzar's Feast*.
Albrecht Altdorfer, 1480-1538, (Ger.) landscapist.
Andrea del Sarto, 1486-1530, (It.) fres- coes. *Madonna of the Harpies*.
Fra Angelico, c. 1400-55, (It.) Renaissance muralist. *Madonna of the Linen Drapers' Guild*.
Diane Arbus, 1923-71, (U.S.) photographer. Disturbing images.
Aleksandr Archipenko, 1887-1964, (U.S.) sculptor. *Boxing Match*, *Medranos*.
Jean Arp, 1887-1966, (Fr.) sculptor and painter, founder of Dada movement.
Eugène Atget, 1856-1927, (Fr.) photogra- pher. Paris life.
John James Audubon, 1785-1851, (U.S.) *Birds of America*.
Hans Baldung-Grien, 1484-1545, (Ger.) *Todtentanz*.

Ernst Barlach, 1870-1938, (Ger.) Expressionist sculptor. *Man Drawing a Sword*.
Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, 1834-1904, (Fr.) *Liberty Enlightening the World* (The Statue of Liberty), *Lion of Belfort*.
Fra Bartolommeo, 1472-1517, (It.) *Vision of St. Bernard*.
Romare Bearden, 1911-88, (U.S.) collage and other media. *The Visitation*.
Aubrey Beardsley, 1872-98, (Br.) illustra- tor. *Salome*, *Lysistrata*, *Morte d'Arthur*, *Volpone*.
Max Beckmann, 1884-1950, (Ger.) Expres- sionist. *The Descent From the Cross*.
Gentile Bellini, 1426-1507, (It.) Renais- sance. *Procession in St. Mark's Square*.
Giovanni Bellini, 1428-1516, (It.) Renais- sance. *St. Francis in Ecstasy*.
Jacopo Bellini, 1400-70, (It.) Renaissance. *Crucifixion*.
George Wesley Bellows, 1882-1925, (U.S.) sports artist, portraitist, landscapist. *Stag at Sharkey's*, *Edith Clavell*.
Thomas Hart Benton, 1889-1975, (U.S.) American regionalist. *Threshing Wheat*, *Arts of the West*.

Ruth Bernhard, 1905-2006, (Ger.-U.S.) photographer. Black and white studies of female nudes.
Gianlorenzo Bernini, 1598-1680, (It.) Baroque sculptor. *The Assumption*.
Albert Bierstadt, 1830-1902, (U.S.) land- scapist. *The Rocky Mountains*, *Mount Corcoran*.
George Caleb Bingham, 1811-79, (U.S.) American frontier. *Fur Traders Descend- ing the Missouri*.
William Blake, 1757-1827, (Br.) engraver. *Book of Job*, *Songs of Innocence*, *Songs of Experience*.
Rosa Bonheur, 1822-99, (Fr.) realist. *The Horse Fair*.
Pierre Bonnard, 1867-1947, (Fr.) Intimist. *The Breakfast Room*, *Girl in a Straw Hat*.
Gutzon Borglum, 1867-1941, (U.S.) sculptor. Mt. Rushmore Memorial.
Hieronymus Bosch, 1450-1516, (Flem.) reli- gious allegories. *The Crowning With Thorns*.
Sandro Botticelli, 1444-1510, (It.) Renais- sance. *Birth of Venus*, *Adoration of the Magi*, *Guiliano de' Medici*.
Louise Bourgeois, 1911-2010, (Fr.) sculp- tor. *Maman*.

- Margaret Bourke-White**, 1904-71, (U.S.) photographer, photojournalist. WWII, USSR, rural South during the Depression.
- Mathew Brady**, c. 1823-96, (U.S.) official photographer of the Civil War.
- Constantin Brancusi**, 1876-1957, (Romania-Fr.) Nonobjective sculptor. *Flying Turtle*, *The Kiss*.
- Georges Braque**, 1882-1963, (Fr.) Cubist. *Violin and Palette*.
- Pieter Bruegel the Elder**, c. 1525-69, (Flem.) Renaissance. *The Peasant Dance*, *Hunters in the Snow*, *Magpie on the Gallows*.
- Pieter Bruegel the Younger**, 1564-1638, (Flem.) Baroque. *Village Fair*, *The Crucifixion*.
- Edward Burne-Jones**, 1833-98, (Br.) Pre-Raphaelite artist-craftsman. *The Mirror of Venus*.
- Alexander Calder**, 1898-1976, (U.S.) sculptor. *Lobster Trap and Fish Tail*.
- Julia Margaret Cameron**, 1815-79, (Br.) photographer, prominent portraitist.
- Robert Capa** (Endre Friedmann), 1913-54, (Hung.-U.S.) photographer, war photojournalist. Invasion of Normandy.
- Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio**, 1573-1610, (It.) Baroque. *The Supper at Emmaus*.
- Emily Carr**, 1871-1945, (Can.) landscapist. *Blunden Harbour*, *Big Raven*, *Rushing Sea of Undergrowth*.
- Carlo Carrà**, 1881-1966, (It.) Metaphysical school. *Lot's Daughters*, *The Enchanted Room*.
- Henri Cartier-Bresson**, 1908-2004, (Fr.) photographer. *Images à la sauvette*.
- Mary Cassatt**, 1844-1926, (U.S.) Impressionist. *The Cup of Tea*, *Woman Bathing*, *The Boating Party*.
- George Catlin**, 1796-1872, (U.S.) American Indian life. *Gallery of Indians*, *Buffalo Dance*.
- Benvenuto Cellini**, 1500-71, (It.) Mannerist sculptor, goldsmith. *Perseus and Medusa*.
- Paul Cézanne**, 1839-1906, (Fr.) Post-Impressionist. *Card Players*, *Mont-Sainte-Victoire With Large Pine Trees*.
- Marc Chagall**, 1887-1985, (Russ.) Jewish life and folklore. *I and the Village*, *The Praying Jew*.
- Jean Simeon Chardin**, 1699-1779, (Fr.) still lifes. *The Kiss*, *The Grace*.
- Giorgio de Chirico**, 1888-1978, (It.) founded the Metaphysical school. *Enigma of an Autumn Night*.
- Frederick Church**, 1826-1900, (U.S.) Hudson River school. *Niagara*, *Andes of Ecuador*.
- Giovanni Cimabue**, 1240-1302, (It.) Byzantine mosaicist. *Madonna Enthroned With St. Francis*.
- Claude Lorrain** (Claude Gellée), 1600-82, (Fr.) Ideal-landscapist. *The Enchanted Castle*.
- Thomas Cole**, 1801-48, (U.S.) Hudson River school. *The Ox-Bow*, *In the Catskills*.
- John Constable**, 1776-1837, (Br.) landscapist. *Salisbury Cathedral From the Bishop's Grounds*.
- John Singleton Copley**, 1738-1815, (U.S.) portraitist. *Samuel Adams*, *Watson and the Shark*.
- Louis Corinth**, 1858-1925, (Ger.) Expressionist. *Apocalypse*.
- Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot**, 1796-1875, (Fr.) landscapist. *Souvenir de Mortefontaine*, *Pastorale*.
- Correggio**, 1494-1534, (It.) Renaissance muralist. *Mystic Marriages of St. Catherine*.
- Gustave Courbet**, 1819-77, (Fr.) Realist. *The Artist's Studio*.
- Lucas Cranach the Elder**, 1472-1553, (Ger.) Protestant Reformation portraitist. *Luther*.
- Imogen Cunningham**, 1883-1976, (U.S.) photographer, portraitist. Plant photography.
- Nathaniel Currier**, 1813-88, and **James M. Ives**, 1824-95, (both U.S.) lithographers. *A Midnight Race on the Mississippi*, *American Forest Scene—Maple Sugaring*.
- John Steuart Curry**, 1897-1946, (U.S.) Americana, murals. *Baptism in Kansas*.
- Salvador Dalí**, 1904-89, (Sp.) Surrealist. *Persistence of Memory*, *The Crucifixion*.
- Honoré Daumier**, 1808-79, (Fr.) caricaturist. *The Third-Class Carriage*.
- Jacques-Louis David**, 1748-1825, (Fr.) Neoclassicist. *The Oath of the Horatii*.
- Arthur Davies**, 1862-1928, (U.S.) Romantic landscapist. *Unicorns*, *Leda and the Dioscuri*.
- Edgar Degas**, 1834-1917, (Fr.) realist/Impressionist. *The Ballet Class*.
- Willem de Kooning**, 1904-97, (Neth.-U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Excavation*, *Woman I*, *Door to the River*.
- Eugène Delacroix**, 1798-1863, (Fr.) Romantic. *Massacre at Chios*, *Liberty Leading the People*.
- Paul Delaroche**, 1797-1856, (Fr.) historical themes. *Children of Edward IV*.
- Luca Della Robbia**, 1400-82, (It.) Renaissance terracotta. *Cantoria* (singing gallery), Florence cathedral.
- Donatello**, 1386-1466, (It.) Renaissance sculptor. *David*, *Gattamelata*.
- Aaron Douglas**, 1899-79, (U.S.) Harlem Renaissance illustrator and muralist.
- Jean Dubuffet**, 1902-85, (Fr.) painter, sculptor, printmaker. *Group of Four Trees*.
- Marcel Duchamp**, 1887-1968, (Fr.) Dadaist. *Nude Descending a Staircase*, No. 2.
- Raoul Dufy**, 1877-1953, (Fr.) Fauvist. *Chateau and Horses*.
- Asher Brown Durand**, 1796-1886, (U.S.) Hudson River school. *Kindred Spirits*.
- Albrecht Dürer**, 1471-1528, (Ger.) Renaissance painter, engraver, woodcuts. *St. Jerome in His Study*, *Melencolia I*.
- Anthony van Dyck**, 1599-1641, (Flem.) Baroque portraitist. *Portrait of Charles I Hunting*.
- Thomas Eakins**, 1844-1916, (U.S.) Realist. *The Gross Clinic*.
- Alfred Eisenstaedt**, 1898-1995, (Ger.-U.S.) photographer, photojournalist. Famous photo, V-J Day, Aug. 14, 1945.
- Peter Henry Emerson**, 1856-1936, (Br.) photographer. Promoted photography as an independent art form.
- Jacob Epstein**, 1880-1959, (Br.) religious and allegorical sculptor. *Genesis*, *Ecce Homo*.
- Erté** (Romain de Tiertoff), 1892-1990, (Fr.) painter, fashion and stage designer.
- Jan van Eyck**, c. 1390-1441, (Flem.) naturalistic panels. *Adoration of the Lamb*.
- Roger Fenton**, 1819-69, (Br.) photographer. Crimean War.
- Anselm Feuerbach**, 1829-80, (Ger.) Romantic Classicist. *Judgment of Paris*, *Iphigenia*.
- John Bernard Flannagan**, 1895-1942, (U.S.) animal sculptor. *Triumph of the Egg*.
- Jean-Honoré Fragonard**, 1732-1806, (Fr.) Rococo. *The Swing*.
- Daniel Chester French**, 1850-1931, (U.S.) sculptor. *The Minute Man of Concord*; seated *Lincoln*, Lincoln Memorial, Washington, DC.
- Caspar David Friedrich**, 1774-1840, (Ger.) Romantic landscapist. *Man and Woman Gazing at the Moon*.
- Thomas Gainsborough**, 1727-88, (Br.) portraitist. *The Blue Boy*, *The Watering Place*, *Orpin the Parish Clerk*.
- Alexander Gardner**, 1821-82, (U.S.) photographer. Civil War, railroad construction, Great Plains Indians.
- Paul Gauguin**, 1848-1903, (Fr.) Post-Impressionist. *The Tahitians*, *Spirit of the Dead Whiberti*.
- Lorenzo Ghiberti**, 1378-1455, (It.) Renaissance sculptor. "Gates of Paradise" baptistery doors, Florence, It.
- Alberto Giacometti**, 1901-66, (Switz.) attenuated sculptures of solitary figures. *Man Pointing*.
- Giorgione**, c. 1477-1510, (It.) Renaissance. *The Tempest*.
- Giotto di Bondone**, 1267-1337, (It.) Renaissance. *Presentation of Christ in the Temple*.
- François Girardon**, 1628-1715, (Fr.) Baroque sculptor of classical themes. *Apollo Tended by the Nymphs*.
- Vincent van Gogh**, 1853-90, (Neth.) *The Starry Night*, *L'Arlesienne*, *Bedroom at Arles*, *Self-Portrait*.
- Edward Gorey**, 1925-2000, (U.S.) illustrator. *The Doubtful Guest*.
- Arshile Gorky**, 1905-48, (U.S.) Surrealist. *The Liver Is the Cock's Comb*.
- Francisco de Goya y Lucientes**, 1746-1828, (Sp.) painter, printmaker. *The Naked Maja*, *The Disasters of War* (etchings).
- El Greco** (Domenikos Theotokopoulos), 1541-1614, (Gr.-Sp.) painter, sculptor. *View of Toledo*, *Assumption of the Virgin*.
- Horatio Greenough**, 1805-52, (U.S.) Neo-Classical sculptor.
- Matthias Grünewald**, 1480-1528, (Ger.) mystical religious themes. *The Resurrection*.
- Frans Hals**, c. 1580-1666, (Neth.) portraitist. *Laughing Cavalier*, *Gypsy Girl*.
- Austin Hansen**, 1910-96, (U.S.) photographer. Harlem, NY, life.
- Childe Hassam**, 1859-1935, (U.S.) Impressionist. *Southwest Wind*, *July 14 Rue Daunou*.
- Edward Hicks**, 1780-1849, (U.S.) folk. *The Peaceable Kingdom*.
- Lewis Wickes Hine**, 1874-1940, (U.S.) photographer. Studies of immigrants, children in industry.
- Hans Hofmann**, 1880-1966, (U.S.) early Abstract Expressionist. *Spring*, *The Gate*.
- William Hogarth**, 1697-1764, (Br.) caricaturist. *The Rake's Progress*.
- Katsushika Hokusai**, 1760-1849, (Jpn.) printmaker. *Crabs*.
- Hans Holbein the Elder**, 1460-1524, (Ger.) late Gothic. *Presentation of Christ in the Temple*.
- Hans Holbein the Younger**, 1497-1543, (Ger.) portraitist. *Henry VIII*, *The French Ambassadors*.
- Winslow Homer**, 1836-1910, (U.S.) naturalist, marine themes. *Marine Coast*, *High Cliff*.
- Edward Hopper**, 1882-1967, (U.S.) realistic urban scenes. *Nighthawks*, *House by the Railroad*.
- Horst P. Horst**, 1906-99, (Ger.) fashion, celebrity photographer.
- Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres**, 1780-1867, (Fr.) Classicist. *Valpinçon Bather*.
- George Inness**, 1825-94, (U.S.) luminous landscapist. *Delaware Water Gap*.
- William Henry Jackson**, 1843-1942, (U.S.) photographer. American West, building of Union Pacific Railroad.
- Jeanne-Claude** (Javacheff), 1935-2009, (Moroc.), created large-scale, temporary installations in public places with her husband, Christo.
- Donald Judd**, 1928-94, (U.S.) sculptor, major Minimalist.
- Frida Kahlo**, 1907-54, (Mex.) folkloric stylist. *Self-Portrait With Monkey*.
- Wassily Kandinsky**, 1866-1944, (Russ.) Abstractionist. *Capricious Forms*, *Improvisation 28* (second version).
- Paul Klee**, 1879-1940, (Switz.) Abstractionist. *Twittering Machine*, *Pastoral*, *Death and Fire*.
- Gustav Klimt**, 1862-1918, (Austria) cofounder of Vienna Secession Movement. *The Kiss*.
- Oscar Kokoschka**, 1886-1980, (Austria) Expressionist. *View of Prague*, *Harbor of Marseilles*.
- Kathe Kollwitz**, 1867-1945, (Ger.) printmaker, social justice themes. *The Peasant War*.
- Gaston Lachaise**, 1882-1935, (U.S.) figurative sculptor. *Standing Woman*.
- John La Farge**, 1835-1910, (U.S.) muralist. *Red and White Peonies*, *The Ascension*.
- Sir Edwin (Henry) Landseer**, 1802-73, (Br.) painter, sculptor. *Shoeing*, *Rout of Comus*.
- Dorothea Lange**, 1895-1965, (U.S.) photographer. Great Depression, migrant farm workers.
- Fernand Léger**, 1881-1955, (Fr.) Machine art. *The Cyclists*.
- Leonardo da Vinci**, 1452-1519, (It.) Renaissance. *Mona Lisa*, *Last Supper*, *The Annunciation*.

Emanuel Leutze, 1816-68, (U.S.) historical themes. *Washington Crossing the Delaware*.

Roy Lichtenstein, 1923-97, (U.S.) Pop Art.

Jacques Lipchitz, 1891-1973, (Fr.) Cubist sculptor. *Harpist*.

Filippino Lippi, 1457-1504, (It.) Renaissance. *Adoration of the Magi*.

Fra Filippo Lippi, 1406-69, (It.) Renaissance. *Coronation of the Virgin, Madonna and Child With Angels*.

Morris Louis, 1912-62, (U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Signa, Stripes, Alpha-Phi*.

René Magritte, 1898-1967, (Belg.) Surrealist. *The Descent of Man, The Betrayal of Images*.

Aristide Maillol, 1861-1944, (Fr.) sculptor. *L'Harmonie*.

Édouard Manet, 1832-83, (Fr.) forerunner of Impressionism. *Luncheon on the Grass, Olympia*.

Andrea Mantegna, 1431-1506, (It.) Renaissance frescoes. *Triumph of Caesar*.

Franz Marc, 1880-1916, (Ger.) Expressionist. *Blue Horses*.

John Marin, 1870-1953, (U.S.) Expressionist seascapes. *Maine Island*.

Reginald Marsh, 1898-1954, (U.S.) satire. *Tattoo and Haircut*.

Agnes Martin, 1912-2004, (U.S.) abstract artist. *Night Sea*.

Masaccio, 1401-28, (It.) Renaissance. *The Tribute Money*.

Henri Matisse, 1869-1954, (Fr.) Fauvist. *Woman With the Hat*.

Michelangelo Buonarroti, 1475-1564, (It.) Renaissance. *Pietà, David, Moses, The Last Judgment*, Sistine Chapel ceiling.

Jean-Francois Millet, 1814-75, (Fr.) peasants. *The Gleaners, The Man With a Hoe*.

Joan Miró, 1893-1983, (Sp.) exuberant colors, playful images. Catalan landscape, *Dutch Interior*.

Amedeo Modigliani, 1884-1920, (It.) figurative works. *Reclining Nude*.

Piet Mondrian, 1872-1944, (Neth.) Abstractionist. *Composition With Red, Yellow and Blue*.

Claude Monet, 1840-1926, (Fr.) Impressionist. *The Bridge at Argenteuil, Haystacks, Bridge Over a Pond of Water Lilies*.

Henry Moore, 1898-1986, (Br.) sculptor of large-scale, abstract works. *Reclining Figure* (several).

Gustave Moreau, 1826-98, (Fr.) Symbolist. *The Apparition, Dance of Salome*.

James Wilson Morrice, 1865-1924, (Can.) landscapist. *The Ferry, Quebec, Venice, Looking Over the Lagoon*.

William Morris, 1834-96, (Br.) decorative artist, leader of Arts and Crafts movement.

Grandma Moses (Anna Mary Robertson Moses), 1860-1961, (U.S.) folk. *Out for the Christmas Tree, Catching the Thanksgiving Turkey*.

Edvard Munch, 1863-1944, (Nor.) Expressionist. *The Cry*.

Bartolome Murillo, 1618-82, (Sp.) Baroque religious artist. *Vision of St. Anthony, The Two Trinities*.

Elizabeth Murray, 1940-2007, (U.S.) abstract colors. *Kitchen Party*.

Eadweard Muybridge, 1830-1904, (Br.-U.S.) photographer. Studies of motion, *Animal Locomotion*.

Nadar (Gaspar-Félix Tournachon), 1820-1910, (Fr.) photographer, caricaturist, portraitist. Invented photo-essay.

Arnold Newman, 1918-2006, (U.S.) portrait photographer.

Barnett Newman, 1905-70, (U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Stations of the Cross*.

Isamu Noguchi, 1904-88, (U.S.) abstract sculptor, designer. *Kouros, BirdC(MU)*, sculptural gardens.

Kenneth Noland, 1924-2010 (U.S.) American color field painter, abstract.

Georgia O'Keeffe, 1887-1986, (U.S.) Southwest motifs. *Cow's Skull: Red, White, and Blue; The Shelton With Sunspots*.

José Clemente Orozco, 1883-1949, (Mex.) frescoes. *House of Tears, Pre-Columbian Golden Age*.

Timothy H. O'Sullivan, 1840-82, (U.S.) Civil War photographer.

Gordon Parks, 1912-2006, (U.S.) African American photographer, film maker. *Life* photographer, 1948-68.

Charles Willson Peale, 1741-1827, (U.S.) Amer. Revolutionary portraitist. *The Staircase Group*, U.S. presidents.

Rembrandt Peale, 1778-1860, (U.S.) portraitist. *Thomas Jefferson*.

Irving Penn, 1917-2009, (U.S.) portraitist, fashion photographer.

Pietro Perugino, 1446-1523, (It.) Renaissance. *Delivery of the Keys to St. Peter*.

Pablo Picasso, 1881-1973, (Sp.) painter, sculptor. *Guernica; Dove; Head of a Woman; Head of a Bull, Metamorphosis*.

Piero della Francesca, c. 1415-92, (It.) Renaissance. *Duke of Urbino, Flagellation of Christ*.

Camille Pissarro, 1830-1903, (Fr.) Impressionist. *Boulevard des Italiens, Morning, Sunlight; Bathing in the Woods*.

Jackson Pollock, 1912-56, (U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Autumn Rhythm*.

Nicolas Poussin, 1594-1665, (Fr.) Baroque pictorial classicism. *St. John on Patmos*.

Maurice B. Prendergast, c. 1860-1924, (U.S.) Post-impressionist water colorist. *Umbrellas in the Rain*.

Pierre-Paul Prud'hon, 1758-1823, (Fr.) Romanticist. *Crime Pursued by Vengeance and Justice*.

Pierre Cecile Puvis de Chavannes, 1824-98, (Fr.) muralist. *The Poor Fisherman*.

Raphael Sanzio, 1483-1520, (It.) Renaissance. *Disputa, School of Athens, Sistine Madonna*.

Robert Rauschenberg, 1925-2008, (U.S.) printmaker. *Combine, Bed, Revolvers, Outpost*.

Man Ray (Emmanuel Radnitsky), 1890-1976, (U.S.) Dadaist and Surrealist. *Observing Time, The Lovers, Marquis de Sade*.

Odilon Redon, 1840-1916, (Fr.) Symbolist painter, lithographer. *In the Dream, Vase of Flowers*.

Rembrandt van Rijn, 1606-69, (Neth.) painter, printmaker. *The Bridal Couple, The Night Watch*.

Frederic Remington, 1861-1909, (U.S.) painter, sculptor. Portrayer of the American West, *Bronco Buster*.

Pierre-Auguste Renoir, 1841-1919, (Fr.) Impressionist. *The Luncheon of the Boating Party, Dance in the Country*.

Joshua Reynolds, 1723-92, (Br.) portraitist. *Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse*.

Herb Ritts, 1952-2002, (U.S.) photographer. Nudes, celebrities.

Diego Rivera, 1886-1957, (Mex.) frescoes. *The Fecund Earth*.

Larry Rivers, 1923-2002, (U.S.) painter, sculptor, often realistic. Dutch Masters series.

Henry Peach Robinson, 1830-1901, (Br.) photographer. A leader of "high art" photography.

Norman Rockwell, 1894-1978, (U.S.) painter, illustrator. *Saturday Evening Post* covers.

Auguste Rodin, 1840-1917, (Fr.) sculptor. *The Thinker*.

Willy Ronis, 1910-2009, (Fr.) photographer. Post-war Paris.

Joe Rosenthal, 1911-2006, (U.S.) photojournalist; photographed six marines raising the U.S. flag over Iwo Jima in WWII.

Mark Rothko, 1903-70, (U.S.) Abstract Expressionist. *Light, Earth and Blue*.

Georges Rouault, 1871-1958, (Fr.) Expressionist. *Three Judges*.

Henri Rousseau, 1844-1910, (Fr.) primitive exotic themes. *The Snake Charmer*.

Theodore Rousseau, 1812-67, (Switz.-Fr.) landscapist. *Under the Birches, Evening*.

Peter Paul Rubens, 1577-1640, (Flem.) Baroque. *Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine*.

Jacob van Ruysdael, c. 1628-82, (Neth.) landscapist. *Jewish Cemetery*.

Charles M. Russell, 1866-1926, (U.S.) Western life.

Salomon van Ruysdael, c. 1600-70, (Dutch) landscapist. *River With Ferry-Boat*.

Albert Pinkham Ryder, 1847-1917, (U.S.) seascapes, allegories. *Toilers of the Sea*.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, 1848-1907, (U.S.) memorial statues. *Farragut, Mrs. Henry Adams (Grief)*.

Niki de Saint Phalle, 1930-2002, (Fr.) paintings, sculptures, prints, large public installations.

Andrea Sansovino, 1460-1529, (It.) Renaissance sculptor. *Baptism of Christ*.

Jacopo Sansovino, 1486-1570, (It.) Renaissance sculptor. *St. John the Baptist*.

John Singer Sargent, 1856-1925, (U.S.) Edwardian society portraitist. *The Wyndham Sisters, Madam X*.

George Segal, 1924-2000, (U.S.) sculptor. Life-sized figures realistically depicting daily life.

Georges Seurat, 1859-91, (Fr.) Pointillist. *Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte*.

Gino Severini, 1883-1966, (It.) Futurist and Cubist. *Dynamic Hieroglyph of the Bal Tabarin*.

Ben Shahn, 1898-1969, (U.S.) social and political themes. Sacco and Vanzetti series, *Seurat's Lunch, Handball*.

Charles Sheeler, 1883-1965, (U.S.) abstractionist.

David Alfaro Siqueiros, 1896-1974, (Mex.) political muralist. *March of Humanity*.

David Smith, 1906-65, (U.S.) welded metal sculpture. *Hudson River Landscape, Zig, Cubi* series.

Edward Steichen, 1879-1973, (U.S.) photographer. Credited with transforming photography into an art form.

Alfred Stieglitz, 1864-1946, (U.S.) photographer, editor. Helped create acceptance of photography as art.

Paul Strand, 1890-1976, (U.S.) photographer. People, nature, landscapes.

Gilbert Stuart, 1755-1828, (U.S.) portraitist. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison.

Thomas Sully, 1783-1872, (U.S.) portraitist. *Col. Thomas Handasyd Perkins, The Passage of the Delaware*.

William Henry Fox Talbot, 1800-77, (Br.) photographer. *Pencil of Nature*, early photographically illustrated book.

George Tames, 1919-94, (U.S.) photographer. Presidents, political leaders.

Yves Tanguy, 1900-55, (Fr.) Surrealist. *Rose of the Four Winds; Mama, Papa Is Wounded!*

Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, 1696-1770, (It.) Rococo frescoes. *The Crucifixion*.

Jacopo Tintoretto, 1518-94, (It.) Mannerist. *The Last Supper*.

Titian (Tiziano Vecellio), c. 1488-1576, (It.) Renaissance. *Venus and the Lute Player, The Bacchanal*.

Jose Rey Toledo, 1916-94, (U.S.) Native American life. Tribal dances.

Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, 1864-1901, (Fr.) Post-impressionist. *At the Moulin Rouge*.

John Trumbull, 1756-1843, (U.S.) historical themes. *The Declaration of Independence*.

J(oseph) M(ailord) W(illiam) Turner, 1775-1851, (Br.) Romantic landscapist. *Snow Storm*.

Paolo Uccello, 1397-1475, (It.) Gothic-Renaissance. *The Rout of San Romano*.
Maurice Utrillo, 1883-1955, (Fr.) Impressionist. *Sacre-Coeur de Montmartre*.
John Vanderlyn, 1775-1852, (U.S.) Neo-classicist. *Ariadne Asleep on the Island of Naxos*.
Diego Velázquez, 1599-1660, (Sp.) Baroque. *Las Meninas*, *Portrait of Juan de Pareja*.
Jan Vermeer, 1632-75, (Neth.) interior genre subjects. *Young Woman With a Water Jug*.
Paolo Veronese, 1528-88, (It.) devotional themes, vastly peopled canvases. *The Temptation of St. Anthony*.

Andrea del Verrocchio, 1435-88, (It.) sculptor. *Colleoni*.
Maurice de Vlaminck, 1876-1958, (Fr.) Fauvist landscapist. *Red Trees*.
Andy Warhol, 1928-87, (U.S.) Pop Art. *Campbell's Soup Cans*, *Marilyn Diptych*.
Antoine Watteau, 1684-1721, (Fr.) Rococo "scenes of gallantry." *The Embarcation for Cythera*.
George Frederic Watts, 1817-1904, (Br.) painter and sculptor. Grandiose allegorical themes. *Hope*.
Benjamin West, 1738-1820, (U.S.) realistic historical themes. *Death of General Wolfe*.

Edward Weston, 1886-1958, (U.S.) photographer. Landscapes of American West.
James Abbott McNeill Whistler, 1834-1903, (U.S.) *Arrangement in Grey and Black, No. 1: The Artist's Mother*.
Archibald M. Willard, 1836-1918, (U.S.) murals. *The Spirit of '76*.
Grant Wood, 1891-1942, (U.S.) Midwestern regionalist. *American Gothic*, *Daughters of Revolution*.
Andrew Wyeth, 1917-2009, (U.S.), regionalist. *Christina's World*.
Ossip Zadkine, 1890-1967, (Russ.) School of Paris sculptor. *The Destroyed City*, *Musicians*, *Christ*.

Business Leaders and Philanthropists of the Past

Giovanni Agnelli, 1921-2003, (It.) industrialist; principal shareholder of Fiat.
Walter Annenberg, 1908-2002, (U.S.) publisher, founder of *TV Guide*, philanthropist.
Elizabeth Arden (F. N. Graham), 1884-1966, (U.S.) Canadian-born founder of cosmetics empire.
Philip D. Armour, 1832-1901, (U.S.) industrialist; streamlined meatpacking.
Brooke Astor, 1902-2007, (U.S.) philanthropist; president of Vincent Astor Foundation.
John Jacob Astor, 1763-1848, (U.S.) German-born fur trader, banker, real estate magnate; at death, richest in U.S.
Francis W. Ayer, 1848-1923, (U.S.) ad industry pioneer.
August Belmont, 1816-90, (U.S.) German-born financier.
James B. (Diamond Jim) Brady, 1856-1917, (U.S.) financier, philanthropist, legendary bon vivant.
Adolphus Busch, 1839-1913, (U.S.) German-born businessman; established brewery empire.
Asa Candler, 1851-1929, (U.S.) founded Coca-Cola Co.
Andrew Carnegie, 1835-1919, (U.S.) Scottish-born industrialist, philanthropist; founded Carnegie Steel Co.
Tom Carvel, 1908-89, (Gr.-U.S.) founded ice cream chain.
William Colgate, 1783-1857, (Br.-U.S.) businessman, philanthropist; founded soap-making empire.
Jay Cooke, 1821-1905, (U.S.) financier; sold \$1 billion in Union bonds during Civil War.
Peter Cooper, 1791-1883, (U.S.) industrialist, inventor, philanthropist; founded Cooper Union (1859).
Ezra Cornell, 1807-74, (U.S.) businessman, philanthropist; headed Western Union, established university.
Erastus Corning, 1794-1872, (U.S.) financier; headed New York Central Railroad.
Charles Crocker, 1822-88, (U.S.) railroad builder, financier.
Samuel Cunard, 1787-1865, (Can.) pioneered trans-Atlantic steam navigation.
Marcus Daly, 1841-1900, (U.S.) Irish-born copper magnate.
W. Edwards Deming, 1900-93, (U.S.) quality-control expert who revolutionized Japanese manufacturing.
Walt Disney, 1901-66, (U.S.) pioneer in cinema animation; built entertainment empire.
Herbert H. Dow, 1866-1930, (U.S.) founder of chemical co.
Anthony Drexel, 1826-93, (U.S.) banker, philanthropist, university founder.
James Duke, 1856-1925, (U.S.) founded American Tobacco, Duke Univ.
Eleuthere I. du Pont, 1771-1834, (Fr.-U.S.) gunpowder manufacturer; founded one of the largest business empires.
Thomas C. Durant, 1820-85, (U.S.) railroad official, financier.
William C. Durant, 1861-1947, (U.S.) industrialist; formed General Motors.
George Eastman, 1854-1932, (U.S.) inventor; manufacturer of photographic equipment.

Marshall Field, 1834-1906, (U.S.) merchant; founded Chicago's largest department store.
Harvey Firestone, 1868-1938, (U.S.) founded tire company.
Avery Fisher, 1906-94, (U.S.) industrialist, philanthropist; founded Fisher electronics.
Henry M. Flagler, 1830-1913, (U.S.) financier; helped form Standard Oil, developed Florida as resort state.
Malcolm Forbes, 1919-90, (U.S.) magazine publisher.
Henry Ford, 1863-1947, (U.S.) auto maker; developed first popular low-priced car.
Henry Ford 2nd, 1917-87, (U.S.) headed auto company founded by grandfather.
Henry C. Frick, 1849-1919, (U.S.) steel and coke magnate; had prominent role in development of U.S. Steel.
Jakob Fugger (Jakob the Rich), 1459-1525, (Ger.) headed leading banking, trading house, in 16th-cent. Europe.
Alfred C. Fuller, 1885-1973, (U.S.) Canadian-born businessman; founded brush company.
Elbert H. Gary, 1846-1927, (U.S.) one of the organizers of U.S. Steel; chaired board of directors, 1903-27.
Jean Paul Getty, 1892-1976, (U.S.) founded oil empire.
Amadeo Giannini, 1870-1949, (U.S.) founded Bank of America.
Stephen Girard, 1750-1831, (U.S.) French-born financier, philanthropist; richest man in U.S. at time of his death.
Leonard H. Goldenson, 1905-99, (U.S.) turned ABC into major TV network.
Jay Gould, 1836-92, (U.S.) railroad magnate, financier.
Hetty Green, 1834-1916, (U.S.) financier, the "witch of Wall St."; richest woman in U.S. in her day.
William Gregg, 1800-67, (U.S.) launched textile industry in the South.
Meyer Guggenheim, 1828-1905, (U.S.) Swiss-born merchant, philanthropist; built merchandising, mining empires.
Armand Hammer, 1898-1990, (U.S.) headed Occidental Petroleum, promoted U.S.-Soviet ties.
Edward H. Harriman, 1848-1909, (U.S.) railroad financier, administrator; headed Union Pacific.
Henry J. Heinz, 1844-1919, (U.S.) founded food empire.
Leona Helmsley, 1920-2007, (U.S.) real estate magnate, philanthropist.
Milton Snavely Hershey, 1857-1945, (U.S.) chocolate co. founder, philanthropist.
James J. Hill, 1838-1916, (U.S.) Canadian-born railroad magnate, financier; founded Great Northern Railway.
Conrad N. Hilton, 1888-1979, (U.S.) hotel chain founder.
Howard Hughes, 1905-76, (U.S.) industrialist, aviator, movie maker.
H. L. Hunt, 1889-1974, (U.S.) oil magnate.
Collis P. Huntington, 1821-1900, (U.S.) railroad magnate.
Henry E. Huntington, 1850-1927, (U.S.) railroad builder, philanthropist.

Walter L. Jacobs, 1898-1985, (U.S.) founder of the first rental car agency, which later became Hertz.
Howard Johnson, 1896-1972, (U.S.) founded restaurants.
John H. Johnson, 1918-2005, (U.S.) built publishing empire based on *Ebony* and *Jet*.
Samuel Curtis Johnson, 1928-2004, (U.S.) headed S.C. Johnson & Sons.
Henry J. Kaiser, 1882-1967, (U.S.) industrialist; built empire in steel, aluminum.
Minor C. Keith, 1848-1929, (U.S.) railroad magnate; founded United Fruit Co.
Will K. Kellogg, 1860-1951, (U.S.) businessman, philanthropist; founded breakfast food co.
Richard King, 1825-85, (U.S.) cattleman; founded half-million-acre King Ranch in Texas.
John W. Kluge, 1914-2010, (Ger.-U.S.) chairman Metromedia; philanthropist.
William S. Knudsen, 1879-1948, (U.S.) Danish-born auto industry executive.
Samuel H. Kress, 1863-1955, (U.S.) businessman, art collector, philanthropist; founded "dime store" chain.
Ray A. Kroc, 1902-84, (U.S.) original CEO of McDonald's Corp.; oversaw company's vast expansion.
Alfred Krupp, 1812-87, (Ger.) armaments magnate.
Kenneth L. Lay, 1942-2006, (U.S.), former CEO of Enron; indicted on fraud charges.
William Levitt, 1907-94, (U.S.) industrialist; "suburb maker."
Thomas Lipton, 1850-1931, (Scot.) merchant; tea empire.
James McGill, 1744-1813, (Scot.-Can.) founded university.
Andrew W. Mellon, 1855-1937, (U.S.) financier, industrialist; benefactor of National Gallery of Art.
Charles E. Merrill, 1885-1956, (U.S.) financier; developed firm of Merrill Lynch.
John Pierpont Morgan, 1837-1913, (U.S.) most powerful figure in finance and industry at the turn of the century.
Akio Morita, 1921-99, (Jpn.) co-founded Sony Corp.
Malcolm Muir, 1885-1979, (U.S.) created *Business Week* magazine; headed *Newsweek*, 1937-61.
Samuel Newhouse, 1895-1979, (U.S.) publishing and broadcasting magnate; built communications empire.
Aristotle Onassis, 1906-75, (Gr.) shipping magnate.
William S. Paley, 1901-90, (U.S.) built CBS communications empire.
Frederick D. Patterson, 1901-88, (U.S.) founder of United Negro College Fund, 1944.
George Peabody, 1795-1869, (U.S.) merchant, financier, philanthropist.
James C. Penney, 1875-1971, (U.S.) businessman; developed department store chain.
Frank Perdue, 1920-2005, (U.S.) founder of Perdue Farms, chicken-processing company.
William C. Procter, 1862-1934, (U.S.) headed soap co.
John D. Rockefeller, 1839-1937, (U.S.) industrialist; established Standard Oil.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., 1874-1960, (U.S.) philanthropist; established foundation, provided land for UN.
Laurance S. Rockefeller, 1910-2004, (U.S.) philanthropist, conservationist.
Meyer A. Rothschild, 1743-1812, (Ger.) founded international banking house.
Thomas Fortune Ryan, 1851-1928, (U.S.) financier; a founder of American Tobacco.
Edmond J. Safra, 1932-99, (U.S.) banker.
David Sarnoff, 1891-1971, (U.S.) broadcasting pioneer; established first radio network, NBC.
Richard Sears, 1863-1914, (U.S.) founded mail-order co.
Werner von Siemens, 1816-92, (Ger.) industrialist, inventor.
Alfred P. Sloan, 1875-1966, (U.S.) industrialist, philanthropist; headed General Motors.
A. Leland Stanford, 1824-93, (U.S.) railroad official, philanthropist; founded university.
Frank Stanton, 1908-2006, (U.S.) president of CBS network, 1946-71.
Larry Stewart, 1948-2007, (U.S.) "Kansas City's Secret Santa."

Nathan Straus, 1848-1931, (U.S.) German-born merchant, philanthropist; headed Macy's.
Levi Strauss, c. 1829-1902, (U.S.) pants manufacturer.
Clement Studebaker, 1831-1901, (U.S.) wagon, carriage maker.
Gustavus Swift, 1839-1903, (U.S.) pioneer meatpacker.
Gerard Swope, 1872-1957, (U.S.) industrialist, economist; headed General Electric.
Dave Thomas, 1932-2002, (U.S.) Wendy's founder.
James Walter Thompson, 1847-1928, (U.S.) ad executive.
Alice Tully, 1902-93, (U.S.) philanthropist, arts patron.
Theodore N. Vail, 1845-1920, (U.S.) organized Bell Telephone system, headed AT&T.
Cornelius Vanderbilt, 1794-1877, (U.S.) financier; established steamship, railroad empires.
Henry Villard, 1835-1900, (U.S.) German-born railroad executive, financier.
Charles R. Walgreen, 1873-1939, (U.S.) founded drugstore chain.

Madame C. J. Walker, 1867-1919, (U.S.) African-American hair care entrepreneur and philanthropist.
DeWitt Wallace, 1889-1981, (U.S.) and **Lila Wallace**, 1889-1984, (U.S.) cofounders of *Reader's Digest* magazine.
Sam Walton, 1918-92, (U.S.) founder of Wal-Mart stores.
John Wanamaker, 1838-1922, (U.S.) department-store merchandising pioneer.
Aaron Montgomery Ward, 1843-1913, (U.S.) established first mail-order firm.
Thomas J. Watson, 1874-1956, (U.S.) IBM head, 1914-56.
George Westinghouse, 1846-1914, (U.S.) inventor, manufacturer; organized Westinghouse Electric Co., 1886.
John Hay Whitney, 1905-82, (U.S.) publisher, sportsman, philanthropist.
Charles E. Wilson, 1890-1961, (U.S.) auto exec., public official.
Frank W. Woolworth, 1852-1919, (U.S.) created five and dime chain.
William Wrigley Jr., 1861-1932, (U.S.) founded Wrigley chewing gum company.

American Cartoonists

Reviewed by Lucy Shelton Caswell, Professor and Curator, Cartoon Research Library, Ohio State University.

Scott Adams, b 1957, Dilbert.
Charles Addams, 1912-88, macabre cartoons.
Brad Anderson, b 1924, Marmaduke.
Sergio Aragones, b 1937, *MAD* magazine.
Peter Arno, 1904-68, *The New Yorker*.
Tex Avery, 1908-80, animator; Bugs Bunny, Porky Pig.
George Baker, 1915-75, The Sad Sack.
Carl Barks, 1901-2000, Donald Duck comic books.
C. C. Beck, 1910-89, Captain Marvel.
Dave Berg, 1920-2002, *MAD* magazine.
Jim Berry, b 1932, Berry's World.
Herb Block (Herblock), 1909-2001, political cartoonist.
George Booth, b 1926, *The New Yorker*.
Berkeley Breathed, b 1957, Bloom County.
Dik Browne, 1917-89, Hi & Lois, Hagar the Horrible.
Marjorie Buell, 1904-93, Little Lulu.
Ernie Bushmiller, 1905-82, Nancy.
Milton Caniff, 1907-88, Terry & the Pirates, Steve Canyon.
Al Capp, 1909-79, Li'l Abner.
Roz Chast, b 1954, *The New Yorker*.
Paul Conrad, 1924-2010, political cartoonist.
Roy Crane, 1901-77, Captain Easy, Buz Sawyer.
R(ober) Crumb, b 1943, underground cartoonist.
Shamus Culhane, 1908-96, animator.
Jay N. "Ding" Darling, 1876-1962, political cartoonist.
Jack Davis, b 1926, *MAD* magazine.
Jim Davis, b 1945, Garfield.
Billy DeBeck, 1890-1942, Barney Google.
Rudolph Dirks, 1877-1968, The Katzenjammer Kids.
Walt Disney, 1901-66, produced animated cartoons; created Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck.
Steve Ditko, b 1927, Spider-Man.
Mort Drucker, b 1929, *MAD* magazine.
Will Eisner, 1917-2005, the Spirit.
Jules Feiffer, b 1929, political cartoonist.
Bud Fisher, 1884-1954, Mutt & Jeff.
Ham Fisher, 1900-55, Joe Palooka.
Max Fleischer, 1883-1972, Betty Boop.
Hal Foster, 1892-1982, Tarzan, Prince Valiant.
Fontaine Fox, 1884-1964, Toonerville Folks.
Isadore "Friz" Freleng, 1905-95, animator; Yosemite Sam, Porky Pig, Sylvester and Tweety Bird.
Rube Goldberg, 1883-1970, Boob McNutt.
Chester Gould, 1900-85, Dick Tracy.
Harold Gray, 1894-1968, Little Orphan Annie.

Matt Groening, b 1954, Life in Hell, The Simpsons.
Cathy Guisewite, b 1950, Cathy.
Bill Hanna, 1910-2001, and **Joe Barbera**, 1911-2006, animators; Tom & Jerry, Yogi Bear, Flintstones.
Oliver Harrington, 1912-95, Bootsie.
Johnny Hart, 1931-2007, BC, Wizard of Id.
Alfred Harvey, 1913-94, created Casper the Friendly Ghost.
Jimmy Hatlo, 1898-1963, Little Iodine.
John Held Jr., 1889-1958, Jazz Age.
George Herriman, 1881-1944, Krazy Kat.
Harry Herschfield, 1885-1974, Abie the Agent.
Al Hirschfeld, 1903-2003, *NY Times* theater caricaturist.
Burne Hogarth, 1911-96, Tarzan.
Helen Hokinson, 1900-49, *The New Yorker*.
Nicole Hollander, b 1939, Sylvia.
Lynn Johnston, b 1947 (Can.), For Better or For Worse.
Oliver Johnston, 1912-2008, Disney animator.
Chuck Jones, 1912-2002, animator; Bugs Bunny, Porky Pig.
Mike Judge, b 1962, Beavis and Butt-head, King of the Hill.
Bob Kane, b 1916-98, Batman.
Bil Keane, b 1922, The Family Circus.
Walt Kelly, 1913-73, Pogo.
Hank Ketcham, 1920-2001, Dennis the Menace.
Ted Key, 1912-2008, Hazel.
Frank King, 1883-1969, Gasoline Alley.
Jack Kirby, 1917-94, Fantastic Four, The Incredible Hulk.
Rollin Kirby, 1875-1952, political cartoonist.
B(ernard) Kliban, 1935-90, cat books.
Edward Koren, b 1935, *The New Yorker*.
Harvey Kurtzman, 1921-93, *MAD* magazine.
Walter Lantz, 1900-94, Woody Woodpecker.
Gary Larson, b 1950, The Far Side.
Mell Lazarus, b 1927, Momma, Miss Peach.
Stan Lee, b 1922, Marvel Comics.
David Levine, 1926-2009, *NY Review of Books* caricatures.
Jeff MacNelly, 1947-2000, political cartoonist; Shoe.
Doug Marlette, 1949-2007, political cartoonist; Kudzu.
Don Martin, 1931-2000, *MAD* magazine.
Bill Mauldin, 1921-2003, political cartoonist.
Winsor McCay, 1872-1934, Little Nemo.
John T. McCutcheon, 1870-1949, political cartoonist.
Aaron McGruder, b 1974, The Boondocks.

George McManus, 1884-1954, Bringing Up Father.
Dale Messick, 1906-2005, Brenda Starr.
Norman Mingo, 1896-1980, Alfred E. Neuman.
Bob Montana, 1920-75, Archie.
Dick Moores, 1909-86, Gasoline Alley.
Willard Mullin, 1902-78, sports cartoonist; Dodgers "Bum," Mets "Kid."
Russell Myers, b 1938, Broom Hilda.
Thomas Nast, 1840-1902, political cartoonist; Republican elephant, Democratic donkey.
Pat Oliphant, b 1935, political cartoonist.
Frederick Burr Opper, 1857-1937, Happy Hooligan.
Richard Outcault, 1863-1928, Yellow Kid, Buster Brown.
Brant Parker, 1920-2007, Wizard of Id.
Trey Parker, b 1969, animator, co-creator of South Park.
Mike Peters, b 1943, cartoonist; Mother Goose & Grimm.
George Price, 1901-95, *The New Yorker*.
Antonio Prohias, 1921-98, Spy vs. Spy.
Alex Raymond, 1909-56, Flash Gordon, Jungle Jim.
Forrest (Bud) Sagendorf, 1915-94, Popeye.
Art Sansom, 1920-91, The Born Loser.
Charles Schulz, 1922-2000, Peanuts.
Elzie C. Segar, 1894-1938, Popeye.
Joe Shuster, 1914-92, and **Jerry Siegel**, 1914-96, Superman.
Sidney Smith, 1887-1935, The Gumps.
Otto Soglow, 1900-75, Little King.
Art Spiegelman, b 1948, Raw, Maus.
William Steig, 1907-2003, *The New Yorker*.
Matt Stone, b 1971, animator, co-creator of South Park.
James Swinnerton, 1875-1974, Little Jimmy, Canyon Kiddies.
Paul Szep, b 1941, political cartoonist.
Paul Terry, 1887-1971, animator of Mighty Mouse.
Bob Thaves, 1924-2006, Frank and Ernest.
James Thurber, 1894-61, *The New Yorker*.
Garry Trudeau, b 1948, Doonesbury.
Mort Walker, b 1923, Beetle Bailey.
Bill Watterson, b 1958, Calvin and Hobbes.
Russ Westover, 1887-1966, Tillie the Toiler.
Signe Wilkinson, b 1950, political cartoonist.
Frank Willard, 1893-1958, Moon Mullins.
J. R. Williams, 1888-1957, The Willets Family, Out Our Way.
Gahan Wilson, b 1930, *The New Yorker*.
Tom Wilson, b 1931, Ziggy.
Art Young, 1866-1943, political cartoonist.
Chic Young, 1901-73, Blondie.

Economists, Educators, Historians, and Social Scientists of the Past

Brooks Adams, 1848-1927, (U.S.) historian, political theoretician; *The Law of Civilization and Decay*.
Henry Adams, 1838-1918, (U.S.) historian, autobiographer; *The Education of Henry Adams*.
Francis Bacon, 1561-1626, (Eng.) philosopher, essayist, statesman; championed observation and induction.
George Bancroft, 1800-91, (U.S.) historian; 10-volume *History of the United States*.
Jack Barbash, 1910-94, (U.S.) labor economist; helped create the AFL-CIO.
Henry Barnard, 1811-1900, (U.S.) public school reformer.
Charles A. Beard, 1874-1948, (U.S.) historian; *The Economic Basis of Politics*.
(St.) Bede (the Venerable), c. 673-735, (Br.) scholar, historian; *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*.
Ruth Benedict, 1887-1948, (U.S.) anthropologist; studied Indian tribes of the Southwest.
Sir Isaiah Berlin, 1909-97, (Br.) philosopher, historian; *The Age of Enlightenment*.
Leonard Bloomfield, 1887-1949, (U.S.) linguist; *Language*.
Franz Boas, 1858-1942, (U.S.) German-born anthropologist; studied American Indians.
Van Wyck Brooks, 1886-1963, (U.S.) historian; critic of New England culture, especially literature.
W(illiam) E(dward) B(urghardt) Du Bois, 1868-1963, (U.S.) historian, sociologist; NAACP founder, 1909.
Edmund Burke, 1729-97, (Ire.) British parliamentarian and political philosopher; *Reflections on the Revolution in France*.
Nicholas Murray Butler, 1862-1947, (U.S.) educator; headed Columbia Univ., 1902-45; Nobel Peace Prize, 1931.
Joseph Campbell, 1904-87, (U.S.) author, editor, teacher; wrote books on mythology, folklore.
Thomas Carlyle, 1795-1881, (Sc.) historian, critic; *Sartor Resartus*, *Past and Present*, *The French Revolution*.
(Charles) Bruce Catton, 1899-1978, (U.S.) historian; *A Stillness at Appomattox*.
Edward Channing, 1856-1931, (U.S.) historian; 6-volume *History of the United States*.
Henry Steele Commager, 1902-98, (U.S.) historian, educator; *The Growth of the American Republic*.
John R. Commons, 1862-1945, (U.S.) economist, labor historian; *Legal Foundations of Capitalism*.
James B. Conant, 1893-1978, (U.S.) educator, diplomat; *The American High School Today*.
Benedetto Croce, 1866-1952, (It.) philosopher, statesman, historian; *Philosophy of the Spirit*.
Bernard A. De Voto, 1897-1955, (U.S.) historian; wrote trilogy on American West, edited Mark Twain manuscripts.
Melvil Dewey, 1851-1931, (U.S.) devised decimal system of library-book classification.
Donald Herbert Donald, 1920-2009, (U.S.) Pulitzer Prize-winning Civil War and Lincoln historian.
St. Clair Drake, 1911-90, (U.S.) sociologist, black studies pioneer; *Black Metropolis* (1945), with Horace R. Cayton.
Will(iam), 1885-1981 (U.S.) and **Ariel Durant**, 1898-1981 (Ukraine), historians; *The Story of Civilization*.
Emile Durkheim, 1858-1917, (Fr.) a founder of modern sociology; *The Rules of Sociological Method*.
Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, c. 1750-1818, (U.S.) pioneer trader and first settler of Chicago, 1779.
Charles Eliot, 1834-1926, (U.S.) educator, Harvard president.
Friedrich Engels, 1820-95, (Ger.) political writer; with Marx wrote the *Communist Manifesto*.

For Psychologists, see Scientists of the Past.

Irving Fisher, 1867-1947, (U.S.) economist; contributed to the development of modern monetary theory.
John Fiske, 1842-1901, (U.S.) historian and lecturer; popularized Darwinian theory of evolution.
Charles Fourier, 1772-1837, (Fr.) utopian socialist.
John Hope Franklin, 1915-2009, (U.S.) historian; *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of African Americans*.
Sir James George Frazer, 1854-1941, (Br.) anthropologist; studied myth in religion; *The Golden Bough*.
Milton Friedman, 1912-2006, (U.S.) economist.
John Kenneth Galbraith, 1908-2006, (Can.-U.S.) economist, author, professor, former amb. to India.
Giovanni Gentile, 1875-1944, (It.) philosopher, educator; reformed Italian educational system.
Henry George, 1839-97, (U.S.) economist, reformer; led single-tax movement.
Edward Gibbon, 1737-94, (Br.) historian; *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.
Francesco Guicciardini, 1483-1540, (It.) historian; *Storia d'Italia*, principal historical work of the 16th cent.
Thomas Hobbes, 1588-1679, (Eng.) philosopher, political theorist; *Leviathan*.
Richard Hofstadter, 1916-70, (U.S.) historian; *The Age of Reform*.
Charles Hamilton Houston, 1895-1950, (U.S.) African American lawyer, Howard University instructor; champion of minority rights.
Samuel Huntington, 1927-2008, (U.S.), political scientist, Harvard University professor; *The Clash of Civilizations*.
George F. Kennan, 1904-2005, (U.S.) diplomat, historian; main architect of U.S. Cold War "containment" strategy.
John Maynard Keynes, 1883-1946, (Br.) economist; principal advocate of deficit spending.
Alfred Kinsey, 1894-1956, (U.S.) zoologist; pioneering human sex researcher.
Russell Kirk, 1918-94, (U.S.), social philosopher; *The Conservative Mind*.
Alfred L. Kroeber, 1876-1960, (U.S.) cultural anthropologist; studied Indians of North and South America.
Elisabeth Kubler-Ross, 1926-2004, (Switz.) psychiatrist, author; *On Death and Dying*.
Christopher Lasch, 1932-94, (U.S.) social critic, historian; *The Culture of Narcissism*.
James L. Laughlin, 1850-1933, (U.S.) economist; helped establish Federal Reserve System.
Margaret Leech, 1893-1974 (U.S.) historian; *Reveille in Washington, 1860-1865*.
Lucien Lévy-Bruhl, 1857-1939, (Fr.) philosopher; studied the psychology of primitive societies; *Primitive Mentality*.
John Locke, 1632-1704, (Eng.) philosopher, political theorist; *Two Treatises of Government*.
Thomas B. Macaulay, 1800-59, (Br.) historian, statesman.
Niccolò Machiavelli, 1469-1527, (It.) writer, statesman; *The Prince*.
Bronislaw Malinowski, 1884-1942, (Pol.) considered the father of social anthropology.
Thomas R. Malthus, 1766-1834, (Br.) economist; *Essay on the Principle of Population*.
Horace Mann, 1796-1859, (U.S.) pioneered modern public school system.
Karl Mannheim, 1893-1947, (Hung.) sociologist, historian; *Ideology and Utopia*.
Harriet Martineau, 1802-76, (Eng.) writer, feminist; *Society in America*.
Karl Marx, 1818-83, (Ger.) political theorist, proponent of Communism; *Communist Manifesto*, *Das Kapital*.

Benjamin Mays, 1895-1984, (U.S.) minister, educator, civil rights leader; headed Morehouse College, 1940-67.
Giuseppe Mazzini, 1805-72, (It.) political philosopher.
William H. McGuffey, 1800-73, (U.S.) his *Reader* was a mainstay of 19th-cent. U.S. public education.
George H. Mead, 1863-1931, (U.S.) philosopher, social psychologist.
Margaret Mead, 1901-78, (U.S.) cultural anthropologist; popularized field; *Coming of Age in Samoa*.
Alexander Meiklejohn, 1872-1964, (U.S.) Br.-born educator; championed academic freedom and experimental curricula.
James Mill, 1773-1836, (Sc.) philosopher, historian, economist; a proponent of utilitarianism.
John Stuart Mill, 1806-73, (Eng.) philosopher, economist; *Utilitarianism*; eldest son of James Mill.
Perry G. Miller, 1905-63, (U.S.) historian; interpreted 17th-cent. New England.
Theodor Mommsen, 1817-1903, (Ger.) historian; *The History of Rome*.
Ashley Montagu, 1905-99, (Eng.) anthropologist; *The Natural Superiority of Women*.
Charles-Louis Montesquieu, 1689-1755, (Fr.) social philosopher; *The Spirit of Laws*.
Maria Montessori, 1870-1952, (It.) educator, physician; started Montessori method of student self-motivation.
Samuel Eliot Morison, 1887-1976, (U.S.) historian; chronicled voyages of early explorers.
Lewis Mumford, 1895-1990, (U.S.) sociologist, critic; *The Culture of Cities*.
Gunnar Myrdal, 1898-1987, (Swed.) economist, social scientist; *Asian Drama: An Inquiry Into the Poverty of Nations*.
Allan Nevins, 1890-1971, (U.S.) historian, biographer; *The Ordeal of the Union*.
José Ortega y Gasset, 1883-1955, (Sp.) philosopher; advocated control by elite; *The Revolt of the Masses*.
Robert Owen, 1771-1858, (Br.) political philosopher, reformer; pioneer in cooperative movement.
Thomas Paine, 1737-1809, (Br.-U.S.) political theorist, writer; *Common Sense*.
Vilfredo Pareto, 1848-1923, (It.) economist, sociologist.
Francis Parkman, 1823-93, (U.S.) historian; *France and England in North America*.
Elizabeth P. Peabody, 1804-94, (U.S.) education pioneer; founded 1st kindergarten in U.S., 1860.
William Prescott, 1796-1859, (U.S.) early American historian; *The Conquest of Peru*.
Pierre Joseph Proudhon, 1809-65, (Fr.) social theorist; father of anarchism; *The Philosophy of Property*.
François Quesnay, 1694-1774, (Fr.) economic theorist.
David Ricardo, 1772-1823, (Br.) economic theorist; advocated free international trade.
David Riesman, 1909-2002, (U.S.) sociologist; coauthor, *The Lonely Crowd*.
Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1712-78, (Fr.) social philosopher; the father of romantic sensibility; *Confessions*.
Paul Samuelson, 1915-2009, (U.S.) economist, famed for modern mathematical approach to economics.
Edward Sapir, 1884-1939, (Ger.-U.S.) anthropologist; studied ethnology and linguistics of U.S. Indian groups.
Ferdinand de Saussure, 1857-1913, (Switz.) a founder of modern linguistics.
Arthur Schlesinger Jr., 1917-2007, (U.S.) historian, author; *The Imperial Presidency*.
Joseph Schumpeter, 1883-1950, (Czech.-U.S.) economist, sociologist.

Elizabeth Seton, 1774-1821, (U.S.) nun; est. parochial school education in U.S., first native-born American saint.

Georg Simmel, 1858-1918, (Ger.) sociologist, philosopher; helped establish German sociology.

Adam Smith, 1723-90, (Br.) economist; advocated laissez-faire economy, free trade; *The Wealth of Nations*.

Jared Sparks, 1789-1866, (U.S.) historian, educator, editor; *The Library of American Biography*.

Oswald Spengler, 1880-1936, (Ger.) philosopher, historian; *The Decline of the West*.

William G. Sumner, 1840-1910, (U.S.) social scientist, economist; laissez-faire economy, Social Darwinism.

Hippolyte Taine, 1828-93, (Fr.) historian; basis of naturalistic school; *The Origins of Contemporary France*.

A(ian) J(ohn) P(ercivale) Taylor, 1906-90, (Br.) historian; *The Origins of the Second World War*.

Nikolaas Tinbergen, 1907-88, (Neth.-Br.) ethologist; pioneer in study of animal behavior.

Alexis de Tocqueville, 1805-59, (Fr.) political scientist, historian; *Democracy in America*.

Francis E. Townsend, 1867-1960, (U.S.) led old-age pension movement, 1933.

Arnold Toynbee, 1889-1975, (Br.) historian; *A Study of History*, sweeping analysis of hist. of civilizations.

George Trevelyan, 1876-1962, (Br.) historian, statesman; favored "literary" over "scientific" history; *History of England*.

Henri Troyat, 1911-2007 (Russ.-Fr.), biographies of major figures in Russian history.

Frederick J. Turner, 1861-1932, (U.S.) historian, educator; *The Frontier in American History*.

Thorstein B. Veblen, 1857-1929, (U.S.) economist, social philosopher; *The Theory of the Leisure Class*.

Giovanni Vico, 1668-1744, (It.) historian, biographer; regarded by many as first modern historian; *New Science*.

Izaak Walton, 1593-1683, (Eng.) biographer; political-philosophical study of fishing, *The Compleat Angler*.

Booker T. Washington, 1856-1915, (U.S.) founder, 1881, and first pres. of Tuskegee Institute; *Up From Slavery*.

Sidney J., 1859-1947, and **Beatrice Webb**, 1858-1943, (Br.) leading figures in Fabian Society and Labor Party.

Max Weber, 1864-1920, (Ger.) sociologist; *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*.

Walter White, 1893-1955, (U.S.) exec. sec., NAACP, 1931-55.

Roy Wilkins, 1901-81, (U.S.) exec. director, NAACP, 1955-77.

Emma Hart Willard, 1787-1870, (U.S.) pioneered higher education for women.

Carter G. Woodson, 1875-1950, (U.S.) historian; founded Assn. for the Study of Negro Life and History.

C. Vann Woodward, 1908-99, (U.S.) historian; *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*.

American Journalists of the Past

Reviewed by Dean Mills, Dean, Missouri School of Journalism.

See also Business Leaders and Philanthropists, American Cartoonists, Writers of the Past.

Franklin P. Adams (F.P.A.), 1881-1960, humorist; wrote column "The Conning Tower."

Joseph W. Alsop, 1910-89, and **Stewart Alsop**, 1914-74, Washington-based political analysts, columnists.

Jack Anderson, 1922-2006, muckraking Washington, DC, syndicated columnist.

Brooks Atkinson, 1894-1984, theater critic.

Robert L. Bartley, 1937-2003, editorial-page editor for *Wall Street Journal*.

James Gordon Bennett, 1795-1872, editor and publisher; founded *NY Herald*.

James Gordon Bennett, 1841-1918, succeeded father, financed expeditions, founded afternoon paper.

Nellie Bly (Elizabeth Cochrane), 1867-1922, pioneer woman journalist, investig. reporter; noted for series on trip around the world.

Elias Boudinot, c. 1803-39, founding editor of first Native American newspaper in U.S., *Cherokee Phoenix* (1828-34).

Ed Bradley, 1941-2006, TV journalist (*60 Minutes*); one of the first African American journalists to report on the Vietnam War.

David Brinkley, 1920-2003, co-anchor of NBC's *Huntley-Brinkley Report*, host of ABC's *This Week With David Brinkley*.

Arthur Brisbane, 1864-1936, editor; helped introduce "yellow journalism" with sensational, simply written articles.

Heywood Broun, 1888-1939, author, columnist; founded American Newspaper Guild.

Art Buchwald, 1925-2007, journalist, humorist, syndicated columnist.

William F. Buckley Jr., 1925-2008, columnist and commentator; founder of *National Review*.

Herb Caen, 1916-97, longtime columnist for *San Francisco Chronicle* and *Examiner*.

John Campbell, 1653-1728, published *Boston News-Letter*, first continuing newspaper in the American colonies.

Jimmy Cannon, 1909-73, syndicated sports columnist.

John Chancellor, 1927-96, NBC reporter, anchor.

Harry Chandler, 1864-1944, *Los Angeles Times* publisher (1917-41); made it a dominant force.

Otis Chandler, 1928-2006, *Los Angeles Times* publisher (1960-80).

Marquis Childs, 1903-90, reporter and columnist for *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and United Feature syndicate.

Craig Claiborne, 1920-2000, *NY Times* food editor and critic; key in internationalizing American tastes.

Charles Collingwood, 1917-85, CBS news correspondent.

Alistair Cooke, 1908-2004, journalist, TV narrator; naturalized American citizen, "Letter from America" series.

Howard Cosell, 1920-95, TV and radio sportscaster.

Gardner Cowles, 1861-1946, founded newspaper chain.

Walter Cronkite, 1916-2009, CBS evening news anchor, TV journalist.

Evelyn Cunningham, 1916-2010, African American civil rights reporter.

Cyrus Curtis, 1850-1933, publisher of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.

John Charles Daly, 1914-91, war correspondent, TV journalist; Voice of America head.

Charles Anderson Dana, 1819-97, editor, publisher; made *NY Sun* famous for its news reporting.

Elmer (Holmes) Davis, 1890-1958, *NY Times* editorial writer, radio commentator.

Richard Harding Davis, 1864-1916, war correspondent, travel writer, fiction writer.

Benjamin Day, 1810-89, published *NY Sun* beginning in 1833, introducing penny press to the U.S.

Dorothy Dix (Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer), 1861-1951, reporter; pioneer of the advice column genre.

Finley Peter Dunne, 1867-1936, humorist, social critic; wrote "Mr. Dooley" columns.

Mary Baker Eddy, 1821-1910, founded Christian Science movement and *Christian Science Monitor*.

Rowland Evans Jr., 1921-2001, Washington columnist.

Fanny Fern (Sara Willis Parton), 1811-72, newspaper columnist, author.

Marshall Field III, 1893-1956, retail magnate, *Chicago Sun* founder.

Doris Fleenon, 1901-70, war correspondent, columnist.

Benjamin Franklin, 1706-90, publisher of *Poor Richards Almanack*.

James Franklin, 1697-1735, printer, pioneer journalist; publisher of *New England Courant* and *Rhode Island Gazette*.

Fred W. Friendly, 1915-98, radio, TV reporter, producer, executive; collaborator with Edward R. Murrow.

Margaret Fuller, 1810-50, social reformer, transcendentalist, critic and foreign correspondent for *NY Tribune*.

Frank E. Gannett, 1876-1957, founded newspaper chain.

Mary Ellen Garber, 1916-2008, sports journalist.

William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-79, abolitionist; publisher of *The Liberator*.

Edwin Lawrence Godkin, 1831-1902, founder of *The Nation*, editor of *NY Evening Post*.

Katharine Graham, 1917-2001, *Washington Post* publisher.

Sheilah Graham, 1904-89, Hollywood gossip columnist.

Horace Greeley, 1811-72, editor, politician; founded *NY Tribune*.

Meg Greenfield, 1930-99, *Newsweek* columnist, *Washington Post* editorial page editor.

Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor, 1875-1966, longtime editor of *National Geographic* magazine.

John Gunther, 1901-70, *Chicago Daily News* foreign correspondent, author.

David Halberstam, 1934-2007, journalist, sports reporter, author; *The Best and the Brightest*, *Summer of '49*.

Sarah Josepha Buell Hale, 1788-1879, first female magazine editor; *Ladies' Magazine*, later *Godey's Lady's Book*.

Paul Harvey, 1918-2009, radio broadcaster and commentator.

William Randolph Hearst, 1863-1951, founder of Hearst newspaper chain, one of the pioneers of yellow journalism.

Gabriel Heatter, 1890-1972, radio commentator.

John Hersey, 1914-98, foreign correspondent for *Time*, *Life*, and *The New Yorker*; author.

Marguerite Higgins, 1920-66, reporter, war correspondent.

Hedda Hopper, 1885-1966, Hollywood gossip columnist.

Roy Howard, 1883-1964, editor, executive; Scripps-Howard papers and United Press (later United Press International).

Chet (Chester Robert) Huntley, 1911-74, co-anchor of NBC's *Huntley-Brinkley Report*.

Ralph Ingersoll, 1900-85, editor; *Fortune*, *Time*, *Life* exec.

Molly Ivins, 1944-2007, author, syndicated political columnist.

Peter Jennings, 1938-2005, ABC correspondent, anchor.

Pauline Kael, 1919-2001, film critic.

H. V. (Hans von) Kaltenborn, 1878-1965, radio commentator, reporter.

Murray Kempton, 1917-97, reporter, columnist for magazines and newspapers, including *NY Post*.

Dorothy Kilgallen, 1913-65, crime reporter, columnist.

James J. Kilpatrick, 1920-2010, political columnist, author and television personality.

John S. Knight, 1894-1981, editor, publisher; founded Knight newspaper group, which merged into Knight-Ridder.



YEAR **IN** PICTURES





Tea Time Americans associating themselves with the Tea Party movement made their voices heard at rallies and at the polls in 2010.

Health Care Overhaul Health and Human Services Sec. Kathleen Sebelius, Pres. Barack Obama, and House Speaker Nancy Pelosi celebrated the passage of the historic—and hotly contested—health-care reform bill Mar. 23, 2010.

Primary Winners In the lead-up to the midterm elections in 2010, many candidates associated with the Tea Party movement, including Christine O'Donnell (DE) upset establishment Republican candidates to win primaries.

Senate Shifts Republican candidate Scott Brown (right) upset Martha Coakley in a special election Jan. 19, 2010, to claim the Massachusetts senate seat that had been held by liberal Sen. Ted Kennedy for more than 46 years.



Washington Weddings Washington, DC, became the sixth locale in the U.S. to legalize same-sex marriage Mar. 3, 2010.



Immigration Issues Protesters marched on the Apr. 23, 2010, signing of an Arizona immigration law that made it a state crime to be in the U.S. illegally.

New Justice Elena Kagan (below, right) was sworn in to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court Aug. 7, 2010, joining fellow woman justices Sonia Sotomayor (left) and Ruth Bader Ginsburg (center). Pres. Barack Obama had nominated the solicitor general to replace retiring Justice John Paul Stevens, who had served 34 years on the court.





Failed Attack An SUV carrying an explosive device (captured above on security-camera footage) was parked in heavily trafficked Times Square May 1, 2010, but the bomb failed to detonate. The would-be bomber confessed and was given a life sentence Oct. 5.

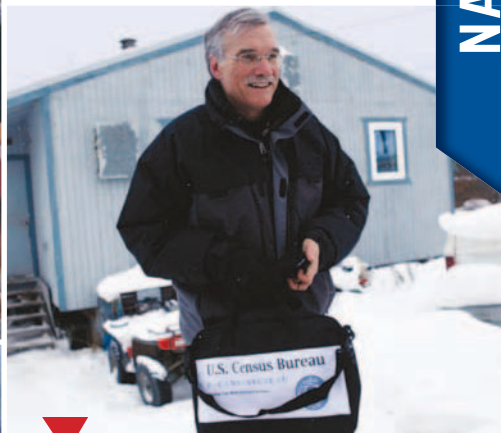
Mine Explosion A coal mine explosion in Montcoal, WV, killed 29 miners Apr. 5, 2010, in the deadliest U.S. mining disaster since 1972.

Oil Spill Disaster BP's Deepwater Horizon oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico exploded Apr. 20, 2010, leaking an estimated 4.9 million barrels into Gulf waters before it was capped July 15.





Poor Report The Census Bureau reported Sept. 16, 2010, that the rate of Americans living in poverty had reached a 15-year-high in 2009, with one in five children affected.



Count on It 2010 Census employees began following up with door-to-door visits after Census Bureau Dir. Robert Groves announced Apr. 28, 2010, that about 28 percent of U.S. households had not returned their 10-question forms.

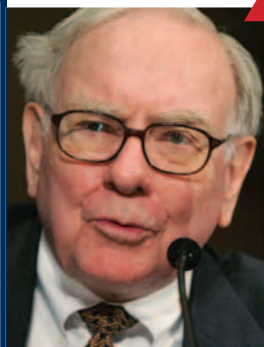


Flash Floods Severe rain in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi in May 2010 led to flooding that caused at least 30 deaths and damaged historic buildings in downtown Nashville, including the Grand Ole Opry House.

Total Recall Automaker Toyota recalled nearly 9 million Toyota and Lexus vehicles worldwide, due to a variety of safety issues, from sticky accelerator pedals to hazardous floor mats.



The Giving Pledge Forty American billionaires and their families pledged Aug. 4, 2010, to give 50 percent or more of their worth to charity in a drive organized by Warren Buffett (below, top left) and Bill Gates (top center); other billionaires making the commitment included (clockwise from top right) CNN founder Ted Turner, director George Lucas, Oracle co-founder Larry Ellison, and Bloomberg LP founder Michael Bloomberg.



“Runaway General” Gen.

Stanley McChrystal was relieved of his command of forces in Afghanistan by Pres. Barack Obama June 23, 2010, after a controversial *Rolling Stone* profile of the general was made public.

Party Crashers Michael

and Tareq Salahi, who had crashed a White House state dinner in Nov. 2009, refused to testify about the incident when they appeared before a congressional hearing Jan. 20, 2010.



Fox & Friends Fox News personality Glenn Beck and former Alaska governor and Republican vice-pres. nominee Sarah Palin appeared together at a 9/11 memorial event in Anchorage, AK, Sept. 11, 2010.



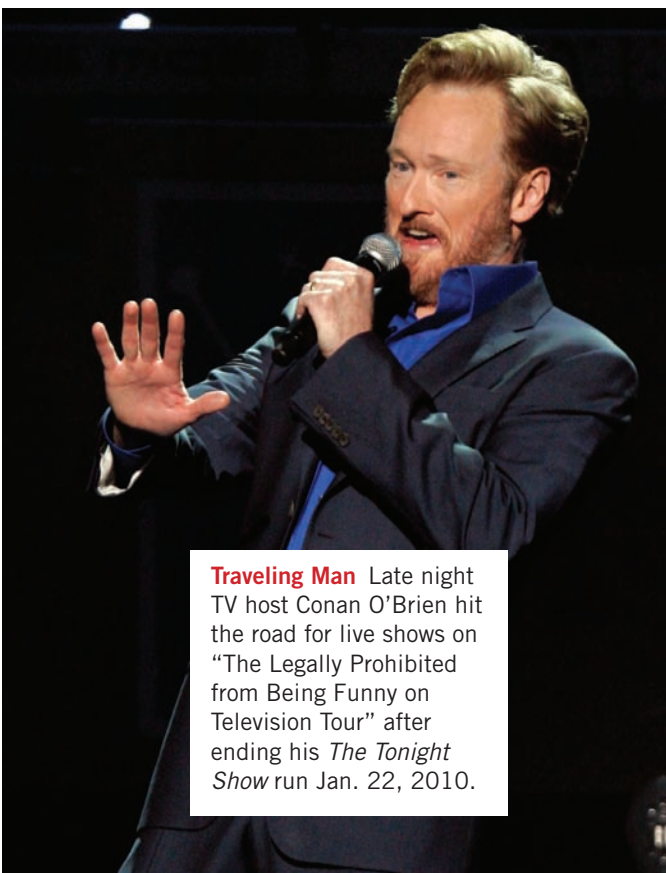


First Wedding Chelsea Clinton, daughter of former Pres. Bill Clinton and Sec. of State Hillary Clinton, wed Marc Mezvinsky in an interfaith ceremony July 31, 2010.

Oprah Over? The 25th season of *The Oprah Winfrey Show*, expected to be the last, began airing Sept. 13, 2010.



Woods Gone Wild Golf superstar Tiger Woods and wife Elin Nordegren finalized their divorce Aug. 23, 2010, following scandalous revelations about the top-earning athlete's extramarital affairs.



Traveling Man Late night TV host Conan O'Brien hit the road for live shows on "The Legally Prohibited from Being Funny on Television Tour" after ending his *The Tonight Show* run Jan. 22, 2010.



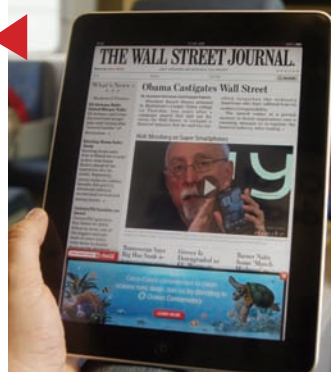
Golden Girl

Octogenarian actress Betty White hosted *Saturday Night Live* May 8, 2010, earning the 35-year-old show its highest ratings since 2008.



iPad Introduced

Apple's new tablet computer, the iPad, was released Apr. 3, 2010; by June 21, 2010, more than 3 million devices had been sold.



Oscar Honors *The Hurt Locker* director Kathryn Bigelow became the first female Best Director award winner at the 82nd Academy Awards Mar. 7, 2010; *The Hurt Locker* won five other Oscars, including Best Picture.

Get Crazy Nicole "Snooki" Polizzi and Michael "The Situation" Sorrentino returned on MTV's popular reality show *Jersey Shore*, which began airing its second season on July 29, 2010.

Beyoncé Bonanza "Single Ladies" singer Beyoncé picked up six Grammy Awards—more than any other female artist had won in a single year—Jan. 31, 2010.



Joseph Kraft, 1942-86, foreign policy columnist.

Irving Kristol, 1920-2009, columnist, commentator.

Arthur Krock, 1886-1974, *NY Times* political writer, Washington bureau chief.

Charles Kuralt, 1934-97, TV anchor; host of CBS "On the Road" featuring stories about life in the U.S.

Ann Landers (Eppie Lederer), 1918-2002, advice columnist.

David Lawrence, 1888-1973, reporter, columnist, publisher; founded *U.S. News & World Report*.

Frank Leslie, 1821-80, engraver, publisher of newspapers and magazines, notably *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*.

Alexander Liberman, 1912-99, editorial director for Condé Nast magazines.

A(bbott) J(oseph) Liebling, 1904-63, foreign correspondent, critic; principally with *The New Yorker*.

Walter Lippmann, 1889-1974, political analyst, social critic, columnist, author.

Peter Lisagor, 1915-76, Washington bureau chief, *Chicago Daily News*; broadcast commentator.

David Ross Locke, 1833-88, humorist, satirist under pseudonym P.V. Nasby; owned *Toledo (Ohio) Blade*.

Elijah Parish Lovejoy, 1802-37, abolitionist editor in St. Louis and in Alton, IL; killed by proslavery mob.

Clare Booth Luce, 1903-87, war correspondent for *Life*, diplomat, playwright.

Henry R. Luce, 1898-1967, founded *Time*, *Fortune*, *Life*, *Sports Illustrated*.

Dwight Macdonald, 1906-82, reporter, social critic.

Don Marquis, 1878-1937, humor columnist for *NY Sun* and *NY Tribune*; wrote "Archy and Mehitabel" stories.

Nancy Hicks Maynard, 1946-2008, African American publisher, journalist.

Robert Maynard, 1937-97, first African American editor and then owner of major U.S. paper, the *Oakland Tribune*.

C(harles) K(enny) McClatchy, 1858-1936, founder of McClatchy newspaper chain.

Sarah McClendon, 1910-2003, veteran White House correspondent.

Samuel McClure, 1857-1949, founder (1893) of *McClure's Magazine*, famous for its investigative reporting.

Anne O'Hare McCormick, 1889-1954, foreign correspondent; first woman on *NY Times* editorial board.

Robert R. McCormick, 1880-1955, editor, publisher, executive of *Chicago Tribune* and *NY Daily News*.

Ralph McGill, 1893-1969, crusading editor, publisher of *Atlanta Constitution*.

Mary McGrory, 1918-2004, Washington columnist.

O(scar) O(dd) McIntyre, 1884-1938, feature writer, syndicated columnist on everyday life in New York City.

Joseph Medill, 1823-99, longtime editor of the *Chicago Tribune*.

H(enry) L(ouis) Mencken, 1880-1956, reporter, editor, columnist with *Baltimore Sun* papers; anti-establishment viewpoint.

Edwin Meredith, 1876-1928, founder of magazine company.

Frank A. Munsey, 1854-1925, owner, editor, and publisher of newspapers and magazines, including *Munsey's Magazine*.

Edward R. Murrow, 1908-65, broadcast reporter, executive; reported from Britain in WWII; hosted *See It Now*, *Person to Person*.

Edwin Newman, 1919-2010, NBC news correspondent.

Louella Parsons, 1881-1972, Hollywood gossip columnist.

Ethel L. Payne, 1911-91, African American civil rights reporter.

Daniel Pearl, 1963-2002, American journalist; kidnapped and murdered in Pakistan.

Drew (Andrew Russell) Pearson, 1897-1969, investigative reporter, columnist.

(James) Westbrook Pegler, 1894-1969, reporter, columnist.

Shirley Povich, 1905-98, sports columnist.

Joseph Pulitzer, 1847-1911, *NY World* publisher; founded Columbia Journalism School, Pulitzer Prizes.

Joseph Pulitzer II, 1885-1955, longtime *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* editor, publisher; built it into major paper.

Ernie Pyle, 1900-45, reporter, war correspondent; killed in WWII.

Henry Raymond, 1820-69, cofounder, editor, *NY Times*.

Harry Reasoner, 1923-91, ABC and CBS news reporter, anchor.

John Reed, 1887-1920, reporter; foreign correspondent famous for coverage of Bolshevik Revolution; buried at the Kremlin.

Whitelaw Reid, 1837-1912, longtime editor, *NY Tribune*.

James Reston, 1909-95, *NY Times* political reporter, columnist.

Frank Reynolds, 1923-83, ABC reporter, anchor.

(Henry) Grantland Rice, 1880-1954, sportswriter.

Jacob Riis, 1849-1914, reporter, photographer; exposed slum conditions in *How the Other Half Lives*.

Max Robinson, 1939-88, first African American to anchor network news (ABC), 1978.

A. M. Rosenthal, 1922-2006, reporter, editor for *NY Times* (1943-99).

Harold Ross, 1892-1951, founder, editor, *The New Yorker*.

Carl T. Rowan, 1925-2000, reporter, columnist, author.

Mike Royko, 1932-97, Chicago newspaper columnist; wrote *Boss*, biography of Mayor Richard J. Daley (1902-76).

Louis Rukeyser, 1933-2006, TV journalist, financial analyst; hosted "Wall Street Week" on public television.

(Alfred) Damon Runyon, 1884-1946, sportswriter, columnist; stories collected in *Guys and Dolls*.

Tim Russert, 1950-2008, TV journalist; moderator of *Meet the Press* (NBC).

John B. Russwurm, 1799-1851, cofounded (1827) nation's first black newspaper, *Freedom's Journal*, in New York, NY.

William Safire, 1929-2009, Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist, *NY Times*.

Adela Rogers St. Johns, 1894-1988, reporter, sportswriter for Hearst newspapers.

Pierre Salinger, 1925-2004, press secretary under Pres. Kennedy and Johnson, foreign correspondent.

Harrison Salisbury, 1908-93, reporter, foreign correspondent; a Soviet specialist.

Daniel Schorr, 1916-2010, broadcast and print journalist.

E(dward) W(illis) Scripps, 1854-1926, founded first large U.S. newspaper chain, pioneered syndication.

Eric Sevareid, 1912-92, war correspondent, radio newscaster, CBS commentator.

Randy Shilts, 1951-94, journalist; author of *And the Band Played On*.

William L. Shirer, 1904-93, broadcaster, foreign correspondent; wrote *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*.

Howard K. Smith, 1914-2002, ABC news reporter, anchor.

Red (Walter) Smith, 1905-82, sportswriter.

Edgar P. Snow, 1905-71, correspondent; expert on Chinese Communist movement.

Tony Snow, 1955-2008, columnist, radio/TV journalist, White House press sec.

Tom Snyder, 1936-2007, television journalist.

Lawrence Spivak, 1900-94, co-creator, moderator, producer of *Meet the Press*.

(Joseph) Lincoln Steffens, 1866-1936, muckraking journalist.

I(sidor) F(einstein) Stone, 1907-89, one-man editor of *I. F. Stone's Weekly*.

Arthur Hays Sulzberger, 1891-1968, longtime publisher of *NY Times*.

C(yrus) L(eo) Sulzberger, 1912-93, *NY Times* foreign correspondent, columnist.

David Susskind, 1920-87, TV producer, public affairs talk-show host (*Open End*).

John Cameron Swayze, 1906-95, early TV newscaster (NBC).

Herbert Bayard Swope, 1882-1958, war correspondent, editor of *NY World*.

Ida Tarbell, 1857-1944, muckraking journalist.

Isaiah Thomas, 1750-1831, printer, publisher; cofounder of revolutionary journal, *Massachusetts Spy*.

Lowell Thomas, 1892-1981, radio newscaster, world traveler.

Dorothy Thompson, 1894-1961, foreign correspondent, columnist, radio commentator.

Hunter S. Thompson, 1937-2005, political journalist, author; *Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail* (1972).

Kenneth Thompson, 1923-2006, Canadian media magnate; owned Toronto *Globe and Mail* newspaper.

Ida Bell Wells-Barnett, 1862-1931, African American reporter, editor, anti-lynching crusader.

William Allen White, 1868-1944, newspaper editor, publisher.

Walter Winchell, 1897-1972, reporter, columnist, broadcaster of celebrity news.

John Peter Zenger, 1697-1746, printer, journalist; acquitted in precedent-setting libel suit (1735).

Military and Naval Leaders of the Past

Reviewed by Alan C. Aimone, USMA Library.

Alexander the Great, 356-323 BCE, (Maced.) conquered Persia and much of the world known to Europeans.

Harold Alexander, 1891-1969, (Br.) led Allied invasion of Italy, 1943, WWII.

Ethan Allen, 1738-89, (U.S.) headed Green Mountain Boys; captured Ft. Ticonderoga, 1775, Amer. Rev.

Edmund Allenby, 1861-1936, (Br.) in Boer War, WWI; led Egyptian expeditionary force, 1917-18.

Benedict Arnold, 1741-1801, (U.S.) victorious at Saratoga; tried to betray West Point to British, Amer. Rev.

Henry "Hap" Arnold, 1886-1950, (U.S.) commanded Army Air Force in WWII.

Ashurnasirpal II, 884-859 BCE, (Assyria) king; began Assyrian conquest of Middle East.

John Barry, 1745-1803, (U.S.) won numerous sea battles during Amer. Rev.

Pierre Beauregard, 1818-93, (U.S.) Confed. general; ordered bombardment of Ft. Sumter that began Civil War.

Belisarius, c. 505-565, (Byzant.) won remarkable victories for Byzantine emperor Justinian I.

Gebhard von Blücher, 1742-1819, (Ger.) helped defeat Napoleon at Waterloo.

Simón Bolívar, 1783-1830, (Venez.) S. Amer. revolutionary who liberated much of the continent from Spanish rule.

Napoleon Bonaparte, 1769-1821, (Fr.) defeated Russia and Austria at Austerlitz, 1805; invaded Russia, 1812; defeated at Waterloo, 1815.

Edward Braddock, 1695-1755, (Br.) commanded forces in French and Indian War.

Omar N. Bradley, 1893-1981, (U.S.) headed U.S. ground troops in Normandy invasion, 1944, WWII.

John Burgoyne, 1722-92, (Br.) general; defeated at Saratoga, Amer. Rev.

Julius Caesar, 100-44 BCE, (Rom.) general and politician; conquered northern Gaul, overthrew Roman Republic.

Charlemagne, 742-814, (Fr.) king of the Franks, Holy Roman Emperor; conquered most of Western Europe.

Claire Lee Chennault, 1893-1958, (U.S.) headed Flying Tigers in WWII.

El Cid (Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar), 1040-99, (Sp.) renowned knight; captured Valencia (1094), hero of "Song of Cid" epic.

Mark W. Clark, 1896-1984, (U.S.) helped plan N. African invasion in WWII; commander of UN forces, Korean War.

Karl von Clausewitz, 1780-1831, (Prus.) military theorist.

Lucius D. Clay, 1897-1978, (U.S.) led Berlin airlift, 1948-49.

Henry Clinton, 1738-95, (Br.) commander of forces in Amer. Rev., 1778-81.

Cochise, c. 1815-74, (Nat. Am.) chief of Chiricahua band of Apache Indians in Southwest.

Charles Cornwallis, 1738-1805, (Br.) victorious at Brandywine, 1777; surrendered at Yorktown, Amer. Rev.

Hernán Cortés, 1485-1547, (Sp.) led Spanish conquistadors in the defeat of the Aztec empire, 1519-28.

Crazy Horse, 1849-77, (Nat. Am.) Sioux war chief victorious at battle of Little Bighorn.

George Armstrong Custer, 1839-76, (U.S.) army officer defeated and killed at battle of Little Bighorn.

Benjamin O. Davis Jr., 1912-2002, (U.S.) leader of WWII black aviators; first African American general in U.S. Air Force.

Benjamin O. Davis Sr., 1877-1970, (U.S.) first African American general, 1940, in U.S. Army.

Moshe Dayan, 1915-81, (Isr.) directed campaigns in the 1967, 1973 Arab-Israeli wars.

Stephen Decatur, 1779-1820, (U.S.) naval hero of Barbary wars, War of 1812.

Anton Denikin, 1872-1947, (Russ.) led White forces in Russian civil war.

George Dewey, 1837-1917, (U.S.) destroyed Spanish fleet at Manila, 1898, Span.-Amer. War.

Karl Doenitz, 1891-1980, (Ger.) submarine comm. in chief and naval commander, WWII; last pres. of Third Reich.

Jimmy Doolittle, 1896-1993, (U.S.) led 1942 air raid on Tokyo and other Japanese cities in WWII.

Hugh Dowding, 1882-1970, (Br.) headed RAF Fighter Command, 1936-40, WWII.

Jubal Early, 1816-94, (U.S.) Confed. general; led raid on Washington, 1864, Civil War.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1890-1969, (U.S.) commanded Allied forces in Europe, WWII.

Erich von Falkenhayn, 1861-1922, (Ger.) minister of war, general, commander at Verdun in WWI.

David Farragut, 1801-70, (U.S.) Union admiral; captured New Orleans, Mobile Bay, Civil War.

John Arbuthnot Fisher, 1841-1920, (Br.) WWI admiral; naval reformer.

Ferdinand Foch, 1851-1929, (Fr.) headed victorious Allied armies, 1918, WWI.

Nathan Bedford Forrest, 1821-77, (U.S.) Confed. general; led raids against Union supply lines, Civil War.

Frederick the Great, 1712-86, (Prus.) led Prussia in Seven Years War.

Horatio Gates, 1728-1806, (U.S.) commanded army at Saratoga, Amer. Rev.

Genghis Khan, 1162-1227, (Mongol) unified Mongol tribes, subjugated much of Asia, 1206-21.

Geronimo, 1829-1909, (Nat. Am.) leader of Chiricahua band of Apache Indians.

Charles G. Gordon, 1833-85, (Br.) led forces in China, Crimean War; killed at Khartoum.

Ulysses S. Grant, 1822-85, (U.S.) headed Union army, Civil War, 1864-65; forced Lee's surrender, 1865.

Nathanael Greene, 1742-86, (U.S.) defeated British in Southern campaign, 1780-81, Amer. Rev.

Heinz Guderian, 1888-1954, (Ger.) tank theorist; led panzer forces in Poland, France, Russia, WWII.

Gustavus Adolphus, 1594-1632, (Swed.) king, military tactician, reformer; led forces in Thirty Years' War.

Douglas Haig, 1861-1928, (Br.) led British armies in France, 1915-18, WWI.

William F. Halsey, 1882-1959, (U.S.) defeated Japanese fleet at Leyte Gulf, 1944, WWII.

Hannibal, 247-183 BCE, (Carthage) invaded Rome, crossing Alps, in Second Punic War, 218-201 BCE.

Sir Arthur Travers Harris, 1895-1984, (Br.) led Britain's WWII bomber command.

Paul von Hindenburg, 1847-1934, (Ger.) chief of general staff, WWI; 2nd pres. of Weimar Republic.

Richard Howe, 1726-99, (Br.) commanded navy in Amer. Rev., 1776-78; June 1 victory against French, 1794.

William Howe, 1729-1814, (Br.) commanded forces in Amer. Rev., 1776-78.

Isaac Hull, 1773-1843, (U.S.) sunk British frigate *Guerriere*, War of 1812.

Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, 1824-63, (U.S.) Confed. general; led Shenandoah Valley campaign, Civil War.

Daniel James Jr., 1920-78, (U.S.) first black 4-star general, 1975; commander, N. American Air Defense Command.

Joseph Joffre, 1852-1931, (Fr.) headed Allied armies; won Battle of the Marne, 1914, WWI.

John Paul Jones, 1747-92, (U.S.) commanded *Bonhomme Richard* in victory over *Serapis*, Amer. Rev., 1779.

Chief Joseph, c. 1840-1904, (Nat. Am.) chief of the Nez Percé; forced by army to retreat and surrender.

Stephen Kearny, 1794-1848, (U.S.) headed Army of the West in Mexican War.

Albert Kesselring, 1885-1960, (Ger.) field marshal who led the defense of Italy in WWII.

Ernest J. King, 1878-1956, (U.S.) key WWII naval strategist.

Horatio H. Kitchener, 1850-1916, (Br.) led forces in Boer War, victorious at Khartoum, organized army in WWI.

Henry Knox, 1750-1806, (U.S.) general in Amer. Rev.; first sec. of war under U.S. Constitution.

Lavrenti Kornilov, 1870-1918, (Russ.) commander-in-chief, 1917; led counter-revolutionary march on Petrograd.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko, 1746-1817, (Pol.) aided Amer. Rev.

Walter Krueger, 1881-1967, (U.S.) led Sixth Army in WWII in Southwest Pacific.

Mikhail Kutuzov, 1745-1813, (Russ.) fought at Borodino, Napol. Wars, 1812; abandoned Moscow, forced French retreat.

Marquis de Lafayette, 1757-1834, (Fr.) fought in, secured French aid for Amer. Rev.

T(homas) E. Lawrence (of Arabia), 1888-1935, (Br.) organized revolt of Arabs against Turks in WWI.

William Daniel Leahy, 1875-1959, (U.S.) chief of staff to Pres. Roosevelt in WWII, Fleet Admiral.

Henry (Light-Horse Harry) Lee, 1756-1818, (U.S.) cavalry officer in Amer. Rev.

Robert E. Lee, 1807-70, (U.S.) Confed. general; defeated at Gettysburg, Civil War; surrendered to Grant, 1865.

Curtis LeMay, 1906-90, (U.S.) Air Force commander in WWII, Korean War, Vietnam War.

Lyman Lemnitzer, 1899-1988, (U.S.) WWII hero; later general, chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff.

James Longstreet, 1821-1904, (U.S.) aided Lee at Gettysburg, Civil War.

Erich Ludendorff, 1865-1937, (Ger.) general; victor at Tannenberg, WWI.

Douglas MacArthur, 1880-1964, (U.S.) commanded forces in SW Pacific in WWII; headed occupation forces in Japan, 1945-51; UN commander in Korean War.

Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, 1867-1951, (Fin.) army officer and pres. of Finland, 1944-46.

Erich von Manstein, 1887-1973, (Ger.) served WWI, WWII; planned inv. of France (1940); convicted of war crimes.

Francis Marion, 1733-95, (U.S.) led guerrilla actions in South Carolina during Amer. Rev.

Duke of Marlborough, 1650-1722, (Br.) led forces against Louis XIV in War of the Spanish Succession.

George C. Marshall, 1880-1959, (U.S.) chief of staff in WWII; authored Marshall Plan.

Maurice, Count of Nassau, 1567-1625, (Neth.) military innovator; led forces in Thirty Years' War.

George B. McClellan, 1826-85, (U.S.) Union general; commanded Army of the Potomac, 1861-62, Civil War.

George Meade, 1815-72, (U.S.) commanded Union forces at Gettysburg, Civil War.

Doris "Dorie" Miller, 1919-43, (U.S.) Navy hero of Pearl Harbor attack; first African American awarded Navy Cross.

Billy Mitchell, 1879-1936, (U.S.) WWI air-power advocate; court-martialed for insubordination, later vindicated.

Helmuth von Moltke, 1800-91, (Ger.) victorious in Austro-Prussian, Franco-Prussian wars.

Louis de Montcalm, 1712-59, (Fr.) headed troops in Canada, French and Indian War; defeated at Quebec, 1759.

Bernard Law Montgomery, 1887-1976, (Br.) stopped German offensive at Alamein, 1942, WWII; helped plan Normandy invasion.

Daniel Morgan, 1736-1802, (U.S.) victorious at Cowpens, 1781, Amer. Rev.

Louis Mountbatten, 1900-79, (Br.) Supreme Allied Commander of SE Asia, 1943-46, WWII.

Joachim Murat, 1767-1815, (Fr.) led cavalry at Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena, Napoleonic Wars.

Horatio Nelson, 1758-1805, (Br.) naval commander; destroyed French fleet at Trafalgar.

Michel Ney, 1769-1815, (Fr.) commanded forces in Switz., Austria, Russ., Napoleonic Wars; defeated at Waterloo.

Chester Nimitz, 1885-1966, (U.S.) commander of naval forces in Pacific in WWII.

George S. Patton, 1885-1945, (U.S.) led assault on Sicily, 1943, Third Army invasion of Europe, WWII.

Oliver Perry, 1785-1819, (U.S.) won Battle of Lake Erie in War of 1812.

John Pershing, 1860-1948, (U.S.) commanded Mexican border campaign, 1916; Amer. Expeditionary Force, WWI.

Henri Philippe Pétain, 1856-1951, (Fr.) defended Verdun, 1916; headed Vichy government in WWII.

George E. Pickett, 1825-75, (U.S.) Confed. general famed for "charge" at Gettysburg, Civil War.

Charles Portal, 1893-1971, (Br.) chief of staff, Royal Air Force, 1940-45; led in Battle of Britain.

Manfred Frieherr von Richthofen (Red Baron), 1892-1918, (Ger.) WWI flying ace, led elite fighter squadron.

Hyman Rickover, 1900-86, (U.S.) father of nuclear navy.

Matthew Bunker Ridgway, 1895-1993, (U.S.) commanded Allied ground forces in Korean War.

Erwin Rommel, 1891-1944, (Ger.) headed Afrika Korps, WWII.

Gerd von Rundstedt, 1875-1953, (Ger.) supreme commander in West, 1942-45, WWII.

Saladin, 1138-93, (Kurdish Muslim) recaptured Jerusalem from Crusaders.

Aleksandr Samsonov, 1859-1914, (Russ.) led invasion of E Prussia, WWI; defeated at Tannenberg, 1914.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, 1794-1876, (Mex.) defeated Texans at the Alamo; defeated in Mexican War.

Maurice, Count of Saxe, 1696-1750, (Fr.) general, noted tactician; War of Austrian Succession, War of Pol. Succession.

Scipio Africanus the Elder, 234?-183 BCE, (Rom.) hero of 2nd Punic War; defeated Hannibal, invaded N. Africa.

Winfield Scott, 1786-1866, (U.S.) hero of War of 1812; headed forces in Mexican War, took Mexico City.

Philip Sheridan, 1831-88, (U.S.) Union cavalry officer; headed Army of the Shenandoah, 1864-65, Civil War.

William T. Sherman, 1820-91, (U.S.) Union general; sacked Atlanta during "march to the sea," 1864, Civil War.

Carl Spaatz, 1891-1974, (U.S.) directed strategic bombing against Germany, later Japan, in WWII.

Raymond Spruance, 1886-1969, (U.S.) victorious at Midway Island, 1942, WWII.

Joseph W. Stilwell, 1883-1946, (U.S.) headed forces in the China, Burma, India theater in WWII.

J.E.B. Stuart, 1833-64, (U.S.) Confed. cavalry commander, Civil War.

Sun Tzu, 6th? cent. BCE, (Chin.) general; author of *The Art of War*.

Aleksandr Suvorov, 1729-1800, (Russ.) commanded Allied Russian and Austrian armies, Russo-Turkish War.

Tamerlane, 1336-1405, (Turkoman Mongol) conqueror; established empire from India to Mediterranean Sea.

George H. Thomas, 1816-70, (U.S.) saved Union army at Chattanooga, 1863; won at Nashville, 1864, Civil War.

Semyon Timoshenko, 1895-1970, (USSR) defended Moscow, Stalingrad, WWII; led winter offensive, 1942-43.

Alfred von Tirpitz, 1849-1930, (Ger.) responsible for submarine blockade in WWI.

Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount of Turenne, 1611-75, (Fr.) marshal; Thirty Years' War, Fronde, War of Devolution.

Sebastien Le Prestre de Vauban, 1633-1707, (Fr.) innovative military engineer, theorist.

Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1883-1953, (U.S.) forced to surrender on Corregidor, Philippines, 1942, WWII.

George Washington, 1732-99, (U.S.) led Continental army, 1775-83, Amer. Rev.

Archibald Wavell, 1883-1950, (Br.) commanded forces in N and E Africa, SE Asia in WWII.

Anthony Wayne, 1745-96, (U.S.) captured Stony Point, NY, 1779, Amer. Rev.

Duke of Wellington, 1769-1852, (Br.) defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, 1815.

William Westmoreland, 1914-2005, (U.S.) commanded forces in Vietnam, 1964-68.

William I (The Conqueror), 1027-87, (Br.) victor, Battle of Hastings, 1066; became first Norman king of England.

James Wolfe, 1727-59, (Br.) captured Quebec from French, 1759, French and Indian War.

Isoroku Yamamoto, 1884-1943, (Jpn.) comm. in chief of Japanese fleet, naval planner before and during WWII.

Georgi Zhukov, 1895-1974, (Russ.) defended Moscow, 1941; led assault on Berlin, 1945, WWII.

Philosophers and Religious Figures of the Past

Excludes most biblical figures and popes (see Religion). For Greeks and Romans, see also Historical Figures chapter.

Lyman Abbott, 1835-1922, (U.S.) clergyman, reformer; advocate of Christian Socialism.

Pierre Abelard, 1079-1142, (Fr.) philosopher, theologian, teacher; used dialectic method to support Christian beliefs.

Felix Adler, 1851-1933, (U.S.) German-born founder of the Ethical Culture Soc.

Mortimer Adler, 1902-2001, (U.S.) philosopher; helped create "Great Books" program.

(St.) Anselm, c. 1033-1109, (It.) philosopher-theologian, church leader; "ontological argument" for God's existence.

(St.) Thomas Aquinas, 1225-74, (It.) preeminent medieval philosopher-theologian; *Summa Theologica*.

Aristotle, 384-322 BCE, (Gr.) pioneering wide-ranging philosopher, logician, ethicist, naturalist.

(St.) Augustine, 354-430, (N. Africa) philosopher, theologian, bishop; *Confessions*, *City of God*, *On the Trinity*.

J. L. Austin, 1911-60, (Br.) ordinary-language philosopher.

Averroes (Ibn Rushd), 1126-98, (Sp.) Islamic philosopher, physician.

Avicenna (Ibn Sina), 980-1037, (Iran) Islamic philosopher, scientist.

A(lfred) J(ules) Ayer, 1910-89, (Br.) philosopher, logical positivist; *Language, Truth, and Logic*.

Roger Bacon, c. 1214-94, (Eng.) philosopher, scientist.

Bahau'llah (Mirza Husayn Ali), 1817-92, (Pers.) founder of Bahá'í faith.

Karl Barth, 1886-1968, (Switz.) theologian; a leading force in 20th-cent. Protestantism.

Thomas à Becket, 1118-70, (Eng.) archbishop of Canterbury; opposed Henry II, murdered by King's men.

(St.) Benedict, c. 480-547, (It.) founded the Benedictines.

Jeremy Bentham, 1748-1832, (Br.) philosopher, reformer; enunciated utilitarianism.

Henri Bergson, 1859-1941, (Fr.) philosopher of evolution.

George Berkeley, 1685-1753, (Ire.) idealist philosopher, bishop.

John Biddle, 1615-62, (Eng.) founder of English Unitarianism.

Jakob Boehme, 1575-1624, (Ger.) theosophist, mystic.

Dietrich Bonhoeffer, 1906-45, (Ger.) Lutheran theologian, pastor; executed as opponent of Nazis.

William Brewster, 1567-1644, (Eng.) led Pilgrims.

Emil Brunner, 1889-1966, (Switz.) Protestant theologian.

Giordano Bruno, 1548-1600, (It.) philosopher, pantheist.

Martin Buber, 1878-1965, (Ger.) Jewish philosopher, theologian; *I and Thou*.

Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama), c. 563-c. 483 BCE, (India) philosopher; founded Buddhism.

John Calvin, 1509-64, (Fr.) theologian; a key figure in the Protestant Reformation.

Rudolph Carnap, 1891-1970, (U.S.) German-born analytic philosopher; a founder of logical positivism.

William Ellery Channing, 1780-1842, (U.S.) clergyman; early spokesman for Unitarianism.

Auguste Comte, 1798-1857, (Fr.) philosopher; originated positivism.

Confucius, 551-479 BCE, (Chin.) founder of Confucianism.

John Cotton, 1584-1652, (Eng.) Puritan theologian.

Thomas Cranmer, 1489-1556, (Eng.) Anglican churchman; wrote much of *Book of Common Prayer*.

Jacques Derrida, 1930-2004, (Fr.) deconstructionist philosopher.

René Descartes, 1596-1650, (Fr.) philosopher, mathematician; "father of modern philosophy"; *Discourse on Method*, *Meditations on First Philosophy*.

John Dewey, 1859-1952, (U.S.) philosopher, educator; instrumentalist theory of knowledge, progressive education.

Denis Diderot, 1713-84, (Fr.) philosopher, encyclopedist.

John Duns Scotus, c. 1266-1308, (Sc.) Franciscan philosopher, theologian.

Mary Baker Eddy, 1821-1910, (U.S.) founder of Christian Science; *Science and Health*.

Jonathan Edwards, 1703-58, (U.S.) preacher, theologian; "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God."

(Desiderius) Erasmus, c. 1466-1536, (Neth.) Renaissance humanist; *On the Freedom of the Will*.

Rev. Jerry Falwell, 1933-2007, (U.S.) TV evangelist, religious commentator.

Johann Fichte, 1762-1814, (Ger.) idealist philosopher.

Michel Foucault, 1926-84, (Fr.) structuralist philosopher, historian.

George Fox, 1624-91, (Br.) founder of Society of Friends.

(St.) Francis of Assisi, 1182-1226, (It.) espoused voluntary poverty, founded Franciscans.

al-Ghazali, 1058-1111, ([now] Iran) Islamic philosopher.

Billy James Hargis, 1925-2004, (U.S.) anti-Communist televangelist; founder of the Church of the Christian Crusade.

Georg W. F. Hegel, 1770-1831, (Ger.) idealist philosopher; *Phenomenology of Mind*.

Martin Heidegger, 1889-1976, (Ger.) existentialist philosopher; affected many fields; *Being and Time*.

Johann G. Herder, 1744-1803, (Ger.) philosopher, cultural historian; a founder of German Romanticism.

Thomas Hobbes, 1588-1679, (Eng.) philosopher, political theorist; *Leviathan*.

David Hume, 1711-76, (Sc.) empiricist philosopher; *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*.

Jan Hus, 1369-1415, (Czech.) religious reformer.

Edmund Husserl, 1859-1938, (Ger.) philosopher; founded the phenomenological movement.

Thomas Huxley, 1825-95, (Br.) philosopher, educator.

William Ralph Inge, 1860-1954, (Br.) theologian; explored mystic aspects of Christianity.

William James, 1842-1910, (U.S.) philosopher, psychologist, pragmatist; studied religious experience.

Karl Jaspers, 1883-1969, (Ger.) existentialist philosopher.

Joan of Arc, 1412-31, (Fr.) national heroine, a patron saint of France; key figure in the Hundred Years' War.

Immanuel Kant, 1724-1804, (Ger.) philosopher; founder of modern critical philosophy; *Critique of Pure Reason*.

Thomas à Kempis, c. 1380-1471, (Ger.) monk, devotional writer; *Imitation of Christ* attributed to him.

Soren Kierkegaard, 1813-55, (Den.) religious philosopher, pre-existentialist; *Either/Or*, *The Sickness Unto Death*.

John Knox, 1505-72, (Sc.) leader of the Protestant Reformation in Scotland.

Lao-Tzu, 604-531 BCE, (Chin.) philosopher; considered the founder of the Taoist religion.

Gottfried von Leibniz, 1646-1716, (Ger.) rationalistic philosopher, logician, mathematician.

John Locke, 1632-1704, (Eng.) political theorist, empiricist philosopher; *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*.

(St.) Ignatius Loyola, 1491-1556, (Sp.) founder of the Jesuits; *Spiritual Exercises*.

Martin Luther, 1483-1546, (Ger.) leader of the Protestant Reformation; founded Lutheran church.

Jean-Francois Lyotard, 1924-98, (Fr.) postmodern philosopher, lecturer; *The Post-Modern Condition*.

Maimonides, 1135-1204, (Sp.) major Jewish philosopher.

Gabriel Marcel, 1889-1973, (Fr.) Rom. Cath. existentialist philosopher, dramatist.

Jacques Maritain, 1882-1973, (Fr.) neo-Thomist philosopher.

Cotton Mather, 1663-1728, (U.S.) defender of orthodox Puritanism; founded Yale, 1701.

Aimee Semple McPherson, 1890-1944, (Can.) Pentecostal evangelist.

Philipp Melanchthon, 1497-1560, (Ger.) theologian, humanist; an important voice in the Reformation.

Maurice Merleau-Ponty, 1908-61, (Fr.) existentialist philosopher; *Phenomenology of Perception*.

Thomas Merton, 1915-68, (U.S.) Trappist monk, spiritual writer; *The Seven Storey Mountain*.

Dwight Moody, 1837-99, (U.S.) evangelist.

G(eorge) E(dward) Moore, 1873-1958, (Br.) philosopher; *Principia Ethica*, "A Defense of Common Sense."

Muhammad, c. 570-632, (Arab.) prophet of Islam.

Elijah Muhammad, 1897-1975, (U.S.) founder of Black Muslim group, Nation of Islam.

Heinrich Muhlenberg, 1711-87, (Ger.) organized the Lutheran Church in America.

John H. Newman, 1801-90, (Br.) Rom. Cath. convert, cardinal; led Oxford Movement; *Apologia pro Vita Sua*.

Reinhold Niebuhr, 1892-1971, (U.S.) Protestant theologian.

Richard Niebuhr, 1894-1962, (U.S.) Protestant theologian.

Friedrich Nietzsche, 1844-1900, (Ger.) philosopher; *The Birth of Tragedy*, *Beyond Good and Evil*, *Thus Spake Zarathustra*.

Robert Nozick, 1938-2002, (U.S.) political philosopher; *Anarchy, State, and Utopia*.

Blaise Pascal, 1623-62, (Fr.) philosopher, mathematician; *Pensées*.

(St.) Patrick, c. 389-c. 461, (Br.) brought Christianity to Ireland.

Norman Vincent Peale, 1898-1993, (U.S.) minister, author; *The Power of Positive Thinking*.

C(harles) S. Peirce, 1839-1914, (U.S.) philosopher, logician; originated concept of pragmatism, 1878.

Plato, c. 428-347 BCE, (Gr.) philosopher; wrote Socratic dialogues; argued for immortality of soul, indep. reality of ideas or forms; *Republic*, *Meno*, *Phaedo*, *Apology*.

Plotinus, 205-70, (Rom.) a founder of neo-Platonism; *Enneads*.

W(illard) V(an) O(rman) Quine, 1908-2001, (U.S.) philosopher, logician; "On What There Is."

John Rawls, 1922-2002, (U.S.) political philosopher; *A Theory of Justice*.

Oral Roberts, 1918-2009, (U.S.) televangelist, university founder.

Moishe Rosen, 1932-2010, (U.S.) Jews for Jesus founder.

Josiah Royce, 1855-1916, (U.S.) idealist philosopher.

Bertrand Russell, 1872-1970, (Br.) philosopher, logician; one of the founders of modern logic; a prolific popular writer.

Charles T. Russell, 1852-1916, (U.S.) founder of Jehovah's Witnesses.

Gilbert Ryle, 1900-76, (Br.) analytic philosopher; *The Concept of Mind*.

George Santayana, 1863-1952, (U.S.) philosopher, writer, critic; *The Sense of Beauty*, *The Realms of Being*.

Jean-Paul Sartre, 1905-80, (Fr.) philosopher, novelist, playwright; *Nausea*, *No Exit*, *Being and Nothingness*.

Friedrich von Schelling, 1775-1854, (Ger.) philosopher of romantic movement.

Friedrich Schleiermacher, 1768-1834, (Ger.) theologian; a founder of modern Protestant theology.

Arthur Schopenhauer, 1788-1860, (Ger.) philosopher; *The World as Will and Idea*.

Albert Schweitzer, 1875-1965, (Ger.) theologian, social philosopher, medical missionary.

Joseph Smith, 1805-44, (U.S.) founded Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) movement, 1830.

Socrates, 469-399 BCE, (Gr.) philosopher immortalized by Plato.

Herbert Spencer, 1820-1903, (Br.) philosopher of evolution.

Herbert Spiegel, 1914-2009, (U.S.) psychiatrist who popularized hypnosis.

Baruch de Spinoza, 1632-77, (Neth.) rationalist philosopher; *Ethics*.

Billy Sunday, 1862-1935, (U.S.) evangelist.

Emanuel Swedenborg, 1688-1772, (Swed.) philosopher, mystic; *Principia*.

Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, 1881-1955, (Fr.) Jesuit priest, paleontologist, philosopher-theologian; *The Divine Milieu*.

Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki, 1870-1966, (Jpn.) Buddhist scholar.

(St.) Therese of Lisieux, 1873-97, (Fr.) Carmelite nun ("Little Flower"), revered for everyday sanctity; *The Story of a Soul*.

Paul Tillich, 1886-1965, (U.S.) German-born philosopher, theologian; brought depth psychology to Protestantism.

John Wesley, 1703-91, (Br.) theologist, evangelist; founded Methodism.

Alfred North Whitehead, 1861-1947, (Br.) philosopher, mathematician; *Process and Reality*.

William of Occam, c. 1285-c. 1349, (Eng.) medieval scholastic philosopher, nominalist.

Roger Williams, c. 1603-83, (U.S.) clergyman; championed religious freedom and separation of church and state.

Ludwig Wittgenstein, 1889-1951, (Austria) philosopher; major influence on contemporary language philosophy; *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, *Philosophical Investigations*.

John Woolman, 1720-72, (U.S.) Quaker social reformer, abolitionist, writer; *The Journal*.

John Wycliffe, 1320-84, (Eng.) theologian, reformer.

(St.) Francis Xavier, 1506-52, (Sp.) Jesuit missionary; "Apostle of the Indies."

Brigham Young, 1801-77, (U.S.) Mormon leader after Smith's assassination; colonized Utah.

Huldrych Zwingli, 1484-1531, (Switz.) theologian; led Swiss Protestant Reformation.

Political Leaders of the Past

U.S. presidents, vice presidents, Supreme Court justices, signers of the Declaration of Independence listed elsewhere.

Abu Bakr, 573-634, (Arab.) Muslim leader, first caliph, chosen successor to Muhammad.

Dean Acheson, 1893-1971, (U.S.) sec. of state; architect of Cold War foreign policy.

Samuel Adams, 1722-1803, (U.S.) patriot; Boston Tea Party firebrand.

Konrad Adenauer, 1876-1967, (Ger.) first West German chancellor.

Emilio Aguinaldo, 1869-1964, (Philip.) revolutionary; fought against Spain and the U.S.

Corazon Aquino, 1933-2009, (Philip.) president of the Philippines, 1986-92.

Akbar, 1542-1605, greatest Mogul emperor of India.

Carl Albert, 1908-2000, (U.S.) House rep. (D, OK), Speaker, 1971-76.

Salvador Allende Gossens, 1908-73, (Chile) Marxist pres., 1970-73; ousted and died in coup.

Idi Amin, 1925-2003, (Uganda) Ugandan ruler, 1971-79; blamed for hundreds of thousands of deaths.

Yasir Arafat, 1929-2004, (Egypt) leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Herbert H. Asquith, 1852-1928, (Br.) Liberal prime min.; instituted major social reforms.

Hafez al Assad, 1930-2000, (Syr.) Syrian ruler from 1970.

Atahualpa, 1500?-1533, (Inca) ruling chief of Peru.

Kemal Ataturk, 1881-1938, (Turk.) founded modern Turkey.

Clement Attlee, 1883-1967, (Br.) Labour party leader, prime min.; enacted natl. health care system, nationalized many industries.

Stephen F. Austin, 1793-1836, (U.S.) led Texas colonization.

Mikhail Bakunin, 1814-76, (Russ.) revolutionary; leading exponent of anarchism.

Arthur J. Balfour, 1848-1930, (Br.) foreign sec. under Lloyd George; issued Balfour Declaration backing Zionism.

Bernard M. Baruch, 1870-1965, (U.S.) financier, govt. adviser.

Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, 1901-73, (Cub.) Cuban pres., 1940-44, 1952-59; overthrown by Castro.

Lord Beaverbrook, 1879-1964, (Br.) financier, statesman, newspaper owner.

Menachem Begin, 1913-92, (Isr.) Israeli prime min.; shared 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.

Eduard Benes, 1884-1948, (Czech.) pres. during interwar and post-WWII eras.

David Ben-Gurion, 1886-1973, (Isr.) first prime min. of Israel, 1948-53, 1955-63.

Thomas Hart Benton, 1782-1858, (U.S.) MO senator; championed agrarian interests and westward expansion.

Aneurin Bevan, 1897-1960, (Br.) Labour party leader.

Ernest Bevin, 1881-1951, (Br.) Labour party leader, foreign minister; helped lay foundation for NATO.

Benazir Bhutto, 1953-2007, (Pak.) former prime minister of Pakistan.

Otto von Bismarck, 1815-98, (Ger.) statesman known as the Iron Chancellor; uniter of Germany, 1870.

James G. Blaine, 1830-93, (U.S.) Republican politician, diplomat; influential in Pan-American movement.

Léon Blum, 1872-1950, (Fr.) socialist leader, writer; headed first Popular Front government.

William E. Borah, 1865-1940, (U.S.) isolationist senator; helped block U.S. membership in League of Nations.

Cesare Borgia, 1476-1507, (It.) soldier, politician; an outstanding figure of the Italian Renaissance.

P. W. Botha, 1916-2006, (S. Africa) S. African president, prime minister.

Tom Bradley, 1917-98, (U.S.) first African American mayor of L.A.

Willy Brandt, 1913-92, (Ger.) statesman, chancellor of West Germany, 1969-74; promoted East/West peace, *Ostpolitik*.

Leonid Brezhnev, 1906-82, (USSR) Soviet leader, 1964-82.

- Aristide Briand**, 1862-1932, (Fr.) foreign min.; chief architect of Locarno Pact and anti-war Kellogg-Briand Pact.
- William Jennings Bryan**, 1860-1925, (U.S.) Democratic, populist leader, orator; 3 times lost race for presidency.
- Ralph Bunche**, 1904-71, (U.S.) first black person to win the Nobel Peace Prize, 1950; undersecretary of the UN, 1950.
- Byrd, Robert**, 1917-2010, (U.S.) longest serving senator (D, WV).
- John C. Calhoun**, 1782-1850, (U.S.) political leader; champion of states' rights and a symbol of the Old South.
- James Callaghan** (Baron Callaghan), 1912-2005, (Br.) Labour party politician, prime min., 1976-79.
- Robert Castlereagh**, 1769-1822, (Br.) foreign sec.; guided Grand Alliance against Napoleon.
- Camillo Benso Cavour**, 1810-61, (It.) statesman; largely responsible for uniting Italy under the House of Savoy.
- Nicolae Ceausescu**, 1918-89, (Roman.) Communist leader, head of state, 1967-89; executed.
- Austen Chamberlain**, 1863-1937, (Br.) statesman; helped finalize Locarno Treaties, both 1925.
- Neville Chamberlain**, 1869-1940, (Br.) Conservative prime min. whose appeasement of Hitler led to Munich Pact.
- Chiang Kai-shek**, 1887-1975, (China) Nationalist Chinese pres. whose government was driven from mainland to Taiwan.
- Madame Chiang Kai-shek** (Mayling Soong), 1898-2003, (China) highly influential wife of Nationalist Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek.
- Shirley Chisholm**, 1924-2005, (U.S.) first black woman elected to U.S. House (1968); pres. contender, 1972.
- Winston Churchill**, 1874-1965, (Br.) prime min., soldier, author; guided Britain through WWII.
- Galeazzo Ciano**, 1903-44, (It.) Fascist foreign minister; helped create Rome-Berlin Axis; executed by Mussolini.
- Henry Clay**, 1777-1852, (U.S.) "The Great Compromiser"; one of the most influential pre-Civil War political leaders.
- Georges Clemenceau**, 1841-1929, (Fr.) twice prem.; Woodrow Wilson's antagonist at Paris Peace Conference after WWI.
- DeWitt Clinton**, 1769-1828, (U.S.) political leader; responsible for promoting the Erie Canal.
- Robert Clive**, 1725-74, (Br.) first administrator of Bengal; laid foundation for British Empire in India.
- Jean Baptiste Colbert**, 1619-83, (Fr.) statesman; influential under Louis XIV; created the French navy.
- Bettino Craxi**, 1934-2000, (It.) Italy's first post-WWII Socialist premier.
- David Crockett**, 1786-1836, (U.S.) frontiersman, congressman; died defending the Alamo.
- Oliver Cromwell**, 1599-1658, (Br.) Lord Protector of England; led parliamentary forces during Civil War.
- Curzon of Kedleston**, 1859-1925, (Br.) viceroy of India, foreign sec.; major force in post-WWI world.
- Édouard Daladier**, 1884-1970, (Fr.) Radical Socialist politician, arrested by Vichy, interned by Germans until 1945.
- Richard J. Daley**, 1902-76, (U.S.) Chicago mayor.
- Georges Danton**, 1759-94, (Fr.) leading French Rev. figure.
- Jefferson Davis**, 1808-89, (U.S.) pres. of the Confederacy.
- Charles G. Dawes**, 1865-1951, (U.S.) statesman, banker; advanced plan to stabilize post-WWI German finances.
- William L. Dawson**, 1886-1970, (U.S.) IL congressman; first black chairman of a major U.S. House committee.
- Alcide De Gasperi**, 1881-1954, (It.) prime min.; founder of Christian Democratic party.
- Charles De Gaulle**, 1890-1970, (Fr.) general, statesman; first pres. of the Fifth Republic.
- Deng Xiaoping**, 1904-97, (China) "paramount leader" of China; backed economic modernization.
- Eamon De Valera**, 1882-1975, (Ire.-U.S.) statesman; led fight for Irish independence.
- Thomas E. Dewey**, 1902-71, (U.S.) NY governor; twice lost in try for presidency.
- Ngo Dinh Diem**, 1901-63, (Viet.) South Vietnamese pres.; assassinated in government takeover.
- Everett M. Dirksen**, 1896-1969, (U.S.) Senate Republican minority leader, orator.
- Benjamin Disraeli**, 1804-81, (Br.) prime min.; considered founder of modern Conservative party.
- Anatoly Dobrynin**, 1919-2010, (Russ.) diplomat and Soviet amb. to U.S. (1962-86).
- Engelbert Dollfuss**, 1892-1934, (Austria) chancellor; assassinated by Austrian Nazis.
- Andrea Doria**, 1466-1560, (It.) Genoese admiral, statesman; called "Father of Peace" and "Liberator of Genoa."
- Stephen A. Douglas**, 1813-61, (U.S.) Democratic leader, orator; ran against Lincoln for IL sen. seat, presidency.
- Alexander Dubcek**, 1921-92, (Czech.) statesman whose attempted liberalization was crushed, 1968.
- John Foster Dulles**, 1888-1959, (U.S.) sec. of state under Eisenhower; Cold War policy maker.
- Abba Eban**, 1915-2002, (Isr.) diplomat; foreign min., 1966-74.
- Friedrich Ebert**, 1871-1925, (Ger.) Social Democratic movement leader; 1st pres., Weimar Republic, 1919-25.
- Sir Anthony Eden**, 1897-1977, (Br.) foreign sec., prime min. during Suez invasion of 1956.
- Ludwig Erhard**, 1897-1977, (Ger.) economist, West German chancellor; led nation's economic rise after WWII.
- King Fahd**, 1923-2005, (Saudi Arab.) monarch since 1982, but inactive since 1995 stroke; encouraged U.S. relations.
- Joao Baptista de Figueiredo**, 1918-99, (Braz.) president of Brazil; restored the nation's democracy.
- Hamilton Fish**, 1808-93, (U.S.) sec. of state; successfully mediated disputes with Great Britain, Latin America.
- James V. Forrestal**, 1892-1949, (U.S.) sec. of navy, first sec. of defense.
- Francisco Franco**, 1892-1975, (Sp.) leader of rebel forces during Spanish Civil War, longtime ruler of Spain.
- Benjamin Franklin**, 1706-90, (U.S.) printer, publisher, author, inventor, scientist, diplomat.
- Louis de Frontenac**, 1620-98, (Fr.) governor of New France (Canada); encouraged explorations, fought Iroquois.
- J. William Fulbright**, 1905-95, (U.S.) senator (D, AR); leading figure in U.S. foreign policy during Cold War years.
- Hugh Gaitskell**, 1906-63, (Br.) Labour party leader; major force in reversing its stand for unilateral disarmament.
- Albert Gallatin**, 1761-1849, (U.S.) sec. of treasury; instrumental in negotiating end of War of 1812.
- Léon Gambetta**, 1838-82, (Fr.) statesman, politician; one of the founders of the Third Republic.
- Indira Gandhi**, 1917-84, (In.) daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru; prime min. of India, 1966-77, 1980-84; assassinated.
- Mohandas K. Gandhi**, 1869-1948, (In.) political leader, ascetic; led movement against British rule; assassinated.
- Giuseppe Garibaldi**, 1807-82, (It.) patriot, soldier; a leader in the Risorgimento, Italian unification movement.
- William E. Gladstone**, 1809-98, (Br.) prime min. 4 times; dominant force of Liberal party from 1868 to 1894.
- Paul Joseph Goebbels**, 1897-1945, (Ger.) Nazi propagandist; master of mass psychology.
- Barry Goldwater**, 1909-98, (U.S.) conservative U.S. senator, 1964 Republican pres. nominee.
- Klement Gottwald**, 1896-1953, (Czech.) Communist leader; ushered Communism into his country.
- Alexander Hamilton**, 1755-1804, (U.S.) first treasury sec.; champion of strong central government.
- Dag Hammarskjöld**, 1905-61, (Swed.) statesman; UN sec.-general.
- King Hassan II**, 1929-99, (Moroc.) ruler of Morocco, 1962-99.
- John Hay**, 1838-1905, (U.S.) sec. of state; primarily associated with Open Door Policy toward China.
- Sir Edward Heath**, 1916-2005, (Br.) Conservative prime min., 1970-74; promoted European unity.
- Jesse Helms**, 1921-2008, (U.S.) conservative senator (R, NC).
- Patrick Henry**, 1736-99, (U.S.) major Revolutionary War figure, orator.
- Édouard Herriot**, 1872-1957, (Fr.) Radical Socialist leader; twice prem., pres. of National Assembly.
- Theodor Herzl**, 1860-1904, (Hung.) founded modern Zionism.
- Heinrich Himmler**, 1900-45, (Ger.) head of Nazi SS and Gestapo.
- Paul von Hindenburg**, 1847-1934, (Ger.) field marshal, WWI; 2nd pres. of Weimar Republic, 1925-34.
- Adolf Hitler**, 1889-1945, (Ger.) dictator; built Nazism, launched WWII, presided over the Holocaust.
- Ho Chi Minh**, 1890-1969, (Viet.) N. Vietnamese pres., Vietnamese Communist leader.
- Harry L. Hopkins**, 1890-1946, (U.S.) New Deal administrator; closest adviser to Franklin D. Roosevelt during WWII.
- Edward M. House**, 1858-1938, (U.S.) diplomat; confidential adviser to Woodrow Wilson.
- Samuel Houston**, 1793-1863, (U.S.) leader of struggle for Texas independence.
- Cordell Hull**, 1871-1955, (U.S.) sec. of state, 1933-44; initiated reciprocal trade to lower tariffs, helped organize UN.
- Hubert H. Humphrey**, 1911-78, (U.S.) senator (D, MN), vice pres., pres. candidate.
- King Hussein**, 1935-99, (Jordan) peace-maker; ruler of Jordan, 1952-99.
- Saddam Hussein**, 1937-2006, (Iraqi) Iraqi ruler; put to death for crimes against humanity.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah**, 1876-1948, (Pak.) founder, first governor-general of Pakistan.
- Barbara Jordan**, 1936-96, (U.S.) congresswoman, orator, educator; first black woman to win a seat in the TX senate, 1966.
- Benito Juarez**, 1806-72, (Mex.) rallied his country against foreign threats; sought to create democratic, federal republic.
- Constantine Karamanlis**, 1907-98, (Gr.) Greek prime min.; restored democracy; later president.
- Frank B. Kellogg**, 1856-1937, (U.S.) sec. of state; negotiated Kellogg-Briand Pact to outlaw war.
- Jack Kemp**, 1935-2009, (U.S.) sec. of HUD, U.S. rep. (R, NY), football player.
- Edward M. Kennedy**, 1932-2009, (U.S.) senator (D, MA); championed progressive causes.
- Robert F. Kennedy**, 1925-68, (U.S.) attorney general, senator; assassinated while seeking presidency.
- Aleksandr Kerensky**, 1881-1970, (Russ.) headed provisional government after Feb. 1917 revolution.
- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini**, 1900-89, (Iran), religious-political leader; spearheaded overthrow of Shah, 1979.

Nikita Khrushchev, 1894-1971, (USSR) prem., first sec. of Communist party; initiated de-Stalinization.

Kim Dae Jung, 1925-2009, (Korea) former S. Korean dissident, opposition leader, pres.; 2000 Nobelist.

Kim Il Sung, 1912-94, (Korea) N. Korean dictator, 1948-94.

Lajos Kossuth, 1802-94, (Hung.) principal figure in 1848 Hungarian revolution.

Pyotr Kropotkin, 1842-1921, (Russ.) anarchist; championed the peasants but opposed Bolshevism.

Kublai Khan, c. 1215-94, (Mongol) emperor; founder of Yüan dynasty in China.

Béla Kun, 1886-c. 1939, (Hung.) member of 3rd Communist International; tried to foment worldwide revolution.

Robert M. LaFollette, 1855-1925, (U.S.) Wisconsin public official; leader of progressive movement.

Fiorello La Guardia, 1882-1947, (U.S.) New York City reform mayor.

Pierre Laval, 1883-1945, (Fr.) politician, Vichy foreign min.; executed for treason.

Andrew Bonar Law, 1858-1923, (Br.) Conservative party politician; led opposition to Irish home rule.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (Ulyanov), 1870-1924, (Russ.) revolutionary; founded Bolshevism; Soviet leader, 1917-24.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, 1805-94, (Fr.) diplomat, engineer; conceived idea of Suez Canal.

Rene Levesque, 1922-87, (Can.) prem. of Quebec, 1976-85; led unsuccessful separatist campaign.

Trygve Lie, 1896-1968, (Nor.) first UN sec.-gen.

Maxim Litvinov, 1876-1951, (Pol.-Russ.) revolutionary, commissar of foreign affairs; favored cooperation with West.

Liu Shaoqi, c. 1898-1969, (China) Communist leader; fell from grace during Cultural Revolution.

David Lloyd George, 1863-1945, (Br.) Liberal party prime min.; laid foundations for modern welfare state.

Henry Cabot Lodge, 1850-1924, (U.S.) Republican senator; led opposition to participation in League of Nations.

Huey P. Long, 1893-1935, (U.S.) Louisiana political demagogue, governor, U.S. senator; assassinated.

Rosa Luxemburg, 1871-1919, (Ger.) revolutionary; leader of the German Social Democratic party and Spartacus party.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, 1866-1937, (Br.) first Labour party prime min. of Great Britain.

Harold Macmillan, 1895-1986, (Br.) prime min. of Great Britain, 1957-63.

Makarios III, 1913-77, (Cyprus) Greek Orthodox archbishop; first pres. of Cyprus.

Wilma Mankiller, 1945-1910, (U.S.) first female Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

Mao Zedong, 1893-1976, (China) chief Chinese Marxist theorist, revolutionary, political leader; led revolution establishing his nation as Communist state.

Jean Paul Marat, 1743-93, (Fr.) revolutionary, politician; identified with radical Jacobins; assassinated.

Thurgood Marshall, 1908-93, (U.S.) first black U.S. solicitor general, 1965; first black justice of U.S. Supreme Court, 1967-91.

José Martí, 1853-95, (Cub.) patriot, poet; leader of Cuban struggle for independence.

Jan Masaryk, 1886-1948, (Czech.) foreign min.; died under mysterious circumstances, allegedly committed suicide following Communist coup.

Thomas G. Masaryk, 1850-1937, (Czech.) statesman, philosopher; first pres. of Czechoslovakia.

Jules Mazarin, 1602-61, (Fr.) cardinal, statesman; prime min. under Louis XIII and queen regent Anne of Austria.

Giuseppe Mazzini, 1805-72, (It.) reformer dedicated to Risorgimento movement for renewal of Italy.

Tom Mboya, 1930-69, (Kenya) political leader; instrumental in securing independence for Kenya.

Eugene McCarthy, 1916-2005, (U.S.) political leader, author; 1968 presidential contender.

Joseph R. McCarthy, 1908-57, (U.S.) senator; extremist in searching out alleged Communists and pro-Communists.

Cosimo I de' Medici, 1519-74, (It.) Duke of Florence, grand duke of Tuscany.

Lorenzo de' Medici, the Magnificent, 1449-92, (It.) merchant prince; a towering figure in Italian Renaissance.

Catherine de Médicis, 1519-89, (Fr.) queen consort of Henry II, regent of France; influential in Catholic-Huguenot wars.

Golda Meir, 1898-1978, (Isr.) a founder of the state of Israel; prime min., 1969-74.

Klemens W. N. L. Metternich, 1773-1859, (Austria) statesman; arbiter of post-Napoleonic Europe.

Slobodan Milosevic, 1941-2006, (Serbia/Yugoslavia) former Yugoslav pres.; tried for war crimes.

François Mitterrand, 1916-96, (Fr.) pres. of France, 1981-95.

Mobutu Sese Seko, 1930-97, (Zaire) longtime ruler of Zaire (now Dem. Rep. of Congo), 1965-97; exiled after rebellion.

Guy Mollet, 1905-75, (Fr.) socialist politician, resistance leader.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., 1891-1967, (U.S.) sec. of treasury; fundraiser for New Deal and U.S. WWII activities.

Gouverneur Morris, 1752-1816, (U.S.) statesman, diplomat, financial expert; helped plan decimal coinage.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan, 1927-2003, (U.S.) senator, diplomat, social scientist, author.

Benito Mussolini, 1883-1945, (It.) leader of the Italian fascist state; assassinated.

Imre Nagy, c. 1896-1958, (Hung.) Communist prem.; assassinated after Soviets crushed 1956 uprising.

Gamal Abdel Nasser, 1918-70, (Egypt) leader of Arab unification, 2nd Egyptian pres.

Jawaharlal Nehru, 1889-1964, (In.) prime min.; guided India through its early years of independence.

Kwame Nkrumah, 1909-72, (Ghana) 1st prime min., 1957-60; pres., 1960-66, of Ghana.

Frederick North, 1732-92, (Br.) prime min.; his inept policies led to loss of American colonies.

Julius K. Nyerere, 1922-99, (Tanz.) founding father; 1st pres., 1962-85, of Tanzania.

Daniel O'Connell, 1775-1847, (Ire.) nationalist political leader; known as The Liberator.

Omar, c. 581-644, Muslim leader; 2nd caliph, led Islam to become an imperial power.

Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr., 1912-94, (U.S.) U.S. rep. (D, MA), Speaker of the House, 1977-86.

Ignace Paderewski, 1860-1941, (Pol.) statesman, pianist, composer, briefly prime min.; an ardent patriot.

Viscount Palmerston, 1784-1865, (Br.) Whig-Liberal prime min., foreign min.; embodied British nationalism.

Andreas George Papandreou, 1919-96, (Gr.) leftist politician; served twice as prem., 1981-89, 1993-96.

Georgios Papandreou, 1888-1968, (Gr.) Republican politician; served 3 times as prime min.

Franz von Papen, 1879-1969, (Ger.) politician; major role in overthrow of Weimar Republic and rise of Hitler.

Charles Stewart Parnell, 1846-1891, (Ire.) nationalist leader; "uncrowned king of Ireland."

Lester Pearson, 1897-1972, (Can.) diplomat, Liberal party leader, prime min.

Robert Peel, 1788-1850, (Br.) reformist prime min.; founder of Conservative party.

Frances Perkins, 1882-1965, (U.S.) first female cabinet member (sec. of labor).

Eva (Evita) Perón, 1919-52, (Arg.) highly influential 2nd wife of Juan Perón.

Juan Perón, 1895-1974, (Arg.) dynamic pres. of Argentina, 1946-55, 1973-74.

Joseph Pilsudski, 1867-1935, (Pol.) statesman; instrumental in reestablishing Polish state in the 20th cent.

Charles Pinckney, 1757-1824, (U.S.) founding father; his Pinckney plan largely incorporated into Constitution.

Christian Pineau, 1905-95, (Fr.) leader of French Resistance during WWII; French foreign min., 1956-58.

Augusto Pinochet (Ugarte), 1915-2006, (Chile) former Chilean ruler; indicted for human rights abuses while in office.

William Pitt the Elder, 1708-78, (Br.) statesman; the "Great Commoner," transformed Britain into imperial power.

William Pitt the Younger, 1759-1806, (Br.) prime min. during French Revolutionary wars.

Georgi Plekhanov, 1857-1918, (Russ.) revolutionary, social philosopher; called "father of Russian Marxism."

Raymond Poincaré, 1860-1934, (Fr.) 9th pres. of the Republic; advocated harsh punishment of Germany after WWI.

Pol Pot, 1925-98, (Camb.) leader of Khmer Rouge; ruled Cambodia, 1975-79; responsible for mass deaths.

Georges Pompidou, 1911-74, (Fr.) Gaullist political leader; pres., 1969-74.

Grigori Potemkin, 1739-91, (Russ.) field marshal; favorite of empress Catherine II.

Adam Clayton Powell Jr., 1908-72, (U.S.) civil rights leader; U.S. rep. (D, NY), 1945-69.

Yitzhak Rabin, 1922-95, (Isr.) military, political leader; prime min. of Israel, 1974-77, 1992-95; assassinated.

Joseph H. Rainey, 1832-87, (U.S.) first black person elected to U.S. House, 1869, from SC.

Edmund Randolph, 1753-1813, (U.S.) attorney; prominent in drafting, ratification of Constitution.

John Randolph, 1773-1833, (U.S.) Southern planter; strong advocate of states' rights.

Jeannette Rankin, 1880-1973, (U.S.) pacifist; first woman member of U.S. Congress.

Walter Rathenau, 1867-1922, (Ger.) industrialist, statesman.

Sam Rayburn, 1882-1961, (U.S.) Democratic leader; representative for 47 years, House Speaker for 17.

Hiram R. Revels, 1822-1901, (U.S.) first African American U.S. senator; elected in MS, served 1870-71.

Paul Reynaud, 1878-1966, (Fr.) statesman; prem. in 1940 at time of France's defeat by Germany.

Syngman Rhee, 1875-1965, (Korea) first pres. of S. Korea.

Cecil Rhodes, 1853-1902, (Br.) imperialist, industrial magnate; established Rhodes scholarships in his will.

Ann Richards, 1933-2006, (U.S.) former TX gov.

Cardinal de Richelieu, 1585-1642, (Fr.) statesman, known as "red eminence"; chief minister to Louis XIII.

Maximilien Robespierre, 1758-94, (Fr.) leading figure in French Revolution and Reign of Terror.

Nelson Rockefeller, 1908-79, (U.S.) Republican governor of NY, 1959-73; U.S. vice pres., 1974-77.

Eleanor Roosevelt, 1884-1962, (U.S.) influential first lady, humanitarian, UN diplomat.

Elihu Root, 1845-1937, (U.S.) lawyer, statesman, diplomat; leading Republican supporter of the League of Nations.

Dean Rusk, 1909-95, (U.S.) statesman; sec. of state, 1961-69.

John Russell, 1792-1878, (Br.) Liberal prime min. during the Irish potato famine.

Anwar al-Sadat, 1918-81, (Egypt) pres., 1970-81; promoted peace with Israel; Nobel laureate; assassinated.

António de Oliveira Salazar, 1889-1970, (Port.) longtime dictator.

José de San Martín, 1778-1850, S Amer. revolutionary; protector of Peru.

Eisaku Sato, 1901-75, (Jpn.) prime min.; presided over Japan's post-WWII emergence as major world power.

Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, c.1880-1953, (Saudi Arabia) king of Saudi Arabia, 1932-53.

Robert Schuman, 1886-1963, (Fr.) statesman; founded European Coal and Steel Community.

Carl Schurz, 1829-1906, (U.S.) German-American political leader, journalist, orator, dedicated reformer.

Kurt Schuschnigg, 1897-1977, (Austria) chancellor; unsuccessful in stopping Austria's annexation by Germany.

William H. Seward, 1801-72, (U.S.) anti-slavery activist; as U.S. sec. of state purchased Alaska.

Carlo Sforza, 1872-1952, (It.) foreign min., anti-Fascist.

Sitting Bull, c.1831-90, (Nat. Am.) Sioux leader in Battle of Little Bighorn against George A. Custer, 1876.

Alfred E. Smith, 1873-1944, (U.S.) NY Democratic governor; first Roman Catholic to run for president.

Margaret Chase Smith, 1897-1995, (U.S.) congresswoman, senator (ME); 1st woman elected to both houses of Congress.

Jan C. Smuts, 1870-1950, (S. Africa) statesman, philosopher, soldier, prime min.

Paul Henri Spaak, 1899-1972, (Belg.) statesman, socialist leader.

Joseph Stalin, 1879-1953, (USSR) Soviet dictator, 1924-53; instituted forced collectivization, massive purges, and labor camps, causing millions of deaths.

Edwin M. Stanton, 1814-69, (U.S.) sec. of war, 1862-68.

Alexander Stephens, 1812-1883, (U.S.) vice pres. of the Confederacy.

Edward R. Stettinius Jr., 1900-49, (U.S.) industrialist; sec. of state who coordinated aid to WWII allies.

Adlai E. Stevenson, 1900-65, (U.S.) Democratic leader, diplomat, governor (IL), presidential candidate.

Henry L. Stimson, 1867-1950, (U.S.) statesman; served in 5 administrations, foreign policy adviser in 1930s and 1940s.

Carl Stokes, 1927-96, (U.S.) first black mayor of a major American city (Cleveland), 1967-72.

Suharto, 1921-2008, (Indon.) former longtime Indonesian ruler.

Sukarno, 1901-70, (Indon.) dictatorial first pres. of the Indonesian republic.

Sun Yat-sen, 1866-1925, (China) revolutionary; leader of Kuomintang, regarded as the father of modern China.

Robert A. Taft, 1889-1953, (U.S.) conservative Senate leader; called "Mr. Republican."

Charles de Talleyrand, 1754-1838, (Fr.) statesman, diplomat; the major force of the Congress of Vienna of 1814-15.

U Thant, 1909-74, (Burma) statesman, UN sec.-general.

Norman M. Thomas, 1884-1968, (U.S.) social reformer; 6 times Socialist party presidential candidate.

Josip Broz Tito, 1892-1980, (Yug.) pres. of Yugoslavia from 1953; WWII guerrilla chief, postwar rival of Stalin.

Palmiro Togliatti, 1893-1964, (It.) major Italian Communist leader.

Hideki Tojo, 1885-1948, (Jpn.) statesman, soldier; prime min. during most of WWII.

François Toussaint L'Ouverture, c.1744-1803, (Haiti) patriot, martyr; thwarted French colonial aims.

Leon Trotsky, 1879-1940, (Russ.) revolutionary; founded Red Army, expelled from party in conflict with Stalin; assassinated.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau, 1919-2000, (Can.) longtime liberal prime minister of Canada, 1968-79, 1980-84; achieved native Canadian constitution.

Rafael L. Trujillo Molina, 1891-1961, (Dom.) dictator of Dominican Republic, 1930-61; assassinated.

Moïse K. Tshombe, 1919-69, (Congo) pres. of secessionist Katanga prov., prem. of Congo.

William M. Tweed, 1823-78, (U.S.) political boss of Tammany Hall, New York City's Democratic political machine.

Walter Ulbricht, 1893-1973, (Ger.) Communist leader of German Democratic Republic.

Arthur H. Vandenberg, 1884-1951, (U.S.) senator (R, MI); proponent of bipartisan anti-Communist foreign policy.

Eleutherios Venizelos, 1864-1936, (Gr.) most prominent Greek statesman of early 20th cent.

Hendrik F. Verwoerd, 1901-66, (S. Africa) prime min.; rigorously applied apartheid policy despite protest.

Kurt Waldheim, 1918-2007, (Austria) UN sec.-gen, Austrian pres.

George Wallace, 1919-98, (U.S.) former segregationist governor of Alabama, pres. candidate.

Robert Walpole, 1676-1745, (Br.) statesman; generally considered Britain's first prime min.

Harold Washington, 1922-87, (U.S.) first black mayor of Chicago.

Robert C. Weaver, 1907-97, (U.S.) first African American appointed to cabinet; sec. of Housing and Urban Development.

Daniel Webster, 1782-1852, (U.S.) orator, politician; advocate of business interests during Jacksonian agrarianism.

Caspar Weinberger, 1917-2006, (U.S.) business exec., former defense sec., other cabinet posts.

Chaim Weizmann, 1874-1952, (Russ.-Isr.) Zionist leader, scientist; first Israeli pres.

Wendell L. Willkie, 1892-1944, (U.S.) Republican who tried to unseat Franklin D. Roosevelt when he ran for his 3rd term.

Harold Wilson, 1916-95, (Br.) Labour party leader; prime min., 1964-70, 1974-76.

Boris Yeltsin, 1931-2007, (USSR-Russia) first freely elected president of post-Soviet Russia.

Coleman A. Young, 1918-97, (U.S.) first African-American mayor of Detroit, 1974-93.

Emiliano Zapata, c.1879-1919, (Mex.) revolutionary; major influence on modern Mexico.

Todor Zhivkov, 1911-98, (Bulg.) Communist ruler of Bulgaria from 1954 until ousted in a 1989 coup.

Zhou Enlai, 1898-1976, (China) diplomat, prime min.; a leading figure of the Chinese Communist party.

Scientists of the Past

Revised by Peter Barker, Prof. and Chair, Dept. of the History of Science, Univ. of Oklahoma.

For pre-modern scientists, see also Philosophers and Religious Figures of the Past and Historical Figures chapters.

Albertus Magnus, c.1200-1280, (Ger.) theologian, philosopher; helped found medieval study of natural science.

Alhazen (Ibn al-Haytham), c. 965-c.1040, mathematician, astronomer, optical theorist.

Andre-Marie Ampère, 1775-1836, (Fr.) mathematician, chemist; founder of electrodynamics.

John V. Atanasoff, 1903-95, (U.S.) physicist; co-invented Atanasoff-Berry Computer (1939-41).

Amedeo Avogadro, 1776-1856, (It.) chemist, physicist; proposed that equal volumes of gas contain equal numbers of molecules, permitting determination of molecular weights.

John Bardeen, 1908-91, (U.S.) double Nobel laureate in physics (transistor, 1956; superconductivity, 1972).

A. H. Becquerel, 1852-1908, (Fr.) physicist; discovered radioactivity in uranium (1896).

Alexander Graham Bell, 1847-1922, (U.S.) inventor; first to patent and commercially exploit the telephone (1876).

Daniel Bernoulli, 1700-82, (Switz.) mathematician; developed fluid dynamics and kinetic theory of gases.

Clifford Berry, 1918-63, (U.S.) collaborated with Atanasoff on the ABC computer (1939-41).

Jöns Jakob Berzelius, 1779-1848, (Swed.) chemist; developed modern chemical symbols and formulas.

Henry Bessemer, 1813-98, (Br.) engineer; invented Bessemer steel-making process.

Hans Bethe, 1906-2005, (Ger.-U.S.) physicist; won Nobel Prize in 1967 for describing how stars generate energy.

Bruno Bettelheim, 1903-90, (Austria-U.S.) psychoanalyst; studied disturbed children; *Uses of Enchantment* (1976).

Louis Blériot, 1872-1936, (Fr.) engineer; monoplane pioneer, first Channel flight (1909).

Franz Boas, 1858-1942, (Ger.-U.S.) founded modern anthropology; studied Pacific Coast tribes.

Niels Bohr, 1885-1962, (Den.) atomic and nuclear physicist; founded quantum mechanics.

Norman Borlaug, 1914-2009, (U.S.) plant pathologist and geneticist; father of "green" (agricultural) revolution.

Max Born, 1882-1970, (Ger.) atomic and nuclear physicist; helped develop quantum mechanics.

Satyendranath Bose, 1894-1974, (India) physicist; forerunner of modern quantum theory for integral-spin particles.

Louis de Broglie, 1892-1987, (Fr.) physicist; proposed quantum wave-particle duality.

Robert Bunsen, 1811-99, (Ger.) chemist; pioneered spectroscopic analysis; discovered rubidium, caesium.

Luther Burbank, 1849-1926, (U.S.) naturalist; developed plant breeding into a modern science.

Vannevar Bush, 1890-1974, (U.S.) electrical engineer; developed differential analyzer, an early analogue computer; headed WWII Office of Scientific Res. and Dev.

Marvin Camras, 1916-95, (U.S.) inventor, electrical engineer; invented magnetic tape recording.

Alexis Carrel, 1873-1944, (Fr.) surgeon, biologist; developed methods of suturing blood vessels, transplanting organs.

Rachel Carson, 1907-64, (U.S.) marine biologist, environmentalist; *Silent Spring* (1962).

James Chadwick, 1891-1974, (Br.) physicist; discovered the neutron (1932); led Brit. Manhattan Project group in U.S.

Albert Claude, 1898-1983, (Belg.-U.S.) a founder of modern cell biology; determined role of mitochondria.

Nicolaus Copernicus, 1473-1543, (Pol.) first modern astronomer to propose Sun as center of the planets' motions.

Jacques Yves Cousteau, 1910-97, (Fr.) oceanographer; co-inventor, with Gagnan, of the Aqualung (1943).

Seymour Cray, 1925-96, (U.S.) computer industry pioneer; developed supercomputers.

Francis Crick, 1916-2004, (Br.) biophysicist; co-discoverer of genetic code; shared 1962 Nobel Prize.

Marie, 1867-1934, (Pol.-Fr.) and **Pierre Curie**, 1859-1906, (Fr.) physical chemists; pioneer investigators of radioactivity; discovered radium and polonium (1898).

Gottlieb Daimler, 1834-1900, (Ger.) engineer, inventor; pioneer automobile manufacturer.

John Dalton, 1766-1844, (Br.) chemist, physicist; formulated atomic theory, made first table of atomic weights.

Charles Darwin, 1809-82, (Br.) naturalist; established theory of organic evolution; *Origin of Species* (1859).

Lee De Forest, 1873-1961, (U.S.) inventor of triode; pioneer in wireless telegraphy, sound pictures, television.

Pierre-Gilles de Gennes, 1932-2007, (Fr.) physicist whose research furthered the development of liquid-crystal-display (LCD) technology; awarded Nobel Prize for Physics, 1991.

Max Delbruck, 1906-81, (Ger.-U.S.) founded molecular biology.

Rudolf Diesel, 1858-1913, (Ger.) mechanical engineer; patented Diesel engine (1892).

Theodosius Dobzhansky, 1900-75, (Russ.-U.S.) biologist; reconciled genetics and natural selection.

Christian Doppler, 1803-53, (Austria) physicist; showed change in wave frequency caused by motion of source, now known as Doppler effect.

J. Presper Eckert Jr., 1919-95, (U.S.) co-inventor, with Mauchly, of the ENIAC computer (1943-45).

Thomas A. Edison, 1847-1931, (U.S.) inventor; held more than 1,000 patents, including incandescent electric lamp.

Paul Ehrlich, 1854-1915, (Ger.) medical researcher in immunology and bacteriology; pioneered antitoxin production.

Albert Einstein, 1879-1955, (Ger.-U.S.) theoretical physicist; founded relativity theory.

John F. Enders, 1897-1985, (U.S.) virologist; helped discover vaccines against polio, measles, mumps and chicken pox.

Erik Erikson, 1902-94, (U.S.) psychoanalyst, author; theory of developmental stages of life; *Childhood and Society* (1950).

Leonhard Euler, 1707-83, (Switz.) mathematician, physicist; pioneer of calculus, revived ideas of Fermat.

Gabriel Fahrenheit, 1686-1736, (Ger.) physicist; improved thermometers and introduced Fahrenheit temperature scale.

Michael Faraday, 1791-1867, (Br.) chemist, physicist; discovered electrical induction and invented dynamo (1831).

Philo T. Farnsworth, 1906-71, (U.S.) inventor; built first television system (San Francisco, 1928).

Pierre de Fermat, 1601-65, (Fr.) mathematician; founded modern theory of numbers.

Enrico Fermi, 1901-54, (It.-U.S.) nuclear physicist; demonstrated first controlled chain reaction (Chicago, 1942).

Richard Feynman, 1918-88, (U.S.) theoretical physicist, author; founder of Quantum Electrodynamics (QED).

Alexander Fleming, 1881-1955, (Br.) bacteriologist; discovered penicillin (1928).

Jean B. J. Fourier, 1768-1830, (Fr.) introduced Fourier Series, method of analysis in math and physics.

Sigmund Freud, 1856-1939, (Austria) psychiatrist; founder of psychoanalysis; *Interpretation of Dreams* (1901).

Erich Fromm, 1900-80, (U.S.) psychoanalyst; *Man for Himself* (1947).

Galileo Galilei, 1564-1642, (It.) physicist; used telescope to vindicate Copernicus, founded modern science of motion.

Carl Friedrich Gauss, 1777-1855, (Ger.) math. physicist; completed work of Fermat and Euler in number theory.

Josiah W. Gibbs, 1839-1903, (U.S.) theoretical physicist, chemist; founded chemical thermodynamics.

Robert H. Goddard, 1882-1945, (U.S.) physicist; invented liquid fuel rocket (1926).

George W. Goethals, 1858-1928, (U.S.) chief engineer who completed Panama Canal (1907-14).

William C. Gorgas, 1854-1920, (U.S.) physician; pioneer in prevention of yellow fever and malaria.

Stephen Jay Gould, 1941-2002, (U.S.) paleontologist, evolutionary biologist, writer.

Ernest Haeckel, 1834-1919, (Ger.) zoologist, evolutionist; early Darwinist, introduced concept of "ecology."

Otto Hahn, 1879-1968, (Ger.) chemist; with Meitner discovered nuclear fission (1938).

Edmund Halley, 1656-1742, (Br.) astronomer; predicted return of 1682 comet ("Halley's Comet") in 1759.

William Harvey, 1578-1657, (Br.) physician, anatomist; discovered circulation of the blood (1628).

Werner Heisenberg, 1901-76, (Ger.) physicist; developed matrix mechanics and uncertainty principle (1927).

Hermann von Helmholtz, 1821-94, (Ger.) physicist, physiologist; formulated principle of conservation of energy.

William Herschel, 1738-1822, (Ger.-Br.) astronomer; discovered Uranus (1781).

Heinrich Hertz, 1857-94, (Ger.) physicist; discovered radio waves and photoelectric effect (1886-87).

David Hilbert, 1862-1943, (Ger.) mathematician; contributed to algebra, calculus, and foundational studies (formalism).

Albert Hofmann, 1906-2008, (U.S.) father of LSD.

Edwin P. Hubble, 1889-1953, (U.S.) astronomer; discovered observational evidence of expanding universe.

Alexander von Humboldt, 1769-1859, (Ger.) naturalist, author; explored S. America, created ecology.

Edward Jenner, 1749-1823, (Br.) physician; pioneered vaccination, introduced term "virus."

James Joule, 1818-89, (Br.) physicist; found relation between heat and mechanical energy (conservation of energy).

Carl Jung, 1875-1961, (Switz.) psychiatrist; founder of analytical psychology.

Ernest Everett Just, 1883-1941, (U.S.) marine biologist; studied egg development; *Biology of Cell Surfaces* (1941).

Johannes Kepler, 1571-1630, (Ger.) astronomer; discovered laws of planetary motion.

Al-Khawarizmi, early 9th cent., (Arab.) mathematician; regarded as founder of algebra.

Robert Koch, 1843-1910, (Ger.) bacteriologist; isolated bacterial causes of tuberculosis and other diseases.

Georges Köhler, 1946-95, (Ger.) immunologist; with Cesar Milstein, developed monoclonal antibody technique.

Willem Kolff, 1911-2009, (Neth.-U.S.) physician, biomedical engineer; developed first practical kidney dialysis machine; considered the "father of artificial organs."

Jacques Lacan, 1901-81, (Fr.) influential psychoanalyst.

Joseph Lagrange, 1736-1813, (Fr.) geometer, astronomer; showed that gravity of Earth and Moon cancel, creating stable points in space around them.

Jean B. Lamarck, 1744-1829, (Fr.) naturalist; forerunner of Darwin in evolutionary theory.

Pierre Simon de Laplace, 1749-1827, (Fr.) astronomer, physicist; proposed nebular origin for solar system.

Lewis H. Latimer, 1848-1928, (U.S.) African American scientist; associate of Edison; supervised installation of first electric street lighting in New York City.

Antoine Lavoisier, 1743-94, (Fr.) a founder of modern chemistry.

Ernest O. Lawrence, 1901-58, (U.S.) physicist; invented the cyclotron.

Louis, 1903-72, and **Mary Leakey**, 1913-96, (Br.) early hominid paleoanthropologists; discovered remains in Africa.

Anton van Leeuwenhoek, 1632-1723, (Neth.) founder of microscopy.

Jerome Lejeune, 1927-94, (Fr.) geneticist; discovered chromosomal cause of Down syndrome (1959).

Claude Levi-Strauss, 1908-2009, (Belg.-Fr.) cultural anthropologist, sociologist, philosopher.

Kurt Lewin, 1890-1947, (Ger.-U.S.) social psychologist; studied human motivation and group dynamics.

Justus von Liebig, 1803-73, (Ger.) founded quantitative organic chemistry.

Joseph Lister, 1827-1912, (Br.) physician; pioneered antiseptic surgery.

Hendrik Lorentz, 1853-1928, (Neth.) physicist; developed electron theory of matter, contrib. to relativity theory.

Konrad Lorenz, 1903-89, (Austria) ethologist; pioneer in study of animal behavior.

Percival Lowell, 1855-1916, (U.S.) astronomer; predicted the existence of Pluto.

Louis, 1864-1948, and **Auguste Lumière**, 1862-1954, (Fr.) invented cinematograph, made first motion picture (1895).

Theodore H. Maiman, 1927-2007, (U.S.) physicist; invented the first workable laser, which he displayed in 1960.

Guglielmo Marconi, 1874-1937, (It.) physicist; developed wireless telegraphy.

John W. Mauchly, 1907-80, (U.S.) co-inventor, with Eckert, of computer ENIAC (1943-45).

James Clerk Maxwell, 1831-79, (Br.) physicist; unified electricity and magnetism, electromagnetic theory of light.

Maria Goeppert Mayer, 1906-72, (Ger.-U.S.) physicist; developed shell model of atomic nuclei.

Barbara McClintock, 1902-92, (U.S.) geneticist; showed that some genetic elements are mobile.

Lise Meitner, 1878-1968, (Austria) co-discoverer, with Hahn, of nuclear fission (1938).

Gregor J. Mendel, 1822-84, (Austria) botanist, monk; his experiments became the foundation of modern genetics.

Dmitri Mendeleyev, 1834-1907, (Russ.) chemist; established Periodic Table of the Elements.

Bruce R. Merrifield, 1921-2006, (U.S.) chemist; discovered how to synthesize proteins quickly and efficiently.

Franz Mesmer, 1734-1815, (Ger.) physician; introduced hypnotherapy.

Albert A. Michelson, 1852-1931, (U.S.) physicist; invented interferometer.

Robert A. Millikan, 1868-1953, (U.S.) physicist; measured electronic charge.

Thomas Hunt Morgan, 1866-1945, (U.S.) geneticist, embryologist; established role of chromosomes in heredity.

Isaac Newton, 1642-1727, (Br.) natural philosopher; discovered laws of gravitation, motion; with Leibniz, founded calculus.

Robert N. Noyce, 1927-90, (U.S.) invented microchip.

J. Robert Oppenheimer, 1904-67, (U.S.) physicist; scientific director of Manhattan Project.

Wilhelm Ostwald, 1853-1932, (Ger.) chemist, philosopher; main founder of modern physical chemistry.

Louis Pasteur, 1822-95, (Fr.) chemist; showed that germs cause disease and fermentation; originated pasteurization.

Linus C. Pauling, 1901-94, (U.S.) chemist; studied chemical bonds; campaigned for nuclear disarmament.

Jean Piaget, 1896-1980, (Switz.) psychologist; four-stage theory of intellectual development in children.

Max Planck, 1858-1947, (Ger.) physicist; introduced quantum hypothesis (1900).

Jules Henri Poincaré, 1854-1912, (Fr.) mathematician; founded algebraic topology, many other discoveries.

Walter S. Reed, 1851-1902, (U.S.) Army physician; proved mosquitoes transmit yellow fever.

Theodor Reik, 1888-1969, (Austria-U.S.) psychoanalyst; major Freudian disciple.

Bernhard Riemann, 1826-66, (Ger.) mathematician; developed non-Euclidean geometry used by Einstein.

Norbert Rillieux, 1806-94, (U.S.) African American inventor of a vacuum pan evaporator (1846); revolutionized sugar-refining industry.

Wilhelm Roentgen, 1845-1923, (Ger.) physicist; discovered X-rays (1895).

Carl Rogers, 1902-87, (U.S.) psychotherapist, author; originated nondirective therapy.

Ernest Rutherford, 1871-1937, (Br.) physicist; pioneer investigator of radioactivity, identified the atomic nucleus.

Albert B. Sabin, 1906-93, (Russ.-U.S.) developed oral polio live-virus vaccine.

Carl Sagan, 1934-96, (U.S.) astronomer, author.

Jonas Salk, 1914-95, (U.S.) developed first successful polio vaccine, widely used in U.S. after 1955.

Giovanni Schiaparelli, 1835-1910, (It.) astronomer; reported canals on Mars.

Erwin Schrödinger, 1887-1961, (Austria) physicist; developed wave equation for quantum systems.

Glenn T. Seaborg, 1912-99, (U.S.) chemist; Nobel Prize winner (1951); codiscoverer of plutonium.

Harlow Shapley, 1885-1972, (U.S.) astronomer; mapped galactic clusters and position of Sun in our own galaxy.

Norman E. Shumway, 1923-2006, (U.S.) surgeon; performed world's first successful heart-lung transplant.

B. F. Skinner, 1904-90, (U.S.) psychologist; leading advocate of behaviorism.

Richard E. Smalley, 1943-2005, (U.S.) chemist; with three other scientists, discovered buckminsterfullerenes, a previously unknown class of carbon molecules.

Roger W. Sperry, 1913-94, (U.S.) neurobiologist; established different functions of right and left sides of brain.

Benjamin Spock, 1903-98, (U.S.) pediatrician, child care expert; *Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care*.

Charles P. Steinmetz, 1865-1923, (Ger.-U.S.) electrical engineer; developed basic ideas on alternating current.

Ernst Stuhlinger, 1913-2008, (Ger.) rocket scientist; electric propulsion for NASA in early space age.

Leo Szilard, 1898-1964, (Hung.-U.S.) physicist; helped on Manhattan Project, later opposed nuclear weapons.

Edward Teller, 1908-2003, (Hung.-U.S.) physicist; aided on Manhattan Project, had key role in development of H-bomb.

Nikola Tesla, 1856-1943, (Serb.-U.S.) invented electrical devices including a.c. dynamos, transformers, and motors.

William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), 1824-1907, (Br.) physicist; aided in success of transatlantic telegraph cable (1865); proposed Kelvin absolute temperature scale.

Alan Turing, 1912-54, (Br.) mathematician; helped develop basis for computers.

James Van Allen, 1914-2006, (U.S.) physicist; discovered the presence of radiation belts around Earth (Van Allen belts).

Rudolf Virchow, 1821-1902, (Ger.) pathologist; pioneered the modern theory that diseases affect the body through cells.

Alessandro Volta, 1745-1827, (It.) physicist; electricity pioneer.

Werner von Braun, 1912-77, (Ger.-U.S.) developed rockets for warfare and space exploration.

John Von Neumann, 1903-57, (Hung.-U.S.) mathematician; originated game theory; basic design for modern computers.

Alfred Russell Wallace, 1823-1913, (Br.) naturalist; proposed concept of evolution independently of Darwin.

John B. Watson, 1878-1958, (U.S.) psychologist; a founder of behaviorism.

James E. Watt, 1736-1819, (Br.) mechanical engineer, inventor; invented modern steam engine (1765).

Alfred L. Wegener, 1880-1930, (Ger.) meteorologist, geophysicist; postulated continental drift.

Norbert Wiener, 1894-1964, (U.S.) mathematician; founder of cybernetics.

Daniel Hale Williams, 1858-1931, (U.S.) African American surgeon; performed one of first two open-heart operations (1893).

Sewall Wright, 1889-1988, (U.S.) evolutionary theorist; helped found population genetics.

Wilhelm Wundt, 1832-1920, (Ger.) founder of experimental psychology.

Qian Xuesen (Tsieng Hsue-shen), 1911-2009, (China) rocket scientist, father of China's space program.

Ferdinand von Zeppelin, 1838-1917, (Ger.) soldier, aeronaut, airship designer.

Social Reformers, Activists, and Humanitarians of the Past

Ralph David Abernathy, 1926-90, (U.S.) black civil rights activist; pres., 1968, Southern Christian Leadership Conf.

Jane Addams, 1860-1935, (U.S.) cofounder of Hull House; won Nobel Peace Prize, 1931.

Susan B. Anthony, 1820-1906, (U.S.) a leader in temperance, anti-slavery, and woman suffrage movements.

Thomas Barnardo, 1845-1905, (Br.) social reformer; pioneer in care of destitute children.

Clara Barton, 1821-1912, (U.S.) organized American Red Cross.

Daisy Bates, 1914-99, (U.S.) black civil rights leader who fought for school integration; leading advocate for the "Little Rock 9" during Arkansas desegregation crisis in 1957.

Henry Ward Beecher, 1813-87, (U.S.) clergyman, abolitionist.

Peter Benenson, 1921-2005, (Br.) activist; founded Amnesty International, 1961.

Mary McLeod Bethune, 1875-1955, (U.S.) black educator, civil rights activist; adviser to FDR and Truman; founder, pres., Bethune-Cookman College.

Amelia Bloomer, 1818-94, (U.S.) suffragette, social reformer.

William Booth, 1829-1912, (Br.) founded Salvation Army.

John Brown, 1800-59, (U.S.) abolitionist who led murder of 5 pro-slavery men; hanged.

Frances Xavier (Mother) Cabrini, 1850-1917, (It.-U.S.) Italian-born nun; founded charitable institutions; first American canonized as a saint, 1946.

Stokely Carmichael (Kwame Toure), 1941-98, (U.S.) black power activist; major proponent of Pan-Africanism; prime min. Black Panthers.

Carrie Chapman Catt, 1859-1947, (U.S.) suffragette.

Cesar Chavez, 1927-93, (U.S.) labor leader; helped establish United Farm Workers of America.

Eldridge Cleaver, 1935-98, (U.S.) revolutionary social critic; former minister of information for Black Panthers; *Soul on Ice*.

Clarence Darrow, 1857-1938, (U.S.) lawyer; defender of underdog, opponent of capital punishment.

Ossie Davis, 1917-2005, (U.S.) black civil rights activist, actor, director.

Dorothy Day, 1897-1980, (U.S.) founder of Catholic Worker movement.

Eugene V. Debs, 1855-1926, (U.S.) labor leader; led Pullman strike, 1894; 4-time Socialist presidential candidate.

Vine Deloria Jr., 1933-2005, (U.S.) Native American activist, author; *Custer Died for Your Sins*.

Dorothea Dix, 1802-87, (U.S.) crusader for mentally ill.

Thomas Dooley, 1927-61, (U.S.) "jungle doctor"; noted for efforts to supply medical aid to developing countries.

Marjory Stoneman Douglas, 1890-1998, (U.S.) writer, environmentalist; campaigned to save Florida Everglades.

Frederick Douglass, 1817-95, (U.S.) slave, author, editor, orator, diplomat; edited abolitionist weekly *The North Star*.

Andrea Dworkin, 1946-2005, (U.S.) radical feminist, antipornography crusader.

Medgar Evers, 1925-63, (U.S.) black civil rights leader; campaigned to register black voters; assassinated.

James Farmer, 1920-99, (U.S.) black civil rights leader; founded Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

Betty Friedan, 1921-2006, (U.S.) author, feminist; *The Feminine Mystique*.

Millard Fuller, 1935-2009, (U.S.) founder of Habitat for Humanity.

William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-79, (U.S.) abolitionist.

Miep Gies, 1909-2010, (Neth.) protector of Anne Frank and her family during WWII.

Emma Goldman, 1869-1940, (Russ.-U.S.) published anarchist *Mother Earth*; birth-control advocate.

Samuel Gompers, 1850-1924, (U.S.) labor leader; first president of the American Federation of Labor (AFL).

Prince Hall, 1735-1807, (U.S.) activist; founded black Freemasonry; served in American Revolutionary war.

Michael Harrington, 1928-89, (U.S.) exposed poverty in affluent U.S. in *The Other America*, 1963.

Dorothy Height, 1912-2010, (U.S.) civil rights activist, pres. of the National Council of Negro Women, 1957-97.

Sidney Hillman, 1887-1946, (U.S.) labor leader; helped organize CIO.

Benjamin Hooks, 1925-2010, (U.S.) civil rights activist, exec. dir. NAACP, 1977-92.

Samuel G. Howe, 1801-76, (U.S.) social reformer; changed public attitudes toward the handicapped.

Helen Keller, 1880-1968, (U.S.) crusader for better treatment for the handicapped; deaf and blind herself.

Coretta Scott King, 1927-2006, (U.S.) black civil rights leader; wife of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., 1929-68, (U.S.) civil rights leader; led 1955-56 Montgomery, AL, boycott; founder, pres., Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 1957; Nobel laureate, 1964; assassinated.

Maggie Kuhn, 1905-95, (U.S.) founded Gray Panthers, 1970.

William Kunstler, 1919-95, (U.S.) civil liberties attorney.

John L. Lewis, 1880-1969, (U.S.) labor leader; headed United Mine Workers, 1920-60.

Malcolm X (Little), 1925-65, (U.S.) Black Muslim, black nationalist leader; promoted black pride; assassinated.

Karl Menninger, 1893-1990, (U.S.) with brother William, founded Menninger Clinic and Menninger Foundation.

Lucretia Mott, 1793-1880, (U.S.) reformer, pioneer feminist.

Philip Murray, 1886-1952, (U.S.) Scottish-born labor leader.

Huey P. Newton, 1942-89, (U.S.) co-founded Black Panther Party, 1966.

Florence Nightingale, 1820-1910, (Br.) founder of modern nursing.

Emmeline Pankhurst, 1858-1928, (Br.) woman suffragist.

Rosa Parks, 1913-2005, (U.S.) black civil rights activist; her actions sparked 1955-56 Montgomery, AL, bus boycott.

A. Philip Randolph, 1889-1979, (U.S.) organized Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 1925; an organizer of 1941 and 1963 March on Washington movements.

Walter Reuther, 1907-70, (U.S.) labor leader; headed UAW.

Jacob Riis, 1849-1914, (U.S.) crusader for urban reforms.

Paul Robeson, 1898-1976, (U.S.) actor, singer, black civil rights activist.

Bayard Rustin, 1910-87, (U.S.) an organizer of the 1963 March on Washington; exec. director, A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Margaret Sanger, 1883-1966, (U.S.) social reformer; pioneered the birth-control movement.

Earl of Shaftesbury (A. A. Cooper), 1801-85, (Br.) social reformer.

Eunice Kennedy Shriver, 1921-2009, (U.S.) co-founder of Special Olympics for mentally challenged athletes.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 1815-1902, (U.S.) woman suffrage pioneer.

Lucy Stone, 1818-93, (U.S.) feminist, abolitionist.

Mother Teresa of Calcutta, 1910-97, (Alban.) nun; founded order to care for sick, dying poor; 1979 Nobel Peace Prize.

Willard Townsend, 1895-1957, (U.S.) organized the United Transport Service Employees (Red Caps), 1935.

Sojourner Truth (Isabella Baumfree), 1797-1883, (U.S.) preacher, abolitionist; worked for black educ. opportunity.

Harriet Tubman, 1823-1913, (U.S.) prominent figure in the Underground Railroad, which helped runaway slaves in the South reach safety in the North; nurse, spy for Union Army in the Civil War.

Nat Turner, 1800-31, (U.S.) slave who led the most significant of more than 200 slave revolts in U.S., in Southampton, VA; hanged.

Philip Vera Cruz, 1905-94, (Philip.-U.S.) helped found the United Farm Workers Union.

Edgar Wayburn, 1906-2010, (U.S.) Conservationist, Sierra Club pres.

William Wilberforce, 1759-1833, (Br.) social reformer; prominent in struggle to abolish slave trade.

Frances E. Willard, 1839-98, (U.S.) temperance, women's rights leader.

Mary Wollstonecraft, 1759-97, (Br.) *Vindication of the Rights of Women*.

Sports Personalities of the Past and Present

Henry (Hank) Aaron, b 1934, Milwaukee-Atlanta outfielder; hit record 755 home runs, led NL 4 times; record 2,297 RBI.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, b 1947, Milwaukee, L.A. Lakers center; MVP 6 times; all-time leading NBA scorer, 38,387 points.

Freddy Adu, b 1989, midfielder; youngest player ever to play in the MLS at 14 years, 308 days, in 2004.

Andre Agassi, b 1970, won Wimbledon (1992); U.S. Open ('94, '99), Aust. Open ('95, 2000-01, '03), French Open ('99).

Troy Aikman, b 1966, quarterback; led Dallas Cowboys to Super Bowl wins in 1993-94, 1996; Super Bowl MVP, 1993.

Amy Alcott, b 1956, golfer; 33 career wins (5 majors); inducted into World Golf Hall of Fame, 1999.

Grover Cleveland "Pete" Alexander, 1887-1950, pitcher; won 373 NL games; pitched 16 shutouts, 1916.

Shaun Alexander, b 1977, Washington Redskins running back; 2005 NFL MVP.

Muhammad Ali, b 1942, 3-time heavy-weight champion.

Fernando Alonso, b 1981, Spanish Formula 1 racer; youngest ever to win a World Grand Prix championship, 2005.

Morten Andersen, b 1960, kicker; NFL's career points leader, with 2,544 (1982-2007).

Gary Anderson, b 1959, (S. Afr.) kicker; NFL's 2nd in career points, with 2,434.

Sparky Anderson, b 1934, first manager to win World Series in the NL (Cincinnati, 1975-76) and AL (Detroit, 1984).

Mario Andretti, b 1940, race-car driver; won Daytona 500 (1967), Indy 500 (1969); Formula 1 world title (1978).

Earl Anthony, 1938-2001, bowler; won record 6 PBA Championships (1973-75, 1981-83), 41 career PBA tournaments.

Eddie Arcaro, 1916-97, only jockey to win racing's Triple Crown twice, 1941, 1948; rode to 4,779 wins in his career.

Lance Armstrong, b 1971, cyclist; record 7-time winner of the Tour de France (1999-2005).

Arthur Ashe, 1943-93, tennis player; won U.S. Open (1968); Wimbledon (1975); died of AIDS.

Evelyn Ashford, b 1957, sprinter; won 100m gold (1984) and silver (1988); member of 5 U.S. Olympic teams.

Red Auerbach, 1917-2006, coached Boston to 9 NBA titles.

Tracy Austin, b 1962, youngest player to win U.S. Open tennis title (age 16 in 1979), 2-time AP Female Athlete of the Year.

Ernie Banks, b 1931, Chicago Cubs slugger; hit 512 NL homers; twice MVP; never played in World Series.

Roger Bannister, b 1929, British physician; ran first sub-4-minute mile, May 6, 1954 (3 min. 59.4 sec.).

Charles Barkley, b 1963, NBA MVP, 1993; 4th player ever to surpass 20,000 points, 10,000 rebounds, 4,000 assists.

Rick Barry, b 1944, NBA scoring leader, 1967; ABA scoring leader, 1969.

Sammy Baugh, 1914-2008, Washington Redskins quarterback; held numerous records upon retirement after 16 seasons.

Elgin Baylor, b 1934, L.A. Lakers forward; 11-time all-star.

Bob Beamon, b 1946, Olympic long jump gold medalist, 1968; world record jump of 29' 2½" stood until 1991.

Boris Becker, b 1967, German tennis star; won U.S. Open 1989; Wimbledon champ 1985, '86, '89.

David Beckham, b 1975, English soccer star; captain of 2002 World Cup team; joined Los Angeles Galaxy, 2007, with record-breaking \$250 million contract.

Bill Belichick, b 1952, NFL coach; led New England Patriots to 3 Super Bowl wins (2001, '03, '04); best all-time post-season coaching record; fined \$500,000 in 2007 for violating rules about videotaping opposing sideline.

Jean Beliveau, b 1931, Montreal Canadiens center; scored 507 goals; twice MVP.

Johnny Bench, b 1947, Cincinnati Reds catcher; twice MVP; led league in home runs twice, RBIs 3 times.

Patty Berg, 1918-2006, 80+ golf tournament wins; AP Woman Athlete of the Year 3 times.

Chris Berman, b 1955, sportscaster, anchor for ESPN.

Yogi Berra, b 1925, Yankee catcher (1946-63); 3-time MVP.

Abebe Bikila, 1932-73, Ethiopian runner; won consecutive Olympic marathon gold medals in 1960 (barefoot), 1964.

Matt Biondi, b 1965, swimmer; won 5 golds, 1988 Olympics.

Larry Bird, b 1956, Boston Celtics forward (1979-92); NBA MVP, 1984-86; 1998 coach of the year with Indiana Pacers.

Bonnie Blair, b 1964, speed skater; won 5 individual gold medals in 3 Olympics (1988, '92, '94).

George Blanda, 1927-2010, quarterback, kicker; 26 years as active player, scored 2,002 career points.

Fanny Blankers-Koen, 1918-2004, track star; won 4 golds in 1948 Olympics.

Wade Boggs, b 1958, AL batting champ, 1983, 1985-88; reached 3,000 career hits, 1999 (3,010).

Usain Bolt, b 1986, Jamaican sprinter; won 3 golds in 2008 Olympics, world record for men's 100, 200 meter runs.

Barry Bonds, b 1964, outfielder; hit record 73 homers, 2001; NL MVP, 1990, 1992-93, 2001-04; 1st all-time in HRs (762); 2007, indicted on charges of perjury and

obstruction of justice in baseball steroid scandal.

Björn Borg, b 1956, led Sweden to first Davis Cup, 1975; 6-time French Open, 5-time Wimbledon champion.

Ray Bourque, b 1960, Boston defenseman, 1979-2000; 5-time Norris Trophy winner; won Stanley Cup with Colorado, 2001.

Bill Bradley, b 1943, All-American at Princeton; led NY Knicks to 2 NBA titles (1970, '73); U.S. senator, 1979-97.

Donald Bradman, 1908-2001, Australian widely regarded as greatest cricketer ever; set several batting records.

Terry Bradshaw, b 1948, quarterback; led Pittsburgh to 4 Super Bowl wins, 1975-76, 1979-80; NFL MVP, 1978.

Tom Brady, b 1977, quarterback; led New England Patriots to 3 Super Bowl titles, 2002, '04, '05; Super Bowl MVP, 2002, '04; NFL MVP, 2007; most single-season TD passes (50), 2007.

Drew Brees, b 1979, New Orleans Saints quarterback; Super Bowl MVP, 2010.

Christine Brennan, b 1958, sports journalist for *USA Today*, radio and television commentator specializing in figure skating.

George Brett, b 1953, Kansas City Royals infielder; led AL in batting, 1976, 1980, 1990; MVP, 1980.

Lou Brock, b 1939, St. Louis Cardinals outfielder; stole NL single-season record 118 bases, 1974; led NL 8 times.

Jim Brown, b 1936, Cleveland fullback; 12,312 career yds.; NFL MVP 1957, '58, '65.

Paul Brown, 1908-91, football team-owner, coach; led eponymous Cleveland Browns to 3 NFL championships.

Kobe Bryant, b 1978, guard; won 3 straight titles with Lakers (2000-02); leading NBA scorer, 2005-06 and 2006-07; 2007-08 NBA MVP; member of 2008 U.S. Olympic gold-medal basketball team; NBA Finals MVP 2009, '10.

Paul "Bear" Bryant, 1913-83, college football coach with 323 wins; led Alabama to 6 national titles (1961, '64, '65, '73, '78, '79).

Sergei Bubka, b 1963, Ukrainian pole vaulter; first to clear 20 ft.; gold medal, 1988 Olympics.

Don Budge, 1915-2000, won numerous amateur and pro tennis titles; Grand Slam, 1938.

Reggie Bush, b 1985, New Orleans Saints running back drafted 2nd overall in 2006; helped USC to 2 national titles (2003-04).

Dick Butkus, b 1942, Chicago Bears linebacker; twice chosen NFL defensive player of the year.

Dick Button, b 1929, figure skater; won 1948, 1952 Olympic gold medals; world titlist, 1948-52.

Walter Camp, 1859-1925, Yale football player, coach, athletic director; established many rules for modern football.

Roy Campanella, 1921-93, Hall of Fame catcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers (1948-57); 3-time NL MVP.

Earl Campbell, b 1955, NFL running back; MVP 1978-79.

Jose Canseco, b 1964, outfielder; led Oakland A's to the World Series, 1988; wrote book about steroids in baseball, 2005.

Eric Cantona, b 1966, French soccer star; Manchester United (1992-97); named Manchester United Man of the Century, 2001.

Jennifer Capriati, b 1976, won Aust. (2001-02) and French Opens (2001); youngest top-10 player in 1990, at 14.

Rod Carew, b 1945, AL infielder; 7 batting titles, 1977 MVP.

Steve Carlton, b 1944, NL pitcher; won 20 games 6 times, Cy Young award 4 times; 4,136 career strikeouts.

Pete Carroll, b 1951, college football coach; coached the USC Trojans to 2 championships (2003-04).

Billy Casper, b 1931, PGA Player of the Year 2 times; U.S. Open champ twice.

Wilt Chamberlain, 1936-99, center; NBA leading scorer 7 times, MVP 4 times; scored 100 pts. in a game, 1962.

Bobby Clarke, b 1949, Philadelphia Flyers center; led team to 2 Stanley Cup championships; MVP 3 times.

Roger Clemens, b 1962, pitcher; 1986 AL MVP; only 7-time Cy Young winner (1986-87, '91, '97-'98, 2001, '04); twice recorded record 20 Ks in a game; 354 wins, 4,672 Ks (3rd all-time); indicted, accused of lying to Congress about using steroids, 2010.

Roberto Clemente, 1934-72, Pittsburgh Pirates outfielder; won 4 batting titles; MVP, 1966; killed in plane crash.

Kim Clijsters, b 1983, Belgian tennis player; U.S. Open winner (2005, '09-'10).

Ty Cobb, 1886-1961, Detroit Tigers outfielder; record .367 lifetime batting average, 12 batting titles.

Sebastian Coe, b 1956, British runner; won Olympic 1,500m gold medal and 800m silver medal in 1980 and 1984.

Nadia Comaneci, b 1961, Romanian gymnast; won 3 gold medals, achieved 7 perfect scores, 1976 Olympics.

Maureen Connolly, 1934-69, won tennis Grand Slam, 1953; AP Woman Athlete of the Year 3 times.

Jimmy Connors, b 1952, tennis player; 5 U.S. Open, 2 Wimbledon titles.

Alberto Contador, b 1982, Spanish cyclist; won Tour de France 2007, '09 '10.

Cynthia Cooper, b 1963, basketball; 4-time MVP of WNBA finals; 2-time league MVP for the Houston Comets.

James J. Corbett, 1866-1933, heavyweight champion, 1892-97; credited with being the first "scientific" boxer.

Angel Cordero Jr., b 1942, jockey; leading money winner, 1976, 1982-83; rode 3 Kentucky Derby winners.

Margaret Smith Court, b 1942, Australian tennis great; won 24 Grand Slam events.

Bob Cousy, b 1928, Boston guard; 6 NBA titles, 1957 MVP.

Mark Cuban, b 1958, Dallas Mavericks owner; known for criticism of NBA.

Bjoern Daehlie, b 1967, Norwegian cross-country skier; won record 8 Winter Olympic gold medals.

Lindsay Davenport, b 1976, tennis player; won Olympic gold, 1996; U.S. Open, 1998; Wimbledon, 1999; Aust. Open, 2000.

Al Davis, b 1929, Oakland Raiders owner, former coach.

Dizzy Dean, 1910-74, pitcher; St. Louis Cardinals' "Gashouse Gang" in the '30s.

Mary Decker Slaney, b 1958, runner; has held 6 separate American records from the 800m to 10,000m.

Frank Deford, b 1938, senior contributing writer for *Sports Illustrated*; author, commentator.

Oscar De La Hoya, b 1973, won IBF lightweight (1995); WBC super lightweight (1996); welterweight (1997-99, 2000) titles.

Juan Martin del Potro, b 1988, Argentinian tennis player; won U.S. Open, 2009.

Jack Dempsey, 1895-1983, heavyweight champ, 1919-26.

Donna de Varona, b 1947, 2 Olympic swimming golds, 1964; 1st female sportscaster at a major network (ABC), 1965.

Gail Devers, b 1966, Olympic 100m gold medalist (1992, '96).

Eric Dickerson, b 1960, NFL record 2,105 rushing yds., 1984.

Joe DiMaggio, 1914-99, NY Yankees outfielder; hit safely in record 56 consecutive games, 1941; AL MVP 3 times.

Landon Donovan, b 1982, forward for LA Galaxy; all-time leading U.S. international goal scorer with 45; MLS MVP, 2009.

Tony Dorsett, b 1954, Heisman winner who led the Dallas Cowboys to an NFL title in his rookie year, 1977.

Tim Duncan, b 1976, San Antonio center; 3-time NBA Finals MVP, 1999, 2003, 2005; NBA MVP, 2002-03.

Roberto Duran, b 1951, Panamanian boxer; held titles at 3 weights; lost 1980 "no mas" fight to Sugar Ray Leonard.

Leo Durocher, 1905-91, manager; won 3 NL pennants (Brooklyn, 1941; NY Giants, 1951, '54), 1954 World Series.

Dale Earnhardt Jr., b 1974, 2004 Daytona 500 winner.

Dale Earnhardt Sr., 1951-2001, 7-time NASCAR Winston Cup champ; died in a last-lap crash at 2001 Daytona 500.

Stefan Edberg, b 1966, Swedish tennis player; U.S. Open (1991, '92), Wimbledon (1988, '90), Aust. Open (1985, '87).

Gertrude Ederle, 1905-2003, first woman to swim English Channel; broke existing men's record, 1926.

Teresa Edwards, b 1964, 5-time basketball Olympian; gold medalist, 1984, '88, '96, 2000; bronze medalist, 1992.

Hicham El Guerrouj, b 1974, Moroccan runner; holds world records in mile (3:43.13) and 1,500m (3:26); won gold medals in 1,500m and 5,000m, 2004 Olympics.

John Elway, b 1960, quarterback; led Denver Broncos to 2 Super Bowl wins, 1998, '99; regular-season MVP, 1987.

Julius "Dr. J" Erving, b 1950, 3-time ABA MVP, 1981 NBA MVP.

Phil Esposito, b 1942, NHL scoring leader 5 times.

Janet Evans, b 1971, 4 Olympic swimming golds, 1988, '92.

Lee Evans, b 1947, Olympic 400m gold medalist in 1968 with 43.86 sec. world record not broken until 1988.

Chris Evert, b 1954, 6-time U.S. Open tennis champ, 3-time Wimbledon champ.

Ray Ewry, 1873-1937, track-and-field star; won 8 Olympics gold medals (1900, '04, '08).

Nick Faldo, b 1957, British golfer; won Masters, British Open 3 times each.

Juan Manuel Fangio, 1911-95 (Arg.), 5-time World Grand Prix driving champ (1951, 1954-57).

Marshall Faulk, b 1973, 2000 NFL MVP; scored then-record 26 TDs, 2001; 3-time Off. Player of the Year (1999-2001).

Brett Favre, b 1969, quarterback; led Green Bay to Super Bowl win, 1997; NFL MVP, 1995, 1996; co-MVP, 1997; left retirement in 2008 to play for NY Jets, joined Minnesota Vikings in 2009.

Roger Federer, b 1981, Swiss tennis star; won Aust. Open (2004, '06-'07, '10), Wimbledon (2003-07, '09), U.S. Open (2004-08), French Open (2009).

Bob Feller, b 1918, Cleveland Indians pitcher; won 266 games; pitched 3 no-hitters, 12 one-hitters.

Rollie Fingers, b 1946, pitcher; 341 career saves; AL MVP, Cy Young Award, 1981; World Series MVP, 1974.

Peggy Fleming, b 1948, world figure skating champion, 1966-68; gold medalist, 1968 Olympics.

Whitey Ford, b 1928, NY Yankees pitcher; won record 10 World Series games.

George Foreman, b 1949, heavyweight champion, 1973-74, 1994-95; at 45, oldest to win a heavyweight title; gold medalist, 1968 Olympics.

Dick Fosbury, b 1947, high jumper; won 1968 Olympic gold medal; developed the "Fosbury Flop."

Jimmie Foxx, 1907-67, Red Sox, Athletics slugger; MVP 3 times; triple crown, 1933.

A. J. Foyt, b 1935, won Indy 500 4 times; U.S. Auto Club champ 7 times.

Joe Frazier, b 1944, heavyweight champion, 1970-73; gold medalist, 1964 Olympics.

Walt Frazier, b 1945, Hall of Fame guard for NY Knicks' NBA championship teams (1970, '73).

Peter Gammons, b 1945, sportswriter, broadcaster; named to Baseball Hall of Fame.

Lou Gehrig, 1903-41, NY Yankees 1st baseman; MVP, 1927, '36; triple crown, 1934; AL record 184 RBIs, 1931; played in 2,130 straight games (1925-39), a record that stood until 1995.

Althea Gibson, 1927-2003, 2-time U.S. and Wimbledon champ.

Bob Gibson, b 1935, St. Louis Cardinals pitcher; won Cy Young award twice; struck out 3,117 batters.

Josh Gibson, 1911-47, Hall of Fame catcher; known as "Babe Ruth of the Negro Leagues"; credited with as many as 84 homers in 1 season, about 800 in his career.

Marc Girardelli, b 1963, (Lux.) skier; won 5 World Cup titles.

Raul Gonzalez, b 1977, Spanish soccer player; led Real Madrid to 3 Champions League titles (1998, 2000, '02); tied for all-time top UEFA goal scorer (68).

Jeff Gordon, b 1971, race car driver; youngest to win NASCAR title 4 times (1995, '97 '98, 2001).

Steffi Graf, b 1969, (Ger.) won tennis Grand Slam 1988; U.S. Open champ 5 times; Wimbledon, 7 times; Aust. 4 times; French 6 times.

Otto Graham, 1921-2003, Cleveland quarterback; 4-time all-pro.

Red Grange, 1903-91, All-American at Univ. of Illinois, 1923-25; played for Chicago Bears, 1925-35.

"Mean" Joe Greene, b 1946, Pittsburgh Steelers lineman; twice NFL outstanding defensive player.

Wayne Gretzky, b 1961, top scorer in NHL history with record 894 goals, 1,963 assists, 2,857 points; MVP, 1980-87, '89.

Bob Griese, b 1945, All-Pro quarterback; led Miami Dolphins to 17-0 season, 1972, 2 Super Bowl titles, 1973-74.

Ken Griffey Jr., b 1969, outfielder; led AL in homers 1994, '97-'99; 1997 AL MVP; 10 gold gloves.

Archie Griffin, b 1954, Ohio State running back; only 2-time winner of the Heisman Trophy (1974-75).

Florence Griffith Joyner, 1959-98, sprinter; won 3 gold medals at 1988 Olympics; world and Olympic record for 100m.

Lefty Grove, 1900-75, pitcher; won 300 AL games.

Vladimir Guerrero, b 1976, Dominican right fielder for L.A. Angels; 2004 American League MVP award.

Janet Guthrie, b 1938, 1st woman driver in Indy 500 (1977).

Tony Gwynn, b 1960, 8-time NL batting champ, (1984, '87-'89, '94-'97); 3,141 career hits.

Walter Hagen, 1892-1969, golfer; 5 PGA, 4 British Open titles.

Mika Hakkinen, b 1968, Finnish Formula One racing driver; Formula One champion, 1998, '99.

George Halas, 1895-1983, founder/player/coach of Chicago Bears; won 6 NFL championships as coach.

Dorothy Hamill, b 1956, figure skater; gold medalist at the Olympics and World championships, 1976.

Scott Hamilton, b 1958, U.S. and world figure skating champion, 1981-84; Olympic gold medalist, 1984.

Mia Hamm, b 1972, soccer player; led U.S. to World Cup (1991, '99) and Olympic ('96, 2004) titles; most career intl. goals (158).

Franco Harris, b 1950, running back; 4 Super Bowls with Steelers (1975-76, 1979-80); 1,000+ yds. in a season 8 times.

Marvin Harrison, b 1972, Indianapolis Colts wide receiver; NFL record for single-season receptions (143), 2002.

Bill Hartack, 1932-2007, jockey; rode 5 Kentucky Derby winners.

Dominik Hasek, b 1965, NHL goaltender; won Vezina Trophy, 1994-95, '97-'99, 2001; NHL MVP, 1997-98.

John Havlicek, b 1940, Boston Celtics forward; scored 26,395 career pts.

Eric Heiden, b 1958, speed skater; won 5 Olympic golds, 1980.

Rickey Henderson, b 1958, outfielder; 1990 AL MVP; record 130 stolen bases, 1982; all-time leader in steals, runs.

Sonja Henie, 1912-69, Nor. world champion figure skater, 1927-36; Olympic gold medalist, 1928, '32, '36.

Martina Hingis, b 1980, (Switz.) won Aust. and U.S. Opens, Wimbledon; youngest number one player (16 yrs., 6 mos.), 1997.

Trevor Hoffman, b 1967, relief pitcher; holds all-time career saves record (active in 2010).

Ben Hogan, 1912-97, golfer; won 4 U.S. Open titles, 2 PGA Championships, 2 Masters.

Santonio Holmes, b 1984, wide receiver, Pittsburgh Steelers; Super Bowl MVP, 2009.

Evander Holyfield, b 1962, 4-time heavyweight champion.

Rogers Hornsby, 1896-1963, NL 2nd baseman; batted record .424, 1924; twice won triple crown.

Paul Hornung, b 1935, Green Bay Packers running back, placekicker; scored record 176 points, 1960.

Ryan Howard, b 1979, first baseman for Philadelphia Phillies; known for his hitting; 2006 NL MVP.

Gordie Howe, b 1928, hockey forward; NHL MVP 6 times; scored 801 goals in 26 NHL seasons.

Carl Hubbell, 1903-88, NY Giants pitcher; 20-game winner 5 consecutive years, 1933-37.

Bobby Hull, b 1939, NHL all-star 10 times; MVP, 1965-66.

Brett Hull, b 1964, St. Louis Blues forward; led NHL in goals, 1990-92; MVP, 1991.

Catfish Hunter, 1946-99, pitched perfect game, 1968; 20-game winner 5 times.

Don Hutson, 1913-97, Packers receiver; caught 99 TD passes; 2-time NFL MVP.

Juli Inkster, b 1960, Hall of Fame golfer; 2nd to win all 4 of PGA's modern majors; won 7 career major titles.

Bo Jackson, 1962, NFL running back (1987-90) and MLB outfielder (1986-91, '93-'94); 1985 Heisman Trophy winner.

Phil Jackson, b 1945, won 11 NBA titles as coach of Bulls and Lakers; 1970, '73 title as player with NY Knicks.

Reggie Jackson, b 1946, slugger; led AL in home runs 4 times; MVP, 1973; hit 5 World Series home runs, 1977.

"Shoeless" Joe Jackson, 1889-1951, outfielder; 3rd highest career batting average (.356); one of the "Black Sox" banned for allegedly throwing 1919 World Series.

Jaromir Jagr, b 1972, Czech hockey player; NHL MVP, 1999; Art Ross Trophy (leading scorer), 1995, 1998-2001.

LeBron James, b 1984, NBA forward; Rookie of the Year, 2004; 2008 scoring leader; member of 2008 U.S. Olympic gold medal team; NBA Most Valuable Player, 2008-09, 2009-10.

Ron Jaworski, b 1951, former NFL quarterback (1974-89); NFL analyst on ESPN.

Sally Jenkins, b 1960, sports journalist and writer for *The Washington Post*.

Bruce Jenner, b 1949, Olympic decathlon gold medalist, 1976.

Lynn Jennings, b 1960, runner; 3-time World, 9-time U.S. cross country champ; bronze (10,000m), 1992 Olympics.

Derek Jeter, b 1974, shortstop; 11-time All-Star; led NY Yankees to 5 World Series titles; World Series MVP, 2000; record for most hits by a shortstop and most hits by a Yankee.

Earvin "Magic" Johnson, b 1959, NBA MVP, 1987, '89, '90; playoff MVP, 1980, '82, '87; 4th in career assists.

Jack Johnson, 1878-1946, heavyweight champion, 1908-15.

Jimmie Johnson, b 1975, 4-time NASCAR Sprint Cup Series champ, 2006-09; 2006 Daytona 500 Winner.

Michael Johnson, b 1967, 4-time Olympic gold medalist (1992, '96, 2000); world and Olympic record, 400m and 4 x 400m.

Randy Johnson, b 1963, 5-time Cy Young winner; strikeout leader, 1992-95, 1999-2004; 4,875 strikeouts (2nd all-time); pitched perfect game, 2004.

Walter Johnson, 1887-1946, Washington Senators pitcher; won 417 games; record 110 shutouts.

Bobby Jones, 1902-71, won golf's Grand Slam, 1930; U.S. Amateur champ 5 times, U.S. Open champ 4 times.

Cobi Jones, b 1970, soccer; most U.S. national team appearances with 164.

David "Deacon" Jones, b 1938, 5-time All-Pro with L.A. Rams (1965-69); "sack" specialist credited with inventing the term.

Marion Jones, b 1975, 2000 Olympic 100m, 200m, 1,600m relay gold medalist, bronze in long jump and 400m relay; stripped of medals in 2007 after admitting use of performance-enhancing drugs.

Roy Jones Jr., b 1969, light heavyweight champ, 1999-2004.

Michael Jordan, b 1963, guard; leading NBA scorer, 1987-93, '96-'98; MVP, 1988, 1991-92, '96, '98; playoff MVP, 1991-93, '96-'98; ESPN Athlete of the Century.

Dorothy Kamenshek, 1925-2010, led Rockford (IL) Peaches to 4 All-American Girls Baseball League titles in the 1940s.

Jackie Joyner-Kersey, b 1962, Olympic gold medalist in heptathlon (1988, '92), long jump (1988).

Harmon Killebrew, b 1936, Minnesota Twins slugger; led AL in home runs 6 times; 573 lifetime.

Jean Claude Killy, b 1943, French skier; 3 Olympic golds, 1968.

Ralph Kiner, b 1922, Pittsburgh Pirates slugger; led NL in home runs 7 consecutive years, 1946-52.

Billie Jean King, b 1943, U.S. singles champ 4 times; Wimbledon champ 6 times; beat Bobby Riggs, 1973.

Peter King, b 1957, senior writer for *Sports Illustrated*.

Bob Knight, b 1940, ESPN studio analyst, ret. basketball coach; led Indiana U. to NCAA title in 1976, '81, '87; 3rd winningest men's college basketball coach (902).

Olga Korbut, b 1955, Soviet gymnast; 3 1972 Olympic golds.

Sandy Koufax, b 1935, 3-time Cy Young winner; lowest ERA in NL, 1962-66; pitched 4 no-hitters, 1 perfect game.

Jack Kramer, 1921-2009, world's number one tennis player, 1946-53; first at Wimbledon to compete in shorts.

Ingrid Kristiansen, b 1956, (Nor.) only runner to have held world records in 5,000m, 10,000m, and marathon.

Julie Krone, b 1963, winningest female jockey; only woman to ride a winner in a Triple Crown race (Belmont, 1993).

Michelle Kwan, b 1980, figure skater; 9 U.S., 5 World titles; silver medalist at 1998 Olympics, bronze in 2002.

Guy Lafleur, b 1951, 3-time NHL scoring leader; 1977-78 MVP.

Alexi Lalas, b 1970, soccer player; first modern-era American to play in Italian League Serie A.

Kenesaw Mountain Landis, 1866-1944, 1st commissioner of baseball (1920-44); banned the 8 "Black Sox" involved in fixing 1919 World Series.

Tom Landry, 1924-2000, Dallas Cowboys head coach, 1960-88; won 2 Super Bowls (1972, '78); 3rd in career wins (270).

Dick "Night Train" Lane, 1928-2002, Hall of Fame defensive back; intercepted an NFL season record 14 passes (1952).

Don Larsen, b 1929, as NY Yankee, pitched only World Series perfect game, Oct. 8, 1956—2-0 win over Brooklyn.

Rod Laver, b 1938, (Austral.) won tennis Grand Slam, 1962, 1969; Wimbledon champ 4 times.

Mario Lemieux, b 1965, 6-time NHL leading scorer; MVP, 1988, '93, '96; playoff MVP, 1991-92.

Greg Lemond, b 1961, cyclist; 3-time Tour de France winner (1986, '89-90); first American to win the event.

Ivan Lendl, b 1960, (Czech.) 8 Grand Slam tennis titles, including U.S. Open, 1985-87.

Sugar Ray Leonard, b 1956, boxer; held titles in 5 different weight classes.

Carl Lewis, b 1961, track-and-field star; won 9 Olympic gold medals in sprinting and long jump.

Lennox Lewis, b 1965, (Br.) heavyweight champ, 1994, 1997-2004, retired undefeated; gold medalist, 1998 Olympics.

Ray Lewis, b 1975, linebacker for the Baltimore Ravens; Super Bowl MVP, 2001.

Tara Lipinski, b 1982, youngest figure skater to win U.S., world championships, 1997, and Winter Olympic gold, 1998.

Vince Lombardi, 1913-70, Green Bay Packers coach; led team to 5 NFL championships, 2 Super Bowl victories.

Nancy Lopez, b 1957, Hall of Fame golfer; 4-time LPGA Player of the Year, 3-time winner of the LPGA Championship.

Greg Louganis, b 1960, won Olympic gold medals in both springboard and platform diving, 1984, 1988.

Joe Louis, 1914-81, heavyweight champion, 1937-49.

Sid Luckman, 1916-98, Chicago Bears quarterback; led team to 4 NFL championships; MVP, 1943.

Evan Lysacek, b 1985, figure skater, Olympic gold winner, 2010.

Connie Mack, 1862-1956, Philadelphia Athletics manager, 1901-50; won 9 pennants, 5 championships.

John Madden, b 1936, won Super Bowl as coach of Oakland Raiders (1977); former NFL TV analyst.

Greg Maddux, b 1966, NL pitcher; won 4 consecutive Cy Young awards, 1992-95; 355 career wins.

Karl Malone, b 1963, Utah Jazz, L.A. Lakers forward; MVP, 1997, '99; 14-time All-Star; 36,928 career points (2nd all-time).

Moses Malone, b 1955, NBA center; MVP, 1979, '82-'83.

Eli Manning, b 1981, NY Giants quarterback; Super Bowl MVP, 2008.

Peyton Manning, b 1976, Indianapolis Colts quarterback; most NFL MVP awards, 2003-04, '08-'09; Super Bowl MVP, 2007; highest single-season passer rating (121.1), 2004.

Mickey Mantle, 1931-95, NY Yankees outfielder; triple crown, 1956; 18 World Series home runs; MVP 3 times.

Diego Maradona, b 1960, (Arg.) soccer player; led Argentina to World Cup, 1986.

"Pistol" Pete Maravich, 1947-88, guard; scored NCAA record 44.2 ppg during collegiate career; led NBA in scoring, 1977.

Rocky Marciano, 1923-69, heavyweight champion, 1952-56; retired undefeated.

Dan Marino, b 1961, Miami quarterback; NFL record single-season yards passing (5,084), 1984.

Roger Maris, 1934-85, NY Yankees outfielder; hit AL record 61 home runs, 1961, record held 37 years; MVP, 1960, '61.

Curtis Martin, b 1973, Jets running back; 5-time Pro-Bowler; 4th in all-time rushing yards with 14,101.

Eddie Mathews, 1931-2001, Milwaukee-Atlanta Braves 3rd baseman; hit 512 career home runs.

Christy Mathewson, 1880-1925, pitcher; won 373 games.

Bob Mathias, 1930-2006, decathlon gold, 1948, '52 Olympics.

Hideki Matsui, b 1974, designated hitter/outfielder, 1st Japanese-born World Series MVP, 2009.

Willie Mays, b 1931, NY-S.F. Giants center fielder; hit 660 home runs, led NL 4 times; had 3,283 hits; twice MVP.

Willie McCovey, b 1938, S.F. Giants slugger; hit 521 home runs; led NL 3 times; MVP, 1969.

John McEnroe, b 1959, U.S. Open tennis champ (1979-81, '84); Wimbledon champ (1981, '83-'84).

John McGraw, 1873-1934, NY Giants manager; led team to 10 pennants, 3 championships.

Mark McGwire, b 1963, hit then-record 70 home runs in 1998; 583 career home runs (10th); admitted career steroid use, 2010.

Tamara McKinney, b 1962, 1st U.S. skier to win overall Alpine World Cup championship (1983).

Andrea Mead Lawrence, 1932-2009, skier; first woman to win 2 gold medals in alpine skiing at one Olympics (1952).

Lionel Messi, b 1987, forward for FC Barcelona; FIFA World Player of the Year, 2009.

Mark Messier, b 1961, center; NHL MVP, 1990, '92; Conn Smythe Trophy, 1984.

Debbie Meyer, b 1952, 1st swimmer to win 3 individual Olympic golds (1968).

Al Michaels, b 1944, *NBC Sunday Night Football* announcer; 5-time Outstanding Sports Personality Emmy winner.

George Mikan, 1924-2005, Minn. Lakers center; considered the best basketball player of first half of 20th century.

Stan Mikita, b 1940, Chicago Blackhawks center; led NHL in scoring 4 times; MVP twice.

Billy Mills, b 1938, runner; upset winner of the 1964 Olympic 10,000m; only American man ever to win the event.

Joe Montana, b 1956, S.F. 49ers quarterback; Super Bowl MVP, 1982, 1985, 1990.

Archie Moore, 1913-98, light-heavyweight champ, 1952-62.

Howie Morenz, 1902-37, Montreal Canadiens forward; considered best hockey player of first half of 20th century.

Edwin Moses, b 1955, undefeated in 122 consecutive 400m hurdles races, 1977-87; Olympic gold medalist, 1976, '84.

Shirley Muldowney, b 1940, 1st woman to race National Hot Rod Assoc. Top Fuel dragsters; 3-time NHRA points champ.

Eddie Murray, b 1956, 3rd player with both 3,000+ hits and 500+ home runs.

Stan Musial, b 1920, St. Louis Cardinals star; won 7 NL batting titles; MVP 3 times.

Rafael Nadal, b 1986, Spanish tennis player; won French Open (2005-08, '10), Wimbledon (2008, '10), Australian Open (2009), U.S. Open (2010); Olympic gold medal in men's singles (2008).

Bronko Nagurski, 1908-90, Chicago Bears fullback and tackle; gained more than 4,000 yds. rushing.

Joe Namath, b 1943, Jets quarterback; 1969 Super Bowl MVP.

Steve Nash, b 1974, (Can.) point guard; NBA MVP, 2005, '06.

Martina Navratilova, b 1956, Wimbledon champ 9 times; U.S. Open champ

(1983-84, '86-'87); Aust. 3 times, French 2 times.

Byron Nelson, 1912-2006, won 11 consecutive golf tournaments in 1945; twice Masters and PGA titlist.

Ernie Nevers, 1903-76, Stanford football star; selected as best college fullback to play between 1919 and 1969.

Paula Newby-Fraser, b 1972, 8-time Ironman Triathlon World Champ; holds women's course record.

John Newcombe, b 1943, Australian; twice U.S. Open tennis champ; Wimbledon titlist 3 times.

Jack Nicklaus, b 1940, PGA Player of the Year, 1967, 1972; leading money winner 8 times; won 18 majors (6 Masters).

Chuck Noll, b 1932, Pittsburgh coach; won 4 Super Bowls.

Paavo Nurmi, 1897-1973, (Fin.) distance runner; won 9 Olympic gold medals, 1920, 1924, 1928.

Lorena Ochoa, b 1981, (Mex.) LPGA Player of the Year, 2006-09, money leader 2006-08.

Al Oerter, 1936-2007, discus thrower; won gold medal at 4 consecutive Olympics, 1956, '60, '64, '68.

Apolo Anton Ohno, b 1982, speed skater; most decorated American Winter Olympic athlete with 2 gold, 2 silver, 4 bronze (2002, '06, '10).

Hakeem Olajuwon, b 1963, Houston center; NBA MVP, 1994, playoff MVP, 1994-95; career blocked shots leader (3,830).

Barney Oldfield, 1878-1946, pioneer auto racer; was first to drive a car 60 mph, 1903.

Shaquille O'Neal, b 1972, center; led L.A. Lakers to NBA titles, 2000-02, and Miami Heat to NBA title, 2006; Finals MVP 2000-02; NBA MVP 2000.

Magglio Ordoñez, b 1974, Venezuelan right fielder for the Detroit Tigers.

Bobby Orr, b 1948, Boston Bruins defenseman; 8-time Norris Trophy winner; led NHL in scoring twice, assists 5 times.

Mel Ott, 1909-58, NY Giants right fielder; hit 511 home runs; led NL 6 times.

Jesse Owens, 1913-80, track and field; 4 1936 Olympic golds.

Terrell Owens, b 1973, wide receiver; NFL record for single-game receptions with 20 in 2000.

Satchel Paige, 1906-82, pitcher; starred in Negro leagues, 1924-48; entered major leagues at age 42.

Arnold Palmer, b 1929, golf's first \$1 mil winner; won 4 Masters, 2 British Opens.

Jim Palmer, b 1945, Baltimore Orioles pitcher; won Cy Young award 3 times; 20-game winner 8 times.

Candace Parker, b 1986, LA Sparks forward; first woman to dunk in an NCAA tournament game; 2008 MVP award.

Joe Paterno, b 1926, football coach; most wins in NCAA Div. I-A (394); led Penn St. to titles, 1982, '86.

Danica Patrick, b 1982, race car driver; 4th woman to race at Indy 500, 1st to lead, 2005.

Floyd Patterson, 1935-2006, 2-time heavyweight champion; first to ever regain the title after losing it.

Walter Payton, 1954-99, Chicago Bears running back; 2nd most rushing yards in NFL history; top NFC rusher, 1976-80.

Pelé (Edson Arantes do Nascimento), b 1940, (Braz.) soccer player; led Brazil to 3 World Cups (1958, '62, '70); scored 1,281 goals.

Bob Pettit, b 1932, first NBA player to score 20,000 points; twice NBA scoring leader.

Richard Petty, b 1937, NASCAR national champ 7 times; 7-time Daytona 500 winner.

Michael Phelps, b 1985, swimmer; holds record for most Olympic gold medals won

- by single athlete (14); won 8 medals (6 gold, 2 bronze) at 2004 Olympics, 8 gold in 2008.
- Laffit Pincay Jr.**, b 1946, jockey; leading money-winner, 1970-74, '79, '85.
- Jacques Plante**, 1929-86, NHL goaltender; 7 Vezina trophies; first goalie to wear mask in a game.
- Gary Player**, b 1935, (S. Africa) golfer; won 3 Masters, 3 British Opens, 2 PGA Championships, and U.S. Open.
- Mike Powell**, b 1963, track and field athlete; holds world record for long jump (29 ft., 4.5 in.).
- Steve Prefontaine**, 1951-75, runner; 1st to win 4 NCAA titles in same event (5,000m, 1970-73); died in auto accident.
- Kirby Puckett**, 1960-2006, Minnesota Twins center fielder (1984-95); led team to World Series titles in 1987, '91.
- Albert Pujols**, b 1980, St. Louis first baseman; NL MVP, 2005, '08-'09.
- Paula Radcliffe**, b 1973, British runner; set marathon world record of 2:15:25 in London, 2003.
- Kimi Räikkönen**, b 1979, (Fin.) Formula One race car driver; 2007 Formula One World Drivers' Champion.
- Manny Ramirez**, b 1972, outfielder; 2004 World Series MVP; suspended for violating MLB performance-enhancing drug policy, 2009.
- Willis Reed**, b 1942, NY Knicks center; MVP, 1970; playoff MVP, 1970, '73.
- Mary Lou Retton**, b 1968, gymnast; won all-around gold medal at 1984 Olympics; also won 2 silvers, 2 bronzes.
- José Reyes**, b 1983, NY Mets shortstop; All-Star, 2006-07, '10; Mets career leader in stolen bases, triples.
- Claudio Reyna**, b 1973, former midfielder; U.S. National Team; named to the FIFA World Cup All-Star team, 2002.
- Jerry Rice**, b 1962, receiver; 1989 Super Bowl MVP; NFL record for career touchdowns (208), receptions (1,549).
- Maurice Richard**, 1921-2000, Montreal Canadiens forward; scored 544 regular season goals, 82 playoff goals.
- Branch Rickey**, 1881-1965, MLB executive; helped break baseball's color barrier, 1947; initiated farm system, 1919.
- Cal Ripken Jr.**, b 1960, Baltimore shortstop; AL MVP, 1983, '91; most consecutive games played (2,632).
- Mariano Rivera**, b 1969, (Pan.) relief pitcher; helped NY Yankees to 5 World Series titles; World Series MVP, 1999; all-time MLB leader in post-season saves with 39.
- Oscar Robertson**, b 1938, NBA guard; averaged career 25.7 points per game; 5th in career assists (9,887); MVP, 1964.
- Brooks Robinson**, b 1937, Baltimore Orioles 3rd baseman; played in 4 World Series; MVP, 1964; 16 gold gloves.
- Frank Robinson**, b 1935, MVP in both NL and AL; triple crown, 1966; 586 career home runs; first black manager in majors.
- Jackie Robinson**, 1919-72, broke baseball's color barrier with Brooklyn Dodgers, 1947; NL MVP, 1949.
- Sugar Ray Robinson**, 1921-89, boxer; middleweight champion 5 times; welterweight champion, 1946-51.
- Knute Rockne**, 1888-1931, Notre Dame football coach, 1918-31; revolutionized game by stressing forward pass.
- Bill Rodgers**, b 1947, runner; won Boston and New York City marathons 4 times each between 1975 and 1980.
- Alex Rodriguez**, b 1975, NY Yankees third baseman; AL MVP in 2003, '05, '07; 13-time All Star; youngest player to ever hit 500 HRs; admitted steroid use 2001-03.
- Juan "Chi Chi" Rodriguez**, b 1935, champion golfer; 8 PGA tour wins, 22 Champions tour wins.
- Ben Roethlisberger**, b 1982, Pittsburgh Steelers quarterback; youngest to win Super Bowl, 2005.
- Ronaldinho**, b 1980, soccer midfielder; led Brazil to World Cup Finals in 2006; FIFA World Player of the Year, 2004, '05.
- Ronaldo** (Ronaldo Luiz Nazario de Lima), b 1976, soccer forward; led Brazil to 2002 World Cup title; 3-time FIFA world player of the year, 1996-97, 2002; most World Cup goals, 15.
- Art Rooney**, 1901-88, NFL owner; bought Pittsburgh Pirates in 1933, renamed Steelers, 1940.
- Pete Rose**, b 1941, won 3 NL batting titles; hit in 44 consecutive games, 1978; most career hits, 4,256; banned for gambling, 1989; admitted betting on his team, 2004.
- Ken Rosewall**, b 1934, Australian tennis player; 2-time U.S. champ; 8 Grand Slam singles titles.
- Patrick Roy**, b 1965, Montreal-Colorado goalie; only 3-time NHL playoffs MVP (Conn Smythe Trophy), 1986, '93, 2001.
- Wilma Rudolph**, 1940-94, sprinter; won 3 1960 Olympic golds.
- Adolph Rupp**, 1901-77, NCAA basketball coach; led Kentucky to 4 national titles, 1948-49, '51, '58.
- Bill Russell**, b 1934, Boston Celtics center; led team to 11 NBA titles; MVP 5 times; first black coach of major pro sports team.
- Babe Ruth**, 1895-1948, NY Yankees outfielder; hit 60 home runs, 1927, 714 lifetime (3rd all-time); led AL 12 times.
- Johnny Rutherford**, b 1938, auto racer; won 3 Indy 500s.
- Nolan Ryan**, b 1947, pitcher; holds season (383), career (5,714) strikeout records; won 324 games (7 no-hitters).
- Pete Sampras**, b 1971, tennis star; 1st man in Open era to win 7 Wimbledon; 2nd-most career Grand Slam wins (14).
- Joan Benoit Samuelson**, b 1957, won 1st Olympic women's marathon (1984), Boston Marathon (1979, '83).
- Barry Sanders**, b 1968, rushed for 2,053 yards in 1997; led NFL in rushing, 1990, '94, '96, '97.
- Deion Sanders**, b 1967, NFL cornerback (1989-2000, '04-'05) and MLB outfielder (1989-1995, '97, 2005).
- Gale Sayers**, b 1943, Chicago running back; twice led NFL in rushing.
- Mike Schmidt**, b 1949, Phillies 3rd baseman; led NL in home runs 8 times; 548 lifetime; NL MVP, 1980, '81, '86.
- Michael Schumacher**, b 1969, German race-car driver; 7-time Formula 1 world champ (1994-95, 2000-04).
- Tom Seaver**, b 1944, pitcher; won NL Cy Young award 3 times; won 311 major league games.
- Monica Seles**, b 1973, tennis player; won U.S. (1991-92), Aust. (1991-93, '96), French (1990-92) Opens; stabbed on court by spectator, 1993.
- Maria Sharapova**, b 1987, (Russ.) tennis star; won Wimbledon (2004), U.S. Open (2006), Australian Open (2008).
- Patty Sheehan**, b 1956, Hall of Fame golfer; 3 LPGA Championships (1983-84, '93).
- Willie Shoemaker**, 1931-2003, jockey; rode 4 Kentucky Derby, 5 Belmont Stakes winners; leading career money winner.
- Frank Shorter**, b 1947, runner; only American to win men's Olympic marathon (1972) since 1908; silver medalist (1976).
- Don Shula**, b 1930, all-time winningest NFL coach (347 games).
- Al Simmons**, 1902-56, AL outfielder; .334 lifetime batting avg.
- Bill Simmons**, b 1969, columnist for *Page 2* on ESPN.com known as "The Sports Guy."
- O. J. Simpson**, b 1947, running back; rushed for 2,003 yds., 1973; AFC leading rusher 4 times; acquitted of murder, 1995; jailed after being found guilty of robbery and kidnapping, 2008.
- George Sisler**, 1893-1973, St. Louis Browns 1st baseman; had then-record 257 hits, 1920; batted .340 lifetime.
- Dean Smith**, b 1931, retired basketball coach; most career Division I wins (879); led North Carolina to 2 NCAA titles (1982, '93).
- Emmitt Smith**, b 1969, running back; NFL and Super Bowl MVP, 1993.
- Conn Smythe**, 1895-1980, won 7 Stanley Cups as Toronto GM (1929-61); playoff MVP award named in his honor.
- Sam Snead**, 1912-2002, PGA and Masters champ 3 times each; record 82 PGA tournament victories.
- Annika Sorenstam**, b 1970, (Swed.) golfer; set LPGA 18-hole record of 59 (-13), 72-hole record of 27-under-par, 2001; won 10 LPGA majors, including career Grand Slam.
- Sammy Sosa**, b 1968, right fielder; 66 homers, NL MVP, 1998; 1st to hit 60+ homers 3 times (1998, '99, 2001).
- Warren Spahn**, 1921-2003, pitcher; won 363 NL games; 20-game winner 13 times; Cy Young award, 1957.
- Tris Speaker**, 1888-1958, AL outfielder; batted .345 over 22 seasons; hit record 793 career doubles.
- Mark Spitz**, b 1950, swimmer; won 7 golds at 1972 Olympics.
- Amos Alonzo Stagg**, 1862-1965, football innovator; Univ. of Chicago football coach for 41 years, 5 undefeated seasons.
- Bart Starr**, b 1934, Green Bay Packers quarterback; led team to 5 NFL titles, 2 Super Bowl victories.
- Roger Staubach**, b 1942, Dallas Cowboys quarterback; leading NFC passer 5 times.
- George Steinbrenner**, 1930-2010, NY Yankees owner.
- Casey Stengel**, 1890-1975, managed Yankees to 10 pennants, 7 World Series wins between 1949 and 1960.
- Jackie Stewart**, b 1939, (Scot.) auto racer; 27 Grand Prix wins.
- John Stockton**, b 1962, Utah Jazz guard; NBA career leader in assists, steals; NBA assists leader, 1988-96.
- Picabo Street**, b 1971, skier; 2-time World Cup downhill champion (1995-96); Olympic super G gold medalist, 1998.
- Louise Suggs**, b 1923, golfer; U.S. Women's Open champ, 1949, '52; 11 major victories, ranks 3rd all-time.
- John L. Sullivan**, 1858-1918, last bare-knuckle heavyweight champion, 1882-92.
- Pat Summit**, b 1952, women's basketball coach; led Tennessee Lady Vols to 8 NCAA titles (1987, '89, '91, '96-'98, 2007-08); all-time winningest NCAA coach.
- Ichiro Suzuki**, b 1973, Japanese center fielder for the Seattle Mariners; Pacific League MVP, 1994, '95, '96; American League MVP, 2001; single-season hits record (262), 2004.
- Fran Tarkenton**, b 1940, Minnesota, NY Giants quarterback; tied 3rd in career TD passes (342); 1975 Player of the Year.
- Diana Taurasi**, b 1982, WNBA shooting guard, Phoenix Mercury; gold medalist, 2008 Olympics; WNBA MVP, 2009.
- Lawrence Taylor**, b 1959, linebacker; led NY Giants to 2 Super Bowl titles; played in 10 Pro Bowls.
- Jenny Thompson**, b 1973, swimmer; most decorated U.S. female Olympian; 12 medals (8 gold) in 1992, '96, 2000, '04.
- Daley Thompson**, b 1958, (Br.) decathlete; Olympic gold medalist in 1980, '84.
- Bobby Thomson**, 1923-2010, outfielder/3B; known for pennant-clinching "Shot Heard 'Round the World" for the NY Giants, 1951.
- Jim Thorpe**, 1888-1953, football All-American, 1911, '12; won pentathlon and decathlon, 1912 Olympics.

Bill Tilden, 1893-1953, won 7 U.S. tennis titles, 3 Wimbledon.
Y. A. Tittle, b 1926, NY Giants quarter-back; MVP, 1961, '63.
Alberto Tomba "La Bomba", b 1966, (It.) skier; 5 Olympic alpine medals (3 golds, 2 silver) in 1988, '92.
LaDainian "L.T." Tomlinson, b 1979, running back; NFL records for single season touchdowns (31), rushing touchdowns (28), most points scored in a single season (186).
Joe Torre, b 1940, baseball manager; former MLB player; managed L.A. Dodgers, NY Yankees, St. Louis Cardinals, Atlanta Braves, and NY Mets.
Lee Trevino, b 1939, golfer; won U.S., British Open twice.
Bryan Trottier, b 1956, Islanders, Penguins center for 6 Stanley Cup champs.
Gene Tunney, 1897-1978, heavyweight champion, 1926-28.
Mike Tyson, b 1966, undisputed heavyweight champ, 1987-90; at 20, youngest to win a heavyweight title (WBC, 1986).
Wyomia Tyus, b 1945, Olympic 100m gold medalist, 1964, '68.
Johnny Unitas, 1933-2002, Baltimore Colts quarterback; passed for more than 40,000 yds.; MVP, 1957, '67.
Al Unser, b 1939, Indy 500 winner 4 times.
Bobby Unser, b 1934, Indy 500 winner 3 times.
Brian Urlacher, b 1978, Chicago Bears linebacker; Defensive Rookie of the Year, 2000; 6-time Pro Bowler.
Norm Van Brocklin, 1926-83, quarterback; passed for game record 554 yds., 1951; MVP, 1960.
Amy Van Dyken, b 1973, swimmer; first American woman to win 4 gold medals in one Olympics (1996).
Michael Vick, b 1980, quarterback; suspended and convicted (2007) of illegal dog fighting, gambling activities.
Lasse Viren, b 1949, (Fin.) runner; Olympic 5,000m and 10,000m gold medalist in 1972, 1976.
Lindsey Vonn, b 1984; 1st U.S. woman to win the world super-G championship, gold medal in downhill, 2010 Olympics; 3 World Cup titles 2008-10.

Dwyane Wade, b 1982, guard; led Miami Heat to NBA title, 2006; finals MVP, 2006; member of 2008 U.S. Olympic gold medal basketball team; NBA scoring title, 2009.
Honus Wagner, 1874-1955, Pirates short-stop; 8 NL batting titles.
Grete Waitz, b 1953, (Nor.) 9-time winner of the New York City Marathon (1978-80, '82-'86, '88).
"Jersey" Joe Walcott, 1914-94, boxer; became heavyweight champion at age 37, 1951-52.
Bill Walton, b 1952, center; led Portland Trail Blazers to 1977 NBA title; MVP, 1978; NBA TV commentator.
Kurt Warner, b 1971, Rams, Giants, Cardinals quarterback; NFL MVP, 1999, 2001; Super Bowl MVP, 2000.
Tom Watson, b 1949, golfer; 6-time PGA Player of the Year; won 5 British Opens, 2 Masters, U.S. Open.
Karrie Webb, b 1974, Australian golfer; youngest woman (26 yrs. 6 mos.) to win career Grand Slam, 1999-2001.
Johnny Weissmuller, 1903-84, swimmer; won 52 national championships, 5 Olympic gold medals; set 67 world records.
Jerry West, b 1938, L.A. Lakers guard; had career average 27 pts. per game; first team all-star 10 times.
Byron "Whizzer" White, 1917-2002, running back; led NCAA in scoring and rushing at Colorado, 1937; led NFL in rushing twice, 1938, '40; Supreme Court justice, 1962-93.
Shaun White, b 1986, snowboarder/skateboarder, Olympic gold medalist in half-pipe (2006, '10).
Kathy Whitworth, b 1939, 7-time LPGA Player of the Year (1966-69, '71-'73); 88 tour wins, most on LPGA or PGA tour.
Michelle Wie, b 1989, golfer; in 2002 became youngest-ever qualifier for LPGA event; turned pro at age 15.
Michael Wilbon, b 1958, sportswriter, columnist for *Washington Post* and ESPN.
Lenny Wilkens, b 1937, winningest coach in NBA history; in Hall of Fame as player and coach.
Serena Williams, b 1981, tennis champ; won at Wimbledon (2002-03, '09-'10), U.S. Open (1999, 2002, '08); Australian Open (2003, '05, '07, '09, '10); French Open (2002); two-time Olympic gold

medal winner in doubles (2000, '08) with sister Venus.
Ted Williams, 1918-2002, Boston Red Sox outfielder; won 6 batting titles, 2 triple crowns; hit .406 in 1941.
Venus Williams, b 1980, tennis champ at Wimbledon (2000, '01, '05, '07, '08), U.S. Open (2000, '01); Olympic gold medals in singles (2000) and doubles with sister Serena (2000, '08).
Helen Wills Moody, 1905-98, tennis star; won U.S. Open 7 times, Wimbledon 8 times.
Katarina Witt, b 1965, (Ger.) figure skater; won Olympic gold medal, 1984, '88; world champ, 1984-85, '87-'88.
John Wooden, 1910-2010, UCLA basketball coach; 10 NCAA titles.
Tiger Woods, b 1975, golfer; youngest to win career Grand Slam, at age 24 (1997-2000); 14 career major titles.
Mickey Wright, b 1935, golfer; won LPGA and U.S. Open championship 4 times; 82 career wins, including 13 majors.
Eric Wynalda, b 1969, soccer; 2nd leading U.S. international goal scorer with 34.
Kristi Yamaguchi, b 1971, figure skater; won national, world, Olympic titles, in 1992.
Yao Ming, b 1980, Chinese center for Houston Rockets.
Carl Yastrzemski, b 1939, Boston Red Sox slugger; won 3 batting titles; triple crown, 1967.
Cy Young, 1867-1955, pitcher; won record 511 games.
Steve Young, b 1961, 49ers quarterback; led NFL in passing, 1991-94, '96, '97; NFL MVP, 1992, '94; Super Bowl MVP, 1995.
Vince Young, b 1983, quarterback for the Tennessee Titans.
Babe Didrikson Zaharias, 1911-56, all-around athlete; 3 track-and-field medals (2 golds), 1932 Olympics; won 10 golf majors; also played baseball; 6-time AP Female Athlete of the Year.
Emil Zátopek, 1922-2000, (Czech.) runner; won 3 gold medals at 1952 Olympics (5,000m, 10,000m, marathon).
Zinedine Zidane, b 1972, soccer midfielder; led France to 1998 World Cup title; named top player in 2006; 3-time FIFA world player of the year (1998, 2000, '03).

Writers of the Present

Name (Birthplace)	Birthdate	Name (Birthplace)	Birthdate
Chinua Achebe (Ogidi, Nigeria)	11/16/30	Dan Brown (Exeter, NH)	6/22/64
Richard Adams (Newbury, Eng., UK)	5/9/20	Rita Mae Brown (Hanover, PA)	11/28/44
Edward Albee (Wash., DC)	3/12/28	Christopher Buckley (New York, NY)	12/24/52
Mitch Albom (Passaic, NJ)	5/23/58	James Lee Burke (Houston, TX)	12/5/36
Elizabeth Alexander (New York, NY)	5/30/62	Augusten Burroughs (Pittsburgh, PA)	10/23/65
Isabel Allende (Lima, Peru)	8/2/42	Robert Olen Butler (Granite City, IL)	1/20/45
Dorothy Allison (Greenville, SC)	4/11/49	A. S. Byatt (Sheffield, England, UK)	8/24/36
Martin Amis (Oxford, Eng., UK)	8/25/49	Ethan Canin (Ann Arbor, MI)	7/19/60
Maya Angelou (St. Louis, MO)	4/4/28	Peter Carey (Bacchus-Marsh, Victoria, Australia)	5/7/43
Piers Anthony (Oxford, Eng., UK)	8/6/34	Caleb Carr (New York, NY)	8/2/55
Jeffrey Archer (Somerset, Eng., UK)	4/15/40	Michael Chabon (Wash., DC)	5/24/63
Oscar Arias Sanchez (Heredia, Costa Rica)	9/13/41	Tracy Chevalier (Wash., DC)	10/19/62
John Ashbery (Rochester, NY)	7/28/27	Sandra Cisneros (Chicago, IL)	12/20/54
Margaret Atwood (Ottawa, ON, Can.)	11/18/39	Tom Clancy (Baltimore, MD)	4/12/47
David Auburn (Chicago, IL)	1969	Mary Higgins Clark (Bronx, NY)	12/24/29
Jean Auel (Chicago, IL)	2/18/36	Beverly Cleary (McMinnville, OR)	4/12/16
Paul Auster (Newark, NJ)	2/3/47	Paulo Coelho (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)	8/24/47
Alan Ayckbourn (Hampstead, Eng., UK)	4/12/39	J(ohn) M(axwell) Coetzee (Capetown, S. Africa)	2/9/40
Nicholson Baker (New York, NY)	1/7/57	Billy Collins (New York, NY)	3/22/41
David Baldacci (Richmond, VA)	8/5/60	Jackie Collins (London, Eng., UK)	10/4/41
Russell Banks (Newton, MA)	3/28/40	Evan S. Connell (Kansas City, MO)	8/17/24
John Barth (Cambridge, MD)	5/27/30	Pat Conroy (Atlanta, GA)	10/26/45
Ann Beattie (Wash., DC)	9/8/47	Robin Cook (New York, NY)	5/4/40
John Berendt (Syracuse, NY)	12/5/39	Patricia Cornwell (Miami, FL)	6/9/56
Thomas Berger (Cincinnati, OH)	7/20/24	Harry Crews (Alma, GA)	6/6/35
Maeve Binchy (Dalkey, Ireland)	3/28/40	Michael Cunningham (Cincinnati, OH)	11/6/52
Judy Blume (Elizabeth, NJ)	2/12/38	Don DeLillo (Bronx, NY)	11/20/36
T. Coraghessan Boyle (Peekskill, NY)	12/2/48	Nelson DeMille (New York, NY)	8/23/43
Ray Bradbury (Waukegan, IL)	8/22/20	Junot Díaz (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic)	12/31/68
Barbara Taylor Bradford (Leeds, Eng., UK)	5/10/33	Joan Didion (Sacramento, CA)	12/5/34
Christopher Bram (Buffalo, NY)	2/22/52	Annie Dillard (Pittsburgh, PA)	4/30/45
Geraldine Brooks (Sydney, Australia)	1955	E. L. Doctorow (Bronx, NY)	1/6/31

Name (Birthplace)	Birthdate	Name (Birthplace)	Birthdate
Rita Dove (Akron, OH)	8/28/52	Peter Matthiessen (New York, NY)	5/22/27
Roddy Doyle (Dublin, Ireland)	5/5/58	Armistead Maupin (Wash., DC)	4/13/44
Umberto Eco (Alessandria, Italy)	1/5/32	Cormac McCarthy (Providence, RI)	7/20/33
Bret Easton Ellis (Los Angeles, CA)	3/7/64	Colleen McCullough (Wellington, NSW, Australia)	6/1/37
Dave Eggers (Boston, MA)	3/12/70	Alice McDermott (Brooklyn, NY)	6/27/53
James Ellroy (Los Angeles, CA)	3/4/48	Ian McEwan (Aldershot, Eng., UK)	6/21/48
Louise Erdrich (Little Falls, MN)	7/6/54	Thomas McGuane (Wyandotte, MI)	12/11/39
Laura Esquivel (Mexico City, Mexico)	9/30/51	Terry McMillan (Port Huron, MI)	10/18/51
Jeffrey Eugenides (Detroit, MI)	3/8/60	Larry McMurtry (Wichita Falls, TX)	6/3/36
Lawrence Ferlinghetti (Yonkers, NY)	3/24/19	Terrence McNally (St. Petersburg, FL)	11/3/39
Helen Fielding (Morley, Yorkshire, Eng., UK)	2/19/58	John McPhee (Princeton, NJ)	3/8/31
Dario Fo (San Giano, Italy)	3/26/26	W(illiam) S(tanley) Merwin (New York, NY)	9/30/27
Ken Follett (Cardiff, Wales, UK)	6/5/49	Stephenie Meyer (Hartford, CT)	12/24/73
Richard Ford (Jackson, MS)	2/16/44	Steven Millhauser (New York, NY)	8/3/43
Frederick Forsyth (Ashford, Eng., UK)	8/25/38	Toni Morrison (Lorain, OH)	2/18/31
Paula Fox (New York, NY)	4/22/23	Walter Mosley (Los Angeles, CA)	1/12/52
Jonathan Franzen (Western Springs, IL)	8/17/59	Andrew Motion (London, Eng., UK)	10/26/52
Michael Frayn (London, Eng., UK)	9/8/33	Bharati Mukherjee (Calcutta, India)	7/27/40
Charles Frazier (Asheville, NC)	11/4/50	Herta Müller (Nitzkydorf, Banat, Romania)	8/17/53
Brian Friel (Killyclogher, N. Ireland, UK)	1/9/29	Alice Munro (Wingham, ON, Canada)	7/10/31
Carlos Fuentes (Panama City, Panama)	11/11/28	Haruki Murakami (Kyoto, Japan)	1/12/49
Ernest J. Gaines (Oscar, LA)	1/15/33	V. S. Naipaul (Chaguanas, Trinidad)	8/17/32
Gabriel Garcia Marquez (Aracataca, Colombia)	3/6/28	Joyce Carol Oates (Lockport, NY)	6/16/38
Frank Gilroy (Bronx, NY)	10/13/25	Edna O'Brien (Tuamgraney, Ireland)	12/15/32
Malcolm Gladwell (Fareham, Hampshire, Eng., UK)	9/3/63	Tim O'Brien (Austin, MN)	10/1/46
Robert Goddard (Fareham, Hampshire, Eng., UK)	11/13/54	Kenzaburo Oe (Uchiko, Japan)	1/31/35
Gail Godwin (Birmingham, AL)	6/18/37	Michael Ondaatje (Colombo, Sri Lanka)	9/12/43
William Goldman (Highland Park, IL)	8/12/31	Cynthia Ozick (New York, NY)	4/17/28
Nadine Gordimer (Springs, S. Africa)	11/20/23	Orhan Pamuk (Istanbul, Turkey)	6/7/52
Mary Gordon (Far Rockaway, NY)	12/8/49	Suzan-Lori Parks (Fort Knox, KY)	5/10/63
Sue Grafton (Louisville, KY)	4/24/40	James Patterson (Newburgh, NY)	3/22/47
Günter Grass (Danzig [now Gdansk], Poland)	10/16/27	Jodi Picoult (New York, NY)	5/19/66
Shirley Ann Grau (New Orleans, LA)	7/8/29	Marge Piercy (Detroit, MI)	3/31/36
John Grisham (Jonesboro, AR)	2/8/55	Robert Pinsky (Long Branch, NJ)	10/20/40
John Guare (New York, NY)	2/5/38	Michael Pollan (New York, NY)	2/6/55
David Handler (Los Angeles, CA)	9/14/52	Richard Powers (Evanston, IL)	6/18/57
Paul Harding	12/19/67	Reynolds Price (Macon, NC)	2/1/33
David Hare (St. Leonards, Sussex, Eng., UK)	6/5/47	Richard Price (Bronx, NY)	10/12/49
Jim Harrison (Grayling, MI)	12/11/37	E. Annie Proulx (Norwich, CT)	8/22/35
Robert Hass (San Francisco, CA)	3/1/41	Philip Pullman (Norwich, Eng., UK)	10/19/46
Vaclav Havel (Prague, Czech.)	10/5/36	Thomas Pynchon (Glen Cove, NY)	5/8/37
Seamus Heaney (Mossbaum, Co. Derry, N. Ire., UK)	4/13/39	David Rabe (Dubuque, IA)	3/10/40
Mark Helprin (New York, NY)	6/28/47	Ishmael Reed (Chattanooga, TN)	2/22/38
Carl Hiaasen (Plantation, FL)	3/12/53	Ruth Rendell (London, Eng., UK)	2/17/30
Oscar Hijuelos (New York, NY)	8/24/51	Anne Rice (New Orleans, LA)	10/4/41
S. E. Hinton (Tulsa, OK)	7/22/50	Adrienne Rich (Baltimore, MD)	5/16/29
Alice Hoffman (New York, NY)	3/16/52	Mary Roach (NH)	3/20/59
Khaled Hosseini (Kabul, Afghanistan)	3/4/65	Nora Roberts (Silver Spring, MD)	10/10/50
John Irving (Exeter, NH)	3/2/42	Marilynne Robinson (Sandpoint, IL)	11/26/43
Kazuo Ishiguro (Nagasaki, Japan)	11/8/54	Philip Roth (Newark, NJ)	3/19/33
John Jakes (Chicago, IL)	3/31/32	J. K. Rowling (Chipping Sodbury, Eng., UK)	7/31/65
P. D. James (Oxford, Eng., UK)	8/3/20	Norman Rush (Oakland, CA)	10/24/33
Elfriede Jelinek (Mürzzuschlag, Austria)	10/20/46	Salman Rushdie (Bombay, India)	6/19/47
Ha Jin (Liaoning, China)	2/21/56	Richard Russo (Johnstown, NY)	7/15/49
Edward P. Jones (Wash., DC)	10/5/50	Alice Sebold (Madison, WI)	9/6/63
Erica Jong (New York, NY)	3/26/42	David Sedaris (Johnson City, NY)	12/26/56
Sebastian Junger (Boston, MA)	1/17/62	Vikram Seth (Calcutta, India)	6/20/52
Garrison Keillor (Anoka, MN)	8/7/42	John Patrick Shanley (New York, NY)	10/13/50
Thomas Keneally (Sydney, Australia)	10/7/35	Sam Shepard (Ft. Sheridan, IL)	11/5/43
William Kennedy (Albany, NY)	1/16/28	Neil Simon (Bronx, NY)	7/4/27
Sue Monk Kidd (Sylvester, GA)	8/12/48	Jane Smiley (Los Angeles, CA)	9/26/49
Jamaica Kincaid (St. John's, Antigua)	5/25/49	Wole Soyinka (Abeokuta, Nigeria)	7/13/34
Stephen King (Portland, ME)	9/21/47	Nicholas Sparks (Omaha, NE)	12/31/65
Barbara Kingsolver (Annapolis, MD)	4/8/55	Danielle Steel (New York, NY)	8/14/47
Maxine Hong Kingston (Stockton, CA)	10/27/40	Richard Stern (New York, NY)	2/25/28
Galway Kinnell (Providence, RI)	2/1/27	Mary Stewart (Sunderland, Eng., UK)	9/17/16
Dean Koontz (Everett, PA)	7/9/45	R(obert) L(awrence) Stine (Columbus, OH)	10/8/43
Ted Kooser (Ames, IA)	4/25/39	Tom Stoppard (Zlin, Czechoslovakia)	7/3/37
Jon Krakauer (Brookline, MA)	4/12/54	Mark Strand (Summerside, PE, Canada)	4/11/34
Judith Krantz (New York, NY)	1/9/28	Elizabeth Strout (Portland, ME)	1/6/56
Maxine Kumin (Philadelphia, PA)	6/6/25	Wisława Szymborska (Kornik, Poland)	7/2/23
Milan Kundera (Brno, Czechoslovakia)	4/1/29	Amy Tan (Oakland, CA)	2/19/52
Tony Kushner (New York, NY)	7/16/56	Donna Tartt (Greenwood, MS)	12/23/63
Jhumpa Lahiri (London, Eng., UK)	1967	Paul Theroux (Medford, MA)	4/10/41
David Leavitt (Pittsburgh, PA)	6/23/61	Calvin Trillin (Kansas City, MO)	12/5/35
John Le Carré (Poole, Eng., UK)	10/19/31	Scott F. Turow (Chicago, IL)	4/12/49
Jean Marie Gustave Le Clézio (Nice, France)	4/13/40	Anne Tyler (Minneapolis, MN)	10/25/41
Harper Lee (Monroeville, AL)	4/28/26	Mario Vargas Llosa (Arequipa, Peru)	3/28/36
Ursula K. Le Guin (Berkeley, CA)	10/21/29	Gore Vidal (West Point, NY)	10/3/25
Elmore Leonard (New Orleans, LA)	10/11/25	Paula Vogel (Wash., DC)	11/16/51
Doris Lessing (Kermanshah, Persia)	10/22/19	Derek Walcott (Castries, Saint Lucia)	1/23/30
Jonathan Lethem (Brooklyn, NY)	2/19/64	Alice Walker (Eatonton, GA)	2/9/44
David Lodge (South London, Eng., UK)	1/28/35	Joseph Wambaugh (East Pittsburgh, PA)	1/22/37
Alison Lurie (Chicago, IL)	9/3/26	Edmund White (Cincinnati, OH)	1/19/40
Gregory Maguire (Albany, NY)	6/9/54	Elie Wiesel (Sighet, Romania)	9/30/28
David Malouf (Brisbane, Queensland, Australia)	3/20/34	Lanford Wilson (Lebanon, MO)	4/13/37
Thomas Mallon (Glen Cove, NY)	11/2/51	Tom Wolfe (Richmond, VA)	3/2/31
David Mamet (Chicago, IL)	11/30/47	Tobias Wolff (Birmingham, AL)	6/19/45
Yann Martel (Salamanca, Spain)	6/25/63	Herman Wouk (New York, NY)	5/27/15
Bobbie Ann Mason (nr. Mayfield, KY)	5/1/40	Yevgeny Yevtushenko (Zima, Russia)	7/18/33

Writers of the Past

See also Journalists, and Greeks and Romans in Historical Figures chapter.

- Alice Adams**, 1926-99, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Superior Woman*.
- James Agee**, 1909-55, (U.S.) novelist. *A Death in the Family*.
- S(hmuel) Y(osef) Agnon**, 1888-1970, (Isr.) Hebrew novelist. *Only Yesterday*.
- Conrad Aiken**, 1889-1973, (U.S.) poet, critic. *Ushant*.
- Anna Akhmatova**, 1889-1966, (Russ.) poet. *Requiem*.
- Louisa May Alcott**, 1832-88, (U.S.) novelist. *Little Women*.
- Sholom Aleichem**, 1859-1916, (Russ.) Yiddish writer. *Tevye's Daughters*, *The Old Country*.
- Vicente Aleixandre**, 1898-1984, (Sp.) poet. *La destrucción o el amor*, *Dialogos del conocimiento*.
- Horatio Alger**, 1832-99, (U.S.) "rags-to-riches" books.
- Jorge Amado**, 1912-2001, (Brazil) novelist. *Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands*, *The Violent Land*.
- Eric Ambler**, 1909-98, (Br.) suspense novelist. *A Coffin for Dimitrios*.
- Kingsley Amis**, 1922-95, (Br.) novelist, critic. *Lucky Jim*.
- Hans Christian Andersen**, 1805-75, (Den.) author of fairy tales. *The Ugly Duckling*.
- Maxwell Anderson**, 1888-1959, (U.S.) playwright. *What Price Glory?*, *High Tor*, *Winterset*, *Key Largo*.
- Sherwood Anderson**, 1876-1941, (U.S.) short-story writer. "Death in the Woods," *Winesburg, Ohio*.
- Reinaldo Arenas**, 1943-90, (Cuba) short-story writer, novelist. *Before Night Falls*.
- Ludovico Ariosto**, 1474-1533, (It.) poet. *Orlando Furioso*.
- Matthew Arnold**, 1822-88, (Br.) poet, critic. "Thrysis," "Dover Beach," "Culture and Anarchy."
- Isaac Asimov**, 1920-92, (U.S.) versatile writer, espec. of science-fiction. *I Robot*.
- Miguel Angel Asturias**, 1899-1974, (Guatemala) novelist. *El Señor Presidente*.
- Louis Auchincloss**, 1917-2010, (U.S.) novelist, memoirist, short-story writer. *The Rector of Justin*.
- W(ystan) H(ugh) Auden**, 1907-73, (Br.) poet, playwright, literary critic. "The Age of Anxiety."
- Jane Austen**, 1775-1817, (Br.) novelist. *Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility*, *Emma*, *Mansfield Park*.
- Isaac Babel**, 1894-1941, (Russ.) short-story writer, playwright. *Odessa Tales*, *Red Cavalry*.
- James Baldwin**, 1924-87, (U.S.) author, playwright. *The Fire Next Time*, *Blues for Mister Charlie*.
- Honoré de Balzac**, 1799-1850, (Fr.) novelist. *Le Père Goriot*, *Cousine Bette*, *Eugénie Grandet*.
- James M. Barrie**, 1860-1937, (Br.) playwright, novelist. *Peter Pan*, *Dear Brutus*, *What Every Woman Knows*.
- Charles Baudelaire**, 1821-67, (Fr.) poet. *Les Fleurs du Mal*.
- L(yman) Frank Baum**, 1856-1919, (U.S.) Wizard of Oz series.
- Simone de Beauvoir**, 1908-86, (Fr.) novelist, essayist. *The Second Sex*, *Memoirs of a Dutiful Daughter*.
- Samuel Beckett**, 1906-89, (Ire.) novelist, playwright. *Waiting for Godot*, *Endgame* (plays); *Murphy*, *Watt*, *Molloy* (novels).
- Brendan Behan**, 1923-64, (Ire.) playwright. *The Quare Fellow*, *The Hostage*, *Borstal Boy*.
- Saul Bellow**, 1915-2005, (U.S.) novelist. *The Adventures of Augie March*, *Humboldt's Gift*.
- Robert Benchley**, 1889-1945, (U.S.) humorist.
- Stephen Vincent Benét**, 1898-1943, (U.S.) poet, novelist. *John Brown's Body*.
- Stan Berenstain**, 1923-2005, (U.S.) co-writer and illustrator of *Berenstain Bears* series of children's books.
- John Berryman**, 1914-72, (U.S.) poet. *Homage to Mistress Bradstreet*.
- Ambrose Bierce**, 1842-1914, (U.S.) short-story writer, journalist. *In the Midst of Life*, *The Devil's Dictionary*.
- Elizabeth Bishop**, 1911-79, (U.S.) poet. "The Twelve," "The Scythians."
- William Blake**, 1757-1827, (Br.) poet, artist. *Songs of Innocence*, *Songs of Experience*.
- Aleksandr Blok**, 1880-1921, (Russ.) poet. "The Twelve," "The Scythians."
- Giovanni Boccaccio**, 1313-75, (It.) poet. *Decameron*.
- Heinrich Böll**, 1917-85, (Ger.) novelist, short-story writer. *Group Portrait With Lady*.
- Jorge Luis Borges**, 1900-86, (Arg.) short-story writer, poet, essayist. *Labyrinths*.
- James Boswell**, 1740-95, (Sc.) biographer. *The Life of Samuel Johnson*.
- Pierre Boule**, 1913-94, (Fr.) novelist. *The Bridge Over the River Kwai*, *Planet of the Apes*.
- Paul Bowles**, 1910-99, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Sheltering Sky*.
- Anne Bradstreet**, c. 1612-72, (U.S.) poet. *The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up in America*.
- Bertolt Brecht**, 1898-1956, (Ger.) dramatist, poet. *The Three-penny Opera*, *Mother Courage and Her Children*.
- Joseph Brodsky**, 1940-96, (Russ.-U.S.) poet. *A Part of Speech*, *Less Than One*, *To Urania*.
- Charlotte Brontë**, 1816-55, (Br.) novelist. *Jane Eyre*.
- Emily Brontë**, 1818-48, (Br.) novelist. *Wuthering Heights*.
- Sterling A. Brown**, 1901-89, (U.S.) poet, literature professor. *Southern Road*.
- William Wells Brown**, 1815-84, (U.S.) writer, memoirist; first African American to publish a novel, *Clotel*, 1853.
- Elizabeth Barrett Browning**, 1806-61, (Br.) poet. *Sonnets From the Portuguese*, *Aurora Leigh*.
- Robert Browning**, 1812-89, (Br.) poet. "My Last Duchess," "Fra Lippo Lippi," *The Ring and the Book*.
- Pearl S. Buck**, 1892-1973, (U.S.) novelist. *The Good Earth*.
- Charles Bukowski**, 1920-94, (U.S.) novelist, poet. *Ham on Rye*, *Women*.
- Mikhail Bulgakov**, 1891-1940, (Russ.) novelist, playwright. *The Heart of a Dog*, *The Master and Margarita*.
- John Bunyan**, 1628-88, (Br.) writer. *Pilgrim's Progress*.
- Anthony Burgess**, 1917-93, (Br.) author. *A Clockwork Orange*.
- Frances Hodgson Burnett**, 1849-1924, (Br.-U.S.) novelist. *The Secret Garden*.
- Robert Burns**, 1759-96, (Sc.) poet. "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton," "My Heart's in the Highlands," "Auld Lang Syne."
- Edgar Rice Burroughs**, 1875-1950, (U.S.) "Tarzan" books.
- William S. Burroughs**, 1914-97, (U.S.) novelist. *Naked Lunch*.
- George Gordon, Lord Byron**, 1788-1824, (Br.) poet. *Don Juan*, *Childe Harold*, *Manfred*, *Cain*.
- Pedro Calderon de la Barca**, 1600-81, (Sp.) playwright. *Life Is a Dream*.
- Hortense Calisher**, 1911-2009, (U.S.) novelist, short story writer. *False Entry*.
- Italo Calvino**, 1923-85, (It.) novelist, short-story writer. *If on a Winter's Night a Traveler*.
- Luis Vaz de Camoes**, 1524?-80 (Port.) poet. *The Lusads*.
- Albert Camus**, 1913-60, (Fr.) writer. *The Stranger*, *The Fall*.
- Elias Canetti**, 1905-94, (Bulg.) novelist, essayist. *Auto-Da-Fe*.
- Karel Capek**, 1890-1938, (Czech.) playwright, novelist, essayist. *R.U.R. (Rossum's Universal Robots)*.
- Truman Capote**, 1924-84, (U.S.) author. *Other Voices, Other Rooms*; *Breakfast at Tiffany's*; *In Cold Blood*.
- Lewis Carroll** (Charles Dodgson), 1832-98, (Br.) writer, mathematician. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.
- Giacomo Casanova**, 1725-98, (It.) adventurer, memoirist.
- Willa Cather**, 1873-1947, (U.S.) novelist. *O Pioneers!*, *My Antonia*, *Death Comes for the Archbishop*.
- Constantine Cavafy**, 1863-1933, (Gr.) poet. "Ithaka," "Sensual Pleasures."
- Camilo Jose Cela**, 1916-2001, (Sp.) novelist. *The Family of Pascual Duarte*, *The Hive*.
- Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra**, 1547-1616, (Sp.) novelist, dramatist, poet. *Don Quixote*.
- Raymond Chandler**, 1888-1959, (U.S.) writer of detective fiction. Philip Marlowe series.
- Geoffrey Chaucer**, c. 1340-1400, (Br.) poet. *The Canterbury Tales*, *Troilus and Criseyde*.
- John Cheever**, 1912-82, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Wapshot Scandal*, "The Country Husband."
- Anton Chekhov**, 1860-1904, (Russ.) short-story writer, dramatist. *Uncle Vanya*, *The Cherry Orchard*, *The Three Sisters*.
- Charles Waddell Chesnutt**, 1858-1932, (U.S.) author known for his short stories. *The Conjure Woman*.
- G(ilbert) K(eith) Chesterton**, 1874-1936, (Br.) critic, novelist, relig. apologist. Father Brown series of mysteries.
- Kate Chopin**, 1851-1904, (U.S.) writer. *The Awakening*.
- Agatha Christie**, 1890-1976, (Br.) mystery writer; created Miss Marple, Hercule Poirot. *And Then There Were None*, *Murder on the Orient Express*, *Murder of Roger Ackroyd*.
- James Clavell**, 1924-94, (Br.-U.S.) novelist. *Shogun*, *King Rat*.
- Arthur C. Clarke**, 1929-2008, (Br.) science fiction writer. 2001: *A Space Odyssey*.
- Jean Cocteau**, 1889-1963, (Fr.) writer, visual artist, filmmaker. *The Beauty and the Beast*, *Les Enfants Terribles*.
- Samuel Taylor Coleridge**, 1772-1834, (Br.) poet, critic. "Kubla Khan," "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."
- (Sidonie) Colette**, 1873-1954, (Fr.) novelist. *Claudine*, *Gigi*.
- Wilkie Collins**, 1824-89, (Br.) novelist. *The Moonstone*.
- Joseph Conrad**, 1857-1924, (Br.) novelist. *Lord Jim*, *Heart of Darkness*, *The Secret Agent*.
- James Fenimore Cooper**, 1789-1851, (U.S.) novelist. *Leatherstocking Tales*, *The Last of the Mohicans*.
- Pierre Corneille**, 1606-84, (Fr.) dramatist. *Medee*, *Le Cid*.
- Hart Crane**, 1899-1932, (U.S.) poet. "The Bridge."

Stephen Crane, 1871-1900, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Red Badge of Courage*, "The Open Boat."

Michael Crichton, 1942-2008, (U.S.) writer. *The Andromeda Strain*, *Jurassic Park*.

Countee Cullen, 1903-46, (U.S.) poet, prominent in the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s. *The Black Christ*.

E. E. Cummings, 1894-1962, (U.S.) poet. *Tulips and Chimneys*.

Roald Dahl, 1916-90, (Br.-U.S.) writer. *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, *James and the Giant Peach*.

Gabriele D'Annunzio, 1863-1938, (It.) poet, novelist, dramatist. *The Child of Pleasure*, *The Intruder*, *The Victim*.

Dante Alighieri, 1265-1321, (It.) poet. *The Divine Comedy*.

Robertson Davies, 1913-95, (Can.) novelist, playwright, essayist. *Salterton*, *Deptford*, and *Cornish* trilogies.

Daniel Defoe, 1660-1731, (Br.) writer. *Robinson Crusoe*, *Moll Flanders*, *Journal of the Plague Year*.

Charles Dickens, 1812-70, (Br.) novelist. *David Copperfield*, *Oliver Twist*, *Great Expectations*, *A Tale of Two Cities*.

Philip K. Dick, 1928-82, (U.S.) science fiction writer. *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?*

James Dickey, 1923-97, (U.S.) poet, novelist. *Deliverance*.

Emily Dickinson, 1830-86, (U.S.) lyric poet. "Because I could not stop for Death . . .," "Success is counted sweetest . . ."

Isak Dinesen (Karen Blixen), 1885-1962, (Den.) author. *Out of Africa*, *Seven Gothic Tales*, *Winter's Tales*.

John Donne, 1573-1631, (Br.) poet. *Songs and Sonnets*.

José Donoso, 1924-96, (Chile) surreal novelist and short-story writer. *The Obscene Bird of Night*.

John Dos Passos, 1896-1970, (U.S.) novelist. *U.S.A.*

Fyodor Dostoyevsky, 1821-81, (Russ.) novelist. *Crime and Punishment*, *The Brothers Karamazov*, *The Possessed*.

Arthur Conan Doyle, 1859-1930, (Br.) novelist. Sherlock Holmes mystery stories.

Theodore Dreiser, 1871-1945, (U.S.) novelist. *An American Tragedy*, *Sister Carrie*.

John Dryden, 1631-1700, (Br.) poet, dramatist, critic. *All for Love*, *Mac Flecknoe*, *Absalom and Achitophel*.

Alexandre Dumas (père), 1802-70, (Fr.) novelist, dramatist. *The Three Musketeers*, *The Count of Monte Cristo*.

Alexandre Dumas (fils), 1824-95, (Fr.) dramatist, novelist. *La Dame aux Camélias*, *Le Demi-Monde*.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, 1872-1906, (U.S.) poet, novelist. *Lyrics of Lowly Life*.

Lawrence Durrell, 1912-90, (Br.) novelist, poet. *Alexandria Quartet*.

Ilya G. Ehrenburg, 1891-1967, (Russ.) writer. *The Thaw*.

George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans or Marian Evans), 1819-80, (Br.) novelist. *Silas Marner*, *Middlemarch*.

T(homas) S(tearns) Eliot, 1888-1965, (Br.) poet, critic. *The Waste Land*, "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock."

Stanley Elkin, 1930-95, (U.S.) novelist, short story writer. *George Mills*.

Ralph Ellison, 1914-94, (U.S.) writer. *Invisible Man*.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1803-82, (U.S.) poet, essayist. "Brahma," "Nature," "The Over-Soul," "Self-Reliance."

James T. Farrell, 1904-79, (U.S.) novelist. *Studs Lonigan*.

William Faulkner, 1897-1962, (U.S.) novelist. *Sanctuary*; *Light in August*; *The Sound and the Fury*; *Absalom, Absalom!*

Edna Ferber, 1887-1968, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer, playwright. *So Big*, *Cimarron*, *Show Boat*.

Henry Fielding, 1707-54, (Br.) novelist. *Tom Jones*.

F(rancis) Scott Fitzgerald, 1896-1940, (U.S.) short-story writer, novelist. *The Great Gatsby*, *Tender Is the Night*.

Gustave Flaubert, 1821-80, (Fr.) novelist. *Madame Bovary*.

Ian Fleming, 1908-64, (Br.) novelist; James Bond spy thrillers. *Dr. No*, *Goldfinger*.

Horton Foote, 1916-2009, (U.S.) playwright, screenwriter. *The Trip to Bountiful*.

Ford Madox Ford, 1873-1939, (Br.) novelist, critic, poet. *The Good Soldier*.

C(ecil) S(cott) Forester, 1899-1966, (Br.) writer. Horatio Hornblower books.

Ed(ward) M(organ) Forster, 1879-1970, (Br.) novelist. *A Passage to India*, *Howards End*.

Anatole France, 1844-1924, (Fr.) writer. *Penguin Island*, *My Friend's Book*, *The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard*.

Dick Francis, 1920-2010, (Br.) crime novelist.

Marilyn French, 1929-2009, (U.S.) novelist. *The Women's Room*.

Robert Frost, 1874-1963, (U.S.) poet. "Birches," "Fire and Ice," "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening."

William Gaddis, 1922-98, (U.S.) novelist. *The Recognitions*.

John Galsworthy, 1867-1933, (Br.) novelist, dramatist. *The Forsyte Saga*.

Federico Garcia Lorca, 1898-1936, (Sp.) poet, dramatist. *Blood Wedding*.

Erle Stanley Gardner, 1889-1970, (U.S.) mystery writer; created Perry Mason.

Jean Genet, 1911-86, (Fr.) playwright, novelist. *The Maids*.

Kahlil Gibran, 1883-1931, (Leban.-U.S.) mystical novelist, essayist, poet. *The Prophet*.

André Gide, 1869-1951, (Fr.) writer. *The Immoralist*, *The Pastoral Symphony*, *Strait Is the Gate*.

Allen Ginsberg, 1926-97, (U.S.) Beat poet. "Howl."

Jean Giraudoux, 1882-1944, (Fr.) novelist, dramatist. *Electra*, *The Madwoman of Chaillot*, *Ondine*, *Tiger at the Gate*.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, 1749-1832, (Ger.) poet, dramatist, novelist. *Faust*, *Sorrows of Young Werther*.

Nikolai Gogol, 1809-52, (Russ.) short-story writer, dramatist, novelist. *Dead Souls*, *The Inspector General*.

William Golding, 1911-93, (Br.) novelist. *Lord of the Flies*.

Oliver Goldsmith, 1728-74, (Br.-Ire.) dramatist, novelist. *The Vicar of Wakefield*, *She Stoops to Conquer*.

Maxim Gorky, 1868-1936, (Russ.) dramatist, novelist. *The Lower Depths*.

Robert Graves, 1895-1985, (Br.) poet, classical scholar, novelist. *I, Claudius*; *The White Goddess*.

Thomas Gray, 1716-71, (Br.) poet. "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," "The Progress of Poesy."

Julien Green, 1900-98, (U.S.-Fr.) expatriate American, French novelist. *Maira*, *Each Man in His Darkness*.

Graham Greene, 1904-91, (Br.) novelist. *The Power and the Glory*, *The Heart of the Matter*, *The Ministry of Fear*.

Zane Grey, 1872-1939, (U.S.) writer of Western stories.

Jakob, 1785-1863, (Ger.) philologist, folklorist; with brother **Wilhelm Grimm**, 1786-1859, collected *Grimm's Fairy Tales*.

Alex Haley, 1921-92, (U.S.) author. *Roots*.

Dashiell Hammett, 1894-1961, (U.S.) detective-story writer; created Sam Spade. *The Maltese Falcon*.

Jupiter Hammon, c. 1720-1800, (U.S.) poet; first African American to have his works published, 1761.

Knut Hamsun, 1859-1952, (Nor.) novelist. *Hunger*.

Lorraine Hansberry, 1930-65, (U.S.) playwright. *A Raisin in the Sun*.

Thomas Hardy, 1840-1928, (Br.) novelist, poet. *The Return of the Native*, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, *Jude the Obscure*.

E. Lynn Harris, 1955-2009, (U.S.) novelist. *Invisible Life*, *Basketball Jones*.

Joel Chandler Harris, 1848-1908, (U.S.) writer. Uncle Remus stories.

Moss Hart, 1904-61, (U.S.) playwright. *Once in a Lifetime*, *You Can't Take It With You*, *The Man Who Came to Dinner*.

Bret Harte, 1836-1902, (U.S.) short-story writer, poet. *The Luck of Roaring Camp*.

Jaroslav Hasek, 1883-1923, (Czech.) writer, playwright. *The Good Soldier Schweik*.

John Hawkes, 1925-98, (U.S.) experimental fiction writer. *The Goose on the Grave*, *Blood Oranges*.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1804-64, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Scarlet Letter*, "Young Goodman Brown."

Heinrich Heine, 1797-1856, (Ger.) poet. *Book of Songs*.

Robert Heinlein, 1907-88, (U.S.) science fiction writer. *Stranger in a Strange Land*.

Joseph Heller, 1923-99, (U.S.) novelist. *Catch-22*.

Lillian Hellman, 1905-84, (U.S.) playwright, memoirist. *The Little Foxes*, *An Unfinished Woman*, *Pentimento*.

Ernest Hemingway, 1899-1961, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *A Farewell to Arms*, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*.

O. Henry (W. S. Porter), 1862-1910, (U.S.) short-story writer. "The Gift of the Magi."

George Herbert, 1593-1633, (Br.) poet. "The Altar," "Easter Wings."

Zbigniew Herbert, 1924-98, (Pol.) poet. "Apollo and Marsyas."

Robert Herrick, 1591-1674, (Br.) poet. "To the Virgins to Make Much of Time."

John Hersey, 1914-93, (U.S.) novelist, journalist. *Hiroshima*, *A Bell for Adano*.

Hermann Hesse, 1877-1962, (Ger.) novelist, poet. *Death and the Lover*, *Steppenwolf*, *Siddhartha*.

Tony Hillerman, 1925-2008, (U.S.) novelist. *Dance Hall of the Dead*.

James Hilton, 1900-54, (Br.) novelist. *Lost Horizon*.

Chester Himes, 1909-84, (U.S.) novelist. *Cotton Comes to Harlem*.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1809-94, (U.S.) poet, novelist. *The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table*.

Gerard Manley Hopkins, 1844-89, (Br.) poet. "Pied Beauty," "God's Grandeur."

A(lfred) E. Housman, 1859-1936, (Br.) poet. *A Shropshire Lad*.

William Dean Howells, 1837-1920, (U.S.) novelist, critic. *The Rise of Silas Lapham*.

Langston Hughes, 1902-67, (U.S.) poet, lyric writer, author; a major influence in 1920s Harlem Renaissance.

Ted Hughes, 1930-98, (Br.) British poet laureate, 1984-98. *Crow*, *The Hawk in the Rain*.

Victor Hugo, 1802-85, (Fr.) poet, dramatist, novelist. *Notre Dame de Paris*, *Les Misérables*.

Zora Neale Hurston, 1903-60, (U.S.) novelist, folklorist. *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, *Mules and Men*.

Aldous Huxley, 1894-1963, (Br.) writer. *Brave New World*.

Henrik Ibsen, 1828-1906, (Nor.) dramatist, poet. *A Doll's House*, *Ghosts*, *The Wild Duck*, *Hedda Gabler*.

- William Inge**, 1913-73, (U.S.) playwright. *Picnic; Come Back, Little Sheba; Bus Stop*.
- Eugene Ionesco**, 1910-94, (Fr.) surrealist dramatist. *The Bald Soprano, The Chairs*.
- Washington Irving**, 1783-1859, (U.S.) writer. "Rip Van Winkle," "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow."
- Christopher Isherwood**, 1904-86, (Br.) novelist, playwright. *The Berlin Stories*.
- Shirley Jackson**, 1919-65, (U.S.) short-story writer. "The Lottery."
- Henry James**, 1843-1916, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer, critic. *The Portrait of a Lady, The Ambassadors, Daisy Miller*.
- Robinson Jeffers**, 1887-1962, (U.S.) poet, dramatist. *Tamar and Other Poems, Medea*.
- James Weldon Johnson**, 1871-1938, (U.S.) poet, novelist, diplomat; lyricist for *Lift Every Voice and Sing*.
- Samuel Johnson**, 1709-84, (Br.) author, scholar, critic. *Dictionary of the English Language, Vanity of Human Wishes*.
- Ben Jonson**, 1572-1637, (Br.) dramatist, poet. *Volpone*.
- James Joyce**, 1882-1941, (Ire.) writer. *Ulysses, Dubliners, A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, Finnegans Wake*.
- Ernst Junger**, 1895-1998, (Ger.) novelist, essayist. *The Peace, On the Marble Cliff*.
- Franz Kafka**, 1883-1924, (Aust.-Hung./Czech.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Trial, The Castle, "The Metamorphosis."*
- George S. Kaufman**, 1889-1961, (U.S.) playwright. *The Man Who Came to Dinner, You Can't Take It With You*.
- Yasunari Kawabata**, 1899-1972, (Jpn.) novelist. *The Sound of the Mountains*.
- Nikos Kazantzakis**, 1883-1957, (Gr.) novelist. *Zorba the Greek, A Greek Passion*.
- Alfred Kazin**, 1915-98 (U.S.) author, critic, teacher. *On Native Grounds*.
- John Keats**, 1795-1821, (Br.) poet. "Ode on a Grecian Urn," "Ode to a Nightingale," "La Belle Dame Sans Merci."
- Jack Kerouac**, 1922-69, (U.S.) author, Beat poet. *On the Road, The Dharma Bums, "Mexico City Blues."*
- Joyce Kilmer**, 1886-1918, (U.S.) poet. "Trees."
- Rudyard Kipling**, 1865-1936, (Br.) author, poet. "The White Man's Burden," "Gunga Din," *The Jungle Book*.
- Jean de la Fontaine**, 1621-95, (Fr.) poet. *Fables choisies*.
- Pär Lagerkvist**, 1891-1974, (Swed.) poet, dramatist, novelist. *Barabbas, The Sybil*.
- Selma Lagerlöf**, 1858-1940, (Swed.) novelist. *Jerusalem, The Ring of the Lowen-skolds*.
- Alphonse de Lamartine**, 1790-1869, (Fr.) poet, novelist, statesman. *Méditations poétiques*.
- Charles Lamb**, 1775-1834, (Br.) essayist. *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, Essays of Elia*.
- Louis L'Amour**, 1908-88, (U.S.) western author, screenwriter. *Hondo, The Cherokee Trail*.
- Giuseppe di Lampedusa**, 1896-1957, (It.) novelist. *The Leopard*.
- William Langland**, c. 1332-1400, (Br.) poet. *Piers Plowman*.
- Ring Lardner**, 1885-1933, (U.S.) short-story writer, humorist.
- Steig Larsson**, 1954-2004, (Swed.) novelist. *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo*.
- D(avid) H(erbert) Lawrence**, 1885-1930, (Br.) novelist. *Sons and Lovers, Women in Love, Lady Chatterley's Lover*.
- Halldór Laxness**, 1902-98, (Iceland) novelist. *Iceland's Bell*.
- Madeleine L'Engle**, 1918-2007, (U.S.) novelist of young adult fiction. *A Wrinkle in Time*.
- Mikhail Lermontov**, 1814-41, (Russ.) novelist, poet. "Demon," *Hero of Our Time*.
- Alain-René Lesage**, 1668-1747, (Fr.) novelist. *Gil Blas de Santillane*.
- Gotthold Lessing**, 1729-81, (Ger.) dramatist, philosopher, critic. *Miss Sara Sampson, Minna von Barnhelm*.
- Ira Levin**, 1929-2007, (U.S.) novelist, playwright. *Deathtrap*.
- C(live) S(taples) Lewis**, 1898-1963, (Br.) critic, novelist, religious writer. *Allegory of Love; The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe; Out of the Silent Planet*.
- Sinclair Lewis**, 1885-1951, (U.S.) novelist. *Babbitt, Main Street, Arrowsmith, Dodsworth*.
- Vachel Lindsay**, 1879-1931, (U.S.) poet. *General William Booth Enters Into Heaven, The Congo*.
- Li Po**, 701-762, (China) poet. "Song Before Drinking," "She Spins Silk."
- Hugh Lofting**, 1886-1947, (Br.) writer. Dr. Doolittle series.
- Jack London**, 1876-1916, (U.S.) novelist, journalist. *Call of the Wild, The Sea-Wolf, White Fang*.
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow**, 1807-82, (U.S.) poet. *Evangeline, The Song of Hiawatha*.
- Lope de Vega**, 1562-1635, (Sp.) playwright. *Noche de San Juan, Maestro de Danzar*.
- H(oward) P(hillips) Lovecraft**, 1890-1937, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. "At the Mountains of Madness."
- Amy Lowell**, 1874-1925, (U.S.) poet, critic. "Lilacs."
- James Russell Lowell**, 1819-91, (U.S.) poet, editor. *Poems, The Biglow Papers*.
- Robert Lowell**, 1917-77, (U.S.) poet. "Lord Weary's Castle."
- Joaquim Maria Machado de Assis**, 1839-1908, (Brazil) novelist, poet. *The Posthumous Memoirs of Bras Cubas*.
- Archibald MacLeish**, 1892-1982, (U.S.) poet. *Conquistador*.
- Naguib Mahfouz**, 1911-2006, (Egypt) novelist; first Arabic-language writer to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. *Cairo Trilogy*.
- Norman Mailer**, 1923-2007, (U.S.) novelist, essayist, journalist. *The Naked and the Dead*.
- Bernard Malamud**, 1914-86, (U.S.) short-story writer, novelist. "The Magic Barrel," *The Assistant, The Fixer*.
- Stéphane Mallarmé**, 1842-98, (Fr.) poet. *Poésies*.
- Sir Thomas Malory**, c. 1410-71, (Br.) writer. *Morte d'Arthur*.
- Andre Malraux**, 1901-76, (Fr.) novelist. *Man's Fate*.
- Osip Mandelstam**, 1891-1938, (Russ.) poet. *Stone, Tristia*.
- Thomas Mann**, 1875-1955, (Ger.) novelist, essayist. *Buddenbrooks, The Magic Mountain, "Death in Venice"*.
- Katherine Mansfield**, 1888-1923, (Br.) short-story writer. "Bliss."
- Christopher Marlowe**, 1564-93, (Br.) dramatist, poet. *Tamburlaine the Great, Dr. Faustus, The Jew of Malta*.
- Andrew Marvell**, 1621-78, (Br.) poet. "To His Coy Mistress."
- John Masefield**, 1878-1967, (Br.) poet. "Sea Fever," "Cargoes," *Salt Water Ballads*.
- Edgar Lee Masters**, 1869-1950, (U.S.) poet, biographer. *Spoon River Anthology*.
- W(illiam) Somerset Maugham**, 1874-1965, (Br.) author. *Of Human Bondage, The Moon and Sixpence*.
- Guy de Maupassant**, 1850-93, (Fr.) novelist, short-story writer. "A Life," "Bel-Ami," "The Necklace."
- François Mauriac**, 1885-1970, (Fr.) novelist, dramatist. *Viper's Tangle, The Kiss to the Leper*.
- Vladimir Mayakovsky**, 1893-1930, (Russ.) poet, dramatist. *The Cloud in Trousers*.
- Mary McCarthy**, 1912-89, (U.S.) critic, novelist, memoirist. *Memories of a Catholic Girlhood*.
- Frank McCourt**, 1930-2009, (U.S.) memoirist. *Angela's Ashes, 'Tis, Teacher Man*.
- Carson McCullers**, 1917-67, (U.S.) novelist. *The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter, Member of the Wedding*.
- Herman Melville**, 1819-91, (U.S.) novelist, poet. *Moby-Dick, Typee, Billy Budd, Omoo*.
- George Meredith**, 1828-1909, (Br.) novelist, poet. *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel, The Egoist*.
- Prosper Mérimée**, 1803-70, (Fr.) author. *Carmen*.
- James Merrill**, 1926-95, (U.S.) poet. *Divine Comedies*.
- James Michener**, 1907-97, (U.S.) novelist. *Tales of the South Pacific*.
- Edna St. Vincent Millay**, 1892-1950, (U.S.) poet. *The Harp Weaver and Other Poems*.
- Arthur Miller**, 1915-2005, (U.S.) playwright. *The Crucible, After the Fall, Death of a Salesman*.
- Henry Miller**, 1891-1980, (U.S.) erotic novelist. *Tropic of Cancer*.
- A(lan) A(lexander) Milne**, 1882-1956, (Br.) author. *Winnie-the-Pooh*.
- Czesław Miłosz**, 1911-2004, (Pol.) essayist, poet. "Esse," "Encounter."
- John Milton**, 1608-74, (Br.) poet, writer. *Paradise Lost, Comus, Lycidas, Areopagitica*.
- Mishima Yukio** (Hiraoka Kimitake) 1925-70, (Jpn.) writer. *Confessions of a Mask*.
- Gabriela Mistral**, 1889-1957, (Chile) poet. *Sonnets of Death*.
- Margaret Mitchell**, 1900-49, (U.S.) novelist. *Gone With the Wind*.
- Jean Baptiste Molière**, 1622-73, (Fr.) dramatist. *Tartuffe, Le Misanthrope, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*.
- Ferenc Molnár**, 1878-1952, (Hung.) dramatist, novelist. *Liliom, The Guardsman, The Swan*.
- Michel de Montaigne**, 1533-92, (Fr.) essayist. *Essais*.
- Eugenio Montale**, 1896-1981, (It.) poet.
- Brian Moore**, 1921-99, (Ire.-U.S.) novelist. *The Lonely Passion of Judith Hearne*.
- Clement C. Moore**, 1779-1863, (U.S.) poet, educator. "A Visit From Saint Nicholas."
- Marianne Moore**, 1887-1972, (U.S.) poet.
- Alberto Moravia**, 1907-90, (It.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Time of Indifference*.
- Sir Thomas More**, 1478-1535, (Br.) writer, statesman, saint. *Utopia*.
- Wright Morris**, 1910-98, (U.S.) novelist. *My Uncle Dudley*.
- Murasaki Shikibu**, c. 978-1026, (Jpn.) novelist. *The Tale of Genji*.
- Iris Murdoch**, 1919-99, (Br.) novelist, philosopher. *The Sea, The Sea*.
- Alfred de Musset**, 1810-57, (Fr.) poet, dramatist. *La Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle*.
- Vladimir Nabokov**, 1899-1977, (Russ.-U.S.) novelist. *Lolita, Pale Fire*.
- R. K. Narayan**, 1906-2001, (India) novelist. *The Guide*.
- Ogden Nash**, 1902-71, (U.S.) poet of light verse.
- Irène Némirovsky**, 1903-42, (Ukraine) novelist. *David Golder, Suite Française*.
- Pablo Neruda**, 1904-73, (Chile) poet. *Twenty Love Poems and One Song of Despair, Toward the Splendid City*.
- Patrick O'Brian**, 1914-2000, (Br.) historical novelist. *Master and Commander, Blue at the Mizzen*.
- Sean O'Casey**, 1884-1964, (Ire.) dramatist. *Juno and the Paycock, The Plough and the Stars*.

Flannery O'Connor, 1925-64, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Wise Blood*, "A Good Man Is Hard to Find."

Frank O'Connor (Michael Donovan), 1903-66, (Ire.) short-story writer. "Guests of a Nation."

Clifford Odets, 1906-63, (U.S.) playwright. *Waiting for Lefty*, *Awake and Sing*, *Golden Boy*, *The Country Girl*.

John O'Hara, 1905-70, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *From the Terrace*, *Appointment in Samarra*, *Pal Joey*.

Omar Khayyam, c. 1028-1122, (Per.) poet. *Rubaiyat*.

Eugene O'Neill, 1888-1953, (U.S.) playwright. *Emperor Jones*, *Anna Christie*, *Long Day's Journey Into Night*.

George Orwell (Eric Arthur Blair), 1903-50, (Br.) novelist, essayist. *Animal Farm*, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

John Osborne, 1929-95, (Br.) dramatist, novelist. *Look Back in Anger*, *The Entertainer*.

Wilfred Owen, 1893-1918, (Br.) poet. "Dulce et Decorum Est."

Grace Paley, 1922-2007, (U.S.) short-story writer, poet. *The Little Disturbances of Man*.

Dorothy Parker, 1893-1967, (U.S.) poet, short-story writer. *Enough Rope*, *Laments for the Living*.

Robert B. Parker, 1932-2010, (U.S.) crime novelist. "Spenser" novels.

Boris Pasternak, 1890-1960, (Russ.) poet, novelist. *Doctor Zhivago*.

Alan Paton, 1903-88, (S. Africa) novelist. *Cry, the Beloved Country*.

Octavio Paz, 1914-98, (Mex.) poet, essayist. *The Labyrinth of Solitude*, *They Shall Not Pass!*, *The Sun Stone*.

Samuel Pepys, 1633-1703, (Br.) public official, diarist.

S(idney) J(oseph) Perelman, 1904-79, (U.S.) humorist. *The Road to Miltown*, *Under the Spreading Atrophy*.

Charles Perrault, 1628-1703, (Fr.) writer. *Tales From Mother Goose* (*Sleeping Beauty*, *Cinderella*).

Petrarch (Francesco Petrarca), 1304-74, (It.) poet. *Africa*, *Trionfi*, *Canzoniere*.

Harold Pinter, 1930-2008, (Br.) playwright. *The Birthday Party*, *The Caretaker*, *The Homecoming*.

Luigi Pirandello, 1867-1936, (It.) novelist, dramatist. *Six Characters in Search of an Author*.

Sylvia Plath, 1932-63, (U.S.) author, poet. *The Bell Jar*.

Edgar Allan Poe, 1809-49, (U.S.) poet, short-story writer, critic. "Annabel Lee," "The Raven," "The Purloined Letter."

Alexander Pope, 1688-1744, (Br.) poet. *The Rape of the Lock*, *The Dunciad*, *An Essay on Man*.

Katherine Anne Porter, 1890-1980, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Ship of Fools*.

Chaim Potok, 1929-2002, (U.S.) novelist. *The Chosen*.

Ezra Pound, 1885-1972, (U.S.) poet. *Cantos*.

Anthony Powell, 1905-2000, (Br.) novelist. *A Dance to the Music of Time* series.

J(ohn) B(oynton) Priestley, 1894-1984, (Br.) novelist, dramatist. *The Good Companions*.

Marcel Proust, 1871-1922, (Fr.) novelist. *Remembrance of Things Past*.

Aleksandr Pushkin, 1799-1837, (Russ.) poet, novelist. *Boris Godunov*, *Eugene Onegin*.

Mario Puzo, 1920-99, (U.S.) novelist. *The Godfather*.

François Rabelais, 1495-1553, (Fr.) writer. *Gargantua*.

Jean Racine, 1639-99, (Fr.) dramatist. *Andromaque*, *Phèdre*, *Bérénice*, *Britannicus*.

Ayn Rand, 1905-82, (Russ.-U.S.) novelist, moral theorist. *The Fountainhead*, *Atlas Shrugged*.

Terence Rattigan, 1911-77, (Br.) playwright. *Separate Tables*, *The Browning Version*.

Erich Maria Remarque, 1898-1970, (Ger.-U.S.) novelist. *All Quiet on the Western Front*.

Samuel Richardson, 1689-1761, (Br.) novelist. *Pamela; or Virtue Rewarded*.

Rainer Maria Rilke, 1875-1926, (Ger.) poet. *Life and Songs*, *Duino Elegies*, *Poems From the Book of Hours*.

Arthur Rimbaud, 1854-91, (Fr.) poet. *A Season in Hell*.

Edwin Arlington Robinson, 1869-1935, (U.S.) poet. "Richard Cory," "Miniver Cheevy," *Merlin*.

Theodore Roethke, 1908-63, (U.S.) poet. *Open House*, *The Waking*, *The Far Field*.

Romain Rolland, 1866-1944, (Fr.) novelist, biographer. *Jean-Christophe*.

Pierre de Ronsard, 1524-85, (Fr.) poet. *Sonnets pour Hélène*, *La Franciade*.

Christina Rossetti, 1830-94, (Br.) poet. "When I Am Dead, My Dearest."

Dante Gabriel Rossetti, 1828-82, (Br.) poet, painter. "The Blessed Damozel."

Edmond Rostand, 1868-1918, (Fr.) poet, dramatist. *Cyrano de Bergerac*.

Damon Runyon, 1880-1946, (U.S.) short-story writer, journalist. *Guys and Dolls*, *Blue Plate Special*.

John Ruskin, 1819-1900, (Br.) critic, social theorist. *Modern Painters*, *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*.

François Sagan (Françoise Quoirez), 1935-2004, (Fr.) novelist. *Bonjour Tristesse*.

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, 1900-44, (Fr.) writer. *Wind, Sand and Stars*; *The Little Prince*.

Saki (or H[ector] H[ugh] Munro), 1870-1916, (Br.) writer. *The Chronicles of Clovis*.

J. D. Salinger, 1919-2010, (U.S.) novelist. *The Catcher in the Rye*.

George Sand (Amandine Lucie Aurore Dupin), 1804-76, (Fr.) novelist. *Indiana*, *Consuelo*.

Carl Sandburg, 1878-1967, (U.S.) poet. *The People, Yes*; *Chicago Poems*; *Smoke and Steel*; *Harvest Poems*.

Jose Saramago, 1922-2010, (Port.) novelist. *Blindness*.

William Saroyan, 1908-81, (U.S.) playwright, novelist. *The Time of Your Life*, *The Human Comedy*.

Nathalie Sarraute, 1900-99, (Fr.) Nouveau Roman novelist. *Tropismes*.

May Sarton, 1914-95, (Belg.-U.S.) poet, novelist. *Encounter in April*, *Anger*.

Dorothy L. Sayers, 1893-1957, (Br.) mystery writer; created Lord Peter Wimsey.

Richard Scarry, 1920-94, (U.S.) author of children's books. *Richard Scarry's Best Story Book Ever*.

Friedrich von Schiller, 1759-1805, (Ger.) dramatist, poet, historian. *Don Carlos*, *Maria Stuart*, *Wilhelm Tell*.

Sir Walter Scott, 1771-1832, (Sc.) novelist, poet. *Ivanhoe*.

Jaroslav Seifert, 1902-86, (Czech.) poet.

Dr. Seuss (Theodor Seuss Geisel), 1904-91, (U.S.) children's book author and illustrator. *The Cat in the Hat*.

William Shakespeare, 1564-1616, (Br.) dramatist, poet. *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Julius Caesar*, sonnets.

Karl Shapiro, 1913-2000, (U.S.) poet. "Elegy for a Dead Soldier."

George Bernard Shaw, 1856-1950, (Ire.-Br.) playwright, critic. *St. Joan*, *Pygmalion*, *Major Barbara*, *Man and Superman*.

Sidney Sheldon, 1917-2007, (U.S.) screenwriter, novelist. *Rage of Angels*, *Memories of Midnight*.

Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, 1797-1851, (Br.) novelist, feminist. *Frankenstein*, *The Last Man*.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1792-1822, (Br.) poet. *Prometheus Unbound*, *Adonais*, "Ode to the West Wind," "To a Skylark."

Richard B. Sheridan, 1751-1816, (Br.) dramatist. *The Rivals*, *School for Scandal*.

Robert Sherwood, 1896-1955, (U.S.) playwright, biographer. *The Petrified Forest*, *Abe Lincoln in Illinois*.

Mikhail Sholokhov, 1906-84, (Russ.) writer. *The Silent Don*.

Shel Silverstein, 1932-99, (U.S.) poet, writer. *The Giving Tree*, *Where the Sidewalk Ends*.

Georges Simenon (Georges Sims), 1903-89, (Belg.-Fr.) mystery writer; created Inspector Maigret.

Upton Sinclair, 1878-1968, (U.S.) novelist. *The Jungle*.

Isaac Bashevis Singer, 1904-91, (Pol.-U.S.) novelist, short-story writer, in Yiddish. *The Magician of Lublin*.

C(harles) P(ercy) Snow, 1905-80, (Br.) novelist, scientist. *Strangers and Brothers*, *Corridors of Power*.

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, 1918-2008, (Russ.) novelist, dramatist. *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*.

Susan Sontag, 1933-2004, (U.S.) critic, essayist, novelist. *Notes on Camp*, *The Volcano Lover*, *In America*.

Stephen Spender, 1909-95, (Br.) poet, critic, novelist. *Twenty Poems*, "Elegy for Margaret."

Edmund Spenser, 1552-99, (Br.) poet. *The Faerie Queen*.

Mickey Spillane, 1918-2006, (U.S.) novelist; series of novels with the character detective Mike Hammer. *The Killing Man*.

Johanna Spyri, 1827-1901, (Switz.) children's author. *Heidi*.

Christina Stead, 1903-83, (Austral.) novelist, short-story writer. *The Man Who Loved Children*.

Richard Steele, 1672-1729, (Br.) essayist, playwright; began the *Tatler* and *Spectator*. *The Conscious Lovers*.

Gertrude Stein, 1874-1946, (U.S.) writer. *Three Lives*.

John Steinbeck, 1902-68, (U.S.) novelist. *The Grapes of Wrath*, *Of Mice and Men*, *The Winter of Our Discontent*.

Stendhal (Marie Henri Beyle), 1783-1842, (Fr.) novelist. *The Red and the Black*, *The Charterhouse of Parma*.

Laurence Sterne, 1713-68, (Br.) novelist. *Tristram Shandy*.

Wallace Stevens, 1879-1955, (U.S.) poet. *Harmonium*, *The Man With the Blue Guitar*, *Notes Toward a Supreme Fiction*.

Robert Louis Stevenson, 1850-94, (Br.) novelist, poet, essayist. *Treasure Island*, *A Child's Garden of Verses*.

Bram Stoker, 1847-1912, (Br.) writer. *Dracula*.

Rex Stout, 1886-1975, (U.S.) mystery writer; created Nero Wolfe.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, 1811-96, (U.S.) novelist. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Lytton Strachey, 1880-1932, (Br.) biographer, critic. *Eminent Victorians*, *Queen Victoria*, *Elizabeth and Essex*.

August Strindberg, 1849-1912, (Swed.) dramatist, novelist. *The Father*, *Miss Julie*, *The Creditors*.

William Styron, 1925-2006, (U.S.) novelist, essayist. *The Confessions of Nat Turner*, *Sophie's Choice*, *Darkness Visible: A Memoir of Madness*.

Jonathan Swift, 1667-1745, (Br.) satirist, poet. *Gulliver's Travels*, "A Modest Proposal."

Algernon C. Swinburne, 1837-1909, (Br.) poet, dramatist. *Atalanta in Calydon*.

John M. Synge, 1871-1909, (Ire.) poet, dramatist. *Riders to the Sea*, *The Playboy of the Western World*.

Rabindranath Tagore, 1861-1941, (In.) author, poet. *Sadhana*, *The Realization of Life*, *Gitanjali*.

Booth Tarkington, 1869-1946, (U.S.) novelist. *Seventeen*.

Peter Taylor, 1917-94, (U.S.) novelist. *A Summons to Memphis*.

Sara Teasdale, 1884-1933, (U.S.) poet. *Helen of Troy and Other Poems*, *Rivers to the Sea*.

Alfred, Lord Tennyson, 1809-92, (Br.) poet. *Idylls of the King*, *In Memoriam*, "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

William Makepeace Thackeray, 1811-63, (Br.) novelist. *Vanity Fair*, *Henry Esmond*, *Pendennis*.

Dylan Thomas, 1914-53, (Wales) poet. *Under Milk Wood*, *A Child's Christmas in Wales*.

Hunter S. Thompson, 1937-2005, (U.S.) author, journalist. *Hell's Angels*, *Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas*.

Henry David Thoreau, 1817-62, (U.S.) writer, philosopher, naturalist. *Walden*, "Civil Disobedience."

James Thurber, 1894-1961, (U.S.) humorist. "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty," *My Life and Hard Times*.

J(ohn) R(onald) R(ue)l Tolkien, 1892-1973, (Br.) writer. *The Hobbit*, *Lord of the Rings* trilogy.

Leo Tolstoy, 1828-1910, (Russ.) novelist, short-story writer. *War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina*, "The Death of Ivan Ilyich."

Lionel Trilling, 1905-75, (U.S.) critic, author, teacher. *The Liberal Imagination*.

Anthony Trollope, 1815-82, (Br.) novelist. *The Warden*, *Barchester Towers*, the Palliser novels.

Ivan Turgenev, 1818-83, (Russ.) novelist, short-story writer. *Fathers and Sons*, *First Love*, *A Month in the Country*.

Amos Tutuola, 1920-97, (Nigeria) novelist. *The Palm-Wine Drunkard*, *My Life in the Bush of Ghosts*.

Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens), 1835-1910, (U.S.) novelist, humorist. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

Sigrid Undset, 1881-1949, (Nor.) novelist. *Kristin Lavransdatter*.

John Updike, 1932-2009, (U.S.) novelist, literary critic. *Rabbit Is Rich*, *The Witches of Eastwick*.

Paul Valéry, 1871-1945, (Fr.) poet, critic. *La Jeune Parque*, *The Graveyard by the Sea*.

Paul Verlaine, 1844-96, (Fr.) Symbolist poet. *Songs Without Words*.

Jules Verne, 1828-1905, (Fr.) novelist. *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*.

François Villon, 1431-c. 1463, (Fr.) poet. *The Lays*, *The Grand Testament*.

Voltaire (F. M. Arouet), 1694-1778, (Fr.) writer of "philosophical romances"; philosopher, historian. *Candide*.

Kurt Vonnegut Jr., 1922-2007, (U.S.) novelist, essayist. *Cat's Cradle*, *Slaughterhouse-Five*, *Breakfast of Champions*.

David Foster Wallace, 1962-2008, (U.S.) novelist, essayist. *Infinite Jest*, *A Supposedly Fun Thing I'll Never Do Again*.

Robert Penn Warren, 1905-89, (U.S.) novelist, poet, critic. *All the King's Men*.

Wendy Wasserstein, 1950-2006, (U.S.) playwright. *The Heidi Chronicles*.

Evelyn Waugh, 1903-66, (Br.) novelist. *The Loved One*, *Brideshead Revisited*, *A Handful of Dust*.

H(erbert) G(eorge) Wells, 1866-1946, (Br.) novelist. *The Time Machine*, *The Invisible Man*, *The War of the Worlds*.

Eudora Welty, 1909-2001, (U.S.) Southern short story writer, novelist. "Why I Live at the P.O.," "The Ponder Heart."

Rebecca West, 1893-1983, (Br.) novelist, critic, journalist. *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon*.

Edith Wharton, 1862-1937, (U.S.) novelist. *The Age of Innocence*, *The House of Mirth*, *Ethan Frome*.

Phillis Wheatley, c. 1753-84, (U.S.) poet; 2nd American woman and first black woman to be published, 1770.

El(wyn) B(rooks) White, 1899-1985, (U.S.) essayist, novelist. *Charlotte's Web*, *Stuart Little*.

Patrick White, 1912-90, (Austral.) novelist. *The Tree of Man*.

T(erence) H(anbury) White, 1906-64, (Br.) author. *The Once and Future King*, *A Book of Beasts*.

Walt Whitman, 1819-92, (U.S.) poet. *Leaves of Grass*.

John Greenleaf Whittier, 1807-92, (U.S.) poet, journalist. *Snow-Bound*.

Oscar Wilde, 1854-1900, (Ire.) novelist, playwright. *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, *The Importance of Being Earnest*.

Laura Ingalls Wilder, 1867-1957, (U.S.) novelist. Little House on the Prairie series of children's books.

Thornton Wilder, 1897-1975, (U.S.) playwright. *Our Town*, *The Skin of Our Teeth*, *The Matchmaker*.

Tennessee Williams, 1911-83, (U.S.) playwright. *A Streetcar Named Desire*, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, *The Glass Menagerie*.

William Carlos Williams, 1883-1963, (U.S.) poet, physician. *Tempers*, *Al Que Quiere! Paterson*, "This Is Just to Say."

Edmund Wilson, 1895-1972, (U.S.) critic, novelist. *Axel's Castle*, *To the Finland Station*.

P(elham) G(renville) Wodehouse, 1881-1975, (Br.-U.S.) humorist. "Jeeves" novels, *Anything Goes*.

Thomas Wolfe, 1900-38, (U.S.) novelist. *Look Homeward, Angel*; *You Can't Go Home Again*.

Virginia Woolf, 1882-1941, (Br.) novelist, essayist. *Mrs. Dalloway*, *To the Lighthouse*, *A Room of One's Own*.

William Wordsworth, 1770-1850, (Br.) poet. "Tintern Abbey," "Ode: Intimations of Immortality," *The Prelude*.

Richard Wright, 1908-60, (U.S.) novelist, short-story writer. *Native Son*, *Black Boy*, *Uncle Tom's Children*.

Elinor Wylie, 1885-1928, (U.S.) poet. *Nets to Catch the Wind*.

William Butler Yeats, 1865-1939, (Ire.) poet, playwright. "The Second Coming," *The Wild Swans at Coole*.

Frank Yerby, 1916-91, (U.S.) first best-selling African American novelist. *The Foxes of Harrow*.

Émile Zola, 1840-1902, (Fr.) novelist. *Nana*, *Thérèse Raquin*.

Poets Laureate

There is no record of the origin of the office of Poet Laureate of England. Henry III (1216-72) reportedly had a Versificator Regis, or King's Poet, paid 100 shillings per year. Other poets said to have filled the role include Geoffrey Chaucer (d 1400), Edmund Spenser (d 1599), Ben Jonson (d 1637), and Sir William d'Avenant (d 1668). The first official English poet laureate was John Dryden, appointed 1668, for life (as was customary). Then came Thomas Shadwell, in 1689; Nahum Tate, 1692; Nicholas Rowe, 1715; Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718; Colley Cibber, 1730; William Whitehead, 1757; Rev. Thomas Warton, 1785; Henry James Pye, 1790; Robert Southey, 1813; William Wordsworth, 1843; Alfred, Lord Tennyson, 1850; Alfred Austin, 1896; Robert Bridges, 1913; John Masefield, 1930; C. Day Lewis, 1968; Sir John Betjeman, 1972; Ted Hughes, 1984; Andrew Motion, 1999; Carol Ann Duffy, 2009.

In the U.S., appointment is by the Librarian of Congress and is not for life: Robert Penn Warren, appointed 1986; Richard Wilbur, 1987; Howard Nemerov, 1988; Mark Strand, 1990; Joseph Brodsky, 1991; Mona Van Duyn, 1992; Rita Dove, 1993; Robert Hass, 1995; Robert Pinsky, 1997; Stanley Kunitz, 2000; Billy Collins, 2001; Louise Glück, 2003; Ted Kooser, 2004; Donald Hall, 2006; Charles Simic, 2007; Kay Ryan, 2008; W. S. Merwin, 2010.

Composers of Classical and Avant Garde Music

John Adams, b 1947, (U.S.) *Nixon in China*, *The Death of Klinghoffer*.

Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, 1714-88, (Ger.) cantatas, passions, numerous keyboard and instrumental works.

Johann Christian Bach, 1735-82, (Ger.) concertos, operas, sonatas. Known as the "English" Bach.

Johann Sebastian Bach, 1685-1750, (Ger.) *St. Matthew Passion*, *The Well-Tempered Clavier*.

Samuel Barber, 1910-81, (U.S.) *Adagio for Strings*, *Vanessa*.

Béla Bartók, 1881-1945, (Hung.) *Concerto for Orchestra*, *The Miraculous Mandarin*.

Amy Beach (Mrs. H. H. A. Beach), 1867-1944, (U.S.) *The Year's at the Spring*, *Fireflies*, *The Chambered Nautilus*.

Ludwig van Beethoven, 1770-1827, (Ger.) concertos (*Emperor*), sonatas (*Moonlight*, *Pathétique*), 9 symphonies.

Vincenzo Bellini, 1801-35, (It.) *I Puritani*, *La Sonnambula*, *Norma*.

Alban Berg, 1885-1935, (Austria) *Wozzeck*, *Lulu*.

Hector Berlioz, 1803-69, (Fr.) *Damnation of Faust*, *Symphonie Fantastique*, *Requiem*.

Leonard Bernstein, 1918-90, (U.S.) *Chichester Psalms*, *Jeremiah Symphony*, *Mass*.

Georges Bizet, 1838-75, (Fr.) *Carmen*, *Pearl Fishers*.

Ernest Bloch, 1880-1959, (Switz.-U.S.) *Macbeth* (opera), *Schelomo*, *Voice in the Wilderness*.

Luigi Boccherini, 1743-1805, (It.) chamber music and guitar pieces.

Alexander Borodin, 1833-87, (Russ.) *Prince Igor*, *In the Steppes of Central Asia*, *Polovtzian Dances*.

Pierre Boulez, b 1925, (Fr.) *Le Visage nuptial*, *Edats/Multiple*, *Domaines*.

Johannes Brahms, 1833-97, (Ger.) *Liebeslieder Waltzes*, *Acad. Festival Overture*, chamber music, 4 symphonies.

Henry Brant, 1913-2008, (Can.) spatial music.

Benjamin Britten, 1913-76, (Br.) *Peter Grimes*, *Turn of the Screw*, *A Ceremony of Carols*, *War Requiem*.

Anton Bruckner, 1824-96, (Austria) 9 symphonies.

Dietrich Buxtehude, 1637-1707, (Den.) organ works, vocal music.

William Byrd, 1543-1623, (Br.) masses, motets.

John Cage, 1912-92, (U.S.) *Winter Music*, *Fontana Mix*.

Elliott Carter, b 1908, (U.S.) *Second String Quartet*, *Third String Quartet*.

Emmanuel Chabrier, 1841-94, (Fr.) *Le Roi Malgré Lui*, *España*.

Gustave Charpentier, 1860-1956, (Fr.) *Louise*.

Frédéric Chopin, 1810-49, (Pol.) mazurkas, waltzes, etudes, nocturnes, polonaises, sonatas.

Aaron Copland, 1900-90, (U.S.) *Appalachian Spring*, *Fanfare for the Common Man*, *Lincoln Portrait*.

Claude Debussy, 1862-1918, (Fr.) *Pelleas et Melisande*, *La Mer*, *Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun*.

David Del Tredici, b 1937, (U.S.) *Child Alice*, *In Memory of a Summer Day*.

Gaetano Donizetti, 1797-1848, (It.) *Elixir of Love*, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *Daughter of the Regiment*.

Paul Dukas, 1865-1935, (Fr.) *Sorcerer's Apprentice*.

Antonin Dvorak, 1841-1904, (Czech.) *Songs My Mother Taught Me*, *Symphony in E Minor (From the New World)*.

Edward Elgar, 1857-1934, (Br.) *Enigma Variations*, *Pomp and Circumstance*.

Manuel de Falla, 1876-1946, (Sp.) *El Amor Brujo*, *La Vida Breve*, *The Three-Cornered Hat*.

Gabriel Fauré, 1845-1924, (Fr.) *Requiem*, *Elégie for Cello and Piano*.

Cesar Franck, 1822-90, (Belg.) *Symphony in D minor*, *Violin Sonata*.

George Gershwin, 1898-1937, (U.S.) *Rhapsody in Blue*, *An American in Paris*, *Porgy and Bess*.

Philip Glass, b 1937, (U.S.) *Einstein on the Beach*, *The Voyage*.

Mikhail Glinka, 1804-57, (Russ.) *A Life for the Tsar*, *Ruslan and Ludmilla*.

Christoph W. Gluck, 1714-87, (Ger.) *Alceste*, *Iphigénie en Tauride*.

Charles Gounod, 1818-93, (Fr.) *Faust*, *Romeo and Juliet*.

Edvard Grieg, 1843-1907, (Nor.) *Peer Gynt Suite*, *Concerto in A minor for piano*.

George Frideric Handel, 1685-1759, (Ger.-Br.) *Messiah*, *Water Music*.

Howard Hanson, 1896-1981, (U.S.) *Symphonies No. 1 (Nordic)* and *No. 2 (Romantic)*.

Roy Harris, 1898-1979, (U.S.) symphonies.

(Franz) Joseph Haydn, 1732-1809, (Austria) symphonies (*Clock*, *London*, *Toy*), chamber music, oratorios.

Paul Hindemith, 1895-1963, (U.S.) *Mathis der Maler*.

Gustav Holst, 1874-1934, (Br.) *The Planets*.

Arthur Honegger, 1892-1955, (Fr.) *Judith*, *Le Roi David*, *Pacific 231*.

Alan Hovhaness, 1911-2000, (U.S.) symphonies, *Magnificat*.

Engelbert Humperdinck, 1854-1921, (Ger.) *Hansel and Gretel*.

Charles Ives, 1874-1954, (U.S.) *Concord Sonata*, symphonies.

Aram Khachaturian, 1903-78, (Russ.) ballets, piano pieces, *Sabre Dance*.

Zoltán Kodály, 1882-1967, (Hung.) *Háry János*, *Psalmus Hungaricus*.

Fritz Kreisler, 1875-1962, (Austria) *Caprice Viennois*, *Tambourin Chinois*.

Edouard Lalo, 1823-92, (Fr.) *Symphonie Espagnole*.

David Lang, b 1957, (U.S.) *The Little Match Girl Passion*.

Morten Lauridsen, 1943 (U.S.) *Lux Aeterna*.

Ruggero Leoncavallo, 1857-1919, (It.) *Pagliacci*.

Franz Liszt, 1811-86, (Hung.) 20 Hungarian rhapsodies, symphonic poems.

Edward MacDowell, 1861-1908, (U.S.) *To a Wild Rose*.

Gustav Mahler, 1860-1911, (Austria) *Das Lied von der Erde*; 9 complete symphonies.

Pietro Mascagni, 1863-1945, (It.) *Cavalleria Rusticana*.

Jules Massenet, 1842-1912, (Fr.) *Manon*, *Le Cid*, *Thaïs*.

Felix Mendelssohn, 1809-47, (Ger.) *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Songs Without Words*, violin concerto.

Gian Carlo Menotti, 1911-2007, (It.-U.S.) *The Medium*, *The Consul*, *Amahl and the Night Visitors*.

Claudio Monteverdi, 1567-1643, (It.) opera, masses, madrigals.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, 1756-91, (Austria) chamber music, concertos, operas (*Magic Flute*, *Marriage of Figaro*), 41 symphonies.

Modest Mussorgsky, 1839-81, (Russ.) *Boris Godunov*, *Pictures at an Exhibition*.

Jacques Offenbach, 1819-80, (Fr.) *Tales of Hoffmann*.

Carl Orff, 1895-1982, (Ger.) *Carmina Burana*.

Johann Pachelbel, 1653-1706, (Ger.) *Canon and Fugue in D major*.

Ignacy Paderewski, 1860-1941, (Pol.) *Minuet in G*.

Niccolò Paganini, 1782-1840, (It.) *Caprices for violin solo*.

Giovanni Palestrina, c. 1525-94, (It.) masses, madrigals.

Krzysztof Penderecki, b 1933, (Pol.) *Psalmus*, *Polymorphia*, *De natura sonoris*.

Francis Poulenc, 1899-1963, (Fr.) *Dialogues des Carmélites*.

Mel Powell, 1923-98, (U.S.) *Duplicates: A Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra*, *Cantilena Concertante*.

Sergei Prokofiev, 1891-1953, (Russ.) *Classical Symphony*, *Love for Three Oranges*, *Peter and the Wolf*.

Giacomo Puccini, 1858-1924, (It.) *La Bohème*, *Manon Lescaut*, *Tosca*, *Madama Butterfly*.

Henry Purcell, 1659-95, (Eng.) *Dido and Aeneas*.

Sergei Rachmaninoff, 1873-1943, (Russ.) concertos, preludes (*Prelude in C sharp minor*), symphonies.

Maurice Ravel, 1875-1937, (Fr.) *Boléro*, *Daphnis et Chloë*, *Piano Concerto in D for Left Hand Alone*.

Steve Reich, b 1936, (U.S.) *Double Sextet*, *Three Tales*.

Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, 1844-1908, (Russ.) *Golden Cockerel*, *Scheherazade*, *Flight of the Bumblebee*.

Gioacchino Rossini, 1792-1868, (It.) *Barber of Seville*, *Otello*, *William Tell*.

John Rutter, b 1945, (Br.) *Magnificat*, *Requiem*.

Camille Saint-Saëns, 1835-1921, (Fr.) *Carnival of Animals (The Swan)*, *Samson and Delilah*, *Danse Macabre*.

Alessandro Scarlatti, 1660-1725, (It.) cantatas, oratorios, operas.

Domenico Scarlatti, 1685-1757, (It.) harpsichord works.

Alfred Schnittke, 1934-98 (Sov.-Ger.) *Life With an Idiot*.

Arnold Schoenberg, 1874-1951, (Austria) *Pelleas and Melisande*, *Pierrot Lunaire*, *Verklärte Nacht*.

Franz Schubert, 1797-1828, (Austria) chamber music (*Trout Quintet*), lieder, symphonies (*Unfinished*).

Robert Schumann, 1810-56, (Ger.) *Die Frauenliebe und Leben*, *Träumerei*.

Dmitri Shostakovich, 1906-75, (Russ.) symphonies, *Lady Macbeth of the District Mzensk*.

Jean Sibelius, 1865-1957, (Fin.) *Finlandia*.

Bedrich Smetana, 1824-84, (Czech.) *The Bartered Bride*.

Karlheinz Stockhausen, 1928-2008, (Ger.) *Kontra-Punkte*, *Kontakte for Electronic Instruments*.

Richard Strauss, 1864-1949, (Ger.) *Salome*, *Elektra*, *Der Rosenkavalier*, *Thus Spake Zarathustra*.

Igor Stravinsky, 1882-1971, (Russ.) *Noah and the Flood*, *The Rake's Progress*, *The Rite of Spring*.

Toru Takemitsu, 1930-96, (Jpn.) *Requiem for Strings*, *Dorian Horizon*.

Peter I. Tchaikovsky, 1840-93, (Russ.) *Nutcracker*, *Swan Lake*, *The Sleeping Beauty*.

Georg Philipp Telemann, 1681-1767, (Ger.) church music, orchestral suites, chamber music.

Virgil Thomson, 1896-1989, (U.S.) opera, film music, *Four Saints in Three Acts*.

Dmitri Tiomkin, 1894-1979, (Russ.-U.S.) film scores, including *High Noon*.

Sir Michael Tippett, 1905-98, (Br.) *A Child of Our Time*, *The Midsummer Marriage*, *The Knot Garden*.

Eric Whitacre, b 1970 (U.S.) *Cloudburst*.

Ralph Vaughan Williams, 1872-1958, (Br.) *Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis*, symphonies, vocal music.

Giuseppe Verdi, 1813-1901, (It.) *Aida*, *Rigoletto*, *Don Carlo*, *Il Trovatore*, *La Traviata*, *Falstaff*, *Macbeth*.

Heitor Villa-Lobos, 1887-1959, (Brazil) *Bachianas Brasileiras*.

Antonio Vivaldi, 1678-1741, (It.) *Concerto grossos (The Four Seasons)*.

Richard Wagner, 1813-83, (Ger.) *Rienzi*, *Tannhäuser*, *Lohengrin*, *Tristan und Isolde*.

Carl Maria von Weber, 1786-1826, (Ger.) *Der Freischütz*.

Composers of Operettas, Musicals, and Popular Music

Richard Adler, b 1921, (U.S.) *Pajama Game*; *Damn Yankees*.

Milton Ager, 1893-1979, (U.S.) “I Wonder What’s Become of Sally”; “Hard-Hearted Hannah”; “Ain’t She Sweet?”

Leroy Anderson, 1908-75, (U.S.) “Sleigh Ride”; “Blue Tango”; “Syncopated Clock.”

Paul Anka, b 1941, (Can.) “My Way”; *Tonight Show* theme.

Harold Arlen, 1905-86, (U.S.) “Stormy Weather”; “Over the Rainbow”; “Blues in the Night”; “That Old Black Magic.”

Burt Bacharach, b 1928, (U.S.) “Raindrops Keep Fallin’ on My Head”; “Walk on By”; “What the World Needs Now Is Love.”

Ernest Ball, 1878-1927, (U.S.) “Mother Machree”; “When Irish Eyes Are Smiling.”

Irving Berlin, 1888-1989, (U.S.) *Annie Get Your Gun*; *Call Me Madam*; “God Bless America”; “White Christmas.”

Leonard Bernstein, 1918-90, (U.S.) *On the Town*; *Wonderful Town*; *Candide*; *West Side Story*.

Eubie Blake, 1883-1983, (U.S.) *Shuffle Along*; “I’m Just Wild About Harry.”
Jerry Bock, b 1928, (U.S.) *Mr. Wonderful*; *Fiorello*; *Fiddler on the Roof*; *The Rothschilds*.
Carrie Jacobs Bond, 1862-1946, (U.S.) “I Love You Truly.”
Nacio Herb Brown, 1896-1964, (U.S.) “Singing in the Rain”; “You Were Meant for Me”; “All I Do Is Dream of You.”
Hoagy Carmichael, 1899-1981, (U.S.) “Stardust”; “Georgia on My Mind”; “Old Buttermilk Sky.”
James Cleveland, 1931-91, (U.S.) composer, musician, singer; first black gospel artist to appear at Carnegie Hall.
George M. Cohan, 1878-1942, (U.S.) “Give My Regards to Broadway”; “You’re a Grand Old Flag”; “Over There.”
Cy Coleman, 1929-2004, (U.S.) *Sweet Charity*; “Witchcraft.”
John Frederick Coots, 1895-1985, (U.S.) “Santa Claus Is Coming to Town”; “You Go to My Head”; “For All We Know.”
Noel Coward, 1899-1973, (Br.) *Bitter Sweet*; “Mad Dogs and Englishmen”; “Mad About the Boy.”
Neil Diamond, b 1941, (U.S.) “I’m a Believer”; “Sweet Caroline.”
Walter Donaldson, 1893-1947, (U.S.) “My Buddy”; “Carolina in the Morning”; “Makin’ Whoopee.”
Vernon Duke, 1903-69, (U.S.) “April in Paris.”
Bob Dylan, b 1941, (U.S.) “Blowin’ in the Wind”; “Like a Rolling Stone.”
Gus Edwards, 1879-1945, (U.S.) “School Days”; “By the Light of the Silvery Moon”; “In My Merry Oldsmobile.”
Sherman Edwards, 1919-81, (U.S.) “See You in September”; “Wonderful! Wonderful!”
Duke Ellington, 1899-1974, (U.S.) “Sophisticated Lady”; “Satin Doll”; “It Don’t Mean a Thing”; “Solitude.”
Sammy Fain, 1902-89, (U.S.) “I’ll Be Seeing You”; “Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing.”
Fred Fisher, 1875-1942, (U.S.) “Peg O’ My Heart”; “Chicago.”
Stephen Collins Foster, 1826-64, (U.S.) “My Old Kentucky Home”; “Old Folks at Home”; “Beautiful Dreamer.”
Rudolf Friml, 1879-1972, (Czech.-U.S.) *The Firefly*; *Rose Marie*; *Vagabond King*; *Bird of Paradise*.
John Gay, 1685-1732, (Br.) *The Beggar’s Opera*.
George Gershwin, 1898-1937, (U.S.) “Someone to Watch Over Me”; “I’ve Got a Crush on You”; “Embraceable You.”
Morton Gould, 1913-96, (U.S.) “Fall River Suite”; “Holocaust Suite”; “Spirituals for Orchestra”; “Stringmusic.”
Ferde Grofe, 1892-1972, (U.S.) “Grand Canyon Suite.”
Marvin Hamlisch, b 1944, (U.S.) “The Way We Were”; “Nobody Does It Better”; *A Chorus Line*.
Ray Henderson, 1896-1970, (U.S.) *George White’s Scandals*; “That Old Gang of Mine”; “Five Foot Two, Eyes of Blue.”
Victor Herbert, 1859-1924, (Ire.-U.S.) *Mlle. Modiste*; *Babes in Toyland*; *The Red Mill*; *Naughty Marietta*; *Sweethearts*.
Jerry Herman, b 1931, (U.S.) *Hello Dolly*; *Mame*.
Brian Holland, b 1941, **Lamont Dozier**, b 1941, **Eddie Holland**, b 1939, (all U.S.) “Heat Wave”; “Stop! In the Name of Love”; “Baby, I Need Your Loving.”

Howard Ashman, 1950-91, (U.S.) *Little Shop of Horrors*; *The Little Mermaid*.
Johnny Burke, 1908-84, (U.S.) “Misty”; “Imagination.”
Irving Caesar, 1895-1996, (U.S.) “Swanee”; “Tea for Two”; “Just a Gigolo.”
Sammy Cahn, 1913-93, (U.S.) “High Hopes”; “Love and Marriage”; “The Second Time Around”; “It’s Magic.”

Rupert Holmes, b 1947, (Eng.-U.S.) *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*; *Curtains*.
Antonio Carlos Jobim, 1927-94, (Brazil) “The Girl from Ipanema”; “Desafinado”; “One Note Samba.”
Billy Joel (William Martin), b 1949, (U.S.) “Just the Way You Are”; “Honesty”; “Piano Man.”
Elton John, b 1947, (Br.) *The Lion King*; “Candle in the Wind”; “Your Song.”
Scott Joplin, 1868-1917, (U.S.) Maple Leaf Rag; *Treemonisha*.
John Kander, b 1927, (U.S.) *Cabaret*; *Chicago*; *Funny Lady*.
Jerome Kern, 1885-1945, (U.S.) *Sally*; *Sunny*; *Show Boat*.
Carole King, b 1942, (U.S.) “Will You Love Me Tomorrow?”; “Natural Woman”; “One Fine Day”; “Up on the Roof.”
Burton Lane, 1912-97, (U.S.) *Finian’s Rainbow*.
Jonathan Larson, 1960-96, (U.S.) *tick, tick... BOOM!*; *Rent*.
Franz Lehár, 1870-1948, (Hung.) *Merry Widow*.
Jerry Leiber and **Mike Stoller**, both b 1933, (both U.S.) “Hound Dog”; “Searchin’”; “Yakety Yak”; “Love Me Tender.”
Mitch Leigh, b 1928, (U.S.) *Man of La Mancha*.
John Lennon, 1940-80, and **Paul McCartney**, b 1942, (both Br.) “I Want to Hold Your Hand”; “She Loves You.”
Jay Livingston, 1915-2001, (U.S.) “Mona Lisa”; “Que Sera, Sera.”
Andrew Lloyd Webber, b 1948, (Br.) *Jesus Christ Superstar*; *Evita*; *Cats*; *The Phantom of the Opera*.
Frank Loesser, 1910-69, (U.S.) *Guys and Dolls*; *Where’s Charley?*; *The Most Happy Fella*; *How to Succeed....*
Frederick Loewe, 1901-88, (Austria-U.S.) *Brigadoon*; *Paint Your Wagon*; *My Fair Lady*; *Camelot*.
Henry Mancini, 1924-94, (U.S.) “Moon River”; “Days of Wine and Roses”; “Pink Panther Theme.”
Barry Mann, b 1939, and **Cynthia Weil**, b 1937, (both U.S.) “You’ve Lost That Loving Feeling.”
Jimmy McHugh, 1894-1969, (U.S.) “Don’t Blame Me”; “I’m in the Mood for Love”; “I Feel a Song Coming On.”
Alan Menken, b 1949, (U.S.) *Little Shop of Horrors*; *Beauty and the Beast*.
Joseph Meyer, 1894-1987, (U.S.) “If You Knew Susie”; “California, Here I Come”; “Crazy Rhythm.”
Chauncey Olcott, 1858-1932, (U.S.) “Mother Machree.”
Jerome “Doc” Ponus, 1925-91, (U.S.) “Save the Last Dance for Me”; “A Teen-ager in Love.”
Cole Porter, 1893-1964, (U.S.) *Anything Goes*; *Kiss Me Kate*; *Can Can*; *Silk Stockings*.
Smokey Robinson, b 1940, (U.S.) “Shop Around”; “My Guy”; “My Girl”; “Get Ready.”
Richard Rodgers, 1902-79, (U.S.) *Oklahoma!*; *Carousel*; *South Pacific*; *The King and I*; *The Sound of Music*.
Sigmund Romberg, 1887-1951, (Hung.) *Maytime*; *The Student Prince*; *Desert Song*; *Blossom Time*.
Harold Rome, 1908-93, (U.S.) *Pins and Needles*; *Call Me Mister*; *Wish You Were Here*; *Fanny*; *Destry Rides Again*.
Vincent Rose, 1880-1944, (U.S.) “Avalon”; “Whispering”; “Blueberry Hill.”

Lyricists

Leonard Cohen, b 1934, (Can.) “Suzanne”; “Stranger Song.”
Betty Comden, 1917-2006, (U.S.) and **Adolph Green**, 1915-2002, (U.S.) “The Party’s Over”; “New York, New York.”
Hal David, b 1921, (U.S.) “What the World Needs Now Is Love.”

Harry Ruby, 1895-1974, (U.S.) “Three Little Words”; “Who’s Sorry Now?”
Arthur Schwartz, 1900-84, (U.S.) *The Band Wagon*; “Dancing in the Dark”; “By Myself”; “That’s Entertainment.”
Steven Schwartz, b 1948, (U.S.) *Godspell*; *Pippin*; *Wicked*.
Neil Sedaka, b 1939, (U.S.) “Breaking Up Is Hard to Do.”
Marc Shaiman, b 1959, (U.S.) *Hairspray*.
Paul Simon, b 1942, (U.S.) “Sounds of Silence”; “I Am a Rock”; “Mrs. Robinson”; “Bridge Over Troubled Waters.”
Stephen Sondheim, b 1930, (U.S.) *A Little Night Music*; *Company*; *Sweeney Todd*; *Sunday in the Park With George*.
John Philip Sousa, 1854-1932, (U.S.) *El Capitan*; “Stars and Stripes Forever.”
Oskar Straus, 1870-1954, (Austrian) *Chocolate Soldier*.
Johann Strauss, 1825-99, (Austrian) *Gypsy Baron*; *Die Fledermaus*; waltzes: *Blue Danube*; Artist’s Life.
Charles Strouse, b 1928, (U.S.) *Bye Bye, Birdie*; *Annie*.
Jule Styne, 1905-94, (Br.-U.S.) *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes*; *Bells Are Ringing*; *Gypsy*; *Funny Girl*.
Arthur S. Sullivan, 1842-1900, (Br.) *H.M.S. Pinafore*; *Pirates of Penzance*; *The Mikado*.
Deems Taylor, 1885-1966, (U.S.) *Peter Ibbetson*.
Harry Tobias, 1905-94, (U.S.) *I’ll Keep the Lovelight Burning*.
Egbert van Alstyne, 1882-1951, (U.S.) “In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree”; “Memories”; “Pretty Baby.”
Jimmy Van Heusen, 1913-90, (U.S.) “Moonlight Becomes You”; “Swinging on a Star”; “All the Way”; “Love and Marriage.”
Albert von Tilzer, 1878-1956, (U.S.) “I’ll Be With You in Apple Blossom Time”; “Take Me Out to the Ball Game.”
Harry von Tilzer, 1872-1946, (U.S.) “Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage”; “On a Sunday Afternoon.”
Fats Waller, 1904-43, (U.S.) “Honeysuckle Rose”; “Ain’t Misbehavin’.”
Harry Warren, 1893-1981, (U.S.) “You’re My Everything”; “We’re in the Money”; “I Only Have Eyes for You.”
Jimmy Webb, b 1946, (U.S.) “Up, Up and Away”; “By the Time I Get to Phoenix”; “Didn’t We?”; “Wichita Lineman.”
Kurt Weill, 1900-50, (Ger.-U.S.) *Three-penny Opera*; *Lady in the Dark*; *Knickerbocker Holiday*; *One Touch of Venus*.
Percy Wenrich, 1887-1952, (U.S.) “When You Wore a Tulip”; “Moonlight Bay”; “Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet.”
Richard A. Whiting, 1891-1938, (U.S.) “Till We Meet Again”; “Sleepytime Gal”; “Beyond the Blue Horizon”; “My Ideal.”
Fred Wildhorn, b 1959, (U.S.) *Jekyll and Hyde*; *Victor/Victoria*; *The Civil War*.
John Williams, b 1932, (U.S.) *Jaws*; *E.T.*; *Star Wars* series; *Raiders of the Lost Ark* series.
Meredith Willson, 1902-84, (U.S.) *The Music Man*.
Stevie Wonder, b 1950, (U.S.) “You Are the Sunshine of My Life”; “Signed, Sealed, Delivered, I’m Yours.”
Vincent Youmans, 1898-1946, (U.S.) *Two Little Girls in Blue*; *Wildflower*; *No, No, Nanette*; *Hit the Deck*; *Rainbow*; *Smiles*.

Buddy De Sylva, 1895-1950, (U.S.) “When Day Is Done”; “Look for the Silver Lining”; “April Showers.”
Howard Dietz, 1896-1983, (U.S.) “Dancing in the Dark”; “That’s Entertainment.”
Al Dubin, 1891-1945, (U.S.) “Tiptoe Through the Tulips”; “Lullaby of Broadway.”
Fred Ebb, 1936-2004, (U.S.) *Cabaret*; *Zorba*; *Woman of the Year*; *Chicago*.

Ray Evans, 1915-2007, (U.S.) “Mona Lisa”; “Que Sera, Sera.”
Dorothy Fields, 1905-74, (U.S.) “On the Sunny Side of the Street”; “Don’t Blame Me”; “The Way You Look Tonight.”
Ira Gershwin, 1896-1983, (U.S.) “The Man I Love”; “S’Wonderful”; “Embraceable You.”
William S. Gilbert, 1836-1911, (Br.) *H.M.S. Pinafore*; *Pirates of Penzance*.
Gerry Goffin, b 1939, (U.S.) “Will You Love Me Tomorrow”; “Take Good Care of My Baby”; “Up on the Roof.”
Mack Gordon, 1905-59, (Pol.-U.S.) “You’ll Never Know”; “The More I See You”; “Chattanooga Choo-Choo.”
Oscar Hammerstein II, 1895-1960, (U.S.) *O! Man River*; *Oklahoma!*; *Carousel*.

E. Y. (Yip) Harburg, 1898-1981, (U.S.) “Brother, Can You Spare a Dime”; “April in Paris”; “Over the Rainbow.”
Sheldon Harnick, b 1924, (U.S.) *Fiddler on the Roof*; *She Loves Me*.
Lorenz Hart, 1895-1943, (U.S.) “Isn’t It Romantic”; “Blue Moon”; “Lover”; “Manhattan”; “My Funny Valentine.”
DuBose Heyward, 1885-1940, (U.S.) “Summertime.”
Gus Kahn, 1886-1941, (U.S.) “Memories”; “Ain’t We Got Fun.”
Alan J. Lerner, 1918-86, (U.S.) *Brigadoon*; *My Fair Lady*; *Camelot*; *Gigi*; *On a Clear Day You Can See Forever*.
Johnny Mercer, 1909-76, (U.S.) “Blues in the Night”; “Come Rain or Come Shine”; “Laura”; “That Old Black Magic.”

Bob Merrill, 1921-98, (U.S.) “People”; “(How Much Is That) Doggie in the Window.”
Jack Norworth, 1879-1959, (U.S.) “Take Me Out to the Ball Game”; “Shine On Harvest Moon.”
Mitchell Parish, 1901-93, (U.S.) “Stardust”; “Stairway to the Stars.”
Andy Razaf, 1895-1973, (U.S.) “Honey-suckle Rose”; “Ain’t Misbehavin.”
Leo Robin, 1900-84, (U.S.) “Thanks for the Memory”; “Diamonds Are a Girl’s Best Friend.”
Bernie Taupin, b 1947 (Br.) “Rocket Man”; “Your Song.”
Paul Francis Webster, 1907-84, (U.S.) “Secret Love”; “The Shadow of Your Smile”; “Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing.”
Jack Yellen, 1892-1991, (U.S.) “Ain’t She Sweet”; “Happy Days Are Here Again.”

Blues and Jazz Artists of the Past

Julian “Cannonball” Adderley, 1928-75, alto sax.
Nat Adderley, 1931-2000, cornet.
Henry “Red” Allen, 1908-67, trumpet.
Louis “Satchmo” Armstrong, 1901-71, trumpet, singer, bandleader.
Albert Ayler, 1936-70, tenor sax, alto sax.
Mildred Bailey, 1907-51, singer.
Chet Baker, 1929-88, trumpet, singer.
Ray Barretto, 1930-2006, conga drummer.
William “Count” Basie, 1904-84, bandleader, piano, composer.
Sidney Bechet, 1897-1959, soprano sax, clarinet.
Bix Beiderbecke, 1903-31, cornet, composer, piano.
Rowland “Bunny” Berigan, 1908-42, trumpet.
Barney Bigard, 1906-80, clarinet.
Eubie Blake, 1883-1983, composer, piano.
Art Blakey, 1919-90, drums, bandleader.
Jimmy Blanton, 1921-42, bass.
Charles “Buddy” Bolden, 1877-1931, cornet, pioneer bandleader.
Lester Bowie, 1941-99, trumpet, composer, bandleader.
Michael Brecker, 1949-2007, saxophone.
Big Bill Broonzy, 1893-1958, blues singer, guitar.
Clarence “Gatemouth” Brown, 1924-2005, guitar, singer.
Clifford Brown, 1930-56, trumpet.
Ray Brown, 1926-2002, bass.
Don Byas, 1912-72, tenor sax.
Charlie Byrd, 1925-99, guitar; popularized bossa nova.
Cab Calloway, 1907-94, bandleader, singer.
Harry Carney, 1910-74, baritone sax, clarinet.
Benny Carter, 1907-2003, alto sax.
Betty Carter, 1930-98, jazz singer.
Sidney “Big Sid” Catlett, 1910-51, drums.
Adolphus Anthony “Doc” Cheatham, 1905-97, trumpet.
Don Cherry, 1936-95, trumpet.
Charlie Christian, 1916-42, guitar.
Kenny “Klook” Clarke, 1914-85, drums.
Buck Clayton, 1911-91, trumpet.
Al Cohn, 1925-88, tenor sax.
Nat “King” Cole, 1919-65, piano, singer.
William “Cozy” Cole, 1909-81, drums.
Alce Coltrane, 1937-2007, piano, composer.
John Coltrane, 1926-67, tenor sax, soprano sax, composer.
Eddie Condon, 1905-73, guitar, bandleader.
Tadd Dameron, 1917-65, piano, composer.
Eddie “Lockjaw” Davis, 1921-86, tenor sax.
Miles Davis, 1926-91, trumpet, composer.
Wild Bill Davison, 1906-89, cornet.
Blossom Dearie, 1924-2009, singer.
Paul Desmond, 1924-77, alto sax.
Vic Dickenson, 1906-84, trombone.
Willie Dixon, 1915-92, composer, bass.
Johnny Dodds, 1892-1940, clarinet.

Warren “Baby” Dodds, 1898-1959, drums.
Eric Dolphy, 1928-64, alto sax, bass clarinet, flute.
Jimmy Dorsey, 1904-57, alto sax, bandleader.
Tommy Dorsey, 1905-56, trombone, bandleader.
Billy Eckstine, 1914-93, singer, bandleader.
Harry “Sweets” Edison, 1915-99, trumpet.
Roy Eldridge, 1911-89, trumpet, singer.
Duke Ellington, 1899-1974, piano, bandleader, composer.
Bill Evans, 1929-80, piano.
Gil Evans, 1912-88, composer, arranger, piano.
Art Farmer, 1928-99, trumpet, flugelhorn.
Maynard Ferguson, 1926-2006, trumpet, bandleader.
Ella Fitzgerald, 1917-96, singer.
Tommy Flanagan, 1930-2001, piano.
Erroll Garner, 1921-77, piano, composer.
Stan Getz, 1927-91, tenor sax.
Dizzy Gillespie, 1917-93, trumpet, composer, singer.
Benny Goodman, 1909-86, clarinet, bandleader.
Dexter Gordon, 1923-90, tenor sax.
Stéphane Grappelli, 1908-97, violin.
Bobby Hackett, 1915-76, trumpet, cornet.
Lionel Hampton, 1908-2002, vibraphone, bandleader.
W. C. Handy, 1873-1958, composer.
Jimmy Harrison, 1900-31, trombone.
Coleman Hawkins, 1904-69, tenor sax.
Percy Heath, 1923-2005, bass.
Fletcher Henderson, 1898-1952, bandleader, arranger.
Woody Herman, 1913-87, clarinet, alto sax, bandleader.
Jay C. Higginbotham, 1906-73, trombone.
Ruiz Hilton, 1952-2006, piano, composer.
Earl “Fatha” Hines, 1903-83, piano.
Milt Hinton, 1910-2000, bass.
Al Hirt, 1922-99, trumpet.
Johnny Hodges, 1906-70, alto sax.
Billie Holiday, 1915-59, singer.
John Lee Hooker, 1917-2001, blues guitar, singer.
Sam “Lightnin’” Hopkins, 1912-82, blues singer, guitar.
Shirley Horn, 1934-2005, piano, singer.
Howlin’ Wolf (Chester Burnett), 1910-1976, blues singer, harmonica, guitar.
Alberta Hunter, 1895-1984, singer.
Mahalia Jackson, 1911-72, gospel singer.
Milt Jackson, 1923-99, vibraphone.
Elmore James, 1918-63, blues singer, guitar.
“Blind” Lemon Jefferson, 1897-1929, blues singer, guitar.
William “Bunk” Johnson, 1879-1949, trumpet.
J. J. Johnson, 1924-2001, trombone.
James P. Johnson, 1891-1955, piano, composer.

Robert Johnson, 1912-38, blues singer, guitar.
Elvin Jones, 1927-2004, drums.
Jo Jones, 1911-85, drums.
Philly Joe Jones, 1923-85, drums.
Thad Jones, 1923-86, cornet, bandleader, composer.
Scott Joplin, 1868-1917, ragtime composer.
Louis Jordan, 1908-75, singer, alto sax.
Stan Kenton, 1911-79, bandleader, composer, piano.
Barney Kessel, 1923-2004, guitar.
Albert King, 1923-92, blues guitar.
John Kirby, 1908-52, bandleader, bass.
Rahsaan Roland Kirk, 1936-77, saxophone, composer.
Gene Krupa, 1909-73, drums, bandleader.
Scott LaFaro, 1936-61, bass.
Lead Belly (Huddie Ledbetter), 1888-1949, folk and blues singer, guitar.
Peggy Lee, 1920-2002, singer.
John Lewis, 1920-2001, piano, Modern Jazz Quartet founder.
Mel Lewis, 1929-90, drums, bandleader.
Jimmie Lunceford, 1902-47, bandleader.
Machito (Frank Grillo), 1908-84, Latin percussion, singer, bandleader.
Shelly Manne, 1920-84, drums, bandleader.
Jackie McLean, 1931-2006, saxophone, composer.
Jimmy McPartland, 1907-91, trumpet.
Carmen McRae, 1920-94, singer.
Glenn Miller, 1904-44, trombone, bandleader.
Charles Mingus, 1922-79, bass, composer, bandleader.
Thelonious Monk, 1917-82, piano, composer.
Wes Montgomery, 1925-68, guitar.
Ferdinand “Jelly Roll” Morton, 1885-1941, composer, piano.
Bennie Moten, 1894-1935, piano, bandleader.
Gerry Mulligan, 1927-96, baritone sax, composer.
Theodore “Fats” Navarro, 1923-50, trumpet.
Red Nichols, 1905-65, cornet, bandleader.
Red Norvo, 1908-99, vibraphone, xylophone, bandleader.
Anita O’Day, 1919-2006, singer.
Arturo “Chico” O’Farrill, 1921-2001, Latin composer, arranger.
King Oliver, 1885-1938, cornet, bandleader.
Sy Oliver, 1910-88, arranger, composer.
Edward “Kid” Ory, 1886-1973, trombone, bandleader.
Oran “Hot Lips” Page, 1908-54, trumpet, singer.
Charlie “Bird” Parker, 1920-55, alto sax, composer.
Joe Pass, 1929-94, guitar.
Art Pepper, 1925-82, alto sax.
Oscar Peterson, 1925-2007, piano.
Oscar Pettiford, 1922-60, bass.

Earl “Bud” Powell, 1924-66, piano.
Chano Pozo, 1915-48, Cuban percussion, singer.
Louis Prima, 1911-78, singer, bandleader.
Tito Puente, 1923-2000, Latin percussion, bandleader.
Gertrude “Ma” Rainey, 1886-1939, blues singer.
Lou Rawls, 1933-2006, singer.
Dewey Redman, 1931-2006, tenor sax.
Don Redman (Robert Rodney Chudnick), 1900-64, composer, arranger.
Django Reinhardt, 1910-53, guitar.
Buddy Rich, 1917-87, drums.
Max Roach, 1924-2007, drums, composer.
Red Rodney (Robert Chudnick), 1927-94, trumpet.
Jimmy Rowles, 1918-96, piano.
Jimmy Rushing, 1903-72, blues and jazz singer.
Charles “Pee Wee” Russell, 1906-69, clarinet.
Artie Shaw, 1910-2004, swing-era bandleader, clarinet.
Nina Simone (Eunice Waymon), 1933-2003, singer.
John “Zoot” Sims, 1925-85, tenor sax.
Zutty Singleton, 1898-1975, drums.
Bessie Smith, 1894-1937, blues singer.

Clarence “Pinetop” Smith, 1904-29, piano, singer, boogie woogie pioneer.
Willie “The Lion” Smith, 1897-1973, piano, composer.
Francis “Muggsy” Spanier, 1906-67, cornet.
Edward “Sonny” Stitt, 1924-82, tenor sax, alto sax.
Billy Strayhorn, 1915-67, composer, piano, Duke Ellington collaborator.
Sun Ra (Herman Blount), 1915?-93, bandleader, piano, composer.
Art Tatum, 1910-56, piano.
Art Taylor, 1929-95, drums.
Jack Teagarden, 1905-64, trombone, singer.
Mel Tormé, 1925-99, singer (“The Velvet Fog”).
Dave Tough, 1908-48, drums.
Lennie Tristano, 1919-78, piano, composer.
Joe Turner, 1911-85, blues singer.
Sarah Vaughan, 1924-90, singer.
Joe Venuti, 1903-78, violin.
Aaron “T-Bone” Walker, 1910-75, blues guitar.
Thomas “Fats” Waller, 1904-43, piano, singer, composer.
Dinah Washington (Ruth Jones), 1924-63, singer.

Grover Washington Jr., 1943-99, pop-jazz sax, composer.
Ethel Waters, 1896-1977, jazz and blues singer.
Muddy Waters (McKinley Morganfield), 1915-83, blues singer, songwriter.
Julius Watkins, 1921-77, French horn.
William “Chick” Webb, 1902-39, band-leader, drums.
Ben Webster, 1909-73, tenor sax.
Junior Wells (Amos Blackmore), 1934-98, blues singer, harmonica.
Paul Whiteman, 1890-1967, bandleader.
Charles “Cootie” Williams, 1910-85, trumpet, bandleader.
Joe Williams, 1918-99, singer.
Mary Lou Williams, 1910-81, piano, composer.
Tony Williams, 1945-97, drums.
John Lee “Sonny Boy” Williamson, 1914-48, blues singer, harmonica.
Sonny Boy Williamson (Aleck “Rice” Miller), 1900?-65, blues singer, harmonica.
Teddy Wilson, 1912-86, piano.
Kai Winding, 1922-83, trombone.
Jimmy Yancey, 1894-1951, piano.
Lester “Pres” Young, 1909-59, tenor sax.

Country Music Artists of the Past and Present

Roy Acuff, 1903-92, fiddler, singer, songwriter; “Wabash Cannon Ball.”
Alabama (Randy Owen, b 1949; Jeff Cook, b 1949; Teddy Gentry, b 1952; Mark Herndon, b 1955); “Feels So Right.”
James “Whispering Bill” Anderson, b 1937, singer, songwriter; “Make Mine Night Time.”
Eddy Arnold, 1918-2008, singer, guitarist, known as the “Tennessee Plowboy.”
Chet Atkins, 1924-2001, guitarist, composer, producer; helped create the “Nashville sound.”
Gene Autry, 1907-98, first great singing movie cowboy; “Back in the Saddle Again.”
Clint Black, b 1962, singer, songwriter; “Killin’ Time.”
Garth Brooks, b 1962, singer, songwriter; “Friends in Low Places.”
Brooks & Dunn (Kix Brooks, b 1955; Ronnie Dunn, b 1953); “Hard Workin’ Man.”
Boudleaux, 1920-87, and **Felice Bryant**, 1925-2003, songwriting team; “Hey Joe.”
Mary Chapin Carpenter, b 1958, singer, songwriter; “I Feel Lucky.”
Carter Family (original members “Mother” Maybelle, 1909-78; A. P., 1891-1960; Sara, 1898-1979); “Wildwood Flower.”
Johnny Cash, 1932-2003, singer, songwriter; “I Walk the Line,” “Ring of Fire,” “Folsom Prison Blues.”
Kenny Chesney, b 1968, guitarist, singer, songwriter; “You Had Me from Hello.”
Roy Clark, b 1933, guitarist, banjoist, singer, co-host *Hee Haw*; “Yesterday, When I Was Young.”
Patsy Cline, 1932-63, singer; “Walkin’ After Midnight,” “Crazy,” “Sweet Dreams.”
Billy Ray Cyrus, b 1961, singer, songwriter; “Achy Breaky Heart.”
Charlie Daniels, b 1936, guitarist, fiddler; “The Devil Went Down to Georgia.”
Jimmy Dean, 1928-2010, singer; “Big Bad John.”
John Denver, 1943-97, singer, songwriter; “Rocky Mountain High.”
Dixie Chicks (Natalie Maines, b 1974; Martie Seidel, b 1969; Emily Erwin Robison, b 1972); “Wide Open Spaces.”
Dale Evans (Lucille Wood Smith), 1912-2001, singer, actress, married Roy Rogers.
Flatt & Scruggs (Lester Flatt, 1914-79; Earl Scruggs, b 1924), guitar-banjo duo and soloists; “Foggy Mountain Breakdown.”
Red Foley, 1910-68, singer; “Chattanooga Shoe Shine Boy.”

Tennessee Ernie Ford, 1919-91, singer, TV host; “Sixteen Tons.”
William “Lefty” Frizzell, 1928-75, singer, guitarist; “Long Black Veil.”
Vince Gill, b 1957, singer, songwriter; “When I Call Your Name.”
Merle Haggard, b 1937, singer, songwriter; “Okie from Muskogee.”
Emmylou Harris, b 1947, singer, songwriter, folk-country crossover artist; “If I Could Only Win Your Love.”
Faith Hill, b 1967, singer, songwriter; “Breathe.”
Alan Jackson, b 1958, singer, songwriter; “Where Were You (When the World Stopped Turning).”
Waylon Jennings, 1937-2002, singer, songwriter, “outlaw country” pioneer; “Luckenbach, Texas.”
George Jones, b 1931, singer; “He Stopped Loving Her Today.”
The Judds (Naomi, b 1946; Wynonna, b 1964), mother-daughter duo; Wynonna also a solo act.
Toby Keith, b 1961, singer, songwriter; guitarist; “Should’ve Been a Cowboy.”
Alison Krauss, b 1971, bluegrass fiddler, singer, bandleader; “When You Say Nothing at All.”
Kris Kristofferson, b 1936, singer, songwriter, actor; “Me and Bobby McGee.”
Lady Antebellum (Hillary Scott, b 1984; Charles Kelley, b 1981; Dave Haywood, b 1982); “I Run to You.”
Miranda Lambert, b. 1983, singer, guitarist; “The House That Built Me.”
Patty Loveless, b 1957, singer, songwriter; “How Can I Help You Say Goodbye.”
Lyle Lovett, b 1957, singer, songwriter, bandleader, actor; “Cowboy Man.”
Loretta Lynn, b 1948, singer; “Coal Miner’s Daughter.”
Barbara Mandrell, b 1948, singer; “I Was Country When Country Wasn’t Cool.”
Kathy Mattea, b 1959, singer, songwriter; “Eighteen Wheels and a Dozen Roses.”
Martina McBride, b 1966, singer, songwriter; “Independence Day.”
Reba McEntire, b 1955, singer, songwriter, actress; “Whoever’s in New England.”
Tim McGraw, b 1967, singer; “It’s Your Love,” “I Like It.”
Roger Miller, 1936-92, singer, songwriter; “King of the Road.”
Ronnie Milsap, b 1944, singer, songwriter; “There’s No Gettin’ Over Me.”
Bill Monroe, 1911-96, singer, songwriter, mandolin player, “father of bluegrass music”; “Mule Skinner Blues.”

Willie Nelson, b 1933, singer, songwriter, actor; “On the Road Again.”
Mark O’Connor, b 1961, fiddler, country-classical crossover composer.
Brad Paisley, b 1972, singer, songwriter; “Whiskey Lullaby,” “When I Get Where I’m Going.”
Dolly Parton, b 1946, singer, songwriter, actress; “Here You Come Again,” “9 to 5.”
Johnny Paycheck, (Don Lytle), 1938-2003, singer, guitarist; “Take This Job and Shove It.”
Minnie Pearl, 1912-96, comedienne, Grand Ole Opry star.
Charley Pride, b 1938, singer, 1st African American country star; “Kiss an Angel Good Mornin’.”
Eddie Rabbit, 1941-98, singer, songwriter; “I Love A Rainy Night.”
Rascal Flatts (Jay DeMarcus, b 1971; Gary LeVox, b 1970; Joe Don Rooney, b 1975); “Life Is A Highway.”
Jim Reeves, 1923-64, singer, songwriter; “Four Walls.”
Charlie Rich, 1932-95, singer, songwriter called the “Silver Fox”; “The Most Beautiful Girl.”
LeAnn Rimes, b 1982, singer; “Blue.”
Tex Ritter, 1905-74, singer, songwriter; “Jingle, Jangle, Jingle.”
Marty Robbins, 1925-82, singer, songwriter; “A White Sport Coat and a Pink Carnation.”
Jimmie Rodgers, 1897-1933, singer, songwriter; “T for Texas.”
Kenny Rogers, b 1938, singer, songwriter; “The Gambler.”
Roy Rogers (Leonard Slye), 1911-98, singer, actor, “King of the Cowboys,” sang with Sons of the Pioneers.
Fred Rose, 1898-1954, songwriter, singer, producer; “Blue Eyes Cryin’ in the Rain.”
Ricky Skaggs, b 1954, singer, songwriter, bandleader; “Don’t Cheat in Our Hometown.”
Ralph Stanley, b 1927, singer, banjo player; “Man of Constant Sorrow.”
George Strait, b 1952, singer, bandleader; “Ace in the Hole.”
Sugarland (Kristian Bush, b 1970; Jennifer Nettles, b 1974); “Stay.”
Taylor Swift, b 1989, singer, songwriter; “You Belong With Me.”
Lonnie “Mel” Tillis, b 1932, singer, songwriter, bandleader; “I Ain’t Never.”
Merle Travis, 1917-83, singer, guitarist, songwriter; “Divorce Me C.O.D.”
Randy Travis, b 1959, singer, songwriter; “Forever and Ever, Amen.”

Ernest Tubbs, 1914-84, singer, songwriter, guitarist; "Walking the Floor Over You."
Shania Twain, b 1965, singer, songwriter; "You're Still the One."
Conway Twitty, 1933-93, singer, songwriter; "Hello Darlin."
Carrie Underwood, b 1983, singer, *American Idol* winner.
Keith Urban, b 1967, guitarist, singer, songwriter; "It's a Love Thing."
Porter Wagoner, 1927-2007, singer, songwriter, guitarist; "I Will Always Love You."

Alvin Ailey, 1931-89, (U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer; melded modern dance and Afro-Caribbean techniques.
Frederick Ashton, 1904-88, (Br.) ballet choreographer; director of Great Britain's Royal Ballet, 1963-70.
Fred Astaire, 1899-1987, (U.S.) dancer, actor; teamed with dancer/actress **Ginger Rogers**, 1911-95, (U.S.) in movie musicals.
George Balanchine, 1904-83, (Russ.-U.S.) ballet choreographer, teacher; most influential exponent of neoclassical style; founded, with Lincoln Kirstein, School of American Ballet and New York City Ballet.
Pina Bausch, 1940-2009, (Ger.) modern dance choreographer influencing the Tanztheater style of dance.
Carlo Blasis, 1795-1878, (It.) ballet dancer, choreographer, writer; his teaching methods are standards of classical dance.
August Bournonville, 1805-79, (Den.) ballet dancer, choreographer, teacher; exuberant, light style.
Fernando Bujones, 1955-2005, (Cuba-U.S.) ballet dancer.
Gisella Caccialanza, 1914-98, (U.S.) ballerina; charter member of Balanchine's American Ballet.
Irene, 1893-1969, (U.S.) and **Vernon Castle**, 1887-1918, (Br.) husband-and-wife ballroom dancers.
Enrico Cecchetti, 1850-1928, (It.) ballet dancer, leading dancer of Russia's Imperial Ballet; his technique was basis for Britain's Imperial Soc. of Teachers of Dancing.
Gower Champion, 1921-80, (U.S.) dancer, choreographer, director; with wife **Marge**, b 1923, (U.S.) choreographed, danced in Broadway musicals and films.
John Cranko, 1927-73, (S. Africa) choreographer; created narrative ballets based on literary works.
Merce Cunningham, 1919-2009, (U.S.) dancer, choreographer of avant-garde dance.
Agnes de Mille, 1905-93, (U.S.) ballerina, choreographer; known for using American themes, she choreographed the ballet *Rodeo* and the musical *Oklahoma!*
Alexandra Danilova, 1903-97, (Russ.) ballerina; noted teacher at the School of American Ballet.
Dame Ninette De Valois, 1898-2001, (Br.) choreographer, founding director of London's Royal Ballet; *The Rake's Progress*.
Sergei Diaghilev, 1872-1929, (Russ.) impresario; founded Les Ballet Russes; saw ballet as an art unifying dance, drama, music, and decor.
Isadora Duncan, 1877-1927, (U.S.) expressive dancer who united free movement with serious music; one of the founders of modern dance.
Katherine Dunham, 1910-2006, (U.S.) dancer, choreographer; internationally known for African, Caribbean, and African American dance forms.

Kitty Wells (Ellen Deason), b 1919, singer, songwriter; "It Wasn't God Who Made Honky-Tonk Angels."
Dottie West, 1932-91, singer, songwriter; "Here Comes My Baby."
Hank Williams Jr., b 1949, singer, songwriter; "Bocephus"; "All My Rowdy Friends (Have Settled Down)."
Hank Williams Sr., 1923-53, singer, songwriter; "Your Cheatin' Heart."
Bob Wills, 1905-75, Western Swing fiddler, singer, bandleader, songwriter; "New San Antonio Rose."

Dance Figures of the Past

Fanny Elssler, 1810-84, (Austria) ballerina of the Romantic era; known for dramatic skill, sensual style.
Michel Fokine, 1880-1942, (Russ.) ballet dancer, choreographer, teacher; rejected strict classicism in favor of dramatically expressive style.
Margot Fonteyn, 1919-91, (Br.) prima ballerina, Royal Ballet of Great Britain; famed performance partner of Rudolf Nureyev.
Bob Fosse, 1927-87, (U.S.) jazz dancer, choreographer, director; Broadway musicals and film.
Serge Golovine, 1924-98, (Fr.) ballet dancer with Grand Ballet du Marquis de Cuevas, choreographer.
Martha Graham, 1894-1991, (U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer; created and codified her own dramatic technique.
Melissa Hayden, 1923-2006, (Can.) ballet dancer.
Martha Hill, 1900-95, (U.S.) educator; leading figure in modern dance; founded American Dance Festival.
Gregory Hines, 1946-2003, (U.S.) tap-dance innovator; master of improvisation.
Doris Humphrey, 1895-1958, (U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer, writer, teacher.
Michael Jackson, 1958-2009, (U.S.) singer and dancer who perfected the "moonwalk."
Robert Joffrey, 1930-88, (U.S.) ballet dancer, choreographer; cofounded with **Gerald Arpino**, 1928-2008, (U.S.) the Joffrey Ballet.
Kurt Jooss, 1901-79, (Ger.) choreographer, teacher; created expressionist works using modern and classical techniques.
Tamara Karsavina, 1885-1978, (Russ.) prima ballerina of Russia's Imperial Ballet and Diaghilev's Ballets Russes; partner of Nijinsky.
Nora Kaye, 1920-87, (U.S.) ballerina with Metropolitan Opera Ballet and Ballet Theatre (now American Ballet Theatre).
Gene Kelly, 1912-96, (U.S.) dancer, actor in movie musicals.
Michael Kidd, 1915-2003, (U.S.) dancer, film and theater choreographer.
Lincoln Kirstein, 1907-96 (U.S.) brought ballet as an art form to U.S.; founded, with George Balanchine, School of American Ballet and New York City Ballet.
Serge Lifar, 1905-86, (Russ.-Fr.) prem. danseur, choreographer; director of dance at Paris Opera, 1930-45, 1947-58.
José Limón, 1908-72, (Mex.-U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer, teacher; developed technique based on Humphrey.
Catherine Littlefield, 1908-51, (U.S.) ballerina, choreographer, teacher; pioneer of American ballet.
Kenneth MacMillan, 1929-92, (Br.) dancer, choreographer; directed Royal Ballet of Great Britain, 1970-77.
Dame Alicia Markova, 1910-2004, (Br.) ballerina; helped popularize ballet in U.S. and Britain; known for title role in *Giselle*.

Lee Ann Womack, b 1966, singer, songwriter; "I Hope You Dance."
Tammy Wynette, 1942-98, singer; "Stand By Your Man."
Trisha Yearwood, b 1964, singer, songwriter; "How Do I Live."
Dwight Yoakam, b 1957, singer, songwriter, actor; "Ain't That Lonely Yet."
Zac Brown Band (Coy Bowles, b 1979, Zac Brown, b 1978, Clay Cook, Jimmy De Martini, Chris Fryar, b 1970, and John Driskell Hopkins); "Chicken Fried."

Léonide Massine, 1896-1979, (Russ.-U.S.) ballet dancer, choreographer; known for his "symphonic ballet."
Fayard Nicholas, 1914-2006, (U.S.) tap dancer, choreographer, actor; together with brother **Harold Nicholas**, 1921-2000, (U.S.) formed the "Nicholas Brothers."
Vaslav Nijinsky, 1890-50, (Russ.) prem. danseur, choreographer; leading member of Diaghilev's Ballets Russes; his ballets were revolutionary for their time.
Alwin Nikolaïs, 1910-93, (U.S.) modern choreographer; created dance theater utilizing mixed media effects.
Jean-George Noverre, 1727-1810, (Fr.) ballet choreographer, teacher, writer; "Shakespeare of the Dance."
Rudolf Nureyev, 1938-93, (Russ.) prem. danseur, choreographer; leading male dancer of his generation; director of dance at Paris Opera, 1983-89.
Ruth Page, 1899-1991, (U.S.) ballerina, choreographer; danced, directed ballet at Chicago Lyric Opera.
Anna Pavlova, 1881-1931, (Russ.) prima ballerina; toured with her own company to world acclaim.
Marius Petipa, 1818-1910, (Fr.) ballet dancer, choreographer; ballet master of the Imperial Ballet; established Russian classicism as leading style of late 19th cent.
Pearl Primus, 1919-95, (Trinidad-U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer, scholar; combined African, Caribbean, and African American styles.
Jerome Robbins, 1918-98, (U.S.) choreographer, director, dancer; *The King and I*, *West Side Story*, *Fiddler on the Roof*.
Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, 1878-1949, (U.S.) famed tap dancer; called "King of Tapology" on stage and screen.
Ruth St. Denis, 1877-1968, (U.S.) influential interpretive dancer, choreographer, teacher.
Ted Shawn, 1891-1972, (U.S.) modern dancer, choreographer; formed dance company and school with Ruth St. Denis; established Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival.
Marie Taglioni, 1804-84, (It.) ballerina, teacher; in title role of *La Sylphide* established image of the ethereal ballerina.
Glen Tetley, 1926-2007, (U.S.) dancer, choreographer, ballet director; fused elements of modern dance with ballet.
Antony Tudor, 1908-87, (Br.) choreographer, teacher; exponent of the "psychological ballet."
Galina Ulanova, 1910-98, (Russ.) revered ballerina with Bolshoi Ballet.
Agrippina Vaganova, 1879-1951, (Russ.) ballet teacher, director; codified Soviet ballet technique that developed virtuosity; called "queen of variations."
Mary Wigman, 1886-1973, (Ger.) modern dancer, choreographer, teacher; influenced European expressionist dance.

Opera Singers of the Past

Frances Alda, 1883?-1952, (N.Z.) soprano.
Pasquale Amato, 1878-1942, (It.) baritone.
Marian Anderson, 1897-1993, (U.S.) contralto.
Jussi Björling, 1911-60, (Swed.) tenor.
Lucrezia Bori, 1887-1960, (It.) soprano.
Maria Callas, 1923-77, (U.S.) soprano.
Emma Calvé, 1858-1942, (Fr.) soprano.
Enrico Caruso, 1873-1921, (It.) tenor.
Feodor Chaliapin, 1873-1938, (Russ.) bass.
Boris Christoff, 1914-93, (Bulg.) bass.
Franco Corelli, 1921-2003, (It.) tenor.
Victoria De Los Angeles, 1923-2005, (Sp.) soprano.
Giuseppe De Luca, 1876-1950, (It.) baritone.
Fernando De Lucia, 1860-1925, (It.) tenor.
Edouard De Reszke, 1853-1917, (Pol.) bass.
Jean De Reszke, 1850-1925, (Pol.) tenor.
Emmy Destinn, 1878-1930, (Czech.) soprano.
Emma Eames, 1865-1952, (U.S.) soprano.
(Carlo Broschi) Farinelli, 1705-82, (It.) castrato.
Geraldine Farrar, 1882-1967, (U.S.) soprano.
Eileen Farrell, 1920-2002, (U.S.) soprano.
Kathleen Ferrier, 1912-53, (Eng.) contralto.
Kirsten Flagstad, 1895-1962, (Nor.) soprano.
Olive Fremstad, 1871-1951, (Swed.-U.S.) soprano.
Amelita Galli-Curci, 1882-1963, (It.) soprano.
Mary Garden, 1874-1967, (Br.) soprano.

Nicolai Ghiaurov, 1929-2004, (Bulg.) bass.
Beniamino Gigli, 1890-1957, (It.) tenor.
Tito Gobbi, 1913-84, (It.) baritone.
Giulia Grisi, 1811-69, (It.) soprano.
Frieda Hempel, 1885-1955, (Ger.) soprano.
Jerome Hines, 1921-2003, (U.S.) bass.
Hans Hotter, 1909-2003, (Ger.) bass-baritone.
Maria Jeritza, 1887-1982, (Czech.) soprano.
Alexander Kipnis, 1891-1978, (Russ.-U.S.) bass.
Dorothy Kirsten, 1910-92, (U.S.) soprano.
Alfredo Kraus, 1927-99, (Sp.) tenor.
Luigi Lablache, 1794-1858, (It.) bass.
Lilli Lehmann, 1848-1929, (Ger.) soprano.
Lotte Lehmann, 1888-1976, (Ger.-U.S.) soprano.
Jenny Lind, 1820-87, (Swed.) soprano.
Maria Malibran, 1808-36, (Sp.) mezzo-soprano.
Giovanni Martinelli, 1885-1969, (It.) tenor.
John McCormack, 1884-1945, (Ire.) tenor.
Nellie Melba, 1861-1931, (Austral.) soprano.
Lauritz Melchior, 1890-1973, (Den.) tenor.
Robert Merrill, 1919-2004, (U.S.) baritone.
Zinka Milanov, 1906-89, (Yugo.) soprano.
Birgit Nilsson, 1918-2005, (Swed.) soprano.
Lillian Nordica, 1857-1914, (U.S.) soprano.
Giuditta Pasta, 1797-1865, (It.) soprano.
Adelina Patti, 1843-1919, (It.) soprano.
Luciano Pavarotti, 1935-2007, (It.) tenor.
Peter Pears, 1910-86, (Eng.) tenor.
Jan Peerce, 1904-84, (U.S.) tenor.
Ezio Pinza, 1892-1957, (It.) bass.
Lily Pons, 1898-1976, (Fr.) soprano.

Rosa Ponselle, 1897-1981, (U.S.) soprano.
Hermann Prey, 1929-98, (Ger.) baritone.
Elisabeth Rethberg, 1894-1976, (Ger.) soprano.
Giovanni Battista Rubini, 1794-1854, (It.) tenor.
Leonie Rysanek, 1926-98, (Austria) soprano.
Bidú Sayão, 1902-99, (Braz.) soprano.
Friedrich Schorr, 1888-1953, (Hung.) bass-baritone.
Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, 1915-2006, (Ger.) soprano.
Marcella Sembrich, 1858-1935, (Pol.) soprano.
Beverly Sills, 1929-2007, (U.S.) soprano.
Elisabeth Söderström, 1927-2009, (Swed.) soprano.
Eleanor Steber, 1914-90, (U.S.) soprano.
Joan Sutherland, 1926-2010, (Austral.) soprano.
Ferruccio Tagliavini, 1913-95, (It.) tenor.
Renata Tebaldi, 1922-2004 (It.) soprano.
Luisa Tetrazzini, 1871-1940, (It.) soprano.
Lawrence Tibbett, 1896-1960, (U.S.) baritone.
Tatiana Troyanos, 1938-93, (U.S.) mezzo-soprano.
Richard Tucker, 1913-75, (U.S.) tenor.
Pauline Viardot, 1821-1910, (Fr.) mezzo-soprano.
William Warfield, 1920-2002, (U.S.) bass-baritone.
Leonard Warren, 1911-60, (U.S.) baritone.
Ljuba Welitsch, 1913-96, (Bulg.) soprano.
Wolfgang Windgassen, 1914-74, (Ger.) tenor.

Rock and Roll, Rhythm and Blues, and Rap Artists

Titles in quotation marks are singles; others are albums. *Inducted into Rock and Roll Hall of Fame as performer between 1986 and 2010; year is in parentheses.

Aaliyah: “More than a Woman”
***ABBA (2010)**: “Dancing Queen”
Paula Abdul: “Straight Up”
***AC/DC (2003)**: “Back in Black”
Bryan Adams: “Cuts Like a Knife”
***Aerosmith (2001)**: “Sweet Emotion”
Christina Aguilera: “What a Girl Wants”
Alice In Chains: “Heaven Beside You”
***The Allman Brothers Band (1995)**: “Ramblin’ Man”
***The Animals (1994)**: “House of the Rising Sun”
Paul Anka: “Lonely Boy”
Fiona Apple: “Criminal”
Ashanti: “Foolish”
Frankie Avalon: “Venus”
The B-52s: “Love Shack”
Bachman Turner Overdrive: “Takin’ Care of Business”
Backstreet Boys: “I Want It That Way”
Bad Company: “Can’t Get Enough”
Erykah Badu: “On and On”
***La Vern Baker (1991)**: “I Cried a Tear”
***Hank Ballard¹ and the Midnighters (1990)**: “Work With Me, Annie”
***The Band (1994)**: “The Weight”
Barenaked Ladies: “One Week”
***The Beach Boys (1988)**: “Good Vibrations”
Beastie Boys: “(You Gotta) Fight for Your Right (to Party)”
***The Beatles (1988)**: *Sgt. Pepper’s Lonely Hearts Club Band*
Beck: “Loser”
***Jeff Beck (2009)**: “Escape”
***The Bee Gees (1997)**: “Stayin’ Alive”
Pat Benatar: “Hit Me With Your Best Shot”
Ben Folds Five: “Brick”
Beyoncé: “Crazy in Love”
***Chuck Berry (1986)**: “Johnny B. Goode”
The Big Bopper: “Chantilly Lace”
Björk: “Human Behavior”
The Black Crowes: “Hard to Handle”
Black Eyed Peas: *Elephunk*
***Black Sabbath (2006)**: “Paranoid”
***Bobby “Blue” Bland (1992)**: “Turn On Your Love Light”
Mary J. Blige: *My Life*
Blind Faith: “Can’t Find My Way Home”

Blink-182: “All the Small Things”
***Blondie (2006)**: “Heart of Glass”
Blood, Sweat, and Tears: “Spinning Wheel”
Blues Traveler: “Run-Around”
Gary “U.S.” Bonds: “Quarter to Three”
Bon Jovi: “Livin’ on a Prayer”
***Booker T. and the M.G.’s (1992)**: “Green Onions”
Earl Bostic: “Flamingo”
Boston: “More Than A Feeling”
***David Bowie (1996)**: “Space Oddity”
Boyz II Men: “I’ll Make Love to You”
Toni Braxton: “Un-Break My Heart”
***James Brown (1986)**: “Papa’s Got a Brand New Bag”
***Ruth Brown (1993)**: “Lucky Lips”
***Jackson Browne (2004)**: “Doctor My Eyes”
***Buffalo Springfield (1997)**: “For What It’s Worth”
Jimmy Buffett: “Margaritaville”
***Solomon Burke (2001)**: “Over and Over (Huggin’ and Lovin’)”
Bush: “Glycerine”
***The Byrds (1991)**: “Turn! Turn! Turn!”
Mariah Carey: “Vision of Love”
The Carpenters: “(They Long to Be) Close to You”
The Cars: “Shake It Up”
***Johnny Cash (1992)**: “I Walk the Line”
***Ray Charles (1986)**: “Georgia on My Mind”
Cheap Trick: “Surrender”
Chubby Checker: “The Twist”
Chicago: “Saturday in the Park”
***Eric Clapton (2000)**: “Layla”
Kelly Clarkson: “Since U Been Gone”
***The Clash (2003)**: “Rock the Casbah”
***Jimmy Cliff (2010)**: “I Can See Clearly Now”
***The Coasters (1987)**: “Yakety Yak”
***Eddie Cochran (1987)**: “Summertime Blues”
Joe Cocker: “With a Little Help From My Friends”
Coldplay: “Clocks”
***Leonard Cohen (2008)**: “Suzanne”
Coltrane Soul: “The World I Know”

Phil Collins: “Against All Odds”
***Sam Cooke (1986)**: “You Send Me”
Coolio: “Gangsta’s Paradise”
Alice Cooper: “School’s Out”
***Elvis Costello and the Attractions (2003)**: “Alison”
Counting Crows: “Mr. Jones”
***Cream (1993)**: “Sunshine of Your Love”
Creed: “Arms Wide Open”
***Creedence Clearwater Revival (1993)**: “Proud Mary”
***Crosby, Stills, and Nash (1997)**: “Suite: Judy Blue Eyes”
Sheryl Crow: “All I Want to Do”
The Crystals: “Da Doo Ron Ron”
The Cult: “She Sells Sanctuary”
The Cure: “Boys Don’t Cry”
Cypress Hill: “Insane in the Brain”
Danny and the Juniors: “At the Hop”
***Bobby Darin (1990)**: “Splish Splash”
***The Dave Clark Five (2008)**: “Glad All Over”
Dave Matthews Band: “Don’t Drink the Water”
***Miles Davis (2006)**: *Bitches Brew*
Spencer Davis Group: “Gimme Some Lovin’”
Daughtry: “It’s Not Over”
Deep Purple: “Smoke on the Water”
Def Leppard: “Photograph”
***The Dells (2004)**: “Oh, What a Night”
Depeche Mode: “Strange Love”
Destiny’s Child: “Survivor”
***Bo Diddley (1987)**: “Who Do You Love?”
***Dion¹ and the Belmonts (1989)**: “A Teenager in Love”
Celine Dion: “Because You Loved Me”
Dire Straits: “Money for Nothing”
DMX: “What’s My Name”
***Fats Domino (1986)**: “Blueberry Hill”
Donovan: “Mellow Yellow”
The Doobie Brothers: “What a Fool Believes”
***The Doors (1993)**: “Light My Fire”
Dr. Dre: “Nothin’ But a ‘G’ Thang”
***The Drifters (1988)**: “Save the Last Dance for Me”
Duran Duran: “Hungry Like the Wolf”

***Bob Dylan (1988):** “Like a Rolling Stone”
***The Eagles (1998):** “Hotel California”
***Earth, Wind, and Fire (2000):** “Shining Star”
***Duane Eddy (1994):** “Rebel-Rouser”
Missy Elliott: “Sock It 2 Me”
Eminem: “The Real Slim Shady”
En Vogue: “Hold On”
The Eurythmics: “Sweet Dreams (Are Made of This)”
Everclear: “Father Of Mine”
***The Everly Brothers (1986):** “Wake Up, Little Susie”
50 Cent (Curtis Jackson): *Get Rich Or Die Tryin’*
The Five Satins: “In the Still of the Night”
Roberta Flack: “The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face”
***The Flamingos (2001):** “I Only Have Eyes for You”
***Fleetwood Mac (1998):** *Rumours*
The Foo Fighters: “I’ll Stick Around”
Foreigner: “Double Vision”
***The Four Seasons (1990):** “Sherry”
***The Four Tops (1990):** “I Can’t Help Myself (Sugar Pie, Honey Bunch)”
***Aretha Franklin (1987):** “Respect”
Nelly Furtado: “I’m Like a Bird”
Peter Gabriel: “Shock the Monkey”
***Gamble (Kenny) and Huff (Leon) (2008):** “If You Don’t Know Me By Now”
***Marvin Gaye (1987):** “I Heard It Through the Grapevine”
***Genesis (2010):** “No Reply at All”
Goo Goo Dolls: “Iris”
Grand Funk Railroad: “We’re an American Band”
***Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five (2007):** “The Message”
***The Grateful Dead (1994):** “Uncle John’s Band”
***AI Green (1995):** “Let’s Stay Together”
Green Day: “Boulevard of Broken Dreams”
The Guess Who: “American Woman”
Guns N’ Roses: “Sweet Child o’ Mine”
***Buddy Guy (2005):** *A Man and His Blues*
***Bill Haley¹ and His Comets (1987):** “Rock Around the Clock”
Hall and Oates: “Kiss on My List”
Hanson: “MMMBop”
***George Harrison (2004):** “My Sweet Lord”
***Isaac Hayes (2002):** “Theme from ‘Shaft’ ”
Heart: “Barracuda”
***Jimi Hendrix (1992):** “Purple Haze”
Lauryn Hill: “Doo-Wop (That Thing)”
Hole: “Doll Parts”
***The Hollies (2010):** “Long Cool Woman (In a Black Dress)”
***Buddy Holly (1986):** “Peggy Sue”
***John Lee Hooker (1991):** “Boogie Chillen”
Hootie and the Blowfish: *Cracked Rear View*
Whitney Houston: “I Will Always Love You”
***The Impressions (1991):** “For Your Precious Love”
Indigo Girls: “Closer to Fine”
INXS: “Need You Tonight”
***The Isley Brothers (1992):** “It’s Your Thing”
***The Jackson Five (1997):** “ABC”
Janet Jackson: *Rhythm Nation*
***Michael Jackson (2001):** *Thriller*
***Etta James (1993):** “At Last”
Tommy James and the Shondells: “Crimson and Clover”
Jane’s Addiction: “Jane Says”
Ja Rule: *Venni, Vetti, Vecci*
Jay and the Americans: “This Magic Moment”
Jay-Z: “Can I Live”
***Jefferson Airplane (1996):** “White Rabbit”
Jethro Tull: *Aqualung*
Joan Jett: “I Love Rock ‘n’ Roll”
Jewel: “You Were Meant For Me”
***Billy Joel (1999):** “Piano Man”
***Elton John (1994):** “Candle in the Wind”
***Little Willie John (1996):** “Sleep”
Norah Jones: *Come Away With Me*

***Janis Joplin (1995):** “Me and Bobby McGee”
Journey: “Don’t Stop Believin’ ”
K.C. and the Sunshine Band: “Get Down Tonight”
R. Kelly: “I Can’t Sleep Baby (If I)”
Alicia Keys: “Fallin’ ”
Kid Rock: “Cowboy”
***B.B. King (1987):** “The Thrill Is Gone”
Carole King: *Tapestry*
***The Kinks (1990):** “You Really Got Me”
Kiss: “Rock ‘n’ Roll All Night”
***Gladys Knight and the Pips (1996):** “Midnight Train to Georgia”
Korn: “Blind”
Lenny Kravitz: “Are You Gonna Go My Way?”
***Led Zeppelin (1995):** “Stairway to Heaven”
***Brenda Lee (2002):** “I’m Sorry”
John Legend: “Ordinary People”
***John Lennon (1994):** “Imagine”
***Jerry Lee Lewis (1986):** “Whole Lotta Shakin’ Going On”
Lil’ Kim: “No Matter What They Say”
Limp Bizkit: “Break Stuff”
Linkin Park: “One Step Closer”
***Little Anthony and the Imperials (2009):** “Tears on My Pillow”
***Little Richard (1986):** “Tutti Frutti”
***Little Walter (2008):** “Juke”
Live: “Lightning Crashes”
L. L. Cool J: “Mama Said Knock You Out”
Jennifer Lopez: “Love Don’t Cost a Thing”
***The Lovin’ Spoonful (2000):** “Summer in the City”
Ludacris: “Money Maker”
***Frankie Lymon and the Teenagers (1993):** “Why Do Fools Fall in Love?”
***Lynyrd Skynyrd (2006):** “Free Bird”
***Madonna (2008):** “Material Girl”
***The Mamas and the Papas (1998):** “Monday, Monday”
Aimee Mann: “Save Me”
Marilyn Manson: “Beautiful People”
***Bob Marley (1994):** *Exodus*
Maroon 5: *Songs About Jane*
***Martha and the Vandellas (1995):** “Dancin’ in the Streets”
The Marvellettes: “Please, Mr. Postman”
Matchbox 20: “Push”
John Mayer: “Daughters”
***Curtis Mayfield (1999):** “Superfly”
***Paul McCartney (1999):** “Band on the Run”
Don McLean: “American Pie”
***Clyde McPhatter (1987):** “A Lover’s Question”
Meat Loaf: “Paradise by the Dashboard Light”
***John (Cougar) Mellencamp (2008):** “Jack and Diane”
Men at Work: “Who Can It Be Now?”
***Metallica (2009):** “Enter Sandman”
George Michael: “Faith”
***Joni Mitchell (1997):** “Both Sides Now”
Moby: “Bodyrock”
The Monkees: “I’m a Believer”
Moody Blues: “Nights in White Satin”
***The Moonglows (2000):** “Blue Velvet”
Alanis Morissette: “Ironic”
***Van Morrison (1993):** “Brown-Eyed Girl”
Mötley Crüe: “Live Wire”
Motörhead: “Ace of Spades”
Jason Mraz: “I’m Yours”
Nelly: *Country Grammar*
***Ricky Nelson (1987):** “Hello, Mary Lou”
Nickelback: “Photograph”
Nine Inch Nails: “Closer”
Nirvana: *Nevermind*
No Doubt: *Rock Steady*
The Notorious B.I.G.: “Mo Money Mo Problems”
***N Sync:** “Bye, Bye, Bye”
Ted Nugent: “Strangehold”
N.W.A.: “Straight Outta Compton”
Oasis: “Wonderwall”
The Offspring: “Pretty Fly (For a White Guy)”
***The O’Jays (2005):** “Back Stabbers”
***Roy Orbison (1987):** “Oh, Pretty Woman”
OutKast: *Speakerboxxx/The Love Below*
Ozzy Osbourne: “Crazy Train”
***Parliament/Funkadelic (1997):** “One Nation Under a Groove”

Pearl Jam: “Jeremy”
***Carl Perkins (1987):** “Blue Suede Shoes”
Katy Perry: “I Kissed a Girl”
Peter, Paul, and Mary: “Leaving on a Jet Plane”
***Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers (2002):** “Refugee”
Liz Phair: *Exile in Guyville*
Phish: “Sample in a Jar”
***Wilson Pickett (1991):** “Land of 1,000 Dances”
Pink: *Missundazstood!*
***Pink Floyd (1996):** *The Wall*
***Gene Pitney (2002):** “Only Love Can Break a Heart”
***The Platters (1990):** “The Great Pretender”
The Pointer Sisters: “I’m So Excited”
***The Police (2003):** “Every Breath You Take”
Iggy Pop: “Lust for Life”
***Elvis Presley (1986):** “Love Me Tender”
***The Pretenders (2005):** “Back on the Chain Gang”
***Lloyd Price (1998):** “Stagger Lee”
***Prince (The Artist) (2004):** “Purple Rain”
Public Enemy: “Fight the Power”
Puff Daddy and the Family: *No Way Out*
***Queen (2001):** “Bohemian Rhapsody”
Radiohead: *OK Computer*
Rage Against the Machine: “Bulls on Parade”
***Bonnie Raitt (2000):** “Something to Talk About”
***The Ramones (2002):** “I Wanna Be Sedated”
***Otis Redding (1989):** “(Sittin’ on) The Dock of the Bay”
Red Hot Chili Peppers: “Under the Bridge”
***Jimmy Reed (1991):** “Ain’t That Loving You, Baby?”
Lou Reed: “Walk on the Wild Side”
***R.E.M. (2007):** “Losing My Religion”
REO Speedwagon: “Can’t Fight This Feeling”
Busta Rhymes: “What’s It Gonna Be?”
***The Righteous Brothers (2003):** “You’ve Lost That Lovin’ Feelin’ ”
Johnny Rivers: “Poor Side of Town”
***Smokey Robinson¹ and the Miracles (1987):** “Shop Around”
***The Rolling Stones (1989):** “Satisfaction”
***The Ronettes (2007):** “Be My Baby”
Linda Ronstadt: “You’re No Good”
Diana Ross: “I’m Coming Out”
***Run-D.M.C. (2009):** “Raisin’ Hell”
Rush: “Tom Sawyer”
Sade: “Smooth Operator”
Salt-N-Pepa: “Shoop”
***Sam and Dave (1992):** “Soul Man”
***Santana (1998):** “Black Magic Woman”
Seal: “Kiss From a Rose”
Neil Sedaka: “Breaking Up Is Hard to Do”
***Bob Seger (2004):** “Old Time Rock & Roll”
***Sex Pistols (2006):** “Anarchy in the UK”
Shaggy: “It Wasn’t Me”
Shakira: “Whenever, Wherever”
Tupac Shakur: “How Do U Want It”
***Del Shannon (1999):** “Runaway”
***The Shirelles (1996):** “Soldier Boy”
Carly Simon: “You’re So Vain”
***Paul Simon (2001):** “50 Ways to Leave Your Lover”
***Simon and Garfunkel (1990):** “Bridge Over Troubled Water”
***Percy Sledge (2005):** “When a Man Loves a Woman”
***Sly and the Family Stone (1993):** “Everyday People”
Smashing Pumpkins: “Today”
***Patti Smith (2007):** “Because the Night”
Will Smith: “Gettin’ Jiggy With It”
The Smiths: “This Charming Man”
Snoop Dogg: “Gin and Juice”
Sonic Youth: “Bull in the Heather”
Soundgarden: “Black Hole Sun”
Britney Spears: “Hit Me Baby One More Time”
Spice Girls: “Wannabe”
***Dusty Springfield (1999):** “I Only Want to Be With You”
***Bruce Springsteen (1999):** “Born to Run”
Squeeze: “Tempted”

***Staple Singers (1999):** “I’ll Take You There”
***Steely Dan (2001):** “Rikki Don’t Lose That Number”
Gwen Stefani: “Hollaback Girl”
Steppenwolf: “Born to Be Wild”
***Rod Stewart (1994):** “Maggie Mae”
Sting: “If You Love Somebody, Set Them Free”
Stone Temple Pilots: “Plush”
***The Stooges (2010):** “I Wanna Be Your Dog”
Styx: “Come Sail Away”
Sublime: “What I Got”
The Sugar Hill Gang: “Rapper’s Delight”
Donna Summer: “Bad Girls”
***The Supremes (1988):** “Stop! In the Name of Love”
Taj Mahal: “Going Up to the Country, Paint My Mailbox Blue”
***Talking Heads (2002):** “Once in a Lifetime”
***James Taylor (2001):** “You’ve Got a Friend”
***The Temptations (1989):** “My Girl”
Three Dog Night: “Joy to the World”
Justin Timberlake: “SexyBack”
(1) Only individual performer is in Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

TLC: “Waterfalls”
T. Rex: “Bang a Gong (Get It On)”
***Traffic (2004):** *Traffic*
***Big Joe Turner (1987):** “Shake, Rattle & Roll”
***Ike and Tina Turner (1991):** “Proud Mary”
***Tina Turner (1991):** “What’s Love Got to Do With It?”
The Turtles: “Happy Together”
***U2 (2005):** “With or Without You”
Usher: “You Make Me Wanna”
***Ritchie Valens (2001):** “La Bamba”
***Van Halen (2007):** “Running With the Devil”
Stevie Ray Vaughan: “Crossfire”
***The Velvet Underground (1996):** “Sweet Jane”
***The Ventures (2008):** “Walk, Don’t Run”
***Gene Vincent (1998):** “Be-Bop-A-Lula”
Tom Waits: “Downtown Train”
The Wallflowers: “One Headlight”
Dionne Warwick: “I Say a Little Prayer”
***Muddy Waters (1987):** “I Can’t Be Satisfied”

Mary Wells: “My Guy”
Kanye West: “Gold Digger”
Whitesnake: “Here I Go Again”
The White Stripes: “Seven Nation Army”
***The Who (1990):** *Tommy*
Lucinda Williams: *Car Wheels on a Gravel Road*
***Jackie Wilson (1987):** “That’s Why”
***Bobby Womack (2009):** “Lookin’ for a Love”
***Stevie Wonder (1989):** “You Are the Sunshine of My Life”
Wu-Tang Clan: “Protect Ya Neck”
Weird Al Yankovic: *Dare to Be Stupid*
***The Yardbirds (1992):** “For Your Love”
Yes: “Roundabout”
***Neil Young (1995):** “Down by the River”
***The Young Rascals/The Rascals (1997):** “Good Lovin’”
***Frank Zappa¹/Mothers of Invention (1995):** *Hot Rats*
John Zorn: *News for Lulu*
***ZZ Top (2004):** “Legs”

Entertainment Personalities of the Present

Living actors, musicians, dancers, singers, producers, directors, radio-TV performers.

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate	Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Abbado, Claudio	Milan, Italy	6/26/33	Anthony, Marc	New York, NY	9/16/68
Abdul, Paula	San Fernando, CA	6/19/62	Apatow, Judd	Syosset, NY	12/6/67
Abraham, F. Murray	Pittsburgh, PA	10/24/39	Apple, Fiona	New York, NY	9/13/77
Abrams, J(effrey) J(acob)	New York, NY	6/27/66	Applegate, Christina	Los Angeles, CA	11/25/71
Adams, Amy	Aviano, Italy	8/20/74	Archer, Anne	Los Angeles, CA	8/25/47
Adams, Bryan	Kingston, ON, Can.	11/5/59	Archuleta, David	Miami, FL	12/28/90
Adele	London, England, UK	5/5/88	Arkin, Adam	Brooklyn, NY	8/19/56
Adjani, Isabelle	Paris, France	6/27/55	Arkin, Alan	New York, NY	3/26/34
Ad-Rock	South Orange, NJ	10/31/66	Armisen, Fred	Hattiesburg, MS	12/4/66
Affleck, Ben	Berkeley, CA	8/15/72	Arnaz, Desi, Jr.	Hollywood, CA	1/19/53
Affleck, Casey	Falmouth, MA	8/12/75	Arnaz, Lucie	Hollywood, CA	7/17/51
Aghdashloo, Shohreh	Tehran, Iran	5/11/52	Arness, James	Minneapolis, MN	5/26/23
Aguilera, Christina	Staten Island, NY	12/18/80	Arnett, Will	Toronto, ON, Can.	5/4/70
Aiello, Danny	New York, NY	6/20/33	Arnold, Tom	Ottumwa, IA	3/6/59
Aiken, Clay	Raleigh, NC	11/30/78	Arquette, David	Winchester, VA	9/8/71
Aimee, Anouk	Paris, France	4/27/32	Arquette, Patricia	Chicago, IL	4/8/68
Alba, Jessica	Pomona, CA	4/28/81	Arquette, Rosanna	New York, NY	8/10/59
Albanese, Licia	Bari, Italy	7/22/13	Arroyo, Martina	New York, NY	2/2/37
Alberghetti, Anna Maria	Pesaro, Italy	5/15/36	Ashanti (Douglas)	Glen Cove, NY	10/13/80
Albert, Marv	Brooklyn, NY	6/12/41	Ashley, Elizabeth	Ocala, FL	8/30/39
Alda, Alan	New York, NY	1/28/36	Asner, Ed	Kansas City, KS	11/15/29
Alexander, Jane	Boston, MA	10/28/39	Assante, Armand	New York, NY	10/4/49
Alexander, Jason	Newark, NJ	9/23/59	Astin, John	Baltimore, MD	3/30/30
Allen, Debbie	Houston, TX	1/16/50	Astin, Sean	Santa Monica, CA	2/25/71
Allen, Joan	Rochelle, IL	8/20/56	Atkins, Eileen	London, England, UK	6/16/34
Allen, Karen	Carrollton, IL	10/5/51	Atkins, Sharif	Pittsburgh, PA	1/29/75
Allen, Kris	Jacksonville, AR	6/21/85	Atkinson, Rowan	Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, England, UK	1/6/55
Allen, Ted	Columbus, OH	5/20/65	Attenborough, Richard	Cambridge, England, UK	8/29/23
Allen, Tim	Denver, CO	6/13/53	Auberjonois, Rene	New York, NY	6/1/40
Allen, Woody	Brooklyn, NY	12/1/35	Austin, Patti	New York, NY	8/10/48
Alley, Kirstie	Wichita, KS	1/12/51	Autry, Alan	Shreveport, LA	7/31/52
Allman, Gregg	Nashville, TN	12/8/47	Avalon, Frankie	Philadelphia, PA	9/18/40
Alonso, Maria Conchita	Cienfuegos, Cuba	6/29/57	Aykroyd, Dan	Ottawa, ON, Can.	7/1/52
Alpert, Herb	Los Angeles, CA	3/31/35	Azaria, Hank	Forest Hills, Queens, NY	4/25/64
Almodóvar, Pedro	Calzada de Calatrava, Spain	9/24/49	Aznavour, Charles	Paris, France	5/22/24
Ambrose, Lauren	New Haven, CT	2/20/78	Babyface	Indianapolis, IN	4/10/59
Ames, Ed	Malden, MA	7/9/27	Bacall, Lauren	Bronx, NY	9/16/24
Amos, John	Newark, NJ	12/27/41	Bacon, Kevin	Philadelphia, PA	7/8/58
Amos, Tori	Newton, NC	8/22/63	Badalucco, Michael	Brooklyn, NY	12/20/54
André 3000	Atlanta, GA	5/27/75	Bader, Diedrich	Alexandria, VA	12/24/66
Anderson, Gillian	Chicago, IL	8/9/68	Badu, Erykah	Dallas, TX	2/26/71
Anderson, Harry	Newport, RI	10/14/52	Baez, Joan	Staten Island, NY	1/9/41
Anderson, Ian	Dunfermline, Scotland, UK	8/10/47	Bain, Conrad	Lethbridge, AB, Can.	2/4/23
Anderson, Kevin	Gurnee, IL	1/13/60	Baio, Scott	Brooklyn, NY	9/22/61
Anderson, Loni	St. Paul, MN	8/5/46	Baker, Anita	Toledo, OH	1/26/58
Anderson, Lynn	Grand Forks, ND	9/26/47	Baker, Carroll	Johnstown, PA	5/28/31
Anderson, Melissa Sue	Berkeley, CA	9/26/62	Baker, Diane	Hollywood, CA	2/25/38
Anderson, Pamela	Ladysmith, BC, Can.	7/1/67	Baker, Joe Don	Groesbeck, TX	2/12/36
Anderson, Richard	Long Branch, NJ	8/8/26	Baker, Kathy	Midland, TX	6/8/50
Anderson, Richard Dean	Minneapolis, MN	1/23/50	Baker, Simon	Launceston, Tasmania, Australia	7/30/69
Anderson, Wes	Houston, TX	5/1/69	Bakula, Scott	St. Louis, MO	10/9/54
Andersson, Bibi	Stockholm, Sweden	11/11/35	Baldwin, Alec	Massapequa, NY	4/3/58
Andress, Ursula	Bern, Switzerland	3/19/36	Baldwin, Daniel	Massapequa, NY	10/5/60
Andrews, Julie	Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, England, UK	10/1/35	Baldwin, Stephen	Massapequa, NY	5/12/66
Andrews, Naveen	London, England, UK	1/17/69	Baldwin, William	Massapequa, NY	2/21/63
Andrews, Patty	Mound, MN	2/16/18	Bale, Christian	Pembrokeshire, Wales, UK	1/30/74
Angel, Criss	East Meadow, NY	12/19/67	Ballard, Kaye	Cleveland, OH	11/20/26
Aniston, Jennifer	Sherman Oaks, CA	2/11/69	Bana, Eric	Melbourne, Australia	8/9/68
Anka, Paul	Ottawa, ON, Can.	7/30/41	Banderas, Antonio	Málaga, Spain	8/10/60
Ann-Margret	Stockholm, Sweden	4/28/41	Banks, Elizabeth	Pittsfield, MA	2/10/74

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate	Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Banks, Tyra	Los Angeles, CA	12/4/73	Blethyn, Brenda	Ramsgate, Kent, Eng., UK	2/20/46
Bannon, Jack	Los Angeles, CA	6/14/40	Blige, Mary J.	Bronx, NY	1/11/71
Baranski, Christine	Buffalo, NY	5/2/52	Bloom, Claire	London, England, UK	2/15/31
Barbeau, Adrienne	Sacramento, CA	6/11/45	Bloom, Orlando	Canterbury, England, UK	1/13/77
Bardem, Javier	Las Palmas, Canary Isl., Spain	3/1/69	Blyth, Ann	Mt. Kisco, NY	8/16/28
Bardot, Brigitte	Paris, France	9/28/34	Bochco, Steven	New York, NY	12/16/43
Barker, Bob	Darrington, WA	12/12/23	Bocelli, Andrea	Lajatico, Italy	9/22/58
Barkin, Ellen	Bronx, NY	4/16/55	Bogdanovich, Peter	Kingston, NY	7/30/39
Barrie, Barbara	Chicago, IL	5/23/31	Bogosian, Eric	Woburn, MA	4/24/53
Barrino, Fantasia	High Point, NC	6/30/84	Bologna, Joseph	Brooklyn, NY	12/30/38
Barrymore, Drew	Los Angeles, CA	2/22/75	Bolton, Michael	New Haven, CT	2/26/53
Bartoli, Cecilia	Rome, Italy	6/4/66	Bonet, Lisa	San Francisco, CA	11/16/67
Barton, Misha	London, England, UK	1/24/86	Bonham Carter, Helena	London, England, UK	5/26/66
Baryshnikov, Mikhail	Riga, Latvia	1/28/48	Bon Jovi, Jon	Sayreville, NJ	3/2/62
Basinger, Kim	Athens, GA	12/8/53	Bono	Dublin, Ireland	5/10/60
Bass, Lance	Laurel, MS	5/4/79	Boone, Debby	Hackensack, NJ	9/22/56
Bassett, Angela	New York, NY	8/16/58	Boone, Pat	Jacksonville, FL	6/1/34
Bassey, Shirley	Cardiff, Wales, UK	1/8/37	Boreanaz, David	Buffalo, NY	5/16/69
Bateman, Jason	Rye, NY	1/14/69	Borgnine, Ernest	Hamden, CT	1/24/17
Bateman, Justine	Rye, NY	2/19/66	Bosco, Philip	Jersey City, NJ	9/26/30
Bates, Kathy	Memphis, TN	6/28/48	Bosson, Barbara	Charleroi, PA	11/1/39
Batt, Bryan	New Orleans, LA	3/1/63	Bostwick, Barry	San Mateo, CA	2/24/45
Battle, Kathleen	Portsmouth, OH	8/13/48	Bosworth, Kate	Los Angeles, CA	1/2/83
Baxter, Meredith	South Pasadena, CA	6/21/47	Bottoms, Timothy	Santa Barbara, CA	8/30/51
Bean, Orson	Burlington, VT	7/22/28	Bow Wow	Columbus, OH	3/9/87
Bean, Sean	Sheffield, England, UK	4/17/59	Bowen, Julie	Baltimore, MD	3/3/70
Beatty, Ned	Louisville, KY	7/6/37	Bowie, David	London, England, UK	1/8/47
Beatty, Warren	Richmond, VA	3/30/37	Bowles, Peter	London, England, UK	10/16/36
Beauvais, Garcelle	St. Marc, Haiti	11/26/66	Boxleitner, Bruce	Elgin, IL	5/12/50
Beck	Los Angeles, CA	7/8/70	Boy George	Bexleyheath, England, UK	6/14/61
Beck, Jeff	Wallington, Surrey, Eng., UK	6/24/44	Boyle, Lara Flynn	Davenport, IA	3/24/70
Beckham, Victoria	Hertfordshire, England, UK	4/17/74	Bracco, Lorraine	Brooklyn, NY	10/2/55
Beckinsale, Kate	London, England, UK	7/26/73	Brady, Wayne	Orlando, FL	6/2/72
Bedelia, Bonnie	New York, NY	3/25/48	Braff, Zach	S. Orange, NJ	4/6/75
Begley, Ed, Jr.	Los Angeles, CA	9/16/49	Branagh, Kenneth	Belfast, N. Ireland, UK	12/10/60
Behar, Joy	Brooklyn, NY	10/7/43	Brand, Russell	Grays, Essex, UK	6/4/75
Belafonte, Harry	New York, NY	3/1/27	Brandauer, Klaus Maria	Steiermark, Austria	6/22/44
Bell, Art	Camp Lejeune, NC	6/17/45	Brandy (Norwood)	McComb, MS	2/11/79
Bell, Catherine	London, England, UK	8/14/68	Braschi, Nicoletta	Cesena, Italy	4/19/60
Bell, Kristen	Huntington Woods, MI	7/18/80	Bratt, Benjamin	San Francisco, CA	12/16/63
Bello, Maria	Norristown, PA	4/18/67	Braugher, Andre	Chicago, IL	7/1/62
Belmondo, Jean-Paul	Neuilly-sur-Seine, France	4/9/33	Braxton, Toni	Severn, MD	10/7/66
Belushi, Jim	Chicago, IL	6/15/54	Bremner, Ewen	Edinburgh, Scotland, UK	1/23/72
Belzer, Richard	Bridgeport, CT	8/4/44	Brendon, Nicholas	Los Angeles, CA	4/12/71
Benatar, Pat	Brooklyn, NY	1/10/53	Brennan, Eileen	Los Angeles, CA	9/3/35
Benedict, Dirk	Helena, MT	3/1/45	Brenneman, Amy	Glastonbury, CT	6/22/64
Benigni, Roberto	Misericordia, Italy	10/27/52	Brenner, David	Philadelphia, PA	2/4/45
Bening, Annette	Topeka, KS	5/29/58	Bridges, Beau	Los Angeles, CA	12/9/41
Benjamin, Richard	New York, NY	5/22/38	Bridges, Jeff	Los Angeles, CA	12/4/49
Bennett, Alan	Leeds, England, UK	5/9/34	Brightman, Sarah	Berkhamsted, England, UK	8/14/60
Bennett, Tony	Astoria, Queens, NY	8/3/26	Brimley, Wilford	Salt Lake City, UT	9/27/34
Benson, George	Pittsburgh, PA	3/22/43	Brinkley, Christie	Malibu, CA	2/2/54
Benson, Robby	Dallas, TX	1/21/56	Broadbent, Jim	Lincolnshire, England, UK	5/24/49
Berenger, Tom	Chicago, IL	5/31/50	Broderick, Matthew	New York, NY	3/21/62
Berfield, Justin	Los Angeles County, CA	2/25/86	Brody, Adam	San Diego, CA	12/15/79
Bergen, Candice	Beverly Hills, CA	5/9/46	Brody, Adrien	New York, NY	4/14/73
Bergen, Polly	Knoxville, TN	7/14/30	Brolin, James	Los Angeles, CA	7/18/40
Bergeron, Tom	Haverhill, MA	5/6/55	Brolin, Josh	Los Angeles, CA	2/12/68
Berlinger, Warren	Brooklyn, NY	8/31/37	Brooks, Albert	Beverly Hills, CA	7/22/47
Berman, Shelley	Chicago, IL	2/3/26	Brooks, Garth	Tulsa, OK	2/7/62
Bernard, Crystal	Garland, TX	9/30/61	Brooks, James L.	North Bergen, NJ	5/9/40
Bernhard, Sandra	Flint, MI	6/6/55	Brooks, Mel	Brooklyn, NY	6/28/26
Bernsen, Corbin	N. Hollywood, CA	9/7/54	Brosnan, Pierce	Navan, Co. Meath, Ireland	5/16/53
Berry, Chuck	St. Louis, MO	10/18/26	Brown, Blair	Washington, DC	4/23/46
Berry, Halle	Cleveland, OH	8/14/66	Brown, Bobby	Roxbury, MA	2/5/69
Berry, Ken	Moline, IL	11/3/33	Brown, Bryan	Panania, Australia	6/23/47
Bertinelli, Valerie	Wilmington, DE	4/23/60	Brown, Chris	Tappahannock, VA	5/5/89
Bertolucci, Bernardo	Parma, Italy	3/16/40	Brown, Foxy	Brooklyn, NY	9/6/79
Bettany, Paul	London, England, UK	5/27/71	Browne, Jackson	Heidelberg, Germany	10/9/48
Biafra, Jello	Boulder, CO	6/17/58	Brubeck, Dave	Concord, CA	12/6/20
Bialik, Mayim	San Diego, CA	12/12/75	Bryant, Cubby (Paul)	Virginia Beach, VA	6/1/71
Bieber, Justin	Stratford, ON, Can.	3/1/94	Bryson, Peabo	Greenville, SC	4/13/51
Biel, Jessica	Ely, MN	3/3/82	Bubl��, Michael	Burnaby, BC, Can.	9/9/75
Big Boi	Savannah, GA	2/1/75	Buckley, Betty	Big Spring, TX	7/3/47
Bigelow, Kathryn	San Carlos, CA	11/27/51	Buffett, Jimmy	Pascagoula, MS	12/25/46
Biggs, Jason	Pompton Plains, NJ	5/12/78	Bujold, Genevieve	Montreal, QC, Can.	7/1/42
Bikel, Theodore	Vienna, Austria	5/2/24	Bullock, Sandra	Arlington, VA	7/26/64
Bilson, Rachel	Los Angeles, CA	8/25/81	Bumbry, Grace	St. Louis, MO	1/4/37
Binoche, Juliette	Paris, France	3/9/64	B��ndchen, Gisele	Horizontina, Brazil	7/20/80
Birch, Thora	Beverly Hills, CA	3/11/82	Burghoff, Gary	Bristol, CT	5/24/43
Birney, David	Washington, DC	4/23/39	Burke, Delta	Orlando, FL	7/30/56
Bisset, Jacqueline	Weybridge, England, UK	9/13/44	Burnett, Carol	San Antonio, TX	4/26/33
Bissett, Josie	Seattle, WA	10/5/70	Burns, Edward	Woodside, Queens, NY	1/29/68
Bj��rk	Reykjavik, Iceland	11/21/65	Burrell, Ty	Grants Pass, OR	8/22/67
Black, Clint	Long Branch, NJ	2/4/62	Burrows, Darren E.	Winfield, KS	9/12/66
Black, Jack	Santa Monica, CA	4/7/69	Burstyn, Ellen	Detroit, MI	12/7/32
Black, Karen	Park Ridge, IL	7/1/42	Burton, LeVar	Landstuhl, Germany	2/16/57
Blades, Ruben	Panama City, Panama	7/16/48	Burton, Tim	Burbank, CA	8/25/58
Blair, Linda	St. Louis, MO	1/22/59	Buscemi, Steve	Brooklyn, NY	12/13/57
Blair, Selma	Southfield, MI	6/23/72	Bussey, Gary	Goose Creek, TX	6/29/44
Blake, Robert	Nutley, NJ	9/18/33	Busfield, Timothy	Lansing, MI	6/12/57
Blanchett, Cate	Melbourne, Australia	5/14/69	Butler, Brett	Montgomery, AL	1/30/58
Bledsoe, Tempestt	Chicago, IL	8/1/73	Butler, Dan	Fort Wayne, IN	12/2/54
Bleeth, Yasmine	New York, NY	6/14/68	Butler, Gerard	Glasgow, Scot., UK	11/13/69
			Buzzi, Ruth	Westerly, RI	7/24/36

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate	Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Bynes, Amanda	Thousand Oaks, CA	4/3/86	Church, Charlotte	Llandaff, Cardiff, Wales, UK	2/21/86
Byrne, David	Dumbarton, Scotland, UK	5/14/52	Church, Thomas Haden	El Paso, TX	6/17/61
Byrne, Gabriel	Dublin, Ireland	5/12/50	Clapp, Gordon	North Conway, NH	9/24/48
Byrne, Rose	Sydney, NSW, Australia	7/24/79	Clapton, Eric	Ripley, Surrey, England, UK	3/30/45
Caan, James	Bronx, NY	3/26/40	Clark, Anthony	Lynchburg, VA	4/4/64
Caballe, Montserrat	Barcelona, Spain	4/12/33	Clark, Dick	Mt. Vernon, NY	11/30/29
Caesar, Sid	Yonkers, NY	9/8/22	Clark, Petula	Epson, Surrey, England, UK	11/15/32
Cage, Nicolas	Long Beach, CA	1/7/64	Clark, Roy	Meherrin, VA	4/15/33
Cain, Dean	Mt. Clemens, MI	7/31/66	Clarkson, Kelly	Burleson, TX	4/24/82
Caine, Michael	London, England, UK	3/14/33	Clarkson, Patricia	New Orleans, LA	12/29/59
Caldwell, Zoe	Hawthorn, Australia	9/14/33	Clay, Andrew Dice	Brooklyn, NY	9/29/57
Callow, Simon	London, England, UK	6/15/49	Clayburgh, Jill	New York, NY	4/30/44
Cameron, James	Kapuskasing, ON, Can.	8/16/54	Cleese, John	Weston-super-Mare, Eng., UK	10/27/39
Cameron, Kirk	Panorama City, CA	10/12/70	Cliburn, Van	Shreveport, LA	7/12/34
Campanella, Joseph	New York, NY	11/21/27	Clooney, George	Lexington, KY	5/6/61
Campbell, Bruce	Royal Oak, MI	6/22/58	Close, Glenn	Greenwich, CT	3/19/47
Campbell, Glen	Delight, AR	4/22/36	Cocker, Joe	Sheffield, England, UK	5/20/44
Campbell, Naomi	South London, Eng., UK	5/22/70	Coen, Ethan	St. Louis Park, MN	9/21/57
Campbell, Neve	Guelph, ON, Can.	10/3/73	Coen, Joel	St. Louis Park, MN	11/29/54
Campion, Jane	Waikanae, New Zealand	4/30/54	Cohen, Leonard	Montreal, QC, Can.	9/21/34
Cannell, Stephen J.	Pasadena, CA	2/5/41	Cohen, Sacha Baron	London, England, UK	10/13/71
Cannon, Dyan	Tacoma, WA	1/4/37	Colbert, Stephen	Charleston, SC	5/13/64
Cannon, Nick	San Diego, CA	10/8/80	Cole, Gary	Park Ridge, IL	9/20/56
Capshaw, Kate	Ft. Worth, TX	11/3/53	Cole, Natalie	Los Angeles, CA	2/6/50
Cara, Irene	New York, NY	3/18/59	Cole, Olivia	Memphis, TN	11/26/42
Carell, Steve	Concord, MA	8/16/62	Cole, Paula	Rockport, MA	4/5/68
Cardellini, Linda	Redwood City, CA	6/25/75	Coleman, Dabney	Austin, TX	1/3/32
Cardinale, Claudia	Tunis, Tunisia	4/15/38	Coleman, Ornette	Fort Worth, TX	3/19/30
Carey, Drew	Cleveland, OH	5/23/58	Colfer, Chris	Fresno, CA	5/27/90
Carey, Harry, Jr.	Saugus, CA	5/16/21	Collette, Toni	Blacktown, Australia	11/1/72
Carey, Mariah	Huntington, NY	3/27/70	Collins, Joan	London, England, UK	5/23/33
Cariou, Len	St. Boniface, MB, Can.	9/30/39	Collins, Judy	Seattle, WA	5/1/39
Carlton, Vanessa	Milford, PA	8/16/80	Collins, Pauline	Exmouth, England, UK	9/3/40
Carlyle, Robert	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	4/14/61	Collins, Phil	London, England, UK	1/30/51
Carmen, Eric	Cleveland, OH	8/11/49	Collins, Stephen	Des Moines, IA	10/1/47
Caron, Leslie	Boulogne, France	7/1/31	Colvin, Shawn	Vermillion, SD	1/10/56
Carpenter, John	Carthage, NY	1/16/48	Combs, Sean	New York, NY	11/4/69
Carpenter, Mary Chapin	Princeton, NJ	2/21/58	Connelly, Jennifer	Round Top, NY	12/12/70
Carr, Vikki	El Paso, TX	7/19/41	Connery, Sean	Edinburgh, Scotland, UK	8/25/30
Carreras, Jose	Barcelona, Spain	12/5/46	Connick, Harry, Jr.	New Orleans, LA	9/11/67
Carrere, Tia	Honolulu, HI	1/2/67	Connolly, Kevin	Patchogue, NY	3/5/74
Carrey, Jim	Newmarket, ON, Can.	1/17/62	Connors, Mike	Fresno, CA	8/15/25
Carroll, Diahann	Bronx, NY	7/17/35	Conrad, Robert	Chicago, IL	3/1/35
Carroll, Pat	Shreveport, LA	5/5/27	Conroy, Frances	Monroe, GA	11/13/53
Carson, Lisa Nicole	Brooklyn, NY	7/12/69	Constantine, Michael	Reading, PA	5/22/27
Carter, Jack	Brooklyn, NY	6/24/23	Conti, Tom	Paisley, Scotland, UK	11/22/41
Carter, Lynda	Phoenix, AZ	7/24/51	Conway, Tim	Willoughby, OH	12/15/33
Carter, Nick	Jamestown, NY	1/28/80	Cook, Barbara	Atlanta, GA	10/25/27
Carter, Ron	Ferndale, MI	5/4/37	Cook, David	Houston, TX	12/20/82
Cartwright, Nancy	Kettering, OH	10/25/59	Coolidge, Rita	Nashville, TN	5/1/45
Caruso, David	Forest Hills, Queens, NY	1/17/56	Coolio	Compton, CA	8/1/63
Carvey, Dana	Missoula, MT	6/2/55	Cooper, Alice	Detroit, MI	2/4/48
Case, Sharon	Detroit, MI	2/9/71	Cooper, Bradley	Philadelphia, PA	1/5/75
Cash, Rosanne	Memphis, TN	5/24/55	Cooper, Chris	Kansas City, MO	7/9/51
Cassidy, David	New York, NY	4/12/50	Cooper, Jackie	Los Angeles, CA	9/15/22
Castellaneta, Dan	Chicago, IL	10/29/57	Copperfield, David	Metuchen, NJ	9/16/56
Castle-Hughes, Keisha	Donnybrook, Australia	3/24/90	Coppola, Francis Ford	Detroit, MI	4/7/39
Cates, Phoebe	New York, NY	7/16/63	Coppola, Sofia	New York, NY	5/14/71
Cattrall, Kim	Liverpool, England, UK	8/21/56	Corbett, John	Wheeling, WV	5/9/61
Cavanagh, Tom	Ottawa, ON, Can.	10/26/63	Corbin, Barry	Lamesa, TX	10/16/40
Cavett, Dick	Gibson, NE	11/19/36	Corea, Chick	Chelsea, MA	6/12/41
Cavill, Henry	Jersey, Channel Islands	5/5/83	Corgan, Billy	Elk Grove, IL	3/17/67
Cedric the Entertainer	Jefferson City, MO	4/24/64	Corley, Pat	Dallas, TX	6/1/30
Cera, Michael	Brampton, ON, Can.	6/7/88	Cornell, Chris	Seattle, WA	7/20/64
Chabert, Lacey	Purvis, MS	9/30/82	Corwin, Jeff	Norwell, MA	7/11/67
Chalke, Sarah	Ottawa, ON, Can.	8/27/76	Cosby, Bill	Philadelphia, PA	7/12/37
Chamberlain, Richard	Beverly Hills, CA	3/31/34	Cosgrove, Miranda	Los Angeles, CA	5/14/93
Chambers, Justin	Springfield, OH	7/11/70	Costas, Bob	Astoria, Queens, NY	3/22/52
Chan, Jackie	Hong Kong	4/7/54	Costello, Elvis	London, England, UK	8/25/54
Chandler, Kyle	Buffalo, NY	9/17/65	Costner, Kevin	Compton, CA	1/18/55
Channing, Carol	Seattle, WA	1/31/21	Cotillard, Marion	Paris, France	9/30/75
Channing, Stockard	New York, NY	2/13/44	Courtenay, Tom	Hull, England, UK	2/25/37
Chaplin, Geraldine	Santa Monica, CA	7/31/44	Cowell, Simon	London, England, UK	10/7/59
Chapman, Tracy	Cleveland, OH	3/30/64	Cox, Brian	Dundee, Scotland, UK	6/1/46
Chappelle, Dave	Washington, DC	8/24/73	Cox, Nikki	Los Angeles, CA	6/2/78
Charo	Murcia, Spain	1/15/51?	Cox, Ronny	Cloudcroft, NM	7/23/38
Chase, Chevy	New York, NY	10/8/43	Cox Arquette, Courteney	Birmingham, AL	6/15/64
Chasez, J.C. (Joshua)	Washington, DC	8/8/76	Coyote, Peter	New York, NY	10/10/42
Cheadle, Don	Kansas City, MO	11/29/64	Craig, Daniel	Chester, England, UK	3/2/68
Checker, Chubby	Spring Gulley, SC	10/3/41	Cranston, Bryan	San Fernando Valley, CA	3/7/56
Chenoweth, Kristin	Broken Arrow, OK	7/24/68	Crawford, Cindy	DeKalb, IL	2/20/66
Cher	El Centro, CA	5/20/46	Crawford, Michael	Salisbury, England, UK	1/19/42
Chesney, Kenny	Luttrell, TN	3/26/68	Cromwell, James	Los Angeles, CA	1/27/40
Chianese, Dominic	Bronx, NY	2/24/31	Crosby, David	Los Angeles, CA	8/14/41
Chiba, Sonny	Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan	1/23/39	Cross, Ben	London, England, UK	12/16/47
Chiklis, Michael	Lowell, MA	8/30/63	Cross, Marcia	Marlborough, MA	3/25/62
Cho, Margaret	San Francisco, CA	12/5/68	Crouse, Lindsay	New York, NY	5/12/48
Chong, Rae Dawn	Edmonton, AB, Can.	2/28/61	Crow, Sheryl	Kennett, MO	2/11/62
Chong, Thomas	Edmonton, AB, Can.	5/24/38	Crowe, Cameron	Palm Springs, CA	7/13/57
Chow Yun-Fat	Lamma Island, Hong Kong	5/18/55	Crowe, Russell	Wellington, New Zealand	4/7/64
Christensen, Hayden	Vancouver, BC, Can.	4/19/81	Crowell, Rodney	Houston, TX	8/17/50
Christensen, Helena	Copenhagen, Denmark	12/25/68	Crudup, Billy	Manhasset, NY	7/8/68
Christie, Julie	Chukua, Assam, India	4/14/41	Cruise, Tom	Syracuse, NY	7/3/62
Christopher, William	Evanston, IL	10/20/32	Cruz, Penelope	Madrid, Spain	4/28/74
Chuck D	Roosevelt, NY	8/1/60	Cryer, Jon	New York, NY	4/16/65
			Crystal, Billy	Long Beach, NY	3/14/47
			Culkin, Kieran	New York, NY	9/30/82

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate	Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Culkin, Macaulay	New York, NY	8/26/80	Dion, Celine	Charlemagne, QC, Can.	3/30/68
Culkin, Rory	New York, NY	7/21/89	DioGuardi, Kara	Scarsdale, NY	12/9/70
Cullum, John	Knoxville, TN	3/2/30	Djalili, Omid	London, England, UK	9/30/65
Cumming, Alan	Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland, UK	1/27/65	Dobson, Kevin	Jackson Heights, Queens, NY	3/18/43
Curry, Tim	Grappenhall, Cheshire, England, UK	4/19/46	Doherty, Shannen	Memphis, TN	4/12/71
Curtin, Jane	Cambridge, MA	9/6/47	Dolenz, Mickey	Los Angeles, CA	3/8/45
Curtis, Jamie Lee	Los Angeles, CA	11/22/58	Domingo, Placido	Madrid, Spain	1/21/41
Cusack, Joan	New York, NY	10/11/62	Domino, Fats	New Orleans, LA	2/26/28
Cusack, John	Evanston, IL	6/28/66	Donahue, Phil	Cleveland, OH	12/21/35
Cyrus, Billy Ray	Flatwoods, KY	8/25/61	D'Onofrio, Vincent	Brooklyn, NY	6/30/59
Cyrus, Miley	Nashville, TN	11/23/92	Donovan (Leitch)	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	5/10/46
Dafoe, Willem	Appleton, WI	7/22/55	Donovan, Tate	Tenafly, NJ	9/25/63
Dahl, Arlene	Minneapolis, MN	8/11/28	Dorn, Michael	Luling, TX	12/9/52
Dale, Jim	Rothwell, England, UK	8/15/35	Dorough, Howie	Orlando, FL	8/22/73
Dalton, Timothy	Colwyn Bay, Wales, UK	3/21/46	Dotrice, Roy	Guernsey, England, UK	5/26/23
Daltrey, Roger	London, England, UK	3/1/44	Douglas, Kirk	Amsterdam, NY	12/9/16
Daly, Carson	Santa Monica, CA	6/22/73	Douglas, Michael	New Brunswick, NJ	9/25/44
Daly, Timothy	New York, NY	3/1/56	Dourdan, Gary	Philadelphia, PA	12/11/66
Daly, Tyne	Madison, WI	2/21/46	Dow, Tony	Hollywood, CA	4/13/45
Damon, Matt	Cambridge, MA	10/8/70	Down, Lesley-Anne	London, England, UK	3/17/54
Damone, Vic	Brooklyn, NY	6/12/28	Downey, Robert, Jr.	New York, NY	4/4/65
Dane, Eric	San Francisco, CA	11/9/72	Downey, Roma	Derry, N. Ireland, UK	5/6/60
Danes, Claire	New York, NY	4/12/79	Downs, Hugh	Akron, OH	2/14/21
D'Angelo	Richmond, VA	2/11/74	Drescher, Fran	Flushing, Queens, NY	9/30/57
D'Angelo, Beverly	Columbus, OH	11/15/54	Dreyfuss, Richard	Brooklyn, NY	10/29/47
Daniels, Anthony	Salisbury, England, UK	2/21/46	Driver, Minnie	London, England, UK	1/31/70
Daniels, Charlie	Wilmington, NC	10/28/36	Dryer, Fred	Hawthorne, CA	7/6/46
Daniels, Jeff	Athens, GA	2/19/55	Duchovny, David	New York, NY	8/7/60
Daniels, William	Brooklyn, NY	3/31/27	Duff, Haylie	Houston, TX	2/19/85
Danner, Blythe	Rosemont, PA	2/3/43	Duff, Hilary	Houston, TX	9/28/87
Danson, Ted	San Diego, CA	12/29/47	Duffy (Aimee Anne)	Bangor, Gwynedd, Wales, UK	6/23/84
Danza, Tony	Brooklyn, NY	4/21/51	Duffy, Julia	Minneapolis, MN	6/27/51
Darby, Kim	Hollywood, CA	7/8/48	Duffy, Patrick	Townsend, MT	3/17/49
Daughtry, Chris	Roanoke Rapids, NC	12/26/79	Duhamel, Josh	Minot, ND	11/14/72
David, Larry	Brooklyn, NY	7/2/47	Dukakis, Olympia	Lowell, MA	6/20/31
Davidson, John	Pittsburgh, PA	12/13/41	Duke, Patty	Elmhurst, Queens, NY	12/14/46
Davis, Ann B.	Schenectady, NY	5/5/26	Dullea, Keir	Cleveland, OH	5/30/36
Davis, Clifton	Chicago, IL	10/4/45	Dunaway, Faye	Bascom, FL	1/14/41
Davis, Geena	Wareham, MA	1/21/56	Duncan, Lindsay	Edinburgh, Scotland, UK	11/7/50
Davis, Hope	Englewood, NJ	3/23/64	Duncan, Sandy	Henderson, TX	2/20/46
Davis, Judy	Perth, Australia	4/23/55	Dunne, Griffin	New York, NY	6/8/55
Davis, Kristin	Boulder, CO	2/24/65	Dunst, Kirsten	Point Pleasant, NJ	4/30/82
Davis, Mac	Lubbock, TX	1/21/42	Durbin, Deanna	Winnipeg, MB, Can.	12/4/21
Dawber, Pam	Farmington Hills, MI	10/18/51	Durning, Charles	Highland Falls, NY	2/28/23
Dawson, Richard	Gosport, Hampshire, Eng., UK	11/20/32	Dussault, Nancy	Pensacola, FL	6/30/36
Dawson, Rosario	New York, NY	5/9/79	Dutton, Charles S.	Baltimore, MD	1/30/51
Day, Doris	Cincinnati, OH	4/3/24	Duvall, Robert	San Diego, CA	1/5/31
Day-Lewis, Daniel	London, England, UK	4/29/57	Duvall, Shelley	Houston, TX	7/7/49
Dee, Ruby	Cleveland, OH	10/27/24	Dylan, Bob	Duluth, MN	5/24/41
DeFranco, Buddy	Camden, NJ	2/17/23	Dylan, Jakob	New York, NY	12/19/69
DeGeneres, Ellen	Metairie, LA	1/26/58	Dysart, Richard	Brighton, MA	3/30/29
DeHaven, Gloria	Los Angeles, CA	7/23/25	Dzundza, George	Rosenheim, Germany	7/19/45
De Havilland, Olivia	Tokyo, Japan	7/1/16	Eads, George	Fort Worth, TX	3/1/67
Delaney, Kim	Philadelphia, PA	11/29/61	Easton, Sheena	Bellshill, Scotland, UK	4/27/59
Delany, Dana	New York, NY	3/13/56	Eastwood, Clint	San Francisco, CA	5/31/30
De la Rocha, Zack	Long Beach, CA	1/12/70	Ebert, Roger	Urbana, IL	6/18/42
De Laurentiis, Dino	Torre Annunziata, Italy	8/8/19	Ebersole, Christine	Chicago, IL	2/21/53
Delon, Alain	Sceaux, France	11/8/35	Eckhart, Aaron	Cupertino, CA	3/12/68
Del Toro, Benicio	Santurce, Puerto Rico	2/19/67	Eden, Barbara	Tucson, AZ	8/23/34
Demme, Jonathan	Baldwin, NY	2/22/44	Edwards, Anthony	Santa Barbara, CA	7/19/62
De Mornay, Rebecca	Santa Rosa, CA	8/29/62	Edwards, Blake	Tulsa, OK	7/26/22
Dempsey, Patrick	Lewiston, ME	1/13/66	Efron, Zac	San Luis Obispo, CA	10/18/87
Dench, Judi	York, England, UK	12/9/34	Ehle, Jennifer	Winston-Salem, NC	12/29/69
Deneuve, Catherine	Paris, France	10/22/43	Eichhorn, Lisa	Reading, PA	2/4/52
De Niro, Robert	New York, NY	8/17/43	Eikenberry, Jill	New Haven, CT	1/21/47
Dennehy, Brian	Bridgeport, CT	7/9/38	Ekberg, Anita	Malmo, Sweden	9/29/31
DePalma, Brian	Newark, NJ	9/11/40	Ekland, Britt	Stockholm, Sweden	10/6/42
Depardieu, Gerard	Chateauroux, France	12/27/48	Electra, Carmen	Cincinnati, OH	4/20/72
Depp, Johnny	Owensboro, KY	6/9/63	Elfman, Jenna	Los Angeles, CA	9/30/71
Derek, Bo	Long Beach, CA	11/20/56	Elizabeth, Shannon	Houston, TX	9/7/73
Dern, Bruce	Winnetka, IL	6/4/36	Elizondo, Hector	New York, NY	12/22/36
Dern, Laura	Santa Monica, CA	2/10/67	Elliott, Bob	Boston, MA	3/26/23
De Rossi, Portia	Melbourne, Victoria, Aust.	1/31/73	Elliott, Chris	New York, NY	5/31/60
DeVito, Danny	Neptune, NJ	11/17/44	Elliott, Missy	Portsmouth, VA	7/1/71
DeWitt, Joyce	Wheeling, WV	4/23/49	Elliott, Sam	Sacramento, CA	8/9/44
DeWyze, Lee	Mount Prospect, IL	4/2/86	Elvira	Manhattan, KS	9/17/51
Dey, Susan	Pekin, IL	12/10/52	Emerson, Michael	Cedar Rapids, IA	9/7/54
Diamond, Neil	Brooklyn, NY	1/24/41	Eminem	St. Joseph, MO	10/17/72
Diaz, Cameron	San Diego, CA	8/30/72	Enberg, Dick	Mt. Clemens, MI	1/9/35
DiCaprio, Leonardo	Hollywood, CA	11/11/74	Englund, Robert	Glendale, CA	6/6/49
Dick, Andy	Charleston, SC	12/21/65	Enya	Gweedore, Ireland	5/17/61
Dickinson, Angie	Kulm, ND	9/30/31	Ephron, Nora	New York, NY	5/19/41
Diesel, Vin	New York, NY	7/18/67	Erney, R. Lee	Emporia, KS	3/24/44
Diggs, Taye	Essex Co., NJ	1/2/72	Estefan, Gloria	Havana, Cuba	9/1/57
Diller, Phyllis	Lima, OH	7/17/17	Estevez, Emilio	New York, NY	5/12/62
Dillman, Bradford	San Francisco, CA	4/14/30	Estrada, Erik	New York, NY	3/16/49
Dillon, Kevin	Mamaroneck, NY	8/19/65	Etheridge, Melissa	Leavenworth, KS	5/29/61
Dillon, Matt	New Rochelle, NY	2/18/64	Evans, Linda	Hartford, CT	11/18/42
Dinklage, Peter	Mendham, NJ	6/11/69	Evans, Robert	New York, NY	6/29/30
			Everett, Chad	South Bend, IN	6/11/36
			Everett, Rupert	Norfolk, England, UK	5/29/59

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate	Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Everly, Don	Brownie, KY	2/1/37	Freeman, Al, Jr.	San Antonio, TX	3/21/34
Everly, Phil	Chicago, IL	1/19/39	Freeman, Mona	Baltimore, MD	6/9/26
Evigan, Greg.	South Amboy, NJ	10/14/53	Freeman, Morgan	Memphis, TN	6/1/37
Fabares, Shelley	Santa Monica, CA	1/19/44	French, Dawn	Holyhead, Wales, UK	10/11/57
Fabian	Philadelphia, PA	2/6/43	Fricke, Brenda	Dublin, Ireland	2/17/45
Fabio	Milan, Italy	3/15/61	Friedkin, William	Chicago, IL	8/29/39
Fabulous	Brooklyn, NY	11/18/77	Frost, David	Tenterden, England, UK	4/7/39
Fairchild, Morgan	Dallas, TX	2/3/50	Fry, Stephen	London, England, UK	8/24/57
Faison, Donald	New York, NY	6/22/74	Fuentes, Daisy	Havana, Cuba	11/17/66
Falana, Lola	Philadelphia, PA	9/11/42	Fuller, Robert	Troy, NY	7/29/34
Falco, Edie	Brooklyn, NY	7/5/63	Funicello, Annette	Utica, NY	10/22/42
Falk, Peter	New York, NY	9/16/27	Furlong, Edward	Pasadena, CA	8/2/77
Fallon, Jimmy	Brooklyn, NY	9/19/74	Furtado, Nelly	Victoria, BC, Can.	12/2/78
Fanning, Dakota	Conyers, GA	2/23/94	Gabor, Zsa Zsa	Budapest, Hungary	2/6/17
Farentino, James	Brooklyn, NY	2/24/38	Gabriel, Peter	Surrey, England, UK	2/13/50
Fargo, Donna	Mt. Airy, NC	11/10/49	Gaines, Boyd	Atlanta, GA	5/11/53
Farina, Dennis	Chicago, IL	2/29/44	Galifianakis, Zach	Wilkesboro, NC	10/1/69
Farr, Jamie	Toledo, OH	7/1/34	Gallagher, Peter	Armonk, NY	8/19/55
Farrell, Colin	Dublin, Ireland	5/31/76	Gallo, Vincent	Buffalo, NY	4/11/62
Farrell, Mike	St. Paul, MN	2/6/39	Galway, James	Belfast, N. Ireland, UK	12/8/39
Farrell, Perry	Bayside, Queens, NY	3/29/59	Gandolini, James	Westwood, NJ	9/18/61
Farrelly, Bobby	Cumberland, RI	6/17/58	Garagiola, Joe	St. Louis, MO	2/12/26
Farrelly, Peter	Phoenixville, PA	12/17/56	Garber, Victor	London, ON, Can.	3/16/49
Farrow, Mia	Los Angeles, CA	2/9/45	Garcia, Andy	Havana, Cuba	4/12/56
Fatone, Joey	Brooklyn, NY	1/28/77	Garfunkel, Art	Forest Hills, Queens, NY	11/5/41
Feinstein, Michael	Columbus, OH	9/7/56	Garlin, Jeff	Chicago, IL	6/5/62
Feldon, Barbara	Bethel Park, PA	3/12/32	Garner, James	Norman, OK	4/7/28
Feldshuh, Tovah	New York, NY	12/27/52	Garner, Jennifer	Houston, TX	4/17/72
Feliciano, Jose	Lares, Puerto Rico	9/10/45	Garofalo, Janeane	Newton, NJ	9/28/64
Fenn, Sherilyn	Detroit, MI	2/1/65	Garr, Teri	Lakewood, OH	12/11/49
Fergie	Hacienda Heights, CA	3/27/75	Garrett, Betty	St. Joseph, MO	5/23/19
Ferguson, Jesse Tyler	Missoula, MT	10/22/75	Garrett, Brad	Woodland Hills, CA	4/14/60
Ferrara, Jerry	Brooklyn, NY	11/29/79	Garth, Jennie	Urbana, IL	4/3/72
Ferrell, Conchata	Charleston, WV	3/28/43	Gatlin, Larry	Seminole, TX	5/2/48
Ferrell, Will	Irvine, CA	7/16/67	Gavin, John	Los Angeles, CA	4/8/31
Ferrera, America	Los Angeles, CA	4/18/84	Gayle, Crystal	Paintsville, KY	1/9/51
Feuerstein, Mark	New York, NY	6/8/71	Gaynor, Mitzi	Chicago, IL	9/4/31
Fey, Tina	Upper Darby, PA	5/18/70	Gazzara, Ben	New York, NY	8/28/30
Field, Sally	Pasadena, CA	11/6/46	Geary, Anthony	Coalville, UT	5/29/47
Fiennes, Joseph	Salisbury, England, UK	5/27/70	Geary, Cynthia	Jackson, MS	3/21/65
Fiennes, Ralph	Suffolk, England, UK	12/22/62	Gedda, Nicolai	Stockholm, Sweden	7/11/25
Fierstein, Harvey	Brooklyn, NY	6/6/54	Gellar, Sarah Michelle	New York, NY	4/14/77
50 Cent	Jamaica, Queens, NY	7/6/76	Gere, Richard	Philadelphia, PA	8/31/49
Filicia, Thom	Syracuse, NY	5/17/69	Gervais, Ricky	Reading, England, UK	6/25/61
Fincher, David	Denver, CO	5/10/62	Giannini, Giancarlo	La Spezia, Italy	8/1/42
Finney, Albert	Salford, England, UK	5/9/36	Gibb, Barry	Isle of Man, England, UK	9/1/46
Florentino, Linda	Philadelphia, PA	3/9/60	Gibb, Robin	Isle of Man, England, UK	12/22/49
Firth, Colin	Grayshott, England, UK	9/10/60	Gibbons, Leeza	Hartsville, SC	3/26/57
Firth, Peter	Bradford, Yorkshire, Eng., UK	10/27/53	Gibbs, Marla	Chicago, IL	6/14/31
Fischer-Dieskau, Dietrich	Berlin, Germany	5/28/25	Gibson, Deborah	Brooklyn, NY	8/31/70
Fischer, Jenna	Ft. Wayne, IN	3/7/74	Gibson, Mel	Peekskill, NY	1/3/56
Fishburne, Laurence	Augusta, GA	7/30/61	Gibson, Thomas	Charleston, SC	7/3/62
Fisher, Carrie	Beverly Hills, CA	10/21/56	Gifford, Frank	Santa Monica, CA	8/16/30
Flack, Roberta	Black Mountain, NC	2/10/39	Gifford, Kathie Lee	Neuilly-sur-Seine, France	8/16/53
Flanagan, Fionnula	Dublin, Ireland	12/10/41	Gilbert, Melissa	Los Angeles, CA	5/8/64
Flavor Flav	Roosevelt, NY	3/16/59	Gilbert, Sara	Santa Monica, CA	1/29/75
Fleetwood, Mick	Redruth, Cornwall, Eng., UK	6/24/42	Gilberto, Astrud	Salvador, Brazil	3/30/40
Fleming, Rhonda	Hollywood, CA	8/10/23	Gill, Vince	Norman, OK	4/12/57
Fletcher, Louise	Birmingham, AL	7/22/34	Gillette, Anita	Baltimore, MD	8/16/36
Flockhart, Calista	Freeport, IL	11/11/64	Gilley, Mickey	Natchez, MS	3/9/36
Florek, Dann	Flat Rock, MI	5/1/50	Gilliam, Terry	Minneapolis, MN	11/22/40
Fogerty, John	Berkeley, CA	5/28/45	Gilmour, David	Cambridge, England, UK	3/6/46
Foley, Dave	Etobicoke, ON, Can.	1/4/63	Gilpin, Peri	Waco, TX	5/27/61
Fonda, Bridget	Los Angeles, CA	1/27/64	Gilsig, Jessalyn	Montreal, QC, Can.	1971
Fonda, Jane	New York, NY	12/21/37	Ginty, Robert	Brooklyn, NY	11/14/48
Fonda, Peter	New York, NY	2/23/40	Givens, Robin	New York, NY	11/27/64
Fontaine, Joan	Tokyo, Japan	10/22/17	Glaser, Paul Michael	Cambridge, MA	3/25/43
Ford, Faith	Alexandria, LA	9/14/64	Gleeson, Brendan	Belfast, N. Ireland, UK	11/9/55
Ford, Harrison	Chicago, IL	7/13/42	Glenn, Scott	Pittsburgh, PA	1/26/42
Forman, Milos	Caslav, Czechoslovakia	2/18/32	Gless, Sharon	Los Angeles, CA	5/31/43
Forte, Will	Alameda Co., CA	6/17/70	Glover, Crispin	New York, NY	4/20/64
Foster, Jodie	Los Angeles, CA	11/19/62	Glover, Danny	San Francisco, CA	7/22/47
Foster, Sutton	Statesboro, GA	3/18/75	Glover, John	Kingston, NY	8/7/44
Fox, James	London, England, UK	5/19/39	Glover, Julian	London, England, UK	3/27/35
Fox, Jorja	New York, NY	7/7/68	Glover, Savion	Newark, NJ	11/19/73
Fox, Matthew	Crowheart, WY	7/14/66	Godard, Jean Luc	Paris, France	12/3/30
Fox, Megan	Rockwood, TN	5/16/86	Goldberg, Whoopi	New York, NY	11/13/55
Fox, Michael J.	Edmonton, AB, Can.	6/9/61	Goldblum, Jeff	Pittsburgh, PA	10/22/52
Fox, Vivica A.	South Bend, IN	7/30/64	Goldthwait, Bobcat	Syracuse, NY	5/26/62
Foxworth, Robert	Houston, TX	11/1/41	Goldthwyn, Tony	Los Angeles, CA	5/20/60
Foxworthy, Jeff	Atlanta, GA	9/6/58	Gooding, Cuba, Jr.	Bronx, NY	1/2/68
Foxx, Jamie	Terrell, TX	12/13/67	Goodman, John	Afton, MO	6/20/52
Frampton, Peter	Kent, England, UK	4/22/50	Gordon-Levitt, Joseph	Los Angeles, CA	2/17/81
Francis, Anne	Ossining, NY	9/16/30	Gorme, Eydie	Bronx, NY	8/16/32
Francis, Connie	Newark, NJ	12/12/38	Gosling, Ryan	London, ON, Can.	11/12/80
Franco, James	Palo Alto, CA	4/19/78	Gosselaar, Mark-Paul	Panorama City, CA	3/1/74
Franken, Al	New York, NY	5/21/51	Gossett, Louis, Jr.	Brooklyn, NY	5/27/36
Franklin, Aretha	Memphis, TN	3/25/42	Gould, Elliott	Brooklyn, NY	8/29/38
Franklin, Bonnie	Santa Monica, CA	1/6/44	Grace, Topher	New York, NY	7/12/78
Franz, Dennis	Maywood, IL	10/28/44	Graham, Heather	Milwaukee, WI	1/29/70
Fraser, Brendan	Indianapolis, IN	12/3/68	Grammer, Kelsey	St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Isls.	2/21/55
			Granger, Farley	San Jose, CA	7/1/25
			Grant, Amy	Augusta, GA	11/25/60

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate	Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Grant, Hugh	London, England, UK	9/9/60	Harrison, Gregory	Avalon, CA	5/31/50
Grant, Lee	New York, NY	10/31/27	Harry, Deborah	Miami, FL	7/1/45
Gray, Linda	Santa Monica, CA	9/12/40	Hart, Mary	Madison, SD	11/8/50
Gray, Macy	Canton, OH	9/9/70	Hart, Melissa Joan	Smithtown, NY	4/18/76
Green, Al	Forrest City, AR	4/13/46	Hartley, Hal	Lindenhurst, NY	11/3/59
Green, Seth	Philadelphia, PA	2/8/74	Hartley, Mariette	New York, NY	6/21/40
Green, Tom	Pembroke, ON, Can.	7/30/71	Hartman, David	Pawtucket, RI	5/19/35
Greene, Shecky	Chicago, IL	4/8/26	Hartman Black, Lisa	Houston, TX	6/1/56
Greenwood, Bruce	Noranda, QC, Can.	8/12/56	Hartnett, Josh	San Francisco, CA	7/21/78
Gregory, Cynthia	Los Angeles, CA	7/8/46	Harvey, P. J.	Yeovil, Somerset, Eng., UK	10/9/69
Gregory, Dick	St. Louis, MO	10/12/32	Harvey, Steve	Welch, WV	11/23/56
Grenier, Adrian	Brooklyn, NY	7/10/76	Hasselbeck, Elisabeth	Cranston, RI	5/28/77
Grey, Jennifer	New York, NY	3/26/60	Hasselhoff, David	Baltimore, MD	7/17/52
Grey, Joel	Cleveland, OH	4/11/32	Hatcher, Teri	Sunnyvale, CA	12/8/64
Grier, David Alan	Detroit, MI	6/30/55	Hatfield, Juliana	Wiscasset, ME	7/27/67
Grier, Pam	Winston-Salem, NC	5/26/49	Hathaway, Anne	Brooklyn, NY	11/12/82
Gries, Jon	Glendale, CA	6/17/57	Hauer, Rutger	Breukelen, Netherlands	1/23/44
Griffith, Andy	Mount Airy, NC	6/1/26	Hawke, Ethan	Austin, TX	11/6/70
Griffith, Melanie	New York, NY	8/9/57	Hawn, Goldie	Washington, DC	11/21/45
Griffiths, Rachel	Melbourne, Australia	12/18/68	Hayek, Salma	Coatzacoalcas, Mexico	9/2/66
Griffiths, Richard	Stockton-on-Tees, Eng., UK	7/31/47	Hayes, Sean	Glen Ellyn, IL	6/26/70
Grimes, Tammy	Lynn, MA	1/30/34	Haynes, Roy	Roxbury, MA	3/13/26
Grint, Rupert	Walton-at-Stone, Hertfordshire, Eng., UK	8/24/88	Hays, Robert	Bethesda, MD	7/24/47
Groban, Josh	Los Angeles, CA	2/27/81	Head, Anthony	Camden Town, Eng., UK	2/20/54
Grodin, Charles	Pittsburgh, PA	4/21/35	Heard, John	Washington, DC	3/7/45
Groff, Jonathan	Lancaster, PA	3/26/85	Hearn, George	St. Louis, MO	6/18/34
Grohl, David	Warren, OH	1/14/69	Heaton, Patricia	Bay Village, OH	3/4/58
Grosbard, Ulu	Antwerp, Belgium	1/9/29	Heche, Anne	Aurora, OH	5/25/69
Gross, Michael	Chicago, IL	6/21/47	Heder, Jon	Fort Collins, CO	10/26/77
Guest, Christopher	New York, NY	2/5/48	Hedren, Tippi	New Ulm, MN	1/19/30?
Guillaume, Robert	St. Louis, MO	11/30/37	Heigl, Katherine	Washington, DC	11/24/78
Gumbel, Greg	New Orleans, LA	5/3/46	Helfgott, David	Melbourne, Australia	5/19/47
Gunn, Tim	Washington, DC	7/29/53	Helgenberger, Marg	Fremont, NE	11/16/58
Guthrie, Arlo	Brooklyn, NY	7/10/47	Helmond, Katherine	Galveston, TX	7/5/34
Guttenberg, Steve	Brooklyn, NY	8/24/58	Hemingway, Mariel	Mill Valley, CA	11/22/61
Guy, Buddy	Lettsworth, LA	7/30/36	Hensley, Sherman	Philadelphia, PA	2/1/38
Guy, Jasmine	Boston, MA	3/10/64	Henderson, Florence	Dale, IN	2/14/34
Gyllenhaal, Jake	Los Angeles, CA	12/19/80	Henley, Don	Gilmer, TX	7/22/47
Gyllenhaal, Maggie	New York, NY	11/16/77	Henner, Marilu	Chicago, IL	4/6/52
Hackman, Gene	San Bernardino, CA	1/30/30	Hennessy, Jill	Edmonton, AB, Can.	11/25/68
Hader, Bill	Tulsa, OK	6/7/78	Henry, Buck	New York, NY	12/9/30
Hagerty, Julie	Cincinnati, OH	6/15/55	Herman, Pee-Wee	Peekskill, NY	8/27/52
Haggard, Merle	Bakersfield, CA	4/6/37	Herrmann, Edward	Washington, DC	7/21/43
Hagman, Larry	Fort Worth, TX	9/21/31	Hershey, Barbara	Hollywood, CA	2/5/48
Haid, Charles	San Francisco, CA	6/2/43	Hesseman, Howard	Lebanon, OR	2/27/40
Hale, Barbara	DeKalb, IL	4/18/22	Hetfield, James	Downey, CA	8/3/63
Hale, Tony	West Point, NY	9/30/70	Hewitt, Jennifer Love	Waco, TX	2/21/79
Hall, Anthony Michael	West Roxbury, MA	4/14/68	Hicks, Catherine	Scottsdale, AZ	8/6/51
Hall, Arsenio	Cleveland, OH	2/12/55	Higgins, John Michael	Boston, MA	2/12/63
Hall, Daryl	Pottstown, PA	10/11/49	Hill, Dulé	Orange, NJ	5/3/75
Hall, Deidre	Milwaukee, WI	10/31/47	Hill, Faith	Jackson, MS	9/21/67
Hall, Michael C.	Raleigh, NC	2/1/71	Hill, Lauryn	South Orange, NJ	5/25/75
Hall, Monty	Winnipeg, MB, Can.	8/25/21	Hill, Steven	Seattle, WA	2/24/22
Hall, Tom T.	Olive Hill, KY	5/25/36	Hillerman, John	Denison, TX	12/20/32
Halliwell, Geri	Watford, England, UK	8/6/72	Hilton, Paris	New York, NY	2/17/81
Hamill, Mark	Oakland, CA	9/25/51	Hines, Cheryl	Miami Beach, FL	9/21/65
Hamilton, George	Memphis, TN	8/12/39	Hirsch, Emile	Palms, CA	3/13/85
Hamilton, Linda	Salisbury, MD	9/26/56	Hirsch, Judd	New York, NY	3/15/35
Hamlin, Harry	Pasadena, CA	10/30/51	Hodgman, John	Cambridge, MA	6/3/71
Hamm, Jon	St. Louis, MO	3/10/71	Hoffman, Dustin	Los Angeles, CA	8/8/37
Hammer (M.C.)	Oakland, CA	3/30/63	Hoffman, Philip Seymour	Fairport, NY	7/23/67
Hammond, Darrell	Melbourne, FL	10/8/55	Hogan, Hulk	Augusta, GA	8/11/53
Hancock, Herbie	Chicago, IL	4/12/40	Hogan, Paul	Lightning Ridge, NSW, Australia	10/8/39
Hanks, Tom	Concord, CA	7/9/56	Holbrook, Hal	Cleveland, OH	2/17/25
Hannah, Daryl	Chicago, IL	12/3/60	Holder, Geoffrey	Port of Spain, Trinidad	8/1/30
Hannigan, Alyson	Washington, DC	3/24/74	Holliday, Polly	Jasper, AL	7/2/37
Hanson, Curtis	Reno, NV	3/24/45	Holliman, Earl	Delhi, LA	9/11/28
Hanson, Isaac	Tulsa, OK	11/17/80	Holloway, Josh	San Jose, CA	7/20/69
Hanson, Taylor	Tulsa, OK	3/14/83	Holly, Lauren	Bristol, PA	10/28/63
Hanson, Zac	Tulsa, OK	10/22/85	Holm, Celeste	New York, NY	4/29/19
Harden, Marcia Gay	La Jolla, CA	8/14/59	Holm, Ian	Ilford, England, UK	9/12/31
Hardison, Kadeem	Brooklyn, NY	7/24/65	Holmes, Katie	Toledo, OH	12/18/78
Harewood, Dorian	Dayton, OH	8/6/50	Hooks, Jan	Decatur, GA	4/23/57
Hargitay, Mariska	Los Angeles, CA	1/23/64	Hopkins, Anthony	Port Talbot, South Wales, UK	12/31/37
Harmon, Angie	Highland Park, TX	8/10/72	Hopkins, Bo	Greenville, SC	2/2/42
Harmon, Mark	Burbank, CA	9/2/51	Hopkins, Telma	Louisville, KY	10/28/48
Harper, Ben	Claremont, CA	10/28/69	Horne, Marilyn	Bradford, PA	1/16/34
Harper, Tess	Mammoth Spring, AR	8/15/50	Hornsby, Bruce	Williamsburg, VA	11/23/54
Harper, Valerie	Suffern, NY	8/22/40	Horsley, Lee	Muleshoe, TX	5/15/55
Harrelson, Woody	Midland, TX	7/23/61	Horton, Robert	Los Angeles, CA	7/29/24
Harrington, Pat	New York, NY	8/13/29	Hoskins, Bob	Suffolk, England, UK	10/26/42
Harris, Barbara	Evanston, IL	7/25/35	Hounsou, Djimon	Cotonou, Benin	4/24/64
Harris, Ed	Tenafly, NJ	11/28/50	Houston, Whitney	Newark, NJ	8/9/63
Harris, Emmylou	Birmingham, AL	4/2/47	Howard, Ken	El Centro, CA	3/28/44
Harris, Julie	Grosse Pointe Park, MI	12/2/25	Howard, Ron	Duncan, OK	3/1/54
Harris, Neil Patrick	Albuquerque, NM	6/15/73	Howard, Terrence	Chicago, IL	3/11/69
Harris, Rosemary	Ashby, England, UK	9/19/27?	Howell, C. Thomas	Van Nuys, CA	12/7/66
Harris, Steve	Chicago, IL	12/3/65			

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate	Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Howes, Sally Ann	St. John's Wood, London, England, UK	7/20/30	Jones, Cherry	Paris, TN	11/21/56
Hudgens, Vanessa	Salinas, CA	12/14/88	Jones, Davy	Manchester, England, UK	12/30/45
Hudson, Kate	Los Angeles, CA	4/19/79	Jones, Dean	Decatur, AL	1/25/31
Hudson, Jennifer	Chicago, IL	9/12/81	Jones, Gemma	London, England, UK	12/4/42
Huffman, Felicity	Bedford, NY	12/9/62	Jones, George	Saratoga, TX	9/12/31
Hughley, D. L.	Los Angeles, CA	3/6/63	Jones, Grace	Spanish Town, Jamaica	5/19/48
Hulce, Tom	Whitewater, WI	12/6/53	Jones, Jack	Hollywood, CA	1/14/38
Humperdinck, Engelbert	Madras, India	5/2/36	Jones, James Earl	Arkabutla, MS	1/17/31
Humphries, Barry	Melbourne, Australia	2/17/34	Jones, January	Sioux Falls, SD	1/5/78
Hunt, Bonnie	Chicago, IL	9/22/64	Jones, Mick	London, England, UK	6/26/55
Hunt, Helen	Culver City, CA	6/15/63	Jones, Norah	New York, NY	3/30/79
Hunt, Linda	Morristown, NJ	4/2/45	Jones, Quincy	Chicago, IL	3/14/33
Hunter, Holly	Conyers, GA	3/20/58	Jones, Shirley	Charleroi, PA	3/31/34
Hunter, Tab	New York, NY	7/11/31	Jones, Star	Badin, NC	3/24/62
Hurley, Elizabeth	Hampshire, England, UK	6/10/65	Jones, Tom	Pontypridd, Wales, UK	6/7/40
Hurt, John	Chesterfield, England, UK	1/22/40	Jones, Tommy Lee	San Saba, TX	9/15/46
Hurt, Mary Beth	Marshalltown, IA	9/26/48	Jonze, Spike	Rockville, MD	10/22/69
Hurt, William	Washington, DC	3/20/50	Jourdan, Louis	Marseilles, France	6/19/19
Huston, Anjelica	Santa Monica, CA	7/8/51	Jovovich, Milla	Kiev, Ukraine	12/17/75
Hutton, Lauren	Charleston, SC	11/17/43	Judd, Ashley	Granada Hills, CA	4/19/68
Hutton, Timothy	Malibu, CA	8/16/60	Judd, Naomi	Ashland, KY	1/11/46
Hyman, Earle	Rocky Mount, NC	10/11/26	Judd, Wynonna	Ashland, KY	5/30/64
Ian, Janis	New York, NY	4/7/51	Kaczmarek, Jane	Milwaukee, WI	12/21/55
Ice Cube	Los Angeles, CA	6/15/69	Kanally, Steve	Burbank, CA	3/14/46
Ice-T	Newark, NJ	2/16/58	Kane, Carol	Cleveland, OH	6/18/52
Idle, Eric	S. Shields, England, UK	3/29/43	Kaplan, Gabe	Brooklyn, NY	3/31/45
Idol, Billy	Middlesex, England, UK	11/30/55	Karlen, John	New York, NY	5/28/33
Iglesias, Enrique	Madrid, Spain	5/8/75	Karn, Richard	Seattle, WA	2/17/56
Iglesias, Julio	Madrid, Spain	9/23/43	Karras, Alex	Gary, IN	7/15/35
Iler, Robert	New York, NY	3/2/85	Kasem, Casey	Detroit, MI	4/27/32
Iman	Mogadishu, Somalia	7/25/55	Kattan, Chris	Sherman Oaks, CA	10/19/70
Imbruglia, Natalie	Sydney, Australia	2/4/75	Kavner, Julie	Burbank, CA	9/7/51
Imperioli, Michael	Mount Vernon, NY	1/1/66	Kazan, Lainie	New York, NY	5/15/42
Imus, Don	Riverside, CA	7/23/40	Ke\$ha	Los Angeles, CA	3/1/87
Ingram, James	Akron, OH	2/16/56	Keach, Stacy	Savannah, GA	6/2/41
Innes, Laura	Pontiac, MI	8/16/59	Keaton, Diane	Santa Ana, CA	1/5/46
Ireland, Kathy	Glendale, CA	3/20/63	Keaton, Michael	Coraopolis, PA	9/9/51
Irons, Jeremy	Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, UK	9/19/48	Keener, Catherine	Miami, FL	3/23/59
Irving, Amy	Palo Alto, CA	9/10/53	Keillor, Garrison	Anoka, MN	8/7/42
Irving, George S.	Springfield, MA	11/1/22	Keitel, Harvey	Brooklyn, NY	5/13/39
Irwin, Bill	Santa Monica, CA	4/11/50	Keith, David	Knoxville, TN	5/8/54
Ivanek, Željko	Ljubljana, Yugoslavia	8/15/57	Keith, Penelope	Sutton, Surrey, Eng., UK	4/2/40
Ivey, Judith	El Paso, TX	9/4/51	Kellerman, Sally	Long Beach, CA	6/2/37
Ivory, James	Berkeley, CA	6/7/28	Kelly, Jean Louisa	Worcester, MA	3/9/72
Izzard, Eddie	Aden, Yemen	2/7/62	Kelly, Minka	Los Angeles, CA	6/24/80
Jackée (Harry)	Winston-Salem, NC	8/14/56	Kelly, R(obert)	Chicago, IL	1/8/67
Jackman, Hugh	Sydney, Australia	10/12/68	Kennedy, George	New York, NY	2/18/25
Jackson, Anne	Allegheny, PA	9/3/26	Kennedy, Jamie	Upper Darby, PA	5/25/70
Jackson, Cheyenne	Newport, WA	7/12/75	Kennedy, Jayne	Washington, DC	10/27/51
Jackson, Glenda	Birkenhead, England, UK	5/9/36	Kenny G	Seattle, WA	6/5/56
Jackson, Janet	Gary, IN	5/16/66	Kent, Allegra	Santa Monica, CA	8/11/37
Jackson, Jermaine	Gary, IN	12/11/54	Keoghan, Phil	Christchurch, New Zealand	5/31/67
Jackson, Jonathan	Orlando, FL	5/11/82	Kercheval, Ken	Wolcottville, IN	7/15/35
Jackson, Joshua	Vancouver, BC, Can.	6/11/78	Kerns, Joanna	San Francisco, CA	2/12/53
Jackson, Kate	Birmingham, AL	10/29/48	Keys, Alicia	New York, NY	1/25/81
Jackson, La Toya	Gary, IN	5/29/56	Khan, Chaka	Great Lakes, IL	3/23/53
Jackson, Peter	Wellington, New Zealand	10/31/61	Kidder, Margot	Yellowknife, NT, Can.	10/17/48
Jackson, Samuel L.	Chattanooga, TN	12/21/48	Kidman, Nicole	Honolulu, HI	6/20/67
Jacobi, Derek	London, England, UK	10/22/38	Kiel, Richard	Detroit, MI	9/13/39
Jagger, Mick	Dartford, England, UK	7/26/43	Kilborn, Craig	Kansas City, KS	8/24/62
James, Etta	Los Angeles, CA	1/25/38	Kilmer, Val	Los Angeles, CA	12/31/59
James, Kevin	Mineola, NY	4/26/65	Kim, Daniel Dae	Pusan, S. Korea	8/4/68
Janis, Conrad	New York, NY	2/11/28	Kimmel, Jimmy	Brooklyn, NY	11/13/67
Janney, Allison	Dayton, OH	11/19/60	King, B. B.	Itta Bena, MS	9/16/25
Janssen, Famke	Amsterdam, Netherlands	11/5/65	King, Carole	Brooklyn, NY	2/9/42
Jardine, Al	Lima, OH	9/3/42	King, Larry	Brooklyn, NY	11/19/33
Jarmusch, Jim	Akron, OH	1/22/53	King, Perry	Alliance, OH	4/30/48
Jarreau, Al	Milwaukee, WI	3/12/40	Kingsley, Ben	Scarborough, England, UK	12/31/43
Jarrett, Keith	Allentown, PA	5/8/45	Kingston, Alex	London, England, UK	3/11/63
Ja Rule	Hollis, Queens, NY	2/29/76	Kinnear, Greg	Logansport, IN	6/17/63
Jay Z	Brooklyn, NY	12/4/69	Kinney, Kathy	Stevens Point, WI	11/3/53
Jeffreys, Anne	Goldsboro, NC	1/26/23	Kinski, Nastassja	Berlin, W. Germany	1/24/60
Jett, Joan	Philadelphia, PA	9/22/60	Kirkland, Gelsey	Bethlehem, PA	12/29/52
Jewel	Payson, UT	5/23/74	Kirkpatrick, Chris	Clarion, PA	10/17/71
Jewison, Norman	Toronto, ON, Can.	7/21/26	Kirshner, Mia	Toronto, ON, Can.	1/25/75
Jillian, Ann	Cambridge, MA	1/29/50	Klein, Robert	Bronx, NY	2/8/42
Jillette, Penn	Greenfield, MA	3/5/55	Kline, Kevin	St. Louis, MO	10/24/47
Joel, Billy	Bronx, NY	5/9/49	Klugman, Jack	Philadelphia, PA	4/27/22
Johansson, Scarlett	New York, NY	11/22/84	Klum, Heidi	Bergish-Gladbach, Germany	6/1/73
John, Elton	Pinner, Middlesex, Eng., UK	3/25/47	Knight, Gladys	Atlanta, GA	5/28/44
Johns, Glynis	Durban, S. Africa	10/5/23	Knight, Shirley	Goessel, KS	7/5/36
Johnson, Arte	Benton Harbor, MI	1/20/34	Knight, T. R.	Minneapolis, MN	3/26/73
Johnson, Beverly	Buffalo, NY	10/13/52	Knight, Wayne	New York, NY	8/7/55
Johnson, Don	Flatt Creek, MO	12/15/49	Knightley, Keira	Teddington, England, UK	3/26/85
Johnson, Dwayne			Knopfler, Mark	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	8/12/49
"The Rock"	Hayward, CA	5/2/72	Knowles, Beyoncé	Houston, TX	9/4/81
Johnston, Bruce	Los Angeles, CA	6/24/42	Knoxville, Johnny	Knoxville, TN	3/11/71
Johnston, Krista	Washington, DC	9/20/67	Konitz, Lee	Chicago, IL	10/13/27
Jolie, Angelina	Los Angeles, CA	6/4/75	Kopell, Bernie	Brooklyn, NY	6/21/33
Jonas, Joe	Casa Grande, AZ	8/15/89	Kotto, Yaphet	New York, NY	11/15/37
Jonas, Kevin	Teaneck, NJ	11/5/87	Krakowski, Jane	Parsippany, NJ	10/11/68
Jonas, Nick	Dallas, TX	9/16/92	Krasinski, John	Newton, MA	10/20/79
			Krause, Peter	Alexandria, MN	8/12/65
			Kressley, Carson	Allentown, PA	11/11/69

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate	Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Kretschmann, Thomas	Dessau, E. Germany	9/8/62	Linn-Baker, Mark	St. Louis, MO.	6/17/54
Kristofferson, Kris	Brownsville, TX	6/22/36	Linney, Laura	New York, NY	2/5/64
Kudrow, Lisa	Encino, CA	7/30/63	Liotta, Ray	Newark, NJ	12/18/54
Kunis, Mila	Kiev, Ukraine	8/14/83	Lithgow, John	Rochester, NY	10/19/45
Kuriyama, Chiaki	Tsuchiura, Ibaraki, Japan	10/10/84	Little, Rich	Ottawa, ON, Can.	11/26/38
Kurtz, Swoosie	Omaha, NE	9/6/44	Little Richard	Macon, GA	12/5/32
Kutcher, Ashton	Cedar Rapids, IA	2/7/78	Littrell, Brian	Lexington, KY	2/20/75
Kwan, Nancy	Hong Kong	5/19/39	Liu, Lucy	Jackson Heights, Queens, NY	12/2/68
LaBelle, Patti	Philadelphia, PA	5/24/44	L. L. Cool J	St. Albans, Queens, NY	1/14/68
LaBeouf, Shia	Los Angeles, CA	6/11/86	Lloyd, Christopher	Stamford, CT	10/22/38
Lachey, Nick	Harlan, KY	11/9/73	Lloyd, Emily	North London, Eng., UK	9/29/70
Ladd, Cheryl	Huron, SD	7/12/51	Lloyd Webber, Andrew	London, England, UK	3/22/48
Ladd, Diane	Meridian, MS	11/29/32	Locke, Sondra	Shelbyville, TN	5/28/47
Lady Gaga	New York, NY	3/28/86	Lockhart, June	New York, NY	6/25/25
Lagasse, Emeril	Fall River, MA	10/15/59	Locklear, Heather	Westwood, CA	9/25/61
Lahti, Christine	Birmingham, MI	4/4/50	Loggia, Robert	Staten Island, NY	1/3/30
Laine, Cleo	Southall, England, UK	10/28/27	Loggins, Kenny	Everett, WA	1/7/48
Lake, Ricki	Hastings-on-Hudson, NY	9/21/68	Logue, Donal	Ottawa, ON, Can.	2/27/66
Lamas, Lorenzo	Santa Monica, CA	1/20/58	Lohan, Lindsay	New York, NY	7/2/86
Lambert, Adam	Indianapolis, IN	1/29/82	Lollobrigida, Gina	Subiaco, Italy	7/4/27
Lambert, Christopher	Great Neck, NY	3/29/57	Lom, Herbert	Prague, Czechoslovakia	1/9/17
Landau, Martin	Brooklyn, NY	6/20/28	Loneragan, Kenneth	New York, NY	10/16/62
Landis, John	Chicago, IL	8/3/50	Long, Nia	Brooklyn, NY	10/30/70
Lane, Diane	New York, NY	1/22/65	Long, Shelley	Ft. Wayne, IN	8/23/49
Lane, Nathan	Jersey City, NJ	2/3/56	Longoria, Eva	Corpus Christi, TX	3/15/75
Lang, k.d.	Consort, AB, Can.	11/2/61	Lopez, George	Mission Hills, CA	4/23/61
Lang, Stephen	Jamaica Estates, Queens, NY	7/11/52	Lopez, Jennifer	Bronx, NY	7/24/70
Lange, Jessica	Cloquet, MN	4/20/49	Lopez, Mario	San Diego, CA	10/10/73
Langella, Frank	Bayonne, NJ	1/1/40	Loren, Sophia	Rome, Italy	9/20/34
Lansbury, Angela	London, England, UK	10/16/25	Loring, Gloria	New York, NY	12/10/46
LaPaglia, Anthony	Adelaide, Australia	1/31/59	Louis-Dreyfus, Julia	New York, NY	1/13/61
Larroquette, John	New Orleans, LA	11/25/47	Lovato, Demi	Dallas, TX	8/20/92
LaSalle, Eriq	Hartford, CT	6/23/62	Love, Courtney	San Francisco, CA	7/9/64
Lauper, Cyndi	Ozone Park, Queens, NY	6/22/53	Love, Mike	Baldwin Hills, CA	3/15/41
Laurie, Hugh	Oxford, England, UK	6/11/59	Loveless, Patty	Pikeville, KY	1/4/57
Laurie, Piper	Detroit, MI	1/22/32	Lovett, Lyle	Klein, TX	11/1/57
Lautner, Taylor	Grand Rapids, MI	2/11/92	Lovitz, Jon	Tarzana, CA	7/21/57
Lavigne, Avril	Belleville, ON, Can.	9/27/84	Lowe, Rob.	Charlottesville, VA	3/17/64
Lavin, Linda	Portland, ME	10/15/37	Lowell, Carey	Huntington, NY	2/11/61
Law, Jude	London, England, UK	12/29/72	Lucas, George	Modesto, CA	5/14/44
Lawless, Lucy	Mount Albert, New Zealand	3/29/68	Lucci, Susan	Scarsdale, NY	12/23/46
Lawrence, Carol	Melrose Park, IL	9/5/34	Luckinbill, Laurence	Ft. Smith, AR	11/21/34
Lawrence, Joey	Montgomery, PA	4/20/76	Ludacris	Champaign, IL	9/11/77
Lawrence, Martin	Frankfurt, Germany	4/16/65	Ludwig, Christa	Berlin, Germany	3/16/24
Lawrence, Steve	Brooklyn, NY	7/8/35	Luhrmann, Baz	Sydney, Australia	9/17/62
Lawrence, Vicki	Inglewood, CA	3/26/49	Lumet, Sidney	Philadelphia, PA	6/25/24
Leach, Robin	London, England, UK	8/29/41	LuPone, Patti	Northport, NY	4/21/49
Leachman, Cloris	Des Moines, IA	4/30/26	Lynch, David	Missoula, MT	1/20/46
Lear, Norman	New Haven, CT	7/27/22	Lynch, Jane	Dolton, IL	7/14/60
Learned, Michael	Washington, DC	4/9/39	Lynch, Susan	Corrinshogo, N. Ireland, UK	6/5/71
Leary, Denis	Worcester, MA	8/18/57	Lynley, Carol	New York, NY	2/13/42
LeBlanc, Matt	Newton, MA	7/25/67	Lynn, Loretta	Butcher Hollow, KY	4/14/35
LeBon, Simon	Bushey, England, UK	10/27/58	Lynn, Vera	London, England, UK	3/20/17
Lee, Ang	Pingtung, Taiwan	10/23/54	Lynne, Shelby	Quantico, VA	10/22/68
Lee, Brenda	Lithonia, GA	12/11/44	Lyonne, Natasha	Great Neck, NY	4/4/79
Lee, Christopher	London, England, UK	5/27/22	Ma, Yo-Yo	Paris, France	10/7/55
Lee, Jason	Huntington Beach, CA	4/25/70	Maaazel, Lorin	Neuilly-sur-Seine, France	3/6/30
Lee, Michele	Los Angeles, CA	6/24/42	MacArthur, James	Los Angeles, CA	12/8/37
Lee, Spike	Atlanta, GA	3/20/57	Macchio, Ralph	Huntington, NY	11/4/62
Leeves, Jane	Ilford, England, UK	4/18/61	MacDonald, Kelly	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	2/23/76
Legrand, Michel	Paris, France	2/24/32	MacDowell, Andie	Gaffney, SC	4/21/58
Leguizamo, John	Bogotá, Colombia	7/22/64	MacFarlane, Seth	Kent, CT	11/26/73
Lehmkuhl, Reichen	Cincinnati, OH	12/26/73	MacGowan, Shane	Tunbridge, Kent, Eng., UK	12/25/57
Leibman, Ron	New York, NY	10/11/37	MacGraw, Ali	Pound Ridge, NY	4/1/38
Leigh, Jennifer Jason	Hollywood, CA	2/5/62	MacLachlan, Kyle	Yakima, WA	2/22/59
Leighton, Laura	Iowa City, IA	7/24/68	MacLaine, Shirley	Richmond, VA	4/24/34
Lennox, Annie	Aberdeen, Scotland, UK	12/25/54	MacLeod, Gavin	Mt. Kisco, NY	2/28/31
Leno, Jay	New Rochelle, NY	4/28/50	MacNee, Patrick	London, England, UK	2/6/22
Leonard, Robert Sean	Westwood, NJ	2/28/69	MacNeil, Cornell	Minneapolis, MN	9/24/22
Leoni, Tea	New York, NY	2/25/66	MacNicol, Peter	Dallas, TX	4/10/54
Leslie, Joan	Detroit, MI	1/26/25	MacPherson, Elle	Sydney, Australia	3/29/64
Leto, Jared	Bossier City, LA	12/26/71	Macy, Bill	Revere, MA	5/18/22
Letterman, David	Indianapolis, IN	4/12/47	Macy, William H.	Miami, FL	3/13/50
Levine, Adam	Los Angeles, CA	3/18/79	Madden, John	Austin, MN	4/10/36
Levine, James	Cincinnati, OH	6/23/43	Madigan, Amy	Chicago, IL	9/11/50
Levine, Ted	Bellaire, OH	5/29/57	Madonna (Ciccone)	Bay City, MI	8/16/58
Levinson, Barry	Baltimore, MD	4/6/42	Madsen, Michael	Chicago, IL	9/25/58
Levy, Eugene	Hamilton, ON, Can.	12/17/46	Maguire, Tobey	Santa Monica, CA	6/27/75
Lewis, Huey	New York, NY	7/5/50	Maher, Bill	New York, NY	1/20/56
Lewis, Jason	Newport Beach, CA	6/25/71	Mahoney, John	Blackpool, Lancashire, England, UK	6/20/40
Lewis, Jerry	Newark, NJ	3/16/26	Majors, Lee	Wyandotte, MI	4/23/39
Lewis, Jerry Lee	Ferriday, LA	9/29/35	Malick, Terrence	Ottawa, IL	11/30/43
Lewis, Juliette	San Fernando Valley, CA	6/21/73	Malick, Wendie	Buffalo, NY	12/13/50
Lewis, Leona	London, England, UK	4/3/85	Malina, Joshua	New York, NY	1/17/66
Lewis, Richard	Brooklyn, NY	6/29/47	Malkovich, John	Christopher, IL	12/9/53
Li, Jet	Beijing, China	4/26/63	Malone, Dorothy	Chicago, IL	1/30/25
Light, Judith	Trenton, NJ	2/9/49	Mamet, David	Chicago, IL	11/30/47
Lightfoot, Gordon	Orillia, ON, Can.	11/17/38	Manchester, Melissa	Bronx, NY	2/15/51
Lil' Kim	Brooklyn, NY	7/11/75	Mandel, Howie	Toronto, ON, Can.	11/29/55
Lil' Romeo	New Orleans, LA	8/19/89	Mandrell, Barbara	Houston, TX	12/25/48
Lilly, Evangeline	Fort Saskatchewan, AB, Can.	8/3/79	Mangione, Chuck	Rochester, NY	11/29/40
Linden, Hal	Bronx, NY	3/20/31			
Ling, Lisa	Sacramento, CA	8/30/73			

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate	Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Manheim, Camryn	Caldwell, NJ	3/8/61	Merchant, Natalie	Jamestown, NY	10/26/63
Manilow, Barry	Brooklyn, NY	6/17/46	Merkerson, S. Epatha	Saginaw, MI	11/28/52
Mann, Aimee	Richmond, VA	8/9/60	Merrill, Dina	New York, NY	12/9/25
Manoff, Dinah	New York, NY	1/25/58	Messing, Debra	Brooklyn, NY	8/15/68
Manson, Marilyn	Canton, OH	1/5/69	Metcalf, Laurie	Carbondale, IL	6/16/55
Mantegna, Joe	Chicago, IL	11/13/47	Meyers, Seth	Bedford, NH	12/28/73
Marcil, Vanessa	Indio, CA	10/15/69	Michael, George	London, England, UK	6/25/63
Margulies, Julianna	Spring Valley, NY	6/8/66	Michaels, Al	Brooklyn, NY	11/12/44
Marie, Constance	Hollywood, CA	9/9/69	Michaels, Bret	Pittsburgh, PA	3/15/63
Marin, Cheech	Los Angeles, CA	7/13/46	Michaels, Lorne	Toronto, ON, Can.	11/17/44
Marinaro, Ed	New York, NY	3/31/50	Michele, Lea	Bronx, NY	8/29/86
Marriner, Neville	Lincoln, England, UK	4/15/24	Midler, Bette	Honolulu, HI	12/1/45
Marsalis, Branford	New Orleans, LA	8/26/60	Midori (Goto)	Osaka, Japan	10/25/71
Marsalis, Wynton	New Orleans, LA	10/18/61	Mike D	Brooklyn, NY	11/20/65
Marsh, Jean	London, England, UK	7/1/34	Milano, Alyssa	Brooklyn, NY	12/19/72
Marshall, Garry	Bronx, NY	11/13/34	Miles, Sarah	Ingatstone, England, UK	12/31/41
Marshall, Penny	Bronx, NY	10/15/42	Miles, Vera	nr. Boise City, OK	8/23/29
Marshall, Peter	Huntington, WV	3/30/27	Miller, Dennis	Pittsburgh, PA	11/3/53
Martin, Chris	Devon, England, UK	3/22/77	Miller, Penelope Ann	Santa Monica, CA	1/13/64
Martin, Jesse L.	Rocky Mount, VA	1/18/69	Mills, Donna	Chicago, IL	12/11/43
Martin, Kellie	Riverside, CA	10/16/75	Mills, Hayley	London, England, UK	4/18/46
Martin, Ricky	San Juan, Puerto Rico	12/24/71	Milner, Martin	Detroit, MI	12/28/27
Martin, Steve	Waco, TX	8/14/45	Milnes, Sherrill	Downers Grove, IL	1/10/35
Martin, Tony	Oakland, CA	12/25/13	Milsap, Ronnie	Robinsville, NC	1/16/44
Martins, Peter	Copenhagen, Denmark	10/27/46	Mimieux, Yvette	Hollywood, CA	1/8/42
Mason, Jackie	Sheboygan, WI	6/9/34	Ming-Na (Wen)	Macao	11/20/63
Mason, Marsha	St. Louis, MO	4/3/42	Minnelli, Liza	Los Angeles, CA	3/12/46
Masterson, Christopher	Long Island, NY	1/22/80	Minogue, Kylie	Melbourne, Australia	5/28/68
Masterson, Mary Stuart	New York, NY	6/28/66	Mirren, Helen	London, England, UK	7/26/45
Mastrantonio, Mary Elizabeth	Lombard, IL	11/17/58	Mitchell, Brian Stokes	Seattle, WA	10/31/57
Masur, Kurt	Brieg, Germany	7/18/27	Mitchell, Elizabeth	Los Angeles, CA	3/27/70
Masur, Richard	New York, NY	11/20/48	Mitchell, Jerry	Paw Paw, MI	1/15/60
Mathers, Jerry	Sioux City, IA	6/2/48	Mitchell, Joni	Fort McLeod, AB, Can.	11/7/43
Matheson, Tim	Glendale, CA	12/31/47	Moby	New York, NY	9/11/65
Mathis, Johnny	Gilmer, TX	9/30/35	Modine, Matthew	Loma Linda, CA	3/22/59
Matlin, Marlee	Morton Grove, IL	8/24/65	Moffat, Donald	Plymouth, England, UK	12/26/30
Matthews, Dave	Johannesburg, S. Africa	1/9/67	Molina, Alfred	London, England, UK	5/24/53
May, Elaine	Philadelphia, PA	4/21/32	Molinaro, Al	Kenosha, WI	6/24/19
Mayer, John	Bridgeport, CT	10/16/77	Moll, Richard	Pasadena, CA	1/13/43
Mays, Jayma	Bristol, TN	7/16/79	Moloney, Janel	Woodland Hills, CA	10/3/69
Mazar, Debi	Jamaica, Queens, NY	8/13/64	Monaghan, Dominic	Berlin, Germany	12/8/76
Mazursky, Paul	Brooklyn, NY	4/25/30	Monica (Arnold)	College Park, GA	10/24/80
MCA (Adam Yauch)	Brooklyn, NY	8/5/64	Mo'Nique	Woodlawn, MD	12/11/67
McAdams, Rachel	London, ON, Can.	10/7/86	Monteith, Cory	Calgary, AB, Can.	5/11/82
McArdle, Andrea	Abington, PA	11/5/63	Moody, Ron	London, England, UK	1/8/24
McAvoy, James	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	1/1/79	Moore, Demi	Roswell, NM	11/11/62
McBride, Patricia	Teaneck, NJ	8/23/42	Moore, Julianne	Fort Bragg, NC	12/3/60
McCallum, David	Glasgow, Scotland, UK	9/19/33	Moore, Mandy	Nashua, NH	4/10/84
McCarthy, Andrew	Westfield, NJ	11/29/62	Moore, Mary Tyler	Brooklyn, NY	12/29/36
McCarthy, Jenny	Chicago, IL	11/1/72	Moore, Melba	New York, NY	10/29/45
McCartney, Paul	Liverpool, England, UK	6/18/42	Moore, Michael	Flint, MI	4/23/54
McCarver, Tim	Memphis, TN	10/16/41	Moore, Roger	London, England, UK	10/14/27
McConaughey, Matthew	Uvalde, TX	11/4/69	Moore, Terry	Los Angeles, CA	1/7/29
McCoo, Marilyn	Jersey City, NJ	9/30/43	Morales, Esai	Brooklyn, NY	10/1/62
McCormack, Eric	Toronto, ON, Can.	4/18/63	Moranis, Rick	Toronto, ON, Can.	4/18/54
McCormack, Mary	Plainsfield, NJ	2/8/69	Moreau, Jeanne	Paris, France	1/23/28
McCrane, Paul	Philadelphia, PA	1/19/61	Moreno, Rita	Humacao, Puerto Rico	12/11/31
McDaniel, James	Washington, DC	3/25/58	Morgan, Harry	Detroit, MI	4/10/15
McDermott, Dylan	Waterbury, CT	10/26/61	Morgan, Piers	Guildford, Surrey, UK	3/30/65
McDiarmid, Ian	Carnoustie, Tayside, Scot., UK	4/17/47	Morgan, Tracy	Bronx, NY	11/10/68
McDonald, Audra	Berlin, Germany	7/3/70	Moriarty, Michael	Detroit, MI	4/5/41
McDonnell, Mary	Wilkes-Barre, PA	4/28/52	Morissette, Alanis	Ottawa, ON, Can.	6/1/74
McDormand, Frances	Chicago, IL	6/23/57	Morris, Garrett	New Orleans, LA	2/1/37
McDowell, Malcolm	Leeds, England, UK	6/13/43	Morrison, Matthew	Fort Ord, CA	10/30/78
McEntire, Reba	McAlester, OK	3/28/55	Morrison, Van	Belfast, N. Ireland, UK	8/31/45
McFerrin, Bobby	New York, NY	3/11/50	Morrissey (Steven Patrick)	Manchester, Eng., UK	5/22/59
McGillis, Kelly	Newport Beach, CA	7/9/57	Morrow, Rob	New Rochelle, NY	9/21/62
McGovern, Elizabeth	Evanston, IL	7/18/61	Morse, David	Beverly, MA	10/11/53
McGovern, Maureen	Youngstown, OH	7/27/49	Morse, Robert	Newton, MA	5/18/31
McGraw, Tim	Delhi, LA	5/1/67	Mortensen, Viggo	New York, NY	10/20/58
McGregor, Ewan	Crieff, Scotland, UK	3/31/71	Mortimer, Emily	London, England, UK	12/1/71
McHale, Joel	Rome, Italy	11/20/71	Morton, Joe	New York, NY	10/18/47
McHale, Kevin	Plano, TX	6/14/88	Morton, Samantha	Nottingham, England, UK	5/13/77
McKean, Michael	New York, NY	10/17/47	Moses, William	Los Angeles, CA	11/17/59
McKechnie, Donna	Pontiac, MI	11/16/42	Moss, Carrie-Anne	Vancouver, BC, Can.	8/21/67
McKellen, Ian	Burnley, England, UK	5/25/39	Moss, Elisabeth	Los Angeles, CA	7/24/82
McKenzie, Benjamin	Austin, TX	9/12/78	Moss, Kate	Croydon, Surrey, Eng., UK	1/16/74
McLachlan, Sarah	Halifax, NS, Can.	1/28/68	Mueller-Stahl, Armin	Tilsit, E. Prussia	12/17/30
McLean, A. J.	West Palm Beach, FL	1/9/78	Muldaur, Diana	Brooklyn, NY	8/19/38
McNicol, Kristy	Los Angeles, CA	9/11/62	Mulgrew, Kate	Dubuque, IA	4/29/55
McPartland, Marian	Stough, England, UK	3/20/18	Mull, Martin	Chicago, IL	8/18/43
McRaney, Gerald	Collins, MS	8/19/47	Mullally, Megan	Los Angeles, CA	11/12/58
McShane, Ian	Blackburn, England, UK	9/29/42	Mullan, Peter	Peterhead, Scotland, UK	11/2/59
Meadows, Jayne	Wu Chang, China	9/27/20	Mulroney, Dermot	Alexandria, VA	10/31/63
Meara, Anne	Brooklyn, NY	9/20/29	Muniz, Frankie	Ridgewood, NJ	12/5/85
Meat Loaf	Dallas, TX	9/27/47	Munsel, Patrice	Spokane, WA	5/14/25
Meester, Leighton	Marco Island, FL	4/9/86	Murphy, Ben	Jonesboro, AR	3/6/42
Mehta, Zubin	Bombay, India	4/29/36	Murphy, Donna	Corona, Queens, NY	3/7/58
Mellencamp, John	Seymour, IN	10/7/51	Murphy, Eddie	Brooklyn, NY	4/3/61
Meloni, Christopher	Washington, DC	4/2/61	Murphy, Michael	Los Angeles, CA	5/5/38
Mendes, Sam	Redding, England, UK	8/1/65	Murray, Anne	Springhill, NS, Can.	6/20/45
Mendes, Sergio	Niteroi, Brazil	2/11/41	Murray, Bill	Wilmette, IL	9/21/50
Menzel, Idina	Syosset, NY	5/30/71	Murray, Don	Hollywood, CA	7/31/29
Mercer, Marian	Akron, OH	11/26/35	Musburger, Brent	Portland, OR	5/26/39

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Muti, Riccardo	Naples, Italy	7/28/41
Myers, Mike	Scarborough, ON, Can.	5/25/63
Nabors, Jim	Sylacauga, AL	6/12/30
Nagra, Parminder	Leicester, England, UK	10/5/75
Nash, Graham	Blackpool, England, UK	2/2/42
Naughton, James	Middletown, CT	12/6/45
Navarro, Dave	Santa Monica, CA	6/7/67
Nealon, Kevin	St. Louis, MO	11/18/53
Neeson, Liam	Ballymena, N. Ireland, UK	6/7/52
Neill, Sam	Ulster, N. Ireland, UK	9/14/47
Nelligan, Kate	London, ON, Can.	3/16/51
Nelly	Austin, TX	11/2/74
Nelson, Craig T.	Spokane, WA	4/4/44
Nelson, Ed	New Orleans, LA	12/21/28
Nelson, Judd	Portland, ME	11/28/59
Nelson, Tracy	Santa Monica, CA	10/25/63
Nelson, Willie	Abbott, TX	4/30/33
Nero, Peter	Brooklyn, NY	5/22/34
Nesmith, Mike	Houston, TX	12/30/42
Neuwirth, Bebe	Newark, NJ	12/31/58
Neville, Aaron	New Orleans, LA	1/24/41
Newhart, Bob	Oak Park, IL	9/5/29
Newman, Randy	New Orleans, LA	11/28/43
Newton, Wayne	Norfolk, VA	4/3/42
Newton-John, Olivia	Cambridge, England, UK	9/26/48
Nicholas, Denise	Detroit, MI	7/12/44
Nichols, Mike	Berlin, Germany	11/6/31
Nicholson, Jack	Neptune, NJ	4/22/37
Nicks, Stevie	Phoenix, AZ	5/26/48
Nielsen, Connie	Frederikshavn, Denmark	7/3/65
Nielsen, Leslie	Regina, SK, Can.	2/11/26
Nighy, Bill	Caterham, Surrey, Eng., UK	12/12/49
Nimoy, Leonard	Boston, MA	3/26/31
Nixon, Cynthia	New York, NY	4/9/66
Nolte, Nick	Omaha, NE	2/8/41
Noone, Peter	Manchester, England, UK	11/5/47
Norman, Jessye	Augusta, GA	9/15/45
Norris, Chuck	Ryan, OK	3/10/40
Northam, Jeremy	Cambridge, England, UK	12/1/61
Norton, Edward	Boston, MA	8/18/69
Noth, Christopher	Madison, WI	11/13/54
Novak, Kim	Chicago, IL	2/13/33
Nuyen, France	Marseilles, France	7/31/39
Oates, John	New York, NY	4/7/49
Obradors, Jacqueline	San Fernando Valley, CA	10/6/66
O'Brian, Hugh	Rochester, NY	4/19/25
O'Brien, Conan	Brookline, MA	4/18/63
O'Brien, Margaret	San Diego, CA	1/15/37
Ocean, Billy	Fyzabad, Trinidad	1/21/50
O'Connor, Sinead	Glenageary, Ireland	12/8/66
O'Donnell, Chris	Winnetka, IL	6/26/70
O'Donnell, Rosie	Commack, NY	3/21/62
O'Grady, Gail	Detroit, MI	1/23/63
Oh, Sandra	Nepean, ON, Can.	7/20/71
O'Hara, Catherine	Toronto, ON, Can.	3/4/54
O'Hara, Maureen	Dublin, Ireland	8/17/20
Oka, Masi	Tokyo, Japan	12/27/74
Oldman, Gary	South London, Eng., UK	3/21/58
Olin, Ken	Chicago, IL	7/30/54
Olin, Lena	Stockholm, Sweden	3/22/55
Olmos, Edward James	E. Los Angeles, CA	2/24/47
Olsen, Ashley	Sherman Oaks, CA	6/13/86
Olsen, Mary-Kate	Sherman Oaks, CA	6/13/86
Olson, Nancy	Milwaukee, WI	7/14/28
O'Malley, Mike	Boston, MA	10/31/69
O'Neal, Ryan	Los Angeles, CA	4/20/41
O'Neal, Tatum	Los Angeles, CA	11/5/63
O'Neill, Ed.	Youngstown, OH	4/12/46
Ontkcan, Michael	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1/24/46
O'Quinn, Terry	Newbury, MI	7/15/52
Orlando, Tony	New York, NY	4/3/44
Ormond, Julia	Epsom, England, UK	1/4/65
Osbourne, Jack	London, England, UK	11/8/85
Osbourne, Kelly	London, England, UK	10/27/84
Osbourne, Ozzy	Birmingham, England, UK	12/3/48
Osbourne, Sharon	London, England, UK	10/9/52
O'Shea, Milo	Dublin, Ireland	6/2/26
Oslin, K.T.	Crossett, AR	5/15/42
Osment, Haley Joel	Los Angeles, CA	4/10/88
Osmond, Donny	Ogden, UT	12/9/57
Osmond, Marie	Ogden, UT	10/13/59
O'Toole, Annette	Houston, TX	4/1/51
O'Toole, Peter	Connemara, Ireland	8/2/32
Otto, Miranda	Brisbane, Australia	12/16/67
Owen, Clive	Keresley, England, UK	10/3/64
Oz, Frank	Herford, England, UK	5/25/44
Ozawa, Seiji	Shenyang, China	9/1/35
Pacino, Al	New York, NY	4/25/40
Packer, Billy	Wellsville, NY	2/25/40
Page, Ellen	Halifax, NS, Can.	2/21/87
Page, Jimmy	Heston, England, UK	1/9/44
Page, Patti	Claremore, OK	11/8/27
Paget, Debra	Denver, CO	8/19/33

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Paige, Janis	Tacoma, WA	9/16/22
Paisley, Brad	Glen Dale, WV	10/28/72
Palin, Michael	Sheffield, England, UK	5/5/43
Palmer, Betsy	East Chicago, IN	11/1/26
Palmer, Geoffrey	London, England, UK	6/4/27
Palminteri, Chazz	Bronx, NY	5/15/51
Paltrow, Gwyneth	Los Angeles, CA	9/28/72
Panettiere, Hayden	Palisades, NY	8/21/89
Panjabi, Archie	Edgware, England, UK	5/31/73
Pantoliano, Joe	Hoboken, NJ	9/12/51
Papas, Irene	Chiliomodi, Greece	9/3/26
Paquin, Anna	Winnipeg, MB, Can.	7/24/82
Parker, Alan	Islington, England, UK	2/14/44
Parker, Eleanor	Cedarville, OH	6/26/22
Parker, Jameson	Baltimore, MD	11/18/47
Parker, Mary-Louise	Fort Jackson, SC	8/2/64
Parker, Sarah Jessica	Nelsonville, OH	3/25/65
Parsons, Estelle	Marblehead, MA	11/20/27
Parsons, Jim	Houston, TX	3/24/73
Parton, Dolly	Sevierville, TN	1/19/46
Pasdar, Adrian	Pittsfield, MA	4/30/65
Patinkin, Mandy	Chicago, IL	11/30/52
Patric, Jason	Queens, NY	6/17/66
Pattinson, Robert	London, England, UK	5/13/86
Patton, Will	Charleston, SC	6/14/54
Paul, Aaron	Emmett, ID	8/27/79
Paul, Adrian	London, England, UK	5/29/59
Paulson, Sarah	Tampa, FL	12/17/75
Paxton, Bill	Fort Worth, TX	5/17/55
Pearce, Guy	Ely, England, UK	10/5/67
Peet, Amanda	New York, NY	1/11/72
Penn, Kal	Montclair, NJ	4/23/77
Penn, Sean	Burbank, CA	8/17/60
Perez, Rosie	Brooklyn, NY	9/6/64
Perkins, Elizabeth	Queens, NY	11/18/60
Perlman, Itzhak	Tel Aviv, Israel	8/31/45
Perlman, Rhea	Brooklyn, NY	3/31/48
Perlman, Ron	New York, NY	4/13/50
Perrine, Valerie	Galveston, TX	9/3/43
Perry, Katy	Santa Barbara, CA	10/25/84
Perry, Luke	Mansfield, OH	10/11/65
Perry, Matthew	Williamstown, MA	8/19/69
Persoff, Nehemiah	Jerusalem, Israel	8/2/20
Pesci, Joe	Newark, NJ	2/9/43
Peters, Bernadette	Ozone Park, Queens, NY	2/28/48
Peters, Roberta	Bronx, NY	5/4/30
Petersen, Wolfgang	Emden, Germany	3/14/41
Petty, Lori	Chattanooga, TN	3/23/63
Petty, Tom	Gainesville, FL	10/20/50
Pfeiffer, Michelle	Santa Ana, CA	4/29/58
Phair, Liz	New Haven, CT	4/17/67
Philbin, Regis	New York, NY	8/25/31
Phillippe, Ryan	New Castle, DE	9/10/74
Phillips, Lou Diamond	Subic Bay, Philippines	2/17/62
Phillips, Mackenzie	Alexandria, VA	11/10/59
Phillips, Michelle	Long Beach, CA	6/4/44
Phillips, Sian	Bettws, Wales, UK	5/14/34
Phoenix, Joaquin	San Juan, Puerto Rico	10/28/74
Pierce, David Hyde	Albany, NY	4/3/59
Pinchot, Bronson	New York, NY	5/20/59
Pink	Doylestown, PA	9/8/79
Pinkett Smith, Jada	Baltimore, MD	9/18/71
Pirner, David	Green Bay, WI	4/16/64
Piscopo, Joe	Passaic, NJ	6/17/51
Pitt, Brad	Shawnee, OK	12/18/63
Piven, Jeremy	New York, NY	7/26/65
Plant, Robert	W. Bromwich, England, UK	8/20/48
Plowright, Joan	Brigg, England, UK	10/28/29
Plummer, Amanda	New York, NY	3/23/57
Plummer, Christopher	Toronto, ON, Can.	12/13/27
Poehler, Amy	Burlington, MA	9/16/71
Poitier, Sidney	Miami, FL	2/20/27
Polanski, Roman	Paris, France	8/18/33
Pompeo, Ellen	Everett, MA	11/10/69
Pop, Iggy	Ann Arbor, MI	4/21/47
Portman, Natalie	Jerusalem, Israel	6/9/81
Posey, Parker	Baltimore, MD	11/8/68
Post, Markie	Palo Alto, CA	11/4/50
Potente, Franka	Dulmen bei Munster, Germany	7/22/74
Potts, Annie	Nashville, TN	10/28/52
Povich, Maury	Washington, DC	1/17/39
Powell, Jane	Portland, OR	4/1/28
Powers, Stefanie	Hollywood, CA	11/2/42
Prentiss, Paula	San Antonio, TX	3/4/39
Prepon, Laura	Watchung, NJ	3/7/80
Presley, Priscilla	Brooklyn, NY	5/24/45
Pressly, Jaime	Kinston, NC	7/30/77
Previn, Andre	Berlin, Germany	4/6/29
Price, Leontyne	Laurel, MS	2/10/27
Price, Molly	North Plainfield, NJ	12/15/66

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate	Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Price, Ray	Perryville, TX	1/12/26	Roberts, Julia	Smyrna, GA	10/28/67
Pride, Charley	Sledge, MS	3/18/38	Roberts, Tony	New York, NY	10/22/39
Priestley, Jason	Vancouver, BC, Can.	8/28/69	Robertson, Cliff	La Jolla, CA	9/9/25
Prince (The Artist)	Minneapolis, MN	6/7/58	Robertson, Dale	Harrah, OK	7/14/23
Prince, Faith	Augusta, GA	8/5/57	Robinson, Smokey	Detroit, MI	2/19/40
Principal, Victoria	Fukuoka, Japan	1/3/50	Rochon, Lela	Torrance, CA	4/17/64
Prinze, Freddie, Jr.	Albuquerque, NM	3/8/76	Rock, Chris	Andrews, SC	2/7/65
Probst, Jeff	Wichita, KS	11/4/62	Rodgers, Jimmy	Camas, WA	9/18/33
Proctor, Emily	Raleigh, NC	10/8/68	Rodriguez, Jai	Brentwood, NY	6/22/79
Pryce, Jonathan	Holywell, N. Wales, UK	6/1/47	Rodriguez, Johnny	Sabinal, TX	12/10/51
Puck, Wolfgang	St. Veit, Austria	1/8/49	Rodriguez, Michelle	Bexar County, TX	7/12/78
Pulliam, Keshia Knight	Newark, NJ	4/9/79	Rogan, Joe	Newark, NJ	8/11/67
Pullman, Bill	Hornell, NY	12/17/53	Rogen, Seth	Vancouver, BC, Can.	4/15/82
Purcell, Sarah	Richmond, IN	10/8/48	Rogers, Kenny	Houston, TX	8/21/38
Quaid, Dennis	Houston, TX	4/9/54	Rogers, Mimi	Coral Gables, FL	1/27/56
Quaid, Randy	Houston, TX	10/1/50	Rogers, Wayne	Birmingham, AL	4/7/33
Queen Latifah	Newark, NJ	3/18/70	Rohm, Elisabeth	Dusseldorf, Germany	4/28/73
Quinn, Aidan	Chicago, IL	3/8/59	Rollins, Henry	Washington, DC	2/13/61
Quinn, Colin	Brooklyn, NY	8/15/59	Rollins, Sonny	New York, NY	9/7/30
Quinn, Martha	Albany, NY	5/11/59	Romano, Ray	Forest Hills, Queens, NY	12/21/57
Quinto, Zachary	Pittsburgh, PA	6/2/77	Romijn, Rebecca	Berkeley, CA	1/16/72
Rachins, Alan	Cambridge, MA	10/3/42	Ronstadt, Linda	Tucson, AZ	7/15/46
Radcliffe, Daniel	London, England, UK	7/23/89	Rooney, Mickey	Brooklyn, NY	9/23/20
Rae, Charlotte	Milwaukee, WI	4/22/26	Root, Stephen	Sarasota, FL	11/17/51
Raffi	Cairo, Egypt	7/8/48	Rose, Axl	Lafayette, IN	2/6/62
Rainer, Luise	Vienna, Austria	1/12/10	Rose Marie	New York, NY	8/15/23
Raitt, Bonnie	Burbank, CA	11/8/49	Roseanne	Salt Lake City, UT	11/3/52
Ramey, Samuel	Colby, KS	3/28/42	Ross, Charlotte	Winnetka, IL	1/21/68
Ramirez, Efen	Los Angeles, CA	10/2/73	Ross, Diana	Detroit, MI	3/26/44
Ramirez, Sara	Mazatlan, Mexico	8/31/75	Ross, Katharine	Hollywood, CA	1/29/40
Ramone, Tommy	Budapest, Hungary	1/29/52	Ross, Marion	Albert Lea, MN	10/25/28
Randolph, Joyce	Detroit, MI	10/21/24	Rossdale, Gavin	London, England, UK	10/30/65
Raphael, Sally Jessy	Easton, PA	2/25/35	Rossellini, Isabella	Rome, Italy	6/18/52
Rashad, Phylicia	Houston, TX	6/19/48	Rossum, Emmy	New York, NY	9/12/86
Ratzenberger, John	Bridgeport, CT	4/6/47	Roth, David Lee	Bloomington, IN	10/10/55
Raver, Kim	New York, NY	3/15/69	Roth, Tim	London, England, UK	5/14/61
Ray, Rachael	Glen Falls, NY	8/25/68	Rotten, Johnny	London, England, UK	1/31/56
Reddy, Helen	Melbourne, Australia	10/25/41	Rourke, Mickey	Schenectady, NY	9/16/56
Redford, Robert	Santa Monica, CA	8/18/37	Routh, Brandon	Des Moines, IA	10/9/79
Redgrave, Vanessa	London, England, UK	1/30/37	Routledge, Patricia	Birkenhead, England, UK	2/17/29
Reed, Lou	Brooklyn, NY	3/2/42	Rowan, Kelly	Ottawa, ON, Can.	10/26/65
Reed, Rex	Ft. Worth, TX	10/2/38	Rowlands, Gena	Cambria, WI	6/19/30
Reese, Della	Detroit, MI	7/6/31	Rubinstein, John	Beverly Hills, CA	12/8/46
Reeves, Keanu	Beirut, Lebanon	9/2/64	Rudd, Paul	Passaic, NJ	4/6/1969
Reeves, Martha	Eufaula, AL	7/18/41	Rudner, Rita	Miami, FL	9/17/56
Regalbuto, Joe	New York, NY	8/24/49	Rudolph, Maya	Gainesville, FL	7/27/72
Reid, Tara	Wyckoff, NJ	11/8/75	Ruehl, Mercedes	Jackson Heights, Queens, NY	2/28/48
Reid, Tim	Norfolk, VA	12/19/44	Ruffalo, Mark	Kenosha, WI	11/22/67
Reid, Vernon	London, England, UK	8/22/58	Rupp, Debra Jo	Glendale, CA	2/24/51
Reilly, John C.	Chicago, IL	5/24/65	Rush, Barbara	Denver, CO	1/4/27
Reiner, Carl	Bronx, NY	3/20/22	Rush, Geoffrey	Toowoomba, Australia	7/6/51
Reiner, Rob	Bronx, NY	3/6/47	Russell, Jane	Bemidji, MN	6/21/21
Reinhold, Judge	Wilmington, DE	5/21/57	Russell, Ken	Southampton, Eng., UK	7/3/27
Reinking, Ann	Seattle, WA	11/10/49	Russell, Keri	Fountain Valley, CA	3/23/76
Reiser, Paul	New York, NY	3/30/57	Russell, Kurt	Springfield, MA	3/17/51
Reitman, Ivan	Komarno, Czechoslovakia	10/26/46	Russell, Leon	Lawton, OK	4/2/41
Remini, Leah	Brooklyn, NY	6/15/70	Russell, Mark	Buffalo, NY	8/23/32
Resnik, Regina	New York, NY	8/30/22	Russell, Theresa	San Diego, CA	3/20/57
Reynolds, Burt	Waycross, GA	2/11/36	Russo, Rene	Burbank, CA	2/17/54
Reynolds, Debbie	El Paso, TX	4/1/32	Rutherford, Ann	Vancouver, BC, Can.	11/2/20
Reynolds, Ryan	Vancouver, BC, Can.	10/23/76	Ruttan, Susan	Oregon City, OR	9/16/50
Reznor, Trent	Mercer, PA	5/17/65	Ryan, Meg	Fairfield, CT	11/19/61
Rhames, Ving	New York, NY	5/12/59	Ryan, Roz	Detroit, MI	7/7/51
Rhys Meyers, Jonathan	Dublin, Ireland	7/27/77	Rydell, Bobby	Philadelphia, PA	4/26/42
Rhymes, Busta	Brooklyn, NY	5/20/72	Ryder, Winona	Winona, MN	10/29/71
Ribisi, Giovanni	Los Angeles, CA	12/17/74	Sabato, Antonio, Jr.	Rome, Italy	2/29/72
Ricci, Christina	Santa Monica, CA	2/12/80	Sade (Adu)	Ibadan, Nigeria	1/16/59
Richards, Denise	Downers Grove, IL	2/17/71	Sagal, Katey	Hollywood, CA	1/19/54
Richards, Keith	Dartford, Kent, Eng., UK	12/18/43	Saget, Bob	Philadelphia, PA	5/17/56
Richards, Michael	Culver City, CA	7/24/49	Sagnier, Ludvine	La Celle-St.-Cloud, France	7/3/79
Richardson, Kevin	Lexington, KY	10/3/71	Sahl, Mort	Montreal, QC, Can.	5/11/27
Richardson, Miranda	Lancashire, England, UK	3/3/58	Saint, Eva Marie	Newark, NJ	7/4/24
Richardson, Patricia	Bethesda, MD	2/23/51	St. James, Susan	Hollywood, CA	8/14/46
Richie, Lionel	Tuskegee, AL	6/20/49	St. John, Jill	Los Angeles, CA	8/19/40
Richie, Nicole	Berkeley, CA	9/21/81	St. Patrick, Mathew	Philadelphia, PA	3/17/68
Richter, Andy	Grand Rapids, MI	10/28/66	Sajak, Pat	Chicago, IL	10/26/46
Rickles, Don	Jackson Heights, Queens, NY	5/8/26	Saks, Gene	New York, NY	11/8/21
Rickman, Alan	Hammersmith, Eng., UK	2/21/46	Saldana, Zoë	Passaic, NJ	6/19/78
Riegert, Peter	New York, NY	4/11/47	Salonga, Lea	Manila, Philippines	2/22/71
Rigg, Diana	Doncaster, England, UK	7/20/38	Salling, Mark	Dallas, TX	8/17/82
Rihanna	St. Michael, Barbados	2/20/88	Samberg, Andy	Berkeley, CA	8/18/78
Riley, Amber	Long Beach, CA	2/15/86	Samms, Emma	London, England, UK	8/28/60
Rimes, LeAnn	Flowood, MS	8/28/82	Sandler, Adam	Brooklyn, NY	9/9/66
Ringwald, Molly	Roseville, CA	2/18/68	Sands, Julian	West Yorkshire, Eng., UK	1/15/58
Ripa, Kelly	Stratford, NJ	10/2/70	San Giacomo, Laura	Hoboken, NJ	11/14/62
Rivera, Chita	Washington, DC	1/23/33	Santana, Carlos	Autlan, Mexico	7/20/47
Rivera, Geraldo	New York, NY	7/4/43	Sara, Mia	Brooklyn, NY	6/19/67
Rivers, Joan	Brooklyn, NY	6/8/33	Sarandon, Susan	New York, NY	10/4/46
Robbins, Tim	W. Covina, CA	10/16/58	Sarnoff, Dorothy	New York, NY	5/25/17
Roberts, Doris	St. Louis, MO	11/4/30	Sartain, Gaillard	Tulsa, OK	9/18/46
Roberts, Eric	Biloxi, MS	4/18/56	Savage, Ben	Highland Park, IL	9/13/80
			Savage, Fred	Highland Park, IL	7/9/76

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate	Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Sawa, Devon	Vancouver, BC, Can.	9/7/78	Sinise, Gary	Blue Island, IL	3/17/55
Saxon, John	Brooklyn, NY	8/5/36	Sirico, Tony	Brooklyn, NY	7/29/42
Sayles, John	Schenectady, NY	9/28/50	Sisto, Jeremy	Grass Valley, CA	10/6/74
Scacchi, Greta	Milan, Italy	2/18/60	Sizemore, Tom	Detroit, MI	9/29/64
Scaggs, Boz	Canton, OH	6/8/44	Skerritt, Tom	Detroit, MI	8/25/33
Scales, Prunella	Sutton Abinger, Eng., UK	6/22/32	Skye, Ione	Hertfordshire, England, UK	9/4/70
Scalia, Jack	Brooklyn, NY	11/10/51	Slater, Christian	New York, NY	8/18/69
Schallert, William	Los Angeles, CA	7/6/22	Slater, Helen	Massapequa, NY	12/15/63
Schell, Maximilian	Vienna, Austria	12/8/30	Slattery, John	Boston, MA	8/13/63
Schiff, Richard	Bethesda, MD	5/27/55	Sledge, Percy	Leighton, AL	11/25/40
Schiffer, Claudia	Rheinbach, Germany	8/25/70	Slezak, Erika	Hollywood, CA	8/5/46
Schneider, John	Mt. Kisco, NY	4/8/54	Slick, Grace	Evanston, IL	10/30/39
Schneider, Rob	San Francisco, CA	10/31/63	Smirnoff, Yakov	Odessa, Ukraine	1/24/51
Schram, Bitty	New York, NY	7/17/68	Smith, Allison	New York, NY	12/9/69
Schreiber, Liev	San Francisco, CA	10/4/67	Smith, Jaclyn	Houston, TX	10/26/47
Schroder, Rick	Staten Island, NY	4/13/70	Smith, Jaden	Malibu, CA	7/8/98
Schwarzenegger, Arnold	Thal, Austria	7/30/47	Smith, Keely	Norfolk, VA	3/9/32
Schwimmer, David	Astoria, Queens, NY	11/2/66	Smith, Kevin	Red Bank, NJ	8/2/70
Sciorra, Annabella	Wethersfield, CT	3/24/64	Smith, Maggie	Ilford, England, UK	12/28/34
Scolari, Peter	New Rochelle, NY	9/12/54	Smith, Patti	Chicago, IL	12/30/46
Scorsese, Martin	Flushing, Queens, NY	11/17/42	Smith, Robert	Blackpool, England, UK	4/21/59
Scott, Lizabeth	Scranton, PA	9/29/22	Smith, Will	Philadelphia, PA	9/25/68
Scott, Ridley	South Shields, Eng., UK	11/30/37	Smits, Jimmy	Brooklyn, NY	7/9/55
Scott, Seann William	Cottage Grove, MN	10/3/76	Smothers, Dick	Governor's Island, NY	11/20/38
Scott-Heron, Gil	Chicago, IL	4/1/49	Smothers, Tom	Governor's Island, NY	2/2/37
Scott Thomas, Kristin	Redruth, England, UK	5/24/60	Snipes, Wesley	Orlando, FL	7/31/62
Scotto, Renata	Savona, Italy	2/24/34	Snooki (Nicole Polizzi)	Santiago, Chile	11/23/87
Scully, Vin	Bronx, NY	11/29/27	Snoop Dogg	Long Beach, CA	10/20/72
Seacrest, Ryan	Atlanta, GA	12/24/74	Soderbergh, Steven	Atlanta, GA	1/14/63
Seagal, Steven	Lansing, MI	4/10/51	Somers, Suzanne	San Bruno, CA	10/16/46
Secor, Kyle	Tacoma, WA	5/31/57	Sommer, Elke	Berlin, Germany	11/5/40
Sedaka, Neil	Brooklyn, NY	3/13/39	Sorbo, Kevin	Mound, MN	9/24/58
Sedgwick, Kyra	New York, NY	8/19/65	Sorvino, Mira	Tenafly, NJ	9/28/67
Seeger, Pete	New York, NY	5/3/19	Sorvino, Paul	Brooklyn, NY	4/13/39
Segal, George	Great Neck, NY	2/13/34	Soul, David	Chicago, IL	8/28/43
Seidelman, Susan	Abington, PA	12/11/52	Spacek, Sissy	Quitman, TX	12/25/49
Seinfeld, Jerry	Brooklyn, NY	4/29/54	Spacey, Kevin	S. Orange, NJ	7/26/59
Seldes, Marian	New York, NY	8/23/28	Spade, David	Birmingham, MI	7/22/64
Sellecca, Connie	Bronx, NY	5/25/55	Spader, James	Boston, MA	2/7/60
Selleck, Tom	Detroit, MI	1/29/45	Spano, Joe	San Francisco, CA	7/7/46
Severinsen, Doc	Arlington, OR	7/7/27	Sparks, Jordin	Phoenix, AZ	12/22/89
Sevigny, Chloë	Springfield, MA	11/18/74	Spears, Britney	Kentwood, LA	12/2/81
Sewell, Rufus	Twickenham, Middlesex, England, UK	10/29/67	Spears, Jamie-Lynn	McComb, MS	4/4/91
Seymour, Jane	Hillingdon, England, UK	2/15/51	Spector, Phil	Bronx, NY	12/26/40
Shackelford, Ted	Oklahoma City, OK	6/23/46	Spelling, Tori	Los Angeles, CA	5/16/73
Shaffer, Paul	Thunder Bay, ON, Can.	11/28/49	Spielberg, Steven	Cincinnati, OH	12/18/46
Shakira (Mebarak Ripoll)	Barranquilla, Colombia	2/2/77	Spiner, Brent	Houston, TX	2/2/49
Shalhoub, Tony	Green Bay, WI	10/9/53	Springer, Jerry	London, England, UK	2/13/44
Shandling, Garry	Chicago, IL	11/29/49	Springfield, Rick	Sydney, Australia	8/23/49
Shankar, Ravi	Benares, India	4/7/20	Springsteen, Bruce	Freehold, NJ	9/23/49
Shannon, Molly	Shaker Heights, OH	9/16/64	Spurlock, Morgan	Parkburg, WV	11/7/70
Sharif, Omar	Alexandria, Egypt	4/10/32	Stahl, Nick	Harlingen, TX	12/5/79
Shatner, William	Montreal, QC, Can.	3/22/31	Stallone, Sylvester	New York, NY	7/6/46
Shaughnessy, Charles	London, England, UK	2/9/55	Stamos, John	Cypress, CA	8/19/63
Shaver, Helen	St. Thomas, ON, Can.	2/24/51	Stamp, Terence	Stepney, England, UK	7/22/39
Shawkat, Alia	Riverside, CA	4/18/89	Stanton, Harry Dean	West Irvine, KY	7/14/26
Shea, John	N. Conway, NH	4/14/49	Stapleton, Jean	New York, NY	1/19/23
Shearer, Harry	Los Angeles, CA	12/23/43	Starr, Ringo	Liverpool, England, UK	7/7/40
Shearing, George	London, England, UK	8/13/19	Steenburgen, Mary	Newport, AR	2/8/53
Sheedy, Ally	New York, NY	6/13/62	Stefani, Gwen	Fullerton, CA	10/3/69
Sheen, Charlie	Los Angeles, CA	9/3/65	Stein, Ben	Washington, DC	11/25/44
Sheen, Martin	Dayton, OH	8/3/40	Stephens, James	Mt. Kisco, NY	5/18/51
Sheen, Michael	Newport, Wales, UK	2/5/69	Stern, Daniel	Bethesda, MD	8/28/57
Sheindlin, Judy	Brooklyn, NY	10/21/42	Stern, Howard	Roosevelt, NY	1/12/54
Shelley, Carole	London, England, UK	8/16/39	Sternhagen, Frances	Washington, DC	1/13/30
Shepard, Sam	Ft. Sheridan, IL	11/5/43	Stevens, Andrew	Memphis, TN	6/10/55
Shepherd, Cybill	Memphis, TN	2/18/50	Stevens, Cat		
Shepherd, Sherri	Chicago, IL	4/22/67	(Yusef Islam)	London, England, UK	7/21/48
Sheridan, Nicollette	Worthing, England, UK	11/21/63	Stevens, Connie	Brooklyn, NY	8/8/38
Shields, Brooke	New York, NY	5/31/65	Stevens, Rise	Bronx, NY	6/11/13
Shire, Talia	Lake Success, NY	4/25/46	Stevens, Stella	Hot Coffee, MS	10/1/36
Short, Martin	Hamilton, ON, Can.	3/26/50	Stevenson, Parker	Philadelphia, PA	6/4/52
Shortz, Will	Crawfordsville, IN	8/26/52	Stewart, French	Albuquerque, NM	2/20/64
Show, Grant	Detroit, MI	2/27/62	Stewart, Jon	New York, NY	11/28/62
Shue, Andrew	S. Orange, NJ	2/20/67	Stewart, Kristen	Los Angeles, CA	4/9/90
Shue, Elisabeth	Wilmington, DE	10/6/63	Stewart, Patrick	Mirfield, England, UK	7/13/40
Shyamalan, M. Night	Pondicherry, India	8/6/70	Stewart, Rod	London, England, UK	1/10/45
Sidibe, Gabourey	Brooklyn, NY	5/6/83	Stiers, David Ogden	Peoria, IL	10/31/42
Siepi, Cesare	Milan, Italy	2/10/23	Stiles, Julia	New York, NY	3/28/81
Sigler, Jamie-Lynn	Jericho, NY	5/15/81	Stillier, Ben	New York, NY	11/30/65
Sikking, James B.	Los Angeles, CA	3/5/34	Stillier, Jerry	Brooklyn, NY	6/8/27
Silverman, Jonathan	Beverly Hills, CA	8/5/66	Stills, Stephen	Dallas, TX	1/3/45
Silverman, Sarah	Bedford, NH	12/1/70	Sting	Newcastle upon-Tyne, England, UK	10/2/51
Silverstone, Alicia	San Francisco, CA	10/4/76	Stipe, Michael	Decatur, GA	1/4/60
Simmons, Gene	Haifa, Israel	8/25/49	Stockwell, Dean	North Hollywood, CA	3/5/36
Simmons, Henry	Stamford, CT	7/1/70	Stoltz, Eric	Whittier, CA	9/30/61
Simmons, Richard	New Orleans, LA	7/12/48	Stone, Dee Wallace	Kansas City, KS	12/14/48
Simon, Carly	New York, NY	6/25/45	Stone, Oliver	New York, NY	9/15/46
Simon, Paul	Newark, NJ	10/13/41	Stone, Sharon	Meadville, PA	3/10/58
Simpson, Ashlee	Waco, TX	10/3/84	Stonestreet, Eric	Kansas City, KS	9/9/71
Simpson, Jessica	Abilene, TX	7/10/80	Stookey, Paul	Baltimore, MD	12/30/37
Sinatra, Nancy	Jersey City, NJ	6/8/40	Storch, Larry	New York, NY	1/8/23
Sinbad	Benton Harbor, MI	11/10/56	Stowe, Madeleine	Eagle Rock, CA	8/18/58
Singleton, John	Los Angeles, CA	1/6/68	Strait, George	Pearsall, TX	5/18/52

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate	Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Strasser, Robin	New York, NY	5/7/45	Turturro, John	Brooklyn, NY	2/28/57
Stratas, Teresa	Toronto, ON, Can.	5/26/38	Twain, Shania	Windsor, ON, Can.	8/28/65
Strathairn, David	San Francisco, CA	1/26/49	Twiggy (Lawson)	London, England, UK	9/19/49
Strauss, Peter	Croton-on-Hudson, NY	2/20/47	Tyler, Liv	New York, NY	7/1/77
Streep, Meryl	Summit, NJ	6/22/49	Tyler, Steven	Yonkers, NY	3/26/48
Streisand, Barbra	Brooklyn, NY	4/24/42	Tyson, Cicely	New York, NY	12/19/33
Stringfield, Sherry	Colorado Springs, CO	6/24/67	Uecker, Bob	Milwaukee, WI	1/26/35
Stritch, Elaine	Detroit, MI	2/2/26	Uggams, Leslie	New York, NY	5/25/43
Stroman, Susan	Wilmington, DE	10/17/54	Ullman, Tracey	Slough, England, UK	12/30/59
Struthers, Sally	Portland, OR	7/28/48	Ullmann, Liv	Tokyo, Japan	12/16/38
Studdard, Ruben	Frankfurt, Germany	9/12/78	Ulrich, Skeet	Lynchburg, VA	1/20/70
Suchet, David	London, England, UK	5/2/46	Underwood, Carrie	Checotah, OK	3/10/83
Sullivan, Erik Per	Worcester, MA	7/12/91	Underwood, Blair	Tacoma, WA	8/25/64
Sullivan, Susan	New York, NY	11/18/42	Urban, Keith	Whangarei, North Island, New Zealand	10/26/67
Summer, Donna	Dorchester, MA	12/31/48	Urie, Michael	Dallas, TX	8/8/80
Sutherland, Donald	St. John, NB, Can.	7/17/34	Usher (Raymond IV)	Chattanooga, TN	10/14/78
Sutherland, Kiefer	London, England, UK	12/21/66	Vaccaro, Brenda	Brooklyn, NY	11/18/39
Suvari, Mena	Newport, RI	2/9/79	Vale, Jerry	Bronx, NY	7/8/32
Swank, Hilary	Bellingham, WA	7/30/74	Valente, Caterina	Paris, France	1/14/31
Swift, Taylor	Wyomissing, PA	12/13/89	Valley, Mark	Ogdensburg, NY	12/24/64
Swinton, Tilda	London, England, UK	11/5/60	Valli, Frankie	Newark, NJ	5/3/37
Swit, Loretta	Passaic, NJ	11/4/37	Van Ark, Joan	New York, NY	6/16/43
Sykes, Wanda	Portsmouth, VA	3/7/64	Vance, Courtney B.	Detroit, MI	3/12/60
Szmanda, Eric	Milwaukee, WI	7/24/75	Van Damme, Jean- Claude	Brussels, Belgium	10/18/60
T, Mr.	Chicago, IL	5/21/52	Van Der Beek, James	Cheshire, CT	3/8/77
Takei, George	Los Angeles, CA	4/20/37	Van Doren, Mamie	Rowena, SD	2/6/31
Tallchief, Maria	Fairfax, OK	1/24/25	Van Dyke, Dick	West Plains, MO	12/13/25
Tambllyn, Amber	Santa Monica, CA	5/14/83	Van Dyke, Jerry	Danville, IL	7/27/31
Tambllyn, Russ	Los Angeles, CA	12/30/34	Van Halen, Eddie	Nijmegen, Netherlands	1/26/55
Tambor, Jeffrey	San Francisco, CA	7/8/44	Van Patten, Dick	Kew Gardens, Queens, NY	12/9/28
Tarantino, Quentin	Knoxville, TN	3/27/63	Van Peebles, Mario	Mexico City, Mexico	1/15/57
Tautou, Audrey	Beaumont, France	8/9/78	Van Sant, Gus	Louisville, KY	7/24/52
Taylor, Billy	Greenville, NC	7/24/21	Van Zandt, Steven	Winthrop, MA	11/22/50
Taylor, Buck	Hollywood, CA	5/13/38	Vardalos, Nia	Winnipeg, MB, Can.	9/24/62
Taylor, Elizabeth	London, England, UK	2/27/32	Vaughn, Robert	New York, NY	11/22/32
Taylor, James	Boston, MA	3/12/48	Vaughn, Vince	Minneapolis, MN	3/28/70
Taylor, Rip	Washington, DC	1/13/34	Vedder, Eddie	Evanston, IL	12/23/64
Taylor, Rod	Sydney, Australia	1/11/30	Vega, Alexa	Miami, FL	8/27/88
Timor, Julie	Newton, MA	12/15/52	Ventimiglia, Milo	Anaheim, CA	7/8/77
Te Kanawa, Kiri	Gisborne, New Zealand	3/6/44	Vergara, Sofia	Barranquilla, Colombia	7/10/72
Teller	Philadelphia, PA	2/14/48	Vereen, Ben	Miami, FL	10/10/46
Temple Black, Shirley	Santa Monica, CA	4/23/28	Verrett, Shirley	New Orleans, LA	5/31/31
Tennant, Victoria	London, England, UK	9/30/50	Vickers, Jon	Prince Albert, SK, Can.	10/29/26
Tennille, Toni	Montgomery, AL	5/8/43	Vieira, Meredith	Providence, RI	12/30/53
Tesh, John	Garden City, NY	7/9/52	Vigoda, Abe	New York, NY	2/24/21
Tharp, Twyla	Portland, IN	7/1/41	Vincent, Jan-Michael	Denver, CO	7/15/44
Thaxter, Phyllis	Portland, ME	11/20/21	Vinton, Bobby	Canonsburg, PA	4/16/35
Theron, Charlize	Benoni, South Africa	8/7/75	Visnjic, Goran	Sibenik, Yugo. (Croatia)	9/9/72
Thicke, Alan	Kirkland Lake, ON, Can.	3/1/47	Vitale, Dick	East Rutherford, NJ	6/9/39
Thiessen, Tiffani	Long Beach, CA	1/23/74	Voight, Jon	Yonkers, NY	12/29/38
Thomas, Jay	Kermit, TX	7/12/48	Von Stade, Frederica	Somerville, NJ	6/1/45
Thomas, Jonathan Taylor	Bethlehem, PA	9/8/81	Von Sydow, Max	Lund, Sweden	4/10/29
Thomas, Marlo	Deerfield, MI	11/21/37	Von Trier, Lars	Copenhagen, Denmark	4/30/56
Thomas, Michael Tilson	Hollywood, CA	12/21/44	Wagner, Jack	Washington, MO	10/3/59
Thomas, Philip Michael	Columbus, OH	5/26/49	Wagner, Lindsay	Los Angeles, CA	6/22/49
Thomas, Richard	New York, NY	6/13/51	Wagner, Robert	Detroit, MI	2/10/30
Thomas, Sean Patrick	Wilmington, DE	12/17/70	Wahl, Ken	Chicago, IL	10/31/54
Thompson, Emma	London, England, UK	4/15/59	Wahlberg, Mark	Dorchester, MA	6/5/71
Thompson, Jack	Sydney, Australia	8/31/40	Wain, Bea	Bronx, NY	4/30/17
Thompson, Lea	Rochester, MN	5/31/61	Waite, Ralph	White Plains, NY	6/22/28
Thompson, Sada	Des Moines, IA	9/27/29	Waits, Tom	Pomona, CA	12/7/49
Thorne-Smith, Courtney	San Francisco, CA	11/8/67	Walden, Robert	New York, NY	9/25/43
Thornton, Billy Bob	Hot Springs, AR	8/4/55	Walken, Christopher	Astoria, Queens, NY	3/31/43
Thurman, Uma	Boston, MA	4/29/70	Walker, Clint	Hartford, IL	5/30/27
Tiegs, Cheryl	Breckenridge, MN	9/25/47	Wallace, Marcia	Creston, IA	11/1/42
Tierney, Maura	Boston, MA	2/3/65	Wallach, Eli	Brooklyn, NY	12/7/15
Tillis, Mel	Tampa, FL	8/8/32	Walsh, Kate	San Jose, CA	10/13/67
Tilly, Jennifer	Harbor City, CA	9/16/58	Walter, Jessica	Brooklyn, NY	1/31/41
Tilly, Meg	Long Beach, CA	2/14/60	Ward, Fred	San Diego, CA	12/30/42
Timberlake, Justin	Memphis, TN	1/31/81	Ward, Sela	Meridian, MS	7/11/56
Tisdale, Ashley	West Deal, NJ	7/2/85	Ward, Simon	Kent, London, Eng., UK	10/19/41
Tomei, Marisa	Brooklyn, NY	12/4/64	Warfield, Marsha	Chicago, IL	3/5/54
Tomlin, Lily	Detroit, MI	9/1/39	Warner, Malcolm-Jamal	Jersey City, NJ	8/18/70
Tork, Peter	Washington, DC	2/13/42	Warren, Lesley Ann	New York, NY	8/16/46
Torn, Rip	Temple, TX	2/6/31	Warwick, Dionne	East Orange, NJ	12/12/40
Townsend, Robert	Chicago, IL	2/6/57	Washington, Denzel	Mt. Vernon, NY	12/28/54
Townshend, Peter	Chiswick, England, UK	5/19/45	Washington, Isaiah	Houston, TX	8/3/63
Travanti, Daniel J.	Kenosha, WI	3/7/40	Watanabe, Ken	Koide, Niigata, Japan	10/21/59
Travis, Nancy	Astoria, Queens, NY	9/21/61	Waters, John	Baltimore, MD	4/22/46
Travis, Randy	Marshville, NC	5/4/59	Waters, Roger	Great Bookham, Eng., UK	9/6/43
Travolta, John	Englewood, NJ	2/18/54	Waterston, Sam	Cambridge, MA	11/15/40
Trebek, Alex	Sudbury, ON, Can.	7/22/40	Watson, Emily	London, England, UK	1/14/67
Tripplehorn, Jean	Tulsa, OK	6/10/63	Watson, Emma	Paris, France	4/15/90
Tritt, Travis	Marietta, GA	2/9/63	Watts, Andre	Nuremberg, Germany	6/20/46
Tucci, Stanley	Katonah, NY	1/11/60	Watts, Naomi	Shoreham, England, UK	9/28/68
Tucker, Chris	Decatur, GA	8/31/72	Wayans, Damon	New York, NY	9/4/60
Tucker, Michael	Baltimore, MD	2/6/44	Wayans, Keenen Ivory	Brooklyn, NY	6/8/58
Tucker, Tanya	Seminole, TX	10/10/58	Wayans, Marlon	New York, NY	7/23/72
Tune, Tommy	Wichita Falls, TX	2/28/39	Wayans, Shawn	New York, NY	1/19/71
Turlington, Christy	Walnut Creek, CA	1/2/69	Weathers, Carl	New Orleans, LA	1/14/48
Turner, Janine	Lincoln, NE	12/6/62			
Turner, Kathleen	Springfield, MO	6/19/54			
Turner, Tina	Brownsville, TN	11/26/39			

Name	Birthplace	Birthdate	Name	Birthplace	Birthdate
Weaver, Fritz	Pittsburgh, PA	1/19/26	Wilson, Owen	Dallas, TX	11/18/68
Weaver, Sigourney	New York, NY	10/8/49	Wilson, Rainn	Seattle, WA	1/20/66
Weiland, Scott	Santa Cruz, CA	10/27/67	Windom, William	New York, NY	9/28/23
Weir, Peter	Sydney, Australia	8/21/44	Winehouse, Amy	Enfield, London, Eng., UK	9/14/83
Weisz, Rachel	London, England, UK	3/7/71	Winfrey, Oprah	Kosciusko, MS	1/29/54
Weitz, Bruce	Norwalk, CT	5/27/43	Winger, Debra	Cleveland, OH	5/16/55
Welch, Raquel	Chicago, IL	9/5/40	Winkler, Henry	New York, NY	10/30/45
Weld, Tuesday	New York, NY	8/27/43	Winningham, Mare	Phoenix, AZ	5/16/59
Weller, Peter	Stevens Point, WI	6/24/47	Winokur, Marissa Jaret	New York, NY	2/2/73
Wellington, Tom	Putnam Valley, NY	4/26/77	Winslet, Kate	Reading, England, UK	10/5/75
Wells, Kitty	Nashville, TN	8/30/19	Winter, Johnny	Beaumont, TX	2/23/44
Wendt, George	Chicago, IL	10/17/48	Winters, Jonathan	Dayton, OH	11/11/25
Wentz, Pete	Wilmette, IL	6/5/79	Winwood, Steve	Birmingham, England, UK	5/12/48
West, Adam	Walla Walla, WA	9/19/28	Withers, Jane	Atlanta, GA	4/12/26
West, Kayne	Atlanta, GA	6/8/77	Witherspoon, Reese	New Orleans, LA	3/22/76
West, Shane	Baton Rouge, LA	6/10/78	Witt, Alicia	Worcester, MA	8/21/75
Wettig, Patricia	Cincinnati, OH	12/4/51	Wolf, Scott	Boston, MA	6/4/68
Whalley, Joanne	Manchester, England, UK	8/25/64	Wonder, Stevie	Saginaw, MI	5/13/50
Wheaton, Wil	Burbank, CA	7/29/72	Wong, Faye	Beijing, China	8/8/69
Whitaker, Forest	Longview, TX	7/15/61	Woo, John	Guangzhou, China	5/1/46
White, Betty	Oak Park, IL	1/17/22	Wood, Elijah	Cedar Rapids, IA	1/28/81
White, Jack	Detroit, MI	7/9/75	Woodard, Alfre	Tulsa, OK	11/8/53
White, Jaleel	Pasadena, CA	11/27/76	Woods, James	Vernal, UT	4/18/47
White, Vanna	N. Myrtle Beach, SC	2/18/57	Woodward, Joanne	Thomasville, GA	2/27/30
Whitford, Bradley	Madison, WI	10/10/59	Wopat, Tom	Lodi, WI	9/9/51
Whiting, Margaret	Detroit, MI	7/22/24	Worthington Sam	Godalming, Surrey, England, UK	8/2/76
Whitman, Stuart	San Francisco, CA	2/1/28	Wright, Jeffrey	Washington, DC	12/7/65
Wiest, Dianne	Kansas City, MO	3/28/48	Wright, Max	Detroit, MI	8/2/43
Wiig, Kristen	Canandaigua, NY	8/22/73	Wright, Steven	New York, NY	12/6/55
Wilder, Gene	Milwaukee, WI	6/11/33	Wright Penn, Robin	Dallas, TX	4/8/66
Wilkinson, Tom	Leeds, England, UK	12/12/48	Wyle, Noah	Hollywood, CA	6/4/71
Williams, Andy	Wall Lake, IA	12/3/27	Wyman, Bill	London, England, UK	10/24/36
Williams, Armstrong	Marion, SC	2/5/59	Yankovic, Weird Al	Lynwood, CA	10/23/59
Williams, Barry	Santa Monica, CA	9/30/54	Yanni (Chrysomallis)	Kalamata, Greece	11/14/54
Williams, Billy Dee	New York, NY	4/6/37	Yarrow, Peter	New York, NY	5/31/38
Williams, Cindy	Van Nuys, CA	8/22/47	Yearwood, Trisha	Monticello, GA	9/19/64
Williams, Esther	Los Angeles, CA	8/8/21	Yoakam, Dwight	Pikesville, KY	10/23/56
Williams, Hal	Columbus, OH	12/14/38	York, Michael	Fulmer, England, UK	3/27/42
Williams, Hank, Jr.	Shreveport, LA	5/26/49	York, Susannah	London, England, UK	1/9/41
Williams, JoBeth	Houston, TX	12/6/48	Young, Alan	North Shields, Eng., UK	11/19/19
Williams, Kimberly	Rye, NY	9/14/71	Young, Burt	New York, NY	4/30/40
Williams, Lucinda	Lake Charles, LA	1/26/53	Young, Neil	Toronto, ON, Can.	11/12/45
Williams, Michelle	Kalispell, MT	9/9/80	Young, Sean	Louisville, KY	11/20/59
Williams, Montel	Baltimore, MD	7/3/56	Zane, Billy	Chicago, IL	2/24/66
Williams, Paul	Omaha, NE	9/19/40	Zeffirelli, Franco	Florence, Italy	2/12/23
Williams, Robin	Chicago, IL	7/21/51	Zellweger, Renée	Katy, TX	4/25/69
Williams, Treat	Rowayton, CT	12/1/51	Zemeckis, Robert	Chicago, IL	5/14/52
Williams, Vanessa	Millwood, NY	3/18/63	Zerbe, Anthony	Long Beach, CA	5/20/36
Williamson, Kevin	New Bern, NC	3/14/65	Zeta-Jones, Catherine	Swansea, Wales, UK	9/25/69
Williamson, Nicol	Hamilton, Scotland, UK	9/14/38	Zimbalist, Efrem, Jr.	New York, NY	11/30/18
Willis, Bruce	Idar-Oberstein, W. Germ.	3/19/55	Zimbalist, Stephanie	New York, NY	10/8/56
Wilson, Brian	Ingelwood, CA	6/20/42	Zimmer, Kim	Grand Rapids, MI	2/2/55
Wilson, Cassandra	Jackson, MS	12/4/55	Zhang, Ziyi	Beijing, China	2/9/79
Wilson, Chandra	Houston, TX	8/27/69	Zukerman, Pinchas	Tel Aviv, Israel	7/16/48
Wilson, Demond	Valdosta, GA	10/13/46	Zuniga, Daphne	Berkeley, CA	10/28/62
Wilson, Elizabeth	Grand Rapids, MI	4/4/21			
Wilson, Luke	Dallas, TX	9/21/71			
Wilson, Nancy	Chillicothe, OH	2/20/37			

Entertainment Personalities of the Past

See also other lists for some deceased entertainers not included here.

Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died
Aaliyah	1979	2001	Allgood, Sara	1883	1950	Arnold, Eddy	1918	2008
Abbott, Bud	1895	1974	Allyson, June	1917	2006	Arnold, Edward	1890	1956
Abbott, George	1887	1995	Altman, Robert	1925	2006	Arquette, Cliff	1905	1974
Acuff, Roy	1903	1992	Ameche, Don	1908	1993	Arthur, Beatrice	1922	2009
Adams, Don	1923	2005	Ames, Leon	1903	1993	Arthur, Jean	1900	1991
Adams, Joey	1911	1999	Amsterdam, Morey	1908	1996	Ashcroft, Peggy	1907	1991
Adams, Maude	1872	1953	Anderson, G. M. "Bronco Billy"	1882	1971	Astaire, Fred	1899	1987
Adler, Jacob P.	1855	1926	Anderson, Judith	1897	1992	Astor, Mary	1906	1987
Adoree, Renee	1898	1933	Anderson, Marian	1897	1993	Atkins, Chet	1924	2001
Agar, John	1921	2002	Andre the Giant	1946	1993	Atwill, Lionel	1885	1946
Aherne, Brian	1902	1986	Andrews, Dana	1909	1992	Auer, Mischa	1905	1967
Ailey, Alvin	1931	1989	Andrews, Laverne	1913	1967	Aumont, Jean-Pierre	1911	2001
Akins, Claude	1918	1994	Andrews, Maxene	1916	1995	Austin, Gene	1900	1972
Albert, Eddie	1906	2005	Angeli, Pier	1932	1971	Autry, Gene	1907	1998
Albertson, Frank	1909	1964	Antonioni, Michelangelo	1912	2007	Axton, Hoyt	1938	1999
Albertson, Jack	1907	1981	Arbuckle, Fatty (Roscoe)	1887	1933	Ayres, Lew	1908	1996
Alda, Robert	1914	1986	Archerd, Army	1922	2009	Backus, Jim	1913	1989
Allen, Fred	1894	1956	Arden, Eve	1908	1990	Bailey, Pearl	1918	1990
Allen, Gracie	1906	1964	Arlen, Richard	1900	1976	Bainter, Fay	1892	1968
Allen, Mel	1913	1996	Arlliss, George	1868	1946	Baker, Josephine	1906	1975
Allen, Peter	1944	1992	Armstrong, Louis	1901	1971	Balanchine, George	1904	1983
Allen, Steve	1921	2000	Arnaz, Desi	1917	1986	Ball, Lucille	1911	1989

Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died
Balsam, Martin	1919	1996	Boxcar Willie	1931	1999	Chapin, Harry	1942	1981
Bancroft, Anne	1931	2005	Boyd, Stephen	1928	1977	Chaplin, Charles	1889	1977
Bankhead, Tallulah	1902	1968	Boyd, William	1898	1972	Chapman, Graham	1941	1989
Bara, Theda	1885?	1955	Boyer, Charles	1899	1978	Charisse, Cyd	1921	2008
Barnett, Etta Moten	1902	2004	Boyle, Peter	1935	2006	Charles, Ray	1930	2004
Barnum, Phineas T.	1810	1891	Bracken, Eddie	1915	2002	Chase, Ilka	1905	1978
Barrett, Syd	1946	2006	Brady, Alice	1892	1939	Chatterton, Ruth	1893	1961
Barry, Gene	1919	2009	Brando, Marlon	1924	2004	Cherrill, Virginia	1908	1996
Barrymore, Ethel	1879	1959	Branigan, Laura	1957	2004	Chevalier, Maurice	1888	1972
Barrymore, John	1882	1942	Brazzi, Rossano	1916	1994	Child, Julia	1912	2004
Barrymore, Lionel	1878	1954	Brennan, Walter	1894	1974	Clair, René	1898	1981
Barrymore, Maurice	1848	1905	Brent, George	1904	1979	Clayton, Jan	1917	1983
Barthelmess, Richard	1895	1963	Brett, Jeremy	1935	1995	Clift, Montgomery	1920	1966
Bartholomew, Freddie	1924	1992	Brewer, Teresa	1931	2007	Cline, Patsy	1932	1963
Barty, Billy	1924	2000	Brice, Fanny	1891	1951	Clooney, Rosemary	1928	2002
Basehart, Richard	1914	1984	Bridges, Lloyd	1913	1998	Clyde, Andy	1892	1967
Basie, Count	1904	1984	Broderick, Helen	1891	1959	Cobain, Kurt	1967	1994
Bates, Alan	1934	2003	Bronson, Charles	1921	2003	Cobb, Lee J.	1911	1976
Bavier, Francis	1902	1989	Brooks, Foster	1912	2001	Coburn, Charles	1877	1961
Baxter, Anne	1923	1985	Brooks, Louise	1906	1985	Coburn, James	1928	2002
Baxter, Warner	1889	1951	Brown, Clarence	1890	1987	Coca, Imogene	1908	2001
Beaumont, Hugh	1909	1982	Brown, James	1933	2006	Coco, James	1930	1987
Beavers, Louise	1902	1962	Brown, Joe E.	1892	1973	Cody, Buffalo Bill	1846	1917
Beery, Noah, Sr.	1884	1946	Brown, Les	1912	2001	Cody, Iron Eyes	1907	1999
Beery, Noah, Jr.	1913	1994	Browne, Roscoe Lee	1925	2007	Cohan, George M.	1878	1942
Beery, Wallace	1885	1949	Bruce, Lenny	1925	1966	Cohen, Myron	1902	1986
Begley, Ed	1901	1970	Bruce, Nigel	1895	1953	Colbert, Claudette	1903	1996
Bel Geddes, Barbara	1922	2005	Bruce, Virginia	1910	1982	Cole, Nat "King"	1919	1965
Bellamy, Ralph	1904	1991	Brynner, Yul	1915	1985	Coleman, Gary	1968	2010
Belushi, John	1949	1982	Buchanan, Edgar	1903	1979	Collins, Ray	1890	1965
Benaderet, Bea	1906	1968	Buchholz, Horst	1933	2003	Colman, Ronald	1891	1958
Bendix, William	1906	1964	Buñuel, Luis	1900	1983	Columbo, Russ	1908	1934
Bennett, Constance	1904	1965	Buono, Victor	1938	1982	Comden, Betty	1917	2006
Bennett, Joan	1910	1990	Burke, Billie	1885	1970	Como, Perry	1912	2001
Bennett, Michael	1943	1987	Burnette, Smiley	1911	1967	Conniff, Ray	1916	2002
Benny, Jack	1894	1974	Burns, George	1896	1996	Connors, Chuck	1921	1992
Berg, Gertrude	1899	1966	Burr, Raymond	1917	1993	Conrad, William	1920	1994
Bergen, Edgar	1903	1978	Burton, Richard	1925	1984	Conried, Hans	1917	1982
Bergman, Ingmar	1918	2007	Busch, Mae	1897	1946	Conte, Richard	1911	1975
Bergman, Ingrid	1915	1982	Bushman, Francis X.	1883	1966	Convy, Bert	1933	1991
Berkeley, Busby	1895	1976	Buttons, Red	1919	2006	Conway, Tom	1904	1967
Berle, Milton	1908	2002	Byington, Spring	1893	1971	Coogan, Jackie	1914	1984
Berlin, Irving	1888	1989	Cabot, Bruce	1904	1972	Cook, Elisha, Jr.	1904	1995
Bernardi, Herschel	1923	1986	Cabot, Sebastian	1918	1977	Cooke, Alistair	1908	2004
Bernhardt, Sarah	1844	1923	Cagney, James	1899	1986	Cooke, Sam	1931	1964
Bernstein, Leonard	1918	1990	Caldwell, Sarah	1924	2006	Cooper, Gary	1901	1961
Berry, Jan	1941	2004	Calhern, Louis	1895	1956	Cooper, Glady's	1888	1971
Bessell, Ted	1939	1996	Calhoun, Rory	1922	1999	Cooper, Melville	1896	1973
Bickford, Charles	1889	1967	Callas, Maria	1923	1977	Copland, Aaron	1900	1990
Big Bopper, The	1930	1959	Calloway, Cab	1907	1994	Corby, Ellen	1913	1999
Billingsley, Barbara	1915	2010	Cambridge, Godfrey	1933	1976	Corelli, Franco	1921	2003
Bing, Rudolf	1902	1997	Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	1865	1940	Corey, Jeff	1914	2002
Bishop, Joey	1918	2007	Candy, John	1950	1994	Corio, Ann	1914	1999
Bitzer, Billy	1872	1944	Cantinflas	1911	1993	Corley, Pat	1930	2006
Bixby, Bill	1934	1993	Cantor, Eddie	1892	1964	Cornell, Katharine	1893	1974
Blackstone, Harry, Jr.	1934	1997	Capra, Frank	1897	1991	Correll, Charles ("Andy")	1890	1972
Blackstone, Harry, Sr.	1885	1965	Carey, Harry	1878	1947	Costello, Dolores	1905	1979
Blaine, Vivian	1921	1995	Carey, Macdonald	1913	1994	Costello, Lou	1906	1959
Blake, Amanda	1931	1989	Carle, Frankie	1903	2001	Cotten, Joseph	1905	1994
Blake, Eubie	1883	1983	Carlin, George	1937	2008	Coward, Noel	1899	1973
Blanc, Mel	1908	1989	Carlisle Hart, Kitty	1910	2007	Cox, Wally	1924	1973
Blocker, Dan	1928	1972	Carney, Art	1918	2003	Crabbe, Buster	1908	1983
Blondell, Joan	1909	1979	Carpenter, Karen	1950	1983	Crain, Jeanne	1925	2003
Blondin, Charles	1824	1897	Carradine, David	1936	2009	Crane, Bob	1928	1978
Blore, Eric	1887	1959	Carradine, John	1906	1988	Crawford, Broderick	1911	1986
Blue, Ben	1901	1975	Carrillo, Leo	1880	1961	Crawford, Joan	1904	1977
Blyden, Larry	1925	1975	Carroll, Leo G.	1892	1972	Crenna, Richard	1926	2003
Bogarde, Dirk	1921	1999	Carroll, Madeleine	1906	1987	Crews, Laura Hope	1880	1942
Bogart, Humphrey	1899	1957	Carson, Jack	1910	1963	Crisp, Donald	1880	1974
Boland, Mary	1880	1965	Carson, Johnny	1925	2005	Crisp, Quentin	1908	1999
Boles, John	1895	1969	Carter, Benny	1907	2003	Croce, Jim	1942	1973
Bolger, Ray	1904	1987	Carter, Dixie	1939	2010	Cronyn, Hume	1911	2003
Bond, Ward	1903	1960	Carter, Nell	1948	2003	Crosby, Bing	1903	1977
Bondi, Beulah	1888	1981	Caruso, Enrico	1873	1921	Crothers, Scatman	1910	1986
Bono, Sonny	1935	1998	Casals, Pablo	1876	1973	Cruz, Celia	1925	2003
Boone, Richard	1917	1981	Cash, Johnny	1932	2003	Cugat, Xavier	1900	1990
Booth, Edwin	1833	1893	Cash, June Carter	1929	2003	Cukor, George	1899	1983
Booth, John Wilkes	1838	1865	Cass, Peggy	1924	1999	Cullen, Bill	1920	1990
Booth, Junius Brutus	1796	1852	Cassidy, Jack	1927	1976	Culp, Robert	1930	2010
Booth, Shirley	1898	1992	Cassavetes, John	1929	1989	Cummings, Constance	1910	2005
Borge, Victor	1909	2000	Castle, Irene	1893	1969	Cummings, Robert	1908	1990
Borzage, Frank	1893	1962	Castle, Vernon	1887	1918	Curtis, Ken	1916	1991
Bosley, Tom	1927	2010	Chaliapin, Feodor	1873	1938	Curtis, Tony	1925	2010
Bow, Clara	1905	1965	Champion, Gower	1919	1980	Curtiz, Michael	1888	1962
Bowes, Maj. Edward	1874	1946	Chandler, Jeff	1918	1961	Cushing, Peter	1913	1994
Bowman, Lee	1914	1979	Chaney, Lon	1883	1930	Dailey, Dan	1915	1978
			Chaney, Lon, Jr.	1905	1973	Dandridge, Dorothy	1923	1965
						Dangerfield, Rodney	1921	2004

Name	Born	Died
Daniell, Henry	1894	1963
Daniels, Bebe	1901	1971
Darin, Bobby	1936	1973
Darnell, Linda	1923	1965
Darwell, Jane	1879	1967
Da Silva, Howard	1909	1986
Davenport, Harry	1866	1949
Davies, Marion	1897	1961
Davis, Bette	1908	1989
Davis, Joan	1907	1961
Davis, Sammy, Jr.	1925	1990
Davis, Ossie	1917	2005
Day, Dennis	1917	1988
Day, Laraine	1920	2007
Dean, James	1931	1955
Dean, Jimmy	1928	2010
Dearie, Blossom	1924	2009
De Carlo, Yvonne	1922	2007
Dee, Frances	1907	2004
Dee, Sandra	1942	2005
Defore, Don	1917	1993
Dekker, Albert	1905	1968
Del Rio, Dolores	1905	1983
DeLuise, Dom	1933	2009
Demarest, William	1892	1983
de Mille, Agnes	1905	1993
de Mille, Cecil B.	1881	1959
Dennis, Sandy	1937	1992
Denny, Reginald	1891	1967
Denver, Bob	1935	2005
Denver, John	1943	1997
Derek, John	1926	1998
DeSica, Vittorio	1901	1974
Devine, Andy	1905	1977
Dewhurst, Colleen	1924	1991
De Wilde, Brandon	1942	1972
De Wolfe, Billy	1907	1974
Diamond, Selma	1920	1985
Diddley, Bo	1928	2008
Dietrich, Marlene	1901	1992
Disney, Walt	1901	1966
Dix, Richard	1894	1949
Dmytryk, Edward	1908	1999
Donahue, Troy	1936	2001
Donat, Robert	1905	1958
Donlevy, Brian	1901	1972
Dors, Diana	1931	1984
Dorsey, Jimmy	1904	1957
Dorsey, Tommy	1905	1956
Douglas, Melvyn	1901	1981
Douglas, Paul	1907	1959
Dove, Billie	1900	1998
Downey, Morton, Jr.	1933	2001
Doyle, David	1929	1997
Drake, Alfred	1914	1992
Draper, Ruth	1884	1956
Dressler, Marie	1869	1934
Drew, Ellen	1915	2003
Drew, Mrs. John	1820	1897
Dru, Joanne	1923	1996
Duchin, Eddy	1909	1951
Duff, Howard	1917	1990
Duggan, Andrew	1923	1988
Dumbrille, Douglass	1890	1974
Dumont, Margaret	1889	1965
Duncan, Isadora	1878	1927
Dunham, Katherine	1910	2006
Dunn, James	1905	1967
Dunne, Irene	1898	1990
Dunnock, Mildred	1901	1991
Durante, Jimmy	1893	1980
Duryea, Dan	1907	1968
Duse, Eleanora	1858	1924
Dvorak, Ann	1912	1979
Eagels, Jeanne	1894	1929
Ebsen, Buddy	1908	2003
Eckstine, Billy	1914	1993
Eddington, Paul	1927	1995
Eddy, Nelson	1901	1967
Edelman, Herb	1933	1996
Edwards, Cliff	1895	1971
Edwards, Ralph	1913	2005
Edwards, Vince	1928	1996
Egan, Richard	1923	1987
Eisenstein, Sergei	1898	1948
Elam, Jack	1916	2003
Ellington, Duke	1899	1974

Name	Born	Died
Elliot, Cass	1941	1974
Elliott, Denholm	1922	1992
Ellis, Mary	1897	2003
Elman, Mischa	1891	1967
Errol, Leon	1881	1951
Evans, Dale	1912	2001
Evans, Edith	1888	1976
Evans, Maurice	1901	1989
Ewell, Tom	1909	1994
Fadiman, Clifton	1904	1999
Fairbanks, Douglas	1883	1939
Fairbanks, Douglas, Jr.	1909	2000
Farley, Chris	1964	1997
Farmer, Frances	1913	1970
Farnsworth, Richard	1920	2000
Farnum, Dustin	1874	1929
Farnum, William	1876	1953
Farrar, Geraldine	1882	1967
Farrell, Charles	1901	1990
Farrell, Eileen	1920	2002
Fassbinder, Rainer Werner	1946	1982
Fawcett, Farrah	1947	2009
Faye, Alice	1915	1998
Fazenda, Louise	1895	1962
Feld, Fritz	1900	1993
Feldman, Marty	1933	1982
Fell, Norman	1924	1998
Fellini, Federico	1920	1993
Fenneman, George	1919	1997
Ferrer, Jose	1912	1992
Ferrer, Mel	1917	2008
Fetchit, Stepin	1898	1985
Fiedler, Arthur	1894	1979
Fiedler, John	1925	2005
Fields, Gracie	1898	1979
Fields, W. C.	1879	1946
Fields, Totie	1930	1978
Finch, Peter	1916	1977
Fine, Larry	1902	1975
Firkusny, Rudolf	1912	1994
Fisher, Eddie	1928	2010
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	1865	1932
Fitzgerald, Barry	1888	1961
Fitzgerald, Ella	1917	1996
Fitzgerald, Geraldine	1913	2005
Flagstad, Kirsten	1895	1962
Fleischer, Richard	1916	2006
Fleming, Art	1924	1995
Fleming, Victor	1889	1949
Flynn, Errol	1909	1959
Flynn, Joe	1925	1974
Foch, Nina	1924	2008
Fogelberg, Dan	1951	2007
Foley, Red	1910	1968
Fonda, Henry	1905	1982
Fontaine, Frank	1920	1978
Fontanne, Lynn	1887	1983
Fonteyn, Margot	1919	1991
Ford, Glenn	1916	2006
Ford, John	1895	1973
Ford, Paul	1901	1976
Ford, Tennessee Ernie	1919	1991
Forrest, Helen	1917	1999
Forsythe, John	1918	2010
Fosse, Bob	1927	1987
Foster, Phil	1914	1985
Foster, Preston	1901	1970
Foxx, Redd	1922	1991
Foy, Eddie	1856	1928
Franchi, Sergio	1926	1990
Franciosa, Anthony	1928	2006
Francis, Arlene	1907	2001
Francis, Kay	1905	1968
Franciscus, James	1934	1991
Frankenheimer, John	1930	2002
Frann, Mary	1943	1998
Frawley, William	1887	1966
Frederick, Pauline	1885	1938
Freed, Alan	1921	1965
French, Victor	1934	1989
Friganza, Trixie	1870	1955
Froman, Jane	1907	1980
Funt, Allen	1914	1999
Furness, Betty	1916	1994
Gabin, Jean	1904	1976
Gable, Clark	1901	1960
Gabor, Eva	1920	1995
Garbo, Greta	1905	1990

Name	Born	Died
Garcia, Jerry	1942	1995
Gardenia, Vincent	1922	1992
Gardner, Ava	1922	1990
Garfield, John	1913	1952
Garland, Beverly	1926	2008
Garland, Judy	1922	1969
Garson, Greer	1904	1996
Gassman, Vittorio	1922	2000
Gaye, Marvin	1939	1984
Gaynor, Janet	1906	1984
Gebel-Williams, Gunther	1934	2001
Geer, Will	1902	1978
George, Gladys	1904	1954
Gershwin, George	1898	1937
Getty, Estelle	1923	2008
Ghostley, Alice	1926	2007
Gibb, Andy	1958	1988
Gibb, Maurice	1949	2003
Gibson, Henry	1935	2009
Gibson, Hoot	1892	1962
Gielgud, John	1904	2000
Gilbert, Billy	1894	1971
Gilbert, John	1895	1936
Gilford, Jack	1907	1990
Gillespie, Dizzy	1917	1993
Gillette, William	1853	1937
Gingold, Hermione	1897	1987
Gish, Dorothy	1898	1968
Gish, Lillian	1893	1993
Giulini, Carlo Maria	1914	2005
Gleason, Jackie	1916	1987
Gleason, James	1886	1959
Gluck, Alma	1884	1938
Gobel, George	1919	1991
Goddard, Paulette	1905?	1990
Godfrey, Arthur	1903	1983
Godunov, Alexander	1949	1995
Goldwyn, Samuel	1882	1974
Goodman, Benny	1909	1986
Gorcey, Leo	1917	1969
Gordon, Gale	1906	1995
Gordon, Ruth	1896	1985
Gorshin, Frank	1934	2005
Gosden, Freeman ("Amos")	1899	1982
Gottschalk, Louis	1829	1869
Gould, Glenn	1932	1982
Gould, Harold	1923	2010
Gould, Morton	1913	1996
Goulet, Robert	1933	2007
Grable, Betty	1916	1973
Graham, Martha	1894	1991
Graham, Virginia	1912	1998
Grahame, Gloria	1925	1981
Granger, Stewart	1913	1993
Grant, Cary	1904	1986
Granville, Bonita	1923	1988
Grapewin, Charley	1869	1956
Graves, Peter	1926	2010
Gray, Dolores	1924	2002
Gray, Spalding	1941	2004
Grayson, Kathryn	1922	2010
Greco, Jose	1918	2000
Green, Adolph	1915	2002
Greene, Lorne	1915	1987
Greenstreet, Sydney	1879	1954
Greenwood, Charlotte	1890	1978
Gregory, James	1911	2002
Griffin, Merv	1925	2007
Griffith, David Wark	1874	1948
Griffith, Hugh	1912	1980
Grizzard, George	1928	2007
Guardino, Harry	1925	1995
Guinness, Sir Alec	1914	2000
Guthrie, Woody	1912	1967
Gwenn, Edmund	1875	1959
Gwynne, Fred	1926	1993
Hackett, Buddy	1924	2003
Hackett, Joan	1934	1983
Hagen, Uta	1919	2004
Haines, William	1900	1973
Hale, Alan, Jr.	1918	1990
Hale, Alan, Sr.	1892	1950
Haley, Bill	1925	1981
Haley, Jack	1899	1979
Hall, Huntz	1919	1999
Hall, Jon	1915	1979
Hamilton, Margaret	1902	1985

Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died
Hammerstein, Oscar	1847	1919	Howard (Horwitz), Shemp	1895	1955	Kelly, Emmett	1898	1979
Hammerstein II, Oscar	1895	1960	Howard, Trevor	1916	1988	Kelly, Gene	1912	1996
Hampton, Lionel	1908	2002	Hudson, Rock	1925	1985	Kelly, Grace	1929	1982
Hardwicke, Cedric	1893	1964	Hughes, Bernard	1915	2006	Kelly, Jack	1927	1992
Hardy, Oliver	1892	1957	Hughes, John	1950	2009	Kelly, Patsy	1910	1981
Harlow, Jean	1911	1937	Hull, Henry	1890	1977	Kennedy, Arthur	1914	1990
Harris, Phil	1904	1995	Hull, Josephine	1886	1957	Kennedy, Edgar	1890	1948
Harris, Richard	1930	2002	Humphrey, Doris	1895	1958	Kerr, Deborah	1921	2007
Harrison, George	1943	2001	Hunter, Jeffrey	1926	1969	Kibbee, Guy	1886	1956
Harrison, Rex	1908	1990	Hunter, Kim	1922	2002	Kilbride, Percy	1888	1964
Hart, William S.	1864	1946	Hunter, Ross	1920	1996	Kiley, Richard	1922	1999
Hartman, Phil	1948	1998	Hussey, Ruth	1911	2005	King, Alan	1927	2004
Harvey, Laurence	1928	1973	Huston, John	1906	1987	King, Henry	1896	1982
Harvey, Paul	1918	2009	Huston, Walter	1884	1950	Kinski, Klaus	1926	1991
Harwell, Ernie	1918	2010	Hutchence, Michael	1960	1997	Kirby, Bruno	1949	2006
Hatfield, Bobby	1940	2003	Hutton, Betty	1921	2007	Kirby, George	1923	1995
Haver, June	1926	2005	Hutton, Jim	1934	1979	Kirby, Durward	1912	2000
Havoc, June	1912	2010	Hyde-White, Wilfrid	1903	1991	Kirsten, Dorothy	1910	1992
Hawkins, Jack	1910	1973	Ingram, Rex	1895	1969	Kitt, Eartha	1927	2008
Hawkins, Screamin' Jay	1929	2000	Ireland, Jill	1936	1990	Klemperer, Werner	1920	2000
Hawks, Howard	1896	1977	Ireland, John	1915	1992	Knight, Ted	1923	1986
Hawthorne, Nigel	1929	2001	Irving, Henry	1838	1905	Knotts, Don	1924	2006
Hayakawa, Sessue	1890	1973	Ives, Burl	1909	1995	Korman, Harvey	1927	2008
Hayden, Sterling	1916	1986	Irwin, Steve	1962	2006	Kostelanetz, Andre	1901	1980
Hayes, Gabby	1885	1969	Iturbi, Jose	1895	1980	Kovacs, Ernie	1919	1962
Hayes, Helen	1900	1993	Jack, Wolfman	1938	1995	Kramer, Stanley	1913	2001
Hayes, Isaac	1942	2008	Jackson, Joe	1875	1942	Kruger, Otto	1885	1974
Hayward, Leland	1902	1971	Jackson, Mahalia	1911	1972	Kubrick, Stanley	1928	1999
Hayward, Louis	1909	1985	Jackson, Michael	1958	2009	Kulp, Nancy	1921	1991
Hayward, Susan	1917	1975	Jackson, Milt	1923	1999	Kurosawa, Akira	1910	1998
Hayworth, Rita	1918	1987	Jaekel, Richard	1926	1997	Kyser, Kay	1906	1985
Head, Edith	1897	1981	Jaffe, Sam	1891	1984	Ladd, Alan	1913	1964
Healy, Ted	1896	1937	Jagger, Dean	1903	1991	Lahr, Bert	1895	1967
Heckart, Eileen	1919	2001	Jam Master Jay	1965	2002	Laine, Frankie	1913	2007
Heflin, Van	1910	1971	James, Dennis	1917	1997	Lake, Arthur	1905	1987
Heifetz, Jascha	1901	1987	James, Harry	1916	1983	Lake, Veronica	1919	1973
Held, Anna	1873	1918	James, Rick	1948	2004	Lamarr, Hedy	1913	2000
Hemingway, Margaux	1955	1996	Janis, Elsie	1889	1956	Lamas, Fernando	1915	1982
Hemmings, David	1941	2003	Jannings, Emil	1886	1950	Lamour, Dorothy	1914	1996
Henderson, Skitch	1918	2005	Janssen, David	1930	1980	Lancaster, Burt	1913	1994
Hendrix, Jimi	1942	1970	Jenkins, Allen	1900	1974	Lanchester, Elsa	1902	1986
Henie, Sonja	1912	1969	Jennings, Waylon	1937	2002	Lane, Priscilla	1917	1995
Henreid, Paul	1908	1992	Jessel, George	1898	1981	Landis, Carole	1919	1948
Henson, Jim	1936	1990	Jeter, Michael	1952	2003	Landis, Jessie Royce	1904	1972
Hepburn, Audrey	1929	1993	Johnson, Ben	1918	1996	Landon, Michael	1936	1991
Hepburn, Katharine	1907	2003	Johnson, Celia	1908	1982	Lang, Fritz	1890	1976
Hersholt, Jean	1886	1956	Johnson, Chic	1892	1962	Langdon, Harry	1884	1944
Heston, Charlton	1923	2008	Johnson, J.J.	1924	2001	Lange, Hope	1931	2003
Hewett, Christopher	1922	2001	Johnson, Robert	1911	1938	Langford, Frances	1914	2005
Hickey, William	1928	1997	Johnson, Van	1916	2008	Langtry, Lillie	1853	1929
Hickson, Joan	1906	1998	Jolson, Al	1886	1950	Lanza, Mario	1921	1959
Hildegard	1906	2005	Jones, Brian	1942	1969	LaRue, Lash (Alfred)	1917	1996
Hill, Arthur	1922	2006	Jones, Buck	1889	1942	Lauder, Harry	1870	1950
Hill, Benny	1925	1992	Jones, Carolyn	1933	1983	Laughton, Charles	1899	1962
Hill, George Roy	1921	2002	Jones, Charlie	1930	2008	Laurel, Stan	1890	1965
Hiller, Wendy	1912	2003	Jones, Elvin	1927	2004	Lawford, Peter	1923	1984
Hines, Gregory	1946	2003	Jones, Henry	1912	1999	Lawrence, Florence	1886	1938
Hines, Jerome	1921	2003	Jones, Jennifer	1919	2009	Lawrence, Gertrude	1898	1952
Hingle, Pat	1924	2009	Jones, Spike	1911	1965	Lean, David	1908	1991
Hirt, Al	1922	1999	Joplin, Janis	1943	1970	Ledger, Heath	1979	2008
Hitchcock, Alfred	1899	1980	Joplin, Scott	1868	1917	Lee, Anna	1913	2004
Ho, Don	1930	2007	Jordan, Richard	1937	1993	Lee, Bernard	1908	1981
Hobson, Valerie	1917	1998	Jory, Victor	1902	1982	Lee, Bruce	1940	1973
Hodiak, John	1914	1955	Joslyn, Allyn	1905	1981	Lee, Canada	1907	1952
Holden, William	1918	1981	Julia, Raul	1940	1994	Lee, Gypsy Rose	1914	1970
Holiday, Billie	1915	1959	Jump, Gordon	1932	2003	Lee, Peggy	1920	2002
Holiday, Judy	1921	1965	Jurado, Katy	1924	2002	LeGallienne, Eva	1899	1991
Holloway, Sterling	1905	1992	Jurgens, Curt	1915	1982	Lehmann, Lotte	1888	1976
Holly, Buddy	1936	1959	Kahn, Madeline	1942	1999	Leigh, Janet	1927	2004
Holt, Jack	1888	1951	Kane, Helen	1904	1966	Leigh, Vivien	1913	1967
Holt, Tim	1918	1973	Kanin, Garson	1912	1999	Leighton, Margaret	1922	1976
Homolka, Oscar	1898	1978	Karloff, Boris	1887	1969	Lemmon, Jack	1925	2001
Hooker, John Lee	1917	2001	Karns, Roscoe	1893	1970	Lennon, John	1940	1980
Hoon, Shannon	1967	1995	Kaufman, Andy	1949	1984	Lenya, Lotte	1898	1981
Hope, Bob	1903	2003	Kaye, Danny	1913	1987	Leonard, Eddie	1870	1941
Hopkins, Miriam	1902	1972	Kaye, Stubby	1918	1997	Leonard, Sheldon	1907	1997
Hopper, Dennis	1936	2010	Kazan, Elia	1909	2003	Leone, Sergio	1929	1989
Hopper, DeWolf	1858	1935	Kean, Charles	1811	1868	LeRoy, Mervyn	1900	1987
Hopper, Hedda	1885	1966	Kean, Mrs. Charles	1806	1880	Levant, Oscar	1906	1972
Hopper, William	1915	1970	Kean, Edmund	1787	1833	Levene, Sam	1905	1980
Horowitz, Vladimir	1904	1989	Keaton, Buster	1895	1966	Levenson, Sam	1911	1980
Horne, Lena	1917	2010	Keel, Howard	1919	2004	Lewis, Al	1923	2006
Horton, Edward Everett	1886	1970	Keeler, Ruby	1910	1993	Lewis, Joe E.	1902	1971
Houdini, Harry	1874	1926	Keeshan, Bob (Captain Kangaroo)	1927	2004	Lewis, Shari	1934	1998
Houseman, John	1902	1988	Keith, Brian	1921	1997	Lewis, Ted	1892	1971
Howard (Horwitz), Curly	1903	1952	Kellaway, Cecil	1893	1973	Liberace	1919	1987
Howard, Leslie	1890	1943	Kelley, DeForest	1920	1999	Lillie, Beatrice	1894	1989
Howard (Horwitz), Moe	1897	1975				Lincoln, Elmo	1889	1952

Name	Born	Died
Lind, Jenny	1820	1887
Lindfors, Viveca	1920	1995
Lindley, Audra	1918	1997
Linkletter, Art	1912	2010
Linville, Larry	1939	2000
Little, Cleavon	1939	1992
Llewelyn, Desmond	1914	1999
Lloyd, Harold	1893	1971
Lloyd, Marie	1870	1922
Lockhart, Gene	1891	1957
Logan, Ella	1913	1969
Lombard, Carole	1908	1942
Lombardo, Guy	1902	1977
Long, Richard	1927	1974
Lopes, Lisa	1971	2002
Lopez, Vincent	1895	1975
Lord, Jack	1920	1998
Lorne, Marion	1888	1968
Lorre, Peter	1904	1964
Loudon, Dorothy	1933	2003
Lowe, Edmund	1890	1971
Loy, Myrna	1905	1993
Lubitsch, Ernst	1892	1947
Ludden, Allen	1918	1981
Lugosi, Bela	1882	1956
Lukas, Paul	1894	1971
Lunt, Alfred	1892	1977
Lupino, Ida	1918	1995
Lymon, Frankie	1942	1968
Lynde, Paul	1926	1982
Lynn, Diana	1926	1971
Mac, Bernie	1957	2008
MacCorkindale, Simon	1952	2010
MacDonald, Jeanette	1903	1965
Mack, Ted	1904	1976
MacKenzie, Gisele	1927	2003
MacLane, Barton	1902	1969
MacMurray, Fred	1908	1991
MacRae, Gordon	1921	1986
Macready, George	1909	1973
Madison, Guy	1922	1996
Magnani, Anna	1908	1973
Mancini, Henry	1924	1994
Main, Marjorie	1890	1975
Malden, Karl	1912	2009
Malle, Louis	1932	1995
Mamoulian, Rouben	1897	1987
Mankiewicz, Joseph	1909	1993
Mann, Herbie	1930	2003
Mansfield, Jayne	1932	1967
Mantovani, Annunzio	1905	1980
Marais, Jean	1913	1998
March, Fredric	1897	1975
March, Hal	1920	1970
Marchand, Nancy	1928	2000
Markova, Alicia	1910	2004
Marley, Bob	1945	1981
Marshall, E.G.	1910	1998
Marshall, Herbert	1890	1966
Martin, Barney	1923	2005
Martin, Dean	1917	1995
Martin, Dick	1922	2008
Martin, Mary	1913	1990
Martin, Ross	1920	1981
Marvin, Lee	1924	1987
Marx, Harpo (Arthur)	1888	1964
Marx, Zeppo (Herbert)	1901	1979
Marx, Groucho (Julius)	1890	1977
Marx, Chico (Leonard)	1887	1961
Marx, Gummo (Milton)	1893	1977
Mason, James	1909	1984
Massey, Raymond	1896	1983
Mastroianni, Marcello	1924	1996
Matthau, Walter	1920	2000
Mature, Victor	1913	1999
Maxwell, Marilyn	1921	1972
Mayer, Louis B.	1885	1957
Mayfield, Curtis	1942	1999
Mayo, Virginia	1920	2005
Mazurki, Mike	1909	1990
McCambridge, Mercedes	1916	2004
McCarey, Leo	1898	1969
McCarthy, Kevin	1914	2010
McCartney, Linda	1941	1998
McClanahan, Rue	1934	2010
McClure, Doug	1935	1995
McCormack, John	1884	1945
McCrary, Tex	1910	2003
McCrea, Joel	1905	1990
McDaniel, Hattie	1895	1952
McDowall, Roddy	1928	1998
McFarland, Spanky (George)	1928	1993

Name	Born	Died
McGoohan, Patrick	1928	2009
McGuire, Al	1931	2001
McGuire, Dorothy	1916	2001
McHugh, Frank	1898	1981
McIntire, John	1907	1991
McKern, Leo	1920	2002
McLaglen, Victor	1886	1959
McMahon, Ed	1923	2009
McNeill, Don	1907	1996
McQueen, Butterfly	1911	1995
McQueen, Steve	1930	1980
Meador, Vaughn	1936	2004
Meadows, Audrey	1924	1996
Meek, Donald	1880	1946
Meeker, Ralph	1920	1988
Melba, Nellie	1861	1931
Melchior, Lauritz	1890	1973
Menjou, Adolphe	1890	1963
Menken, Helen	1902	1966
Menuhin, Yehudi	1916	1999
Mercouri, Melina	1925	1994
Mercury, Freddie	1946	1991
Meredith, Burgess	1909	1997
Merman, Ethel	1908	1984
Merrick, David	1911	2000
Merrill, Gary	1915	1990
Milestone, Lewis	1895	1980
Mifune, Toshiro	1920	1997
Milland, Ray	1905	1986
Miller, Ann	1923	2004
Miller, Glenn	1904	1944
Miller, Marilyn	1898	1936
Miller, Mitch	1911	2010
Miller, Roger	1936	1992
Mills, Donald	1915	1999
Mills, Harry	1913	1982
Mills, Herbert	1912	1989
Mills, John	1889	1967
Mills, Sir John	1908	2005
Mineo, Sal	1939	1976
Miner, Jan	1917	2004
Minghella, Anthony	1954	2008
Mingus, Charles	1922	1979
Minnelli, Vincente	1903	1986
Miranda, Carmen	1909	1955
Mitchell, Cameron	1918	1994
Mitchell, Thomas	1892	1962
Mitchum, Robert	1917	1997
Mix, Tom	1880	1940
Monica, Corbett	1930	1998
Moffo, Anna	1932	2006
Monroe, Marilyn	1926	1962
Monroe, Vaughn	1911	1973
Montalban, Ricardo	1920	2009
Montand, Yves	1921	1991
Montez, Maria	1917	1951
Montgomery, Elizabeth	1933	1995
Montgomery, George	1916	2000
Montgomery, Robert	1904	1981
Moore, Clayton	1914	1999
Moore, Colleen	1900	1988
Moore, Dudley	1935	2002
Moore, Garry	1915	1993
Moore, Grace	1898	1947
Moorehead, Agnes	1906	1974
Moreland, Mantan	1902	1973
Morgan, Dennis	1910	1994
Morgan, Frank	1890	1949
Morgan, Helen	1900	1941
Morgan, Henry	1915	1994
Morita, Pat	1932	2005
Morley, Robert	1908	1992
Morris, Chester	1901	1970
Morris, Greg	1934	1996
Morris, Howard	1919	2005
Morris, Wayne	1914	1959
Morrison, Jim	1943	1971
Morrow, Vic	1929	1982
Morton, Jelly Roll	1885	1941
Mostel, Zero	1915	1977
Mowbray, Alan	1897	1969
Mulhare, Edward	1923	1997
Mulligan, Gerry	1927	1996
Mulligan, Richard	1932	2000
Muni, Paul	1895	1967
Munshin, Jules	1915	1970
Murnau, F. W.	1888	1931
Murphy, Audie	1924	1971
Murphy, Brittany	1977	2009
Murphy, George	1902	1992
Murray, Arthur	1895	1991
Murray, Kathryn	1906	1999
Murray, Mae	1889	1965

Name	Born	Died
Nagel, Conrad	1897	1970
Naish, J. Carroll	1900	1973
Naldi, Nita	1898	1961
Nance, Jack	1943	1996
Natwick, Mildred	1908	1994
Nazimova, Alla	1879	1945
Neal, Patricia	1926	2010
Negri, Pola	1897	1987
Nelson, Harriet (Hilliard)	1909	1994
Nelson, Ozzie	1906	1975
Nelson, Rick	1940	1985
Nesbit, Evelyn	1884	1967
Nettleton, Lois	1927	2008
Newley, Anthony	1931	1999
Newman, Edwin	1919	2010
Newman, Paul	1925	2008
Newton, Robert	1905	1956
Nicholas, Fayard	1914	2006
Nicholas, Harold	1924	2000
Nijinsky, Vaslav	1890	1950
Nilsson, Anna Q.	1888	1974
Niven, David	1910	1983
Nolan, Lloyd	1902	1985
Normand, Mabel	1894	1930
North, Sheree	1933	2005
Notorious B.I.G.	1972	1997
Novarro, Ramon	1899	1968
Nureyev, Rudolf	1938	1993
Oakie, Jack	1903	1978
Oakley, Annie	1860	1926
Oates, Warren	1928	1982
Oberon, Merle	1911	1979
O'Brien, Edmond	1915	1985
O'Brien, Pat	1899	1983
O'Connell, Arthur	1908	1981
O'Connell, Helen	1921	1993
O'Connor, Carroll	1924	2001
O'Connor, Donald	1925	2003
O'Connor, Una	1880	1959
Odetta	1930	2008
O'Keefe, Dennis	1908	1968
O'Herlihy, Daniel	1919	2005
Oland, Warner	1880	1938
Olcott, Chauncey	1860	1932
Oliver, Edna May	1883	1942
Olivier, Laurence	1907	1989
Olsen, Merlin	1940	2010
Olsen, Ole	1892	1963
O'Neal, Ron	1937	2004
O'Neill, James	1849	1920
Ophuls, Max	1902	1957
Orbach, Jerry	1935	2004
Orbison, Roy	1936	1988
Ormandy, Eugene	1899	1985
O'Sullivan, Maureen	1911	1998
Ouspenskaya, Maria	1876	1949
Owen, Reginald	1887	1972
Owens, Buck	1929	2006
Paar, Jack	1918	2004
Paderewski, Ignace	1860	1941
Page, Bettie	1923	2008
Page, Geraldine	1924	1987
Pakula, Alan	1928	1998
Palance, Jack	1919	2006
Palette, Eugene	1889	1954
Palmer, Lilli	1914	1986
Palmer, Robert	1949	2003
Pangborn, Franklin	1894	1958
Parker, Fess	1925	2010
Parker, Jean	1915	2005
Parks, Bert	1914	1992
Parks, Larry	1914	1975
Pasternack, Josef A.	1881	1940
Pastor, Tony (vaudevillian)	1837	1908
Pastor, Tony (bandleader)	1907	1969
Patrick, Gail	1911	1980
Patti, Adelina	1843	1919
Patti, Carlotta	1840	1889
Paul, Les	1915	2009
Pavarotti, Luciano	1935	2007
Pavlova, Anna	1885	1931
Paycheck, Johnny	1938	2003
Payne, John	1912	1989
Pearl, Minnie	1912	1996
Peck, Gregory	1916	2003
Peckinpah, Sam	1925	1984
Peerce, Jan	1904	1984
Pendergrass, Teddy	1950	2010
Penn, Arthur	1922	2010
Penn, Chris	1965	2006
Penner, Joe	1905	1941
Peppard, George	1928	1994

Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died
Perkins, Anthony	1932	1992	Rettig, Tommy	1941	1996	Serling, Rod	1924	1975
Perkins, Carl	1932	1998	Reynolds, Marjorie	1921	1997	Shakur, Tupac	1971	1996
Perkins, Marlin	1905	1986	Rich, Charlie	1932	1995	Shaw, Artie	1910	2004
Peters, Brock	1927	2005	Richardson, Ian	1934	2007	Shaw, Robert (actor)	1927	1978
Peters, Jean	1926	2000	Richardson, Natasha	1963	2009	Shaw, Robert (conductor)	1916	1999
Peters, Susan	1921	1952	Richardson, Ralph	1902	1983	Shawn, Ted	1891	1972
Peterson, Oscar	1925	2007	Riddle, Nelson	1921	1985	Shean, Al	1868	1949
Phillips, John	1935	2001	Riefenstahl, Leni	1902	2003	Shearer, Moira	1926	2006
Phoenix, River	1970	1993	Ripperton, Minnie	1947	1979	Shearer, Norma	1902	1983
Piaf, Edith	1915	1963	Ritchard, Cyril	1898	1977	Sheppard, Bob	1910	2010
Pickens, Slim	1919	1983	Ritter, John	1948	2003	Sheridan, Ann	1915	1967
Pickett, Wilson	1941	2006	Ritter, Tex	1905	1974	Shore, Dinah	1917	1994
Pickford, Mary	1893	1979	Ritter, Thelma	1905	1969	Short, Bobby	1924	2005
Picon, Molly	1898	1992	Ritz, Al	1901	1965	Shubert, Lee	1875	1953
Pidgeon, Walter	1897	1984	Ritz, Harry	1906	1986	Shull, Richard B.	1929	1999
Pinza, Ezio	1892	1957	Ritz, Jimmy	1903	1985	Siddons, Sarah	1755	1831
Pitney, Gene	1941	2006	Roach, Hall	1892	1992	Sidney, Sylvia	1910	1999
Pitts, Zasu	1898	1963	Roach, Max	1924	2007	Siegel, Don	1912	1991
Plato, Dana	1964	1999	Robards, Jason	1922	2000	Signoret, Simone	1921	1985
Pleasence, Donald	1919	1995	Robbins, Jerome	1918	1998	Sills, Beverly	1929	2007
Pleshette, Suzanne	1937	2008	Robbins, Marty	1925	1982	Silver, Ron	1946	2009
Pollack, Sydney	1934	2008	Roberts, Pernell	1928	2010	Silverheels, Jay	1912	1980
Pons, Lily	1904	1976	Roberts, Rachel	1927	1980	Silvers, Phil	1912	1985
Ponselle, Rosa	1897	1981	Robeson, Paul	1898	1976	Sim, Alastair	1900	1976
Ponti, Carlo	1912	2007	Robinson, Bill	1878	1949	Simone, Nina	1933	2003
Porter, Eric	1928	1995	Robinson, Edward G.	1893	1973	Simmons, Jean	1929	2010
Porter, Edwin S.	1870	1941	Robson, Flora	1902	1984	Sinatra, Frank	1915	1998
Porter, Nyree Dawn	1940	2001	Roche, Eugene	1928	2004	Sinclair, Madge	1938	1995
Poston, Tom	1921	2007	Rochester (Eddie Anderson)	1905	1977	Singleton, Penny	1908	2003
Powell, Dick	1904	1963	Roddenberry, Gene	1921	1991	Sirk, Douglas	1900	1987
Powell, Eleanor	1912	1982	Rodgers, Jimmie	1897	1933	Siskel, Gene	1946	1999
Powell, William	1892	1984	Rogers, Buddy	1904	1999	Sitka, Emil	1914	1998
Power, Tyrone	1914	1958	Rogers, Fred	1928	2003	Sjostrom, Victor	1879	1960
Preminger, Otto	1905	1986	Rogers, Ginger	1911	1995	Skelton, Red	1913	1997
Presley, Elvis	1935	1977	Rogers, Roy	1911	1998	Skinner, Otis	1858	1942
Preston, Billy	1946	2006	Rogers, Will	1879	1935	Smith, Alexis	1921	1993
Preston, Robert	1918	1987	Roland, Gilbert	1905	1994	Smith, Bessie	1894?	1937
Price, Vincent	1911	1993	Rolle, Esther	1920?	1998	Smith, Buffalo Bob	1917	1998
Prima, Louis	1911	1978	Rollins, Howard	1950	1996	Smith, C. Aubrey	1863	1948
Prinze, Freddie	1954	1977	Roman, Ruth	1924	1999	Smith, Elliott	1969	2003
Prosky, Robert	1930	2008	Romero, Cesar	1907	1994	Smith, Jeff	1939	2004
Provine, Dorothy	1937	2010	Rose, Billy	1899	1966	Smith, Kate	1907	1986
Prowse, Juliet	1936	1996	Rossellini, Roberto	1906	1977	Smith, Kent	1907	1985
Pryor, Richard	1940	2005	Rostropovich, Mstislav	1927	2007	Snodgrass, Carrie	1946	2004
Puente, Tito	1923	2000	Rowan, Dan	1922	1987	Snow, Hank	1914	1999
Pyle, Denver	1920	1997	Rubinstein, Artur	1887	1982	Snyder, Tom	1936	2007
Quayle, Anthony	1913	1989	Rubenstein, Zelda	1933	2010	Solti, George	1912	1997
Questel, Mae	1908	1998	Ruggles, Charles	1886	1970	Sondergaard, Gale	1899	1985
Quinn, Anthony	1915	2001	Russell, Harold	1914	2002	Sothorn, Ann	1909	2001
Quintero, José	1924	1999	Russell, Lillian	1861	1922	Sousa, John Philip	1854	1932
Rabb, Ellis	1930	1998	Russell, Nipsey	1923	2005	Sparks, Ned	1884	1957
Rabbit, Eddie	1941	1998	Russell, Rosalind	1911	1976	Spelling, Aaron	1923	2006
Radner, Gilda	1946	1989	Rutherford, Margaret	1892	1972	Spencer, John	1946	2005
Raft, George	1895	1980	Ryan, Irene	1903	1973	Sperber, Wendy Jo	1958	2005
Rains, Claude	1889	1967	Ryan, Robert	1909	1973	Springfield, Dusty	1939	1999
Raitt, John	1917	2005	Sabu (Dastagir)	1924	1963	Stack, Robert	1919	2003
Ralston, Esther	1902	1994	St. Cyr, Lili	1917	1999	Stafford, Jo	1917	2008
Ramone, Dee Dee	1952	2002	St. Denis, Ruth	1877	1968	Stander, Lionel	1908	1994
Ramone, Joey	1951	2001	Sakall, S. Z.	1883	1955	Stang, Arnold	1918	2009
Ramone, Johnny	1948	2004	Sale (Chic), Charles	1885	1936	Stanley, Kim	1925	2001
Rampal, Jean-Pierre	1922	2000	Sales, Soupy	1926	2009	Stanwyck, Barbara	1907	1990
Randall, Tony	1920	2004	Sanders, George	1906	1972	Stapleton, Maureen	1925	2006
Randolph, John	1915	2004	Sanford, Isabel	1917	2004	Steiger, Rod	1925	2002
Rathbone, Basil	1892	1967	Sargent, Dick	1933	1994	Sterling, Jan	1921	2004
Ratoff, Gregory	1897	1960	Savalas, Telly	1924	1994	Stern, Isaac	1920	2001
Rawls, Lou	1933	2006	Scheider, Roy	1935	2008	Stevens, Craig	1918	2000
Ray, Aldo	1926	1991	Schell, Maria	1926	2005	Stevens, George	1904	1975
Ray, Johnnie	1927	1990	Schenkel, Chris	1923	2005	Stevens, Inger	1934	1970
Ray, Nicholas	1911	1979	Schiavelli, Vincent	1948	2005	Stevens, Mark	1916	1994
Rayburn, Gene	1917	1999	Schildkraut, Joseph	1896	1964	Stevenson, McLean	1929	1996
Raye, Martha	1916	1994	Schipa, Tito	1888	1965	Stewart, James	1908	1997
Raymond, Gene	1908	1998	Schlesinger, John	1926	2003	Stickney, Dorothy	1896	1998
Reagan, Ronald	1911	2004	Schnabel, Artur	1882	1951	Stokowski, Leopold	1882	1977
Redding, Otis	1941	1967	Schneider, Romy	1938	1982	Stone, Fred	1873	1959
Redgrave, Corin	1939	2010	Schwartzkopf, Elizabeth	1915	2006	Stone, Lewis	1879	1953
Redgrave, Lynn	1943	2010	Scott, George C.	1927	1999	Stone, Milburn	1904	1980
Redgrave, Michael	1908	1985	Scott, Gordon	1926	2007	Storm, Gale	1922	2009
Reed, Donna	1921	2008	Scott, Hazel	1920	1981	Straight, Beatrice	1918	2001
Reed, Jerry	1937	1986	Scott, Martha	1914	2003	Strasberg, Lee	1901	1982
Reed, Oliver	1938	1999	Scott, Randolph	1898	1987	Strasberg, Susan	1938	1999
Reed, Robert	1932	1992	Scott, Zachary	1914	1965	Strode, Woody	1914	1994
Reeve, Christopher	1952	2004	Scott-Siddons, Mrs.	1843	1896	Strummer, Joe	1952	2002
Reeves, George	1914	1959	Scofield, Paul	1922	2008	Stuart, Gloria	1910	2010
Reeves, Steve	1926	2000	Seberg, Jean	1938	1979	Stuarti, Enzo	1919	2005
Reid, Wallace	1891	1923	Seeley, Blossom	1892	1974	Sturges, Preston	1898	1959
Reilly, Charles Nelson	1931	2007	Segovia, Andres	1893	1987	Sullavan, Margaret	1911	1960
Reinhardt, Max	1873	1943	Selena	1971	1995	Sullivan, Barry	1912	1994
Remick, Lee	1935	1991	Sellers, Peter	1925	1980	Sullivan, Ed	1902	1974
Renaldo, Duncan	1904	1980	Selznick, David O.	1902	1965	Sullivan, Francis L.	1903	1956
Rennie, Michael	1909	1971	Sennett, Mack	1880	1960	Sumac, Yma	1922	2008
Renoir, Jean	1894	1979	Señor Wences	1896	1999			

Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died
Summerville, Slim	1892	1946	Ustinov, Peter	1921	2004	White, Jesse	1919	1997
Sutherland, Joan	1926	2010	Valens, Ritchie	1941	1959	White, Pearl	1889	1938
Swanson, Gloria	1899	1983	Valentino, Rudolph	1895	1926	Whiteman, Paul	1891	1967
Swarthout, Gladys	1904	1969	Vallee, Rudy	1901	1986	Whitmore, James	1921	2009
Swayze, Patrick	1952	2009	Van, Bobby	1928	1980	Whitty, May	1865	1948
Sweet, Blanche	1896	1986	Vance, Vivian	1912	1979	Wickes, Mary	1910	1995
Switzer, Carl "Alfalfa"	1927	1959	Van Cleef, Lee	1925	1989	Widmark, Richard	1914	2008
Talbot, Lyle	1902	1996	Vandross, Luther	1951	2005	Wilde, Cornel	1915	1989
Talmadge, Constance	1900	1973	Van Fleet, Jo	1922	1996	Wilder, Billy	1906	2002
Talmadge, Norma	1893	1957	Varney, Jim	1949	2000	Wilding, Michael	1912	1979
Tamiroff, Akim	1899	1972	Vaughan, Sarah	1924	1990	Williams, Bert	1874	1922
Tandy, Jessica	1909	1994	Veidt, Conrad	1893	1943	Williams, Guy	1924	1989
Tanguay, Eva	1878	1947	Velez, Lupe	1908	1944	Williams, Hank, Sr.	1923	1953
Tati, Jacques	1908	1982	Vera-Ellen (Rohe)	1926	1981	Wills, Bob	1905	1975
Taylor, Deems	1885	1966	Verdon, Gwen	1925	2000	Wills, Chill	1902	1978
Taylor, Dub	1907	1994	Vernon, Jackie	1925	1987	Wilson, Carl	1946	1998
Taylor, Estelle	1899	1958	Vernon, John	1932	2005	Wilson, Dennis	1944	1983
Taylor, Laurette	1887	1946	Vidor, King	1894	1982	Wilson, Dooley	1894	1953
Taylor, Robert	1911	1969	Villechaize, Herve	1943	1993	Wilson, Flip	1933	1998
Tebaldi, Renata	1922	2004	Vincent, Gene	1935	1971	Wilson, Jackie	1934	1984
Terry, Ellen	1847	1928	Vicious, Sid	1957	1979	Wilson, Marie	1917	1972
Thalberg, Irving	1899	1936	Vinson, Helen	1907	1999	Windsor, Marie	1919	2000
Thaw, John	1942	2002	Von Stroheim, Erich	1885	1957	Winfield, Paul	1941	2004
Thigpen, Lynne	1948	2003	Von Zell, Harry	1906	1981	Winninger, Charles	1884	1969
Thomas, Danny	1912	1991	Walker, Junior	1942	1995	Winters, Shelley	1920	2006
Thomas, John Charles	1891	1960	Walker, Nancy	1922	1992	Wise, Robert	1914	2005
Thorndike, Sybil	1882	1976	Walker, Robert	1918	1951	Wiseman, Joseph	1918	2009
Thulin, Ingrid	1926	2004	Wallenda, Karl	1905	1978	Wong, Anna May	1907	1961
Tibbett, Lawrence	1896	1960	Walsh, J. T.	1943	1998	Wood, Natalie	1938	1981
Tierney, Gene	1920	1991	Walsh, Raoul	1887	1980	Wood, Peggy	1892	1978
Tiny Tim	1932	1996	Walston, Ray	1914	2001	Wood, Sam	1884	1949
Tippett, Sir Michael	1905	1998	Walter, Bruno	1876	1962	Woodard, Edward	1930	2009
Todd, Michael	1909	1958	Ward, Helen	1916	1998	Wooley, Sheb	1921	2003
Todd, Richard	1919	2009	Warden, Jack	1920	2006	Woolley, Monty	1888	1963
Tomlinson, David	1917	2000	Waring, Fred	1900	1984	Worth, Irene	1916	2002
Tone, Franchot	1905	1968	Warner, H. B.	1876	1958	Wray, Fay	1907	2004
Torme, Mel	1925	1999	Warrick, Ruth	1915	2005	Wright, Teresa	1918	2005
Toscanini, Arturo	1867	1957	Washington, Dinah	1924	1963	Wyatt, Jane	1910	2006
Tracy, Lee	1898	1968	Waters, Ethel	1896	1977	Wyler, William	1902	1981
Tracy, Spencer	1900	1967	Waters, Muddy	1915	1983	Wyman, Jane	1914?	2007
Traubel, Helen	1899	1972	Waxman, Al	1935	2001	Wynette, Tammy	1942	1998
Travers, Henry	1874	1965	Wayne, David	1914	1995	Wynn, Ed.	1886	1966
Travers, Mary	1936	2009	Wayne, John	1907	1979	Wynn, Keenan	1916	1986
Treacher, Arthur	1894	1975	Weaver, Dennis	1924	2006	Yankovic, Frank	1915	1998
Tree, Herbert Beerbohm	1853	1917	Webb, Clifton	1891	1966	York, Dick	1928	1992
Trevor, Claire	1909	2000	Webb, Jack	1920	1982	Young, Clara Kimball	1890	1960
Truex, Ernest	1890	1973	Weems, Ted	1901	1963	Young, Gig	1913	1978
Truffaut, Francois	1932	1984	Weissmuller, Johnny	1904	1984	Young, Loretta	1913	2000
Tucker, Forrest	1919	1986	Welk, Lawrence	1903	1992	Young, Robert	1907	1998
Tucker, Richard	1913	1975	Welles, Orson	1915	1985	Young, Roland	1887	1953
Tucker, Sophie	1884	1966	Wellman, William	1896	1975	Youngman, Henny	1906	1998
Turner, Ike	1931	2008	Werner, Oskar	1922	1984	Zanuck, Darryl F.	1902	1979
Turner, Big Joe	1911	1985	West, Mae	1893	1980	Zappa, Frank	1940	1993
Turner, Lana	1920	1995	Weston, Jack	1924	1996	Zevon, Warren	1947	2003
Turpin, Ben	1869	1940	Whale, James	1889	1957	Ziegfeld, Florenz	1869	1932
Twelvetreets, Helen	1908	1958	Wheeler, Bert	1895	1968	Zinneman, Fred	1907	1997
Twitty, Conway	1933	1993	White, Barry	1944	2003	Zukor, Adolph	1873	1976
Urich, Robert	1946	2002						

Original Names of Selected Entertainers

Aaliyah: Aaliyah Haughton
Adele: Adele Laurie Blue Adkins
Ad-Rock: Adam Horovitz
Clay Aiken: Clayton Grissom
Ali G: Sacha Baron Cohen
Eddie Albert: Edward Albert Heimberger
Alan Alda: Alphonso D'Abruzzo
Jason Alexander: Jay Greenspan
Fred Allen: John Sullivan
Woody Allen: Allen Konigsberg
June Allyson: Ella Geisman
André 3000: Andre Benjamin
Julie Andrews: Julia Wells
Criss Angel: Christopher Sarantakos
Eve Arden: Eunice Quedens
Beatrice Arthur: Bernice Frankel
Jean Arthur: Gladys Greene
Ashanti: Ashanti Douglas
Fred Astaire: Frederick Austerlitz
Babyface: Kenneth Edmonds
Lauren Bacall: Betty Joan Perske
Erykah Badu: Erica Wright
Eric Bana: Eric Banadinovich
Anne Bancroft: Anna Maria Italiano
Theda Bara: Theodosia Goodman
Beck: Beck Hensen
Pat Benatar: Patricia Andrejewski
Tony Bennett: Anthony Benedetto

Irving Berlin: Israel Baline
Jack Benny: Benjamin Kubelsky
Milton Berle: Mendel Berlinger
Sarah Bernhardt: Henriette-Rosine Bernard
Jello Biafra: Eric Reed Boucher
Joey Bishop: Joseph Gottlieb
Robert Blake: Michael James Vijencio Gubitosi
Big Boi: Antwan Patton
Jon Bon Jovi: John Francis Bongiovi
The Big Bopper: Jiles Perry "J.P." Richardson
Björk: Björk Gudmundsdottir
Bono: Paul Hewson
Bow Wow: Shad Gregory Moss
David Bowie: David Robert Jones
Boy George: George Alan O'Dowd
Fanny Brice: Fanny Borach
Charles Bronson: Charles Buchinski
Albert Brooks: Albert Einstein
Mel Brooks: Melvin Kaminsky
Foxy Brown: Inga Marchand
George Burns: Nathan Birnbaum
Ellen Burstyn: Edna Gilhooley
Richard Burton: Richard Jenkins
Red Buttons: Aaron Chwatt
Nicolas Cage: Nicholas Coppola

Michael Caine: Maurice Micklewhite
Maria Callas: Maria Kalogeropoulos
Cedric The Entertainer: Cedric Kyles
Jackie Chan: Chan Kwong-Sung
Cyd Charisse: Tula Finklea
Ray Charles: Ray Charles Robinson
Charo: Maria Rosario Pilar Martínez Molina Baeza
Chubby Checker: Ernest Evans
Cher: Cherilyn Sarkisian
Chuck D: Carlton Ridenhour
Patsy Cline: Virginia Patterson Hensley
Claudette Colbert: Lily Chauchoin
Coolio: Artis Leon Ivey Jr.
Alice Cooper: Vincent Furnier
David Copperfield: David Kotkin
Howard Cosell: Howard Cohen
Elvis Costello: Declan McManus
Lou Costello: Louis Cristillo
Peter Coyote: Peter Cohon
Quentin Crisp: Denis Pratt
Tom Cruise: Thomas Cruise Mapother IV
Tony Curtis: Bernard Schwartz
Vic Damone: Vito Farinola
D'Angelo: Michael D'Angelo Archer
Rodney Dangerfield: Jacob Cohen
Bobby Darin: Walden Robert Cassotto
Doris Day: Doris von Kappelhoff

Yvonne De Carlo: Peggy Middleton
Sandra Dee: Alexandra Zuck
John Denver: Henry John Deutschendorf Jr.
Bo Derek: Mary Cathleen Collins
Divine: Harris Glenn Milstead
Danny Devito: Daniel Michaeli
Angie Dickinson: Angeline Brown
Bo Diddley: Elias Bates
Phyllis Diller: Phyllis Driver
Dmx: Earl Simmons
Troy Donahue: Merle Johnson Jr.
Kirk Douglas: Issur Danielovitch
Melvyn Douglas: Melvyn Hesselberg
Duffy: Aimee Anne Duffy
Bob Dylan: Robert Zimmerman
Barbara Eden: Barbara Huffman
Carmen Electra: Tara Leigh Patrick
Elvira: Cassandra Peterson
Eminem: Marshall Mathers
Enya: Eithne Ni Bhraonain
Dale Evans: Frances Smith
Chad Everett: Raymon Cramton
Fabian: Fabian Anthony Forte
Fabio: Fabio Lanzoni
Fabulous: John Jackson
Douglas Fairbanks: Douglas Ullman
Morgan Fairchild: Patsy McClenney
Jamie Farr: Jameel Farah
Alice Faye: Alice Jeanne Leppert
Fergie: Stacy Ferguson
Stepin Fetchit: Lincoln Perry
W. C. Fields: William Claude Dukenfield
50 Cent: Curtis Jackson
Barry Fitzgerald: William Shields
Flavor Flav: William Drayton
Joan Fontaine: Joan de Havilland
Jodie Foster: Alicia Christian Foster
Redd Foxx: John Sanford
Arlene Francis: Arlene Kazanjian
Connie Francis: Concetta Franconero
Kenny G: Kenneth Gorelick
Crystal Gayle: Brenda Gail Webb
Greta Garbo: Greta Gustafsson
Vincent Gardenia: Vincent Scognamiglio
John Garfield: Julius Garfinkle
Judy Garland: Frances Gumm
James Garner: James Bumgarner
George Gershwin: Jacob Gershowitz
Kathie Lee Gifford: Kathie Epstein
Whoopi Goldberg: Caryn Johnson
Eydie Gorme: Edith Gormezano
Stewart Granger: James Stewart
Cary Grant: Archibald Leach
Lee Grant: Lyova Rosenthal
Robert Guillaume: Robert Williams
Buddy Hackett: Leonard Hacker
Hammer: Stanley Kirk Burrell
Jean Harlow: Harlean Carpenter
Rex Harrison: Reginald Carey Harrison
Laurence Harvey: Larushka Skikne
Helen Hayes: Helen Brown
Susan Hayward: Edythe Marrener
Rita Hayworth: Margarita Cansino
Pee-Wee Herman: Paul Reubensfeld
Charlton Heston: John Charles Carter
Hulk Hogan: Terry Gene Bollea
William Holden: William Beedle
Billie Holiday: Eleanora Fagan
Buddy Holly: Charles Hardin Holley
Judy Holliday: Judith Tuvim
Bob Hope: Leslie Townes Hope
Harry Houdini: Erik Weisz
Leslie Howard: Leslie Stainer
Howlin' Wolf: Chester Burnett
Rock Hudson: Roy Schermer Jr. (later Fitzgerald)
Engelbert Humperdinck: Arnold Dorsey
Kim Hunter: Janet Cole
Ice Cube: O'Shea Jackson
Ice-T: Tracy Morrow
Billy Idol: William Broad
Ja Rule: Jeffrey Atkins
Etta James: Jamesetta Hawkins
Jay-Z: Shawn Carter
Jewel: Jewel Kilcher
Elton John: Reginald Dwight
Angelina Jolie: Angelina Jolie Voight

Al Jolson: Asa Yoelson
Jennifer Jones: Phyllis Isley
Tom Jones: Thomas Woodward
Spike Jonze: Adam Spiegel
Louis Jourdan: Louis Gendre
Wynonna Judd: Christina Ciminella
Boris Karloff: William Henry Pratt
Danny Kaye: David Kaminsky
Ke\$ha: Kesha Rose Sebert
Diane Keaton: Diane Hall
Michael Keaton: Michael Douglas
Alicia Keys: Alicia Augello Cook
Chaka Khan: Yvette Stevens
Carole King: Carole Klein
Larry King: Larry Zeiger
Ben Kingsley: Krishna Banji
Ted Knight: Tadewurz Wladziu Konopka
Cheryl Ladd: Cheryl Stoppelmoor
Lady Gaga: Stefani Germanotta
Veronica Lake: Constance Ockleman
Hedy Lamarr: Hedwig Kiesler
Dorothy Lamour: Mary Leta Dorothy Slaton
Michael Landon: Eugene Orowitz
k.d. lang: Kathryn Dawn Lang
Mario Lanza: Alfredo Cocozza
Queen Latifah: Dana Owens
Stan Laurel: Arthur Jefferson
Steve Lawrence: Sidney Leibowitz
Brenda Lee: Brenda Mae Tarpley
Gypsy Rose Lee: Rose Louise Hovick
Michelle Lee: Michelle Dusiak
Peggy Lee: Norma Eggstrom
Janet Leigh: Jeanette Morrison
Vivien Leigh: Vivian Hartley
Huey Lewis: Hugh Cregg
Jerry Lewis: Joseph Levitch
Lil' Kim: Kimberly Denise Jones
Lil' Romeo: Percy Romeo Miller Jr.
Little Richard: Richard Penniman
L.L. Cool J: James Todd Smith
Carole Lombard: Jane Peters
Sophia Loren: Sophia Scicolone
Peter Lorre: Laszlo Lowenstein
Myrna Loy: Myrna Williams
Bela Lugosi: Bela Ferenc Blasko
Moms Mabley: Loretta Mary Aiken
Shirley Maclaine: Shirley Beaty
Elle Macpherson: Eleanor Gow
Madonna: Madonna Louise Veronica Ciccone
Lee Majors: Harvey Lee Yeary
Karl Malden: Mladen Sekulovich
Barry Manilow: Barry Alan Pincus
Jayne Mansfield: Vera Jane Palmer
Marilyn Manson: Brian Warner
Fredric March: Frederick Bickel
Ricky Martin: Enrique Jose Martin Morales
Groucho Marx: Julius Henry Marx
Dean Martin: Dino Crocetti
MCA: Adam Yauch
Meat Loaf: Marvin Lee Aday
Freddie Mercury: Frederick Bulsara
Ethel Merman: Ethel Zimmermann
George Michael: Georgios Panayiotou
Midori: Midori Goto
Mike D: Michael Diamond
Ray Milland: Reginald Truscott-Jones
Ann Miller: Lucille Collier
Helen Mirren: Ilynea Lydia Mironoff
Joni Mitchell: Roberta Joan Anderson
Moby: Richard Melville Hall
Mo'Nique: Monique Imes
Marilyn Monroe: Norma Jean Mortenson (later Baker)
Yves Montand: Ivo Livi
Demi Moore: Demetria Guynes
Rita Moreno: Rosita Alverio
Harry Morgan: Harry Bratsburg
Morrissey: Steven Patrick Morrissey
Mr. T: Lawrence Tureaud
Paul Muni: Mehilem Weisenfreund
Nelly: Cornell Haynes Jr.
Mike Nichols: Michael Igor Peschowsky
Chuck Norris: Carlos Ray Norris
Notorious B.I.G.: Christopher Wallace
Hugh O'Brian: Hugh Krampke
Maureen O'Hara: Maureen FitzSimons
Odetta: Odetta Holmes

Ozzy Osbourne: John Michael Osbourne
Jack Palance: Vladimir Palanuk
Minnie Pearl: Sarah Ophelia Cannon
Katy Perry: Kathryn Hudson
Bernadette Peters: Bernadette Lazzara
Edith Piaf: Edith Gassion
Slim Pickens: Louis Lindley
Mary Pickford: Gladys Smith
Pink: Alecia Moore
Iggy Pop: James Newell Osterberg
Robert Preston: Robert Preston Meservey
Prince: Prince Rogers Nelson
Raffi: Raffi Cavoukian
Dee Dee Ramone: Douglas Colvin
Joey Ramone: Jeffrey Hyman
Johnny Ramone: John Cummings
Tommy Ramone: Tom Erdelyi
Tony Randall: Leonard Rosenberg
Martha Raye: Margaret O'Reed
Della Reese: Delloreese Patricia Early
Busta Rhymes: Trevor Smith Jr.
Joan Rivers: Joan Sandra Molinsky
Edward G. Robinson: Emmanuel Goldenberg
The Rock: Dwayne Johnson
Ginger Rogers: Virginia McMath
Roy Rogers: Leonard Franklin Slye
Mickey Rooney: Joe Yule Jr.
Johnny Rotten: John Lydon
Lillian Russell: Helen Leonard
Meg Ryan: Margaret Hyra
Winona Ryder: Winona Horowitz
Sabu: Sabu Dastagir
Sade: Helen Folsade Abu
Soupy Sales: Milton Supman
Susan Sarandon: Susan Tomaling
Seal: Seal Henry Olusegun Olumide Ade-ola Samuel
Randolph Scott: George Randolph Crane
Selena: Selena Quintanilla
Jane Seymour: Joyce Frankenberg
Shakira: Shakira Isabel Mebarak Ripoll
Omar Sharif: Michael Shalhoub
Charlie Sheen: Carlos Irwin Estevez
Martin Sheen: Ramon Estevez
Talia Shire: Talia Coppola
Beverly Sills: Belle Silverman
Gene Simmons: Chaim Witz
Phil Silvers: Philip Silversmith
Sinbad: David Adkins
Snoop Dogg: Calvin Broadus
Anna Nicole Smith: Vickie Lynn Hogan
Ann Sothorn: Harriette Lake
Barbara Stanwyck: Ruby Stevens
Jean Stapleton: Jeanne Murray
Ringo Starr: Richard Starkey
Cat Stevens: Stephen Demetre Georgiou
Connie Stevens: Concetta Ingolia
Sting: Gordon Sumner
Joe Strummer: John Graham Mellor
Donna Summer: La Donna Gaines
Rip Taylor: Charles Elmer Taylor Jr.
Robert Taylor: Spangler Brugh
Danny Thomas: Muzyad Yakhoob, later Amos Jacobs
Tiny Tim: Herbert Khaury
Rip Torn: Elmore Rual Torn Jr.
Randy Travis: Randy Traywick
Sophie Tucker: Sophia Kalish
Tina Turner: Annie Mae Bullock
Shania Twain: Eileen Regina Edwards
Twiggy: Lesley Hornby
Conway Twitty: Harold Lloyd Jenkins
Usher: Usher Raymond IV
Rudolph Valentino: Rudolpho D'Antonguolla
Frankie Valli: Frank Castelluccio
Eddie Vedder: Edward Louis Severson III
Sid Vicious: John Simon Ritchie
John Wayne: Marion Morrison
Raquel Welch: Raquel Tejada
Gene Wilder: Jerome Silberman
Shelley Winters: Shirley Schriff
Stevie Wonder: Stevland Morris
Jane Wyman: Sarah Jane Mayfield
Yanni: Yanni Chrysomallis
Loretta Young: Gretchen Michaels Young
Buckwheat Zydeco: Stanley Dural Jr.

ARTS AND MEDIA

Some Notable Movies, Sept. 2009-Aug. 2010

Film	Stars	Director
2012 (PG-13)	John Cusack, Chiwetel Ejiofor, Danny Glover, Oliver Platt	Roland Emmerich
Alice in Wonderland (PG)	Mia Wasikowska, Johnny Depp, Helena Bonham Carter	Tim Burton
The A-Team (PG-13)	Liam Neeson, Bradley Cooper, Quinton Jackson, Sharlto Copley	Joe Carnahan
Avatar (PG-13)	Sam Worthington, Zoë Saldana, Sigourney Weaver	James Cameron
The Blind Side (PG-13)	Sandra Bullock, Tim McGraw, Quinton Aaron	John Lee Hancock
The Book of Eli (R)	Denzel Washington, Gary Oldman, Mila Kunis, Michael Gambon	Allen Hughes, Albert Hughes
The Bounty Hunter (PG-13)	Jennifer Aniston, Gerard Butler	Andy Tennant
A Christmas Carol (PG)	Jim Carrey, Gary Oldman, Robin Wright Penn	Robert Zemeckis
City Island (PG-13)	Andy Garcia, Julianna Margulies, Steven Strait	Raymond De Felitta
Clash of the Titans (PG-13)	Sam Worthington, Ralph Fiennes, Liam Neeson	Louis Leterrier
Coco Before Chanel (PG-13)	Audrey Tautou, Alessandro Nivola, Benoît Poelvoorde	Anne Fontaine
Crazy Heart (R)	Jeff Bridges, Maggie Gyllenhaal, Colin Farrell, Robert Duvall	Scott Cooper
Cyrus (R)	John C. Reilly, Jonah Hill, Marisa Tomei	Mark Duplass, Jay Duplass
Date Night (PG-13)	Steve Carell, Tina Fey	Shawn Levy
Dear John (PG-13)	Channing Tatum, Amanda Seyfried	Lasse Hallström
Death at a Funeral (R)	Chris Rock, Tracy Morgan, Martin Lawrence	Neil LaBute
Despicable Me (PG)	Steve Carell, Jason Segel, Russell Brand	Chris Renaud, Pierre Coffin
Diary of a Wimpy Kid (PG)	Zachary Gordon, Robert Capron, Devon Bostick	Thor Freudenthal
Dinner for Schmucks (PG-13)	Steve Carell, Paul Rudd	Jay Roach
Eat Pray Love (PG-13)	Julia Roberts	Ryan Murphy
An Education (PG-13)	Carey Mulligan, Peter Sarsgaard	Lone Scherfig
The Expendables (R)	Sylvester Stallone, Jason Statham, Jet Li, Dolph Lundgren	Sylvester Stallone
Fantastic Mr. Fox (PG)	George Clooney, Meryl Streep, Bill Murray, Jason Schwartzman	Wes Anderson
Get Him to the Greek (R)	Jonah Hill, Russell Brand	Nicholas Stoller
Get Low (PG-13)	Bill Murray, Robert Duvall, Sissy Spacek	Aaron Schneider
The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo (R)	Michael Nyqvist, Noomi Rapace, Lena Endre	Niels Arden Oplev
Green Zone (R)	Matt Damon, Amy Ryan, Greg Kinnear	Paul Greengrass
Grown Ups (PG-13)	Adam Sandler, Kevin James, Chris Rock, David Spade	Dennis Dugan
Hot Tub Time Machine (R)	John Cusack, Rob Corddry, Craig Robinson, Clark Duke	Steve Pink
How to Train Your Dragon (PG)	Jay Baruchel, Gerard Butler, Christopher Mintz-Plasse	Dean DeBlois, Chris Sanders
The Imaginarium of Doctor Parnassus (PG-13)	Heath Ledger, Christopher Plummer, Tom Waits	Terry Gilliam
Inception (PG-13)	Leonardo DiCaprio, Joseph Gordon-Levitt, Ellen Page	Christopher Nolan
Invictus (PG-13)	Morgan Freeman, Matt Damon	Clint Eastwood
Iron Man 2 (PG-13)	Robert Downey Jr., Mickey Rourke, Gwyneth Paltrow, Don Cheadle	Jon Favreau
It's Complicated (R)	Meryl Streep, Steve Martin, Alec Baldwin	Nancy Meyers
The Karate Kid (PG)	Jackie Chan, Jaden Smith, Taraji P. Henson	Harald Zwart
The Kids Are All Right (R)	Annette Bening, Julianne Moore, Mark Ruffalo	Lisa Cholodenko
Knight and Day (PG-13)	Tom Cruise, Cameron Diaz	James Mangold
The Last Airbender (PG)	Dev Patel, Noah Ringer, Nicola Peltz, Jackson Rathbone	M. Night Shyamalan
The Last Song (PG)	Miley Cyrus, Liam Hemsworth, Greg Kinnear, Kelly Preston	Julie Anne Robinson
The Last Station (R)	Christopher Plummer, Helen Mirren, James McAvoy	Michael Hoffman
Letters to Juliet (PG)	Amanda Seyfried, Vanessa Redgrave, Christopher Egan	Michael Winick
The Lovely Bones (PG-13)	Saoirse Ronan, Stanley Tucci, Rachel Weisz, Mark Wahlberg	Peter Jackson
The Messenger (R)	Ben Foster, Woody Harrelson, Samantha Morton, Jena Malone	Oren Moverman
Michael Jackson's This Is It (PG)	documentary	Kenny Ortega
Nanny McPhee Returns (PG)	Emma Thompson, Maggie Gyllenhaal	Susanna White
A Nightmare on Elm Street (R)	Jackie Earle Haley, Kyle Gallner, Rooney Mara	Samuel Bayer
Nine (PG-13)	Daniel Day-Lewis, Nicole Kidman, Penélope Cruz, Marion Cotillard	Rob Marshall
The Other Guys (PG-13)	Will Ferrell, Mark Wahlberg	Adam McKay
Paranormal Activity (R)	Katie Featherston, Micah Sloat	Oren Peli
Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief (PG)	Logan Lerman, Brandon T. Jackson, Alexandra Daddario	Chris Columbus
Precious: Based on the Novel 'Push' by Sapphire (R)	Gabourey Sidibe, Mo'Nique, Mariah Carey	Lee Daniels
Prince of Persia: The Sands of Time (PG-13)	Jake Gyllenhaal, Gemma Arterton, Ben Kingsley	Mike Newell
The Princess and the Frog (G)	Anika Noni Rose, Bruno Campos, Keith David	Ron Clements, John Musker
Restrepo (R)	documentary	Tim Hetherington, Sebastian Junger
Robin Hood (PG-13)	Russell Crowe, Cate Blanchett, Mark Strong	Ridley Scott
Salt (PG-13)	Angelina Jolie, Liev Schreiber, Chiwetel Ejiofor, Daniel Olbrychski	Phillip Noyce
Scott Pilgrim vs. the World (PG-13)	Michael Cera, Mary Elizabeth Winstead	Edgar Wright
A Serious Man (R)	Michael Stuhlbarg, Sari Lennick, Richard Kind	Joel Coen, Ethan Coen
Sex and the City 2 (R)	Sarah Jessica Parker, Kim Cattrall, Cynthia Nixon, Kristin Davis	Michael Patrick King
Sherlock Holmes (PG-13)	Robert Downey Jr., Jude Law, Rachel McAdams, Eddie Marsan	Guy Ritchie
Shrek Forever After (PG)	Mike Myers, Cameron Diaz, Eddie Murphy, Antonio Banderas	Mike Mitchell
Shutter Island (R)	Leonardo DiCaprio, Mark Ruffalo, Ben Kingsley, Michelle Williams	Martin Scorsese
The Sorcerer's Apprentice (PG)	Nicolas Cage, Jay Baruchel, Alfred Molina	Jon Turteltaub
The Switch (PG-13)	Jennifer Aniston, Jason Bateman, Jeff Goldblum	Will Speck, Josh Gordon
Takers (PG-13)	Matt Dillon, Paul Walker, Idris Elba, Chris Brown, T.I.	John Luessenhop
The Tillman Story (R)	documentary	Amir Bar-Lev
Tooth Fairy (PG)	Dwayne Johnson, Ashley Judd, Julie Andrews, Billy Crystal	Michael Lembeck
Toy Story 3 (G)	Tom Hanks, Tim Allen, Joan Cusack	Lee Unkrich
The Twilight Saga: Eclipse (PG-13)	Kristen Stewart, Robert Pattinson, Taylor Lautner	David Slade
The Twilight Saga: New Moon (PG-13)	Kristen Stewart, Robert Pattinson, Taylor Lautner	Chris Weitz
Tyler Perry's Why Did I Get Married Too? (PG-13)	Tyler Perry, Janet Jackson, Jill Scott	Tyler Perry
Up in the Air (R)	George Clooney, Vera Farmiga, Anna Kendrick	Jason Reitman
Valentine's Day (PG-13)	Jessica Alba, Bradley Cooper, Ashton Kutcher, Julia Roberts	Garry Marshall
Where the Wild Things Are (PG)	Max Records, James Gandolfini, Lauren Ambrose, Paul Dano	Spike Jonze
Winter's Bone (R)	Jennifer Lawrence	Debra Granik
The Wolfman (R)	Benicio Del Toro, Anthony Hopkins, Emily Blunt	Joe Johnston
The Young Victoria (PG)	Emily Blunt, Rupert Friend	Jean-Marc Vallée
Zombieland (R)	Woody Harrelson, Jesse Eisenberg, Emma Stone, Abigail Breslin	Ruben Fleischer

50 Top-Grossing Movies, 2009

Source: Rentrak Corporation; box-office grosses in the U.S. and Canada, Jan. 2-Dec. 31, 2009

Rank	Title	Gross (mil)	Rank	Title	Gross (mil)
1.	Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen	\$402.1	26.	G-Force	\$119.4
2.	Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince	302.0	27.	Slumdog Millionaire	117.3
3.	Up	293.0	28.	District 9	115.6
4.	The Twilight Saga: New Moon	284.5	29.	Couples Retreat	108.3
5.	Avatar	283.6	30.	Paranormal Activity	107.8
6.	The Hangover	277.3	31.	Watchmen	107.5
7.	Star Trek	257.7	32.	Sherlock Holmes	102.1
8.	Monsters vs. Aliens	198.4	33.	Public Enemies	97.1
9.	Ice Age: Dawn of the Dinosaurs	196.6	34.	Julie & Julia	94.1
10.	The Blind Side	196.6	35.	He's Just Not That Into You	94.0
11.	X-Men Origins: Wolverine	179.9	36.	Tyler Perry's Madea Goes to Jail	90.5
12.	Night at the Museum: Battle of the Smithsonian	177.2	37.	The Ugly Truth	88.9
13.	The Proposal	164.0	38.	Knowing	80.0
14.	2012	162.3	39.	Hannah Montana: The Movie	79.6
15.	Fast & Furious	155.2	40.	Where the Wild Things Are	76.3
16.	G.I. Joe: The Rise of Cobra	150.2	41.	The Princess and the Frog	76.0
17.	Paul Blart: Mall Cop	146.3	42.	Zombieland	75.6
18.	Taken	145.0	43.	Coraline	75.3
19.	Gran Torino	141.2	44.	Hotel For Dogs	73.0
20.	A Christmas Carol	136.9	45.	Law Abiding Citizen	72.8
21.	Angels & Demons	133.4	46.	Michael Jackson's This Is It	72.1
22.	Terminator Salvation	125.3	47.	I Love You, Man	71.4
23.	Cloudy With a Chance of Meatballs	123.8	48.	Obsessed	68.3
24.	Alvin and the Chipmunks: The Squeakquel	120.7	49.	Race to Witch Mountain	67.2
25.	Inglourious Basterds	120.5	50.	The Curious Case of Benjamin Button	66.9

All-Time Top-Grossing American Movies

Source: Rentrak Corporation; box-office grosses in the U.S. and Canada through Aug. 22, 2010

Rank	Title (original release)	Gross ¹	Rank	Title (original release)	Gross ¹
1.	Avatar (2009)	\$749.8	27.	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring (2001)	\$314.2
2.	Titanic (1997)	600.8	28.	The Lion King (1994)	312.9
3.	The Dark Knight (2008)	533.3	29.	Iron Man 2 (2010)	312.1
4.	Star Wars (1977)	461.0	30.	Star Wars: Episode II—Attack of the Clones (2002)	310.7
5.	Shrek 2 (2004)	436.7	31.	Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End (2007)	309.4
6.	E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial (1982)	435.0	32.	Star Wars: Episode VI—Return of the Jedi (1983)	309.2
7.	Star Wars: Episode I—The Phantom Menace (1999)	431.1	33.	Independence Day (1996)	306.2
8.	Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest (2006)	423.3	34.	Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl (2003)	305.4
9.	Toy Story 3 (2010)	403.8	35.	Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince (2009)	302.0
10.	Spider-Man (2002)	403.7	36.	The Twilight Saga: Eclipse (2010)	297.2
11.	Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen (2009)	402.1	37.	The Twilight Saga: New Moon (2009)	296.6
12.	Star Wars: Episode III—Revenge of the Sith (2005)	380.3	38.	The Sixth Sense (1999)	293.5
13.	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King (2003)	377.0	39.	Up (2009)	293.0
14.	Spider-Man 2 (2004)	373.4	40.	Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix (2007)	292.0
15.	The Passion of the Christ (2004)	370.3	41.	The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe (2005)	291.7
16.	Jurassic Park (1993)	357.1	42.	Star Wars: Episode V—The Empire Strikes Back (1980)	290.3
17.	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers (2002)	341.7	43.	Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire (2005)	290.0
18.	Finding Nemo (2003)	339.7	44.	Home Alone (1990)	285.8
19.	Spider-Man 3 (2007)	336.5	45.	The Matrix Reloaded (2003)	281.5
20.	Alice in Wonderland (2010)	334.2	46.	Meet the Fockers (2004)	279.2
21.	Forrest Gump (1994)	329.7	47.	The Hangover (2009)	277.3
22.	Shrek the Third (2007)	322.7	48.	Shrek (2001)	267.7
23.	Transformers (2007)	319.2	49.	Inception (2010)	262.0
24.	Iron Man (2008)	318.6	50.	Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets (2002)	262.0
25.	Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone (2001)	317.6			
26.	Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull (2008)	317.1			

(1) Gross is in millions of absolute dollars based on box office sales. Rising ticket prices favor newer films. Revenues from re-releases are included.

100 Best American Movies of All Time

Source: American Film Institute

First unveiled in 1998 based on ballots sent to 1,500 individuals, mostly from the film world, in 1997. Updated in 2007 (the version shown here) to include newly eligible films and reflect shifting cultural perspectives. Criteria for judging included historical significance, cultural impact, critical recognition and awards, and popularity. The year each film was first released is in parentheses.

1. Citizen Kane (1941)	14. Psycho (1960)	27. High Noon (1952)
2. The Godfather (1972)	15. 2001: A Space Odyssey (1968)	28. All About Eve (1950)
3. Casablanca (1942)	16. Sunset Boulevard (1950)	29. Double Indemnity (1944)
4. Raging Bull (1980)	17. The Graduate (1967)	30. Apocalypse Now (1979)
5. Singin' in the Rain (1952)	18. The General (1927)	31. The Maltese Falcon (1941)
6. Gone With the Wind (1939)	19. On the Waterfront (1954)	32. The Godfather Part II (1974)
7. Lawrence of Arabia (1962)	20. It's a Wonderful Life (1946)	33. One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest (1975)
8. Schindler's List (1993)	21. Chinatown (1974)	34. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937)
9. Vertigo (1958)	22. Some Like It Hot (1959)	35. Annie Hall (1977)
10. The Wizard of Oz (1939)	23. The Grapes of Wrath (1940)	36. The Bridge on the River Kwai (1957)
11. City Lights (1931)	24. E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial (1982)	37. The Best Years of Our Lives (1946)
12. The Searchers (1956)	25. To Kill a Mockingbird (1962)	
13. Star Wars (1977)	26. Mr. Smith Goes to Washington (1939)	

38. The Treasure of the Sierra Madre (1948)	58. The Gold Rush (1925)	79. The Wild Bunch (1969)
39. Dr. Strangelove (1964)	59. Nashville (1975)	80. The Apartment (1960)
40. The Sound of Music (1965)	60. Duck Soup (1933)	81. Spartacus (1960)
41. King Kong (1933)	61. Sullivan's Travels (1941)	82. Sunrise (1927)
42. Bonnie and Clyde (1967)	62. American Graffiti (1973)	83. Titanic (1997)
43. Midnight Cowboy (1969)	63. Cabaret (1972)	84. Easy Rider (1969)
44. The Philadelphia Story (1940)	64. Network (1976)	85. A Night at the Opera (1935)
45. Shane (1953)	65. The African Queen (1951)	86. Platoon (1986)
46. It Happened One Night (1934)	66. Raiders of the Lost Ark (1981)	87. 12 Angry Men (1957)
47. A Streetcar Named Desire (1951)	67. Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf? (1966)	88. Bringing Up Baby (1938)
48. Rear Window (1954)	68. Unforgiven (1992)	89. The Sixth Sense (1999)
49. Intolerance (1916)	69. Tootsie (1982)	90. Swing Time (1936)
50. The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring (2001)	70. A Clockwork Orange (1971)	91. Sophie's Choice (1982)
51. West Side Story (1961)	71. Saving Private Ryan (1998)	92. Goodfellas (1990)
52. Taxi Driver (1976)	72. The Shawshank Redemption (1994)	93. The French Connection (1971)
53. The Deer Hunter (1978)	73. Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid (1969)	94. Pulp Fiction (1994)
54. M*A*S*H (1970)	74. The Silence of the Lambs (1991)	95. The Last Picture Show (1971)
55. North By Northwest (1959)	75. In the Heat of the Night (1967)	96. Do the Right Thing (1989)
56. Jaws (1975)	76. Forrest Gump (1994)	97. Blade Runner (1982)
57. Rocky (1976)	77. All the President's Men (1976)	98. Yankee Doodle Dandy (1942)
	78. Modern Times (1936)	99. Toy Story (1995)
		100. Ben-Hur (1959)

National Film Registry, 2010

Source: National Film Registry, Library of Congress

The Library of Congress adds up to 25 “culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant” American films to the National Film Registry annually.

Dog Day Afternoon (1975)	The Jungle (1967)	Once Upon a Time in the West (1968)	(1930-36)
The Exiles (1961)	The Lead Shoes (1949)	Pillow Talk (1959)	Scratch and Crow (1995)
Heroes All (1920)	Little Nemo (1911)	Precious Images (1986)	Stark Love (1927)
Hot Dogs for Gauguin (1972)	Mabel's Blunder (1914)	Quasi at the Quackadero (1975)	The Story of G.I. Joe (1945)
The Incredible Shrinking Man (1957)	The Mark of Zorro (1940)	The Red Book (1994)	A Study in Reds (1932)
Jezebel (1938)	Mrs. Miniver (1942)	The Revenge of Pancho Villa	Thriller (1983)
	The Muppet Movie (1979)		Under Western Stars (1938)

U.S. Movie Theaters, 1946-2009

Source: Motion Picture Association of America; Rentrak Corporation

Year	Box office (mil)	Admissions (mil)	Admissions per week (mil)	Screens	Avg. ticket price	Films produced	Films released
1946	\$1,692.0	4,067.3	78.2	NA	\$0.42	NA	400
1950	1,379.0	3,017.5	58.0	NA	0.46	NA	483
1955	1,204.0	2,072.3	39.9	NA	0.58	NA	319
1960	984.4	1,304.5	25.1	NA	0.76	NA	248
1965	1,041.8	1,031.5	19.8	NA	1.01	NA	279
1970	1,429.2	920.6	17.7	NA	1.55	279	306
1975	2,114.8	1,032.8	19.9	15,030	2.05	258	233
1980	2,748.5	1,021.5	19.6	17,590	2.69	214	233
1985	3,749.4	1,056.1	20.3	21,147	3.55	264	470
1990	5,021.8	1,188.6	22.9	23,689	4.23	346	410
1995	5,269.0	1,211.0	23.3	27,805	4.35	631	411
2000	7,468.0	1,383.0	26.6	37,396	5.39	683	475
2001	8,125.0	1,438.0	27.7	36,764	5.66	611	482
2002	9,272.0	1,599.0	30.8	35,280	5.81	546	466
2003	9,165.0	1,521.0	29.3	35,786	6.03	593	473
2004	9,215.0	1,484.0	28.5	36,594	6.21	611	528
2005	8,832.0	1,376.0	26.5	38,852	6.41	920	507
2006	9,138.0	1,395.0	26.8	39,668	6.55	928	594
2007	9,629.0	1,400.0	26.9	40,077	6.88	909	609
2008	9,791.0	1,364.0	26.2	40,194	7.18	716	633
2009	10,543.6 ¹	1,415.0	27.2	39,717	7.50	677	558

NA = Not available. (1) Box-office grosses in the U.S. and Canada, Jan. 2-Dec. 31, 2009.

Top Film Websites, June 2010

Source: comScore Media Metrix

Rank	Visitors ¹	% change ²	Rank	Visitors ¹	% change ²
1. Yahoo! Movies	26,616	70.7%	11. AMC Entertainment Inc.	2,116	13.8%
2. IMDb.com	25,091	14.7	12. LetMeWatchThis.com	1,624	NA
3. Fandango Movies Network.	15,713	76.2	13. Disney Movies	1,510	-32.2
4. Moviefone	14,378	13.0	14. WarnerBros.com	1,492	-32.9
5. MSN Movies	10,929	80.6	15. HollywoodReporter.com	1,414	NA
6. Hollywood.com Network.	9,097	44.3	16. SlashFilm.com	1,409	NA
7. Flixster.com	6,666	130.0	17. Moviediction.com	1,379	NA
8. The Movie Network.	5,163	NA	18. Regal Entertainment.	1,378	-1.2
9. Film.com	4,491	43.0	19. Zamm.com	1,247	NA
10. UGO Film-TV	4,230	20.7	20. Paramount Online.	1,244	-25.9

NA = Not applicable. (1) Number of unique visitors, in thousands, who visited website at least once in June 2010. (2) Percent change over June 2009.

Most Popular DVDs, 2009

Source: Rentrak Corporation

Top Rentals, 2009		Top Selling DVDs, 2009	
Rank	Title	Rank	Title
1.	Taken	1.	Twilight
2.	The Curious Case of Benjamin Button	2.	Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince
3.	Seven Pounds	3.	Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen
4.	Paul Blart: Mall Cop	4.	The Hangover
5.	Gran Torino	5.	Up
6.	Marley & Me	6.	Star Trek
7.	Knowing	7.	Bolt
8.	Eagle Eye	8.	Beverly Hills Chihuahua
9.	Twilight	9.	The Proposal
10.	Role Models	10.	Gran Torino
11.	Valkyrie	11.	Madagascar: Escape 2 Africa
12.	Slumdog Millionaire	12.	Marley & Me
13.	Bride Wars	13.	Santa Buddies
14.	The Day the Earth Stood Still	14.	Ice Age: Dawn of the Dinosaurs
15.	Pineapple Express	15.	High School Musical 3: Senior Year
16.	Lakeview Terrace	16.	G.I. Joe: The Rise of Cobra
17.	Changeling	17.	Fast & Furious
18.	Bedtime Stories	18.	Madagascar 2: Move It! Move It! (double pack)
19.	Righteous Kill	19.	Pinocchio
20.	I Love You, Man	20.	Hannah Montana: The Movie

Top-Selling Video Games, 2009

Source: The NPD Group/Retail Tracking Service; ranked by units sold, in millions

The video game industry (which includes hardware, software, and accessories) generated U.S. retail sales in 2009 of close to \$19.7 bil, an 8 percent decline over \$21.4 bil in 2008. Consoles: 360 = Microsoft Xbox 360; NDS = Nintendo DS; PS3 = PlayStation 3; Wii = Nintendo Wii.

Rank	Title (console)	Units sold	Rank	Title (console)	Units sold
1.	Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 2* (360)	5.84 mil	6.	Wii Mario Kart w/ wheel (Wii)	3.16 mil
2.	Wii Sports Resort w/ Wii Motion Plus* (Wii) . .	4.54	7.	Wii Play w/ remote* (Wii)	3.14
3.	New Super Mario Bros. Wii (Wii)	4.22	8.	Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 2* (PS3)	2.98
4.	Wii Fit w/ balance board* (Wii)	3.60	9.	Halo 3: ODST (360)	2.24
5.	Wii Fit Plus* (Wii)	3.53	10.	Pokémon Platinum Version (NDS)	2.05

*Includes collector's, limited, legendary, and bundle (guitar) editions.

All-Time Top-Selling Video Games, 1995-2010

Source: The NPD Group/Retail Tracking Service

Sales of video games through July 2010. Consoles: 360 = Microsoft Xbox 360; NDS = Nintendo DS; PS2 = PlayStation 2; PS3 = PlayStation 3; Wii = Nintendo Wii.

Rank	Title (console)	Rank	Title (console)
1.	Wii Play w/ remote* (Wii)	6.	Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 2* (360)
2.	Wii Mario Kart w/ wheel (Wii)	7.	Grand Theft Auto: Vice City (PS2)
3.	Grand Theft Auto: San Andreas (PS2)	8.	New Super Mario Bros. Wii (Wii)
4.	Wii Fit w/ balance board* (Wii)	9.	Halo 3* (360)
5.	New Super Mario Bros. (NDS)	10.	Mario Kart DS (NDS)

*Includes collector's, limited, legendary, and bundle (guitar) editions.

Film and TV Content Ratings

The Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) began rating movies in 1968. The system was heavily revised in 1984 and again in 1990. The MPAA, National Cable Television Association, and National Association of Broadcasters developed and revised the TV ratings system in 1997, in accordance with the Telecommunications Act of 1996; it was implemented in Oct. 1997.

Film Ratings

G: General Audience. All ages admitted. Does not contain themes, language, nudity, sex, or violence that the MPAA ratings board believes would offend parents whose younger children see the film. Does not necessarily denote a “certificate of approval” nor “children’s” movie. No nudity, sex scenes, or drug use depicted.

PG: Parental Guidance Suggested. Some material may not be suited for children. The MPAA ratings board recommends that parents determine whether the content of the film is appropriate for their children. The film may contain more mature themes, some profanity, violence, or brief nudity. No drug use depicted.

PG-13: Parents Strongly Cautioned. Some material may be inappropriate for children under 13. The MPAA urges more strongly that parents vet the movie to see if its content is appropriate for their children. Any movie depicting drug use or more than brief nudity is automatically rated at least PG-13. Violence is permitted, though it is generally not both realistic or extreme and persistent violence. The single use of one sexually-derived expletive rates a PG-13; more than one use requires at least an R rating.

R: Restricted. Under 17 requires accompanying parent or adult guardian. Movies given R ratings contain some adult material, defined as adult themes or activity, hard language, intense or persistent violence, sexually-oriented nudity, or drug abuse.

NC-17: No One 17 and Under Admitted. The ratings board considers NC-17 films those that most parents would consider too adult for children under 17. An NC-17 rating does not mean the film is obscene or pornographic. The rating can be based on violence, sex, aberrational behavior, drug abuse, or any other element that most parents would consider too adult for children.

TV Ratings

Y: All Children. Program designed to be acceptable for children of all ages. Its themes and elements are designed for a very young audience.

Y7: Directed to Older Children. Program designed for children ages 7 and older, and more appropriate for those who have the skills to distinguish between make-believe and reality. May include mild fantasy/comedic violence. Programs with more than mild fantasy violence are denoted with FV.

G: General Audience. Program not necessarily designed for children, but most parents would find it suitable for all ages. Little or no violence, no strong language, and little or no sexual dialogue or situations.

PG: Parental Guidance Suggested. Program might contain material that parents would consider inappropriate for children, such as an adult theme or one or more of the following: suggestive dialogue (D), infrequent coarse language (L), some sexual situations (S), or moderate violence (V).

TV-14: Parents Strongly Cautioned. Program contains material that many parents would consider inappropriate for children under 14, such as one or more of the following: intensely suggestive dialogue (D), strong coarse language (L), intense sexual situations (S), or intense violence.

TV-MA: Mature Audience Only. Program specifically designed for adults and may be unsuitable for children under 17. Contains one or more of the following: crude indecent language (L), explicit sexual activity (S), or graphic violence (V).

Arts Participation, 2008

Source: 2008 Survey of Public Participation in the Arts, National Endowment for the Arts
U.S. adults participating in an activity at least once in past 12 months. * = Benchmark arts activity.

	Percent of adults attending/ visiting/reading				Adults participating (mil) 2008
	1982	1992	2002	2008	
Performing arts					
Music					
Jazz*	9.6%	10.6%	10.8%	7.8%	17.6
Classical music*	13.0	12.5	11.6	9.3	20.9
Opera*	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.1	4.8
Latin music	NA	NA	NA	4.9	10.9
Performing arts festivals	NA	NA	NA	20.8	46.7
Plays					
Musical plays*	18.6	17.4	17.1	16.7	37.6
Non-musical plays*	11.9	13.5	12.3	9.4	21.2
Dance					
Ballet*	4.2	4.7	3.9	2.9	6.6
Other dance.	NA	7.1	6.3	5.2	11.7
Visual arts					
Art exhibitions					
Art museums/galleries.	22.1	26.7	26.5	22.7	51.1
Art/craft fairs and festivals	39.0	40.7	33.4	24.5	55.1
Parks and historic sites					
Parks/monuments/historic buildings/neighborhoods	37.0	34.5	31.6	24.9	56.0
Literature					
Plays/poetry/novels/short stories	56.9	54.0	46.7	50.2	112.8
All benchmark arts activities.	39.0	41.0	39.4	34.6	77.8
NA = Not asked.					

NA = Not asked.

Arts Participation Through Technology, 2008

Source: Audience 2.0: How Technology Influences Arts Participation, National Endowment for the Arts
Percent of U.S. adult population that participated in different arts activities through electronic or digital media, which includes radio, audio recordings, television, video recordings, Internet, and portable media devices.

Activity	Percentage	Activity	Percentage
Listen to/watch jazz	14.0%	Programs about books or writers	15.0%
Listen to/watch classical music.	17.8	Use the Internet to view visual art online	14.1
Listen to/watch opera	4.9	Use the Internet to view or download an	
Listen to/watch Latin music	14.8	arts performance	21.0
Listen to/watch musical plays.	7.9	Use the Internet to create or post art	5.0
Listen to/watch non-musical plays	6.7	Use the Internet to read novels, short	
Watch dance (including ballet)	7.9	stories, or poetry.	14.9
Programs about artists, artworks, or art			
museums	14.9		

Longest-Running Broadway Plays

Source: The Broadway League, New York, NY

Title (run) ¹	Performances ²	Title (run) ¹	Performances ²	Title (run) ¹	Performances ²
1. *The Phantom of the Opera (1988-)	9,395	18. *Wicked (2003-)	2,830	35. Deathtrap (1978-82)	1,793
2. Cats (1982-2000)	7,485	19. My Fair Lady (1956-62)	2,717	36. Harvey (1944-49)	1,775
3. Les Misérables (1987-2003)	6,680	20. Hairspray (2002-09)	2,642	37. Dancin' (1978-82)	1,774
4. A Chorus Line (1975-90)	6,137	21. Avenue Q (2003-09)	2,534	38. La Cage aux Folles (1983-87)	1,761
5. Oh! Calcutta! (revival, 1976-89)	5,959	22. The Producers (2001-07)	2,502	39. Hair (1968-72)	1,750
6. *Chicago (revival, 1996-)	5,724	23. Cabaret (revival, 1998-2004)	2,377	40. The Wiz (1975-79)	1,672
7. Beauty and the Beast (1994-2007)	5,461	24. Annie (1977-83)	2,377	41. Born Yesterday (1946-49)	1,642
8. *The Lion King (1997-)	5,309	25. Man of La Mancha (1965-71)	2,328	42. Crazy For You (1992-96)	1,622
9. Rent (1996-2008)	5,123	26. Abie's Irish Rose (1922-27)	2,327	43. Ain't Misbehavin' (1978-82)	1,604
10. Miss Saigon (1991-2001)	4,092	27. Oklahoma! (1943-48)	2,212	44. The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas (1978-82)	1,584
11. *Mamma Mia! (2001-)	3,672	28. Smokey Joe's Cafe (1995-2000)	2,036	45. Spamalot (2005-09)	1,575
12. 42nd Street (1980-89)	3,486	29. *Jersey Boys (2005-)	1,985	46. Mary, Mary (1961-64)	1,572
13. Grease (1972-80)	3,388	30. Pippin (1972-77)	1,944	47. Evita (1979-83)	1,567
14. Fiddler on the Roof (1964-72)	3,242	31. South Pacific (1949-54)	1,925	48. The Voice of the Turtle (1943-48)	1,557
15. Life With Father (1939-47)	3,224	32. The Magic Show (1974-78)	1,920	49. Jekyll & Hyde (1997-2001)	1,543
16. Tobacco Road (1933-41)	3,182	33. Aida (2000-04)	1,852	50. Barefoot in the Park (1963-67)	1,530
17. Hello, Dolly! (1964-70)	2,844	34. Gemini (1977-81)	1,819		

*Still running as of Aug. 29, 2010. (1) Unless noted, listings reflect a play's first run on Broadway. (2) Number of performances through Aug. 29, 2010.

Broadway Season Statistics, 1959-2010

Source: The Broadway League, New York, NY

Season	Gross (mil \$)	Attendance (mil)	Playing weeks	New productions	Season	Gross (mil \$)	Attendance (mil)	Playing weeks	New productions
1959-1960	\$46	7.9	1,156	58	1999-2000	\$603	11.4	1,464	37
1964-1965	50	8.2	1,250	67	2004-2005	769	11.5	1,494	39
1969-1970	53	7.1	1,047	62	2005-2006	862	12.0	1,501	39
1974-1975	57	6.6	1,101	54	2006-2007	939	12.3	1,509	35
1979-1980	146	9.6	1,540	61	2007-2008	938	12.3	1,560	36
1984-1985	209	7.3	1,078	33	2008-2009	943	12.2	1,548	43
1989-1990	282	8.0	1,070	40	2009-2010	1,020	11.9	1,464	39
1994-1995	406	9.0	1,120	33					

Notable U.S. Museums

This unofficial list of some of the largest (by budget) museums in the U.S. was compiled with the assistance of the American Association of Museums, a national association representing the concerns of the museum community. Association members also include zoos, aquariums, arboretums, botanical gardens, and planetariums, but these are not included in *The World Almanac* listing.

Museum	City	State	Museum	City	State
American Museum of Natural History	New York	NY	Museum of African American History	Detroit	MI
Amon Carter Museum of Western Art	Ft. Worth	TX	Museum of the American West	Los Angeles	CA
The Art Institute of Chicago	Chicago	IL	Museum of Contemporary Art	Los Angeles	CA
Brooklyn Museum of Art	Brooklyn	NY	Museum of Fine Arts	Boston	MA
Busch-Reisinger Museum	Cambridge	MA	Museum of Fine Arts	Houston	TX
California Academy of Sciences	San Francisco	CA	Museum of Modern Art	New York	NY
California Science Center	Los Angeles	CA	Museum of New Mexico	Santa Fe	NM
Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	PA	Museum of Science	Boston	MA
Chicago Historical Society	Chicago	IL	Mystic Seaport Museum	Mystic	CT
Children's Museum of Indianapolis	Indianapolis	IN	National Air and Space Museum	Washington	DC
Cincinnati Art Museum	Cincinnati	OH	National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, Inc.	Cooperstown	NY
Cincinnati Museum Center	Cincinnati	OH	National Gallery of Art	Washington	DC
Cleveland Museum of Art	Cleveland	OH	National Museum of American History	Washington	DC
Colonial Williamsburg	Williamsburg	VA	National Museum of the American Indian	Washington	DC
Corning Museum of Glass	Corning	NY	National Museum of Natural History	Washington	DC
Dallas Museum of Art	Dallas	TX	Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art	Kansas City	MO
Denver Art Museum	Denver	CO	New York Historical Society	New York	NY
Denver Museum of Nature and Science	Denver	CO	New York State Museum	Albany	NY
Detroit Institute of Arts	Detroit	MI	Peabody Essex Museum	Salem	MA
Exploratorium	San Francisco	CA	Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	Harrisburg	PA
The Field Museum	Chicago	IL	Philadelphia Museum of Art	Philadelphia	PA
Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco	San Francisco	CA	Public Museum of Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	MI
Franklin Institute	Philadelphia	PA	Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, Inc.	Cleveland	OH
The Frick Collection	New York	NY	San Diego Museum of Art	San Diego	CA
J. Paul Getty Museum	Los Angeles	CA	San Francisco Museum of Modern Art	San Francisco	CA
Harvard University Art Museums	Cambridge	MA	Science Museum of Minnesota	Saint Paul	MN
Henry F. Dupont Winterthur Museum	Winterthur	DE	Scottsdale Museum of Contemp. Art	Scottsdale	AZ
Henry Ford Museum/Greenfield Village	Dearborn	MI	St. Louis Science Center	St. Louis	MO
High Museum of Art	Atlanta	GA	Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum of Art	New York	NY
Houston Museum of Natural Science	Houston	TX	Toledo Museum of Art	Toledo	OH
Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation	Williamsburg	VA	U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	Washington	DC
Jewish Museum	New York	NY	Univ. of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology	Philadelphia	PA
L.A. County Museum of Art	Los Angeles	CA	Virginia Museum of Fine Arts	Richmond	VA
Liberty Science Center, Liberty State Park	Jersey City	NJ	Wadsworth Atheneum	Hartford	CT
Maryland Science Center	Baltimore	MD	Walker Art Center	Minneapolis	MN
Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center	Mashantucket	CT	Whitney Museum of American Art	New York	NY
Metropolitan Museum of Art	New York	NY			
Milwaukee Public Museum	Milwaukee	WI			
Minneapolis Institute of Art	Minneapolis	MN			

Symphony Orchestras: Most Performed Composers, 2008-09

Source: League of American Orchestras

Composer	Performances	Composer	Performances	Composer	Performances
Ludwig Van Beethoven	872	Igor Stravinsky	265	Johann Sebastian Bach	205
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	705	Sergei Rachmaninoff	253	Leonard Bernstein	183
Johannes Brahms	481	Franz Joseph Haydn	237	Gustav Mahler	182
Piotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky	449	Richard Strauss	230	Samuel Barber	173
Antonin Dvořák	380	Aaron Copland	216	Dmitri Shostakovich	173
Felix Mendelssohn	330	Jean Sibelius	216	Richard Wagner	161
Maurice Ravel	323	Sergei Prokofiev	212		

Note: Scheduled performances of a given composer's work(s) during the 2008-09 season (generally Oct.-Sept.) by members of the League of American Orchestras.

Opera: Most Produced Works, 2009-10

Source: OPERA America

Work, composer	Productions	Work, composer	Productions	Work, composer	Productions
<i>Le nozze di Figaro</i> [The Marriage of Figaro], Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	20	<i>La traviata</i> , Giuseppe Verdi	12	<i>Il barbiere di Siviglia</i> [The Barber of Seville], Gioachino Rossini	9
<i>La bohème</i> , Giacomo Puccini	19	<i>Madama Butterfly</i> , Giacomo Puccini	11	<i>Die Zauberflöte</i> [The Magic Flute], Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	9
<i>Carmen</i> , Georges Bizet	16	<i>Hansel and Gretel</i> , Engelbert Humperdinck	10		
<i>Tosca</i> , Giacomo Puccini	13	<i>L'elisir d'amore</i> [The Elixir of Love], Gaetano Donizetti	9		

Note: Scheduled productions of a given work during the 2009-10 season (generally Oct.-Sept.) by members of OPERA America and Opera.ca.

Best-Selling U.S. Magazines, 2010

Source: Audit Bureau of Circulations

General magazines, exclusive of comics; also excluding magazines that failed to file reports to ABC by press time. Based on total average paid and verified circulation during the six months ending June 30, 2010, ranked by paid circulation size.

Publication	Paid circ.	Publication	Paid circ.	Publication	Paid circ.
1. AARP The Magazine	23,721,626	6. Good Housekeeping	4,427,964	12. Time	3,312,484
2. AARP Bulletin	23,574,328	7. Game Informer	4,364,170	13. Taste of Home	3,257,200
3. Better Homes and Gardens	7,644,011	8. Woman's Day	3,919,488	14. Sports Illustrated	3,212,278
4. Reader's Digest	6,112,811	9. Family Circle	3,849,673	15. Cosmopolitan	3,046,229
5. National Geographic	4,493,110	10. Ladies' Home Journal	3,831,072	16. Prevention	2,927,638
		11. People	3,553,420	17. Southern Living	2,841,894

Publication	Paid circ.	Publication	Paid circ.	Publication	Paid circ.
18. AAA Via	2,740,176	45. Golf Digest	1,675,232	74. Family Handyman	1,142,799
19. Maxim	2,549,893	46. Birds & Blooms	1,655,052	75. Motor Trend	1,122,273
20. Remedy/Remedy MD . .	2,515,433	47. Shape	1,650,752	76. U.S. News & World Report	1,121,618
21. AAA Living	2,460,455	48. Playboy	1,628,567	77. Lucky	1,107,075
22. O, The Oprah Magazine	2,415,336	49. Country Living	1,614,398	78. All You	1,098,858
23. American Legion Magazine	2,346,264	50. Bon Appetit	1,611,930	79. Elle	1,095,702
24. Glamour	2,320,325	51. Newsweek	1,610,632	80. Food & Family	1,084,503
25. Parenting	2,229,253	52. Women's Health	1,588,260	81. Allure	1,082,873
26. Redbook	2,226,356	53. Self	1,519,016	82. Essence	1,066,482
27. FamilyFun	2,117,159	54. Fitness	1,515,065	83. American Hunter	1,059,317
28. TV Guide	2,093,124	55. Golf Magazine	1,455,190	84. Everyday Food	1,058,821
29. ESPN The Magazine . .	2,073,813	56. Rolling Stone	1,453,158	85. New Yorker	1,034,602
30. AAA World	2,072,502	57. Food Network Magazine	1,399,894	86. Teen Vogue	1,026,053
31. Martha Stewart Living . .	2,057,960	58. Health	1,391,627	87. Scouting	1,011,593
32. Parents	2,057,324	59. Woman's World	1,366,748	88. Marie Claire	1,007,712
33. Smithsonian	2,054,696	60. VFW Magazine	1,362,177	89. Traditional Home	1,001,765
34. Seventeen	2,048,781	61. Car and Driver	1,326,350	90. This Old House	992,621
35. Guideposts	2,026,433	62. Weight Watchers	1,313,239	91. Travel + Leisure	973,821
36. Real Simple	2,014,781	63. Popular Science	1,312,175	92. Midwest Living	966,784
37. US Weekly	1,952,885	64. More	1,307,215	93. Food & Wine	961,050
38. Money	1,928,179	65. First	1,278,380	94. GQ	947,519
39. Men's Health	1,917,411	66. Sunset	1,265,934	95. Star Magazine	946,480
40. Entertainment Weekly . .	1,798,643	67. Field & Stream	1,260,769	96. Forbes	922,888
41. American Rifleman	1,794,633	68. Popular Mechanics	1,219,094	97. Bloomberg Businessweek	921,340
42. Cooking Light	1,783,139	69. Vogue	1,215,027	98. House Beautiful	906,349
43. In Style	1,760,365	70. Country	1,200,104	99. People Stylewatch	882,683
44. Every Day with Rachel Ray	1,709,636	71. Vanity Fair	1,198,618	100. National Geographic International	874,243
		72. Reminisce	1,186,338		
		73. Boys' Life	1,166,871		

Most Challenged Books, 2009

Source: Office for Intellectual Freedom, American Library Association (ALA)

A challenge is a formal, written complaint filed with a library or school requesting that materials be removed because of content or appropriateness. From 2001-09, 4,312 challenges were reported to the ALA: 1,413 challenges due to “sexually explicit” material; 1,125 for “offensive language”; 897 for material deemed “unsuited to age group”; 514 for “violence”; 344 challenges for “homosexuality”; 269 for “religious viewpoints”; and 109 for being “anti-family.” Approximately 34% of challenges were to material in classrooms; 33% in school libraries; 23% in public libraries. ALA estimates that for every challenge it received, 4-5 were not reported.

Rank	Title, author	Common reasons given for challenge
1.	<i>TTYL; TTFN; and L8R, G8R</i> ; by Lauren Myracle	Nudity, sexually explicit, offensive language, unsuited to age group, drugs
2.	<i>And Tango Makes Three</i> , by Peter Parnell and Justin Richardson	Homosexuality
3.	<i>The Perks of Being a Wallflower</i> , by Stephen Chbosky	Homosexuality, sexually explicit, anti-family, offensive language, religious viewpoint, unsuited to age group, drugs, suicide
4.	<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> , by Harper Lee	Racism, offensive language, unsuited to age group
5.	<i>Twilight</i> (series), by Stephenie Meyer	Sexually explicit, religious viewpoint, unsuited to age group
6.	<i>Catcher in the Rye</i> , by J. D. Salinger	Sexually explicit, offensive language, unsuited to age group
7.	<i>My Sister's Keeper</i> , by Jodi Picoult	Sexism, homosexuality, sexually explicit, offensive language, religious viewpoint, unsuited to age group, drugs, suicide, violence
8.	<i>The Earth, My Butt, and Other Big, Round Things</i> , by Carolyn Mackler	Sexually explicit, offensive language, unsuited to age group
9.	<i>The Color Purple</i> , Alice Walker	Sexually explicit, offensive language, unsuited to age group
10.	<i>The Chocolate War</i> , by Robert Cormier	Nudity, sexually explicit, offensive language, unsuited to age group

Some Notable New Books, 2010

Source: Reference and User Services Assn., Young Adult Library Services Assn., American Library Association (ALA)

Fiction	
<i>The Convalescent</i> , Jessica Anthony	<i>The Photographer: Into War-torn Afghanistan with Doctors Without Borders</i> , Emmanuel Guibert
<i>The Year of the Flood: A Novel</i> , Margaret Atwood	<i>The Age of Wonder: How the Romantic Generation Discovered the Beauty and Terror of Science</i> , Richard Holmes
<i>The Anthologist: A Novel</i> , Nicholson Baker	<i>The Snakehead: An Epic Tale of the Chinatown Underworld and the American Dream</i> , Patrick Radden Keefe
<i>Await Your Reply: A Novel</i> , Dan Chaon	<i>Born to Run: A Hidden Tribe, Superathletes, and the Greatest Race the World Has Never Seen</i> , Christopher McDougall
<i>Little Bee: A Novel</i> , Chris Cleave	<i>Tears in the Darkness: The Story of the Bataan Death March and Its Aftermath</i> , Michael Norman and Elizabeth M. Norman
<i>Spooner</i> , Pete Dexter	<i>Provenance: How a Con Man and a Forger Rewrote the History of Modern Art</i> , Lainey Salisbury and Aly Sujo
<i>Tinkers</i> , Paul Harding	<i>Stitches: A Memoir</i> , David Small
<i>The Vagrants: A Novel</i> , Yiyun Li	<i>The Hawk and the Dove: Paul Nitze, George Kennan, and the History of the Cold War</i> , Nicholas Thompson
<i>Let the Great World Spin: A Novel</i> , Colum McCann	
<i>A Mercy: A Novel</i> , Toni Morrison	
<i>Generosity: An Enhancement</i> , Richard Powers	
<i>Brooklyn: A Novel</i> , Colm Tóibín	
Non-Fiction	Poetry
<i>Columbine</i> , Dave Cullen	<i>Face</i> , Sherman Alexie
<i>Zeitoun</i> , Dave Eggers	<i>What Goes On: Selected and New Poems 1995-2009</i> , Stephen Dunn
<i>The Good Soldiers</i> , David Finkel	
<i>The Lost City of Z: A Tale of Deadly Obsession in the Amazon</i> , David Grann	

Some Notable New Books for Children, 2010

Source: Association for Library Service to Children, American Library Association (ALA)

Younger Readers

All the World, Liz Garton Scanlon
Benny and Penny in the Big No-No!, Geoffrey Hayes
Big Wolf and Little Wolf, Nadine Brun-Cosme
Birds, Kevin Henkes
A Book, Mordicai Gerstein
Book Fiesta!: Celebrate Children’s Day/Book Day; Celebremos El día de los niños/El día de los libros, Pat Mora
The Curious Garden, Peter Brown
*Gracias * Thanks*, Pat Mora
Higher! Higher!, Leslie Patricelli
I Spy Fly Guy!, Tedd Arnold
Little Mouse Gets Ready, Jeff Smith
Listen to the Wind: The Story of Dr. Greg and Three Cups of Tea, Greg Mortenson and Susan L. Roth
Mommy, Mama, and Me, Lesléa Newman
Mouse and Mole: Fine Feathered Friends, Wong Herbert Yee
My Abuelita, Tony Johnston
Pearl and Wagner: One Funny Day, Kate McMullan
Posy, Linda Newbery
Red Sings from Treetops: A Year in Colors, Joyce Sidman
Thunder-Boomer!, Shutta Crum
Waiting for Winter, Sebastian Meschenmoser
Yummy: Eight Favorite Fairy Tales, Lucy Cousins

Middle Readers

Adventures in Cartooning, James Sturm, Andrew Arnold, and Alexis Frederick-Frost
An Eye for Color: The Story of Josef Albers, Natasha Wing
Anne Frank: Her life in words and pictures from the archives of The Anne Frank House, Menno Metselaar and Ruud van der Rol
Bad News for Outlaws: The Remarkable Life of Bass Reeves, Deputy U.S. Marshal, Vaunda Micheaux Nelson
Crow Call, Lois Lowry
The Day-Glo Brothers: The True Story of Bob and Joe Switzer’s Bright Ideas and Brand-New Colors, Chris Barton
Diego: Bigger Than Life, Carmen T. Bernier-Grand
Down, Down, Down: A Journey to the Bottom of the Sea, Steve Jenkins
Eidi, Bodil Bredsdorff; trans. by Kathryn Mahaffy
The Evolution of Calpurnia Tate, Jacqueline Kelly
A Faraway Island, Annika Thor; trans. by Linda Schenck
Federico García Lorca, Georgina Lázaro
The Frog Scientist, Pamela S. Turner
The Grand Mosque of Paris: A Story of How Muslims Rescued Jews During the Holocaust, Karen Gray Ruelle and Deborah Durland DeSaix
How Oliver Olson Changed the World, Claudia Mills
In the Belly of an Ox: The Unexpected Photographic Adventures of Richard and Cherry Kearton, Rebecca Bond
The Magician’s Elephant, Kate DiCamillo
The Mostly True Adventures of Homer P. Figg, by Rodman Philbrick

Pharaoh’s Boat, David L. Weitzman
River of Dreams: The Story of the Hudson River, Hudson Talbott
The Small Adventure of Popeye and Elvis, Barbara O’Connor
The Storm in the Barn, Matt Phelan
Tsunami!, Kimiko Kajikawa
When You Reach Me, Rebecca Stead
Where the Mountain Meets the Moon, Grace Lin
A Whiff of Pine, A Hint of Skunk: A Forest of Poems, Deborah Ruddell
You Never Heard of Sandy Koufax?!, Jonah Winter

Older Readers

Anything But Typical, Nora Raleigh Baskin
Almost Astronauts: 13 Women Who Dared to Dream, Tanya Lee Stone
Claudette Colvin: Twice Toward Justice, Phillip Hoose
The Giant-Slayer, Iain Lawrence
The Great and Only Barnum: The Tremendous, Stupendous Life of Showman P. T. Barnum, Candace Fleming
Leviathan, Scott Westerfeld
The Lost Conspiracy, Frances Hardinge
Marching for Freedom: Walk Together, Children, and Don’t You Grow Weary, Elizabeth Partridge
Moribito II: Guardian of the Darkness, Nahoko Uehashi; trans. by Cathy Hirano
Mother Poems, Hope Anita Smith
Mr. Lincoln’s High-Tech War: How the North Used the Telegraph, Railroads, Surveillance Balloons, Ironclads, High-Powered Weapons, and More to Win the Civil War, Thomas B. Allen and Roger MacBride Allen
Return to Sender, Julia Alvarez
The Rock and the River, Kekla Magoon
Sweethearts of Rhythm: The Story of the Greatest All-Girl Swing Band in the World, Marilyn Nelson
Tales from Outer Suburbia, Shaun Tan
tofu quilt, ching yeung russell
Troll’s Eye View: A Book of Villainous Tales, edited by Ellen Datlow and Terri Windling
Truce: The Day the Soldiers Stopped Fighting, Jim Murphy
Wild Things, Clay Carmichael
Written in Bone: Buried Lives of Jamestown and Colonial Maryland, Sally M. Walker
Years of Dust: The Story of the Dust Bowl, Albert Marrin

All Ages

Ashley Bryan: Words to My Life’s Song, Ashley Bryan
Duck! Rabbit!, Amy Krouse Rosenthal
The Lion & the Mouse, Jerry Pinkney
Moonshot: The Flight of Apollo 11, Brian Floca
My People, Langston Hughes
Redwoods, Jason Chin
Shades of People, Shelley Rotner and Sheila M. Kelly

Best-Selling Books, 2009

Source: Publishers Weekly

Hardcover Fiction

- 1. *The Lost Symbol: A Novel*, Dan Brown
- 2. *The Associate: A Novel*, John Grisham
- 3. *The Help*, Kathryn Stockett
- 4. *I, Alex Cross*, James Patterson
- 5. *The Last Song*, Nicholas Sparks
- 6. *Ford County*, John Grisham
- 7. *Finger Lickin’ Fifteen*, Janet Evanovich
- 8. *The Host: A Novel*, Stephenie Meyer
- 9. *Under the Dome*, Stephen King
- 10. *Pirate Latitudes*, Michael Crichton
- 11. *Scarpetta*, Patricia Cornwell
- 12. *U Is for Undertow*, Sue Grafton
- 13. *The Scarpetta Factor*, Patricia Cornwell
- 14. *Shadowland*, Alyson Noel
- 15. *The 8th Confession*, James Patterson

Hardcover Nonfiction

- 1. *Going Rogue: An American Life*, Sarah Palin
- 2. *Act Like a Lady, Think Like a Man: What Men Really Think About Love, Relationships, Intimacy, and Commitment*, Steve Harvey

- 3. *Arguing with Idiots: How to Stop Small Minds and Big Government*, Glenn Beck
- 4. *Liberty and Tyranny: A Conservative Manifesto*, Mark R. Levin
- 5. *True Compass: A Memoir*, Edward M. Kennedy
- 6. *Have a Little Faith: A True Story*, Mitch Albom
- 7. *It’s Your Time: Activate Your Faith, Achieve Your Dreams, and Increase in God’s Favor*, Joel Osteen
- 8. *The Last Lecture*, Randy Pausch with Jeffrey Zaslow
- 9. *Stones into Schools: Promoting Peace with Books Not Bombs*, Greg Mortenson
- 10. *Superfreakonomics*, Steven D. Levitt and Stephen J. Dubner
- 11. *Mastering the Art of French Cooking*, Julia Child
- 12. *Master Your Metabolism: The 3 Diet Secrets to Naturally Balancing Your Hormones for a Hot and Healthy Body!*, Jillian Michaels
- 13. *The Yankee Years*, Joe Torre and Tom Verducci
- 14. *Open*, Andre Agassi
- 15. *Time of My Life*, Patrick Swayze and Lisa Niemi

Trade Paperback

- 1. *The Shack: Where Tragedy Confronts Eternity*, William P. Young
- 2. *Glenn Beck's Common Sense: The Case Against an Out-of-Control Government, Inspired by Thomas Paine*, Glenn Beck
- 3. *The Time Traveler's Wife*, Audrey Niffenegger
- 4. *Push*, Sapphire
- 5. *The Guernsey Literary and Potato Peel Pie Society*, Mary Ann Shaffer and Annie Barrows
- 6. *Vision in White*, Nora Roberts
- 7. *Three Cups of Tea: One Man's Mission to Promote Peace ... One School at a Time*, Greg Mortenson
- 8. *Bed of Roses*, Nora Roberts
- 9. *Eat This, Not That! Supermarkets*, David Zinczenko
- 10. *Pride and Prejudice and Zombies*, Jane Austen and Seth Grahame-Smith

Mass Market

- 1. *The Associate: A Novel*, John Grisham
- 2. *Cross Country*, James Patterson
- 3. *Sail*, James Patterson
- 4. *Tribute*, Nora Roberts
- 5. *Fearless Fourteen*, Janet Evanovich
- 6. *The Quickie*, James Patterson

- 7. *Scarpetta*, Patricia Cornwell
- 8. *The Whole Truth*, David Baldacci
- 9. *Divine Justice*, David Baldacci
- 10. *Sooner or Later*, Debbie Macomber
- Mrs. Miracle*, Debbie Macomber
- Dark Summer*, Iris Johansen

Children's Hardcover

- 1. *Dog Days* (Diary of a Wimpy Kid #4), Jeff Kinney
- 2. *The Last Straw* (Diary of a Wimpy Kid #3), Jeff Kinney
- 3. *Tempted* (House of Night #6), P. C. Cast and Kristin Cast
- 4. *The Last Olympian* (Percy Jackson and the Olympians #5), Rick Riordan
- 5. *Breaking Dawn Special Edition*, Stephenie Meyer
- 6. *Hunted* (House of Night #5), P. C. Cast and Kristin Cast
- 7. *Twilight: Director's Notebook: The Story of How We Made the Movie Based on the Novel by Stephenie Meyer*, Catherine Hardwicke
- 8. *Witch & Wizard*, James Patterson and Gabrielle Charbonnet
- 9. *Shadowland* (The Immortals #3), Alyson Noël
- 10. *Max* (Maximum Ride #5), James Patterson

Almanacs, Atlases, and Annuals

- 1. *The World Almanac and Book of Facts 2010*
- 2. *2009 AAA Road Atlas*

Leading U.S. Daily Newspapers, 2009

Source: Editor & Publisher International Yearbook, 2010

As of Feb. 1, 2010, the number of U.S. daily newspapers had fallen to 1,397, for a net loss of 11 since Feb. 1, 2009. Average daily circulation fell by 2.3 mil, from 48.6 mil in 2008 to about 46.3 mil in 2009. The overall number of Sunday papers rose by 17, to 919. Average Sunday circulation as of Feb. 1, 2010, had fallen 2.2 mil, from 49.1 mil in 2009, to 46.9 mil in 2010.

(ranked by circulation as of Sept. 30, 2009; m = morning, e = evening, d = all day)

Newspaper (edition)	Circulation	Newspaper (edition)	Circulation
1. New York (NY) <i>Wall Street Journal</i> (m)	2,011,999	52. Fort Worth (TX) <i>Star-Telegram</i> (m)	167,364
2. Arlington (VA) <i>USA Today</i> (m)	1,900,116	53. Buffalo (NY) <i>News</i> (d)	165,511
3. New York (NY) <i>Times</i> (m)	927,851	54. Norfolk (VA) <i>Virginian-Pilot</i> (m)	164,454
4. Los Angeles (CA) <i>Times</i> (m)	657,467	55. New Orleans (LA) <i>Times-Picayune</i> (m)	159,655
5. Washington (DC) <i>Post</i> (m)	582,844	56. Omaha (NE) <i>World-Herald</i> (d)	153,340
6. New York (NY) <i>Daily News</i> (m)	544,167	57. Bergen Co. (NJ) <i>Record</i> (m)	152,848
7. New York (NY) <i>Post</i> (m)	508,042	58. San Antonio (TX) <i>Express-News</i> (m)	152,156
8. Chicago (IL) <i>Tribune</i> (m)	465,892	59. West Palm Beach (FL) <i>Post</i> (m)	149,412
9. Houston (TX) <i>Chronicle</i> (m)	384,419	60. Oklahoma City (OK) <i>Oklahoman</i> (m)	147,212
10. Philadelphia (PA) <i>Inquirer</i> (m)	361,480	61. Hartford (CT) <i>Courant</i> (m)	143,758
11. Long Island (NY) <i>Newsday</i> (m)	357,124	62. Memphis (TN) <i>Commercial Appeal</i> (m)	142,164
12. Denver (CO) <i>Post</i> (m)	340,949	63. Austin (TX) <i>American-Statesman</i> (m)	140,602
13. Phoenix (AZ) <i>Republic</i> (m)	316,874	64. Raleigh (NC) <i>News & Observer</i> (m)	139,826
14. Minneapolis (MN) <i>Star Tribune</i> (m)	304,543	65. Los Angeles (CA) <i>Investor's Business Daily</i> (m)	138,732
15. Detroit (MI) <i>Free Press</i> (m)	298,243	66. Boston (MA) <i>Herald</i> (m)	138,260
16. St. Petersburg (FL) <i>Times</i> (m)	292,471	67. Jacksonville (FL) <i>Times-Union</i> (m)	136,026
17. Chicago (IL) <i>Sun-Times</i> (m)	275,641	68. Richmond (VA) <i>Times-Dispatch</i> (m)	133,179
18. Cleveland (OH) <i>Plain Dealer</i> (m)	271,180	69. Nashville (TN) <i>Tennessean</i> (m)	131,960
19. New York (NY) <i>am New York</i> (m)	266,852	70. Fresno (CA) <i>Bee</i> (m)	126,398
20. Boston (MA) <i>Globe</i> (m)	264,105	71. Rochester (NY) <i>Democrat and Chronicle</i> (m)	124,987
21. Dallas (TX) <i>Morning News</i> (m)	263,810	72. Neptune (NJ) <i>Asbury Park Press</i> (m)	118,868
22. Washington (DC) <i>Examiner</i> (m)	259,906	73. Seattle (WA) <i>Times</i> (m)	117,572
23. San Francisco (CA) <i>Chronicle</i> (d)	251,782	74. Birmingham (AL) <i>News</i> (m)	116,937
24. Portland (OR) <i>Oregonian</i> (d)	249,163	75. Des Moines (IA) <i>Register</i> (m)	116,876
25. Newark (NJ) <i>Star-Ledger</i> (m)	246,006	76. Honolulu (HI) <i>Advertiser</i> (d)	113,947
26. San Diego (CA) <i>Union-Tribune</i> (m)	242,705	77. Riverside (CA) <i>Press-Enterprise</i> (m)	113,182
27. Miami (FL) <i>Herald</i> (m)	225,554	78. Salt Lake City (UT) <i>Tribune</i> (m)	112,585
28. San Jose (CA) <i>Mercury News</i> (m)	224,199	79. Chicago (IL) <i>Daily Herald</i> (m)	111,539
29. Orlando (FL) <i>Sentinel</i> (d)	216,978	80. Providence (RI) <i>Journal</i> (m)	106,875
30. Kansas City (MO) <i>Star</i> (m)	216,226	81. Toledo (OH) <i>Blade</i> (m)	104,148
31. Sacramento (CA) <i>Bee</i> (m)	215,820	82. Dayton (OH) <i>Daily News</i> (m)	104,138
32. St. Louis (MO) <i>Post-Dispatch</i> (m)	213,472	83. Grand Rapids (MI) <i>Press</i> (e)	103,422
33. Orange County (CA) <i>Register</i> (m)	212,293	84. Tulsa (OK) <i>World</i> (m)	102,392
34. Atlanta (GA) <i>Journal-Constitution</i> (m)	211,420	85. Allentown (PA) <i>Morning Call</i> (m)	100,617
35. Tampa (FL) <i>Tribune</i> (m)	204,106	86. Knoxville (TN) <i>News Sentinel</i> (m)	99,733
36. Indianapolis (IN) <i>Star</i> (m)	201,823	87. Lexington (KY) <i>Herald-Leader</i> (m)	99,707
37. Ft. Lauderdale (FL) <i>South Florida Sun-Sentinel</i> (m)	200,924	88. Sarasota (FL) <i>Herald-Tribune</i> (m)	99,598
38. Milwaukee (WI) <i>Journal Sentinel</i> (m)	190,841	89. Akron (OH) <i>Beacon Journal</i> (m)	99,298
39. Baltimore (MD) <i>Sun</i> (m)	186,639	90. Stuart (FL) <i>Treasure Coast News/Press-Tribune</i> (m)	99,116
40. San Francisco (CA) <i>Examiner</i> (m)	186,335	91. Philadelphia (PA) <i>Daily News</i> (m)	97,694
41. St. Paul (MN) <i>Pioneer Press</i> (m)	185,220	92. Los Angeles (CA) <i>Daily News</i> (m)	95,938
42. Pittsburgh (PA) <i>Post-Gazette</i> (m)	184,234	93. Albuquerque (NM) <i>Journal</i> (m)	94,066
43. Columbus (OH) <i>Dispatch</i> (m)	183,742	94. Tuscon (AZ) <i>Daily Star</i> (m)	93,770
44. Detroit (MI) <i>News</i> (m)	178,280	95. Syracuse (NY) <i>Post-Standard</i> (m)	93,688
45. Louisville (KY) <i>Courier-Journal</i> (m)	176,654	96. Mobile (AL) <i>Press-Register</i> (m)	92,849
46. Las Vegas (NV) <i>Review-Journal</i> (m)	175,841	97. Oakland (CA) <i>Tribune</i> (m)	92,794
47. Walnut Creek (CA) <i>Contra Costa Times</i> (m)	174,852	98. Madison (WI) <i>Wisconsin State Journal</i> (m)	92,213
48. Little Rock (AR) <i>Democrat-Gazette</i> (m)	169,458	99. Los Angeles (CA) <i>La Opinion</i> (m)	91,977
49. Cincinnati (OH) <i>Enquirer</i> (m)	168,511	100. Wilmington (DE) <i>News Journal</i> (d)	91,962
50. Greensburg (PA) <i>Tribune-Review</i> (m)	168,218		
51. Charlotte (NC) <i>Observer</i> (m)	167,585		

Leading Canadian Daily Newspapers, 2009

Source: Editor & Publisher International Yearbook, 2010
(ranked by circulation as of Sept. 30, 2009; all morning papers)

Newspaper	Circulation	Newspaper	Circulation
1. Toronto (ON) <i>Star</i>	430,931	6. Vancouver (BC) <i>Sun</i>	159,438
2. Toronto (ON) <i>Globe and Mail</i>	301,820	7. Vancouver (BC) <i>Province</i>	152,924
3. Montreal (QC) <i>Le Journal de Montreal</i>	265,764	8. Toronto (ON) <i>National Post</i>	150,884
4. Montreal (QC) <i>La Presse</i>	198,306	9. Montreal (QC) <i>Gazette</i>	147,668
5. Toronto (ON) <i>Sun</i>	195,211	10. Calgary (AB) <i>Herald</i>	119,131

Paid U.S. Newspaper Circulation, 1940-2009

Source: Editor & Publisher International Yearbook, 2010
(circulation figures in thousands)

Year	Number of daily newspapers			Circulation of daily newspapers			Sunday newspapers	
	Morning	Evening	Total	Morning	Evening	Total	Number	Circulation
1940.....	380	1,498	1,878	16,114	25,018	41,132	525	32,371
1945.....	330	1,419	1,749	19,240	29,144	48,384	485	39,860
1950.....	322	1,450	1,772	21,266	32,563	53,829	549	46,582
1955.....	316	1,454	1,760	22,183	33,964	56,147	541	46,448
1960.....	312	1,459	1,763	24,029	34,853	58,882	563	47,699
1965.....	320	1,444	1,751	24,107	36,251	60,358	562	48,600
1970.....	334	1,429	1,748	25,934	36,174	62,108	586	49,217
1975.....	339	1,436	1,756	25,490	35,165	60,655	639	51,096
1980.....	387	1,388	1,745	29,414	32,787	62,202	736	54,676
1985.....	482	1,220	1,676	36,362	26,405	62,766	798	58,826
1990.....	559	1,084	1,611	41,311	21,017	62,328	863	62,635
1995.....	656	891	1,533	44,310	13,883	58,193	888	61,229
2000.....	766	727	1,480	46,772	9,000	55,773	917	59,421
2005.....	817	645	1,452	46,122	7,222	53,345	914	55,270
2006.....	833	614	1,437	45,441	6,888	52,329	907	53,179
2007.....	867	565	1,422	44,548	6,194	50,742	907	51,246
2008.....	872	546	1,408	42,758	5,840	48,598	902	49,115
2009.....	869	528	1,397	40,796	5,482	46,278	919	46,850

Newspaper Advertising Revenues, 1950-2009

Source: Editor & Publisher International Yearbook, 2010
(in millions of dollars)

Year	National ad revenue	Retail ad revenue	Classified ad revenue	Print advertising total revenue		Online advertising total revenue		Total advertising revenue	
	(mil \$)	(mil \$)	(mil \$)	(mil \$)	% change ¹	(mil \$)	% change	(mil \$)	% change
1950.....	\$518	\$1,175	\$377	\$2,070	—	—	—	—	—
1955.....	712	1,755	610	3,077	48.7%	—	—	—	—
1960.....	778	2,100	803	3,681	19.6	—	—	—	—
1965.....	783	2,429	1,214	4,426	20.2	—	—	—	—
1970.....	891	3,292	1,521	5,704	28.9	—	—	—	—
1975.....	1,109	4,966	2,159	8,234	44.4	—	—	—	—
1980.....	1,963	8,609	4,222	14,794	79.7	—	—	—	—
1985.....	3,352	13,443	8,375	25,170	70.1	—	—	—	—
1990.....	4,122	16,652	11,506	32,280	28.3	—	—	—	—
1995.....	4,251	18,099	13,742	36,092	11.8	—	—	—	—
2000.....	7,653	21,409	19,608	48,670	5.1	—	—	—	—
2005.....	7,910	22,187	17,312	47,408	1.5	\$2,027	31.5%	\$49,435	2.5%
2006.....	7,505	22,121	16,986	46,611	−1.7	2,664	31.5	49,275	−0.3
2007.....	7,005	21,018	14,186	42,209	−9.4	3,166	18.8	45,375	−7.9
2008.....	5,996	18,769	9,975	34,740	−17.7	3,109	−1.8	37,848	−16.6
2009.....	4,424	14,218	6,179	24,821	−28.6	2,743	−11.8	27,564	−27.2

(1) Percent change for years 1950-2000 refers to the rate of change over the preceding 5-year period; 2005-09 figures represent the rate of change over the past year.

Top Newspaper Websites, June 2010

Source: comScore Media Metrix, Inc.

Rank	Website	Visitors ¹	% change ²		Rank	Website	Visitors ¹	% change ²	
1.	The New York Times Brand.....	32,360	186.1%		11.	Mail Online.....	10,613	165.8%	
2.	Tribune Newspapers.....	23,907	101.1		12.	Topix.....	7,877	28.8	
3.	Advance Internet.....	16,409	88.4		13.	CSMonitor.com.....	6,711	NA	
4.	WashingtonPost.com.....	16,369	106.8		14.	NYPPost.com.....	6,695	124.6	
5.	USA Today Sites.....	15,285	141.1		15.	Boston.com.....	5,172	43.4	
6.	Hearst Newspapers.....	13,764	103.1		16.	Lee Enterprises, Incorporated.....	4,773	3.5	
7.	McClatchy Corporation.....	12,521	53.7		17.	AH Belo.....	3,979	NA	
8.	NYDailyNews.com.....	12,457	92.8		18.	Scripps Interactive Newspaper Group	3,845	NA	
9.	MediaNews Group.....	11,844	98.4		19.	Telegraph Media Group.....	3,726	22.4	
10.	Wall Street Journal Online.....	11,481	75.1		20.	Guardian.co.uk.....	3,632	26.1	

NA = Not applicable. (1) Number of unique visitors, in thousands, who visited website at least once in June 2010. (2) Percent change over June 2009.

Top News/Information Websites, June 2010

Source: comScore Media Metrix, Inc.

Rank	Website	Visitors ¹	% change ²	Rank	Website	Visitors ¹	% change ²
1.	New York Times Digital	68,912	50.6%	11.	Huffington Post	24,393	NA
2.	CNN Network	67,647	102.5	12.	Tribune Newspapers	23,907	101.1%
3.	Yahoo! News	56,038	18.6	13.	CBS News Digital	16,446	138.3
4.	MSNBC	47,950	51.1	14.	Advance Internet	16,409	88.4
5.	The Weather Channel	44,291	6.3	15.	Examiner.com Sites	14,445	NA
6.	Gannett Sites	35,017	65.2	16.	Hearst Newspapers	13,764	NA
7.	Weatherbug Property	32,827	41.6	17.	BBC	13,501	NA
8.	AOL News	29,858	9.1	18.	Weather Underground	12,673	30.1
9.	The Washington Post Company	25,770	60.4	19.	McClatchy Corporation	12,521	53.7
10.	WorldNow Sites	24,620	44.3	20.	MediaNews Group	11,844	NA

NA = Not available. (1) Number of unique visitors, in thousands, who visited website at least once in June 2010. (2) Percent change over June 2009.

Multi-Platinum and Platinum Awards for Recorded Music and Music Videos, 2009-10

Source: Recording Industry Assn. of America

To achieve platinum status, an **album** must reach minimum total sales of 1 mil units in LPs, CDs, and digital with a manufacturer’s dollar volume of at least \$2 mil based on one-third of the suggested retail list price for each record, CD, or digital copy sold. To achieve multi-platinum status, an album must reach minimum total sales of at least 2 mil units in LPs, CDs, and digital with a manufacturer’s dollar volume of at least \$4 mil based on one-third of the list price.

Singles must sell 1 mil units to achieve a platinum award and 2 mil to achieve a multi-platinum award. **Digital singles** are certified at the same levels; the digital sales award was first created in 2004. In 1999, the Diamond Award, honoring sales of 10 mil or more copies of an album or single, was introduced. EP singles count as 2 units. Double-CD sets count as 2 units. **Music videos** (long form) must sell 100,000 units to qualify for a platinum award, more than 200,000 units for a multi-platinum award. As of July 2006, master **ringtones**—the original recording and not synthesized versions of songs—could be awarded gold (500,000 downloads), platinum (1 mil), and multi-platinum (2 mil+) status.

Awards listed here are for albums and digital singles (released Sept. 2008-Aug. 2010) and for music videos (released at any time) that were certified Sept. 2009-Aug. 2010. Number in parentheses = number of millions sold. V = Various artists. Alphabetized by artist name.

Albums, Multi-Platinum

Beatles in Stereo boxed set,
The Beatles (3)
The E.N.D., The Black Eyed Peas (2)
My Christmas, Andrea Bocelli (2)
I Dreamed a Dream, Susan Boyle (4)
The Foundation, The Zac Brown Band (2)
El Patrón, Tito El Bambino (2)
Michael Jackson’s This Is It, Michael Jackson (2)
Need You Now, Lady Antebellum (2)
Death Magnetic, Metallica (2)
Dark Horse, Nickelback (2)
Fearless, Taylor Swift (6)

Albums, Platinum

Wide Open, Jason Aldean
¡Ando Bien Pedo!, Banda Los Recoditos
The Beatles in Mono boxed set, The Beatles
My World, Justin Bieber
My World 2.0, Justin Bieber
Crazy Love, Michael Bublé
Dejarte de Amar, Camila
The Time of Our Lives, Miley Cyrus
Leave This Town, Daughtry
Thank Me Later, Drake
Primera Fila, Vicente Fernández
Mi Plan, Nelly Furtado
16 Narco Corridos, Larry Hernández
I Look to You, Whitney Houston
The Blueprint 3, Jay Z
The Fall, Norah Jones
The Element of Freedom, Alicia Keys
The Fame Monster, Lady Gaga
La Granja, Los Tigres Del Norte
BLACKsummers’night, Maxwell
Battle Studies, John Mayer
Ocean Eyes, Owl City
Quiereme Mas, Patrulla 81
Yo No Canto, Pero Lo Intentamos, Espinoza Paz
Rated R, Rihanna

La Gran Señora, Jenni Rivera
Soldier of Love, Sade
The Twilight Saga: New Moon soundtrack (V)
No Line on the Horizon, U2
Play On, Carrie Underwood
Raymond v. Raymond, Usher
WOW Hits 2009 (V)

Longform Videos, Multi-Platinum

I Am... Yours: An Intimate Performance at Wynn Las Vegas, Beyoncé (2)
Caught in the Act, Michael Bublé (4)
Live From Madison Square Garden, Eric Clapton and Steve Winwood (2)
Hot August Night/NYC, Neil Diamond (2)
Elvis: ’68 Comeback Special Deluxe Edition, Elvis Presley (2)
Elvis: Aloha From Hawaii Deluxe Edition, Elvis Presley (4)
Snakes & Arrows, Rush (2)
Rock & Roll Hall of Fame Live (V) (3)
The Ultimate Rat Pack Collection: Live & Swingin’, (V) (2)

Digital Singles, Platinum and Multi-Platinum

“Starstruck,” 3OH!3
“I’m So Paid,” “Right Now (Na Na Na)” (2), Akon
“Big Green Tractor,” “She’s Country,” Jason Aldean
“Nothin’ on You,” B.O.B. feat. Bruno Mars
“Airplanes” (2), B.O.B. feat. Hayley Williams
“Halo,” “If I Were a Boy” (2), “Single Ladies (Put a Ring on It)” (4), “Sweet Dreams,” Beyoncé
“Baby” (2), Justin Bieber feat. Ludacris
“One Time,” Justin Bieber
“Boom Boom Pow” (5), “I Got a Feeling” (6), “Imma Be,” “Meet Me Halfway,” The Black Eyed Peas

“Love Drunk,” “Two Is Better Than One,” Boys Like Girls
“Toes,” The Zac Brown Band
“Haven’t Met You Yet,” Michael Bublé
“Fallin’ for You,” Colbie Caillat
“Obsessed,” Mariah Carey
“Evacuate the Dancefloor,” Cascada
“Good Girls Go Bad,” Cobra Starship feat. Leighton Meester
“Light On,” David Cook
“Break Your Heart” (2), Taio Cruz feat. Ludacris
“Party in the U.S.A.” (3), Miley Cyrus
“Whatcha Say” (2), Jason Derülo
“Ice Cream Paint Job,” Dorrough
“Best I Ever Had,” Drake
“I Don’t Care,” Fall Out Boy
“Right Round” (4), Flo Rida
“Never Say Never,” The Fray
“Naturally,” Selena Gomez & the Scene
“21 Guns,” Green Day
“Sexy Bitch” (2), David Guetta
“Replay” (3), Iyaz
“Empire State of Mind” (3), Jay Z and Alicia Keys
“Run This Town” (2), Jay Z, Rihanna, and Kanye West
“Birthday Sex,” Jeremih
“Human,” The Killers
“Fire Burning” (2), Sean Kingston
“Eenie Meenie,” Sean Kingston and Justin Bieber
“I Run to You,” “Need You Now” (4), Lady Antebellum
“Bad Romance,” “LoveGame,” “Paparazzi,” “Poker Face” (4), Lady Gaga
“Drop the World,” “Mrs. Officer,” Lil Wayne
“How Low,” “My Chick Bad,” Ludacris
“All the Above,” Maino feat. T-Pain
“Billionaire” (2), Travie McCoy feat. Bruno Mars
“Kids,” MGMT
“Mad,” Ne-Yo

"Tie Me Down," "You're a Jerk," New Boyz feat. Ray J	"I Hate This Part," Pussycat Dolls	"I'm on a Boat," The Lonely Island
"According to You," Orianthi	"Hard," "Rude Boy" (2), Rihanna	"Breakeven," The Script
"Fireflies" (3), Owl City	"Down" (3), "Do You Remember," Jay Sean	"Hey, Soul Sister" (4), Train
"Then," Brad Paisley	"She Wolf," Shakira	"Say Aah," Trey Songz feat. Fabolous
"Decode," Paramore	"Second Chance," Shinedown	"Smile," Uncle Kracker
"Hot 'N' Cold" (4), Katy Perry	"Love Story" (4), "Today Was a Fairytale," "White Horse," "You Belong with Me" (2), Taylor Swift	"Cowboy Casanova," Carrie Underwood
"Best Days of Your Life," Kellie Pickler		"Love Lockdown" (3), Kanye West
"I Know You Want Me (Calle Ocho)" (2), "Hotel Room Service," Pitbull		

Top-Selling Albums of All-Time

Source: Recording Industry Assn. of America

(As of Sept. 1, 2010; sales figures represent RIAA multi-platinum certifications, albums ranked by latest sales certification.)

Rank	Title, artist	Unit sales (mil)	Rank	Title, artist	Unit sales (mil)
1.	<i>Thriller</i> , Michael Jackson	29.0	15.	<i>Cracked Rear View</i> , Hootie & the Blowfish	16.0
	<i>Eagles/Their Greatest Hits 1971-1975</i> , Eagles	29.0		<i>The Beatles 1967-1970</i> , The Beatles	16.0
3.	<i>The Wall</i> , Pink Floyd	23.0		<i>Physical Graffiti</i> , Led Zeppelin	16.0
	<i>Led Zeppelin IV</i> , Led Zeppelin	23.0		<i>Jagged Little Pill</i> , Alanis Morissette	16.0
5.	<i>Back in Black</i> , AC/DC	22.0		<i>Hotel California</i> , Eagles	16.0
6.	<i>Double Live</i> , Garth Brooks	21.0		<i>Greatest Hits</i> , Elton John	16.0
	<i>Greatest Hits Volume I & Volume II</i> , Billy Joel	21.0	21.	<i>The Beatles 1962-1966</i> , The Beatles	15.0
8.	<i>Come on Over</i> , Shania Twain	20.0		<i>Supernatural</i> , Santana	15.0
9.	<i>Rumours</i> , Fleetwood Mac	19.0		<i>Saturday Night Fever</i> (soundtrack), Bee Gees	15.0
	<i>The Beatles</i> , The Beatles	19.0		<i>Greatest Hits</i> , Journey	15.0
11.	<i>Appetite for Destruction</i> , Guns N' Roses	18.0		<i>Metallica</i> , Metallica	15.0
12.	<i>No Fences</i> , Garth Brooks	17.0		<i>Dark Side of the Moon</i> , Pink Floyd	15.0
	<i>Boston</i> , Boston	17.0		<i>Born in the U.S.A.</i> , Bruce Springsteen	15.0
	<i>The Bodyguard</i> (soundtrack), Whitney Houston	17.0			

U.S. Commercial Radio Stations, by Format, 2001-10

Source: The M Street Radio Directory, M Street Corporation © 2010; as of June of each year; ranked by 2010 numbers

Primary format	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
1. Country	1,992	1,997	2,028	2,034	2,035	2,019	2,047	2,088	2,131	2,190
2. News/Talk	1,438	1,401	1,363	1,370	1,336	1,324	1,282	1,224	1,179	1,139
3. Spanish	806	800	799	777	705	703	665	628	603	574
4. Sports	661	635	587	557	530	497	469	429	388	338
5. Oldies	642	669	711	711	727	773	816	807	813	786
6. Adult Contemporary (AC)	635	626	665	661	660	684	703	692	713	709
7. Top 40	489	483	467	473	485	502	497	491	474	468
8. Classic Rock	482	479	468	456	454	461	450	425	384	338
9. Hot AC	422	407	370	377	375	380	416	399	395	369
10. Classic Hits	404	367	311	296	276	262	229	237	258	265
11. Religion (Teaching, Variety)	325	328	296	290	312	318	336	347	332	356
12. Rock	295	294	290	282	278	270	280	273	278	282
13. Adult Standards	272	330	362	370	366	405	460	497	547	569
14. Black Gospel	233	241	246	255	266	286	273	253	254	264
15. Adult Hits	214	207	200	171	149	54	0	0	0	0
16. Southern Gospel	193	212	207	206	208	207	208	207	240	255
17. Soft AC	176	207	228	243	302	324	322	336	340	375
18. Contemporary Christian	165	153	143	151	150	174	159	167	164	164
19. Urban AC	161	161	157	162	166	153	136	128	121	118
20. R&B	126	129	135	134	138	150	159	189	193	183
Off air	242	202	138	88	93	70	79	123	110	113
Total operating stations ¹	10,997	10,956	10,843	10,755	10,696	10,729	10,727	10,728	10,679	10,629

(1) Totals include stations that are changing or did not report format.

Top-Grossing North American Concert Tours, 1985-2009

Source: Pollstar; ranked by total gross

Artist (year)	Total gross ¹	Cities/shows	Artist (year)	Total gross ¹	Cities/shows
1. The Rolling Stones (2005)	\$162.0	38/42	14. Céline Dion (2008)	\$94.0	31/47
2. U2 (2005)	138.9	43/78	15. Barbra Streisand (2006)	92.5	16/20
3. The Rolling Stones (2006)	138.5	35/39	16. The Rolling Stones (1997)	89.3	26/33
4. The Police (2007)	133.2	41/54	17. Tim McGraw/Faith Hill (2006)	88.8	55/73
5. U2 (2009)	123.0	16/20	18. Elton John and Billy Joel (2009)	88.0	27/31
6. The Rolling Stones (1994)	121.2	43/60	19. The Rolling Stones (2002)	87.9	33/34
7. Bruce Springsteen & The E Street Band (2003)	115.9	30/47	20. Prince (2004)	87.4	69/96
8. U2 (2001)	109.7	56/80	21. 'N Sync (2001)	86.8	36/43
9. Madonna (2008)	105.3	19/30	22. Madonna (2006)	85.9	14/34
10. Pink Floyd (1994)	103.5	39/59	23. Britney Spears (2009)	82.5	51/61
11. Paul McCartney (2002)	103.3	43/53	24. Backstreet Boys (2001)	82.1	73/98
12. The Rolling Stones (1989)	98.0	33/60	Cirque du Soleil: Delirium (2006)	82.1	61/156
13. Bruce Springsteen & The E Street Band (2009)	94.5	44/58	25. Céline Dion (2005)	81.3	1/155

(1) In millions. Not adjusted for inflation.

Sales of Recorded Music and Music Videos, by Units Shipped and Value, 2000-09

Source: Recording Industry Assn. of America
(in millions, net after returns)

	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% change 2008-09
Physical units shipped...	1,079.2	798.4	814.1	748.7	648.2	543.9	385.5	309.5	-19.7%
Dollar value	\$14,323.7	11,854.4	12,154.7	11,195.0	9,868.6	7,985.8	5,758.5	4,562.0	-20.8
Compact discs (CD)	942.5	746.0	767.0	705.4	619.7	511.1	368.4	292.9	-20.5
Dollar value	\$13,214.5	11,232.9	11,446.5	10,520.2	9,372.6	7,452.3	5,471.3	4,274.1	-21.9
Cassettes	76.0	17.2	5.2	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	-102.8
Dollar value	\$626.0	108.1	23.7	13.1	3.7	3.0	0.9	0.0	-104.9
LP/EP	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.9	3.2	10.8
Dollar value	\$27.7	21.7	19.3	14.2	15.7	22.9	56.7	60.2	6.2
CD singles	34.2	8.3	3.1	2.8	1.7	2.6	0.7	0.9	17.8
Dollar value	\$142.7	36.0	15.0	10.9	7.7	12.2	3.5	3.1	-12.5
Vinyl singles	4.8	3.8	3.5	2.3	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	-30.2
Dollar value	\$26.3	21.5	19.9	13.2	9.9	4.0	2.9	2.5	-15.3
Music videos ¹	18.2	19.9	32.8	33.8	23.2	27.5	25.1	23.6	-6.0
Dollar value	\$281.9	399.9	607.2	602.2	451.1	484.9	434.6	431.0	-0.8
Digital formats ²	—	—	143.9	383.1	625.3	868.4	1,128.6	1,236.8	9.6
Dollar value	—	—	\$183.4	503.6	878.0	1,257.5	1,711.5	2,030.7	18.7
Download albums	—	—	4.6	13.6	27.6	42.5	63.6	76.4	20.2
Dollar value	—	—	\$45.5	135.7	275.9	424.9	635.3	763.4	20.2
Download singles	—	—	139.4	366.9	586.4	809.9	1,042.7	1,138.3	9.2
Dollar value	—	—	\$138.0	363.3	580.6	801.6	1,032.2	1,220.3	18.2
Music videos	—	—	—	1.9	9.9	14.2	20.8	20.4	-1.9
Dollar value	—	—	—	\$3.7	19.7	28.2	41.3	40.6	-1.9
Mobile formats ³	—	—	—	170.0	315.0	362.0	405.1	305.8	-24.5
Dollar value	—	—	—	\$421.6	773.8	880.8	977.1	728.8	-25.4
Subscription formats ⁴	—	—	—	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	-25.5
Dollar value	—	—	—	\$149.2	206.2	201.3	221.4	213.1	-3.7
Digital performances ⁵	—	—	6.9	27.4	31.5	47.0	100.0	155.5	55.5
Total units ⁶	1,079.2	798.4	958.0	1,301.8	1,588.5	1,774.3	1,919.2	1,852.1	-3.5
Total value	\$14,323.7	11,854.4	12,345.0	12,296.9	11,758.2	10,372.1	8,768.4	7,690.0	-12.3

(1) Includes DVD videos. (2) Includes kiosk singles and albums. (3) Includes master ringtones, ringbacks, music videos, full-length downloads, and other mobile music. (4) Weighted annual average. (5) Estimated royalty payments in dollars to artists and copyright holders distributed by SoundExchange. (6) Includes albums and singles, excludes subscriptions and royalties.

Top Cable TV Networks, 2009

Source: SNL Kagan; ranked by number of subscribers at the end of 2009

Network (year began)	Subscribers (mil)	Network (year began)	Subscribers (mil)
1. TBS (1976)	100.1	Spike TV (2003)	98.8
2. Discovery Channel (1985)	99.8	15. HGTV (1994)	98.7
3. Nickelodeon/Nick At Nite (1979)	99.6	16. Disney Channel (1983)	98.6
4. The Weather Channel (1982)	99.3	17. MTV (1981)	98.5
CNN/HLN (1980)	99.3	18. ABC Family (2001)	98.4
6. Food Network (1993)	99.2	19. Cartoon Network (1992)	98.3
USA Network (1980)	99.2	20. History (1995)	98.2
8. TNT (1988)	99.1	21. Comedy Central (1991)	98.1
ESPN/ESPN HD (1979)	99.1	22. Fox News (1996)	98.0
10. A&E (1984)	98.9	23. VH1 (1985)	97.9
11. TLC—The Learning Channel (1980)	98.8	24. CNBC (1989)	97.6
Lifetime Television (1984)	98.8	25. TV Land (1996)	97.3
ESPN2 (1993)	98.8		

U.S. Households With Cable Television, 1978-2010

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Year ¹	Subscribers ² (mil)	As % of house- holds with TVs	Year ¹	Subscribers ² (mil)	As % of house- holds with TVs	Year ¹	Subscribers ² (mil)	As % of house- holds with TVs
1978	13.4	17.9%	1989	50.2	55.6%	2000	78.6	77.9%
1979	14.9	19.4	1990	53.9	58.6	2001	81.5	79.8
1980	17.7	22.6	1991	56.1	60.3	2002	87.8	83.8
1981	23.2	28.3	1992	56.2	61.1	2003	88.4	82.9
1982	27.4	33.4	1993	57.6	61.9	2004	92.4	85.3
1983	31.8	37.9	1994	59.7	63.4	2005	94.0	85.7
1984	35.8	42.5	1995	62.1	65.1	2006	95.0	86.2
1985	38.7	45.3	1996	63.6	66.3	2007	94.5	83.8
1986	40.9	47.4	1997	65.1	67.2	2008	99.7	88.2
1987	43.3	49.2	1998	65.9	67.2	2009	103.0	89.7
1988	46.3	52.0	1999	76.4	76.9	2010	104.1	90.6

(1) After 1998, figures include wired-cable households as well as households that receive TV programming via alternate delivery systems (including satellite receivers, SMATV, MMDS). (2) Households that subscribe to basic cable service.

U.S. Television Set Owners, 2010

Source: Nielsen Media Research, Sept. 2010

Of the 114.9 million U.S. households that owned at least one TV set in 2010:

84% had 2 or more TV sets	65% had a VCR	91% received basic cable
56% had 3 or more TV sets	88% had a DVD player	51% received premium cable

TV Viewing Shares by Broadcast Year, 1990-2009¹

Source: Cable TV Facts, Cable Advertising Bureau

	All television households ²							All cable households ²							Pay + cable households ²						
	'90	'95	'00	'05	'07	'08	'09	'90	'95	'00	'05	'07	'08	'09	'90	'95	'00	'05	'07	'08	'09
Network affiliates ³	55	48	44	30	38	26	24	46	41	40	27	25	23	22	43	38	37	24	23	21	21
Ind. TV stations ⁴	20	22	12	9	6	4	5	16	17	9	7	4	3	4	16	17	9	6	4	3	3
Public TV stations	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Basic cable ⁵	21	30	46	48	51	50	57	32	42	55	54	57	54	61	30	41	55	52	55	52	59
Pay cable	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	10	8	7	5	5	5	5	18	15	11	10	9	8	8

(1) Broadcast years represent the 12-month period of the preceding Oct. through Sept. of the year listed. (2) Share figures refer to percentage of the viewing audience for all television viewing, 24 hours/day. As a result of multiset use and rounding, share figures may add up to more than 100. (3) Includes CBS, NBC, ABC, and FOX after 1998. (4) Varies year-to-year; 2008 includes ION, MNT, and CW. (5) Includes ad-supported cable and all other cable (non-pay and non-ad-supported channels).

Average U.S. Television Viewing Time, 2009-10

Source: Nielsen Media Research (hours: minutes per week), Sept. 21, 2009-Aug. 29, 2010

Group	Age	Total per week	M-F 7-10 AM	M-F 10 AM-4 PM	M-Sun. 8-11 PM	Sat. 7 AM-1 PM	M-F 11:30 PM-1 AM	Sunday 1-7 PM
Men	18+	34:24	1:55	4:27	8:30	1:00	1:45	1:53
	18-24	23:59	1:03	3:26	5:08	0:35	1:32	1:13
	25-54	32:41	1:45	3:51	8:07	0:59	1:49	1:49
	55+	42:07	2:35	6:00	10:41	1:11	1:43	2:19
Women	18+	38:46	2:31	5:49	9:18	1:06	1:54	1:46
	18-24	27:57	1:28	4:37	5:59	0:43	1:36	1:14
	25-54	35:52	2:20	4:57	8:40	1:04	1:54	1:39
	55+	47:12	3:10	7:36	11:28	1:18	1:59	2:09
Children	2-11	25:42	1:52	4:20	5:15	1:13	0:49	1:19
Teens	12-17	24:29	1:04	2:57	5:42	0:48	1:17	1:14
All viewers		34:05	2:05	4:51	8:07	1:03	1:38	1:42

Selected Reality TV Show Winners, 2000-10

Numbers in parentheses represent the season, edition, or cycle of the show. As of Oct. 2010.

The Amazing Race. Debuted Aug. 2001 on CBS. Rob Frisbee & Brennan Swain (1); Chris Luca & Alex Boylan (2); Flo Pesenti & Zach Behr (3); Reichen Lehmkuhl & Chip Arndt (4); Chip & Kim McAllister (5); Freddy Holliday & Kendra Bentley (6); Uchenna & Joyce Agu (7); The Linz Family (8); B. J. Averell & Tyler MacNiven (9); Tyler Denk & James Branaman (10); All-Stars: Eric Sanchez & Danielle Turner (11); TK Erwin & Rachel Morales (12); Nick & Starr Spangler (13); Tammy & Victor Jih (14); Meghan Rickey and Cheyne Whitney (15); Dan and Jordan Pious (16). American Idol. Debuted July 2002 on Fox. Kelly Clarkson (1); Ruben Studdard (2); Fantasia Barrino (3); Carrie Underwood (4); Taylor Hicks (5); Jordin Sparks (6); David Cook (7); Kris Allen (8); Lee DeWyze (9). America's Got Talent. Debuted June 2006 on NBC. Bianca Ryan (1); Terry Fator (2); Neil E. Boyd (3); Kevin Skinner (4); Michael Grimm (5). America's Next Top Model. Debuted May 2003. Adrienne Curry (1); Yoanna House (2); Eva Pigford (3); Naima Mora (4); Nicole Linkletter (5); Danielle Evans (6); CariDee English (7); Jaslene Gonzalez (8); Saleisha Stowers (9); Whitney Thompson (10); McKey Sullivan (11); Teyona Anderson (12); Nicole Fox (13); Krista White (14). The Apprentice. Debuted Jan. 2004 on NBC. Bill Rancic (1); Kelly Perdew (2); Kendra Todd (3); Randal Pinkett (4); Sean Yazbeck (5); Stefani Schaeffer (6). Celebrity Apprentice: Piers Morgan (1); Joan Rivers (2); Bret Michaels (3). The Bachelor. Debuted Mar. 2002 on ABC. Alex Michel chose Amanda Marsh (1); Aaron Buerge chose Helene Eksterowicz (2); Andrew Firestone chose Jen Schefft (3); Bob Guiney chose Estella Gardinier (4); Jesse Palmer chose Jessica Bowlin (5); Byron Velvick chose Mary Delgado (6); Charlie O'Connell chose Sarah Brice (7); Travis Stork chose Sarah Stone (8); Lorenzo Borghese chose Jennifer Wilson (9); Andy Baldwin chose Tessa Horst (10); Brad Womack chose no one (11); Matt Grant chose Shayne Lamas (12); Jason Mesnick chose Melissa Rycroft (13); Jake Pavelka chose Vienna Girardi (14). The Bachelorette. Debuted Jan. 2003 on ABC. Trista Rehn chose Ryan Sutter (1); Meredith Phillips chose Ian McKee (2); Jen Schefft chose Jerry Ferris (3); DeAnna Pappas chose Jesse Csincsak (4); Jillian Harris chose Ed Swiderski (5); Ali Fedotowsky chose Roberto Martinez (6). The Biggest Loser. Debuted Oct. 2004 on NBC. Ryan Benson (1); Matt Hoover (2); Erik Chopin (3); Bill Germanakos (4); Ali Vincent (5); Michelle Aguilar (6); Helen Phillips (7); Danny Cahill (8); Michael Ventrella (9).	Big Brother. Debuted July 2000 on CBS. Eddie McGee (1); Will Kirby (2); Lisa Donahue (3); Jun Song (4); Drew Daniel (5); Maggie Ausburn (6); Mike Malinto (7); Dick Donato (8); Adam Jasinski (9); Dan Gheesling (10); Jordan Lloyd (11); Hayden Moss (12). Dancing With the Stars. Debuted June 2005 on ABC. Kelly Monaco & Alex Mazo (1); Drew Lachey & Cheryl Burke (2); Emmitt Smith & Cheryl Burke (3); Apolo Anton Ohno & Julianne Hough (4); Helio Castroneves & Julianne Hough (5); Kristi Yamaguchi & Mark Ballas (6); Brooke Burke & Derek Hough (7); Shawn Johnson & Mark Ballas (8); Donny Osmond & Kym Johnson (9); Nicole Scherzinger & Derek Hough (10). Hell's Kitchen. Debuted Mar. 2005 on FOX. Michael Wray (1); Heather West (2); Rock Harper (3); Christina Machamer (4); Danny Veltri (5); Dave Levey (6); Holli Ugalde (7). Last Comic Standing. Debuted June 2003 on NBC. Dat Phan (1); John Heffron (2); Alonzo Bodden (3); Josh Blue (4); Jon Reep (5); Iliza Shlesinger (6); Felipe Esparza (7). The Next Food Network Star. Debuted June 2005 on Food Network. Steve McDonagh & Dan Smith (1); Guy Fieri (2); Amy Finley (3); Aaron McCargo Jr. (4); Melissa d'Arabian (5); Aarti Sequeria (6). Project Runway. Debuted Dec. 2004 on Bravo. Jay McCarroll (1); Chloe Dao (2); Jeffrey Sebelia (3); Christian Siriano (4); Leanne Marshall (5); Irina Shabayeva (6); Seth Aaron Henderson (7); Gretchen Jones (8). So You Think You Can Dance. Debuted July 2005 on FOX. Nick Lazzarini (1); Benji Schimmer (2); Sabra Johnson (3); Joshua Allen (4); Jeanine Mason (5); Russell Ferguson (6); Lauren Froderman (7). Survivor. Debuted May 2000 on CBS. Borneo: Richard Hatch (1); Outback: Tina Wesson (2); Africa: Ethan Zohn (3); Marquesas: Vecepia Tawery (4); Thailand: Brian Heidik (5); The Amazon: Jenna Morasca (6); Pearl Islands: Sandra Diaz-Twine (7); All-Stars, Panama: Amber Brkich (8); Vanuatu: Chris Daugherty (9); Palau: Tom Westman (10); Guatemala: Danni Boatwright (11); Panama: Aras Baskauskas (12); Cook Islands: Yul Kwon (13); Fiji: Earl Cole (14); China: Todd Herzog (15); Micronesia: Parvati Shallow (16); Gabon: Robert Crowley (17); Tocantins: James "JT" Thomas (18); Samoa: Natalie White (19); Heroes vs. Villains: Sandra Diaz-Twine (20). Top Chef. Debuted Mar. 2006 on Bravo. Harold Dieterle (1); Ilan Hall (2); Hung Huynh (3); Stephanie Izard (4); Hosea Rosenberg (5); Michael Voltaggio (6); Kevin Sbraga (7). Top Chef Masters: Rick Bayless (1); Marcus Samuelsson (2).
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Favorite Prime-Time Television Programs, 2009-10

Source: Nielsen Media Research

Data are for regularly scheduled network programs in 2009-10; ranked by average audience percentage. Ratings, or average audience percentages, are estimates of the percentage of all TV-owning households that are watching a particular program. Audience share percentages are estimates of the percentage of those watching TV that are tuned into a particular program.

Audience			Audience				
Rank	Program	Rating	share	Rank	Program	Rating	share
1.	American Idol-Tuesday	13.7%	21%	27.	Brothers & Sisters.	7.0%	11%
2.	American Idol-Wednesday	13.3	21		America's Got Talent-Tuesday	7.0	12
3.	Dancing with the Stars	12.6	19	29.	Castle	6.9	11
4.	NBC Sunday Night Football	11.3	18		Lost.	6.9	10
5.	NCIS.	10.3	16		America's Got Talent-Wednesday.	6.9	12
6.	Dancing with the Stars: Results	9.9	15	32.	The Amazing Race 15	6.8	10
7.	The Mentalist	9.1	15	33.	The Bachelorette	6.5	11
8.	Grey's Anatomy	9.0	14		Bones	6.5	11
9.	Desperate Housewives.	8.8	13	35.	Romantically Challenged	6.4	10
10.	NCIS: Los Angeles	8.7	13		The Amazing Race 16	6.4	10
11.	Sunday Night NFL Pre-Kickoff	8.3	13	24.		6.4	10
12.	CSI	8.2	13	38.	Private Practice	6.3	10
	Two and a Half Men	8.2	12		Biggest Loser 8.	6.3	10
14.	The Big Bang Theory	7.9	12	40.	Glee	6.0	9
	Survivor: Heroes vs. Villians	7.9	13		Football Night in America Part 3.	6.0	10
	Undercover Boss	7.9	12	42.	Cold Case.	5.8	10
17.	The Bachelor	7.8	11		Biggest Loser 9.	5.8	9
	Survivor: Samoa.	7.8	12	44.	Human Target	5.7	9
19.	60 Minutes	7.7	13	45.	Three Rivers	5.5	9
	The OT	7.7	13		Law & Order: SVU	5.5	9
21.	Criminal Minds	7.6	12	47.	FlashForward	5.4	9
22.	House	7.5	11	48.	Numb3rs	5.3	9
23.	CSI: Miami	7.4	12	49.	Parenthood	5.2	9
	The Good Wife	7.4	12	50.	The Ghost Whisperer	5.1	9
25.	V	7.1	11				
	CSI: NY.	7.1	12				

Favorite Syndicated Programs, 2009-10

Source: Nielsen Media Research, Aug. 31, 2009-Aug. 29, 2010

Ratings, or average audience percentages, are estimates of the percentage of TV-owning households watching a program.

Rank	Program	Rating	Rank	Program	Rating
1.	ESPN NFL Regular Season	9.6%	15.	Inside Edition	3.0%
2.	ESPN NFL Regular Season 2	8.0		Wheel of Fortune (weekend)	3.0
3.	2009 NFL Regular Season Saturday	6.6	17.	Law & Order: Criminal Intent	2.9
	Wheel of Fortune	6.6		The Office	2.9
5.	Jeopardy	5.6	19.	Everybody Loves Raymond	2.8
6.	Two and a Half Men	4.8	20.	Dr. Phil	2.7
7.	Judge Judy	4.5		ESPN NFL Preseason Thursday	2.7
	The Oprah Winfrey Show	4.5		Seinfeld	2.7
9.	Entertainment Tonight	4.2	23.	George Lopez	2.6
10.	2009 NFL Regular Season Friday	3.6		Law & Order: SVU	2.6
11.	2009 NFL Regular Season Pre-Kickoff		25.	The Dr. Oz Show	2.5
	Saturday	3.5		Live with Regis and Kelly	2.5
12.	Family Guy	3.4		Seinfeld (weekend)	2.5
13.	2009 NFL Regular Season Games	3.3		Two and a Half Men (weekend)	2.5
14.	CSI: NY	3.2			

All-Time Most Watched Television Programs

Source: Nielsen Media Research, Jan. 1961-Aug. 2010

Estimates exclude unsponsored or joint network telecasts (e.g., presidential addresses) or programs under 30 minutes long. Ranked by number of TV-owning households tuned in to the program.

Rank	Program	Telecast date	Network	Rating	Avg. audience (thous.)
1.	Super Bowl XLIV	2/7/10	CBS	45.2%	51,873
2.	M*A*S*H (last episode)	2/28/83	CBS	60.2	50,150
3.	Super Bowl XLII	2/3/08	FOX	43.2	48,721
4.	Super Bowl XLIII	2/1/09	NBC	42.1	48,239
5.	Super Bowl XLI	2/4/07	CBS	42.7	47,535
6.	Super Bowl XL	2/5/06	ABC	41.6	45,869
7.	XVII Winter Olympics (Women's figure skating)	2/23/94	CBS	48.5	45,690
8.	Super Bowl XXXIX	2/6/05	FOX	41.1	45,080
9.	Super Bowl XXXVIII	2/1/04	CBS	41.4	44,910
10.	Super Bowl XXX	1/28/96	NBC	46.0	44,150
11.	Super Bowl XXXII	1/25/98	NBC	44.5	43,630
12.	Super Bowl XXXIV	1/30/00	ABC	43.3	43,620
13.	Super Bowl XXXVII	1/26/03	ABC	40.7	43,430
14.	Super Bowl XXVIII	1/30/94	NBC	45.5	42,860
15.	Super Bowl XXXVI	2/3/02	FOX	40.4	42,660
16.	Cheers	5/20/93	NBC	45.5	42,360
17.	Super Bowl XXXI	1/26/97	FOX	43.3	42,000
18.	Super Bowl XXVII	1/31/93	NBC	45.1	41,990
19.	XVII Winter Olympics (Women's figure skating)	2/25/94	CBS	44.1	41,540
20.	Super Bowl XX	1/26/86	NBC	48.3	41,490

Highest-Rated TV Programs by Season, 1950-2010

Source: Nielsen Media Research; regular series programs, Sept.-May season

Rating is percent of TV-owning households tuned in to the program. Data prior to 1988-89 exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Season	Program	Rating	TV-owning households (thous.)	Season	Program	Rating	TV-owning households (thous.)
1950-51	Texaco Star Theatre	61.6%	10,320	1980-81	Dallas	31.2%	79,900
1951-52	Godfrey's Talent Scouts	53.8	15,300	1981-82	Dallas	28.4	81,500
1952-53	I Love Lucy	67.3	20,400	1982-83	60 Minutes	25.5	83,300
1953-54	I Love Lucy	58.8	26,000	1983-84	Dallas	25.7	83,800
1954-55	I Love Lucy	49.3	30,700	1984-85	Dynasty	25.0	84,900
1955-56	\$64,000 Question	47.5	34,900	1985-86	Cosby Show	33.8	85,900
1956-57	I Love Lucy	43.7	38,900	1986-87	Cosby Show	34.9	87,400
1957-58	Gunsmoke	43.1	41,920	1987-88	Cosby Show	27.8	88,600
1958-59	Gunsmoke	39.6	43,950	1988-89	Roseanne	25.5	90,400
1959-60	Gunsmoke	40.3	45,750	1989-90	Roseanne	23.4	92,100
1960-61	Gunsmoke	37.3	47,200	1990-91	Cheers	21.6	93,100
1961-62	Wagon Train	32.1	48,555	1991-92	60 Minutes	21.7	92,100
1962-63	Beverly Hillbillies	36.0	50,300	1992-93	60 Minutes	21.6	93,100
1963-64	Beverly Hillbillies	39.1	51,600	1993-94	Home Improvement	21.9	94,200
1964-65	Bonanza	36.3	52,700	1994-95	Seinfeld	20.5	95,400
1965-66	Bonanza	31.8	53,850	1995-96	E.R.	22.0	95,900
1966-67	Bonanza	29.1	55,130	1996-97	E.R.	21.2	97,000
1967-68	Andy Griffith	27.6	56,670	1997-98	Seinfeld	22.0	98,000
1968-69	Rowan & Martin's Laugh-In	31.8	58,250	1998-99	E.R.	17.8	99,400
1969-70	Rowan & Martin's Laugh-In	26.3	58,500	1999-2000	Who Wants to Be a Millionaire	18.6	100,800
1970-71	Marcus Welby, M.D.	29.6	60,100	2000-01	Survivor II	17.4	102,200
1971-72	All in the Family	34.0	62,100	2001-02	Friends	15.3	105,500
1972-73	All in the Family	33.3	64,800	2002-03	CSI	16.1	106,700
1973-74	All in the Family	31.2	66,200	2003-04	CSI	15.9	108,400
1974-75	All in the Family	30.2	68,500	2004-05	CSI	16.3	106,900
1975-76	All in the Family	30.1	69,600	2005-06	American Idol-Tuesday	17.6	110,200
1976-77	Happy Days	31.5	71,200	2006-07	American Idol-Wednesday	17.3	112,800
1977-78	Laverne & Shirley	31.6	72,900	2007-08	American Idol-Tuesday	16.1	113,050
1978-79	Laverne & Shirley	30.5	74,500	2008-09	American Idol-Wednesday	15.1	114,900
1979-80	60 Minutes	28.2	76,300	2009-10	American Idol-Tuesday	13.7	114,900

All-Time Highest-Rated Television Programs

Source: Nielsen Media Research, Jan. 1961-Aug. 2010

Estimates exclude unsponsored or joint network telecasts (e.g., presidential addresses) and programs under 30 minutes long. Ranked by rating (percentage of TV-owning households tuned in to the program). Average audience is number of TV-owning households tuned in.

Rank	Program	Telecast date	Network	Rating (%)	Avg. audience (thous.)
1.	M*A*S*H (last episode)	2/28/83	CBS	60.2%	50,150
2.	Dallas (Who Shot J.R.?)	11/21/80	CBS	53.3	41,470
3.	Roots-Pt. 8	1/30/77	ABC	51.1	36,380
4.	Super Bowl XVI	1/24/82	CBS	49.1	40,020
5.	Super Bowl XVII	1/30/83	NBC	48.6	40,480
6.	XVII Winter Olympics (Women's figure skating)	2/23/94	CBS	48.5	45,690
7.	Super Bowl XX	1/26/86	NBC	48.3	41,490
8.	Gone With the Wind-Pt. 1	11/7/76	NBC	47.7	33,960
9.	Gone With the Wind-Pt. 2	11/8/76	NBC	47.4	33,750
10.	Super Bowl XII	1/15/78	CBS	47.2	34,410
11.	Super Bowl XIII	1/21/79	NBC	47.1	35,090
12.	Bob Hope Christmas Show	1/15/70	NBC	46.6	27,260
13.	Super Bowl XIX	1/20/85	ABC	46.4	39,390
	Super Bowl XVIII	1/22/84	CBS	46.4	38,800
15.	Super Bowl XIV	1/20/80	CBS	46.3	35,330
16.	Super Bowl XXX	1/28/96	NBC	46.0	44,150
	ABC Theater (The Day After)	11/20/83	ABC	46.0	38,550
18.	Roots-Pt. 6	1/28/77	ABC	45.9	32,680
	The Fugitive	8/29/67	ABC	45.9	25,700
20.	Super Bowl XXI	1/25/87	CBS	45.8	40,030
21.	Roots-Pt. 5	1/27/77	ABC	45.7	32,540
22.	Super Bowl XXVIII	1/30/94	NBC	45.5	42,860
	Cheers (last episode)	5/20/93	NBC	45.5	42,360
24.	Ed Sullivan	2/9/64	CBS	45.3	23,240
25.	Super Bowl XLIV	2/7/10	CBS	45.2	51,873

AWARDS — MEDALS — PRIZES

Alfred B. Nobel Prizes, 1901-2010

Alfred B. Nobel (1833-96) bequeathed \$9 mil, the interest on which was to be distributed yearly to those judged to have most benefited humankind in chemistry, literature, promotion of peace, physics, and physiology or medicine. Prizes were first awarded in 1901. The 1st prize in economics was awarded in 1969, funded by Sweden's central bank. Each prize is now worth 10 mil Swedish krona (about \$1.5 mil). If year is omitted, no award was given. The Royal Swedish Academy selects prize winners for chemistry, economics, and physics; the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet, physiology or medicine; the Swedish Academy, literature; and the Norwegian Nobel Committee, the peace prize. The 2010 Nobel Prizes were announced Oct. 4-11.

Nobel Prizes, 2010

Chemistry: Richard F. Heck, U.S., and Ei-ichi Negishi, Jpn.-U.S., and Akira Suzuki, Jpn., shared the prize for their independent work developing techniques for organic synthesis using the metal palladium as a catalyst. Their work had practical applications in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, fungicides, sunscreens, and light-emitting diodes (LEDs).

Economics: Peter A. Diamond and Dale T. Mortensen, U.S., and Christopher A. Pissarides, Cyprus-UK, shared the prize "for their analysis of markets with search frictions." Their work in particular examined the labor market and how employment is affected by regulation and economic policy.

Literature: Peruvian Mario Vargas Llosa was awarded the prize "for his cartography of structures of power and his trenchant images of the individual's resistance, revolt, and defeat." Vargas Llosa, whose novels illuminate politics and culture, was the first South American writer to win the prize since 1982.

Peace: Chinese dissident Liu Xiaobo was recognized for his long, non-violent campaign for human rights. Liu, a literary critic and democracy advocate currently serving an 11-year sentence on subversion charges, is one of three to have been awarded the prize while incarcerated by his own government.

Physics: Andre Geim, Russia-Neth., and Konstantin Novoselov, Russia-UK, shared the prize for their experiments with graphene, an ultra-strong, ultra-thin form of carbon. Graphene conducts heat better than any other known material; it also conducts electricity better than most known materials.

Physiology or Medicine: British physiologist Robert G. Edwards was awarded the prize for work developing in vitro fertilization (IVF), a procedure for treating infertility. Edwards worked with Patrick Steptoe, a physician who died in 1988, to develop the technique, which has been instrumental in an estimated 4 mil live births since 1978.

Physics

1901	Wilhelm C. Röntgen, Ger.	1951	Sir John D. Cockcroft, UK; Ernest T. S. Walton, Ire.	1983	Subramanyan Chandrasekhar, William A. Fowler, U.S.
1902	Hendrik A. Lorentz, Pieter Zeeman, Neth.	1952	Felix Bloch, Edward M. Purcell, U.S.	1984	Carlo Rubbia, It.; Simon van der Meer, Neth.
1903	Antoine Henri Becquerel, Pierre Curie, Fr.; Marie Curie, Pol.-Fr.	1953	Frits Zernike, Neth.	1985	Klaus von Klitzing, Ger.
1904	Lord Rayleigh (John W. Strutt), UK	1954	Max Born, UK; Walter Bothe, Ger.	1986	Ernest Ruska, Gerd Binnig, Ger.; Heinrich Rohrer, Switz.
1905	Philipp E. A. von Lenard, Ger.	1955	Polykarp Kusch, Willis E. Lamb, U.S.	1987	K. Alex Müller, Switz.; J. Georg Bednorz, Ger.
1906	Sir Joseph J. Thomson, UK	1956	John Bardeen, Walter H. Brattain, William Shockley, U.S.	1988	Leon M. Lederman, Melvin Schwartz, Jack Steinberger, U.S.
1907	Albert A. Michelson, U.S.	1957	Tsung-Dao Lee, Chen Ning Yang, U.S.-China	1989	Norman F. Ramsey, U.S.; Hans G. Dehmelt, Ger.-U.S.; Wolfgang Paul, Ger.
1908	Gabriel Lippmann, Fr.	1958	Pavel Cherenkov, Il'ja Frank, Igor Y. Tamm, USSR	1990	Richard E. Taylor, Can.; Jerome I. Friedman, Henry W. Kendall, U.S.
1909	Carl F. Braun, Ger.; Guglielmo Marconi, It.	1959	Owen Chamberlain, Emilio G. Segre, U.S.	1991	Pierre-Gilles de Gennes, Fr.
1910	Johannes D. van der Waals, Neth.	1960	Donald A. Glaser, U.S.	1992	Georges Charpak, Pol.-Fr.
1911	Wilhelm Wien, Ger.	1961	Robert Hofstadter, U.S.; Rudolf L. Mossbauer, Ger.	1993	Joseph H. Taylor, Russell A. Hulse, U.S.
1912	Nils G. Dalén, Swed.	1962	Lev D. Landau, USSR	1994	Bertram N. Brockhouse, Can.; Clifford G. Shull, U.S.
1913	Heike Kamerlingh Onnes, Neth.	1963	Maria Goeppert-Mayer, Eugene P. Wigner, U.S.; J. Hans D. Jensen, Ger.	1995	Martin Perl, Frederick Reines, U.S.
1914	Max von Laue, Ger.	1964	Nicolay G. Basov, Aleksandr M. Prokhorov, USSR; Charles H. Townes, U.S.	1996	David M. Lee, Douglas D. Osheroff, Robert C. Richardson, U.S.
1915	Sir William H. Bragg, William L. Bragg, UK	1965	Richard P. Feynman, Julian S. Schwinger, U.S.; Sin-Itiro Tomonaga, Jpn.	1997	Steven Chu, William D. Phillips, U.S.; Claude Cohen-Tannoudji, Fr.
1917	Charles G. Barkla, UK	1966	Alfred Kastler, Fr.	1998	Robert B. Laughlin, U.S.; Horst L. Störmer, Ger.-U.S.; Daniel C. Tsui, China-U.S.
1918	Max K. E. L. Planck, Ger.	1967	Hans A. Bethe, U.S.	1999	Gerardus 't Hooft, Martinus J. G. Veltman, Netherlands
1919	Johannes Stark, Ger.	1968	Luis W. Alvarez, U.S.	2000	Jack S. Kilby, U.S.; Herbert Kroemer, Ger.-U.S.; Zhores I. Alferov, Russ.
1920	Charles E. Guillaume, Fr.-Switz.	1969	Murray Gell-Mann, U.S.	2001	Eric A. Cornell, Carl E. Wieman, U.S.; Wolfgang Ketterle, Ger.
1921	Albert Einstein, Ger.-U.S.	1970	Louis Néel, Fr.; Hannes Alfvén, Swed.	2002	Raymond Davis Jr., Riccardo Giacconi, U.S.; Masatoshi Koshiba, Jpn.
1922	Niels Bohr, Den.	1971	Dennis Gabor, UK	2003	Vitaly L. Ginzburg, Alexei A. Abrikosov, Russ.; Anthony J. Leggett, UK
1923	Robert A. Millikan, U.S.	1972	John Bardeen, Leon N. Cooper, John R. Schrieffer, U.S.	2004	David J. Gross, H. David Politzer, Frank Wilczek, U.S.
1924	Karl M. G. Siegbahn, Swed.	1973	Ivar Giaever, U.S.; Leo Esaki, Jpn.; Brian D. Josephson, UK	2005	Roy J. Glauber, John L. Hall, U.S.; Theodor W. Hänsch, Ger.
1925	James Franck, Gustav Hertz, Ger.	1974	Sir Martin Ryle, Antony Hewish, UK	2006	John C. Mather, George F. Smoot, U.S.
1926	Jean B. Perrin, Fr.	1975	Leo James Rainwater, U.S.; Ben Mottelson, U.S.-Den.; Aage Bohr, Den.	2007	Albert Fert, Fr.; Peter Grünberg, Ger.
1927	Arthur H. Compton, U.S.; Charles T. R. Wilson, UK	1976	Burton Richter, Samuel C. C. Ting, U.S.	2008	Yoichiro Nambu, U.S.; Makoto Kobayashi, Toshihide Maskawa, Jpn.
1928	Owen W. Richardson, UK	1977	John H. van Vleck, Philip W. Anderson, U.S.; Sir Nevill F. Mott, UK	2009	Charles K. Kao, U.S.-UK; Willard S. Boyle, U.S.-Can.; George E. Smith, U.S.
1929	Prince Louis-Victor de Broglie, Fr.	1978	Pyotr Kapitsa, USSR; Arno Penzias, Robert Wilson, U.S.		
1930	Sir Chandrasekhara V. Raman, India	1979	Steven Weinberg, Sheldon L. Glashow, U.S.; Abdus Salam, Pakistan		
1932	Werner Heisenberg, Ger.	1980	James W. Cronin, Val L. Fitch, U.S.		
1933	Paul A. M. Dirac, UK; Erwin Schrödinger, Austria	1981	Nicolaas Bloembergen, Arthur Schawlow, U.S.; Kai M. Siegbahn, Swed.		
1935	Sir James Chadwick, UK	1982	Kenneth G. Wilson, U.S.		
1936	Carl D. Anderson, U.S.; Victor F. Hess, Austria				
1937	Clinton J. Davisson, U.S.; Sir George P. Thomson, UK				
1938	Enrico Fermi, It.-U.S.				
1939	Ernest O. Lawrence, U.S.				
1943	Otto Stern, U.S.				
1944	Isidor Isaac Rabi, U.S.				
1945	Wolfgang Pauli, U.S.-Austria				
1946	Percy W. Bridgman, U.S.				
1947	Sir Edward V. Appleton, UK				
1948	Patrick M. S. Blackett, UK				
1949	Hideki Yukawa, Jpn.				
1950	Cecil F. Powell, UK				

Chemistry

1901	Jacobus H. van 't Hoff, Neth.	1950	Kurt Alder, Otto P. H. Diels, Ger.	1985	Herbert A. Hauptman, Jerome Karle, U.S.
1902	Emil Fischer, Ger.	1951	Edwin M. McMillan, Glenn T. Seaborg, U.S.	1986	Dudley Herschbach, Yuan T. Lee, U.S.; John C. Polanyi, Can.
1903	Svante A. Arrhenius, Swed.	1952	Archer J. P. Martin, Richard L. M. Synge, UK	1987	Donald J. Cram, Charles J. Pedersen, U.S.; Jean-Marie Lehn, Fr.
1904	Sir William Ramsay, UK	1953	Hermann Staudinger, Ger.	1988	Johann Deisenhofer, Robert Huber, Hartmut Michel, Ger.
1905	Adolf von Baeyer, Ger.	1954	Linus C. Pauling, U.S.	1989	Thomas R. Cech, Sidney Altman, U.S.
1906	Henri Moissan, Fr.	1955	Vincent du Vigneaud, U.S.	1990	Elias James Corey, U.S.
1907	Eduard Buchner, Ger.	1956	Sir Cyril N. Hinshelwood, UK; Nikolay N. Semenov, USSR	1991	Richard R. Ernst, Switz.
1908	Ernest Rutherford, UK	1957	Lord (Alexander R.) Todd, UK	1992	Rudolph A. Marcus, Can.-U.S.
1909	Wilhelm Ostwald, Ger.	1958	Frederick Sanger, UK	1993	Kary B. Mullis, U.S.; Michael Smith, UK-Can.
1910	Otto Wallach, Ger.	1959	Jaroslav Heyrovsky, Czech.	1994	George A. Olah, U.S.
1911	Marie Curie, Pol.-Fr.	1960	Willard F. Libby, U.S.	1995	Paul Crutzen, Neth.; Mario Molina, Mex.-U.S.; Sherwood Rowland, U.S.
1912	Victor Grignard, Paul Sabatier, Fr.	1961	Melvin Calvin, U.S.	1996	Sir Harold W. Kroto, UK; Robert F. Curl Jr., Richard E. Smalley, U.S.
1913	Alfred Werner, Switz.	1962	John C. Kendrew, Max F. Perutz, UK	1997	Paul D. Boyer, U.S.; John E. Walker, UK; Jens C. Skou, Den.
1914	Theodore W. Richards, U.S.	1963	Giulio Natta, It.; Karl Ziegler, Ger.	1998	Walter Kohn, U.S.; John A. Pople, UK
1915	Richard M. Willstätter, Ger.	1964	Dorothy C. Hodgkin, UK	1999	Ahmed H. Zewail, U.S.
1918	Fritz Haber, Ger.	1965	Robert B. Woodward, U.S.	2000	Alan J. Heeger, U.S.; Alan G. MacDiarmid, N. Zea.-U.S.; Hideki Shirakawa, Jpn.
1920	Walther H. Nernst, Ger.	1966	Robert S. Mulliken, U.S.	2001	K. Barry Sharpless, William S. Knowles, U.S.; Ryoji Noyori, Jpn.
1921	Frederick Soddy, UK	1967	Manfred Eigen, Ger.; Ronald G. W. Norrish, George Porter, UK	2002	John B. Fenn, U.S.; Koichi Tanaka, Jpn.; Kurt Wüthrich, Switz.
1922	Francis W. Aston, UK	1968	Lars Onsager, U.S.	2003	Peter Agre, Roderick MacKinnon, U.S.
1923	Fritz Pregl, Austria	1969	Derek H. R. Barton, UK; Odd Hassel, Nor.	2004	Aaron Ciechanover, Avram Hershko, Isr.; Irwin Rose, U.S.
1925	Richard A. Zsigmondy, Ger.	1970	Luis F. Leloir, Arg.	2005	Yves Chauvin, Fr.; Robert H. Grubbs, Richard R. Schrock, U.S.
1926	Theodor Svedberg, Swed.	1971	Gerhard Herzberg, Can.	2006	Roger D. Kornberg, U.S.
1927	Heinrich O. Wieland, Ger.	1972	Christian B. Anfinsen, Stanford Moore, William H. Stein, U.S.	2007	Gerhard Ertl, Ger.
1928	Adolf O. R. Windaus, Ger.	1973	Ernst Otto Fischer, Ger.; Geoffrey Wilkinson, UK	2008	Martin Chalfie, Roger Y. Tsien, Osamu Shimomura, U.S.
1929	Sir Arthur Harden, UK; Hans von Euler-Chelpin, Swed.	1974	Paul J. Flory, U.S.	2009	Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, UK; Thomas A. Steitz, U.S.; Ada E. Yonath, Isr.
1930	Hans Fischer, Ger.	1975	John Cornforth, Austral.-UK; Vladimir Prelog, Bosnia-Switz.		
1931	Friedrich Bergius, Carl Bosch, Ger.	1976	William N. Lipscomb, U.S.		
1932	Irving Langmuir, U.S.	1977	Ilya Prigogine, Belg.		
1934	Harold C. Urey, U.S.	1978	Peter Mitchell, UK		
1935	Frédéric and Irene Joliot-Curie, Fr.	1979	Herbert C. Brown, U.S.; Georg Wittig, Ger.		
1936	Peter J. W. Debye, Neth.	1980	Paul Berg, Walter Gilbert, U.S.; Frederick Sanger, UK		
1937	Walter N. Haworth, UK; Paul Karrer, Switz.	1981	Kenichi Fukui, Jpn.; Roald Hoffmann, U.S.		
1938	Richard Kuhn, Ger.	1982	Aaron Klug, UK-Lith.		
1939	Adolf F. J. Butenandt, Ger.; Leopold Ruzicka, Switz.	1983	Henry Taube, Can.		
1943	George de Hevesy, Hung.	1984	Robert Bruce Merrifield, U.S.		
1944	Otto Hahn, Ger.				
1945	Artturi I. Virtanen, Fin.				
1946	James B. Sumner, John H. Northrop, Wendell M. Stanley, U.S.				
1947	Sir Robert Robinson, UK				
1948	Arne W. K. Tiselius, Swed.				
1949	William F. Giaque, U.S.				

Physiology or Medicine

1901	Emil A. von Behring, Ger.	1954	John F. Enders, Frederick C. Robbins, Thomas H. Weller, U.S.
1902	Sir Ronald Ross, UK	1955	Alex H. T. Theorell, Swed.
1903	Niels R. Finsen, Den.	1956	André F. Cournand, Dickinson W. Richards, U.S.; Werner Forssmann, Ger.
1904	Ivan P. Pavlov, Russ.	1957	Daniel Bovet, It.
1905	Robert Koch, Ger.	1958	George W. Beadle, Edward L. Tatum, Joshua Lederberg, U.S.
1906	Camillo Golgi, It.; Santiago Ramon y Cajal, Spain	1959	Arthur Kornberg, Severo Ochoa, U.S.
1907	Charles L. A. Laveran, Fr.	1960	Sir Frank Macfarlane Burnet, Austral.; Peter B. Medawar, UK
1908	Paul Ehrlich, Ger.; Ilya Mechnikov, Fr.	1961	Georg von Békésy, U.S.
1909	Emil T. Kocher, Switz.	1962	Francis H. C. Crick, Maurice H. F. Wilkins, UK; James D. Watson, U.S.
1910	Albrecht Kossel, Ger.	1963	Sir John C. Eccles, Austral.; Alan L. Hodgkin, Andrew F. Huxley, UK
1911	Allvar Gullstrand, Swed.	1964	Konrad E. Bloch, U.S.; Feodor Lynen, Ger.
1912	Alexis Carrel, Fr.	1965	François Jacob, André Lwoff, Jacques Monod, Fr.
1913	Charles R. Richet, Fr.	1966	Charles B. Huggins, Peyton Rous, U.S.
1914	Robert Bárány, Austria	1967	Ragnar Granit, Swed.; Haldan Keffer Hartline, George Wald, U.S.
1919	Jules Bordet, Belg.		
1920	Schack A. S. Krogh, Den.		
1922	Archibald V. Hill, UK; Otto F. Meyerhof, Ger.		
1923	Frederick G. Banting, Can.; John J. R. Macleod, UK		
1924	Willem Einthoven, Neth.		
1926	Johannes A. G. Fibiger, Den.		
1927	Julius Wagner-Jauregg, Austria		
1928	Charles J. H. Nicolle, Fr.		
1929	Christiaan Eijkman, Neth.; Sir Frederick G. Hopkins, UK		
1930	Karl Landsteiner, U.S.		
1931	Otto H. Warburg, Ger.		
1932	Edgar D. Adrian, Sir Charles S. Sherrington, UK		
1933	Thomas H. Morgan, U.S.		
1934	George R. Minot, William P. Murphy, G. H. Whipple, U.S.		
1935	Hans Spemann, Ger.		
1936	Sir Henry H. Dale, UK; Otto Loewi, U.S.		
1937	Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, Hung.-U.S.		
1938	Corneille J. F. Heymans, Belg.		
1939	Gerhard Domagk, Ger.		
1943	Henrik C. P. Dam, Den.; Edward A. Doisy, U.S.		
1944	Joseph Erlanger, Herbert S. Gasser, U.S.		
1945	Ernst B. Chain, Sir Alexander Fleming, Sir Howard W. Florey, UK		
1946	Hermann J. Muller, U.S.		
1947	Carl F. Cori, Gerty T. Cori, U.S.; Bernardo A. Houssay, Arg.		
1948	Paul H. Müller, Switz.		
1949	Walter R. Hess, Switz.; Antonio Moniz, Port.		
1950	Philip S. Hench, Edward C. Kendall, U.S.; Tadeus Reichstein, Switz.		
1951	Max Theiler, U.S.		
1952	Selman A. Waksman, U.S.		
1953	Hans A. Krebs, UK; Fritz A. Lipmann, U.S.		

1968 Robert W. Holley,
H. Gobind Khorana,
Marshall W. Nirenberg, U.S.
1969 Max Delbrück, Alfred D. Hershey,
Salvador Luria, U.S.
1970 Julius Axelrod, U.S.;
Sir Bernard Katz, UK;
Ulf von Euler, Swed.
1971 Earl W. Sutherland Jr., U.S.
1972 Gerald M. Edelman, U.S.;
Rodney R. Porter, UK
1973 Karl von Frisch, Ger.;
Konrad Lorenz, Austria;
Nikolaas Tinbergen, UK
1974 Albert Claude, Lux.-U.S.;
George Emil Palade, Rom.-U.S.;
Christian de Duve, Belg.
1975 David Baltimore,
Howard Temin, U.S.;
Renato Dulbecco, It.-U.S.
1976 Baruch S. Blumberg,
Daniel Carleton Gajdusek, U.S.
1977 Rosalyn S. Yalow,
Roger C.L. Guillemin,
Andrew V. Schally, U.S.
1978 Daniel Nathans,
Hamilton O. Smith, U.S.;
Werner Arber, Switz.
1979 Allan M. Cormack, U.S.;
Godfrey N. Hounsfield, UK
1980 Baruj Benacerraf, George Snell,
U.S.; Jean Dausset, Fr.

1981 Roger W. Sperry, David H. Hubel,
Torsten N. Wiesel, U.S.
1982 Sune K. Bergström,
Bengt I. Samuelsson, Swed.;
John R. Vane, UK
1983 Barbara McClintock, U.S.
1984 César Milstein, UK-Arg.;
Georges J. F. Köhler, Ger.;
Niels K. Jerne, UK-Den.
1985 Michael S. Brown,
Joseph L. Goldstein, U.S.
1986 Rita Levi-Montalcini, It.-U.S.;
Stanley Cohen, U.S.
1987 Susumu Tonegawa, Jpn.
1988 Gertrude B. Elion,
George H. Hitchings, U.S.;
Sir James Black, UK
1989 J. Michael Bishop,
Harold E. Varmus, U.S.
1990 Joseph E. Murray,
E. Donnall Thomas, U.S.
1991 Edwin Neher, Bert Sakmann, Ger.
1992 Edmond H. Fisher,
Edwin G. Krebs, U.S.
1993 Phillip A. Sharp, U.S.;
Richard J. Roberts, UK
1994 Alfred G. Gilman,
Martin Rodbell, U.S.
1995 Edward B. Lewis,
Eric F. Wieschaus, U.S.;
Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard, Ger.

1996 Peter C. Doherty, Austral.;
Rolf M. Zinkernagel, Switz.
1997 Stanley B. Prusiner, U.S.
1998 Robert F. Furchgott,
Louis J. Ignarro, Ferid Murad, U.S.
1999 Günter Blobel, U.S.
2000 Arvid Carlsson, Swed.;
Paul Greengard, U.S.;
Eric R. Kandel, Austria-U.S.
2001 Leland H. Hartwell, U.S.;
R. Timothy (Tim) Hunt,
Sir Paul M. Nurse, UK
2002 Sydney Brenner, John E. Sulston,
UK; H. Robert Horvitz, U.S.
2003 Paul C. Lauterbur, U.S.;
Sir Peter Mansfield, UK
2004 Richard Axel, Linda B. Buck, U.S.
2005 Barry J. Marshall,
J. Robin Warren, Australia
2006 Andrew Z. Fire, Craig C. Mello, U.S.
2007 Mario R. Capecchi,
Oliver Smithies, U.S.;
Sir Martin J. Evans, UK
2008 Harald zur Hausen, Ger.;
Françoise Barré-Sinoussi,
Luc Montagnier, Fr.
2009 Elizabeth H. Blackburn,
Carol W. Greider,
Jack W. Szostak, U.S.

Literature

1901 Rene F. A. Sully Prudhomme, Fr.
1902 Theodor Mommsen, Ger.
1903 Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, Nor.
1904 Frédéric Mistral, Fr.;
José Echegaray y Eizaguirre, Spain
1905 Henryk Sienkiewicz, Pol.
1906 Giosuè Carducci, It.
1907 Rudyard Kipling, UK
1908 Rudolf C. Eucken, Ger.
1909 Selma Lagerlöf, Swed.
1910 Paul J. L. Heyse, Ger.
1911 Maurice Maeterlinck, Belg.
1912 Gerhart Hauptmann, Ger.
1913 Rabindranath Tagore, India
1915 Romain Rolland, Fr.
1916 Verner von Heidenstam, Swed.
1917 Karl A. Gjellerup,
Henrik Pontoppidan, Den.
1919 Carl F. G. Spitteler, Switz.
1920 Knut Hamsun, Nor.
1921 Anatole France, Fr.
1922 Jacinto Benavente, Spain
1923 William Butler Yeats, Ire.
1924 Wladyslaw S. Reymont, Pol.
1925 George Bernard Shaw, Ire.-UK
1926 Grazia Deledda, It.
1927 Henri Bergson, Fr.
1928 Sigrid Undset, Nor.
1929 Thomas Mann, Ger.
1930 Sinclair Lewis, U.S.
1931 Erik A. Karlfeldt, Swed.
1932 John Galsworthy, UK
1933 Ivan A. Bunin, USSR
1934 Luigi Pirandello, It.
1936 Eugene O'Neill, U.S.
1937 Roger Martin du Gard, Fr.

1938 Pearl S. Buck, U.S.
1939 Frans E. Sillanpää, Fin.
1944 Johannes V. Jensen, Den.
1945 Gabriela Mistral, Chile
1946 Hermann Hesse, Ger.-Switz.
1947 André Gide, Fr.
1948 T. S. Eliot, UK
1949 William Faulkner, U.S.
1950 Bertrand Russell, UK
1951 Pär F. Lagerkvist, Swed.
1952 François Mauriac, Fr.
1953 Sir Winston Churchill, UK
1954 Ernest Hemingway, U.S.
1955 Halldór K. Laxness, Ice.
1956 Juan Ramón Jiménez, Spain
1957 Albert Camus, Fr.
1958 Boris L. Pasternak, USSR
(declined)
1959 Salvatore Quasimodo, It.
1960 Saint-John Perse, Fr.
1961 Ivo Andric, Yugo.
1962 John Steinbeck, U.S.
1963 Giorgos Seferis, Greece
1964 Jean-Paul Sartre, Fr. (declined)
1965 Mikhail Sholokhov, USSR
1966 Shmuel Yosef Agnon, Isr.;
Nelly Sachs, Swed.
1967 Miguel Angel Asturias, Guat.
1968 Yasunari Kawabata, Jpn.
1969 Samuel Beckett, Ire.
1970 Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn, USSR
1971 Pablo Neruda, Chile
1972 Heinrich Böll, Ger.
1973 Patrick White, Austral.
1974 Eyvind Johnson,
Harry Edmund Martinson, Swed.

1975 Eugenio Montale, It.
1976 Saul Bellow, U.S.
1977 Vicente Aleixandre, Spain
1978 Isaac Bashevis Singer, U.S.
1979 Odysseus Elytis, Greece
1980 Czeslaw Milosz, Pol.-U.S.
1981 Elias Canetti, Bulg.-UK
1982 Gabriel García Márquez, Colombia
1983 William Golding, UK
1984 Jaroslav Siefert, Czech.
1985 Claude Simon, Fr.
1986 Wole Soyinka, Nigeria
1987 Joseph Brodsky, USSR-U.S.
1988 Naguib Mahfouz, Egypt
1989 Camilo José Cela, Spain
1990 Octavio Paz, Mex.
1991 Nadine Gordimer, S. Afr.
1992 Derek Walcott, St. Lucia
1993 Toni Morrison, U.S.
1994 Kenzaburo Oe, Jpn.
1995 Seamus Heaney, Ire.
1996 Wislawa Szymborska, Pol.
1997 Dario Fo, It.
1998 Jose Saramago, Por.
1999 Günter Grass, Ger.
2000 Gao Xingjian, China-Fr.
2001 Sir V.S. Naipaul, UK
2002 Imre Kertész, Hung.
2003 J. M. Coetzee, S. Afr.
2004 Elfriede Jelinek, Austria
2005 Harold Pinter, UK
2006 Orhan Pamuk, Turk.
2007 Doris Lessing, UK
2008 Jean-Marie Gustave Le Clézio, Fr.
2009 Herta Müller, Ger.

Peace

1901 Jean H. Dunant, Switz.;
Frédéric Passy, Fr.
1902 Élie Ducommun,
Charles A. Gobat, Switz.
1903 Sir William R. Cremer, UK
1904 Institute of International Law
1905 Baroness Bertha von Suttner,
Austria
1906 Theodore Roosevelt, U.S.
1907 Ernesto T. Moneta, It.;
Louis Renault, Fr.

1908 Klas P. Arnoldson, Swed.;
Fredrik Bajer, Den.
1909 Auguste M. F. Beernaert, Belg.;
Paul H. B. B. d'Estournelles
de Constant, Fr.
1910 Permanent Intl. Peace Bureau
1911 Tobias M. C. Asser, Neth.;
Alfred H. Fried, Austria
1912 Elihu Root, U.S.
1913 Henri La Fontaine, Belg.
1917 International Red Cross

1919 Woodrow Wilson, U.S.
1920 Léon V. A. Bourgeois, Fr.
1921 Karl H. Branting, Swed.;
Christian L. Lange, Nor.
1922 Fridtjof Nansen, Nor.
1925 Sir J. Austen Chamberlain, UK;
Charles G. Dawes, U.S.
1926 Aristide Briand, Fr.;
Gustav Stresemann, Ger.
1927 Ferdinand E. Buisson, Fr.;
Ludwig Quidde, Ger.

1929	Frank B. Kellogg, U.S.	1964	Martin Luther King Jr., U.S.	1990	Mikhail S. Gorbachev, USSR
1930	Nathan Söderblom, Swed.	1965	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1991	Aung San Suu Kyi, Burma
1931	Jane Addams, Nicholas Murray Butler, U.S.	1968	René Cassin, Fr.	1992	Rigoberta Menchú Tum, Guat.
1933	Sir Norman Angell, UK	1969	Intl. Labor Organization	1993	Frederik W. de Klerk, Nelson Mandela, S. Afr.
1934	Arthur Henderson, UK	1970	Norman E. Borlaug, U.S.	1994	Yasser Arafat, Pal.; Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin, Isr.
1935	Carl von Ossietzky, Ger.	1971	Willy Brandt, Ger.	1995	Joseph Rotblat, Pol.-UK; Pugwash Conferences
1936	Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Arg.	1973	Henry Kissinger, U.S.; Le Duc Tho, N. Viet. (Tho declined)	1996	Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo, José Ramos-Horta, Timor-Leste
1937	Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, UK	1974	Eisaku Sato, Jpn.; Seán MacBride, Ire.	1997	Jody Williams, U.S.; International Campaign to Ban Landmines
1938	Nansen International Office for Refugees	1975	Andrei Sakharov, USSR	1998	John Hume, David Trimble, N. Ire.
1944	International Red Cross	1976	Mairead Corrigan, Betty Williams, N. Ire.	1999	Doctors Without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières), Fr.
1945	Cordell Hull, U.S.	1977	Amnesty International	2000	Kim Dae-Jung, S. Kor.
1946	Emily G. Balch, John R. Mott, U.S.	1978	Anwar al-Sadat, Egypt; Menachem Begin, Isr.	2001	UN; Kofi Annan, Ghana
1947	Friends Service Council, UK; Amer. Friends Service Committee, U.S.	1979	Mother Teresa of Calcutta, Alb.-Ind.	2002	Jimmy Carter, U.S.
1949	Lord John Boyd Orr of Brechin, UK	1980	Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, Arg.	2003	Shirin Ebadi, Iran
1950	Ralph J. Bunche, U.S.	1981	Office of UN High Com. for Refugees	2004	Wangari Maathai, Kenya
1951	Léon Jouhaux, Fr.	1982	Alva Myrdal, Swed.; Alfonso García Robles, Mex.	2005	Mohamed ElBaradei, Egypt; International Atomic Energy Agency, Austria
1952	Albert Schweitzer, Fr.	1983	Lech Walesa, Pol.	2006	Muhammad Yunus, Grameen Bank, Bang.
1953	George C. Marshall, U.S.	1984	Bishop Desmond Tutu, S. Afr.	2007	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Switz.; Albert Arnold Gore Jr., U.S.
1954	Office of UN High Com. for Refugees	1985	Intl. Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, U.S.	2008	Martti Ahtisaari, Finland
1957	Lester B. Pearson, Can.	1986	Elie Wiesel, Rom.-U.S.	2009	Barack H. Obama, U.S.
1958	Georges Pire, Belg.	1987	Oscar Arias Sánchez, Costa Rica		
1959	Philip J. Noel-Baker, UK	1988	UN Peacekeeping Forces		
1960	Albert J. Lutuli, S. Afr.	1989	Dalai Lama (Tenzin Gyatso), Tibet		
1961	Dag Hammarskjöld, Swed.				
1962	Linus C. Pauling, U.S.				
1963	International Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies				

Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences

1969	Ragnar Frisch, Nor.; Jan Tinbergen, Neth.	1984	Richard Stone, UK	1998	Amartya Sen, India
1970	Paul A. Samuelson, U.S.	1985	Franco Modigliani, It.-U.S.	1999	Robert A. Mundell, Can.
1971	Simon Kuznets, U.S.	1986	James M. Buchanan, U.S.	2000	James J. Heckman, Daniel L. McFadden, U.S.
1972	Kenneth J. Arrow, U.S.; John R. Hicks, UK	1987	Robert M. Solow, U.S.	2001	George A. Akerlof, A. Michael Spence, Joseph E. Stiglitz, U.S.
1973	Wassily Leontief, U.S.	1988	Maurice Allais, Fr.	2002	Daniel Kahneman, U.S.-Isr.; Vernon L. Smith, U.S.
1974	Gunnar Myrdal, Swed.; Friedrich A. von Hayek, Austria	1989	Trygve Haavelmo, Nor.	2003	Robert F. Engle, U.S.; Clive W. J. Granger, UK
1975	Tjalling Koopmans, Neth.-U.S.; Leonid Kantorovich, USSR	1990	Harry M. Markowitz, William F. Sharpe, Merton H. Miller, U.S.	2004	Finn E. Kydland, Nor.; Edward C. Prescott, U.S.
1976	Milton Friedman, U.S.	1991	Ronald H. Coase, UK-U.S.	2005	Robert J. Aumann, Israel-U.S.; Thomas C. Schelling, U.S.
1977	Bertil Ohlin, Swed.; James E. Meade, UK	1992	Gary S. Becker, U.S.	2006	Edmund S. Phelps, U.S.
1978	Herbert A. Simon, U.S.	1993	Robert W. Fogel, Douglass C. North, U.S.	2007	Leonid Hurwicz, Eric S. Maskin, Roger B. Myerson, U.S.
1979	Theodore W. Schultz, U.S.; Sir Arthur Lewis, UK	1994	John C. Harsanyi, John F. Nash, U.S.; Reinhard Selten, Ger.	2008	Paul Krugman, U.S.
1980	Lawrence R. Klein, U.S.	1995	Robert E. Lucas Jr., U.S.	2009	Elinor Ostrom, Oliver E. Williamson, U.S.
1981	James Tobin, U.S.	1996	James A. Mirrlees, UK; William Vickrey, Can.-U.S.		
1982	George J. Stigler, U.S.	1997	Robert C. Merton, U.S.; Myron S. Scholes, Can.-U.S.		
1983	Gerard Debreu, Fr.-U.S.				

Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism, Letters, and Music, 1917-2010

Endowed by Joseph Pulitzer (1847-1911), publisher of the *New York World*, in a bequest to Columbia Univ. and awarded annually, in years shown, for work published the previous year. Prizes are now \$10,000 in each category, except Public Service (in Journalism), for which a medal is given. The prize board began considering submissions from online-only publications in 2009. For letters and music, prizes in past years are listed; if a year is omitted, no award was given that year.

Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism, 2010

Public Service: *Bristol Herald Courier* (VA), for Daniel Gilbert's exposé of natural-gas royalties mismanagement that spurred action by state lawmakers.

Breaking News Reporting: *Seattle Times* staff, for coverage of the shooting deaths of 4 police officers and ensuing 40-hour manhunt.

Investigative Reporting: Barbara Laker and Wendy Ruderman, *Philadelphia Daily News*, for exposing a rogue police narcotics squad; and Sheri Fink, *ProPublica* (with *NY Times Magazine*), for chronicling decisions made by exhausted doctors in Hurricane Katrina's aftermath.

Explanatory Reporting: Michael Moss and *NY Times* staff, for stories on contaminated meat and food safety issues.

Local Reporting: Raquel Rutledge, *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, for reports on fraud and abuse in a taxpayer-subsidized child care system.

National Reporting: Matt Richtel and *NY Times* staff, for work exposing the dangers of operating cell phones and other devices while driving.

International Reporting: Anthony Shadid, *Washington Post*, for reports on Iraq's future and the U.S. departure.

Feature Writing: Gene Weingarten, *Washington Post*, for haunting story about parents who accidentally kill their children by forgetting them in cars.

Commentary: Kathleen Parker, *Washington Post*, for perceptive, witty columns on political and moral issues.

Criticism: Sarah Kaufman, *Washington Post*, for imaginative dance criticism.

Editorial Writing: Tod Robberson, Colleen McCain Nelson, and William McKenzie, *Dallas Morning News*, for editorials deploring the social and economic disparity in their city.

Editorial Cartooning: Mark Fiore (self-syndicated), for animated cartoons appearing on SFGate.com, the *San Francisco Chronicle* web site.

Breaking News Photography: Mary Chind, *Des Moines Register*, for photograph of a person in a makeshift harness trying to save a woman trapped in water beneath a dam.

Feature Photography: Craig F. Walker, *Denver Post*, for portraits of a teenager transitioning from high-school student to soldier.

Pulitzer Prizes in Letters, 1917-2010

Fiction	Drama
1918 Ernest Poole, <i>His Family</i>	1918 Jesse Lynch Williams, <i>Why Marry?</i>
1919 Booth Tarkington, <i>The Magnificent Ambersons</i>	1920 Eugene O'Neill, <i>Beyond the Horizon</i>
1921 Edith Wharton, <i>The Age of Innocence</i>	1921 Zona Gale, <i>Miss Lulu Bett</i>
1922 Booth Tarkington, <i>Alice Adams</i>	1922 Eugene O'Neill, <i>Anna Christie</i>
1923 Willa Cather, <i>One of Ours</i>	1923 Owen Davis, <i>Icebound</i>
1924 Margaret Wilson, <i>The Able McLaughlins</i>	1924 Hatcher Hughes, <i>Hell-Bent for Heaven</i>
1925 Edna Ferber, <i>So Big</i>	1925 Sidney Howard, <i>They Knew What They Wanted</i>
1926 Sinclair Lewis, <i>Arrowsmith</i> (refused prize)	1926 George Kelly, <i>Craig's Wife</i>
1927 Louis Bromfield, <i>Early Autumn</i>	1927 Paul Green, <i>In Abraham's Bosom</i>
1928 Thornton Wilder, <i>Bridge of San Luis Rey</i>	1928 Eugene O'Neill, <i>Strange Interlude</i>
1929 Julia M. Peterkin, <i>Scarlet Sister Mary</i>	1929 Elmer Rice, <i>Street Scene</i>
1930 Oliver LaFarge, <i>Laughing Boy</i>	1930 Marc Connelly, <i>The Green Pastures</i>
1931 Margaret Ayer Barnes, <i>Years of Grace</i>	1931 Susan Glaspell, <i>Alison's House</i>
1932 Pearl S. Buck, <i>The Good Earth</i>	1932 George S. Kaufman, Morrie Ryskind, and Ira Gershwin, <i>Of Thee I Sing</i>
1933 T. S. Stribling, <i>The Store</i>	1933 Maxwell Anderson, <i>Both Your Houses</i>
1934 Caroline Miller, <i>Lamb in His Bosom</i>	1934 Sidney Kingsley, <i>Men in White</i>
1935 Josephine W. Johnson, <i>Now in November</i>	1935 Zoe Akins, <i>The Old Maid</i>
1936 Harold L. Davis, <i>Honey in the Horn</i>	1936 Robert E. Sherwood, <i>Idiot's Delight</i>
1937 Margaret Mitchell, <i>Gone With the Wind</i>	1937 George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, <i>You Can't Take It With You</i>
1938 John P. Marquand, <i>The Late George Apley</i>	1938 Thornton Wilder, <i>Our Town</i>
1939 Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, <i>The Yearling</i>	1939 Robert E. Sherwood, <i>Abe Lincoln in Illinois</i>
1940 John Steinbeck, <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>	1940 William Saroyan, <i>The Time of Your Life</i>
1942 Ellen Glasgow, <i>In This Our Life</i>	1941 Robert E. Sherwood, <i>There Shall Be No Night</i>
1943 Upton Sinclair, <i>Dragon's Teeth</i>	1943 Thornton Wilder, <i>The Skin of Our Teeth</i>
1944 Martin Flavin, <i>Journey in the Dark</i>	1945 Mary Chase, <i>Harvey</i>
1945 John Hersey, <i>A Bell for Adano</i>	1946 Russel Crouse and Howard Lindsay, <i>State of the Union</i>
1947 Robert Penn Warren, <i>All the King's Men</i>	1948 Tennessee Williams, <i>A Streetcar Named Desire</i>
1948 James A. Michener, <i>Tales of the South Pacific</i>	1949 Arthur Miller, <i>Death of a Salesman</i>
1949 James Gould Cozzens, <i>Guard of Honor</i>	1950 Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein II, and Joshua Logan, <i>South Pacific</i>
1950 A. B. Guthrie Jr., <i>The Way West</i>	1952 Joseph Kramm, <i>The Shrike</i>
1951 Conrad Richter, <i>The Town</i>	1953 William Inge, <i>Picnic</i>
1952 Herman Wouk, <i>The Caine Mutiny</i>	1954 John Patrick, <i>Teahouse of the August Moon</i>
1953 Ernest Hemingway, <i>The Old Man and the Sea</i>	1955 Tennessee Williams, <i>Cat on a Hot Tin Roof</i>
1955 William Faulkner, <i>A Fable</i>	1956 Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett, <i>The Diary of Anne Frank</i>
1956 MacKinlay Kantor, <i>Andersonville</i>	1957 Eugene O'Neill, <i>Long Day's Journey Into Night</i>
1958 James Agee, <i>A Death in the Family</i>	1958 Ketti Frings, <i>Look Homeward, Angel</i>
1959 Robert Lewis Taylor, <i>The Travels of Jaimie McPheeters</i>	1959 Archibald MacLeish, <i>J. B.</i>
1960 Allen Drury, <i>Advise and Consent</i>	1960 George Abbott, Jerome Weidman, Sheldon Harnick, and Jerry Bock, <i>Fiorello!</i>
1961 Harper Lee, <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	1961 Tad Mosel, <i>All the Way Home</i>
1962 Edwin O'Connor, <i>The Edge of Sadness</i>	1962 Frank Loesser and Abe Burrows, <i>How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying</i>
1963 William Faulkner, <i>The Reivers</i>	1965 Frank D. Gilroy, <i>The Subject Was Roses</i>
1965 Shirley Ann Grau, <i>The Keepers of the House</i>	1967 Edward Albee, <i>A Delicate Balance</i>
1966 Katherine Anne Porter, <i>Collected Stories</i>	1969 Howard Sackler, <i>The Great White Hope</i>
1967 Bernard Malamud, <i>The Fixer</i>	1970 Charles Gordone, <i>No Place to Be Somebody</i>
1968 William Styron, <i>The Confessions of Nat Turner</i>	1971 Paul Zindel, <i>The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds</i>
1969 N. Scott Momaday, <i>House Made of Dawn</i>	1973 Jason Miller, <i>That Championship Season</i>
1970 Jean Stafford, <i>Collected Stories</i>	1975 Edward Albee, <i>Seascape</i>
1972 Wallace Stegner, <i>Angle of Repose</i>	1976 Michael Bennett, James Kirkwood, Nicholas Dante, Marvin Hamlisch, and Edward Kleban, <i>A Chorus Line</i>
1973 Eudora Welty, <i>The Optimist's Daughter</i>	1977 Michael Cristofer, <i>The Shadow Box</i>
1975 Michael Shaara, <i>The Killer Angels</i>	1978 Donald L. Coburn, <i>The Gin Game</i>
1976 Saul Bellow, <i>Humboldt's Gift</i>	1979 Sam Shepard, <i>Buried Child</i>
1978 James Alan McPherson, <i>Elbow Room</i>	1980 Lanford Wilson, <i>Talley's Folly</i>
1979 John Cheever, <i>The Stories of John Cheever</i>	1981 Beth Henley, <i>Crimes of the Heart</i>
1980 Norman Mailer, <i>The Executioner's Song</i>	1982 Charles Fuller, <i>A Soldier's Play</i>
1981 John Kennedy Toole, <i>A Confederacy of Dunces</i>	1983 Marsha Norman, <i>'night, Mother</i>
1982 John Updike, <i>Rabbit Is Rich</i>	1984 David Mamet, <i>Glengarry Glen Ross</i>
1983 Alice Walker, <i>The Color Purple</i>	1985 Stephen Sondheim and James Lapine, <i>Sunday in the Park With George</i>
1984 William Kennedy, <i>Ironweed</i>	1987 August Wilson, <i>Fences</i>
1985 Alison Lurie, <i>Foreign Affairs</i>	1988 Alfred Uhry, <i>Driving Miss Daisy</i>
1986 Larry McMurtry, <i>Lonesome Dove</i>	1989 Wendy Wasserstein, <i>The Heidi Chronicles</i>
1987 Peter Taylor, <i>A Summons to Memphis</i>	1990 August Wilson, <i>The Piano Lesson</i>
1988 Toni Morrison, <i>Beloved</i>	1991 Neil Simon, <i>Lost in Yonkers</i>
1989 Anne Tyler, <i>Breathing Lessons</i>	1992 Robert Schenkkan, <i>The Kentucky Cycle</i>
1990 Oscar Hijuelos, <i>The Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love</i>	1993 Tony Kushner, <i>Angels in America: Millennium Approaches</i>
1991 John Updike, <i>Rabbit at Rest</i>	1994 Edward Albee, <i>Three Tall Women</i>
1992 Jane Smiley, <i>A Thousand Acres</i>	1995 Horton Foote, <i>The Young Man From Atlanta</i>
1993 Robert Olen Butler, <i>A Good Scent From a Strange Mountain</i>	1996 Jonathan Larson, <i>Rent</i>
1994 E. Annie Proulx, <i>The Shipping News</i>	1998 Paula Vogel, <i>How I Learned to Drive</i>
1995 Carol Shields, <i>The Stone Diaries</i>	1999 Margaret Edson, <i>Wit</i>
1996 Richard Ford, <i>Independence Day</i>	2000 Donald Margulies, <i>Dinner With Friends</i>
1997 Steven Millhauser, <i>Martin Dressler: The Tale of an American Dreamer</i>	2001 David Auburn, <i>Proof</i>
1998 Philip Roth, <i>American Pastoral</i>	2002 Suzan-Lori Parks, <i>Topdog/Underdog</i>
1999 Michael Cunningham, <i>The Hours</i>	2003 Nilo Cruz, <i>Anna in the Tropics</i>
2000 Jhumpa Lahiri, <i>Interpreter of Maladies</i>	2004 Doug Wright, <i>I Am My Own Wife</i>
2001 Michael Chabon, <i>The Amazing Adventures of Kavalier & Clay</i>	2005 John Patrick Shanley, <i>Doubt, a parable</i>
2002 Richard Russo, <i>Empire Falls</i>	2007 David Lindsay-Abaire, <i>Rabbit Hole</i>
2003 Jeffrey Eugenides, <i>Middlesex</i>	2008 Tracy Letts, <i>August: Osage County</i>
2004 Edward P. Jones, <i>The Known World</i>	2009 Lynn Nottage, <i>Ruined</i>
2005 Marilynne Robinson, <i>Gilead</i>	2010 Tom Kitt and Brian Yorkey, <i>Next to Normal</i>
2006 Geraldine Brooks, <i>March</i>	
2007 Cormac McCarthy, <i>The Road</i>	
2008 Junot Díaz, <i>The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao</i>	
2009 Elizabeth Strout, <i>Olive Kitteridge</i>	
2010 Paul Harding, <i>Tinkers</i>	

History (U.S.)

- 1917** J. J. Jusserand, *With Americans of Past and Present Days*
1918 James Ford Rhodes, *History of the Civil War*
1920 Justin H. Smith, *The War With Mexico*
1921 William Sowden Sims, *The Victory at Sea*
1922 James Truslow Adams, *The Founding of New England*
1923 Charles Warren, *The Supreme Court in United States History*
1924 Charles Howard McIlwain, *The American Revolution: A Constitutional Interpretation*
1925 Frederick L. Paxton, *A History of the American Frontier*
1926 Edward Channing, *A History of the U.S.*
1927 Samuel Flagg Bemis, *Pinckney's Treaty*
1928 V. L. Parrington, *Main Currents in American Thought*
1929 Fred A. Shannon, *The Organization and Administration of the Union Army, 1861-65*
1930 Claude H. Van Tyne, *The War of Independence*
1931 Bernadotte E. Schmitt, *The Coming of the War, 1914*
1932 Gen. John J. Pershing, *My Experiences in the World War*
1933 Frederick J. Turner, *The Significance of Sections in American History*
1934 Herbert Agar, *The People's Choice*
1935 Charles McLean Andrews, *The Colonial Period of American History*
1936 Andrew C. McLaughlin, *The Constitutional History of the United States*
1937 Van Wyck Brooks, *The Flowering of New England*
1938 Paul Herman Buck, *The Road to Reunion, 1865-1900*
1939 Frank Luther Mott, *A History of American Magazines*
1940 Carl Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years*
1941 Marcus Lee Hansen, *The Atlantic Migration, 1607-1860*
1942 Margaret Leech, *Reveille in Washington*
1943 Esther Forbes, *Paul Revere and the World He Lived In*
1944 Merle Curti, *The Growth of American Thought*
1945 Stephen Bonsal, *Unfinished Business*
1946 Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., *The Age of Jackson*
1947 James Phinney Baxter III, *Scientists Against Time*
1948 Bernard De Voto, *Across the Wide Missouri*
1949 Roy F. Nichols, *The Disruption of American Democracy*
1950 O. W. Larkin, *Art and Life in America*
1951 R. Carlyle Buley, *The Old Northwest: Pioneer Period 1815-1840*
1952 Oscar Handlin, *The Uprooted*
1953 George Dangerfield, *The Era of Good Feelings*
1954 Bruce Catton, *A Stillness at Appomattox*
1955 Paul Horgan, *Great River: The Rio Grande in North American History*
1956 Richard Hofstadter, *The Age of Reform*
1957 George F. Kennan, *Russia Leaves the War*
1958 Bray Hammond, *Banks and Politics in America—From the Revolution to the Civil War*
1959 Leonard D. White and Jean Schneider, *The Republican Era; 1869-1901*
1960 Margaret Leech, *In the Days of McKinley*
1961 Herbert Feis, *Between War and Peace: The Potsdam Conference*
1962 Lawrence H. Gibson, *The Triumphant Empire: Thunderclouds Gather in the West*
1963 Constance McLaughlin Green, *Washington: Village and Capital, 1800-1878*
1964 Sumner Chilton Powell, *Puritan Village: The Formation of a New England Town*
1965 Irwin Unger, *The Greenback Era*
1966 Perry Miller, *Life of the Mind in America*
1967 William H. Goetzmann, *Exploration and Empire: The Explorer and Scientist in the Winning of the American West*
1968 Bernard Bailyn, *The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution*
1969 Leonard W. Levy, *Origin of the Fifth Amendment*
1970 Dean Acheson, *Present at the Creation: My Years in the State Department*
1971 James McGregor Burns, *Roosevelt: The Soldier of Freedom*
1972 Carl N. Degler, *Neither Black nor White*
1973 Michael Kammen, *People of Paradox: An Inquiry Concerning the Origins of American Civilization*
1974 Daniel J. Boorstin, *The Americans: The Democratic Experience*
1975 Dumas Malone, *Jefferson and His Time*
1976 Paul Horgan, *Lamy of Santa Fe*
1977 David M. Potter, *The Impending Crisis*
1978 Alfred D. Chandler Jr., *The Visible Hand: The Managerial Revolution in American Business*
1979 Don E. Fehrenbacher, *The Dred Scott Case: Its Significance in American Law and Politics*
1980 Leon F. Litwack, *Been in the Storm So Long*
1981 Lawrence A. Cremin, *American Education: The National Experience, 1783-1876*
1982 C. Vann Woodward, ed., *Mary Chesnut's Civil War*
1983 Rhys L. Issac, *The Transformation of Virginia, 1740-1790*
1985 Thomas K. McCraw, *Prophets of Regulation*
1986 Walter A. McDougall, *The Heavens and the Earth*
1987 Bernard Bailyn, *Voyagers to the West*
1988 Robert V. Bruce, *The Launching of Modern American Science, 1846-1876*
1989 Taylor Branch, *Parting the Waters: America in the King Years, 1954-63*; and James M. McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era*
1990 Stanley Karnow, *In Our Image: America's Empire in the Philippines*
1991 Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, *A Midwife's Tale: The Life of Martha Ballard, based on her diary, 1785-1812*
1992 Mark E. Neely Jr., *The Fate of Liberty: Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties*
1993 Gordon S. Wood, *The Radicalism of the American Revolution*
1995 Doris Kearns Goodwin, *No Ordinary Time: Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt: The Home Front in World War II*
1996 Alan Taylor, *William Cooper's Town: Power and Persuasion on the Frontier of the Early American Republic*
1997 Jack N. Rakove, *Original Meanings: Politics and Ideas in the Making of the Constitution*
1998 Edward J. Larson, *Summer for the Gods: The Scopes Trial and America's Continuing Debate Over Science and Religion*
1999 Edwin G. Burrows and Mike Wallace, *Gotham: A History of New York City to 1898*
2000 David M. Kennedy, *Freedom From Fear: The American People in Depression and War, 1929-1945*
2001 Joseph J. Ellis, *Founding Brothers: The Revolutionary Generation*
2002 Louis Menand, *The Metaphysical Club: A Story of Ideas in America*
2003 Rick Atkinson, *An Army at Dawn: The War in North Africa, 1942-1943*
2004 Steven Hahn, *A Nation Under Our Feet: Black Political Struggles in the Rural South from Slavery to the Great Migration*
2005 David Hackett Fischer, *Washington's Crossing*
2006 David M. Oshinsky, *Polio: An American Story*
2007 Gene Roberts and Hank Klibanoff, *The Race Beat: The Press, the Civil Rights Struggle, and the Awakening of a Nation*
2008 Daniel Walker Howe, *What Hath God Wrought: The Transformation of America, 1815-1848*
2009 Annette Gordon-Reed, *The Hemingses of Monticello: An American Family*
2010 Liaquat Ahamed, *Lords of Finance: The Bankers Who Broke the World*

Biography or Autobiography

- 1917** Laura E. Richards and Maude Howe Elliott, assisted by Florence Howe Hall, *Julia Ward Howe*
1918 William Cabell Bruce, *Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed*
1919 Henry Adams, *The Education of Henry Adams*
1920 Albert J. Beveridge, *The Life of John Marshall*
1921 Edward Bok, *The Americanization of Edward Bok*
1922 Hamlin Garland, *A Daughter of the Middle Border*
1923 Burton J. Hendrick, *The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page*
1924 Michael Pupin, *From Immigrant to Inventor*
1925 M. A. DeWolfe Howe, *Barrett Wendell and His Letters*
1926 Harvey Cushing, *Life of Sir William Osler*
1927 Emory Holloway, *Whitman: An Interpretation in Narrative*
1928 Charles Edward Russell, *The American Orchestra and Theodore Thomas*
1929 Burton J. Hendrick, *The Training of an American: The Earlier Life and Letters of Walter H. Page*
1930 Marquis James, *The Raven*
1931 Henry James, *Charles W. Eliot*
1932 Henry F. Pringle, *Theodore Roosevelt*
1933 Allan Nevins, *Grover Cleveland*
1934 Tyler Dennett, *John Hay*
1935 Douglas Southall Freeman, *R. E. Lee*
1936 Ralph Barton Perry, *The Thought and Character of William James*
1937 Allan Nevins, *Hamilton Fish: The Inner History of the Grant Administration*
1938 Odell Shepard, *Pedlar's Progress*; Marquis James, *Andrew Jackson*, 2 vols.
1939 Carl Van Doren, *Benjamin Franklin*
1940 Ray Stannard Baker, *Woodrow Wilson, Life and Letters*
1941 Ola Elizabeth Winslow, *Jonathan Edwards*
1942 Forrest Wilson, *Crusader in Crinoline*

- 1943** Samuel Eliot Morison, *Admiral of the Ocean Sea* (Christopher Columbus)
- 1944** Carleton Mabree, *The American Leonardo: The Life of Samuel F. B. Morse*
- 1945** Russell Blaine Nye, *George Bancroft: Brahmin Rebel*
- 1946** Linny Marsh Wolfe, *Son of the Wilderness*
- 1947** William Allen White, *Autobiography of William Allen White*
- 1948** Margaret Clapp, *Forgotten First Citizen: John Bigelow*
- 1949** Robert E. Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*
- 1950** Samuel Flagg Bemis, *John Quincy Adams and the Foundations of American Foreign Policy*
- 1951** Margaret Louise Coit, *John C. Calhoun: American Portrait*
- 1952** Merlo J. Pusey, *Charles Evans Hughes*
- 1953** David J. Mays, *Edmund Pendleton, 1721-1803*
- 1954** Charles A. Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*
- 1955** William S. White, *The Taft Story*
- 1956** Talbot F. Hamlin, *Benjamin Henry Latrobe*
- 1957** John F. Kennedy, *Profiles in Courage*
- 1958** Douglas Southall Freeman, *George Washington, Vols. 1-VI*
- 1959** Arthur Walworth, *Woodrow Wilson: American Prophet*
- 1960** Samuel Eliot Morison, *John Paul Jones*
- 1961** David Donald, *Charles Sumner and the Coming of the Civil War*
- 1963** Leon Edel, *Henry James: Vols. 2-3*
- 1964** Walter Jackson Bate, *John Keats*
- 1965** Ernest Samuels, *Henry Adams*
- 1966** Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., *A Thousand Days*
- 1967** Justin Kaplan, *Mr. Clemens and Mark Twain*
- 1968** George F. Kennan, *Memoirs (1925-1950)*
- 1969** B. L. Reid, *The Man From New York: John Quinn and His Friends*
- 1970** T. Harry Williams, *Huey Long*
- 1971** Lawrence Thompson, *Robert Frost: The Years of Triumph, 1915-1938*
- 1972** Joseph P. Lash, *Eleanor and Franklin*
- 1973** W. A. Swanberg, *Luce and His Empire*
- 1974** Louis Sheaffer, *O'Neill, Son and Artist*
- 1975** Robert A. Caro, *The Power Broker: Robert Moses and the Fall of New York*
- 1976** R. W. B. Lewis, *Edith Wharton: A Biography*
- 1977** John E. Mack, *A Prince of Our Disorder: The Life of T. E. Lawrence*
- 1978** Walter Jackson Bate, *Samuel Johnson*
- 1979** Leonard Baker, *Days of Sorrow and Pain: Leo Baeck and the Berlin Jews*
- 1980** Edmund Morris, *The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt*
- 1981** Robert K. Massie, *Peter the Great: His Life and World*
- 1982** William S. McFeely, *Grant: A Biography*
- 1983** Russell Baker, *Growing Up*
- 1984** Louis R. Harlan, *Booker T. Washington*
- 1985** Kenneth Silverman, *The Life and Times of Cotton Mather*
- 1986** Elizabeth Frank, *Louise Bogan: A Portrait*
- 1987** David J. Garrow, *Bearing the Cross: Martin Luther King Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference*
- 1988** David Herbert Donald, *Look Homeward: A Life of Thomas Wolfe*
- 1989** Richard Ellmann, *Oscar Wilde*
- 1990** Sebastian de Grazia, *Machiavelli in Hell*
- 1991** Steven Naifeh and Gregory White Smith, *Jackson Pollock: An American Saga*
- 1992** Lewis B. Puller Jr., *Fortunate Son: The Healing of a Vietnam Vet*
- 1993** David McCullough, *Truman*
- 1994** David Levering Lewis, *W.E.B. DuBois: Biography of a Race, 1868-1919*
- 1995** Joan D. Hedrick, *Harriet Beecher Stowe: A Life*
- 1996** Jack Miles, *God: A Biography*
- 1997** Frank McCourt, *Angela's Ashes: A Memoir*
- 1998** Katharine Graham, *Personal History*
- 1999** A. Scott Berg, *Lindbergh*
- 2000** Stacy Schiff, *Vera (Mrs. Vladimir Nabokov)*
- 2001** David Levering Lewis, *W.E.B. Du Bois: The Fight for Equality and the American Century, 1919-1963*
- 2002** David McCullough, *John Adams*
- 2003** Robert Caro, *The Years of Lyndon Johnson: Master of the Senate*
- 2004** William Taubman, *Khrushchev: The Man and His Era*
- 2005** Mark Stevens and Annalyn Swan, *de Kooning: An American Master*
- 2006** Kai Bird and Martin J. Sherwin, *American Prometheus: The Triumph and Tragedy of J. Robert Oppenheimer*
- 2007** Debby Applegate, *The Most Famous Man in America: The Biography of Henry Ward Beecher*
- 2008** John Matteson, *Eden's Outcasts: The Story of Louisa May Alcott and Her Father*
- 2009** Jon Meacham, *American Lion: Andrew Jackson in the White House*
- 2010** T. J. Stiles, *The First Tycoon: The Epic Life of Cornelius Vanderbilt*

American Poetry

Before 1922, awards were funded by the Poetry Society.

- 1918** Sara Teasdale, *Love Songs*
- 1919** Margaret Widdemer, *Old Road to Paradise*; Carl Sandburg, *Corn Huskers*
- 1922** Edwin Arlington Robinson, *Collected Poems*
- 1923** Edna St. Vincent Millay, *The Ballad of the Harp-Weaver*; *A Few Figs From Thistles*; other works
- 1924** Robert Frost, *New Hampshire: A Poem With Notes and Grace Notes*
- 1925** Edwin Arlington Robinson, *The Man Who Died Twice*
- 1926** Amy Lowell, *What's O'Clock*
- 1927** Leonora Speyer, *Fiddler's Farewell*
- 1928** Edwin Arlington Robinson, *Tristram*
- 1929** Stephen Vincent Benet, *John Brown's Body*
- 1930** Conrad Aiken, *Selected Poems*
- 1931** Robert Frost, *Collected Poems*
- 1932** George Dillon, *The Flowering Stone*
- 1933** Archibald MacLeish, *Conquistador*
- 1934** Robert Hillyer, *Collected Verse*
- 1935** Audrey Wurdemann, *Bright Ambush*
- 1936** Robert P. Tristram Coffin, *Strange Holiness*
- 1937** Robert Frost, *A Further Range*
- 1938** Marya Zaturenska, *Cold Morning Sky*
- 1939** John Gould Fletcher, *Selected Poems*
- 1940** Mark Van Doren, *Collected Poems*
- 1941** Leonard Bacon, *Sunderland Capture*
- 1942** William Rose Benet, *The Dust Which Is God*
- 1943** Robert Frost, *A Witness Tree*
- 1944** Stephen Vincent Benet, *Western Star*
- 1945** Karl Shapiro, *V-Letter and Other Poems*
- 1947** Robert Lowell, *Lord Weary's Castle*
- 1948** W. H. Auden, *The Age of Anxiety*
- 1949** Peter Viereck, *Terror and Decorum*
- 1950** Gwendolyn Brooks, *Annie Allen*
- 1951** Carl Sandburg, *Complete Poems*
- 1952** Marianne Moore, *Collected Poems*
- 1953** Archibald MacLeish, *Collected Poems*
- 1954** Theodore Roethke, *The Waking*
- 1955** Wallace Stevens, *Collected Poems*
- 1956** Elizabeth Bishop, *Poems, North and South*
- 1957** Richard Wilbur, *Things of This World*
- 1958** Robert Penn Warren, *Promises: Poems 1954-1956*
- 1959** Stanley Kunitz, *Selected Poems 1928-1958*
- 1960** W. D. Snodgrass, *Heart's Needle*
- 1961** Phyllis McGinley, *Times Three: Selected Verse From Three Decades*
- 1962** Alan Dugan, *Poems*
- 1963** William Carlos Williams, *Pictures From Breughel*
- 1964** Louis Simpson, *At the End of the Open Road*
- 1965** John Berryman, *77 Dream Songs*
- 1966** Richard Eberhart, *Selected Poems*
- 1967** Anne Sexton, *Live or Die*
- 1968** Anthony Hecht, *The Hard Hours*
- 1969** George Oppen, *Of Being Numerous*
- 1970** Richard Howard, *Untitled Subjects*
- 1971** William S. Merwin, *The Carrier of Ladders*
- 1972** James Wright, *Collected Poems*
- 1973** Maxine Winokur Kumin, *Up Country*
- 1974** Robert Lowell, *The Dolphin*
- 1975** Gary Snyder, *Turtle Island*
- 1976** John Ashbery, *Self-Portrait in a Convex Mirror*
- 1977** James Merrill, *Divine Comedies*
- 1978** Howard Nemerov, *Collected Poems*
- 1979** Robert Penn Warren, *Now and Then: Poems 1976-1978*
- 1980** Donald Justice, *Selected Poems*
- 1981** James Schuyler, *The Morning of the Poem*
- 1982** Sylvia Plath, *The Collected Poems*
- 1983** Galway Kinnell, *Selected Poems*
- 1984** Mary Oliver, *American Primitive*
- 1985** Carolyn Kizer, *Yin*
- 1986** Henry Taylor, *The Flying Change*
- 1987** Rita Dove, *Thomas and Beulah*
- 1988** William Meredith, *Partial Accounts*
- 1989** Richard Wilbur, *New and Collected Poems*
- 1990** Charles Simic, *The World Doesn't End*
- 1991** Mona Van Duyn, *Near Changes*
- 1992** James Tate, *Selected Poems*
- 1993** Louise Glück, *The Wild Iris*
- 1994** Yusef Komunyakaa, *Neon Vernacular*
- 1995** Philip Levine, *The Simple Truth*
- 1996** Jorie Graham, *The Dream of the Unified Field*
- 1997** Lisel Mueller, *Alive Together: New and Selected Poems*
- 1998** Charles Wright, *Black Zodiac*
- 1999** Mark Strand, *Blizzard of One*
- 2000** C. K. Williams, *Repair*
- 2001** Stephen Dunn, *Different Hours*

2002 Carl Dennis, *Practical Gods*
2003 Paul Muldoon, *Moy Sand and Gravel*
2004 Franz Wright, *Walking to Martha's Vineyard*
2005 Ted Kooser, *Delights & Shadows*
2006 Claudia Emerson, *Late Wife*
2007 Natasha Trethewey, *Native Guard*
2008 Robert Hass, *Time and Materials*; Philip Schultz, *Failure*
2009 W. S. Merwin, *The Shadow of Sirius*
2010 Rae Armantrout, *Versed*

General Nonfiction

1962 Theodore H. White, *The Making of the President 1960*
1963 Barbara W. Tuchman, *The Guns of August*
1964 Richard Hofstadter, *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*
1965 Howard Mumford Jones, *O Strange New World*
1966 Edwin Way Teale, *Wandering Through Winter*
1967 David Brion Davis, *The Problem of Slavery in Western Culture*
1968 Will and Ariel Durant, *Rousseau and Revolution*
1969 Norman Mailer, *The Armies of the Night*; Rene Jules Dubos, *So Human an Animal: How We Are Shaped by Surroundings and Events*
1970 Eric H. Erikson, *Gandhi's Truth*
1971 John Toland, *The Rising Sun*
1972 Barbara W. Tuchman, *Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-1945*
1973 Frances FitzGerald, *Fire in the Lake: The Vietnamese and the Americans in Vietnam*; Robert Coles, *Children of Crisis, Vols. II and III*
1974 Ernest Becker, *The Denial of Death*
1975 Annie Dillard, *Pilgrim at Tinker Creek*
1976 Robert N. Butler, *Why Survive? Being Old in America*
1977 William W. Warner, *Beautiful Swimmers*
1978 Carl Sagan, *The Dragons of Eden*
1979 Edward O. Wilson, *On Human Nature*
1980 Douglas R. Hofstadter, *Gödel, Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid*
1981 Carl E. Schorske, *Fin-de-Siecle Vienna: Politics and Culture*
1982 Tracy Kidder, *The Soul of a New Machine*
1983 Susan Sheehan, *Is There No Place on Earth for Me?*
1984 Paul Starr, *Social Transformation of American Medicine*
1985 Studs Terkel, *The Good War*
1986 Joseph Lelyveld, *Move Your Shadow*; J. Anthony Lukas, *Common Ground*
1987 David K. Shipler, *Arab and Jew*
1988 Richard Rhodes, *The Making of the Atomic Bomb*
1989 Neil Sheehan, *A Bright Shining Lie: John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam*

1990 Dale Maharidge and Michael Williamson, *And Their Children After Them*
1991 Bert Holldobler and Edward O. Wilson, *The Ants*
1992 Daniel Yergin, *The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil*
1993 Garry Wills, *Lincoln at Gettysburg*
1994 David Remnick, *Lenin's Tomb: The Last Days of the Soviet Empire*
1995 Jonathan Weiner, *The Beak of the Finch: A Story of Evolution in Our Time*
1996 Tina Rosenberg, *The Haunted Land: Facing Europe's Ghosts After Communism*
1997 Richard Kluger, *Ashes to Ashes: America's Hundred-Year Cigarette War, the Public Health, and the Unabashed Triumph of Philip Morris*
1998 Jared Diamond, *Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies*
1999 John McPhee, *Annals of the Former World*
2000 John W. Dower, *Embracing Defeat: Japan in the Wake of World War II*
2001 Herbert P. Bix, *Hirohito and the Making of Modern Japan*
2002 Diane McWhorter, *Carry Me Home: Birmingham, Alabama, the Climactic Battle of the Civil Rights Revolution*
2003 Samantha Power, *A Problem From Hell: America and the Age of Genocide*
2004 Anne Applebaum, *Gulag: A History*
2005 Steve Coll, *Ghost Wars*
2006 Caroline Elkins, *Imperial Reckoning: The Untold Story of Britain's Gulag in Kenya*
2007 Lawrence Wright, *The Looming Tower: Al-Qaeda and the Road to 9/11*
2008 Saul Friedländer, *The Years of Extermination: Nazi Germany and the Jews, 1939-1945*
2009 Douglas A. Blackmon, *Slavery by Another Name: The Re-Enslavement of Black Americans from the Civil War to World War II*
2010 David E. Hoffman, *The Dead Hand: The Untold Story of the Cold War Arms Race and Its Dangerous Legacy*

Special Citation in Letters

1944 Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II, for *Oklahoma!*
1957 Kenneth Roberts, for his historical novels
1960 *The Armada*, by Garrett Mattingly
1961 *American Heritage Picture History of the Civil War*
1973 *George Washington, Vols. I-IV*, by James Thomas Flexner
1977 Alex Haley, for *Roots*
1978 E. B. White
1984 Theodore Seuss Geisel (Dr. Seuss)
1992 Art Spiegelman, for *Maus*
2006 Edmund S. Morgan
2007 Ray Bradbury

Pulitzer Prizes in Music, 1943-2010

1943 William Schuman, *Secular Cantata No. 2, A Free Song*
1944 Howard Hanson, *Symphony No. 4, Op. 34*
1945 Aaron Copland, *Appalachian Spring*
1946 Leo Sowerby, *The Canticle of the Sun*
1947 Charles E. Ives, *Symphony No. 3*
1948 Walter Piston, *Symphony No. 3*
1949 Virgil Thomson, *Louisiana Story*
1950 Gian-Carlo Menotti, *The Consul*
1951 Douglas Moore, *Giants in the Earth*
1952 Gail Kubik, *Symphony Concertante*
1954 Quincy Porter, *Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra*
1955 Gian-Carlo Menotti, *The Saint of Bleecker Street*
1956 Ernest Toch, *Symphony No. 3*
1957 Norman Dello Joio, *Meditations on Ecclesiastes*
1958 Samuel Barber, *Vanessa*
1959 John La Montaine, *Concerto for Piano and Orchestra*
1960 Elliott Carter, *Second String Quartet*
1961 Walter Piston, *Symphony No. 7*
1962 Robert Ward, *The Crucible*
1963 Samuel Barber, *Piano Concerto No. 1*
1966 Leslie Bassett, *Variations for Orchestra*
1967 Leon Kirchner, *Quartet No. 3*
1968 George Crumb, *Echoes of Time and the River*
1969 Karel Husa, *String Quartet No. 3*
1970 Charles W. Wuorinen, *Time's Encomium*
1971 Mario Davidovsky, *Synchronisms No. 6*
1972 Jacob Druckman, *Windows*
1973 Elliott Carter, *String Quartet No. 3*
1974 Donald Martino, *Notturmo*
1975 Dominick Argento, *From the Diary of Virginia Woolf*
1976 Ned Rorem, *Air Music*
1977 Richard Wernick, *Visions of Terror and Wonder*
1978 Michael Colgrass, *Deja Vu for Percussion and Orchestra*
1979 Joseph Schwanter, *Aftertones of Infinity*
1980 David Del Tredici, *In Memory of a Summer Day*
1982 Roger Sessions, *Concerto for Orchestra*
1983 Ellen T. Zwilich, *Three Movements for Orchestra*
1984 Bernard Rands, *Canti del Sole*
1985 Stephen Albert, *Symphony, RiverRun*
1986 George Perle, *Wind Quintet IV*

1987 John Harbison, *The Flight Into Egypt*
1988 William Bolcom, *12 New Etudes for Piano*
1989 Roger Reynolds, *Whispers Out of Time*
1990 Mel Powell, *Duplicates: A Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra*
1991 Shulamit Ran, *Symphony*
1992 Wayne Peterson, *The Face of the Night, The Heart of the Dark*
1993 Christopher Rouse, *Trombone Concerto*
1994 Gunther Schuller, *Of Reminiscences and Reflections*
1995 Morton Gould, *Stringmusic*
1996 George Walker, *Lilacs*
1997 Wynton Marsalis, *Blood on the Fields*
1998 Aaron Jay Kernis, *String Quartet No. 2*
1999 Melinda Wagner, *Concerto for Flute, Strings and Percussion*
2000 Lewis Spratlan, *Life is a Dream, Opera in Three Acts: Act II, Concert Version*
2001 John Corigliano, *Symphony No. 2 for String Orchestra*
2002 Henry Brant, *Ice Field*
2003 John Adams, *On the Transmigration of Souls*
2004 Paul Moravec, *Tempest Fantasy*
2005 Steven Stucky, *Second Concerto for Orchestra*
2006 Yehudi Wyner, *Piano Concerto: 'Chiavi in Mano'*
2007 Ornette Coleman, *Sound Grammar*
2008 David Lang, *The Little Match Girl Passion*
2009 Steve Reich, *Double Sextet*
2010 Jennifer Higdon, *Violin Concerto*

Special Citation in Music

1974 Roger Sessions
1976 Scott Joplin
1982 Milton Babbitt
1985 William Schuman
1998 George Gershwin
1999 Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington
2006 Thelonious Monk
2007 John Coltrane
2008 Bob Dylan
2010 Hank Williams

Man Booker Prize for Fiction, 1969-2009

The Booker Prize for fiction, established in 1968, is awarded annually in October for what is judged the best full-length novel written in English by a citizen of the UK, the Commonwealth, or the Irish Republic. In 2002 sponsorship of the award was taken over by Man Group PLC, the name was changed to the Man Booker Prize, and the amount was increased from £20,000 to £50,000.

Year	Author, book	Year	Author, book
1969	P. H. Newby, <i>Something to Answer For</i>	1990	A. S. Byatt, <i>Possession</i>
1970	Bernice Rubens, <i>The Elected Member</i>	1991	Ben Okri, <i>The Famished Road</i>
1971	V. S. Naipaul, <i>In a Free State</i>	1992	Michael Ondaatje, <i>The English Patient</i> ; Barry Unsworth, <i>Sacred Hunger</i>
1972	John Berger, <i>G</i>	1993	Roddy Doyle, <i>Paddy Clarke Ha Ha Ha</i>
1973	J. G. Farrell, <i>The Siege of Krishnapur</i>	1994	James Kelman, <i>How Late It Was, How Late</i>
1974	Nadine Gordimer, <i>The Conservationist</i> ; Stanley Middleton, <i>Holiday</i>	1995	Pat Barker, <i>The Ghost Road</i>
1975	Ruth Praver Jhabvala, <i>Heat and Dust</i>	1996	Graham Swift, <i>Last Orders</i>
1976	David Storey, <i>Saville</i>	1997	Arundhati Roy, <i>The God of Small Things</i>
1977	Paul Scott, <i>Staying On</i>	1998	Ian McEwan, <i>Amsterdam</i>
1978	Iris Murdoch, <i>The Sea, The Sea</i>	1999	J. M. Coetzee, <i>Disgrace</i>
1979	Penelope Fitzgerald, <i>Offshore</i>	2000	Margaret Atwood, <i>The Blind Assassin</i>
1980	William Golding, <i>Rites of Passage</i>	2001	Peter Carey, <i>True History of the Kelly Gang</i>
1981	Salman Rushdie, <i>Midnight's Children</i> ¹	2002	Yann Martel, <i>Life of Pi</i>
1982	Thomas Keneally, <i>Schindler's Ark</i>	2003	DBC Pierre, <i>Vernon God Little</i>
1983	J. M. Coetzee, <i>Life and Times of Michael K</i>	2004	Alan Hollinghurst, <i>The Line of Beauty</i>
1984	Anita Brookner, <i>Hotel du Lac</i>	2005	John Banville, <i>The Sea</i>
1985	Keri Hulme, <i>The Bone People</i>	2006	Kiran Desai, <i>The Inheritance of Loss</i>
1986	Kingsley Amis, <i>The Old Devils</i>	2007	Anne Enright, <i>The Gathering</i>
1987	Penelope Lively, <i>Moon Tiger</i>	2008	Aravind Adiga, <i>The White Tiger</i>
1988	Peter Carey, <i>Oscar and Lucinda</i>	2009	Hilary Mantel, <i>Wolf Hall</i>
1989	Kazuo Ishiguro, <i>The Remains of the Day</i>	2010	Howard Jacobson, <i>The Finkler Question</i>

(1) Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* also won the "Booker of Booker" prize in 1993 and the "Best of the Booker" prize in 2008.

Newbery Medal, 1922-2010

The Newbery Medal was awarded annually in the years shown, by the Association for Library Service to Children, a division of the American Library Association, to the author of the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children.

Year	Book, author	Year	Book, author
1922	<i>The Story of Mankind</i> , Hendrik Willem van Loon	1967	<i>Up a Road Slowly</i> , Irene Hunt
1923	<i>The Voyages of Dr. Dolittle</i> , Hugh Lofting	1968	<i>From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler</i> , E. L. Konigsburg
1924	<i>The Dark Frigate</i> , Charles Boardman Hawes	1969	<i>The High King</i> , Lloyd Alexander
1925	<i>Tales From Silver Lands</i> , Charles Joseph Finger	1970	<i>Sunder</i> , William H. Armstrong
1926	<i>Shen of the Sea</i> , Arthur Bowie Chrisman	1971	<i>The Summer of the Swans</i> , Betsy Byars
1927	<i>Smoky, the Cowhorse</i> , Will James	1972	<i>Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH</i> , Robert C. O'Brien
1928	<i>Gay-Neck</i> , Dhan Gopal Mukerji	1973	<i>Julie of the Wolves</i> , Jean George
1929	<i>The Trumpeter of Krakow</i> , Eric P. Kelly	1974	<i>The Slave Dancer</i> , Paula Fox
1930	<i>Hitty, Her First Hundred Years</i> , Rachel Field	1975	<i>M. C. Higgins the Great</i> , Virginia Hamilton
1931	<i>The Cat Who Went to Heaven</i> , Elizabeth Coatsworth	1976	<i>Grey King</i> , Susan Cooper
1932	<i>Waterless Mountain</i> , Laura Adams Armer	1977	<i>Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry</i> , Mildred D. Taylor
1933	<i>Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze</i> , Elizabeth Foreman Lewis	1978	<i>Bridge to Terabithia</i> , Katherine Paterson
1934	<i>Invincible Louisa</i> , Cornelia Lynde Meigs	1979	<i>The Westing Game</i> , Ellen Raskin
1935	<i>Dobry</i> , Monica Shannon	1980	<i>A Gathering of Days</i> , Joan Blos
1936	<i>Caddie Woodlawn</i> , Carol Ryrie Brink	1981	<i>Jacob Have I Loved</i> , Katherine Paterson
1937	<i>Roller Skates</i> , Ruth Sawyer	1982	<i>A Visit to William Blake's Inn: Poems for Innocent and Experienced Travelers</i> , Nancy Willard
1938	<i>The White Stag</i> , Kate Seredy	1983	<i>Dacey's Song</i> , Cynthia Voigt
1939	<i>Thimble Summer</i> , Elizabeth Enright	1984	<i>Dear Mr. Henshaw</i> , Beverly Cleary
1940	<i>Daniel Boone</i> , James Daugherty	1985	<i>The Hero and the Crown</i> , Robin McKinley
1941	<i>Call It Courage</i> , Armstrong Sperry	1986	<i>Sarah, Plain and Tall</i> , Patricia MacLachlan
1942	<i>The Matchlock Gun</i> , Walter D. Edmonds	1987	<i>The Whipping Boy</i> , Sid Fleischman
1943	<i>Adam of the Road</i> , Elizabeth Janet Gray	1988	<i>Lincoln: A Photobiography</i> , Russell Freedman
1944	<i>Johnny Tremain</i> , Esther Forbes	1989	<i>Joyful Noise: Poems for Two Voices</i> , Paul Fleischman
1945	<i>Rabbit Hill</i> , Robert Lawson	1990	<i>Number the Stars</i> , Lois Lowry
1946	<i>Strawberry Girl</i> , Lois Lenski	1991	<i>Maniac Magee</i> , Jerry Spinelli
1947	<i>Miss Hickory</i> , Carolyn S. Bailey	1992	<i>Shiloh</i> , Phyllis Reynolds Naylor
1948	<i>Twenty-One Balloons</i> , William Pène Du Bois	1993	<i>Missing May</i> , Cynthia Rylant
1949	<i>King of the Wind</i> , Marguerite Henry	1994	<i>The Giver</i> , Lois Lowry
1950	<i>The Door in the Wall</i> , Marguerite de Angeli	1995	<i>Walk Two Moons</i> , Sharon Creech
1951	<i>Amos Fortune, Free Man</i> , Elizabeth Yates	1996	<i>The Midwife's Apprentice</i> , Karen Cushman
1952	<i>Ginger Pye</i> , Eleanor Estes	1997	<i>The View From Saturday</i> , E. L. Konigsburg
1953	<i>Secret of the Andes</i> , Ann Nolan Clark	1998	<i>Out of the Dust</i> , Karen Hesse
1954	<i>...And Now Miguel</i> , Joseph Krumgold	1999	<i>Holes</i> , Louis Sachar
1955	<i>The Wheel on the School</i> , Meindert DeJong	2000	<i>Bud, Not Buddy</i> , Christopher Paul Curtis
1956	<i>Carry On, Mr. Bowditch</i> , Jean Lee Latham	2001	<i>A Year Down Yonder</i> , Richard Peck
1957	<i>Miracles on Maple Hill</i> , Virginia Sorensen	2002	<i>A Single Shard</i> , Linda Sue Park
1958	<i>Rifles for Watie</i> , Harold Keith	2003	<i>Crispin: The Cross of Lead</i> , Avi
1959	<i>The Witch of Blackbird Pond</i> , Elizabeth George Speare	2004	<i>The Tale of Despereaux</i> , Kate DiCamillo
1960	<i>Onion John</i> , Joseph Krumgold	2005	<i>Kira-Kira</i> , Cynthia Kadohata
1961	<i>Island of the Blue Dolphins</i> , Scott O'Dell	2006	<i>Criss Cross</i> , Lynne Rae Perkins
1962	<i>The Bronze Bow</i> , Elizabeth George Speare	2007	<i>The Higher Power of Lucky</i> , Susan Patron
1963	<i>A Wrinkle in Time</i> , Madeleine L'Engle	2008	<i>Good Masters! Sweet Ladies! Voices From a Medieval Village</i> , Laura Amy Schlitz
1964	<i>It's Like This</i> , Cat, Emily Cheney Neville	2009	<i>The Graveyard Book</i> , Neil Gaiman
1965	<i>Shadow of a Bull</i> , Maja Wojciechowska	2010	<i>When You Reach Me</i> , Rebecca Stead
1966	<i>I, Juan de Pareja</i> , Elizabeth Borton de Trevino		

Caldecott Medal, 1938-2010

The Caldecott Medal was awarded annually in the years shown, by the Association for Library Service to Children, a division of the American Library Association, to the illustrator of the most distinguished American picture book for children.

Year	Book, illustrator	Year	Book, illustrator
1938	<i>Animals of the Bible</i> , Dorothy P. Lathrop	1975	<i>Arrow to the Sun</i> , Gerald McDermott
1939	<i>Mei Li</i> , Thomas Handforth	1976	<i>Why Mosquitoes Buzz in People's Ears</i> , Leo & Diane Dillon
1940	<i>Abraham Lincoln</i> , Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire	1977	<i>Ashanti to Zulu: African Traditions</i> , Leo & Diane Dillon
1941	<i>They Were Strong and Good</i> , Robert Lawson	1978	<i>Noah's Ark</i> , Peter Spier
1942	<i>Make Way for Ducklings</i> , Robert McCloskey	1979	<i>The Girl Who Loved Wild Horses</i> , Paul Goble
1943	<i>The Little House</i> , Virginia Lee Burton	1980	<i>Ox-Cart Man</i> , Barbara Cooney
1944	<i>Many Moons</i> , Louis Slobodkin	1981	<i>Fables</i> , Arnold Lobel
1945	<i>Prayer for a Child</i> , Elizabeth Orton Jones	1982	<i>Jumanji</i> , Chris Van Allsburg
1946	<i>The Rooster Crows</i> , Maude and Miska Petersham	1983	<i>Shadow</i> , Marcia Brown
1947	<i>The Little Island</i> , Leonard Weisgard	1984	<i>The Glorious Flight: Across the Channel with Louis Bleriot</i> , Alice and Martin Provensen
1948	<i>White Snow, Bright Snow</i> , Roger Duvoisin	1985	<i>Saint George and the Dragon</i> , Trina Schart Hyman
1949	<i>The Big Snow</i> , Berta and Elmer Hader	1986	<i>The Polar Express</i> , Chris Van Allsburg
1950	<i>Song of the Swallows</i> , Leo Politi	1987	<i>Hey, Al</i> , Richard Egelski
1951	<i>The Egg Tree</i> , Karherine Milhous	1988	<i>Owl Moon</i> , John Schoenherr
1952	<i>Finders Keepers</i> , Nicolas, pseud. (Nicholas Mordvinoff)	1989	<i>Song and Dance Man</i> , Stephen Grammell
1953	<i>The Biggest Bear</i> , Lynd Ward	1990	<i>Lon Po Po: A Red-Riding Hood Story From China</i> , Ed Young
1954	<i>Madeline's Rescue</i> , Ludwig Bemelmans	1991	<i>Black and White</i> , David Macaulay
1955	<i>Cinderella, or the Little Glass Slipper</i> , Marcia Brown	1992	<i>Tuesday</i> , David Wiesner
1956	<i>Frog Went A-Courtin'</i> , Feodor Rojankovsky	1993	<i>Mirette on the High Wire</i> , Emily Arnold McCully
1957	<i>A Tree Is Nice</i> , Marc Simont	1994	<i>Grandfather's Journey</i> , Allen Say
1958	<i>Time of Wonder</i> , Robert McCloskey	1995	<i>Smoky Night</i> , David Diaz
1959	<i>Chanticleer and the Fox</i> , Barbara Cooney	1996	<i>Officer Buckle and Gloria</i> , Peggy Rathmann
1960	<i>Nine Days to Christmas</i> , Marie Hall Ets	1997	<i>Golem</i> , David Wisniewski
1961	<i>Baboushka and the Three Kings</i> , Nicolas Sidjakov	1998	<i>Rapunzel</i> , Paul O. Zelinsky
1962	<i>Once a Mouse</i> , Marcia Brown	1999	<i>Snowflake Bentley</i> , Mary Azarian
1963	<i>The Snowy Day</i> , Ezra Jack Keats	2000	<i>Joseph Had a Little Overcoat</i> , Simms Taback
1964	<i>Where the Wild Things Are</i> , Maurice Sendak	2001	<i>So You Want to be President?</i> , David Small
1965	<i>May I Bring a Friend?</i> , Beni Montessor	2002	<i>The Three Pigs</i> , David Wiesner
1966	<i>Always Room for One More</i> , Nonny Hogrogian	2003	<i>My Friend Rabbit</i> , Eric Rohmann
1967	<i>Sam, Bang, and Moonshine</i> , Evaline Ness	2004	<i>The Man Who Walked Between the Towers</i> , Mordicai Gerstein
1968	<i>Drummer Hoff</i> , Ed Emberley	2005	<i>Kitten's First Full Moon</i> , Kevin Henkes
1969	<i>The Fool of the World and the Flying Ship</i> , Uri Shulevitz	2006	<i>The Hello, Goodbye Window</i> , Chris Raschka
1970	<i>Sylvester and the Magic Pebble</i> , William Steig	2007	<i>Flotsam</i> , David Wiesner
1971	<i>A Story A Story</i> , Gail E. Haley	2008	<i>The Invention of Hugo Cabret</i> , Brian Selznick
1972	<i>One Fine Day</i> , Nonny Hogrogian	2009	<i>The House in the Night</i> , Beth Krommes
1973	<i>The Funny Little Woman</i> , Blair Lent	2010	<i>The Lion & the Mouse</i> , Jerry Pinkney
1974	<i>Duffy and the Devil</i> , Margot Zemach		

National Book Awards, 1950-2009

The National Book Awards (known as American Book Awards 1980-86) are administered by the National Book Foundation and have been given annually in the years shown, since 1950. The prizes, each valued at \$10,000, are awarded to U.S. citizens for works published in the U.S. In some years, multiple awards were given for nonfiction in various categories; in such cases, the history and biography (if any) or biography winner is listed. Selected additional awards in nonfiction are listed in footnotes.

Other National Book Awards, 2009: Poetry: Keith Waldrop, *Transcendental Studies: A Trilogy*. Young People's Literature: Phillip Hoose, *Claudette Colvin: Twice Toward Justice*. Distinguished Contribution to American Letters: Gore Vidal. Literarian Award for Outstanding Service to the American Literary Community: Dave Eggers.

Fiction

Year	Author, book	Year	Author, book
1950	Nelson Algren, <i>The Man With the Golden Arm</i>	1980	William Styron, <i>Sophie's Choice</i>
1951	William Faulkner, <i>The Collected Stories</i>	1981	Wright Morris, <i>Plains Song</i>
1952	James Jones, <i>From Here to Eternity</i>	1982	John Updike, <i>Rabbit Is Rich</i>
1953	Ralph Ellison, <i>Invisible Man</i>	1983	Alice Walker, <i>The Color Purple</i>
1954	Saul Bellow, <i>The Adventures of Augie March</i>	1984	Ellen Gilchrist, <i>Victory Over Japan</i>
1955	William Faulkner, <i>A Fable</i>	1985	Don DeLillo, <i>White Noise</i>
1956	John O'Hara, <i>Ten North Frederick</i>	1986	E. L. Doctorow, <i>World's Fair</i>
1957	Wright Morris, <i>The Field of Vision</i>	1987	Larry Heinemann, <i>Paco's Story</i>
1958	John Cheever, <i>The Wapshot Chronicle</i>	1988	Pete Dexter, <i>Paris Trout</i>
1959	Bernard Malamud, <i>The Magic Barrel</i>	1989	John Casey, <i>Spartina</i>
1960	Philip Roth, <i>Goodbye, Columbus</i>	1990	Charles Johnson, <i>Middle Passage</i>
1961	Conrad Richter, <i>The Waters of Kronos</i>	1991	Norman Rush, <i>Mating</i>
1962	Walker Percy, <i>The Moviegoer</i>	1992	Cormac McCarthy, <i>All the Pretty Horses</i>
1963	J. F. Powers, <i>Morte d'Urban</i>	1993	E. Annie Proulx, <i>The Shipping News</i>
1964	John Updike, <i>The Centaur</i>	1994	William Gaddis, <i>A Frolic of His Own</i>
1965	Saul Bellow, <i>Herzog</i>	1995	Philip Roth, <i>Sabbath's Theater</i>
1966	Katherine Anne Porter, <i>The Collected Stories</i>	1996	Andrea Barrett, <i>Ship Fever and Other Stories</i>
1967	Bernard Malamud, <i>The Fixer</i>	1997	Charles Frazier, <i>Cold Mountain</i>
1968	Thornton Wilder, <i>The Eighth Day</i>	1998	Alice McDermott, <i>Charming Billy</i>
1969	Jerzy Kosinski, <i>Steps</i>	1999	Ha Jin, <i>Waiting</i>
1970	Joyce Carol Oates, <i>Them</i>	2000	Susan Sontag, <i>In America</i>
1971	Saul Bellow, <i>Mr. Sammler's Planet</i>	2001	Jonathan Franzen, <i>The Corrections</i>
1972	Flannery O'Connor, <i>The Complete Stories</i>	2002	Julia Glass, <i>Three Junes</i>
1973	John Barth, <i>Chimera</i>	2003	Shirley Hazzard, <i>The Great Fire</i>
1974	Thomas Pynchon, <i>Gravity's Rainbow</i>	2004	Lily Tuck, <i>The News from Paraguay</i>
1974	Isaac Bashevis Singer, <i>A Crown of Feathers</i>	2005	William T. Vollmann, <i>Europe Central</i>
1975	Robert Stone, <i>Dog Soldiers</i>	2006	Richard Powers, <i>The Echo Maker</i>
1976	William Gaddis, <i>JR</i>	2007	Denis Johnson, <i>Tree of Smoke</i>
1977	Wallace Stegner, <i>The Spectator Bird</i>	2008	Peter Matthiessen, <i>Shadow Country</i>
1978	Mary Lee Settle, <i>Blood Ties</i>	2009	Colum McCann, <i>Let the Great World Spin</i>
1979	Tim O'Brien, <i>Going After Cacciato</i>		

Nonfiction

Year	Author, title
1950	Ralph L. Rusk, <i>Ralph Waldo Emerson</i>
1951	Newton Arvin, <i>Herman Melville</i>
1952	Rachel Carson, <i>The Sea Around Us</i>
1953	Bernard A. De Voto, <i>The Course of an Empire</i>
1954	Bruce Catton, <i>A Stillness at Appomattox</i>
1955	Joseph Wood Krutch, <i>The Measure of Man</i>
1956	Herbert Kubly, <i>An American in Italy</i>
1957	George F. Kennan, <i>Russia Leaves the War</i>
1958	Catherine Drinker Bowen, <i>The Lion and the Throne</i>
1959	J. Christopher Herold, <i>Mistress to an Age: A Life of Madame De Stael</i>
1960	Richard Ellman, <i>James Joyce</i>
1961	William L. Shirer, <i>The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich</i>
1962	Lewis Mumford, <i>The City in History: Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects</i>
1963	Leon Edel, <i>Henry James: Vol. II: The Conquest of London; Vol. III: The Middle Years</i>
1964	William H. McNeill, <i>The Rise of the West: A History of the Human Community</i>
1965	Louis Fisher, <i>The Life of Lenin</i>
1966	Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., <i>A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House</i>
1967	Peter Gay, <i>The Enlightenment, An Interpretation, Vol I: The Rise of Modern Paganism</i>
1968	George F. Kennan, <i>Memoirs: 1925-1950</i> ¹
1969	Winthrop D. Jordan, <i>White Over Black: American Attitudes Toward the Negro, 1550-1812</i> ²
1970	T. Harry Williams, <i>Huey Long</i> ³
1971	James MacGregor Burns, <i>Roosevelt: The Soldier of Freedom</i>
1972	Joseph P. Lash, <i>Eleanor and Franklin: The Story of Their Relationship, Based on Eleanor Roosevelt's Private Papers</i>
1973	James Thomas Flexner, <i>George Washington, Vol. IV: Anguish and Farewell, 1793-1799</i> ⁴
1974	John Clive, <i>Macaulay, The Shaping of the Historian</i> ; Douglas Day, <i>Malcolm Lowry: A Biography</i> ⁵
1975	Richard B. Sewall, <i>The Life of Emily Dickinson</i> ⁶
1976	David Brion Davis, <i>The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution, 1770-1823</i>
1977	W. A. Swanberg, <i>Norman Thomas: The Last Idealist</i> ⁷
1978	W. Jackson Bate, <i>Samuel Johnson</i>
1979	Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., <i>Robert Kennedy and His Times</i>
1980	Tom Wolfe, <i>The Right Stuff</i>
1981	Maxine Hong Kingston, <i>China Men</i>

(1) Science, Philosophy, & Religion: Jonathan Kozol, *Death at an Early Age*. (2) Arts & Letters: Norman Mailer, *The Armies of the Night: History as a Novel, The Novel as History*. (3) Arts & Letters: Lillian Hellman, *An Unfinished Woman: A Memoir*. (4) Contemp. Affairs: Frances FitzGerald, *Fire in the Lake: The Vietnamese and the Americans in Vietnam*. (5) Arts & Letters: Pauline Kael, *Deeper Into the Movies*. (6) Arts & Letters: Roger Shattuck, *Marcel Proust*; Lewis Thomas, *The Lives of a Cell: Notes of a Biology Watcher*. (7) Contemp. Thought: Bruno Bettelheim, *The Uses of Enchantment: The Meaning and Importance of Fairy Tales*.

Journalism Awards, 2010

National Journalism Awards, by Scripps Howard Foundation. Investigative Reporting: Barbara Laker & Wendy Ruderman, *Philadelphia Daily News*. Breaking News: Associated Press. Public Service Reporting: Meg Kissinger & Susanne Rust, *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*. Editorial Writing: Robert Greene, *LA Times*. Commentary: Nicholas D. Kristof, *NY Times*. Human Interest Writing: Steve Esack, *Morning Call* (Allentown, PA). Environmental Reporting: Charles Duhigg, *NY Times*. Washington Reporting: Thomas Frank, *USA Today*. Editorial Cartooning: Alex Hunter, *Washington Times*. Photojournalism: Rodrigo Abd, Associated Press. Business/Economics Reporting: Michael Braga, Chris Davis, & Matthew Doig, *Sarasota Herald-Tribune* (FL). Community Journalism: Daniel Gilbert, *Bristol Herald Courier* (VA). Radio In-Depth Reporting: Alix Spiegel, National Public Radio. TV/Cable In-Depth Reporting: WFAA-TV, Dallas. College Cartoonist: Christopher Sharron, *Daily Kent Stater*, Kent State Univ. (OH). Journalism Teacher of the Year: Chris Roush, Univ. of North Carolina–Chapel Hill. Journalism Administrator of the Year: Christopher Callahan, Arizona State Univ.

National Magazine Awards, by American Society of Magazine Editors and Columbia Univ. Graduate School of Journalism. Magazine of the Year: *Glamour*. General Excellence, circ. over 2 mil: *National Geographic*; 1 mil-2 mil: *Men's Health*; 500,000 to 1 mil: *GQ*; 250,000-500,000: *New York*; 100,000-250,000: *Mother Jones*; under 100,000: *San Francisco*. Single-Topic Issue: *Wired*. Magazine Section: *New York*. Reporting: *NY Times Magazine*. Public Interest: *New Yorker*. Feature Writing: *Texas Monthly*. Profile Writing: *Esquire*. Essays: *National Geographic*. Columns and Commentary: *Newsweek*. Reviews and Criticism: *The New Yorker*. Fiction: *McSweeney's Quarterly*. Personal Service: *New York*. Leisure Interests: *New York*. Design: *Wired*. Photography: *Vanity Fair*.

Year	Author, title
1982	Tracy Kidder, <i>The Soul of a New Machine</i>
1983	Fox Butterfield, <i>China: Alive in the Bitter Sea</i>
1984	Robert V. Remini, <i>Andrew Jackson and the Course of American Democracy, 1833-1845</i>
1985	J. Anthony Lukas, <i>Common Ground: A Turbulent Decade in the Lives of Three American Families</i>
1986	Barry Lopez, <i>Arctic Dreams</i>
1987	Richard Rhodes, <i>The Making of the Atom Bomb</i>
1988	Neil Sheehan, <i>A Bright Shining Lie: John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam</i>
1989	Thomas L. Friedman, <i>From Beirut to Jerusalem</i>
1990	Ron Chernow, <i>The House of Morgan: An American Banking Dynasty and the Rise of Modern Finance</i>
1991	Orlando Patterson, <i>Freedom</i>
1992	Paul Monette, <i>Becoming a Man: Half a Life Story</i>
1993	Gore Vidal, <i>United States: Essays 1952-1992</i>
1994	Sherwin B. Nuland, <i>How We Die: Reflections on Life's Final Chapter</i>
1995	Tina Rosenberg, <i>The Haunted Land: Facing Europe's Ghosts After Communism</i>
1996	James Carroll, <i>An American Requiem: God, My Father, and the War That Came Between Us</i>
1997	Joseph J. Ellis, <i>American Sphinx: The Character of Thomas Jefferson</i>
1998	Edward Ball, <i>Slaves in the Family</i>
1999	John W. Dower, <i>Embracing Defeat: Japan in the Wake of World War II</i>
2000	Nathaniel Philbrick, <i>In the Heart of the Sea: The Tragedy of the Whaleship Essex</i>
2001	Andrew Solomon, <i>The Noonday Demon: An Atlas of Depression</i>
2002	Robert A. Caro, <i>Master of the Senate: The Years of Lyndon Johnson</i>
2003	Carlos Eire, <i>Waiting for Snow in Havana: Confessions of a Cuban Boy</i>
2004	Kevin Boyle, <i>Arc of Justice: A Saga of Race, Civil Rights, and Murder in the Jazz Age</i>
2005	Joan Didion, <i>The Year of Magical Thinking</i>
2006	Timothy Egan, <i>The Worst Hard Time: The Untold Story of Those Who Survived the Great American Dust Bowl</i>
2007	Tim Weiner, <i>Legacy of Ashes: The History of the CIA</i>
2008	Annette Gordon-Reed, <i>The Hemingeses of Monticello: An American Family</i>
2009	T. J. Stiles, <i>The First Tycoon: The Epic Life of Cornelius Vanderbilt</i>

Photojournalism: *National Geographic*. Photo Portfolio: *The New Yorker*. General Excellence, Digital Media: *New York/NYmag.com*. Mobile Media: *Epicurious*. Blogging: *Foreign Policy*.

George Foster Peabody Awards, by Univ. of Georgia. *Modern Family*, ABC. *The Late Late Show with Craig Ferguson: An Evening with Archbishop Desmond Tutu*, CBS. *Noodle Road: Connecting Asia's Kitchens*, KBS1 TV. *A Hidden America: Children of the Mountains*, ABC. *SesameStreet.org*, *Sesame Workshop*. *BBC World News America*, BBC America. "The Cost of Dying," *60 Minutes*, CBS. *Independent Lens: Between the Folds*, PBS. *Glee*, FOX. *The OxyContin Express*, Current TV. *npr.org*, National Public Radio. Diane Rehm. *The Day that Lehman Died*, BBC World Service. *In Treatment*, HBO. *Inventing LA: The Chandelers and Their Times*, PBS. No. 1 *Ladies' Detective Agency*, HBO. "Sabotaging the System," *60 Minutes*, CBS. *Brick City*, Sundance Channel. *Thrilla in Manila*, HBO. *FRONTLINE: The Madoff Affair*, PBS. *I-Witness: Ambulansiyang de Paa*, GMA Network. *Independent Lens: The Order of Myths*, PBS. *Hard Times*, OPB Radio. *Iran & the West*, Brook Lapping Productions. *Soraya Sakhaddi Nelson: Covering Afghanistan*, NPR. *The Great Textbook War*, West Virginia Public Broadcasting. *Mind the Gap: Why Good Schools Are Failing Black Students*, Nancy Solomon. *Endgame*, PBS. *Sichuan Earthquake: One Year On*, Now-Broadband. *BART Shooting*, KTVU-TV, Oakland, CA. *American Masters: Jerome Robbins—Something to Dance About*, PBS. *Chronicle: Paul's Gift*, WYFF-TV, Greenville, SC. *Under Fire: Discrimination and Corruption in the Texas National Guard*, KHOU-TV, Houston. *Derrion Albert Beating*, WFLD-TV, Chicago. *Where Giving Life Is a Death Sentence*, BBC America. *Up in Smoke*, KCET-TV, Los Angeles.

Reuben Award, by National Cartoonists Society. Outstanding Cartoonist of the Year: Dan Piraro.

Miscellaneous Book Awards, 2010

(Awarded in 2010 unless otherwise noted.)

Academy of American Poets Awards. Wallace Stevens Award, for poetry mastery, \$100,000 (2009): Jean Valentine. Academy Fellowship, \$25,000 (2009): Brigit Harryette Mullen. Lenore Marshall Poetry Prize, \$25,000 (2009): Linda Gregg, *All of It Singing: New and Selected Poems*. James Laughlin Award, \$5,000 (2009): Jennifer K. Sweeney, *How to Live on Bread and Music*. Walt Whitman Award, \$5,000: Carl Adamshick, *Curses and Wishes*. Harold Morton Landon Translation Award, \$1,000: Stephen Kessler, *Desolation of the Chimera* by Luis Cernuda. Raiziss/de Palchi Translation Prize, \$5,000 (2008): Paul Vangelisti, *The Position of Things: Collected Poems, 1961-1992* by Adriano Spatola.

American Academy of Arts and Letters. Gold Medal for Drama: Romulus Linney. Award of Merit Medal for Poetry, \$10,000: Gerald Stern. Academy Awards in Literature, \$7,500 each: Blake Bailey, Peter Cole, Steve Erickson, Peter Everwine, Young Jean Lee, Bruce Smith, Natasha Wimmer. Benjamin H. Danks Award, \$20,000: Jenny Schwartz. E. M. Forster Award, \$20,000: Dan Rhodes. Harold D. Vursell Memorial Award, \$10,000: Peter Schjeldahl. Katherine Anne Porter Award, \$20,000: Tim O'Brien. Rome Fellowships in Literature: Jay Hopler, Heather McGowan. Rosenthal Family Foundation Award, \$5,000: Daniyal Mueenuddin, *In Other Rooms, Other Wonders*. Sue Kaufman Prize for First Fiction, \$5,000: Josh Weil, *The New Valley*. William Dean Howells Medal: Peter Matthiessen, *Shadow Country*.

Bollingen Prize in Poetry, \$100,000, biennially, by the Yale Univ. Library (2009): Allen Grossman.

Coretta Scott King Awards, by American Library Assn., for African American authors and illustrators of outstanding books for children and young adults. Author: Vaunda Micheaux Nelson, *Bad News for Outlaws: The Remarkable Life of Bass Reeves, Deputy U.S. Marshal*. Illustrator: Charles R. Smith Jr., *My People*. New Talent: Kekla Magoon, *The Rock and the River*. Lifetime Achievement: Walter Dean Myers.

Costa Book of the Year (formerly Whitbread Award), £35,000 (2009): Christopher Reid, *A Scattering*.

Edgar Awards, by the Mystery Writers of America. Best Novel: *The Last Child*, John Hart. Best First Novel by an American Author: *In the Shadow of Gotham*, Stefanie Pintoff. Best Paperback Original: *Body Blows*, Marc Strange. Best Fact Crime: *Columbine*, Dave Cullen. Best Critical/Biographical: *The Lineup: The World's Greatest Crime Writers Tell the Inside Story of Their Greatest Detectives*, ed. Otto Penzler. Best Short Story: "Amapola," Luis Alberto Urrea. Best Juvenile: *Closed for the*

Season, Mary Downing Hahn. Best Young Adult: *Reality Check*, Peter Abrahams. Best Teleplay: "Place of Execution," Patrick Harbinson (PBS/WGBH Boston). Grandmaster: Dorothy Gilman.

Golden Kite Awards, \$2,500, by Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators. Fiction: *Sea of the Dead*, Julia Durango. Nonfiction: *Ashley Bryan: Words to My Life's Song*, Ashley Bryan. Picture Book Text: *The Longest Night*, Marion Dane Bauer. Picture Book Illustration: *Gracias Thanks*, John Parra.

Hugo Awards, by the World Science Fiction Society (WSFS). Novel (tie): *The City & The City*, China Miéville; *The Windup Girl*, Paolo Bacigalupi. Novella: "Palimpsest," Charles Stross. Novelette: "The Island," Peter Watts. Short story: "Bridesicle," Will McIntosh. Related Book: *This is Me, Jack Vance! (Or, More Properly, This is "I")*, Jack Vance. Graphic Story: *Girl Genius*, Vol. 9: *Agatha Heterodyne and the Heirs of the Storm*, Kaja and Phil Foglio. Dramatic, long form: *Moon*, dir. Duncan Jones. Dramatic, short form: "The Waters of Mars," *Doctor Who*, dir. Graeme Harper. Best New Writer (not a Hugo but admin. by WSFS): Seanan McGuire.

Lincoln Prize, by Lincoln and Soldiers Institute at Gettysburg College, for contribution to Civil War studies (\$50,000 and a bust of Lincoln): Michael Burlingame, *Abraham Lincoln: A Life*.

National Book Critics Circle Awards. Fiction: Hilary Mantel, *Wolf Hall*. General Nonfiction: Richard Holmes, *The Age of Wonder: How the Romantic Generation Discovered the Beauty and Terror of Science*. Biography: Blake Bailey, *Cheever: A Life*. Autobiography: Diana Athill, *Somewhere Towards the End*. Criticism: Eula Biss, *Notes from No Man's Land: American Essays*. Poetry: Rae Armantrout, *Versed*. Ivan Sandrof Lifetime Achievement Award: Joyce Carol Oates. Nona Balakian Citation for Excellence in Reviewing: Joan Acocella, *New Yorker*.

Nebula Awards, by the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America. Novel: *The Windup Girl*, Paolo Bacigalupi. Novella: *The Women of Nell Gwynne's*, Kage Baker. Novelette: "Sinner, Baker, Fabulist, Priest; Red Mask, Black Mask, Gentleman, Beast," Eugie Foster. Short Story: "Spar," Kij Johnson. Ray Bradbury Award (dramatic production): *District 9*, Neill Blomkamp and Terri Tatchell. Andre Norton Award: *The Girl Who Circumnavigated Fairyland in a Ship of Her Own Making*, Catherynne M. Valente.

PEN/Faulkner Award, for fiction, \$15,000: Sherman Alexie, *War Dances*.

Prix Goncourt, by Académie Goncourt (2009): Marie NDiaye, *Trois femmes puissantes* [*Three Powerful Women*].

Spingarn Medal, 1915-2010

The Spingarn Medal has been awarded annually since 1915 (except in 1938) by the National Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People for outstanding achievement by an African American.

1915 Ernest E. Just	1940 Louis T. Wright	1963 Medgar W. Evers	1987 Percy E. Sutton
1916 Charles Young	1941 Richard Wright	1964 Roy Wilkins	1988 Frederick D. Patterson
1917 Harry T. Burleigh	1942 A. Philip Randolph	1965 Leontyne Price	1989 Jesse Jackson
1918 William S. Braithwaite	1943 William H. Hastie	1966 John H. Johnson	1990 L. Douglas Wilder
1919 Archibald H. Grimké	1944 Charles Drew	1967 Edward W. Brooke	1991 Gen. Colin L. Powell
1920 W. E. B. Du Bois	1945 Paul Robeson	1968 Sammy Davis Jr.	1992 Barbara Jordan
1921 Charles S. Gilpin	1946 Thurgood Marshall	1969 Clarence M. Mitchell Jr.	1993 Dorothy I. Height
1922 Mary B. Talbert	1947 Dr. Percy L. Julian	1970 Jacob Lawrence	1994 Maya Angelou
1923 George W. Carver	1948 Channing H. Tobias	1971 Leon H. Sullivan	1995 John Hope Franklin
1924 Roland Hayes	1949 Ralph J. Bunche	1972 Gordon Parks	1996 A. Leon Higginbotham
1925 James W. Johnson	1950 Charles H. Houston	1973 Wilson C. Riles	1997 Carl T. Rowan
1926 Carter G. Woodson	1951 Mabel K. Staupers	1974 Damon Keith	1998 Myrlie Evers-Williams
1927 Anthony Overton	1952 Harry T. Moore	1975 Henry (Hank) Aaron	1999 Earl G. Graves Sr.
1928 Charles W. Chesnutt	1953 Paul R. Williams	1976 Alvin Ailey	2000 Oprah Winfrey
1929 Mordecai W. Johnson	1954 Theodore K. Lawless	1977 Alex Haley	2001 Vernon E. Jordan Jr.
1930 Henry A. Hunt	1955 Carl Murphy	1978 Andrew Young	2002 John Lewis
1931 Richard B. Harrison	1956 Jack R. Robinson	1979 Rosa L. Parks	2003 Constance Baker Motley
1932 Robert R. Moton	1957 Martin Luther King Jr.	1980 Dr. Rayford W. Logan	2004 Robert L. Carter
1933 Max Yergan	1958 Daisy Bates and the Little Rock Nine	1981 Coleman Young	2005 Oliver W. Hill
1934 William T. B. Williams		1982 Dr. Benjamin E. Mays	2006 Dr. Benjamin S. Carson
1935 Mary McLeod Bethune	1959 Duke Ellington	1983 Lena Horne	2007 John Conyers Jr.
1936 John Hope	1960 Langston Hughes	1984 Thomas Bradley	2008 Ruby Dee
1937 Walter White	1961 Kenneth B. Clark	1985 Bill Cosby	2009 Julian Bond
1939 Marian Anderson	1962 Robert C. Weaver	1986 Dr. Benjamin L. Hooks	2010 Cicely Tyson

Miscellaneous Awards, 2010

(Awarded in 2010, unless otherwise noted.)

American Academy of Arts and Letters Architecture Awards. Arthur W. Brunner Memorial Prize, \$5,000: Michael Van Valkenburgh. Academy Awards, \$7,500 each: Stephen Cassell & Adam Yarinsky; Michael Meredith & Hilary Sample; Michael Sorkin.

American Academy of Arts and Letters Art Awards. Academy Awards, \$7,500 each: Gabrielle Bakker, Lothar Osterburg, Julianne Swartz, Tom Uttech, Stanley Whitney. Jimmy Ernst Award, \$5,000: William Christenberry. John Koch Award, \$10,000: Elisa Jensen. Rosenthal Family Foundation Award In Painting, \$10,000: Aaron Gilbert. Willard L. Metcalf Award, \$10,000: John Grade.

American Academy of Arts and Letters Music Awards. Academy Awards, \$7,500 each: Daniel Asia, David Felder, Pierre Jalbert, James Primosch. Goddard Lieberman Fellowships, \$15,000 each: Philippe Bodin, Aaron J. Travers. Walter Hinrichsen Award: Paula Matthusen. Charles Ives Fellowships, \$15,000 each: Anna Clyne, Michael Djupstrom. Charles Ives Scholarships, \$7,500 each: Shawn Brogan Allison, Jesse Benjamin Jones, Eric Nathan, Clint Needham, Jude Vaclavik, and Roger Zare. Richard Rodgers Awards for Musical Theater: *Buddy's Tavern* by Raymond De Felitta, Alison Louise Hubbard, and Kim Oler; *Rocket Science* by Patricia Cotter, Jason Rhyne, and Stephen Weiner. Wladimir and Rhoda Lakond Award, \$5,000: James Lee III.

Congressional Gold Medal, by Congress: Women Airforce Service Pilots of WWII (awarded July 1, 2009); Neil A. Armstrong, Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin Jr., Michael Collins, and John Herschel Glenn Jr. (Aug. 7, 2009); Arnold Palmer (Sept. 30, 2009).

Intel Science Talent Search (formerly by Westinghouse). First place, \$100,000 scholarship: Erika DeBenedictis, Albuquerque, NM; second place, \$75,000 scholarship: David Liu, Saratoga, CA; third place, \$50,000 scholarship: Akhil Mathew, Madison, NJ.

John F. Kennedy Center Honors (2009): Mel Brooks, Dave Brubeck, Grace Bumbry, Robert De Niro, Bruce Springsteen.

John W. Kluge Prize, by Library of Congress, \$500,000 each (2008): Peter Robert Lamont Brown, Romila Thapar.

Library of the Year Award, by Gale and Library Journal, \$10,000: Columbus Metropolitan Library, Columbus, OH.

National Humanities Medal, by National Endowment for the Humanities, \$5,000 each (2009): Robert A. Caro, Annette Gordon-Reed, David Levering Lewis, William H. McNeill, Phillippe de Montebello, Albert H. Small, Theodore C. Sorensen, Elie Wiesel.

National Medal of the Arts, by the National Endowment for the Arts and the White House: Bob Dylan, Clint Eastwood, Milton Glaser, Maya Lin, Rita Moreno, Jessye Norman, Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Joseph P. Riley Jr., School of American Ballet, Frank Stella, Michael Tilson Thomas, John Williams.

Presidential Medal of Freedom, by the White House. By Pres. Obama, Aug. 12, 2009: Nancy Goodman Brinker, Pedro José Greer Jr., Stephen Hawking, Jack Kemp (posthumous), Sen. Edward Kennedy, Billie Jean King, Rev. Joseph Lowery, Joe Medicine Crow, Harvey Milk (posthumous), Sandra Day O'Connor, Sidney Poitier, Chita Rivera, Mary Robinson, Janet Davison Rowley, Desmond Tutu, Muhammad Yunus.

Pritzker Architecture Prize, by the Hyatt Foundation, \$100,000: Kazuyo Sejima and Ryue Nishizawa, Japan.

Teacher of the Year, by Council of Chief State School Officers and ING: Sarah Brown Wessling, English, Johnston High School, Johnston, IA.

Templeton Prize for Progress Toward Research or Discoveries about Spiritual Realities, by Templeton Foundation, £1 mil (about \$1.6 mil): Francisco J. Ayala.

Miss America Winners, 1921-2010

1921	Margaret Gorman, Washington, DC	1970	Pamela Anne Eldred, Birmingham, Michigan
1922-23	Mary Campbell, Columbus, Ohio	1971	Phyllis Ann George, Denton, Texas
1924	Ruth Malcolmson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1972	Laurie Lea Schaefer, Columbus, Ohio
1925	Fay Lamphier, Oakland, California	1973	Terry Anne Meeuwsen, DePere, Wisconsin
1926	Norma Smallwood, Tulsa, Oklahoma	1974	Rebecca Ann King, Denver, Colorado
1927	Lois Delander, Joliet, Illinois	1975	Shirley Cothran, Fort Worth, Texas
1933	Marion Bergeron, West Haven, Connecticut	1976	Tawney Elaine Godin, Yonkers, New York
1935	Henrietta Leaver, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1977	Dorothy Kathleen Benham, Edina, Minnesota
1936	Rose Coyle, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1978	Susan Perkins, Columbus, Ohio
1937	Bette Cooper, Bertrand Island, New Jersey	1979	Kylene Barker, Galax, Virginia
1938	Marilyn Meseke, Marion, Ohio	1980	Cheryl Prewitt, Ackerman, Mississippi
1939	Patricia Donnelly, Detroit, Michigan	1981	Susan Powell, Elk City, Oklahoma
1940	Frances Marie Burke, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1982	Elizabeth Ward, Russellville, Arkansas
1941	Rosemary LaPlanche, Los Angeles, California	1983	Debra Maffett, Anaheim, California
1942	Jo-Caroll Dennison, Tyler, Texas	1984 ¹	Suzette Charles, Mays Landing, New Jersey
1943	Jean Bartel, Los Angeles, California	1985	Sharlene Wells, Salt Lake City, Utah
1944	Venus Ramey, Washington, DC	1986	Susan Akin, Meridian, Mississippi
1945	Bess Myerson, New York City, New York	1987	Kellye Cash, Memphis, Tennessee
1946	Marilyn Buford, Los Angeles, California	1988	Kaye Lani Rae Rafko, Monroe, Michigan
1947	Barbara Walker, Memphis, Tennessee	1989	Gretchen Carlson, Anoka, Minnesota
1948	BeBe Shopp, Hopkins, Minnesota	1990	Debbie Turner, Columbia, Missouri
1949	Jacque Mercer, Litchfield, Arizona	1991	Marjorie Vincent, Oak Park, Illinois
1951	Yolande Betbeze, Mobile, Alabama	1992	Carolyn Suzanne Sapp, Honolulu, Hawaii
1952	Coleen Kay Hutchins, Salt Lake City, Utah	1993	Leanza Cornett, Jacksonville, Florida
1953	Neva Jane Langley, Macon, Georgia	1994	Kimberly Aiken, Columbia, South Carolina
1954	Evelyn Margaret Ay, Ephrata, Pennsylvania	1995	Heather Whitestone, Birmingham, Alabama
1955	Lee Meriwether, San Francisco, California	1996	Shawntel Smith, Muldrow, Oklahoma
1956	Sharon Ritchie, Denver, Colorado	1997	Tara Dawn Holland, Overland Park, Kansas
1957	Marian McKnight, Manning, South Carolina	1998	Kate Shindle, Evanston, Illinois
1958	Marilyn Van Derbur, Denver, Colorado	1999	Nicole Johnson, Roanoke, Virginia
1959	Mary Ann Mobley, Brandon, Mississippi	2000	Heather Renee French, Maysville, Kentucky
1960	Lynda Lee Meade, Natchez, Mississippi	2001	Angela Perez Baraquio, Honolulu, Hawaii
1961	Nancy Fleming, Montague, Michigan	2002	Katie Harman, Gresham, Oregon
1962	Maria Fletcher, Asheville, North Carolina	2003	Erika Harold, Urbana, Illinois
1963	Jacquelyn Mayer, Sandusky, Ohio	2004	Ericka Dunlap, Orlando, Florida
1964	Donna Axum, El Dorado, Arkansas	2005 ²	Deidre Downs, Birmingham, Alabama
1965	Vonda Kay Van Dyke, Phoenix, Arizona	2006	Jennifer Berry, Tulsa, Oklahoma
1966	Deborah Irene Bryant, Overland Park, Kansas	2007	Lauren Nelson, Lawton, Oklahoma
1967	Jane Anne Jayroe, Laverne, Oklahoma	2008	Kirsten Haglund, Farmington Hills, Michigan
1968	Debra Dene Barnes, Moran, Kansas	2009	Katie Stam, Seymour, Indiana
1969	Judith Anne Ford, Belvidere, Illinois	2010	Caressa Cameron, Fredericksburg, Virginia

(1) Miss New York, Vanessa Williams, resigned July 23, 1984. (2) The Sept. 2005 Miss America Pageant and award were postponed until Jan. 2006, when the pageant was broadcast from Las Vegas, NV, by Country Music Television (CMT).

Entertainment Awards
Tony (Antoinette Perry) Awards, 2010

Play: *Red*, John Logan
Musical: *Memphis*
Book of a musical: Joe DiPietro, *Memphis*
Original score: Joe DiPietro & David Bryan, *Memphis*
Play revival: *Fences*
Musical revival: *La Cage aux Folles*
Actor, play: Denzel Washington, *Fences*
Actress, play: Viola Davis, *Fences*
Actor, musical: Douglas Hodge, *La Cage aux Folles*
Actress, musical: Catherine Zeta-Jones, *A Little Night Music*
Featured actor, play: Eddie Redmayne, *Red*
Featured actress, play: Scarlett Johansson, *A View From the Bridge*
Featured actor, musical: Levi Kreis, *Million Dollar Quartet*
Featured actress, musical: Katie Finneran, *Promises, Promises*

Director, play: Michael Grandage, *Red*
Director, musical: Terry Johnson, *La Cage aux Folles*
Choreography: Bill T. Jones, *Fela!*
Orchestrations: Daryl Waters & David Bryan, *Memphis*
Scenic design, play: Christopher Oram, *Red*
Scenic design, musical: Christine Jones, *American Idiot*
Costume design, play: Catherine Zuber, *The Royal Family*
Costume design, musical: Marina Draghici, *Fela!*
Regional theater: Eugene O'Neill Theater Center, Waterford, CT
Special Tony Award, lifetime achievement: Alan Ayckbourn, Marian Seldes
Isabelle Stevenson Award: David Hyde Pierce
Tony Honors for excellence in the theatre: Alliance of Resident Theatres/New York; B.H. Barry; Midtown North & South
NYPD Precincts; Tom Viola

Tony Awards, 1948-2010

Year	Play	Musical	Year	Play	Musical
1948	<i>Mister Roberts</i>	No Award	1979	<i>The Elephant Man</i>	<i>Sweeney Todd</i>
1949	<i>Death of a Salesman</i>	<i>Kiss Me Kate</i>	1980	<i>Children of a Lesser God</i>	<i>Evita</i>
1950	<i>The Cocktail Party</i>	<i>South Pacific</i>	1981	<i>Amadeus</i>	<i>42nd Street</i>
1951	<i>The Rose Tattoo</i>	<i>Guys and Dolls</i>	1982	<i>The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby</i>	<i>Nine</i>
1952	<i>The Fourposter</i>	<i>The King and I</i>	1983	<i>Torch Song Trilogy</i>	<i>Cats</i>
1953	<i>The Crucible</i>	<i>Wonderful Town</i>	1984	<i>The Real Thing</i>	<i>La Cage aux Folles</i>
1954	<i>The Teahouse of the August Moon</i>	<i>Kismet</i>	1985	<i>Biloxi Blues</i>	<i>Big River</i>
1955	<i>The Desperate Hours</i>	<i>The Pajama Game</i>	1986	<i>I'm Not Rappaport</i>	<i>The Mystery of Edwin Drood</i>
1956	<i>The Diary of Anne Frank</i>	<i>Damn Yankees</i>	1987	<i>Fences</i>	<i>Les Misérables</i>
1957	<i>Long Day's Journey Into Night</i>	<i>My Fair Lady</i>	1988	<i>M. Butterfly</i>	<i>Phantom of the Opera</i>
1958	<i>Sunrise at Campobello</i>	<i>The Music Man</i>	1989	<i>The Heidi Chronicles</i>	<i>Jerome Robbins' Broadway</i>
1959	<i>J.B.</i>	<i>Redhead</i>	1990	<i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>	<i>City of Angels</i>
1960	<i>The Miracle Worker</i>	(tie) <i>Fiorello!</i> , <i>The Sound of Music</i>	1991	<i>Lost in Yonkers</i>	<i>The Will Rogers Follies</i>
1961	<i>Becket</i>	<i>Bye, Bye Birdie</i>	1992	<i>Dancing at Lughnasa</i>	<i>Crazy for You</i>
1962	<i>A Man for All Seasons</i>	<i>How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying</i>	1993	<i>Angels in America: Millennium Approaches</i>	<i>Kiss of the Spider Woman</i>
1963	<i>Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?</i>	<i>A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum</i>	1994	<i>Angels in America: Perestroika</i>	<i>Passion</i>
1964	<i>Luther</i>	<i>Hello, Dolly!</i>	1995	<i>Love! Valour! Compassion!</i>	<i>Sunset Boulevard</i>
1965	<i>The Subject Was Roses</i>	<i>Fiddler on the Roof</i>	1996	<i>Master Class</i>	<i>Rent</i>
1966	<i>Marat/Sade</i>	<i>Man of La Mancha</i>	1997	<i>The Last Night of Ballyhoo</i>	<i>Titanic</i>
1967	<i>The Homecoming</i>	<i>Cabaret</i>	1998	<i>Art</i>	<i>The Lion King</i>
1968	<i>Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead</i>	<i>Hallelujah, Baby!</i>	1999	<i>Side Man</i>	<i>Fosse</i>
1969	<i>The Great White Hope</i>	1776	2000	<i>Copenhagen</i>	<i>Contact</i>
1970	<i>Borstal Boy</i>	<i>Applause</i>	2001	<i>Proof</i>	<i>The Producers</i>
1971	<i>Sleuth</i>	<i>Company</i>	2002	<i>Edward Albee's The Goat or Who Is Sylvia?</i>	<i>Thoroughly Modern Millie</i>
1972	<i>Sticks and Bones</i>	<i>Two Gentleman of Verona</i>	2003	<i>Take Me Out</i>	<i>Hairspray</i>
1973	<i>That Championship Season</i>	<i>A Little Night Music</i>	2004	<i>I Am My Own Wife</i>	<i>Avenue Q</i>
1974	<i>The River Niger</i>	<i>Raisin</i>	2005	<i>Doubt</i>	<i>Monty Python's Spamalot</i>
1975	<i>Equus</i>	<i>The Wiz</i>	2006	<i>The History Boys</i>	<i>Jersey Boys</i>
1976	<i>Travesties</i>	<i>A Chorus Line</i>	2007	<i>The Coast of Utopia</i>	<i>Spring Awakening</i>
1977	<i>The Shadow Box</i>	<i>Annie</i>	2008	<i>August: Osage County</i>	<i>In the Heights</i>
1978	<i>Da</i>	<i>Ain't Misbehavin'</i>	2009	<i>God of Carnage</i>	<i>Billy Elliot, The Musical</i>
			2010	<i>Red</i>	<i>Memphis</i>

Selected Daytime Emmy Awards, 2010

Drama series: *The Bold and the Beautiful*, CBS
Game show: *Cash Cab*, Discovery Channel
Talk show, entertainment: *The Ellen DeGeneres Show*, synd.
Talk show, informative: *The Doctors*, synd.
Actress: Maura West, *As the World Turns*, CBS
Actor: Michael Park, *As the World Turns*, CBS
Sup. actress: Julie Pinson, *As the World Turns*, CBS
Sup. actor: Billy Miller, *The Young and the Restless*, CBS
Younger actress: Julie Berman, *General Hospital*, ABC
Younger actor: Drew Tyler Bell, *The Bold and the Beautiful*, CBS

Game show host: Ben Bailey, *Cash Cab*, Discovery Channel
Talk show host: Dr. Mehmet Oz, *The Dr. Oz Show*, synd.
Drama series directing team: *General Hospital*, ABC
Drama series writing team: *The Bold and the Beautiful*, CBS
Animated children's show: *Curious George*, PBS
Children's show: *The Electric Company*, PBS
Culinary show: *Giada at Home*, Food Network
Legal/courtroom show: *Cristina's Court*, FOX
Lifestyle show: *The Martha Stewart Show*, synd.
Morning show: *Today Show*, NBC

Selected Prime-Time Emmy Awards, 2010

Drama series: *Mad Men*, AMC
Comedy series: *Modern Family*, ABC
Miniseries: *The Pacific*, HBO
Variety, music, or comedy series: *The Daily Show with Jon Stewart*, Comedy Central
Made-for-television movie: *Temple Grandin*, HBO
Lead actor, drama: Bryan Cranston, *Breaking Bad*, AMC
Lead actress, drama: Kyra Sedgwick, *The Closer*, TNT
Lead actor, comedy: Jim Parsons, *The Big Bang Theory*, CBS
Lead actress, comedy: Edie Falco, *Nurse Jackie*, Showtime
Lead actor, miniseries/movie: Al Pacino, *You Don't Know Jack*, HBO
Lead actress, miniseries/movie: Claire Danes, *Temple Grandin*, HBO
Sup. actor, drama: Aaron Paul, *Breaking Bad*, AMC
Sup. actress, drama: Archie Panjabi, *The Good Wife*, CBS

Sup. actor, comedy: Eric Stonestreet, *Modern Family*, ABC
Sup. actress, comedy: Jane Lynch, *Glee*, FOX
Sup. actor, miniseries/movie: David Strathairn, *Temple Grandin*, HBO
Sup. actress, miniseries/movie: Julia Ormond, *Temple Grandin*, HBO
Host, reality/reality-competition program: Jeff Probst, *Survivor*, CBS
Reality program: *Jamie Oliver's Food Revolution*, ABC
Reality-competition program: *Top Chef*, Bravo
Director, drama: Steve Shill, *Dexter*, Showtime
Director, comedy: Ryan Murphy, *Glee*, FOX
Writing, drama: Erin Levy, Matthew Weiner, *Mad Men*, AMC
Writing, comedy: Steven Levitan, Christopher Lloyd, *Modern Family*, ABC
Writing, variety, music, or comedy: *The Colbert Report*, Comedy Central

Prime-Time Emmy Awards, 1952-2010

The Academy of Television Arts and Sciences presented the first Emmy Awards in 1949. Through the years, award categories have changed, but since 1952, the Academy has given out an outstanding comedy and drama award each year.

Year	Comedy	Drama	Year	Comedy	Drama
1952	<i>Red Skelton Show</i> , NBC	<i>Studio One</i> , CBS	1978	<i>All in the Family</i> , CBS	<i>The Rockford Files</i> , NBC
1953	<i>I Love Lucy</i> , CBS	<i>Robert Montgomery Presents</i> , NBC	1979	<i>Taxi</i> , ABC	<i>Lou Grant</i> , CBS
1954	<i>I Love Lucy</i> , CBS	<i>The U.S. Steel Hour</i> , ABC	1980	<i>Taxi</i> , ABC	<i>Lou Grant</i> , CBS
1955	<i>Make Room for Daddy</i> , ABC	<i>The U.S. Steel Hour</i> , ABC	1981	<i>Taxi</i> , ABC	<i>Hill Street Blues</i> , NBC
1956	<i>Phil Silvers Show</i> , CBS	<i>Producer's Showcase</i> , NBC	1982	<i>Barney Miller</i> , ABC	<i>Hill Street Blues</i> , NBC
1957	<i>Phil Silvers Show</i> , CBS	<i>Requiem for a Heavyweight</i> , CBS ¹	1983	<i>Cheers</i> , NBC	<i>Hill Street Blues</i> , NBC
1958	<i>Phil Silvers Show</i> , CBS	<i>Gunsmoke</i> , CBS	1984	<i>Cheers</i> , NBC	<i>Hill Street Blues</i> , NBC
1959 ²	<i>Jack Benny Show</i> , CBS	*	1985	<i>The Cosby Show</i> , NBC	<i>Cagney & Lacey</i> , CBS
1960	<i>Art Carney Special</i> , NBC	<i>Playhouse 90</i> , CBS	1986	<i>Golden Girls</i> , NBC	<i>Cagney & Lacey</i> , CBS
1961	<i>Jack Benny Show</i> , CBS	<i>Hallmark Hall of Fame: Macbeth</i> , NBC	1987	<i>Golden Girls</i> , NBC	<i>L.A. Law</i> , NBC
1962	<i>Bob Newhart Show</i> , CBS	<i>The Defenders</i> , CBS	1988	<i>The Wonder Years</i> , ABC	<i>thirtysomething</i> , ABC
1963	<i>Dick Van Dyke Show</i> , CBS	<i>The Defenders</i> , CBS	1989	<i>Cheers</i> , NBC	<i>L.A. Law</i> , NBC
1964	<i>Dick Van Dyke Show</i> , CBS	<i>The Defenders</i> , CBS	1990	<i>Murphy Brown</i> , CBS	<i>L.A. Law</i> , NBC
1965	<i>Dick Van Dyke Show</i> , CBS	<i>Hallmark Hall of Fame: The Magnificent Yankee</i> , NBC	1991	<i>Cheers</i> , NBC	<i>L.A. Law</i> , NBC
1966	<i>Dick Van Dyke Show</i> , CBS	<i>The Fugitive</i> , ABC	1992	<i>Murphy Brown</i> , CBS	<i>Northern Exposure</i> , CBS
1967	<i>The Monkees</i> , NBC	<i>Mission: Impossible</i> , CBS	1993	<i>Seinfeld</i> , NBC	<i>Picket Fences</i> , CBS
1968	<i>Get Smart</i> , NBC	<i>Mission: Impossible</i> , CBS	1994	<i>Frasier</i> , NBC	<i>Picket Fences</i> , CBS
1969	<i>Get Smart</i> , NBC	<i>NET Playhouse</i> , NET	1995	<i>Frasier</i> , NBC	<i>NYPD Blue</i> , ABC
1970	<i>My World and Welcome to It</i> , NBC	<i>Marcus Welby, M.D.</i> , ABC	1996	<i>Frasier</i> , NBC	<i>ER</i> , NBC
1971	<i>All in the Family</i> , CBS	<i>The Bold Ones: "The Senator,"</i> NBC	1997	<i>Frasier</i> , NBC	<i>Law & Order</i> , NBC
1972	<i>All in the Family</i> , CBS	<i>Masterpiece Theatre: Elizabeth R</i> , PBS	1998	<i>Frasier</i> , NBC	<i>The Practice</i> , ABC
1973	<i>All in the Family</i> , CBS	<i>The Waltons</i> , CBS	1999	<i>Ally McBeal</i> , Fox	<i>The Practice</i> , ABC
1974	<i>M*A*S*H</i> , CBS	<i>Masterpiece Theatre: Upstairs, Downstairs</i> ; PBS	2000	<i>Will & Grace</i> , NBC	<i>The West Wing</i> , NBC
1975	<i>Mary Tyler Moore Show</i> , CBS	<i>Masterpiece Theatre: Upstairs, Downstairs</i> ; PBS	2001	<i>Sex and the City</i> , HBO	<i>The West Wing</i> , NBC
1976	<i>Mary Tyler Moore Show</i> , CBS	<i>Police Story</i> , NBC	2002	<i>Friends</i> , NBC	<i>The West Wing</i> , NBC
1977	<i>Mary Tyler Moore Show</i> , CBS	<i>Masterpiece Theatre: Upstairs, Downstairs</i> ; PBS	2003	<i>Everybody Loves Raymond</i> , CBS	<i>The West Wing</i> , NBC

(1) "Best Single Program of the Year," shown on *Playhouse 90*, which was named "Best New Series." (2) Beginning in 1959, Emmys awarded for work in the season encompassing the previous and current year. (*) *Playhouse 90* (CBS) was best drama of 1 hour or longer; *Alcoa-Goodyear Theatre* (NBC) was best drama of less than 1 hour.

Golden Globe Awards, 2010

The Hollywood Foreign Press Association (then the Hollywood Foreign Correspondents Association) presented its first awards for achievement in film in 1944; television was considered for the first time in 1955.

Film
Drama: *Avatar*
Comedy/musical: *The Hangover*
Actress, drama: Sandra Bullock, *The Blind Side*
Actor, drama: Jeff Bridges, *Crazy Heart*
Actress, comedy/musical: Meryl Streep, *Julie & Julia*
Actor, comedy/musical: Robert Downey Jr., *Sherlock Holmes*
Sup. actress: Mo'Nique, *Precious*
Sup. actor: Christoph Waltz, *Inglourious Basterds*
Director: James Cameron, *Avatar*
Screenplay: Jason Reitman & Sheldon Turner, *Up in the Air*
Animated film: *Up*
Foreign-language film: *The White Ribbon* [Das Weisse Band]
Original score: Michael Giacchino, *Up*
Original song: "The Weary Kind" (Theme from *Crazy Heart*), w/m by Ryan Bingham & T Bone Burnett
Cecil B. DeMille Award: Martin Scorsese

Television
Series, drama: *Mad Men*, AMC
Series, comedy/musical: *Glee*, FOX
Actress, drama: Julianna Margulies, *The Good Wife*, CBS
Actor, drama: Michael C. Hall, *Dexter*, Showtime
Actress, comedy/musical: Toni Collette, *United States of Tara*, Showtime
Actor, comedy/musical: Alec Baldwin, *30 Rock*, NBC
Miniseries or made-for-TV movie: *Grey Gardens*, HBO
Actress, miniseries/movie: Drew Barrymore, *Grey Gardens*, HBO
Actor, miniseries/movie: Kevin Bacon, *Taking Chance*, HBO
Sup. actress: Chloë Sevigny, *Big Love*, HBO
Sup. actor: John Lithgow, *Dexter*, Showtime

People’s Choice Awards, 2010

The first People’s Choice Awards were presented in 1975. Sponsored by Procter & Gamble, the nominees and awards were initially selected by a Gallup Poll. Since 2005, winners have been selected by Internet voting.

Film
Movie: *Twilight*
Comedy movie: *The Proposal*
Family movie: *Up*
Independent movie: *Inglourious Basterds*
Movie actor, actress: Johnny Depp, Sandra Bullock
Breakout movie actor, actress: Taylor Lautner, Miley Cyrus
Action movie star: Hugh Jackman
Comedic movie star: Jim Carrey
On-screen team: *The Twilight Saga*
Music
Artists: Keith Urban, Taylor Swift
Band: Paramore
Breakout music artist: Lady Gaga
Country artist: Carrie Underwood
Hip-hop artist: Eminem

Pop artist: Lady Gaga
R&B artist: Mariah Carey
Collaboration: "Run This Town," Jay-Z feat. Rihanna & Kanye West
Television
Drama: *House*
Comedy: *The Big Bang Theory*
Drama actor, actress: Hugh Laurie, Katherine Heigl
Comedy actor, actress: Steve Carell, Alyson Hannigan
Animal show: *Dog Whisperer*
Competition show: *American Idol*
Sci-Fi or fantasy show: *Supernatural*
Talk show: *The Ellen DeGeneres Show*
TV obsession: *True Blood*
New drama: *The Vampire Diaries*
New comedy: *Glee*

Academy Awards (Oscars), 1927-2009

Year	Picture	Actor	Actress	Sup. Actor ¹	Sup. Actress ¹	Director
1927	<i>Wings</i> -28	Emil Jannings <i>The Way of All Flesh</i>	Janet Gaynor <i>Seventh Heaven</i>			Frank Borzage <i>Seventh Heaven</i> ; Lewis Milestone <i>Two Arabian Knights</i>
1928	<i>Broadway</i> -29 <i>Melody</i>	Warner Baxter <i>In Old Arizona</i>	Mary Pickford <i>Coquette</i>			Frank Lloyd <i>The Divine Lady</i>
1929	<i>All Quiet on the</i> -30 <i>Western Front</i>	George Arliss <i>Disraeli</i>	Norma Shearer <i>The Divorcee</i>			Lewis Milestone <i>All Quiet on the Western Front</i>
1930	<i>Cimarron</i> -31	Lionel Barrymore <i>Free Soul</i>	Marie Dressler <i>Min and Bill</i>			Norman Taurog <i>Skippy</i>
1931	<i>Grand Hotel</i> -32	Fredric March <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> ; Wallace Beery <i>The Champ</i>	Helen Hayes <i>The Sin of Madelon Claudet</i>			Frank Borzage <i>Bad Girl</i>
1932	<i>Cavalcade</i> -33	Charles Laughton <i>The Private Life of Henry VIII</i>	Katharine Hepburn <i>Morning Glory</i>			Frank Lloyd <i>Cavalcade</i>
1934	<i>It Happened One Night</i>	Clark Gable <i>It Happened One Night</i>	Claudette Colbert <i>It Happened One Night</i>			Frank Capra <i>It Happened One Night</i>
1935	<i>Mutiny on the Bounty</i>	Victor McLaglen <i>The Informer</i>	Bette Davis <i>Dangerous</i>			John Ford <i>The Informer</i>
1936	<i>The Great Ziegfeld</i>	Paul Muni <i>Story of Louis Pasteur</i>	Luise Rainer <i>The Great Ziegfeld</i>	Walter Brennan <i>Come and Get It</i>	Gale Sondergaard <i>Anthony Adverse</i>	Frank Capra <i>Mr. Deeds Goes to Town</i>
1937	<i>Life of Emile Zola</i>	Spencer Tracy <i>Captains Courageous</i>	Luise Rainer <i>The Good Earth</i>	Joseph Schildkraut <i>Life of Emile Zola</i>	Alice Brady <i>In Old Chicago</i>	Leo McCarey <i>The Awful Truth</i>
1938	<i>You Can't Take It With You</i>	Spencer Tracy <i>Boys Town</i>	Bette Davis <i>Jezebel</i>	Walter Brennan <i>Kentucky</i>	Fay Bainter <i>Jezebel</i>	Frank Capra <i>You Can't Take It With You</i>
1939	<i>Gone With the Wind</i>	Robert Donat <i>Goodbye Mr. Chips</i>	Vivien Leigh <i>Gone With the Wind</i>	Thomas Mitchell <i>Stage Coach</i>	Hattie McDaniel <i>Gone With the Wind</i>	Victor Fleming <i>Gone With the Wind</i>
1940	<i>Rebecca</i>	James Stewart <i>The Philadelphia Story</i>	Ginger Rogers <i>Kitty Foyle</i>	Walter Brennan <i>The Westerner</i>	Jane Darwell <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>	John Ford <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>
1941	<i>How Green Was My Valley</i>	Gary Cooper <i>Sergeant York</i>	Joan Fontaine <i>Suspicion</i>	Donald Crisp <i>How Green Was My Valley</i>	Mary Astor <i>The Great Lie</i>	John Ford <i>How Green Was My Valley</i>
1942	<i>Mrs. Miniver</i>	James Cagney <i>Yankee Doodle Dandy</i>	Greer Garson <i>Mrs. Miniver</i>	Van Heflin <i>Johnny Eager</i>	Teresa Wright <i>Mrs. Miniver</i>	William Wyler <i>Mrs. Miniver</i>
1943	<i>Casablanca</i>	Paul Lukas <i>Watch on the Rhine</i>	Jennifer Jones <i>The Song of Bernadette</i>	Charles Coburn <i>The More the Merrier</i>	Katina Paxinou <i>For Whom the Bell Tolls</i>	Michael Curtiz <i>Casablanca</i>
1944	<i>Going My Way</i>	Bing Crosby <i>Going My Way</i>	Ingrid Bergman <i>Gaslight</i>	Barry Fitzgerald <i>Going My Way</i>	Ethel Barrymore <i>None But the Lonely Heart</i>	Leo McCarey <i>Going My Way</i>
1945	<i>The Lost Weekend</i>	Ray Milland <i>The Lost Weekend</i>	Joan Crawford <i>Mildred Pierce</i>	James Dunn <i>A Tree Grows in Brooklyn</i>	Anne Revere <i>National Velvet</i>	Billy Wilder <i>The Lost Weekend</i>
1946	<i>The Best Years of Our Lives</i>	Fredric March <i>The Best Years of Our Lives</i>	Olivia de Havilland <i>To Each His Own</i>	Harold Russell <i>The Best Years of Our Lives</i>	Anne Baxter <i>The Razor's Edge</i>	William Wyler <i>The Best Years of Our Lives</i>
1947	<i>Gentleman's Agreement</i>	Ronald Colman <i>A Double Life</i>	Loretta Young <i>The Farmer's Daughter</i>	Edmund Gwenn <i>Miracle on 34th Street</i>	Celeste Holm <i>Gentleman's Agreement</i>	Elia Kazan <i>Gentleman's Agreement</i>
1948	<i>Hamlet</i>	Laurence Olivier <i>Hamlet</i>	Jane Wyman <i>Johnny Belinda</i>	Walter Huston <i>Treasure of Sierra Madre</i>	Claire Trevor <i>Key Largo</i>	John Huston <i>Treasure of Sierra Madre</i>
1949	<i>All the King's Men</i>	Broderick Crawford <i>All the King's Men</i>	Olivia de Havilland <i>The Heiress</i>	Dean Jagger <i>Twelve O'Clock High</i>	Mercedes McCambridge <i>All the King's Men</i>	Joseph L. Mankiewicz <i>Letter to Three Wives</i>
1950	<i>All About Eve</i>	Jose Ferrer <i>Cyrano de Bergerac</i>	Judy Holliday <i>Born Yesterday</i>	George Sanders <i>All About Eve</i>	Josephine Hull <i>Harvey</i>	Joseph L. Mankiewicz <i>All About Eve</i>
1951	<i>An American in Paris</i>	Humphrey Bogart <i>The African Queen</i>	Vivien Leigh <i>A Streetcar Named Desire</i>	Karl Malden <i>A Streetcar Named Desire</i>	Kim Hunter <i>A Streetcar Named Desire</i>	George Stevens <i>A Place in the Sun</i>
1952	<i>The Greatest Show on Earth</i>	Gary Cooper <i>High Noon</i>	Shirley Booth <i>Come Back Little Sheba</i>	Anthony Quinn <i>Viva Zapata!</i>	Gloria Grahame <i>The Bad and the Beautiful</i>	John Ford <i>The Quiet Man</i>
1953	<i>From Here to Eternity</i>	William Holden <i>Stalag 17</i>	Audrey Hepburn <i>Roman Holiday</i>	Frank Sinatra <i>From Here to Eternity</i>	Donna Reed <i>From Here to Eternity</i>	Fred Zinnemann <i>From Here to Eternity</i>

Year	Picture	Actor	Actress	Sup. Actor ¹	Sup. Actress ¹	Director
1954	<i>On the Waterfront</i>	Marlon Brando <i>On the Waterfront</i>	Grace Kelly <i>The Country Girl</i>	Edmond O'Brien <i>The Barefoot Contessa</i>	Eva Marie Saint <i>On the Waterfront</i>	Elia Kazan <i>On the Waterfront</i>
1955	<i>Marty</i>	Ernest Borgnine <i>Marty</i>	Anna Magnani <i>The Rose Tattoo</i>	Jack Lemmon <i>Mister Roberts</i>	Jo Van Fleet <i>East of Eden</i>	Delbert Mann <i>Marty</i>
1956	<i>Around the World in 80 Days</i>	Yul Brynner <i>The King and I</i>	Ingrid Bergman <i>Anastasia</i>	Anthony Quinn <i>Lust for Life</i>	Dorothy Malone <i>Written on the Wind</i>	George Stevens <i>Giant</i>
1957	<i>The Bridge on the River Kwai</i>	Alec Guinness <i>The Bridge on the River Kwai</i>	Joanne Woodward <i>The Three Faces of Eve</i>	Red Buttons <i>Sayonara</i>	Miyoshi Umeki <i>Sayonara</i>	David Lean <i>The Bridge on the River Kwai</i>
1958	<i>Gigi</i>	David Niven <i>Separate Tables</i>	Susan Hayward <i>I Want to Live</i>	Burl Ives <i>The Big Country</i>	Wendy Hiller <i>Separate Tables</i>	Vincente Minnelli <i>Gigi</i>
1959	<i>Ben-Hur</i>	Charlton Heston <i>Ben-Hur</i>	Simone Signoret <i>Room at the Top</i>	Hugh Griffith <i>Ben-Hur</i>	Shelley Winters <i>Diary of Anne Frank</i>	William Wyler <i>Ben-Hur</i>
1960	<i>The Apartment</i>	Burt Lancaster <i>Elmer Gantry</i>	Elizabeth Taylor <i>Butterfield 8</i>	Peter Ustinov <i>Spartacus</i>	Shirley Jones <i>Elmer Gantry</i>	Billy Wilder <i>The Apartment</i>
1961	<i>West Side Story</i>	Maximilian Schell <i>Judgment at Nuremberg</i>	Sophia Loren <i>Two Women</i>	George Chakiris <i>West Side Story</i>	Rita Moreno <i>West Side Story</i>	Jerome Robbins, Robert Wise <i>West Side Story</i>
1962	<i>Lawrence of Arabia</i>	Gregory Peck <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	Anne Bancroft <i>The Miracle Worker</i>	Ed Begley <i>Sweet Bird of Youth</i>	Patty Duke <i>The Miracle Worker</i>	David Lean <i>Lawrence of Arabia</i>
1963	<i>Tom Jones</i>	Sidney Poitier <i>Lilies of the Field</i>	Patricia Neal <i>Hud</i>	Melvyn Douglas <i>Hud</i>	Margaret Rutherford <i>The V.I.P.s</i>	Tony Richardson <i>Tom Jones</i>
1964	<i>My Fair Lady</i>	Rex Harrison <i>My Fair Lady</i>	Julie Andrews <i>Mary Poppins</i>	Peter Ustinov <i>Topkapi</i>	Lila Kedrova <i>Zorba the Greek</i>	George Cukor <i>My Fair Lady</i>
1965	<i>The Sound of Music</i>	Lee Marvin <i>Cat Ballou</i>	Julie Christie <i>Darling</i>	Martin Balsam <i>A Thousand Clowns</i>	Shelley Winters <i>A Patch of Blue</i>	Robert Wise <i>The Sound of Music</i>
1966	<i>A Man for All Seasons</i>	Paul Scofield <i>A Man for All Seasons</i>	Elizabeth Taylor <i>Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?</i>	Walter Matthau <i>The Fortune Cookie</i>	Sandy Dennis <i>Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?</i>	Fred Zinnemann <i>A Man for All Seasons</i>
1967	<i>In the Heat of the Night</i>	Rod Steiger <i>In the Heat of the Night</i>	Katharine Hepburn <i>Guess Who's Coming to Dinner</i>	George Kennedy <i>Cool Hand Luke</i>	Estelle Parsons <i>Bonnie and Clyde</i>	Mike Nichols <i>The Graduate</i>
1968	<i>Oliver!</i>	Cliff Robertson <i>Charly</i>	Katharine Hepburn <i>The Lion in Winter</i> ; Barbra Streisand <i>Funny Girl</i>	Jack Albertson <i>The Subject Was Roses</i>	Ruth Gordon <i>Rosemary's Baby</i>	Sir Carol Reed <i>Oliver!</i>
1969	<i>Midnight Cowboy</i>	John Wayne <i>True Grit</i>	Maggie Smith <i>The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie</i>	Gig Young <i>They Shoot Horses, Don't They?</i>	Goldie Hawn <i>Cactus Flower</i>	John Schlesinger <i>Midnight Cowboy</i>
1970	<i>Patton</i>	George C. Scott <i>Patton</i> (refused)	Glenda Jackson <i>Women in Love</i>	John Mills <i>Ryan's Daughter</i>	Helen Hayes <i>Airport</i>	Franklin Schaffner <i>Patton</i>
1971	<i>The French Connection</i>	Gene Hackman <i>The French Connection</i>	Jane Fonda <i>Klute</i>	Ben Johnson <i>The Last Picture Show</i>	Cloris Leachman <i>The Last Picture Show</i>	William Friedkin <i>The French Connection</i>
1972	<i>The Godfather</i>	Marlon Brando <i>The Godfather</i> (refused)	Liza Minnelli <i>Cabaret</i>	Joel Grey <i>Cabaret</i>	Eileen Heckart <i>Butterflies Are Free</i>	Bob Fosse <i>Cabaret</i>
1973	<i>The Sting</i>	Jack Lemmon <i>Save the Tiger</i>	Glenda Jackson <i>A Touch of Class</i>	John Houseman <i>The Paper Chase</i>	Tatum O'Neal <i>Paper Moon</i>	George Roy Hill <i>The Sting</i>
1974	<i>The Godfather Part II</i>	Art Carney <i>Harry and Tonto</i>	Ellen Burstyn <i>Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore</i>	Robert DeNiro <i>The Godfather Part II</i>	Ingrid Bergman <i>Murder on the Orient Express</i>	Francis Ford Coppola <i>The Godfather Part II</i>
1975	<i>One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest</i>	Jack Nicholson <i>One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest</i>	Louise Fletcher <i>One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest</i>	George Burns <i>The Sunshine Boys</i>	Lee Grant <i>Shampoo</i>	Milos Forman <i>One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest</i>
1976	<i>Rocky</i>	Peter Finch <i>Network</i>	Faye Dunaway <i>Network</i>	Jason Robards <i>All the President's Men</i>	Beatrice Straight <i>Network</i>	John G. Avildsen <i>Rocky</i>
1977	<i>Annie Hall</i>	Richard Dreyfuss <i>The Goodbye Girl</i>	Diane Keaton <i>Annie Hall</i>	Jason Robards <i>Julia</i>	Vanessa Redgrave <i>Julia</i>	Woody Allen <i>Annie Hall</i>
1978	<i>The Deer Hunter</i>	Jon Voight <i>Coming Home</i>	Jane Fonda <i>Coming Home</i>	Christopher Walken <i>The Deer Hunter</i>	Maggie Smith <i>California Suite</i>	Michael Cimino <i>The Deer Hunter</i>
1979	<i>Kramer vs. Kramer</i>	Dustin Hoffman <i>Kramer vs. Kramer</i>	Sally Field <i>Norma Rae</i>	Melvyn Douglas <i>Being There</i>	Meryl Streep <i>Kramer vs. Kramer</i>	Robert Benton <i>Kramer vs. Kramer</i>
1980	<i>Ordinary People</i>	Robert DeNiro <i>Raging Bull</i>	Sissy Spacek <i>Coal Miner's Daughter</i>	Timothy Hutton <i>Ordinary People</i>	Mary Steenburgen <i>Melvin and Howard</i>	Robert Redford <i>Ordinary People</i>
1981	<i>Chariots of Fire</i>	Henry Fonda <i>On Golden Pond</i>	Katharine Hepburn <i>On Golden Pond</i>	John Gielgud <i>Arthur</i>	Maureen Stapleton <i>Reds</i>	Warren Beatty <i>Reds</i>
1982	<i>Gandhi</i>	Ben Kingsley <i>Gandhi</i>	Meryl Streep <i>Sophie's Choice</i>	Louis Gossett Jr. <i>An Officer and a Gentleman</i>	Jessica Lange <i>Tootsie</i>	Richard Attenborough <i>Gandhi</i>
1983	<i>Terms of Endearment</i>	Robert Duvall <i>Tender Mercies</i>	Shirley MacLaine <i>Terms of Endearment</i>	Jack Nicholson <i>Terms of Endearment</i>	Linda Hunt <i>The Year of Living Dangerously</i>	James L. Brooks <i>Terms of Endearment</i>

Year	Picture	Actor	Actress	Sup. Actor ¹	Sup. Actress ¹	Director
1984	<i>Amadeus</i>	F. Murray Abraham <i>Amadeus</i>	Sally Field <i>Places in the Heart</i>	Haing S. Ngor <i>The Killing Fields</i>	Peggy Ashcroft <i>A Passage to India</i>	Milos Forman <i>Amadeus</i>
1985	<i>Out of Africa</i>	William Hurt <i>Kiss of the Spider Woman</i>	Geraldine Page <i>The Trip to Bountiful</i>	Don Ameche <i>Cocoon</i>	Anjelica Huston <i>Prizzi's Honor</i>	Sydney Pollack <i>Out of Africa</i>
1986	<i>Platoon</i>	Paul Newman <i>The Color of Money</i>	Marlee Matlin <i>Children of a Lesser God</i>	Michael Caine <i>Hannah and Her Sisters</i>	Dianne Wiest <i>Hannah and Her Sisters</i>	Oliver Stone <i>Platoon</i>
1987	<i>The Last Emperor</i>	Michael Douglas <i>Wall Street</i>	Cher <i>Moonstruck</i>	Sean Connery <i>The Untouchables</i>	Olympia Dukakis <i>Moonstruck</i>	Bernardo Bertolucci <i>The Last Emperor</i>
1988	<i>Rain Man</i>	Dustin Hoffman <i>Rain Man</i>	Jodie Foster <i>The Accused</i>	Kevin Kline <i>A Fish Called Wanda</i>	Geena Davis <i>The Accidental Tourist</i>	Barry Levinson <i>Rain Man</i>
1989	<i>Driving Miss Daisy</i>	Daniel Day-Lewis <i>My Left Foot</i>	Jessica Tandy <i>Driving Miss Daisy</i>	Denzel Washington <i>Glory</i>	Brenda Fricker <i>My Left Foot</i>	Oliver Stone <i>Born on the Fourth of July</i>
1990	<i>Dances With Wolves</i>	Jeremy Irons <i>Reversal of Fortune</i>	Kathy Bates <i>Misery</i>	Joe Pesci <i>Goodfellas</i>	Whoopi Goldberg <i>Ghost</i>	Kevin Costner <i>Dances With Wolves</i>
1991	<i>The Silence of the Lambs</i>	Anthony Hopkins <i>The Silence of the Lambs</i>	Jodie Foster <i>The Silence of the Lambs</i>	Jack Palance <i>City Slickers</i>	Mercedes Ruehl <i>The Fisher King</i>	Jonathan Demme <i>The Silence of the Lambs</i>
1992	<i>Unforgiven</i>	Al Pacino <i>Scent of a Woman</i>	Emma Thompson <i>Howards End</i>	Gene Hackman <i>Unforgiven</i>	Marisa Tomei <i>My Cousin Vinny</i>	Clint Eastwood <i>Unforgiven</i>
1993	<i>Schindler's List</i>	Tom Hanks <i>Philadelphia</i>	Holly Hunter <i>The Piano</i>	Tommy Lee Jones <i>The Fugitive</i>	Anna Paquin <i>The Piano</i>	Steven Spielberg <i>Schindler's List</i>
1994	<i>Forrest Gump</i>	Tom Hanks <i>Forrest Gump</i>	Jessica Lange <i>Blue Sky</i>	Martin Landau <i>Ed Wood</i>	Dianne Wiest <i>Bullets Over Broadway</i>	Robert Zemeckis <i>Forrest Gump</i>
1995	<i>Braveheart</i>	Nicolas Cage <i>Leaving Las Vegas</i>	Susan Sarandon <i>Dead Man Walking</i>	Kevin Spacey <i>The Usual Suspects</i>	Mira Sorvino <i>Mighty Aphrodite</i>	Mel Gibson <i>Braveheart</i>
1996	<i>The English Patient</i>	Geoffrey Rush <i>Shine</i>	Frances McDormand <i>Fargo</i>	Cuba Gooding Jr. <i>Jerry Maguire</i>	Juliette Binoche <i>The English Patient</i>	Anthony Minghella <i>The English Patient</i>
1997	<i>Titanic</i>	Jack Nicholson <i>As Good As It Gets</i>	Helen Hunt <i>As Good As It Gets</i>	Robin Williams <i>Good Will Hunting</i>	Kim Basinger <i>L.A. Confidential</i>	James Cameron <i>Titanic</i>
1998	<i>Shakespeare in Love</i>	Roberto Benigni <i>Life Is Beautiful</i>	Gwyneth Paltrow <i>Shakespeare in Love</i>	James Coburn <i>Affliction</i>	Judi Dench <i>Shakespeare in Love</i>	Steven Spielberg <i>Saving Private Ryan</i>
1999	<i>American Beauty</i>	Kevin Spacey <i>American Beauty</i>	Hilary Swank <i>Boys Don't Cry</i>	Michael Caine <i>The Cider House Rules</i>	Angelina Jolie <i>Girl Interrupted</i>	Sam Mendes <i>American Beauty</i>
2000	<i>Gladiator</i>	Russell Crowe <i>Gladiator</i>	Julia Roberts <i>Erin Brockovich</i>	Benicio Del Toro <i>Traffic</i>	Marcia Gay Harden <i>Pollock</i>	Steven Soderbergh <i>Traffic</i>
2001	<i>A Beautiful Mind</i>	Denzel Washington <i>Training Day</i>	Halle Berry <i>Monster's Ball</i>	Jim Broadbent <i>Iris</i>	Jennifer Connelly <i>A Beautiful Mind</i>	Ron Howard <i>A Beautiful Mind</i>
2002	<i>Chicago</i>	Adrien Brody <i>The Pianist</i>	Nicole Kidman <i>The Hours</i>	Chris Cooper <i>Adaptation</i>	Catherine Zeta-Jones, <i>Chicago</i>	Roman Polanski <i>The Pianist</i>
2003	<i>The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King</i>	Sean Penn <i>Mystic River</i>	Charlize Theron <i>Monster</i>	Tim Robbins <i>Mystic River</i>	Renée Zellweger <i>Cold Mountain</i>	Peter Jackson <i>The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King</i>
2004	<i>Million Dollar Baby</i>	Jamie Foxx <i>Ray</i>	Hilary Swank <i>Million Dollar Baby</i>	Morgan Freeman <i>Million Dollar Baby</i>	Cate Blanchett <i>The Aviator</i>	Clint Eastwood <i>Million Dollar Baby</i>
2005	<i>Crash</i>	Philip Seymour Hoffman <i>Capote</i>	Reese Witherspoon <i>Walk the Line</i>	George Clooney <i>Syriana</i>	Rachel Weisz <i>The Constant Gardener</i>	Ang Lee <i>Brokeback Mountain</i>
2006	<i>The Departed</i>	Forest Whitaker <i>The Last King of Scotland</i>	Helen Mirren <i>The Queen</i>	Alan Arkin <i>Little Miss Sunshine</i>	Jennifer Hudson <i>Dreamgirls</i>	Martin Scorsese <i>The Departed</i>
2007	<i>No Country for Old Men</i>	Daniel Day-Lewis <i>There Will Be Blood</i>	Marion Cotillard <i>La Vie en Rose</i>	Javier Bardem <i>No Country for Old Men</i>	Tilda Swinton <i>Michael Clayton</i>	Joel Coen and Ethan Coen, <i>No Country for Old Men</i>
2008	<i>Slumdog Millionaire</i>	Sean Penn <i>Milk</i>	Kate Winslet <i>The Reader</i>	Heath Ledger <i>The Dark Knight</i>	Penelope Cruz, <i>Vicky Cristina Barcelona</i>	Danny Boyle <i>Slumdog Millionaire</i>
2009	<i>The Hurt Locker</i>	Jeff Bridges <i>Crazy Heart</i>	Sandra Bullock <i>The Blind Side</i>	Christoph Waltz <i>Inglourious Basterds</i>	Mo'Nique <i>Precious</i>	Kathryn Bigelow <i>The Hurt Locker</i>

(1) These awards not given until 1936.

Other Oscar Winners, 2009

Animated film: *Up*
Screenplay, adapted: *Precious: Based on the Novel 'Push' by Sapphire*, Geoffrey Fletcher
Screenplay, original: Mark Boal, *The Hurt Locker*
Art direction: *Avatar*
Cinematography: *Avatar*
Costume design: *The Young Victoria*
Documentary: *The Cove*
Film editing: *The Hurt Locker*
Foreign language film: *El Secreto de Sus Ojos*, [The Secret in Their Eyes], Argentina

Makeup: *Star Trek*
Original score: *Up*, Michael Giacchino
Original song: "The Weary Kind (Theme from Crazy Heart)," Ryan Bingham and T Bone Burnett
Short films: *Logorama* (animated), *Music by Prudence* (documentary), *The New Tenants* (live-action)
Sound editing: *The Hurt Locker*
Sound mixing: *The Hurt Locker*
Visual effects: *Avatar*

Other Film Awards, 2010

(Awarded in 2010, unless otherwise noted.)

Berlin International Film Festival

Best film (Golden Bear): *Bal [Honey]*, Semih Kaplanoglu, Turkey/Germany
Jury grand prix (Silver Bear): *Eu cand vreau sa fluier, fluier [If I Want to Whistle, I Whistle]*, Florin Serban, Romania/Sweden
Director: Roman Polanski, *The Ghost Writer*, France/Germany/UK
Actress: Shinobu Terajima, *Caterpillar*, Japan
Actor: Grigori Dobrygin & Sergei Puskepalis, *Kak ya provel etim letom [How I Ended This Summer]*, Russia
Artistic achievement (camera): Pavel Kostomarov, *Kak ya provel etim letom [How I Ended This Summer]*, Russia
Script: Wang Quan'an & Na Jin, *Tuan Yuan [Apart Together]*, China
Alfred Bauer Prize: *Eu cand vreau sa fluier, fluier [If I Want to Whistle, I Whistle]*, Florin Serban, Romania/Sweden

British Academy of Film and Television Awards (BAFTAs, 2009)

Best film: *The Hurt Locker*
British film: *Fish Tank*
Director: Kathryn Bigelow, *The Hurt Locker*
Original screenplay: Mark Boal, *The Hurt Locker*
Adapted screenplay: Jason Reitman & Sheldon Turner, *Up in the Air*
Foreign language film: *Un prophète [A Prophet]*, France
Animated film: *Up*
Actor: Colin Firth, *A Single Man*
Actress: Carey Mulligan, *An Education*
Supporting actor: Christoph Waltz, *Inglourious Basterds*
Supporting actress: Mo'Nique, *Precious*

Cannes International Film Festival Awards

Cannes: Feature Films

Palme d'Or: *Lung Boonmee Raluek Chat [Uncle Boonmee Who Can Recall His Past Lives]*, Apichatpong Weerasethakul, UK/Thai./Fr./Ger./Sp.
Grand prix: *Des hommes et des dieux [Of Gods and Men]*, Xavier Beauvois, France
Director: Mathieu Amalric, *Tournée [On Tour]*, France
Screenplay: Lee Chang-dong, *Poetry*, South Korea
Actor: Javier Bardem, *Biutiful*, Mexico/Spain; Elio Germano, *La nostra vita [Our Life]*, Italy/France
Actress: Juliette Binoche, *Copie conforme [Certified Copy]*, France/Italy
Jury prize: *Un homme qui crie [A Screaming Man]*, Mahamat Saleh Haroun, Fr./Belg./Chad

Cannes: Short Films

Palme d'Or: *Chienne d'histoire [Barking Island]*, Serge Avédikian, France
Jury prize: *Micky Bader [Bathing Micky]*, Frida Kempff, Sweden/Denmark

Director's Guild of America Awards

Feature film: Kathryn Bigelow, *The Hurt Locker*
Documentary: Louis Psihoyos, *The Cove*

MTV Video Music Awards, 2010

Video of the year: "Bad Romance," Lady Gaga
New artist: "Baby," Justin Bieber feat. Ludacris
Female video: "Bad Romance," Lady Gaga
Male video: "Not Afraid," Eminem
Breakthrough video: "Tighten Up," The Black Keys
Collaboration: "Telephone," Lady Gaga feat. Beyoncé
Dance video: "Bad Romance," Lady Gaga
Hip-Hop video: "Not Afraid," Eminem

Academy of Country Music Awards, 2010

Entertainer of the year: Carrie Underwood
Album of the year: *Revolution*, Miranda Lambert
Record of the year (single): "Need You Now," Lady Antebellum
Song of the year: "Need You Now," Lady Antebellum
Vocal event of the year: "Hillbilly Bone," Blake Shelton feat. Trace Adkins
Female vocalist: Miranda Lambert
Male vocalist: Brad Paisley
Vocal duo: Brooks & Dunn

Genie Awards (Canada)

Motion picture: *Polytechnique*
Actor: Joshua Jackson, *One Week*
Actress: Karine Vanasse, *Polytechnique*
Supporting actor: Maxim Gaudette, *Polytechnique*
Supporting actress: Martha Burns, *Love & Savagery*
Documentary: *A Hard Name*
Director: Denis Villeneuve, *Polytechnique*

Sundance Film Festival Awards

Grand jury prize: *Winter's Bone*, Debra Granik (drama); *Restrepo*, Sebastien Junger & Tim Hetherington (doc.)
World cinema grand jury prize: *Animal Kingdom*, David Michôd, Australia (drama); *Det röde kapel [The Red Chapel]*, Mads Brügger, Denmark (doc.)
Audience award: *happythankyoumoreplease*, Josh Radnor (drama); *Waiting for Superman*, Davis Guggenheim (doc.)
World cinema audience award: *Contracorriente*, Javier Fuentes-León, Peru/Colombia/Fr./Ger. (drama); *Waste Land*, Lucy Walker, Brazil/UK (doc.)
Directing: Eric Mendelsohn, *3 Backyards*; Leon Gast, *Smash His Camera* (doc.)
World cinema directing award: Juan Carlos Valdivia, *Zona sur [Southern District]*, Bolivia (drama); Christian Frei, *Space Tourists*, Switzerland (doc.)
Waldo Salt screenwriting award: Debra Granik & Anne Rosellini, *Winter's Bone*
World Cinema screenwriting award: Juan Carlos Valdivia, *Zona sur [Southern District]*
Documentary editing: Penelope Falk, *Joan Rivers: A Piece of Work*
World cinema doc. editing: Joëlle Alexis, *A Film Unfinished*, Germany/Israel
Cinematography: Zak Mulligan, *Obselidia* (drama); Kirsten Johnson, Laura Poitras, *The Oath* (doc.)
World cinema cinematography: Mariano Cohn & Gastón Duprat, *El hombre de al lado [The Man Next Door]*, Argentina (drama); Kate McCullough & Michael Lavelle, *His & Hers*, Ireland (doc.)
Special jury prize: Mark Ruffalo, *Sympathy for Delicious (drama)*; Josh Fox, *Gasland* (doc.)
World cinema special jury prize: Tatiana Maslany, *Grown Up Movie Star*, Canada (breakout performance); Rob Lemkin & Thet Sambath, *Enemies of the People*, UK/Cambodia
Alfred P. Sloan feature film prize: Diane Bell, *Obselidia*
Short filmmaking jury prize: *Drunk History*
International short filmmaking jury prize: *The Six Dollar Fifty Man*, New Zealand

Toronto International Film Festival

Prize of the international critics (FIPRESCI Prize) for discovery: *Beautiful Boy*, Shawn Ku
FIPRESCI prize for special presentations: *L'Amour Fou*, Pierre Thoretton
Cadillac people's choice award: *The King's Speech*, Tom Hooper
Cadillac people's choice award (documentary): *Force of Nature: The David Suzuki Movie*, Sturla Gunnarsson
Cadillac people's choice award (midnight madness): *Stake Land*, Jim Mickle
Best Canadian short film: *Les Fleurs de l'âge*, Vincent Biron
Best Canadian first feature film: *The High Cost of Living*, Deborah Chow

Rock video: "Kings and Queens," 30 Seconds to Mars
Pop video: "Bad Romance," Lady Gaga
Art direction: "Dog Days Are Over," Florence + the Machine
Choreography: "Bad Romance," Lady Gaga
Cinematography: "Empire State of Mind," Jay-Z & Alicia Keys
Direction: "Bad Romance," Lady Gaga
Editing: "Bad Romance," Lady Gaga
Special effects: "Uprising," Muse

Vocal group: Lady Antebellum
New artist: Luke Bryan
New solo vocalist: Luke Bryan
New vocal duo: Joey + Rory
New duo/group: Gloriana
Video of the year: "White Liar," Miranda Lambert
Triple crown award: Carrie Underwood
Crystal milestone award: Taylor Swift, Jennifer Nettles
Humanitarian award: Montgomery Gentry

Grammy Awards

Source: National Academy of Recording Arts & Sciences
2009 Grammy Awards are for albums released Oct. 1, 2008-Sept. 30, 2009, and were presented in Feb. 2010.

Selected Grammy Awards for 2009

Record of the year (single): "Use Somebody," Kings Of Leon
Album of the year: *Fearless*, Taylor Swift
Song of the year: "Single Ladies (Put A Ring On It)," Beyoncé
New artist: Zac Brown Band
Pop vocal perf., female: "Halo," Beyoncé
Pop vocal perf., male: "Make It Mine," Jason Mraz
Pop vocal perf., duo/group: "I Gotta Feeling," The Black Eyed Peas
Pop vocal perf., collaboration: "Lucky," Jason Mraz & Colbie Caillat
Pop vocal album: *The E.N.D.*, The Black Eyed Peas
Dance recording: "Poker Face," Lady Gaga
Dance/electronic album: *The Fame*, Lady Gaga
Rock vocal perf., solo: "Working On A Dream," Bruce Springsteen
Rock vocal perf., duo/group: "Use Somebody," Kings Of Leon
Hard rock perf.: "War Machine," AC/DC
Rock song: "Use Somebody," Kings Of Leon
Rock album: *21st Century Breakdown*, Green Day
Alternative album: *Wolfgang Amadeus Phoenix*, Phoenix
R&B vocal perf., female: "Single Ladies (Put A Ring On It)," Beyoncé
R&B vocal perf., male: "Pretty Wings," Maxwell
R&B vocal perf., duo/group: "Blame It," Jamie Foxx & T-Pain

R&B song: "Single Ladies (Put A Ring On It)," Beyoncé (w/m by Harrell, Knowles, Nash, Stewart)
R&B album: *Blacksummers' Night*, Maxwell
R&B album, contemporary: *I Am... Sasha Fierce*, Beyoncé
Rap perf., solo: "D.O.A. (Death Of Auto-Tune)," Jay-Z
Rap perf., duo/group: "Crack A Bottle," Eminem, Dr. Dre, & 50 Cent
Rap song: "Run This Town," Jay-Z, Rihanna, & Kanye West
Rap album: *Relapse*, Eminem
Country vocal perf., female: "White Horse," Taylor Swift
Country vocal perf., male: "Sweet Thing," Keith Urban
Country vocal perf., duo/group: "I Run To You," Lady Antebellum
Country song: "White Horse," Taylor Swift
Country album: *Fearless*, Taylor Swift
Comedy album: *A Colbert Christmas: The Greatest Gift Of All!*, Stephen Colbert
Soundtrack album, compilation: *Slumdog Millionaire*, various artists
Soundtrack album, score: *Up*, Michael Giacchino
Song, motion picture/TV: "Jai Ho," w/m by Gulzar, A.R. Rahman, & Tanvi Shah, *Slumdog Millionaire*
Music video, short form: "Boom Boom Pow," The Black Eyed Peas
Music video, long form: *The Beatles Love—All Together Now*, various artists

Grammy Awards for 1958-2009

Record of the Year (single)	Year	Album of the Year
Domenico Modugno, "Nel Blu Dipinto Di Blu (Volare)"	1958	Henry Mancini, <i>The Music From Peter Gunn</i>
Bobby Darin, "Mack the Knife"	1959	Frank Sinatra, <i>Come Dance With Me</i>
Percy Faith, "Theme From a Summer Place"	1960	Bob Newhart, <i>Button Down Mind</i>
Henry Mancini, "Moon River"	1961	Judy Garland, <i>Judy at Carnegie Hall</i>
Tony Bennett, "I Left My Heart in San Francisco"	1962	Vaughn Meader, <i>The First Family</i>
Henry Mancini, "The Days of Wine and Roses"	1963	Barbra Streisand, <i>The Barbra Streisand Album</i>
Stan Getz, Astrud Gilberto, "The Girl From Ipanema"	1964	Stan Getz, João Gilberto, <i>Getz/Gilberto</i>
Herb Alpert, "A Taste of Honey"	1965	Frank Sinatra, <i>September of My Years</i>
Frank Sinatra, "Strangers in the Night"	1966	Frank Sinatra, <i>A Man and His Music</i>
5th Dimension, "Up, Up and Away"	1967	The Beatles, <i>Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band</i>
Simon and Garfunkel, "Mrs. Robinson"	1968	Glen Campbell, <i>By the Time I Get to Phoenix</i>
5th Dimension, "Aquarius/Let the Sunshine In"	1969	Blood, Sweat & Tears, <i>Blood, Sweat & Tears</i>
Simon and Garfunkel, "Bridge Over Troubled Water"	1970	Simon and Garfunkel, <i>Bridge Over Troubled Water</i>
Carole King, "It's Too Late"	1971	Carole King, <i>Tapestry</i>
Roberta Flack, "The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face"	1972	George Harrison and friends, <i>The Concert for Bangla Desh</i>
Roberta Flack, "Killing Me Softly With His Song"	1973	Stevie Wonder, <i>Innervisions</i>
Olivia Newton-John, "I Honestly Love You"	1974	Stevie Wonder, <i>Fulfillingness' First Finale</i>
Captain & Tennille, "Love Will Keep Us Together"	1975	Paul Simon, <i>Still Crazy After All These Years</i>
George Benson, "This Masquerade"	1976	Stevie Wonder, <i>Songs in the Key of Life</i>
Eagles, "Hotel California"	1977	Fleetwood Mac, <i>Rumours</i>
Billy Joel, "Just the Way You Are"	1978	Bee Gees, <i>Saturday Night Fever</i>
The Doobie Brothers, "What a Fool Believes"	1979	Billy Joel, <i>52nd Street</i>
Christopher Cross, "Sailing"	1980	Christopher Cross, <i>Christopher Cross</i>
Kim Carnes, "Bette Davis Eyes"	1981	John Lennon, Yoko Ono, <i>Double Fantasy</i>
Toto, "Rosanna"	1982	Toto, <i>Toto IV</i>
Michael Jackson, "Beat It"	1983	Michael Jackson, <i>Thriller</i>
Tina Turner, "What's Love Got to Do With It"	1984	Lionel Richie, <i>Can't Slow Down</i>
USA for Africa, "We Are the World"	1985	Phil Collins, <i>No Jacket Required</i>
Steve Winwood, "Higher Love"	1986	Paul Simon, <i>Graceland</i>
Paul Simon, "Graceland"	1987	U2, <i>The Joshua Tree</i>
Bobby McFerrin, "Don't Worry, Be Happy"	1988	George Michael, <i>Faith</i>
Bette Midler, "Wind Beneath My Wings"	1989	Bonnie Raitt, <i>Nick of Time</i>
Phil Collins, "Another Day in Paradise"	1990	Quincy Jones, <i>Back on the Block</i>
Natalie Cole, with Nat "King" Cole, "Unforgettable"	1991	Natalie Cole, with Nat "King" Cole, <i>Unforgettable</i>
Eric Clapton, "Tears in Heaven"	1992	Eric Clapton, <i>Unplugged</i>
Whitney Houston, "I Will Always Love You"	1993	Whitney Houston, <i>The Bodyguard</i>
Sheryl Crow, "All I Wanna Do"	1994	Tony Bennett, <i>MTV Unplugged</i>
Seal, "Kiss From a Rose"	1995	Alanis Morissette, <i>Jagged Little Pill</i>
Eric Clapton, "Change the World"	1996	Celine Dion, <i>Falling Into You</i>
Shawn Colvin, "Sunny Came Home"	1997	Bob Dylan, <i>Time Out of Mind</i>
Celine Dion, "My Heart Will Go On"	1998	Lauryn Hill, <i>The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill</i>
Santana featuring Rob Thomas, "Smooth"	1999	Santana, <i>Supernatural</i>
U2, "Beautiful Day"	2000	Steely Dan, <i>Two Against Nature</i>
U2, "Walk On"	2001	Various Artists, <i>O Brother, Where Art Thou?</i>
Norah Jones, "Don't Know Why"	2002	Norah Jones, <i>Come Away With Me</i>
Coldplay, "Clocks"	2003	OutKast, <i>Speakerboxxx/The Love Below</i>
Ray Charles & Norah Jones, "Here We Go Again"	2004	Ray Charles & Various Artists, <i>Genius Loves Company</i>
Green Day, "Boulevard of Broken Dreams"	2005	U2, <i>How to Dismantle an Atomic Bomb</i>
Dixie Chicks, "Not Ready to Make Nice"	2006	Dixie Chicks, <i>Taking the Long Way</i>
Amy Winehouse, "Rehab"	2007	Herbie Hancock, <i>River: The Joni Letters</i>
Robert Plant & Alison Krauss, "Please Read the Letter"	2008	Robert Plant & Alison Krauss, <i>Raising Sand</i>
Kings Of Leon, "Use Somebody"	2009	Taylor Swift, <i>Fearless</i>

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Science and Technology News 2010

The following were some of the more newsworthy developments in science and technology in the past year. (See also Astronomy, Computers and Telecommunications, and the Chronology of the Year's Events.)

A New Member of the Human Family

The skeleton of an early human-like primate is leading scientists to revise conventional wisdom about human evolution. A study published in *Science* on Oct. 2, 2009, investigated the skeleton of Ardi, an *Ardipithecus ramidus* who lived 4.4 million years ago (MYA) in what were then verdant African forests. She is the earliest skeleton yet studied in detail on the human branch of the primate tree, which split off from other apes about 6 MYA.

Before discovering Ardi, scientists had conjectured that our early ancestors looked and acted a bit like modern chimpanzees. But Ardi's skeleton suggests that, in many ways, she was close to humans. She could probably walk upright on four human-like little toes and a chimp-like thumb toe. And with her free hands, she could catch prey, root out food, and even use tools. But, like chimps, Ardi had long, flexible fingers designed for climbing trees—even though once she got into them, she would have moved around on the palms of her hands. This was a surprise to evolutionary biologists, for a common theory prior to her discovery was that humans evolved to walk upright upon leaving the forests for open savannas. Yet Ardi's skeleton would indicate that humans' ancestors began to walk even while still spending time in trees.

Dr. Frankenstein, I Presume?

Scientists have created a DNA strand that is able to govern the life and reproduction of a single-celled organism, according to an article published in the May 21, 2010, issue of *Science*—an achievement being billed as the first example of synthetic life. A cell's genome—the arrangement of its DNA—governs many of its life processes. For this project, J. Craig Venter's team used a computer to create a genome based on that of *Mycoplasma mycoides*, a single-celled bacteria. To *Mycoplasma*'s genome, they added their own watermark by weaving in names, e-mail addresses, and even a literary quotation. Researchers used a machine that constructs DNA strands to make this computer-generated genome physical, and they injected it into the cell body of a different kind of bacterium. True to the teams' predictions, this new bacterial cell acted and replicated like *Mycoplasma mycoides*, marking the first time that scientists had built a working DNA sequence.

Besides showcasing the powers of cutting-edge biotechnology, this project may have practical implications for health and environmental technology, researchers say. In the future, it may be possible to design and build genomes that grow vaccines more economically or create new fuel sources.

Meet the Parents

Somewhere in a cave in the Middle East, between 80 and 45 thousand years ago (KYA), a human and a Neanderthal got together and had a baby. At least, that's what a comparison of Neanderthal and human genomes suggests.

Neanderthals and humans split from a common ancestor about 400 KYA. Neanderthals evolved outside of Africa, while humans remained in Africa, leaving later and eventually supplanting Neanderthals. Researchers have long debated whether they interbred, and even if they could interbreed. A new study, published in the May 7, 2010, issue of *Science*, offers genetic evidence that they did. Researchers led by Svante Pääbo compared areas of human and Neanderthal genomes that have changed relatively recently. In particular, they investigated whether any of the genetic mutations that exist in non-African humans but not in Africans might also be found in Neanderthals—if they were, it would indicate that the two hominids swapped genes after humans left Africa. And indeed, results showed they had. Researchers identified 12 parts of the genome that differed between non-Africans and Africans; Neanderthal and human genomes matched in 10 of these 12 regions.

A Marginalized Organ Gets Its Day

You've probably learned that the appendix is a vestigial organ, one that served a purpose in our evolutionary past but is now useless—and given that around 250,000 Americans get

their appendix taken out every year without any obvious consequences, this would seem right.

But over the years, researchers have found indications that the appendix does *something*. It contains lymphatic tissue, suggesting a relation to the immune system, and it contains bacteria that aid digestion. Now, in a study published in the Oct. 2009 *Journal of Evolutionary Biology*, evolutionary biologists report learning that the appendix evolved at least twice in mammals—a good sign that it's there for a reason. Many mammals have appendices, the researchers learned, including lemurs, rabbits, and possums. The organ probably first emerged about 90 million years ago in ancestors of primates and rodents, and then evolved a second time in the ancestors of marsupials. The researchers also found that bullfrogs, although they don't have an appendix, have a place in the intestine that stores bacteria as well.

Why would it be useful for the digestive system to store bacteria? Diarrhea can be common in unclean environments (such as most of nature), and it leads the body to expunge all the intestine's bacteria, good and bad. The appendix may offer a reservoir of bacteria to replenish the intestine. Ironically, our own hypersanitized society may undercut the appendix's function—the bacteria stored there, having no place to go, can turn infectious and result in higher rates of appendicitis.

Dinosaurs of a Feather, in Living Color

What did dinosaurs look like? Two papers released in 2010 offer color portraits of a few feathered dinosaurs. In the popular imagination, dinosaurs don't have feathers. But looked at evolutionarily, it isn't so surprising that some did—paleontologists and evolutionary biologists theorize that birds evolved from dinosaurs. The first clue that feathers may have appeared somewhere on the evolutionary path from dinosaur to bird came in the 1990s, when scientists discovered fossils of primitive birds and birdlike dinosaurs that had impressions of feathers and bristles that were possibly proto-feathers. In 2008, Jakob Vinther and colleagues realized that microscopic particles in the feather impressions were residues of pigments that gave feathers color, offering a technique for learning the color of dinosaurs. Two teams, one led by Vinther and the other by Mike Benton, took advantage of this. Benton's team, publishing in *Nature* on Jan. 27, 2010, offered portraits of two animals. *Sinosauropteryx*, a small dinosaur, had alternating white and reddish-brown rings of proto-feathers along its tail and a crest of reddish-brown proto-feathers on its head. An early bird, *Confuciusornis*, showed off white, black, and reddish-brown feathers. Benton's team, for its part, focused on one animal, the *Anchiornis*, a chicken-sized dinosaur. *Anchiornis* wasn't able to fly, suggesting that it used its plumage either in mating rituals or to scare off predators, but it was covered in gray feathers, with limbs of black-and-white feathers and a reddish-brown plume—a bit like a modern woodpecker.

What's in the Moon

There may be more water on the lunar surface than we had realized, according to data from two unmanned missions to the moon, one by a probe sent by India's space agency and the other by NASA. Both analyzed data using spectrometry—a technique that identifies the molecular composition of matter by analyzing the spectrum of light reflected—and published the results in papers in the Sept. 24, 2009, issue of *Science*. The Indian mission's analysis of the spectrum of reflected light produced startling results: contrary to previous analyses, water is present across the moon, although how much water there is and what form it takes is unclear. NASA's mission focused not on the surface but on deep, cold craters in the moon. In one of these they found quite a bit of water—100 kg (around 220 pounds). NASA scientists gained this information in dramatic fashion, by crashing a used-up rocket into a crater and analyzing the composition of the resulting plume of debris. The presence of lunar water, scientists hope, will allow them to better understand the moon's geologic history and, someday, may make it easier to establish a station on the moon.

Science Glossary

This glossary covers some concepts that come up frequently in the news, in biology, chemistry, geology, and physics. See also Astronomy, Computers and Telecommunications, Environment, Health, Meteorology, Weights and Measures.

Biology

Note: For classification terms such as *kingdom*, *phylum*, etc., see p. 298.

Amino acid: one of about 20 similar small molecules that are the building blocks of proteins.

Antibiotic: a substance produced by or derived from a bacterium, fungus, or other organism that battles bacterial infections and diseases, by killing bacteria or halting their growth.

Autoimmunity: a condition in which an individual's immune system reacts against his or her own tissues; leads to diseases such as lupus, diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, and rheumatoid arthritis.

Bacteriophage or phage: a virus that infects, or lyses, bacteria.

Bacterium (plural, bacteria): one of a large, varied class of microscopic and simple, single-celled organisms; bacteria live almost everywhere—some forms cause disease, while others are useful in digestion and other natural processes.

Biodiversity: richness of variety of life-forms—both plant and animal—in a given environment.

Cell: the smallest unit of life capable of living independently, or with other cells; usually bounded by a membrane. May include a nucleus and other specialized parts.

Cholesterol: a fatty substance in animal tissues. It is produced by the liver in humans; is found in foods such as butter, eggs, and meat; and is an essential body constituent.

Chromosome: one of the rod-like structures in cell nuclei that carry genetic material (DNA).

Cloning: the process of copying a particular piece of DNA to allow it to be sequenced, studied, or used in some other way; can also refer to producing a genetic copy of an organism.

DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid): the chemical substance that carries genetic information, which determines the form and functioning of all living things.

Ecosystem: an interdependent community of living organisms and their climatic and geographical habitat.

Enzyme: a protein that promotes a particular chemical reaction in the body.

Estrogen: one of a group of hormones that promote development of female secondary sex characteristics and the growth and health of the female reproductive system; males also produce small amounts of estrogen.

Eukaryote: single- or multi-celled organisms whose cells have distinct nuclei.

Evolution: the process of gradual change that may occur as a species adapts to its environment; natural selection is the process by which evolution occurs.

Gene: a portion of a DNA molecule that provides the blueprint for the assembly of a protein.

Gene pool: the collection and total diversity of genes in an interbreeding population.

Gene therapy: a treatment in which scientists try to implant functioning genes into a person's cells so the genes can produce proteins that the person lacks or that help the person fight disease.

Genetic sequencing: the process of determining the order of subunits within a gene or the order of all an organism's genes.

Genome: the complete set of an organism's genetic material.

Hormone: a substance secreted in one part of an organism that regulates the functioning of other tissues or organs.

Meiosis: the process of cell division that results in gametes (sperm or egg cells), all of which contain half the number of chromosomes as their precursor.

Metabolism: the sum total of the body's chemical processes providing energy for vital functions and enabling new material to be synthesized.

Mitosis: the process by which a cell divides its nucleus and other cell materials into two duplicate daughter cells with the same DNA.

Neuron: a nerve cell, of the type found in the brain or spinal cord, that sends electrical and chemical messages to other cells.

Nucleus (plural, nuclei): the center of an atom; or the portion of a cell that contains genetic material and regulates growth and metabolism.

Organism: a living entity, capable of growth, metabolism, and usually reproduction.

Phenotype: the observable properties and characteristics of an organism arising at least in part from its genetic makeup.

Pheromone: a chemical secreted by an animal to influence the behavior of other members of its species.

Placebo effect: a phenomenon in which patients show improvements even though they have taken a medically inactive substance, called a placebo.

Prokaryote: a single-celled organism that does not have a distinct nucleus, such as bacteria and blue-green algae.

Protein: a complex molecule made up of one or more chains of amino acids; essential to the structure and function of all cells.

RNA (ribonucleic acid): a complex molecule similar to the genetic material DNA but usually single-stranded; several forms of RNA translate the genetic code of DNA and use that code to assemble proteins for structural and biological functions in the body.

Species: a population of organisms that breed with each other in nature and produce fertile offspring; other definitions of species exist to accommodate the diversity of life on Earth.

Stem cell: a cell that can give rise to other types of cells; for instance, bone marrow stem cells divide and produce different types of blood cells.

Steroid: type of hormone that freely enters cells (other hormones bind to cell surfaces). Different varieties can suppress immune response or influence stress reaction, blood pressure, or sexual development; includes testosterone- and estrogen-related compounds.

Testosterone: a hormone that stimulates the development and maintenance of male sexual characteristics and the production of sperm; women also produce small amounts of testosterone.

Virus: a microscopic, often disease-causing, organism made of genetic material surrounded by a protein shell; can only reproduce inside a living cell.

Chemistry

Acid: a class of compound that contrasts with bases. Acids taste sour, turn litmus red/pink, and often produce hydrogen gas in contact with some metals. Acids donate protons (hydrogen atoms minus the electron) in chemical reactions.

Base: a substance that yields hydroxyl ions (OH⁻) when dissolved in water; any of a class of compounds whose aqueous solutions taste bitter, feel slippery, turn litmus blue, and react with acids to form salts; also known as **alkaline**.

Carbon fiber: an extremely strong, thin fiber made by pyrolyzing (decomposing by heat) synthetic fibers, such as rayon, until charred; used to make high-strength composites.

Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC): one of a group of industrial chemicals that contain chlorine, fluorine, and carbon and have been found to damage Earth's ozone layer.

Element: a substance that cannot be chemically decomposed into simpler substances; the atoms of an element all have the same number of protons and electrons.

Isotope: an atom of a chemical element with the same number of protons in its nucleus as other atoms of that element, but with a different number of neutrons.

Molecule: the basic unit of a chemical compound, composed of two or more atoms bound together.

Noble gases or inert gases: a group of gases including helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, and radon that are not reactive except in rare and limited instances.

Osmosis: the transfer of a fluid across a semipermeable membrane, usually from an area of higher concentration to one of lower concentration.

Phase: any of the possible states of matter—solid, liquid, gas, or plasma—that change according to temperature and pressure.

Polymer: a huge molecule containing hundreds or thousands of smaller molecules arranged in repeating units.

Salt: a neutral compound produced by the reaction of an acid and a base.

Geology

Fault, tectonic: a crack or break in Earth's crust, often due to the slippage of tectonic plates past or over one another; usually geologically unstable.

Igneous: a type of rock formed by solidification from a molten state, especially from molten magma.

Magma: hot liquid rock material under Earth's crust, from which igneous rock is formed by cooling.

Metamorphic: in geology, the name given to sedimentary rocks or minerals that have recrystallized under the influence of heat and pressure since their original deposition.

Physics

Absolute zero: the theoretical temperature at which all motion within a molecule stops, corresponding to -273.15°C (-459.67°F).

Antimatter: matter that consists of antiparticles, such as antiprotons, that have an opposite charge from normal particles; when matter meets antimatter, both are destroyed, and their combined mass is converted to energy. Antimatter is created in certain radioactive decay processes but appears to be present in only small amounts in the universe.

Atom: the basic unit of a chemical element.

Atomic mass: the total mass of an atom of a given element; atoms of the same element with different atomic masses (different numbers of neutrons, not protons) are called **isotopes**.

Atomic number: the number of protons in an atom of a given element of the periodic table; the characteristic that sets atoms of different elements apart.

Axion: a hypothetical subatomic particle with low mass and energy that is thought to exist because of the properties of the strong nuclear force.

Bose-Einstein condensate (BEC): a "super-atom" comprising thousands of atoms super-cooled to within a few hundred millionths of a degree of absolute zero and thus condensed into the lowest energy state; atoms bound in the BEC behave synchronously, giving the BEC wavelike properties.

Boson: force-carrying particles including photons, gluons, and the W and Z particles; one of the two primary categories of particles in the Standard Model, the other being fermions.

Dark energy: a mysterious, undefined energy leading to a repulsive force pervading all of space-time; proposed by cosmologists as counteracting gravity and accelerating the expansion of the universe; predicted to make up 65% of the universe's composition.

Dark matter: hypothetical, invisible matter that some scientists believe makes up 90% of the matter in the universe; its existence was proposed to account for otherwise inexplicable gravitational forces observed in space.

Doppler effect: a change in the frequency of sound, light, or radio waves caused by the motion of the source emitting the waves or the motion of the person or instrument perceiving the waves.

Electron: negatively charged particle that is the least massive electrically charged fundamental particle; the most common charged lepton in the Standard Model.

Energy: capacity to perform work. Energy can take various forms, such as potential energy, kinetic energy, and chemical energy.

Entropy: a measure of disorder in a system.

Fermion: any one of a number of matter particles including electrons, protons, neutrons, and quarks; one of the two primary categories of particles in the Standard Model, the other being bosons.

Field: the effects of forces (gravitational, electric, etc.) are visualized and described mathematically by physicists in terms of fields, which show the strength and direction of a force at a given position.

Fission: a nuclear reaction that occurs when the nuclei of large, unstable atoms break apart, releasing large amounts of energy.

Fluorescence: luminescence that is caused by the absorption of radiation at one wavelength followed by an immediate re-radiation, usually at a different wavelength, that stops almost immediately when the radiation stops.

Force: In classical physics, a force is something that causes acceleration in a body and can be thought of as a push or pull.

Fusion: a nuclear reaction occurring when atomic nuclei collide at high temperatures and combine to form one heavier atomic nucleus, releasing enormous energy in the process.

Gravity: an attractive force between any 2 objects or particles, proportional to the mass (or energy) of the objects; strength of the force decreases with greater distance; the only fundamental force still unaccounted for by the Standard Model.

Half-life: the time it takes for half of a given amount of a radioactive element to decay.

Pangaea: a single supercontinent that scientists believe broke apart about 170 mil years ago to form the current continents.

Plate tectonics: theory that Earth's crust is made up of many separate rigid plates of rock that float on top of hot semi-liquid rock.

Sedimentary: a type of rock formed by the buildup of material at the bottoms of bodies of water.

Hertz (Hz): a measure of frequency, or how many times a given event occurs per second; applied to sound waves, electrical current, microchip clock speeds.

Laser: light consisting of a cascade of photons all having the same wavelength; stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

Light-emitting diode (LED): a semiconductor that emits light when an electrical current is passed through it. The color of the light depends on the material used in making the diode.

Neutrino: a tiny fundamental particle with no electrical charge and very small mass that moves very quickly through the universe; comes in three varieties, or flavors, called electron, muon, and tau.

Neutron: a neutral particle found in the nuclei of atoms.

Particle accelerator: a large machine with a long tunnel in which atoms smash into each other at high speeds; physicists use these machines to study subatomic particles.

Phosphorescence: luminescence that is caused by the absorption of radiation at one wavelength followed by a delayed re-radiation, usually at a different wavelength, that continues for at least a hundredth of a second after the radiation stops.

Photon: the elementary unit, or quantum, of light or electromagnetic radiation having no mass or electrical charge; one of the fundamental force-carrying particles, or bosons, described by the Standard Model.

Plasma: a high-energy state of matter different from solid, liquid, or gas in which atomic nuclei and the electrons orbiting them separate from each other.

Proton: a positively charged subatomic particle found in the nuclei of atoms.

Quantum: a natural unit of some physically measurable property, such as energy or electrical charge.

Quark: a fermion and a fundamental matter particle that makes up neutrons and protons, forming atomic nuclei; there are 6 different "flavors" of quarks grouped in pairs; up and down, charm and strange, top and bottom.

Radiation: energy emitted as rays or particles; radiation includes heat, light, ultraviolet rays, gamma rays, X-rays, cosmic rays, alpha particles, beta particles, and the protons, neutrons, and electrons of radioactive atoms.

Relativity, general theory of: a theory of space-time proposed by Albert Einstein in 1915; gravitational and other forces are transmitted through the effects of the curvature of space-time.

Relativity, special theory of: Einstein's theory of space and time: all laws of physics are valid in all uniformly moving frames of reference, and the speed of light in a vacuum is always the same, so long as the source and the observer are moving uniformly (not accelerating).

Standard Model: prevailing theory of the interaction of subatomic particles; matter particles are fermions: either leptons or quarks; force-carrying particles are bosons: either gluons, W or Z bosons, or photons; successfully explains three of the four elementary forces acting on particles (strong, weak, electromagnetic) but thus far has not incorporated gravity.

String theory: a theory that seeks to unify quantum mechanics and general relativity, positing that the basic constituents of matter can best be understood not as point objects but as tiny closed loops, or "strings."

Subatomic particle: one of the small particles, such as electrons, neutrons, and protons, which make up an atom.

Superconductivity: the property of certain materials, usually metals and chemically complex ceramics, to conduct electricity without resistance, generally at very cold temperatures.

Thermodynamics: the branch of physics that describes how energy, heat, and temperature flow in physical systems.

Ultraviolet radiation: a form of light, invisible to the human eye, that has a shorter wavelength and greater energy than visible light but a longer wavelength and less energy than X-rays.

Virtual particle: subatomic particles that rapidly pop into and out of existence and can exert real forces; usually occur in particle-antiparticle pairs and are rapidly annihilated.

Mohs Scale of Hardness

Hardness is the ability of a solid substance to resist abrasion or deformation on the surface. Soft minerals scratch easier than hard ones. For example, a diamond will scratch graphite because the graphite is softer. In 1812, German mineralogist Frederich Mohs (1773-1839) created the arbitrary scale shown below to measure relative hardness using ten minerals that were readily available at that time. The numbers in the Mohs scale are arranged in order of increasing hardness. A mineral's hardness is obtained by determining which mineral in the Mohs scale will scratch the specimen.

Mohs Scale		Selected items and their relative hardness	
1. Talc	6. Orthoclase feldspar	2.5	Fingernails
2. Gypsum	7. Quartz	2.5-3	Gold, silver
3. Calcite	8. Topaz	3	Copper penny
4. Fluorite	9. Corundum	4-4.5	Platinum
5. Apatite	10. Diamond	4-5	Iron
		5.5	Knife blade
		6-7	Glass
		6.5	Iron pyrite
		7+	Hardened steel file

Chemical Elements, Atomic Numbers, Year Discovered

See Periodic Table of the Elements on page 290 for atomic weights.

Element	Symbol	Atomic number	Year discov.	Element	Symbol	Atomic number	Year discov.	Element	Symbol	Atomic number	Year discov.
Actinium	Ac	89 . . .	1899	Hafnium	Hf	72 . . .	1923	Radon	Rn	86 . . .	1900
Aluminum	Al	13 . . .	1825	Hassium	Hs	108 . . .	1984	Rhenium	Re	75 . . .	1925
Americium	Am	95 . . .	1944	Helium	He	2 . . .	1868	Rhodium	Rh	45 . . .	1803
Antimony	Sb	51 . . .	1450	Holmium	Ho	67 . . .	1878	Roentgenium . . .	Rg	111 . . .	1995
Argon	Ar	18 . . .	1894	Hydrogen	H	1 . . .	1766	Rubidium	Rb	37 . . .	1861
Arsenic	As	33 . . .	13th cent.	Indium	In	49 . . .	1863	Ruthenium	Ru	44 . . .	1845
Astatine	At	85 . . .	1940	Iodine	I	53 . . .	1811	Rutherfordium . .	Rf	104 . . .	1969
Barium	Ba	56 . . .	1808	Iridium	Ir	77 . . .	1804	Samarium	Sm	62 . . .	1879
Berkelium	Bk	97 . . .	1949	Iron	Fe	26 . . .	BCE	Scandium	Sc	21 . . .	1879
Beryllium	Be	4 . . .	1798	Krypton	Kr	36 . . .	1898	Seaborgium	Sg	106 . . .	1974
Bismuth	Bi	83 . . .	15th cent.	Lanthanum	La	57 . . .	1839	Selenium	Se	34 . . .	1817
Bohrium	Bh	107 . . .	1981	Lawrencium	Lr	103 . . .	1961	Silicon	Si	14 . . .	1823
Boron	B	5 . . .	1808	Lead	Pb	82 . . .	BCE	Silver	Ag	47 . . .	BCE
Bromine	Br	35 . . .	1826	Lithium	Li	3 . . .	1817	Sodium	Na	11 . . .	1807
Cadmium	Cd	48 . . .	1817	Lutetium	Lu	71 . . .	1907	Strontium	Sr	38 . . .	1790
Calcium	Ca	20 . . .	1808	Magnesium	Mg	12 . . .	1829	Sulfur	S	16 . . .	BCE
Californium	Cf	98 . . .	1950	Manganese	Mn	25 . . .	1774	Tantalum	Ta	73 . . .	1802
Carbon	C	6 . . .	BCE	Meitnerium	Mt	109 . . .	1982	Technetium	Tc	43 . . .	1937
Cerium	Ce	58 . . .	1803	Mendelevium	Md	101 . . .	1955	Tellurium	Te	52 . . .	1782
Cesium	Cs	55 . . .	1860	Mercury	Hg	80 . . .	BCE	Terbium	Tb	65 . . .	1843
Chlorine	Cl	17 . . .	1774	Molybdenum	Mo	42 . . .	1782	Thallium	Tl	81 . . .	1861
Chromium	Cr	24 . . .	1797	Neodymium	Nd	60 . . .	1885	Thorium	Th	90 . . .	1828
Cobalt	Co	27 . . .	1735	Neon	Ne	10 . . .	1898	Thulium	Tm	69 . . .	1879
Copernicium	Cn	112 . . .	1996	Neptunium	Np	93 . . .	1940	Tin	Sn	50 . . .	BCE
Copper	Cu	29 . . .	BCE	Nickel	Ni	28 . . .	1751	Titanium	Ti	22 . . .	1791
Curium	Cm	96 . . .	1944	Niobium ²	Nb	41 . . .	1801	Tungsten			
Darmstadtium	Ds	110 . . .	1995	Nitrogen	N	7 . . .	1772	(Wolfram)	W	74 . . .	1783
Dubnium				Nobelium	No	102 . . .	1958	*Ununhexium . . .	Uuh	116 . . .	2000
(Hahnium) ¹	Db (Ha)	105 . . .	1970	Osmium	Os	76 . . .	1804	*Ununoctium . . .	Uuo	118 . . .	2006
Dysprosium	Dy	66 . . .	1886	Oxygen	O	8 . . .	1774	*Ununpentium . .	Uup	115 . . .	2004
Einsteinium	Es	99 . . .	1952	Palladium	Pd	46 . . .	1803	*Ununquadium . .	Uuq	114 . . .	1999
Erbium	Er	68 . . .	1843	Phosphorus	P	15 . . .	1669	*Ununseptium . .	Uus	117 . . .	2010
Europium	Eu	63 . . .	1901	Platinum	Pt	78 . . .	1735	*Ununtrium	Uut	113 . . .	2004
Fermium	Fm	100 . . .	1953	Plutonium	Pu	94 . . .	1941	Uranium	U	92 . . .	1789
Fluorine	F	9 . . .	1771	Polonium	Po	84 . . .	1898	Vanadium	V	23 . . .	1830
Francium	Fr	87 . . .	1939	Potassium	K	19 . . .	1807	Xenon	Xe	54 . . .	1898
Gadolinium	Gd	64 . . .	1886	Praseodymium	Pr	59 . . .	1885	Ytterbium	Yb	70 . . .	1878
Gallium	Ga	31 . . .	1875	Promethium	Pm	61 . . .	1945	Yttrium	Y	39 . . .	1794
Germanium	Ge	32 . . .	1886	Protactinium	Pa	91 . . .	1917	Zinc	Zn	30 . . .	BCE
Gold	Au	79 . . .	BCE	Radium	Ra	88 . . .	1898	Zirconium	Zr	40 . . .	1789

Note: 118 elements are listed here; only 112 have been independently confirmed. The most recent of these, element 112 (with a mass number of 270), was reported by S. Hoffman et al. in 1996 and was approved by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) in June 2009. The discoverers proposed the name Copernicium with a symbol of Cn, in honor of the astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus; the name was made official on Feb. 19, 2010, the 537th anniversary of Copernicus's birth. (*) Indicates element whose existence has been reported or hypothesized, but not yet confirmed. Between 1999 and 2006, observation of many isotopes of elements 113-118 have been reported in refereed journals. These reports all await confirmation and are shown in italics in the periodic table. (1) The name Dubnium (Db) has been approved by IUPAC for element 105, but the name Hahnium (Ha) is used in most of the scientific literature before 1998 and is still sometimes used in the U.S. (2) Formerly Columbium.

Basic Laws of Physics

Isaac Newton's Laws of Motion

1. An object in motion moves at a constant velocity in a straight line unless acted upon by a force. Likewise, an object at rest will stay at rest—a property known as inertia.

2. The acceleration of an object is proportional to the force acting on it and inversely proportional to the mass of an object.

Force (F) equals mass (m) times acceleration (a):

$$F = ma$$

3. For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. For example, a force of 1 ton pushing down on an object requires an equal force pushing upward on the object in order for it to stay in place.

Law of Gravity

In common usage, gravity refers to the gravitational force between planets and objects on or near them. But in scientific parlance, gravitation represents one of four basic forces controlling the interactions of matter. The others are strong and weak nuclear forces and electromagnetic force. The gravitational force (F) between objects is proportional to the product of their masses (m_1 and m_2) and inversely proportional to the square of the distance (d) between them. G represents the gravitational constant in Newton's law of gravity, a fixed ratio of approximately 6.67390×10^{-11} newton m^2/kg^2 .

The basic law of gravity is:

$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$$

Earth's gravitational force is considered to pull objects toward it at a constant acceleration of $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$. This allows calculation of the velocity (v) of an object with an initial velocity of v_0 in free fall at a given point in time (t), and calculation of the distance (d) of an object from Earth at any given time, with any given initial velocity (v_0) and any known initial height (a) via the following equations:

$$v = v_0 - gt$$

$$d = -1/2gt^2 + v_0t + a$$

Assuming that height is measured in feet and speeds in feet per second, the maximum height (H) reached by an object with a positive v_0 is expressed as:

$$H = a + \frac{v_0^2}{64}$$

Several physical aspects of the Earth slightly distort its gravitational force. Gravity is lessened by the centrifugal force of the Earth's rotation. At the poles, where centrifugal force is absent, acceleration due to gravity is greater.

Also, the further an object is from Earth's center, the smaller the gravitational force. Gravity is weaker on a mountaintop than at sea level.

Conservation Laws

In physics, laws of conservation state that in a closed system, where neither mass nor energy is added or subtracted, certain measurable quantities remain constant.

Conservation of Mass: Mass is neither created nor destroyed within a closed system except when converted to energy.

Conservation of Momentum: All moving objects have momentum, and in a closed system, total momentum is always conserved. Linear momentum is the product of the mass of an object and its velocity. In the following equation, M and V represent the initial total mass and velocity of objects within a closed system. After a collision between those objects, the mass and velocity of individual objects may change (for example, one object could break into smaller pieces, each traveling at a different velocity) but the product of the total mass and velocity in the system after the collision (mv) will remain the same.

$$MV = mv$$

Any object moving in a circle has another kind of momentum—angular momentum. This is because circular motion requires acceleration toward the center of the circle. The amount of acceleration depends on the speed of the object and the square of the radius of the circle. (Angular momentum

is the product of this speed, the mass of the object and the square of the radius.)

Conservation of Energy: The total amount of energy in a closed system will not change except when converted to mass.

Conservation of Mass-Energy: Einstein's special theory of relativity states that mass and energy are related. Because they can be converted into one another, mass and energy alone cannot be conserved. But the total amount of mass and energy together must be conserved. This is reflected in the following equation where m is mass, E is energy, and c is the speed of light in a vacuum (which is constant):

$$E = mc^2$$

Relativistic mass can describe how mass increases with velocity. The following equation—where m is the mass of a moving object, m_0 is the object's mass when not moving, v is its velocity in relation to a stationary observer, and c is the speed of light—shows the relationship:

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

The theory that no object can travel faster than the speed of light is based in this equation. As an object approaches c , so much energy is converted to mass that it no longer accelerates.

Laws of Thermodynamics

1. Heat is a form of energy. Within a closed system energy must be conserved except in nuclear reactions or other extreme conditions. It is neither created nor destroyed.

2. Within a self-sustaining system, heat can never go from an area of low temperature to an area of high temperature, for this would require added energy. Without added energy, disorder, or entropy, can only increase.

3. Absolute zero cannot be attained by any procedure in a finite number of steps. Although it can be approached asymptotically, it can never be reached.

Laws of Current Electricity

Electric current generally represents the flow of electrons through a conductor. The rate at which electrons flow can be measured in amperes, defined as the number of electrons (measured in a unit called the coulomb, equal to about 6.24 quintillion or 6.24×10^{18} electrons) moving past a particular point every second. One ampere is equal to 1 coulomb of charge passing each second. Like water, electrons tend to move from areas of high pressure to low pressure. The difference between these two "pressures" is known as potential difference and is measured in volts.

Certain substances, such as copper and carbon, allow electric currents to pass more readily than others—that is, they have greater conductivity. Resistance to conductivity is measured in ohms.

Ohm's Law: Electric current is directly proportional to the potential difference and inversely proportional to the total resistance of the circuit. I is electric current (measured in amperes), V is the potential difference (measured in volts), and R is resistance (measured in ohms):

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

Law of Electric Power: Electric power (P), measured in watts, represents the rate at which electricity is converted into some other form of energy (such as light, in the case of a light bulb). P is the product of current and potential difference:

$$P = IV$$

Two Basic Laws of Quantum Physics

1. **Heisenberg's uncertainty principle:** Certain pairs of observable quantities like energy and time or position and momentum cannot be measured with complete accuracy simultaneously. Also known as the indeterminacy principle.

2. **Pauli's exclusion principle:** Two electrons in an atom cannot simultaneously occupy the same quantum or energy state. This has since been shown to be true for many subatomic particles.

Breaking the Sound Barrier; Speed of Sound

The prefix **Mach** is used to describe supersonic speed. It was named for Ernst Mach (1838-1916), a Czech-born Austrian physicist. Mach may be defined as the ratio of the velocity of an object to the velocity of sound in a particular medium. A plane moving at the speed of sound moves at Mach 1. At twice the speed of sound, it moves at Mach 2.

When a plane passes the sound barrier—flying faster than sound travels—listeners in the area hear thunderclaps, although the pilot of the plane does not.

Sound is produced by vibrations of an object and is transmitted by the alternating increase and decrease in pressure radiating outward through a material medium of molecules, like waves spreading out on a pond after a rock has been tossed in.

Light; Colors of the Spectrum

Light, a form of electromagnetic radiation similar to radiant heat, radio waves, and X-rays, is emitted from a source in straight lines and spreads out over larger areas as it travels; light per unit area diminishes in proportion to the square of the distance.

The English mathematician and physicist Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) described light as an **emission of particles**; the Dutch astronomer, mathematician, and physicist Christiaan Huygens (1629-95) developed the theory that light travels in a **wave motion**. It is now believed that these 2 theories are essentially complementary, and the development of quantum theory has led to results where light acts like a series of particles in some experiments and like a wave in others.

The **speed of light** was first measured in a laboratory experiment by the French physicist Armand Hippolyte Louis Fizeau (1819-96). Today the speed of light is known very precisely as 299,792.458 km per sec (or 186,282.396 mi per sec) in a vacuum; in water the speed of light is about 25% less, and in glass, 33% less.

The **frequency of sound** is determined by the number of times the vibrating waves undulate per second and is measured in cycles per second. The slower the cycle of waves, the lower the frequency. As the frequency increases, the sound becomes higher in pitch. The human ear is sensitive to frequencies between 20 and 20,000 vibrations per second, although this range varies among individuals.

Intensity, or loudness, is the strength of the pressure of these radiating waves and is measured in decibels. (See *Weights and Measures*.)

The **speed of sound** is generally defined as 1,088 feet per second at sea level at 32° F. It varies in other temperatures and media. Sound travels faster in water than in air and even faster in iron and steel.

Color sensations are produced through the excitation of the retina of the eye by light vibrating at different frequencies. The different colors of the spectrum may be produced by viewing a light beam that is refracted by passage through a prism, which breaks the light into its wavelengths.

Customarily, the **primary colors** are taken to be the 6 monochromatic colors that occupy relatively large areas of the spectrum: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet. However, scientists disagree about how many and what primary colors to recognize. The color sensation of **black** is due to complete lack of stimulation of the retina, that of **white** to complete stimulation.

Infrared and ultraviolet rays, below the red (long) end of the spectrum and above the violet (short) end of the spectrum, respectively, are invisible to the naked eye. Heat is the principal effect of infrared rays, and chemical action that of ultraviolet rays.

Discoveries and Innovations: Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Medicine

Discovery	Date	Discoverer(s)	Nationality	Discovery	Date	Discoverer(s)	Nationality
Acetylene gas.	1862	Berthelot.	French	Cloning, DNA.	1973	Boyer, Cohen.	U.S.
ACTH.	1927	Evans, Long.	U.S.	Cloning, mammal.	1996	Wilmut, et al.	Scottish
Adrenaline.	1901	Takamine.	Japan	Cocaine.	1860	Niermann.	German
Aluminum, electrolytic process.	1886	Hall.	U.S.	Combustion explained.	1777	Lavoisier.	French
Aluminum, isolated.	1825	Oersted.	Danish	Conditioned reflex.	1914	Pavlov.	Russian
Anesthesia, ether.	1842	Long.	U.S.	Cortisone.	1936	Kendall.	U.S.
Anesthesia, local.	1885	Koller.	Austrian	Cortisone, synthesis.	1946	Sarett.	U.S.
Anesthesia, spinal.	1898	Bier.	German	Cosmic rays.	1910	Gockel.	Swiss
Aniline dye.	1856	Perkin.	English	Cyanamide.	1905	Frank, Caro.	German
Anti-rabies.	1885	Pasteur.	French	Cyclotron.	1930	Lawrence.	U.S.
Antiseptic surgery.	1867	Lister.	English	DDT (not applied as insecticide until 1939).	1874	Zeidler.	German
Antitoxin, diphtheria.	1891	Von Behring.	German	Deuterium.	1932	Urey, Brickwedde, Murphy.	U.S.
Argyrol.	1897	Bayer.	German	DNA (structure).	1953	Crick.	English
Arsphenamine.	1910	Ehrlich.	German			Watson.	U.S.
Aspirin.	1853	Gerhardt.	French			Wilkins.	English
Atabrine.	1932	Mietzsch, et al.	German	Electric resistance, law of.	1827	Ohm.	German
Atomic numbers.	1913	Moseley.	English	Electric waves.	1888	Hertz.	German
Atomic theory.	1803	Dalton.	English	Electrolysis.	1852	Faraday.	English
Atomic time clock.	1948	Lyons.	U.S.	Electromagnetism.	1819	Oersted.	Danish
Atomic time clock, cesium beam.	1948	Essen.	English	Electron.	1897	Thomson, J.	English
Atom-smashing theory.	1919	Rutherford.	English	Electron diffraction.	1936	Thomson.	English
Bacitracin.	1943	Johnson, Meleneyl.	U.S.			Davisson, G.	U.S.
Bacteria, description.	1676	Leeuwenhoek.	Dutch	Electroshock treatment.	1938	Cerletti, Bini.	Italian
Bleaching powder.	1798	Tennant.	English	Erythromycin.	1952	McGuire.	U.S.
Blood, circulation.	1628	Harvey.	English	Evolution, natural selection.	1858	Darwin.	English
Blood plasma storage (blood banks).	1940	Drew.	U.S.	Falling bodies, law of.	1590	Galileo.	Italian
Bordeaux mixture.	1885	Millardet.	French	Gases, law of combining volumes.	1808	Gay-Lussac.	French
Bromine from the sea.	1826	Balard.	French	Geometry, analytic.	1619	Descartes.	French
Calcium carbide.	1888	Wilson.	U.S.	Gold, cyanide process for extraction.	1887	MacArthur, Forest.	British
Calculus.	1670	Newton.	English	Gravitation, law.	1687	Newton.	English
Camphor synthetic.	1896	Haller.	French	HIV (human immuno-deficiency virus).	1984	Montagnier.	French
Canning (food).	1804	Appert.	French			Gallo.	U.S.
Carbon oxides.	1925	Fisher.	German	Holograph.	1948	Gabor.	British
Chemotherapy.	1909	Ehrlich.	German	Human heart transplant.	1967	Barnard.	S. African
Chloamphenicol.	1947	Burkholder.	U.S.	Indigo, synthesis of.	1880	Baeyer.	German
Chlorine.	1774	Scheele.	Swedish	Induction, electric.	1830	Henry.	U.S.
Chloroform.	1831	Guthrie, S.	U.S.	Insulin.	1922	Banting, Best.	Canadian
Chlortetracycline.	1948	Duggen.	U.S.			Macleod.	Scottish
Classification of plants and animals.	1735	Linnaeus.	Swedish	Intelligence testing.	1905	Binet, Simon.	French

Discovery	Date	Discoverer(s)	Nationality
In vitro fertilization	1978	Steptoe, Edwards	English
Isotopes, theory	1912	Soddy	English
Laser	1957	Gould	U.S.
Light, velocity	1675	Roemer	Danish
Light, wave theory	1690	Huygens	Dutch
Lithography	1796	Senefelder	Bohemian
Logarithms	1614	Napier	Scottish
LSD-25	1943	Hoffman	Swiss
Mendelian laws	1866	Mendel	Austrian
Mercator projection (map)	1568	Mercator (Kremer)	Flemish
Methanol	1661	Boyle	Irish
Milk condensation	1853	Borden	U.S.
Molecular hypothesis	1811	Avogadro	Italian
Motion, laws of	1687	Newton	English
Neomycin	1949	Waksman, Lechevalier	U.S.
Neutrino	1956	Reines, Cowan	U.S.
Neutron	1932	Chadwick	English
Nitric acid	1648	Glauber	German
Nitric oxide	1772	Priestley	English
Nitroglycerin	1846	Sobrero	Italian
Oil cracking process	1891	Dewar	U.S.
Oxygen	1774	Priestley	English
Oxytetracycline	1950	Finlay, et al.	U.S.
Ozone	1840	Schonbein	German
Paper, sulfite process	1867	Tilghman	U.S.
Paper, wood pulp, sulfate process	1884	Dahl	German
Penicillin	1928	Fleming	Scottish
Practical use	1941	Florey, Chain	English
Periodic law and table of elements	1869	Mendeleyev	Russian
Physostigmine synthesis	1935	Julian	U.S.
Pill, birth-control	1954	Pincus, Rock	U.S.
Planetary motion, laws	1609	Kepler	German
Plutonium fission	1940	Kennedy, Wahl, Seaborg, Segre	U.S.
Polymyxin	1947	Ainsworth	English
Positron	1932	Anderson	U.S.
Proton	1919	Rutherford	N. Zealand
Psychoanalysis	1900	Freud	Austrian
Pulsars	1967	Bell	English
Quantum theory	1900	Planck	German
Quasars	1963	Matthews, Sandage	U.S.
Quinine synthetic	1946	Woodward, Doering	U.S.
Radioactivity	1896	Becquerel	French
Radiocarbon dating	1947	Libby	U.S.
Radium	1898	Curie, Pierre Curie, Marie	French Pol.-Fr.
Relativity theory	1905	Einstein	German

Discovery	Date	Discoverer(s)	Nationality
Reserpine	1949	Jal Vaikl	Indian
Schick test	1913	Schick	U.S.
Silicon	1823	Berzelius	Swedish
Smallpox eradication	1979	World Health Org.	UN
Streptomycin	1944	Waksman, et al.	U.S.
Sulfanilamide	1935	Bovet, Trefouel	French
Sulfanilamide theory	1908	Gelmo	German
Sulfapyridine	1938	Ewins, Phelps	English
Sulfathiazole	1939	Fosbinder, Walter	U.S.
Sulfuric acid	1831	Phillips	English
Sulfuric acid, lead	1746	Roebuck	English
Superconductivity	1911	Onnes	Dutch
Superconductivity theory	1957	Bardeen, Cooper, Schrieffer	U.S.
Superconductors, high-temp.	1986	Bednorz, Muller	Ger., Swiss
Syphilis test	1906	Wassermann	German
Transplant, heart	1967	Barnard	S. Africa
Tuberculin	1890	Koch	German
Uranium fission, atomic reactor	1942	Fermi, Szilard	U.S.
Uranium fission theory	1939	Hahn, Meitner, Strassmann	German
		Bohr	Danish
		Fermi	Italian
		Einstein, Pegram, Wheeler	U.S.
Vaccine, measles	1963	Enders	U.S.
Vaccine, measles- mumps-rubella	1971	Hilleman	U.S.
Vaccine, meningitis (first conjugate)	1987	Gordon, et al., Connaught Lab.	U.S.
Vaccine, polio	1954	Salk	U.S.
Vaccine, polio, oral	1960	Sabin	U.S.
Vaccine, rabies	1885	Pasteur	French
Vaccine, smallpox	1796	Jenner	English
Vaccine, typhus	1909	Nicolle	French
Vaccine, varicella	1974	Takahashi	Japanese
Van Allen belts, radiation	1958	Van Allen	U.S.
Vitamin A	1913	McCollum, Davis	U.S.
Vitamin B	1916	McCollum	U.S.
Vitamin C	1928	Szent-Gyorgyi, King	Hungarian U.S.
Vitamin D	1922	McCollum	U.S.
Vitamin K	1935	Dam, Doisy	U.S.
Xerography	1938	Carlson	U.S.
X-ray	1895	Roentgen	German

Inventions

Invention	Date	Inventor(s)	Nationality
Adding machine	1642	Pascal	French
Adding machine	1885	Burroughs	U.S.
Aerosol spray	1926	Rotheim	Norwegian
Airbag	1952	Hetrick	U.S.
Air brake	1868	Westinghouse	U.S.
Air conditioning	1902	Carrier	U.S.
Air pump	1654	Guericke	German
Airplane, automatic pilot	1912	Sperry	U.S.
Airplane, experimental	1896	Langley	U.S.
Airplane, hydro	1911	Curtiss	U.S.
Airplane jet engine	1939	Ohain	German
Airplane with motor	1903	Wright Bros.	U.S.
Airship	1852	Giffard	French
Arc welder	1919	Thomson	U.S.
Aspartame	1965	Schlatter	U.S.
Autogyro	1920	de la Cierva	Spanish
Automobile, differential gear	1885	Benz	German
Automobile, electric	1892	Morrison	U.S.
Automobile, exp'mtl	1864	Marcus	Austrian
Automobile, gasoline	1889	Daimler	German
Automobile, gasline	1892	Duryea	U.S.
Automobile magneto	1897	Bosch	German
Automobile muffler	1904	Pope	U.S.
Automobile self-starter	1911	Kettering	U.S.
Bakelite	1907	Baekeland	Belg., U.S.
Balloon	1783	Montgolfier	French
Barometer	1643	Torricelli	Italian
Bicycle, modern	1885	Starley	English
Bifocal lens	1780	Franklin	U.S.
Bottle machine	1895	Owens	U.S.
Braille printing	1829	Braille	French
Bubble gum	1928	Diemer	U.S.
Burner, gas	1855	Bunsen	German
Calculating machine	1833	Babbage	English
Calculator, electronic pocket	1972	Merryman, Van Tassel	U.S.
Camera, digital	1977	Lloyd, Sasson	U.S.
Camera, Kodak	1888	Eastman, Walker	U.S.

Invention	Date	Inventor(s)	Nationality
Camera, Polaroid Land	1948	Land	U.S.
Car coupler	1873	Janney	U.S.
Carburetor, gasoline	1893	Maybach	German
Carding machine	1797	Whittemore	U.S.
Carpet sweeper	1876	Bissell	U.S.
Cash register	1879	Ritty	U.S.
Cassette, audio	1963	Philips Co.	Dutch
Cassette, videotape	1969	Sony	Japanese
Cathode-ray tube	1897	Braun	German
CAT, or CT, scan	1973	Hounsfield	English
Cellophane	1908	Brandenberger	Swiss
Celluloid	1870	Hyatt	U.S.
Cement, Portland	1824	Aspdin	English
Chronometer	1735	Harrison	English
Circuit breaker	1925	Hilliard	U.S.
Circuit, integrated	1959	Kilby, Noyce, Texas Instr.	U.S.
Clock, pendulum	1657	Huygens	Dutch
Coaxial cable system	1929	Affel, Espensched	U.S.
Coffemaker, automatic drip	1963	Bunn Corp.	U.S.
Compressed air rock drill	1871	Ingersoll	U.S.
Comptometer	1887	Felt	U.S.
Computer, automatic sequence	1944	Aiken, et al.	U.S.
Computer, electronic	1942	Atanasoff, Berry	U.S.
Computer, laptop	1987	Sinclair	English
Computer, mini	1960	Digital Corp.	U.S.
Condenser microphone (telephone)	1916	Wente	U.S.
Contact lens, corneal	1948	Tuohy	U.S.
Contraceptive, oral	1954	Pincus, Rock	U.S.
Corn, hybrid	1917	Jones	U.S.
Cotton gin	1793	Whitney	U.S.
Cream separator	1878	DeLaval	Swedish
Cultivator, disc	1878	Mallon	U.S.
Cystoscope	1878	Nitze	German
Diapers, disposable	1950	Donovan	U.S.
Diesel engine	1895	Diesel	German

Invention	Date	Inventor(s)	Nationality	Invention	Date	Inventor(s)	Nationality
Disc, compact	1972	RCA	U.S.	Linoleum	1860	Walton	English
Disc player, compact . . .	1979	Sony, Philips Co. . .	Japanese, Dutch	Linotype	1884	Mergenthaler	U.S.
Dishwasher	1893	Cochrane	U.S.	Liquid Paper	c.1951	Graham	U.S.
Disk, floppy	1970	IBM	U.S.	Lock, cylinder	1851	Yale	U.S.
Disk, video	1972	Philips Co.	Dutch	Locomotive, electric . . .	1851	Vail	U.S.
Dynamite	1866	Nobel	Swedish	Locomotive, exp'mtl . . .	1802	Trevithick	English
Dynamo, contin. current .	1871	Gramme	Belgian	Locomotive, exp'mtl . . .	1812	Fenton, et al.	English
Electronic paper (e-ink) .	1974	Sheridon	U.S.	Locomotive, exp'mtl . . .	1814	Stephenson	English
Electric battery	1800	Volta	Italian	Locomotive, practical . .	1829	Stephenson	English
Electric fan	1882	Wheeler	U.S.	Locomotive, 1st U.S. . .	1830	Cooper, P.	U.S.
Electrocardiograph	1903	Einthoven	Dutch	Loom, power	1785	Cartwright	English
Electroencephalograph . .	1929	Berger	German	Loudspeaker, dynamic . .	1924	Rice, Kellogg	U.S.
Electromagnet	1824	Sturgeon	English	Machine gun	1862	Gatling	U.S.
Electron microscope	1931	Ruska, Knoll	German	Machine gun, improved . .	1872	Hotchkiss	U.S.
Electron spectrometer . . .	1944	Deutsch, Elliott, Evans	U.S.	Machine gun (Maxim) . . .	1883	Maxim, H. S.	U.S.-Eng.
Electron tube multigrid . .	1913	Langmuir	U.S.	Magnet, electro	1828	Henry	U.S.
Electroplating	1805	Brugnatelli	Italian	Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)	1971	Damadian	U.S.
Electrostatic generator . .	1929	Van de Graaff	U.S.	Mason jar	1858	Mason, J.	U.S.
Elevator brake	1852	Otis	U.S.	Match, friction	1827	Walker, J.	English
Elevator, push button . . .	1922	Larson	U.S.	Mercerized textiles	1843	Mercer, J.	English
Engine, automatic transmission	1910	Fottinger	German	Meter, induction	1888	Shallenberger	U.S.
Engine, coal-gas 4-cycle . .	1876	Otto	German	Metronome	1816	Malezel	German
Engine, compression ignition	1883	Daimler	German	Microcomputer	1973	Truong, et al.	French
Engine, electric ignition . .	1883	Benz	German	Micrometer	1636	Gascoigne	English
Engine, gas, compound . . .	1926	Eickemeyer	U.S.	Microphone	1877	Berliner	U.S.
Engine, gasoline	1872	Brayton, Geo.	U.S.	Microprocessor	1971	Intel Corp.	U.S.
Engine, gasoline	1889	Daimler	German	Microscope, compound . .	1590	Janssen	Dutch
Engine, jet	1930	Whittle	English	Microscope, electronic . .	1931	Knoll, Ruska	German
Engine, steam, piston	1705	Newcomen	English	Microscope, field ion . . .	1951	Mueller	German
Engine, steam, piston	1769	Watt	Scottish	Microwave oven	1947	Spencer	U.S.
Engraving, half-tone	1852	Talbot	U.S.	Monitor, warship	1861	Ericsson	U.S.
Fiberglass	1938	Owens-Corning	U.S.	Monotype	1887	Lanston	U.S.
Fiber optics	1955	Kapany	English	Motor, AC	1892	Tesla	U.S.
Fiber optic wire	1970	Keck, Maurer Schulz	U.S.	Motor, DC	1837	Davenport	U.S.
Filament, tungsten	1913	Coolidge	U.S.	Motor, induction	1887	Tesla	U.S.
Flanged rail	1831	Stevens	U.S.	Motorcycle	1885	Daimler	German
Flatiron, electric	1882	Seely	U.S.	Movie machine	1894	Jenkins	U.S.
Food, frozen	1923	Birdseye	U.S.	Movie, panoramic	1952	Waller	U.S.
Freon	1930	Midgley, et al.	U.S.	Movie, talking	1927	Warner Bros.	U.S.
Furnace (for steel)	1858	Siemens	German	Mower, lawn	1831	Budding, Ferrabee . . .	English
Galvanometer	1820	Sweiggar	German	Mowing machine	1822	Bailey	U.S.
Garbage bag, polyethylene	1950	Wasylyk	Canadian	Neoprene	1930	Carothers	U.S.
Gas discharge tube	1922	Hull	U.S.	Nylon	1937	DuPont lab	U.S.
Gas lighting	1792	Murdoch	Scottish	Oil cracking furnace	1891	Gavrilov	Russian
Gas mantle	1885	Welsbach	Austrian	Oil filled power cable . . .	1921	Emanuelli	Italian
Gasoline (lead ethyl)	1922	Midgley	U.S.	Oleomargarine	1869	Mege-Mouries	French
Gasoline, cracked	1913	Burton	U.S.	Ophthalmoscope	1851	Helmholtz	German
Gasoline, high octane	1930	Ipatieff	Russian	Pacemaker	1952	Zoll	U.S.
Geiger counter	1913	Geiger	German	Paper	105	Ts'ai	Chinese
Glass, laminated safety . . .	1909	Benedictus	French	Paper clip	1900	Waalder	Norwegian
Glider	1853	Cayley	English	Paper machine	1809	Dickinson	U.S.
Google search software . . .	1996	Brin, Page	U.S.	Parachute	1785	Blanchard	French
Gun, breechloader	1811	Thornton	U.S.	Pen, ballpoint	1888	Loud	U.S.
Gun, Browning	1897	Browning	U.S.	Pen, fountain	1884	Waterman	U.S.
Gun, magazine	1875	Hotchkiss	U.S.	Pen, steel	1780	Harrison	English
Gun, silencer	1908	Maxim, H. P.	U.S.	Pendulum	1583	Galileo	Italian
Guncotton	1847	Schoenbein	German	Percussion cap	1807	Forsythe	Scottish
Gyrocompass	1911	Sperry	U.S.	Phonograph	1877	Edison	U.S.
Gyroscope	1852	Foucault	French	Photo, color	1892	Ives	U.S.
Harvester-thresher	1818	Lane	U.S.	Photo film, celluloid	1893	Reichenbach	U.S.
Heart, artificial	1982	Jarvik	U.S.	Photo film, transparent . .	1884	Eastman, Goodwin . . .	U.S.
Helicopter	1939	Sikorsky	U.S.	Photoelectric cell	1895	Elster	German
Hydrometer	1768	Baume	French	Photocopier	1938	Carlson	U.S.
Iron lung	1928	Drinker, Slaw	U.S.	Photographic paper	1835	Talbot	English
Kaleidoscope	1817	Brewster	Scottish	Photography	1816	Niepce	French
Kevlar	1965	Kwilek, Blades	U.S.	Photography	1835	Talbot	English
Kinetoscope	1889	Edison	U.S.	Photography	1835	Daguerre	French
Lamp, arc	1847	Staite	English	Photophone	1880	Bell	U.S.-Scot.
Lamp, fluorescent	1938	General Electric, Westinghouse	U.S.	Phototelegraphy	1925	Bell Labs.	U.S.
Lamp, incandescent	1879	Edison	U.S.	Piano	1709	Cristofori	Italian
Lamp, incand., gas	1913	Langmuir	U.S.	Piano, player	1863	Fourneaux	French
Lamp, klieg	1911	Kliegl, A. & J.	U.S.	Pin, safety	1849	Hunt	U.S.
Lamp, mercury vapor	1912	Hewitt	U.S.	Pistol (revolver)	1836	Colt	U.S.
Lamp, miner's safety	1816	Davy	English	Plow, cast iron	1785	Ransome	English
Lamp, neon	1909	Claude	French	Plow, disc	1896	Hardy	U.S.
Lathe, turret	1845	Fitch	U.S.	Pneumatic hammer	1890	King	U.S.
Laundrette	1934	Cantrell	U.S.	Post-it note	1980	Fry, Silver	U.S.
Lens, achromatic	1758	Dollond	English	Powder, smokeless	1884	Vieille	French
Lens, fused bifocal	1908	Borsch	U.S.	Printing press, rotary . . .	1845	Hoe	U.S.
Leyden jar (condenser) . . .	1745	von Kleist	German	Printing press, web	1865	Bullock	U.S.
Lightning rod	1752	Franklin	U.S.	Propeller, screw	1804	Stevens	U.S.
				Propeller, screw	1837	Ericsson	Swedish
				Punch card accounting . . .	1889	Hollerith	U.S.
				Radar	1940	Watson-Watt	Scottish

Invention	Date	Inventor(s)	Nationality	Invention	Date	Inventor(s)	Nationality
Radio, magnetic detector	1902	Marconi	Italian	Teflon	1938	Du Pont	U.S.
Radio, signals	1895	Marconi	Italian	Telegraph, magnetic	1837	Morse	U.S.
Radio amplifier	1906	De Forest	U.S.	Telegraph, quadruplex	1864	Edison	U.S.
Radio beacon	1928	Donovan	U.S.	Telegraph, railroad	1887	Woods	U.S.
Radio crystal oscillator	1918	Nicolson	U.S.	Telegraph, wireless high frequency	1895	Marconi	Italian
Radio receiver, cascade tuning	1913	Alexanderson	U.S.	Telephone ¹	1871	Meucci	U.S.-Italian
Radio receiver, heterodyne	1913	Fessenden	Canadian	Telephone ¹	1876	Bell	U.S.-Scot.
Radio transmitter triode modulation	1914	Alexanderson	U.S.	Telephone amplifier	1912	De Forest	U.S.
Radio tube diode	1904	Fleming	English	Telephone answering machine (1st practical)	1954	Hashimoto	Japanese
Radio tube oscillator	1915	De Forest	U.S.	Telephone, automatic	1891	Strowger	U.S.
Radio tube triode	1906	De Forest	U.S.	Telephone, cellular	1947	Bell Labs	U.S.
Radio FM, 2-path	1933	Armstrong	U.S.	Telephone, cordless ²	1950	Gross	U.S.
Rayon (acetate)	1895	Cross	English	Telephone, radio	1900	Poulsen	Danish
Rayon (cuprammonium)	1890	Despeissis	French			Fessenden	Canadian
Rayon (nitrocellulose)	1884	Chardonnet	French	Telephone, radio	1906	De Forest	U.S.
Razor, electric	1917	Schick	U.S.	Telephone, radio, long dist.	1915	AT&T	U.S.
Razor, safety	1895	Gillette	U.S.	Telephone, recording	1898	Poulsen	Danish
Reaper	1834	McCormick	U.S.	Telescope	1608	Lippershey	Neth.
Record, cylinder	1887	Bell, Tainter	U.S.	Telescope	1609	Galileo	Italian
Record, disc	1887	Berliner	U.S.	Telescope, astronomical	1611	Kepler	German
Record, long playing	1947	Goldmark	U.S.	Teletype	1928	Morkrum, Kleinschmidt	U.S.
Record, wax cylinder	1888	Edison	U.S.	Television, color	1928	Baird	Scottish
Refrigerator car	1868	David	U.S.	Television, electronic	1927	Farnsworth	U.S.
Remote control	1898	Tesla	U.S.	Television, iconoscope	1923	Zworykin	U.S.
Resin, synthetic	1931	Hill	English	Television, mech. scanner	1923	Baird	Scottish
Richter scale	1935	Richter	U.S.	Tesla Coil	1891	Tesla	U.S.
Rifle, repeating	1860	Henry	U.S.	Thermometer	1593	Galileo	Italian
Rocket, liquid fuel	1926	Goddard	U.S.	Thermometer	1730	Reaumur	French
Rollerblades	1980	Olson	U.S.	Thermometer, mercury	1714	Fahrenheit	German
Rubber, vulcanized	1839	Goodyear	U.S.	Time recorder	1890	Bundy	U.S.
Saccharin	1879	Remsen, Fahlberg	U.S.	Tire, double-tube	1845	Thomson	Scottish
Saw, circular	1777	Miller	English	Tire, pneumatic	1888	Dunlop	Scottish
Scotch tape	1930	Drew	U.S.	Toaster, automatic	1918	Strite	U.S.
Seat belt	1959	Volvo	Swedish	Toilet, flush	1589	Harington	English
Sewing machine	1846	Howe	U.S.	Tool, pneumatic	1865	Law	English
Shoe-lasting machine	1883	Matzeliger	U.S.	Torpedo, marine	1804	Fulton	U.S.
Shoe-sewing machine	1860	McKay	U.S.	Tractor, crawler	1904	Holt	U.S.
Shrapnel shell	1784	Shrapnel	English	Transformer, AC	1885	Stanley	U.S.
Shuttle, flying	1733	Kay	English	Transistor	1947	Shockley, Brattain, Bardeen	U.S.
Sleeping-car	1865	Pullman	U.S.	Trolley car, electric	1884-87	Van DePoele, Sprague	U.S.
Slide rule	1620	Oughtred	English	Tungsten, ductile	1912	Coolidge	U.S.
Smoke detector	1969	Smith, House	U.S.	Tupperware®	1945	Tupper	U.S.
Soap, hardwater	1928	Bertsch	German	Turbine, gas	1849	Bourdin	French
Spectroscope	1859	Kirchoff, Bunsen	German	Turbine, hydraulic	1849	Francis	U.S.
Spectroscope (mass)	1918	Dempster	U.S.	Turbine, steam	1884	Parsons	English
Spinning jenny	c.1764	Hargreaves	English	Type, movable	1447	Gutenberg	German
Spinning mule	1779	Crompton	English	Typewriter	1867	Sholes, Soule, Glidden	U.S.
Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1778	Jouffroy	French	Universal Serial Bus (USB)	1994	Bhatt et al.	U.S.
Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1785	Fitch	U.S.	Vacuum cleaner, electric	1907	Spangler	U.S.
Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1787	Rumsey	U.S.	Vacuum evaporating pan	1846	Rillieux	U.S.
Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1803	Fulton	U.S.	Velcro	1948	de Mestral	Swiss
Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1804	Stevens	U.S.	Video game ("Pong")	1972	Bushnell	U.S.
Steamboat, practical	1802	Symington	Scottish	Video home system (VHS)	1975	Matsushita, JVC	Japanese
Steamboat, practical	1807	Fulton	U.S.	Washer, electric	1901	Fisher	U.S.
Steam car	1770	Cugnot	French	Welding, atomic hydrogen	1924	Langmuir, Palmer	U.S.
Steam turbine	1884	Parsons	English	Welding, electric	1877	Thomson	U.S.
Steel (converter)	1856	Bessemer	English	Wiki software	1995	Cunningham	U.S.
Steel alloy	1891	Harvey	U.S.	Windshield wiper	1903	Anderson	U.S.
Steel alloy, high-speed	1901	Taylor, White	U.S.	Wind tunnel	1912	Eiffel	French
Steel, manganese	1884	Hadfield	English	Wire, barbed	1874	Glidden	U.S.
Steel, stainless	1916	Brearley	English	Wrench, double-acting	1913	Owen	U.S.
Stereoscope	1838	Wheatstone	English	X-ray tube	1913	Coolidge	U.S.
Stethoscope	1819	Laennec	French	Zeppelin	1900	Zeppelin	German
Stethoscope, binaural	1840	Cammann	U.S.	Zipper, early model	1893	Judson	U.S.
Stock ticker	1870	Edison	U.S.	Zipper, improved	1913	Sundback	Canadian
Storage battery, rechargeable	1859	Plante	French				
Stove, electric	1896	Hadaway	U.S.				
Submarine	1891	Holland	U.S.				
Submarine, even keel	1894	Lake	U.S.				
Submarine, torpedo	1776	Bushnell	U.S.				
Synthesizer	1964	Moog	U.S.				
Tank, military	1914	Swinton	English				
Tape recorder, magnetic	1899	Poulsen	Danish				

(1) While Alexander Graham Bell has traditionally been credited with invention of the telephone, which he patented, Antonio Meucci developed a working model before Bell. (2) Al Gross held a number of important early patents in the field of wireless communication; other people were also involved in the development of practical cordless telephones.

Top 20 Corporations Receiving U.S. Patents in 2009

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce

Rank	Company	No. of patents	Rank	Company	No. of patents
1.	International Business Machines Corporation . . .	4,887	11.	Fujitsu, Ltd.	1,188
2.	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	3,592	12.	LG Electronics, Inc.	1,064
3.	Microsoft Corporation	2,901	13.	Hitachi, Ltd.	1,051
4.	Canon Kabushiki Kaisha.	2,200	14.	Ricoh Company, Ltd.	985
5.	Panasonic Corporation	1,759	15.	General Electric Co.	976
6.	Toshiba Corporation	1,669	16.	Micron Technology, Inc.	966
7.	Sony Corporation	1,656	17.	Cisco Technology, Inc.	913
8.	Intel Corporation	1,534	18.	Fujifilm Corporation.	873
9.	Seiko Epson Corporation	1,328	19.	Honda Giken Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Honda Motor Co., Ltd.)	725
10.	Hewlett-Packard Development Company, L.P.	1,269	20.	Broadcom Corporation	714

Note: Reflects patent ownership at time of patent grant. Changes may occur after patent grant. Where more than one assignee exists, patents are attributed to first-named assignee.

Foreign Countries Receiving Most U.S. Patents, 2009

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

2009 rank	Country (2008 rank)	2009 patents	% change 2008-09	Share of total issued	2009 rank	Country (2008 rank)	2009 patents	% change 2008-09	Share of total issued
1.	Japan (1)	35,501	5.4%	21.2%	7.	France (6)	3,140	-0.7%	1.9%
2.	Germany (2)	9,000	1.0	5.4	8.	China (11)	1,655	35.1	1.0
3.	South Korea (3)	8,762	16.1	5.2	9.	Israel (12)	1,404	20.4	0.8
4.	Taiwan (4)	6,642	4.8	4.0	10.	Italy (8)	1,346	20.4	0.8
5.	Canada (5)	3,655	7.7	2.2	United States		82,382	6.3	49.2
6.	United Kingdom (7)	3,175	2.6	1.9	All countries		167,349	6.1	100.0

Note: Country of origin is determined by residence of first-named inventor.

Top 20 U.S. Patent Categories, 1989-2009

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by number of patents issued in 2009)

Rank	Category	Pre-1989	1989	1999	2009	Change, 1989-2009
1.	Multiplex Communications	2,549	402	1,514	5,304	1,219.4%
2.	Semiconductor Device Manufacturing: Process	4,244	618	3,413	4,908	694.2
3.	Active Solid-State Devices (e.g., Transistors, Solid-State Diodes)	3,861	753	2,621	4,674	520.7
4.	Drug, Bio-Affecting and Body Treating Compositions	19,017	2,537	4,068	3,488	37.5
5.	Telecommunications	2,303	233	1,542	3,372	1,347.2
6.	Electrical Computers and Digital Processing Systems: Multicomputer Data Transferring	206	38	1,004	3,291	8,560.5
7.	Data Processing: Database and File Management or Data Structures	185	57	1,041	2,876	4,945.6
8.	Chemistry: Molecular Biology and Microbiology.	5,464	926	3,984	2,710	192.7
9.	Image Analysis	1,359	290	1,353	2,625	805.2
10.	Computer Graphics Processing and Selective Visual Display Systems	2,251	438	1,569	2,597	492.9
11.	Static Information Storage and Retrieval	3,022	517	1,760	2,384	361.1
12.	Pulse or Digital Communications	2,169	438	1,245	2,280	420.5
13.	Radiant Energy.	7,627	1,282	1,026	2,184	70.4
14.	Electricity: Electrical Systems and Devices	5,322	769	1,291	2,122	175.9
15.	Error Detection/Correction and Fault Detection/Recovery	2,050	355	1,041	2,095	490.1
16.	Electrical Connectors	5,993	913	1,665	2,071	126.8
17.	Optical: Systems and Elements	5,559	796	1,563	2,025	154.4
18.	Data Processing: Financial, Business Practice, Management, or Cost/Price Determination	497	128	718	1,960	1,431.3
19.	Television	5,666	765	1,097	1,946	154.4
20.	Communications: Electrical	5,669	873	1,395	1,872	114.4

Bottom 20 U.S. Patent Categories, 1989-2009

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by number of patents issued in 2009)

Rank	Category	Pre-1989	1989	1999	2009	Change, 1989-2009
1.	Motors: Spring, Weight, or Animal Powered	56	4	5	2	-50.0%
2.	Electric Lamp and Discharge Devices: Consumable Electrodes	5	0	0	2	NA
3.	Synthetic Resins or Natural Rubbers	107	12	7	2	-83.3
4.	Button Making.	2	0	1	1	NA
5.	Wood Turning	28	1	5	1	0.0
6.	Telegraphy	409	48	32	1	-97.9
7.	Whips and Whip Apparatus	9	1	0	1	0.0
8.	Railway Wheels and Axles	34	1	9	1	0.0
9.	Recorders	806	70	22	1	-98.6
10.	Sheet Metal Container Making	147	14	16	1	-92.9
11.	Coopering.	2	1	0	0	-100.0
12.	Needle and Pin Making	11	1	0	0	-100.0
13.	Type Casting.	0	0	0	0	NA
14.	Wooden Receptacles	43	4	5	0	-100.0
15.	Selective Cutting (e.g., Punching).	26	0	0	0	NA
16.	Wire Fabrics and Structure.	15	0	0	0	NA
17.	Railway Mail Delivery	2	0	0	0	NA
18.	Typesetting.	0	0	0	0	NA
19.	Land Vehicles: Animal Draft Appliances	1	0	0	0	NA
20.	Books, Strips, and Leaves for Manifoldng.	97	10	3	0	-100.0

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Excludes patents for which design classification could not be determined.

Geologic Time Scale

Our understanding of Earth's ancient history is largely a result of geoscientists' study of climate, rock strata, ice samples, mineral deposits, and fossils from around the world; clues to the planet's origin have also been found through the study of extraterrestrial bodies. Geologists divide Earth's history into the following units (MYA = million years ago):

PRECAMBRIAN TIME (4,600-542 MYA)

HADEAN EON (4,600-3,800 MYA) Earth has no continents, oceans, or life; surface conditions are defined by intense volcanic activity and widespread meteorite impact. Oldest known minerals and rocks, many of meteoric origin, date to this era.

ARCHEAN EON (3,800-2,500 MYA) Earth's surface cools and water vapor in atmosphere condenses to form early oceans, which define small protocontinents; the first single-celled organisms, primarily bacteria, appear in these oceans.

PROTEROZOIC EON (2,500-542 MYA) Protocontinents merge into larger landmasses as Earth's crust continues to shift. Atmospheric oxygen levels increase, and first known multicellular life (a form of algae) appears. Later, soft-bodied marine animals emerge.

PHANEROZOIC EON

Paleozoic Era (542-251 MYA)

Cambrian Period (542-488 MYA) Collisions between Earth's plates create a supercontinent of the southern hemisphere known as Gondwanaland. Seas experience an explosion of invertebrate animal life, including thousands of species of trilobites; there is no life on land.

Ordovician Period (488-443 MYA) Gondwanaland extends from South Pole to tropic regions; northern hemisphere is mostly open ocean. Average global temperatures are warmer than present era. First primitive land plants, early ancestors of starfish and mollusks, and first known vertebrates (armored, jawless fishes) appear. The period ends in extinction of a majority of species, possibly a result of a global drop in sea level due to glaciation.

Silurian Period (443-416 MYA) South Pole remains covered by supercontinent, but precursors of present-day N America, Europe, and Asia coalesce around the equator and middle latitudes. Appearance of first known vascular land plants, first freshwater fish, first jawed fish, first coral reefs, and first air-breathing animals (*eurypterids*, a scorpion-like creature).

Devonian Period (416-359 MYA) Collisions between Gondwanaland and ancestral landmasses of N America and Eurasia produce mountains visible today as northern Appalachians. Newly-formed ozone layer offers protection from sun's rays, allowing first air-breathing spiders and mites to appear on dry land; emergence of first jawed fish, fish with fins and scales, and first amphibians.

Carboniferous Period (359-299 MYA) Precursors of modern N America and Northern Europe lie in tropical latitudes north of the Equator; warm and humid conditions there facilitate spread of lush forests and peat swamps that later form most of the world's coal and limestone. Later period sees emergence of first true conifers, *lepidodendrales* ("scale trees") as tall as 100 ft, and first true reptiles.

Permian Period (299-251 MYA) All major landmasses collide to form the supercontinent Pangaea, surrounded by the world ocean Panthalassa. Gradual warming throughout the Permian allows for initial flourishing of species—including dinosaur precursors (up to 10 ft in length) and marine species in shallow inland seas—but later precipitates mass extinction of as much as 95% of all species.

Mesozoic Era (251-65.5 MYA)

Triassic Period (251-199 MYA) Pangaea separates into supercontinents of Laurasia and Gondwana; subtropical conditions extend as far north as present-day Wyoming and New England. Emergence of *ichthyosaurs* and *plesiosaurs* (large marine reptiles), several species of dinosaurs (up to 15 ft long), first true mammals, and first insects to undergo metamorphosis from larva to pupa to adult.

Jurassic Period (199-145 MYA) North American continent drifts westward, opening Gulf of Mexico; rift forms between South America and Africa. Warm, moist climate contributes to flourishing of coral reefs and temperate and subtropical forests. Appearance of first angiosperms (flowering plants), *pterosaurs* (winged reptiles), earliest known bird (*Archaeopteryx*), and huge dinosaurs such as the carnivorous *Allosaurus* and herbivorous *Apatosaurus*.

Cretaceous Period (145-65.5 MYA) African continental plate drifts north, creating roots of European Alps; gap between

S America and Africa broadens; western movement of N America drives formation of Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, turning the western interior of continent into a vast swamp. Later, sea levels rise and cover about one-third of Earth's present land area; global climate is warm and mild. The period ends in a mass extinction of plant and animal species (including dinosaurs), possibly caused by volcanic activity or impact of one or more asteroids or comet fragments.

Cenozoic Era (65.5 MYA-present)

Paleogene Period (65.5-23 MYA)

- **Paleocene Epoch** (65.5-55.8 MYA) Australia separates from Antarctica; N America and Greenland spread apart. Mammalian life predominates, including early marsupials, insectivores, creodonts (carnivorous ancestors to both cats and dogs), and primitive hoofed mammals.
- **Eocene Epoch** (55.8-33.9 MYA) Australia drifts farther from Antarctica; the Indian subcontinent becomes welded to Asia, and tectonic forces drive the upheaval of the Alpine-Himalayan system. Climate in N America and Europe is subtropical and moist, with temperate forests as far north as Greenland and Siberia. Ancestors of modern horses, rhinoceroses, camels, bats, primates, and squirrel-like rodents emerge; earliest known marine mammals appear in later Eocene.
- **Oligocene Epoch** (33.9-23 MYA) San Andreas fault develops between N American and Pacific plates. Mammalian species continue to diversify, producing the first elephants, modern horses, and multiple rodent, camel, and rhinoceros-like species, as well as first known species of great ape. Long-term cooling trend begins that would later cause Pleistocene ice ages.

Neogene Period (23 MYA-present)

- **Miocene Epoch** (23-5.3 MYA) Crustal plate collisions continue to drive uplift of Alps, Himalayas, and Cordilleran Ranges in Americas; eroded sediment is deposited in shallow marine basins, forming reservoirs for oil fields of California, Romania, and Caspian Sea. Ocean currents prevent Antarctica from receiving warmer waters, fostering growth of Antarctic ice sheet; northern forests become grassy prairies. Elephants give rise to first mastodons, and large apes related to the orangutan live in Asia and southern Europe; oldest hominid fossils from Africa date to this epoch.
- **Pliocene Epoch** (5.3-1.8 MYA) Alps continue to rise in Europe, and subduction of the Pacific tectonic plate elevates the Sierra Nevada and volcanic Cascade Range. Climate becomes cooler and drier, driving formation of permanent Arctic ice cap. Rapid primate evolution produces *Australopithecus*, earliest direct ancestor of *Homo sapiens*.
- **Pleistocene Epoch** (1.8 MYA-11,800 years ago) Glacier ice covers as much as 25% or more of Earth's land surface, carving numerous present-day features including the Great Lakes; increased rainfall in lower latitudes allows plant and animal life to flourish in northern and eastern Africa. Late Pleistocene brings worldwide extinction of many large mammals, including the mastodon, saber-toothed tiger, and ground sloth.
- **Holocene Epoch** (11,800 years ago to the present) Melting ice caused sea levels to rise 100 ft or more in early Holocene, covering large areas of land and extending continental shelf of North America. Humans proliferate, and civilization begins.

Classification

Source: Funk & Wagnalls New Encyclopedia

In biology, classification is the identification, naming, and grouping of organisms into a formal system. The 2 fields that are most directly concerned with classification are taxonomy and systematics. Although the 2 disciplines overlap considerably, taxonomy is more concerned with nomenclature (naming) and with constructing hierarchical systems, and systematics with uncovering evolutionary relationships. Two kingdoms of living forms, Plantae and Animalia, have been recognized since Aristotle established the first taxonomy in the 4th century BCE. In addition, there are the following 3 kingdoms: Protista (one-celled organisms), Monera (bacteria and blue-green algae; also known as kingdom Procaryotae), and Fungi. The 7 basic categories of classification (from most general to most specific) are kingdom, phylum (or division), class, order, family, genus, and species. Below are 2 examples:

ZOOLOGICAL HIERARCHY

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species name	Common name
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Primates	Hominidae	Homo	Homo sapiens	Human

BOTANICAL HIERARCHY

Kingdom	Division*	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species name	Common name
Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliopsida	Magnoliales	Magnoliaceae	Magnolia	M. virginiana	Sweet Bay

*In botany, the division is generally used in place of the phylum.

Gestation, Longevity, and Incubation of Selected Animals

Information reviewed by Ronald M. Nowak, author of *Walker's Mammals of the World* (6th ed., Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999). Average longevity figures supplied by Ronald T. Reuther. These apply to animals in captivity; the potential life span of animals is rarely attained in nature. Figures on gestation and incubation are averages based on estimates.

Animal	Gestation (days)	Average longevity (yrs.)	Maximum longevity (yrs.-mos.)	Animal	Gestation (days)	Average longevity (yrs.)	Maximum longevity (yrs.-mos.)
Ass	365	12	47	Leopard	98	12	23
Baboon	187	20	45	Lion	100	15	30
Bear (black)	219	18	36-10	Monkey (rhesus)	166	15	37
Bear (grizzly)	225	25	50	Moose	240	12	27
Bear (polar)	240	20	45	Mouse (meadow)	21	3	4
Beaver	105	5	50	Mouse (domestic white)	19	3	6
Bison	285	15	40	Opossum (American)	13	1	5
Camel	406	12	50	Pig (domestic)	112	10	27
Cat (domestic)	63	12	38	Puma	90	12	20
Chimpanzee	230	20	60	Rabbit (domestic)	31	5	18-10
Chipmunk	31	6	10	Rhinoceros (black)	450	15	45-10
Cow	284	15	30	Rhinoceros (white)	480	20	50
Deer (white-tailed)	201	8	20	Sea lion (California)	350	12	34
Dog (domestic)	61	12	21	Sheep (domestic)	154	12	23
Elephant (African)	660	35	70	Squirrel (gray)	44	10	23-6
Elephant (Asian)	645	40	77	Tiger	105	16	26-3
Elk	250	15	26-8	Wolf (maned)	63	5	15-8
Fox (red)	52	7	14	Zebra (Grant's)	365	15	50
Giraffe	457	10	36-2				
Goat (domestic)	151	8	18				
Gorilla	258	20	54				
Guinea pig	68	4	8				
Hippopotamus	238	41	61				
Horse	330	20	50				
Kangaroo (gray)	36	7	24				

Incubation time (days)

Chicken	21
Duck	30
Goose	30
Pigeon	18
Turkey	26

Major Venomous Animals

Snakes

- Asian pit viper**—2 ft to 5 ft long; throughout Asia; reactions and mortality vary, but most bites cause tissue damage, and mortality is generally low.
- Australian brown snake**—4 ft to 7 ft long; very slow onset of cardiac or respiratory distress; moderate mortality, but because death can be sudden and unexpected, it is the most dangerous of the Australian snakes; antivenom.
- Barba Amarilla or fer-de-lance**—up to 7 ft long; from tropical Mexico to Brazil; severe tissue damage common; moderate mortality; antivenom.
- Black mamba**—up to 14 ft long, fast-moving; S and central Africa; rapid onset of dizziness, difficulty breathing, erratic heart-beat; mortality high, nears 100% without antivenom.
- Boomslang**—less than 6 ft long; African savannahs; rapid onset of nausea and dizziness, often followed by slight recovery and then sudden death from internal hemorrhaging; bites rare, mortality high; antivenom.
- Bushmaster**—up to 12 ft long; wet tropical forests of Central and S America; few bites occur, but mortality rate is high.

- Common, or Asian, cobra**—4 ft to 8 ft long; throughout southern Asia; considerable tissue damage, sometimes paralysis; mortality probably not more than 10%; antivenom.
- Copperhead**—less than 4 ft long; from New England to Texas; pain and swelling; very seldom fatal; antivenom seldom needed.
- Coral snake**—2 ft to 5 ft long; in Americas south of Canada; bite may be painless; slow onset of paralysis, impaired breathing; mortalities rare, but high without antivenom and mechanical respiration.
- Cottonmouth water moccasin**—up to 5 ft long; wetlands of southern U.S. from Virginia to Texas; rapid onset of severe pain, swelling; mortality low, but tissue destruction can be extensive; antivenom.
- Death adder**—less than 3 ft long; Australia; rapid onset of faintness, cardiac and respiratory distress; at least 50% mortality without antivenom.
- Desert horned viper**—up to 2 ft long; dry areas of Africa and western Asia; swelling and tissue damage; low mortality; antivenom.
- European viper**—1 ft to 3 ft long; throughout Europe; bleeding and tissue damage; mortality low; antivenom.

Gaboon viper—more than 6 ft long, fat, 2-in. fangs; south of the Sahara; massive tissue damage, internal bleeding; few recorded bites.

King cobra—up to 16 ft long; throughout southern Asia; rapid swelling, dizziness, loss of consciousness, difficulty breathing, erratic heartbeat; mortality varies sharply with amount of venom involved, but most bites involve nonfatal amounts; antivenom.

Krait—up to 5 ft long; SE Asia; rapid onset of sleepiness, numbness; up to 50% mortality even with use of antivenom.

Puff adder—up to 5 ft long, fat; south of the Sahara, throughout the Middle East; rapid large swelling, great pain, dizziness; moderate mortality, often from internal bleeding; antivenom.

Rattlesnake—2 ft to 6 ft long; throughout W Hemisphere; rapid onset of severe pain, swelling; mortality low, but amputation of affected digits is sometimes necessary; antivenom. Mojave rattler may produce temporary paralysis.

Ringhals, or spitting, cobra—5 ft to 7 ft long; southern Africa; squirts venom through holes in front of fangs as a defense; venom is severely irritating, can cause blindness.

Russell's viper or tic-polonga—more than 5 ft long; throughout Asia; internal bleeding; bite reports common; moderate mortality rate; antivenom.

Saw-scaled, or carpet, viper—up to 2 ft long; dry areas from India to Africa; severe bleeding, fever; high mortality, causes more human fatalities than any other snake; antivenom.

Sea snakes—3 ft to 10 ft long; throughout Pacific, Indian oceans except NE Pacific; almost painless bite; variety of muscle pain, paralysis; mortality rate low, many bites not envenomed; some antivenoms.

Sharp-nosed pit viper or one hundred pace snake—up to 5 ft long; S Vietnam, Taiwan, and China; the most toxic of Asian pit vipers; very rapid onset of swelling and tissue damage, internal bleeding; moderate mortality; antivenom.

Taipan—up to 11 ft long; Australia and New Guinea; rapid paralysis with severe breathing difficulty; mortality nears 100% without antivenom.

Tiger snake—2 ft to 6 ft long; S Australia; pain, numbness, mental disturbances with rapid paralysis; may be deadliest of all land snakes, but antivenom is quite effective.

Yellow, or cape, cobra—7 ft long; southern Africa; most toxic venom of any cobra; rapid onset of swelling, breathing and cardiac difficulties; mortality is high without treatment; antivenom.

Note: Not all bites by venomous snakes are actually envenomed. Any animal bite, however, carries the danger of tetanus, and anyone suffering a venomous snake bite should seek medical attention. Antivenoms do not cure; they are only an aid in the treatment of bites. Mortality rates above are for envenomed bites; low mortality, c. 2% or less; moderate, 2-5%; high, 5-15%.

Lizards

Gila monster—up to 24 in. long, with heavy body and tail; in high desert in SW U.S. and N Mexico; immediate severe pain and transient low blood pressure; no recent mortality.

Mexican beaded lizard—similar to Gila monster; Mexican west coast; reaction and mortality rate similar to Gila monster.

Insects

Ants, bees, wasps, hornets, etc—global distribution; usual reaction is piercing pain in area of sting; not directly fatal, except in cases of massive multiple stings, though many people suffer allergic reactions—swelling and rashes—and a few may die within minutes from severe sensitivity to the venom (anaphylactic shock).

Spiders, scorpions

Atrax or funnel web, spider—several varieties, often large; Australia; slow onset of breathing, circulation difficulties; low mortality; antivenom.

Black widow—small, round-bodied with red hourglass marking; the widow and its relatives are found in tropical and temperate zones; severe musculoskeletal pain, weakness, breathing difficulty, convulsions; may be more serious in small children; low mortality; antivenom. The **redback** spider of Australia has the hourglass marking on its back, rather than on its front, but is otherwise identical to the black widow.

Brown recluse, or fiddleback, spider—small, oblong body; throughout U.S.; pain with later ulceration, which may last months, at place of bite; in severe cases fever, nausea, and stomach cramps; very low mortality.

Scorpion—crablike body with stinger in tail, various sizes; many varieties throughout tropical and subtropical areas; symptoms may include severe pain spreading from the wound, numbness, severe agitation, cramps; severe reaction may include respiratory failure; low mortality, usually in children; antivenoms.

Tarantula—large, hairy spider found around the world; the American tarantula, and probably all other tarantulas, are harmless to humans, though their bite may cause some pain and swelling.

Sea life

Cone-shell—mollusk in small, beautiful shell; S Pacific and Indian oceans; shoots barbs into victims; paralysis; low mortality.

Octopus—global distribution, usually in warm waters; rapid onset of paralysis with breathing difficulty; all varieties produce venom, but only a few can cause death.

Portuguese man-of-war—jellyfish-like, with tentacles up to 100 ft long; in most warm water areas; immediate severe pain; not directly fatal, though shock may cause death in rare cases.

Sea wasp—jellyfish, with tentacles up to 30 ft long; S Pacific; very rapid onset of circulatory problems; high mortality because of speed of toxic reaction; antivenom.

Stingray—several varieties of differing sizes; tropical and temperate seas and some fresh water; severe pain, rapid onset of nausea, vomiting, breathing difficulties; wound area may ulcerate, gangrene may appear; seldom fatal.

Stonefish—brownish fish that lies motionless on bottom of shallow waters; throughout S Pacific and Indian oceans; extraordinary pain, rapid paralysis; low mortality; antivenom available, amount determined by number of puncture wounds; warm water relieves pain.

Speeds of Selected Animals

Source: Natural History magazine. © American Museum of Natural History

Animal	mph	Animal	mph	Animal	mph
Cheetah	70	Mongolian wild ass	40	Human	27.89
Pronghorn antelope	61	Greyhound	39.35	Elephant	25
Wildebeest	50	Whippet	35.50	Black mamba snake	20
Lion	50	Rabbit (domestic)	35	Six-lined race runner (lizard) . . .	18
Thomson's gazelle	50	Mule deer	35	Wild turkey	15
Quarterhorse	47.5	Jackal	35	Squirrel	12
Elk	45	Reindeer	32	Pig (domestic)	11
Cape hunting dog	45	Giraffe	32	Chicken	9
Coyote	43	White-tailed deer	30	Spider (Tegenaria atrica)	1.17
Gray fox	42	Wart hog	30	Giant tortoise	0.17
Hyena	40	Grizzly bear	30	Three-toed sloth	0.15
Zebra	40	Cat (domestic)	30	Garden snail	0.03

Note: Most of these measurements are for maximum speeds over approximate quarter-mile distances. Exceptions are the lion and elephant, whose speeds were clocked in the act of charging; the whippet, which was timed over a 200-yd course; the cheetah, timed over a 100-yd distance; humans, timed over a 15-yd segment of a 100-yd run; and the black mamba, six-lined race runner, spider, giant tortoise, three-toed sloth, and garden snail, which were measured over various small distances.

Top 50 American Kennel Club Registrations, 1999-2009

Source: American Kennel Club, New York, NY

Breed	Rank				Breed	Rank			
	2009	2008	2004	1999		2009	2008	2004	1999
Labrador Retriever	1	1	1	1	Pembroke Welsh Corgi	26	24	23	30
German Shepherd	2	3	3	3	Mastiff	27	28	33	39
Yorkshire Terrier	3	2	5	9	Australian Shepherd	28	29	34	38
Golden Retriever	4	4	2	2	English Springer Spaniel	29	27	28	26
Beagle	5	5	4	5	Brittany	30	30	30	31
Boxer	6	6	7	10	Weimaraner	31	31	29	34
Bulldog	7	8	14	21	Havanese	32	36	52	92
Dachshund	8	7	6	4	Miniature Pinscher	33	32	21	17
Poodle	9	9	8	6	Basset Hound	34	33	25	22
Shih Tzu	10	10	9	11	Bichon Frise	35	35	26	25
Miniature Schnauzer	11	11	11	14	West Highland White Terrier	36	34	31	29
Chihuahua	12	12	10	7	Papillon	37	37	35	46
Rottweiler	13	14	16	8	Collie	38	38	36	32
Pomeranian	14	13	13	12	Bernese Mountain Dog	39	40	48	59
Doberman Pinscher	15	18	22	23	Bullmastiff	40	39	47	50
German Shorthaired Pointer . .	16	16	20	24	Redbone Coonhound ¹	41	NA	NA	NA
Pug	17	15	12	16	Vizsla	42	44	44	48
Shetland Sheepdog	18	19	18	15	Bloodhound	43	43	50	51
Boston Terrier	19	17	17	19	Bluetick Coonhound ¹	44	NA	NA	NA
Maltese	20	20	19	20	St. Bernard	45	45	37	37
Great Dane	21	22	27	28	Newfoundland	46	46	45	53
Siberian Husky	22	23	24	18	Chinese Shar-Pei	47	47	41	35
Cocker Spaniel	23	21	15	13	Rhodesian Ridgeback	48	50	55	56
French Bulldog	24	26	49	73	Chesapeake Bay Retriever . .	49	48	46	41
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	25	25	32	58	Akita	50	52	51	36

NA = Breed not recognized by AKC in year indicated. (1) Breed entered in AKC registry in 2009.

Top 10 Breed Registrations for Pedigreed Cats, 1979-2005

Source: The Cat Fanciers' Association, Manasquan, NJ; ranked by new registrations, 2005

Breed	2005 ¹	2004	2000	1995	1990	1979	Breed	2005 ¹	2004	2000	1995	1990	1979
Persian	16,657	18,176	25,524	44,735	60,661	25,819	Birman	991	945	998	990	969	258
Maine Coon . .	3,932	4,162	4,539	4,332	2,727	401	American Shorthair . . .	802	846	885	1,050	1,176	738
Exotic	3,006	2,838	2,094	1,610	1,311	289	Oriental	764	854	1,085	1,237	1,288	260
Siamese	1,445	1,621	2,131	3,025	3,860	3,607	Tonkinese	704	717	803	780	618	—
Abyssinian . . .	1,344	1,462	1,683	2,469	2,702	1,524	Total	NA	41,606	49,551	70,288	84,729	37,630
Ragdoll	1,215	981	—	—	—	—							

(1) Latest figures available. 2006 rankings were identical to 2005, except the 10th most popular breed was the Sphynx.

Trees of the U.S.

Source: American Forests, Washington, DC

Approximately 826 native and naturalized species of trees are grown in the U.S. The oldest living tree in the U.S. is believed to be a bristlecone pine tree in California named Methuselah, estimated to be 4,700 years old. The world's largest known living tree, the General Sherman giant sequoia in California, weighs more than 6,167 tons—as much as 41 blue whales or 740 elephants. Listed here are the 10 largest National Champion trees according to American Forests, as of June 9, 2010.

10 Largest National Champion Trees

Tree type	Girth at 4.5 ft (in.)	Height (ft)	Crown spread (ft)	Total points	Location
Giant sequoia (Gen. Sherman tree) . .	1,020	274	107	1,321	Sequoia National Park, CA
Coast redwood	950	321	75	1,290	Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, CA
Coast redwood	895	307	83	1,223	Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, CA
Coast redwood	867	311	101	1,203	Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, CA
Western red cedar	761	159	45	931	Olympic National Park, WA
Sitka spruce	668	191	96	883	Olympic National Park, WA
Coast Douglas-fir	505	281	71	804	Olympic National Forest, WA
Port-Orford-cedar	522	242	35	773	Siskiyou National Forest, OR
Common baldcypress	647	96	74	762	Cat Island, LA
Blue gum eucalyptus	586	141	126	759	Petrolia, CA

Note: American Forests uses a point system to determine the largest trees. The following calculation is used to determine a tree's total points: trunk circumference (in inches) + height (in feet) + ¼ average crown spread (in feet) = total points.

ENVIRONMENT

U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Human Activities, 1990-2008

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

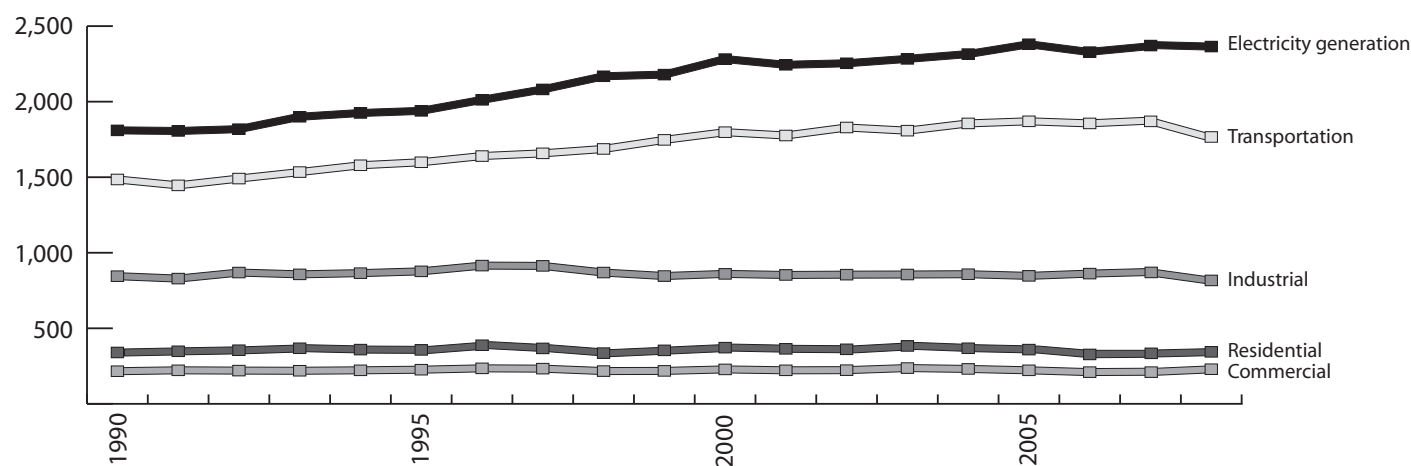
Gas and major source(s)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	% change, 2000-08
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	5,100.8	5,427.3	5,977.2	6,108.4	6,017.2	6,120.2	5,921.2	-0.9%
Fossil fuel combustion	4,735.7	5,029.5	5,593.4	5,753.3	5,652.8	5,757.0	5,572.8	-0.4
Methane (CH ₄)	613.4	613.2	586.0	553.2	568.2	569.2	567.6	-3.1
Landfills	149.3	144.1	120.7	125.6	127.1	126.5	126.3	4.6
Enteric fermentation ¹	132.4	143.7	136.8	136.7	139.0	141.2	140.8	2.9
Natural gas systems	129.5	132.6	130.7	103.6	103.1	99.5	96.4	-26.2
Coal mining	84.1	67.1	60.4	56.9	58.3	58.1	67.6	11.9
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	322.3	342.5	345.5	328.3	329.5	327.7	318.2	-7.9
Agricultural soil management	203.5	205.9	210.1	215.8	211.2	211.0	215.9	2.8
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	90.3	105.7	135.8	143.3	144.8	151.0	149.7	10.3
Total U.S. emissions	6,126.8	6,488.8	7,044.5	7,133.2	7,059.9	7,168.1	6,956.8	-1.2
Net U.S. emissions²	5,217.3	5,646.0	6,380.2	6,182.8	6,100.7	6,212.7	6,016.4	-5.7

Note: Emissions given in terms of equivalent emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), using units of teragrams of carbon dioxide equivalents (Tg CO₂ Eq.). (1) Digestive process of ruminant animals, such as cattle and sheep, producing methane as a by-product. (2) Total emissions minus carbon dioxide absorbed by forests or other means.

U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion, 1990-2008

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; in teragrams of carbon dioxide equivalents (Tg CO₂ Eq.)

The concept of Global Warming Potential (GWP) was developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to compare the ability of each greenhouse gas to trap heat in the atmosphere relative to another gas. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) from fossil fuel combustion is the largest source of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions, accounting for approximately 79% of GWP weighted emissions since 1990.



Top 15 Nations Producing Carbon Dioxide Emissions, 1980-2008

Source: U.S. Department of Energy

(in million metric tons of carbon dioxide emitted from the consumption of energy; ranked by 2008 totals)

Country	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2008	% change, 1980-2008	% change, 1990-2008
China	1,460.20	1,873.52	2,288.95	2,885.42	2,871.53	6,533.55	347%	185%
United States	4,780.83	4,610.67	5,037.07	5,325.90	5,863.81	5,832.82	22	16
Russia ¹	3,092.69	3,547.09	3,833.32	1,607.08	1,560.42	1,729.38	NA	NA
India	293.17	450.47	582.50	876.39	1,009.76	1,494.88	410	157
Japan	948.93	928.55	1,049.49	1,118.96	1,205.07	1,214.19	28	16
Germany ²	762.03	690.84	700.81	894.27	857.97	828.76	NA	NA
Canada	458.35	444.80	471.72	509.94	574.78	573.50	25	22
United Kingdom	616.34	591.73	604.36	561.79	561.66	571.80	-7	-5
Korea, South	132.27	173.24	243.06	382.48	440.29	542.09	310	123
Iran	116.85	159.97	202.14	262.24	320.67	511.12	337	153
Saudi Arabia	176.92	179.22	208.02	235.29	290.54	466.05	163	124
Italy	372.20	366.32	415.96	431.89	448.21	454.85	22	9
South Africa	236.95	304.60	300.44	350.32	390.16	451.12	90	50
Mexico	240.43	280.83	302.31	321.57	383.33	444.56	85	47
Australia	199.82	238.96	268.95	290.49	358.26	437.44	119	63
World total³	18,488.25	19,607.56	21,677.33	22,218.53	23,876.59	30,377.31	64	40

NA = Not applicable. (1) Numbers for 1980-90 are for the former Soviet Union. (2) Numbers for 1980-90 are for former West Germany. (3) Includes nations not listed.

Air Pollution in Selected World Cities

Source: World Development Indicators 2010, The World Bank

Particulate matter in the following table refers to smoke, soot, dust, and liquid droplets from combustion that are in the air—specifically, to particulates less than 10 microns in diameter capable of reaching deep into the respiratory tract. The level of particulates, an important indicator of air quality, is significantly affected by the state of technology and pollution controls. Particulate pollution causes an estimated 500,000 premature deaths each year. **Sulfur dioxide** is a pollutant formed when fossil fuels containing sulfur are burned. **Nitrogen dioxide** is a poisonous, pungent gas formed when nitric oxide combines with hydrocarbons and sunlight, producing a photochemical reaction. Nitrogen oxides are emitted by bacteria, nitrogenous fertilizers, aerobic decomposition of organic matter, biomass combustion, and, especially, burning fuel for vehicles and industrial activities. Emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides lead to **acid rain**.

Data in the following table are average concentrations based on reports from urban monitoring sites, measured in micrograms per cubic meter (mpcm); the figures give a general indication of air quality, but results should be interpreted with caution. World Health Organization standards for acceptable air quality are annual mean concentrations of 20 mpcm for particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter and 40 mpcm for nitrogen dioxide and daily mean concentrations of 20 mpcm for sulfur dioxide.

City, country	Particulate matter ¹	Sulfur dioxide ²	Nitrogen dioxide ²	City, country	Particulate matter ¹	Sulfur dioxide ²	Nitrogen dioxide ²
Accra, Ghana	33	NA	NA	Montréal, Canada	17	10	42
Amsterdam, Netherlands	34	10	58	Moscow, Russia	19	109	NA
Athens, Greece	38	34	64	Mumbai, India	57	33	39
Bangkok, Thailand	76	11	23	Nairobi, Kenya	40	NA	NA
Barcelona, Spain	33	11	43	New York, NY-Newark, NJ, U.S.	20	26	79
Beijing, China	90	90	122	Oslo, Norway	18	8	43
Berlin, Germany	21	18	26	Paris, France	11	14	57
Cairo, Egypt	149	69	NA	Prague, Czech Republic	21	14	33
Calcutta, India	116	49	34	Quito, Ecuador	30	22	NA
Capetown, South Africa	13	21	72	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	35	129	NA
Caracas, Venezuela	16	33	57	Rome, Italy	29	NA	NA
Chicago, IL, U.S.	23	14	57	São Paulo, Brazil	34	43	83
Delhi, India	136	24	41	Seoul, South Korea	37	44	60
Jakarta, Indonesia	84	NA	NA	Shanghai, China	74	53	73
London, United Kingdom	19	25	77	Sofia, Bulgaria	63	39	122
Los Angeles, CA, U.S.	32	9	74	Tokyo, Japan	38	18	68
Manila, Philippines	28	33	NA	Toronto, Canada	20	17	43
Mexico City, Mexico	48	74	130	Warsaw, Poland	42	16	32
Milan, Italy	30	31	248				

NA = Not available. (1) Data collected in 2006. (2) 2001.

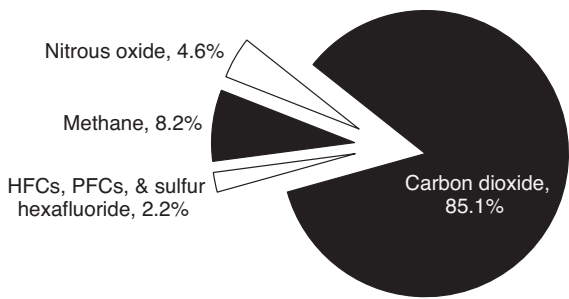
Air Quality of Selected U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 2000-09

Source: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

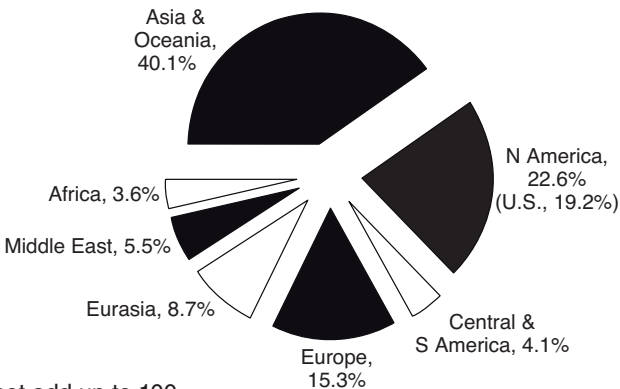
Data indicate the number of days metropolitan statistical areas failed to meet acceptable air-quality standards.

Metropolitan Statistical Area	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	26	5	14	15	4	0
Bakersfield, CA	62	33	41	29	40	23
Baltimore-Towson, MD	7	6	4	5	4	1
Baton Rouge, LA	19	9	5	5	0	0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	1	3	0	2	0	0
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	1	6	0	2	0	1
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	3	5	1	4	0	0
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	2	6	1	2	0	0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	17	16	13	3	1	3
Denver-Aurora, CO	0	0	2	2	0	0
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	1	7	1	4	1	0
Fresno, CA	69	19	16	19	17	10
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	30	19	16	5	3	6
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	6	1	0	0	0	0
Kansas City, MO-KS	6	4	2	2	0	0
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	1	3	1	2	0	0
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	36	29	26	18	31	18
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	6	4	4	2	1	0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	0	1	1	0	0	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	1	2	0	0	0	0
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	5	1	2	2	0	0
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	5	0	0	1	0	0
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	7	12	11	7	2	0
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	9	9	8	7	4	0
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	2	1	150	92	84	17
Pittsburgh, PA	7	13	5	8	2	3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	65	50	46	52	57	47
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	22	22	22	4	19	8
Salt Lake City, UT	9	2	0	9	1	4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	1	0	3	0	1	0
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	1	0	6	2	0	1
Tucson, AZ	0	0	0	0	0	1
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	5	4	8	3	3	0
Winston-Salem, NC	4	0	0	2	0	1

U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions, 2008
Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



World Carbon Dioxide Emissions from the Use of Fossil Fuels, 2008
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



Note: Emissions sources are independently rounded; percentages may not add up to 100.

Atmospheric Concentration of Carbon Dioxide, 1744-2009
Sources: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, U.S. Dept. of Energy

Year ¹	CO ₂ in ppm ²	Year ¹	CO ₂ in ppm ²	Year ¹	CO ₂ in ppm ²	Year ¹	CO ₂ in ppm ²	Year ¹	CO ₂ in ppm ²
1744	277	1878	290	1943	308	1990	354	2006	379
1791	280	1903	295	1960	317	2000	367	2007	381
1816	284	1915	301	1970	326	2004	375	2008	383
1843	287	1927	306	1980	339	2005	377	2009	385
1869	289								

(1) Measurements for the years 1744-1943 were derived from a 200-m ice core sample drilled near Siple Station in Antarctica between 1983-84. Measurements from 1960-2004 were taken directly from the atmosphere at Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii. Measurements for 2005-09 were taken directly from the atmosphere at Jubany Station, Antarctica. (2) Parts per million.

Emissions of Principal Air Pollutants in the U.S., 1970-2008

Source: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; in est. million tons

Pollutant	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
Carbon monoxide	204.0	188.4	185.4	176.8	154.2	126.8	114.5	93.0	77.7
Nitrogen oxides ¹	26.9	26.4	27.1	25.8	25.5	25.0	22.6	19.1	16.3
Particulate matter ²									
PM ₁₀	13.0	7.6	7.0	41.3	27.8	25.8	23.0	18.3	11.9
PM _{2.5}	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.6	6.9	6.5	3.0	2.4
Sulfur dioxide	31.2	28.0	25.9	23.3	23.1	18.6	16.3	14.8	11.4
Volatile org. compounds ¹	3.5	30.8	31.1	27.4	24.1	22.06	17.5	18.4	15.9
Lead	0.221	0.160	0.074	0.022	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.001
Total ³	278.8	281.4	276.5	294.6	254.7	91.5	193.9	163.6	133.2

NA = Not available. (1) Ozone, a major air pollutant and the primary constituent of smog, is not emitted directly to the air but is formed by sunlight acting on emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds. (2) PM₁₀, particulates 10 microns or smaller diameter. PM_{2.5}, particulates 2.5 microns or smaller diameter. (3) Totals are rounded, as are components of totals.

Carbon Monoxide Emission Estimates, 1970-2008
(in thousand tons)

Source	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007	2008
Fuel combustion, elec. util.	237	276	322	291	363	372	484	661	680	699
Industrial processes ¹	10,610	8,304	7,700	5,894	5,572	5,631	3,628	3,143	3,213	3,283
Transportation ²	174,602	167,884	160,512	153,216	131,702	107,755	92,239	65,111	61,007	56,902
Total ³	204,042	188,398	185,408	176,845	154,188	126,778	114,465	87,915	82,801	77,685

(1) Industrial fuel combustion, chemical and allied manufacturing, metals processing, and petroleum and other industrial sectors. (2) Highway and off-highway vehicles. (3) Numbers may not add up to totals because not all categories are listed.

Nitrogen Oxides Emission Estimates, 1970-2008
(in thousand tons)

Source	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007	2008
Fuel combustion, elec. util.	4,900	5,694	7,024	6,127	6,663	6,384	5,330	3,446	3,320	3,006
Industrial processes ¹	5,100	4,546	4,110	4,009	3,831	3,909	3,518	2,769	2,755	2,741
Transportation ²	15,276	15,029	14,846	14,508	13,373	12,989	12,561	10,740	10,101	9,461
Total ³	26,882	26,378	27,080	25,757	25,527	24,955	22,599	18,110	17,321	16,339

(1) Industrial fuel combustion, chemical and allied manufacturing, metals processing, and petroleum and other industrial sectors. (2) Highway and off-highway vehicles. (3) Numbers may not add up to totals because not all categories are listed.

Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Estimates, 1970-2008
(in thousand tons)

Source	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007	2008
Fuel combustion, elec. util.	17,398	18,268	17,469	16,272	15,909	12,080	11,396	9,404	8,941	7,552
Industrial processes ¹	11,661	7,993	6,725	5,597	5,402	4,945	3,516	2,701	2,683	2,663
Transportation ²	551	635	717	809	874	741	697	827	673	520
Total ³	31,218	28,044	25,926	23,307	23,077	18,619	16,348	13,655	13,006	11,429

(1) Industrial fuel combustion, chemical and allied manufacturing, metals processing, and petroleum and other industrial sectors. (2) Highway and off-highway vehicles. (3) Numbers may not add up to totals because not all categories are listed.

Average Global Temperatures, 1900-2009

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; in degrees Fahrenheit

Period	Avg. °F	Period	Avg. °F	Period	Avg. °F	Period	Avg. °F	Period	Avg. °F
1900-09	56.58	1940-49	57.13	1980-89	57.35	2002	58.02	2006	57.99
1910-19	56.56	1950-59	56.98	1990-99	57.64	2003	58.02	2007	58.01
1920-29	56.76	1960-69	57.04	2000	57.67	2004	57.98	2008	57.88
1930-39	57.01	1970-79	57.06	2001	57.90	2005	58.11	2009	57.99

Note: The warmest year on record was 2005, when the average global temperature reached 58.11°F. The second warmest year on record was 1998.

Toxics Release Inventory, U.S., 2007-08

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Releases of toxic chemicals into the environment, by manner of release and industry sector; pollutant transfers by destination of transfer. Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding.

		2007	2008			2007	2008
Pollutant releases		mil lbs	mil lbs	Top industries, total releases		%	%
Air releases		1,320	1,141	Metal mining		28%	30%
Surface water discharges		239	247	Electric utilities		25	23
Underground injection		206	187	Chemicals		12	12
On-site land releases		1,796	1,798	Primary metals		12	11
Off-site releases		559	489	Paper		5	5
Total on- and off-site releases		4,119	3,861	All others		19	18
Pollutant transfers		mil lbs	mil lbs	Top carcinogens, air/water/land releases		mil lbs	mil lbs
To recycling		2,113	1,949	Lead compounds		477	470
To energy recovery		525	448	Arsenic compounds		94	71
To treatment		287	257	Chromium compounds		49	45
To publicly owned treatment works		255	255	Styrene		43	33
Other transfers		<1	<1	Nickel compounds		30	27
Off-site to disposal		670	570	Formaldehyde		21	19
Total		3,850	3,480				

Note: This information does not indicate whether (or to what degree) the public has been exposed to toxic chemicals.

Top 10 States, Total Toxics Releases, 2008

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

State	Total lbs	State	Total lbs	State	Total lbs	State	Total lbs
Alaska	567,786,837	Indiana	209,293,782	Pennsylvania	150,733,212	Alabama	113,347,399
Ohio	224,021,614	Texas	207,107,666	Louisiana	139,269,950		
Utah	214,966,213	Nevada	202,281,770	Illinois	115,105,875	U.S. total*	3,861,339,680

*Includes District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, and the Virgin Islands.

Hazardous Waste Sites in the U.S., 2009

Source: National Priorities List, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, June 2009

State/territory	Proposed		Final		Total	State/territory	Proposed		Final		Total
	Gen.	Fed.	Gen.	Fed.			Gen.	Fed.	Gen.	Fed.	
Alabama	2	0	10	3	15	Nevada	0	0	1	0	1
Alaska	0	0	1	5	6	New Hampshire	1	0	19	1	21
Arizona	0	0	7	2	9	New Jersey	2	0	104	8	114
Arkansas	0	0	9	0	9	New Mexico	1	0	12	1	14
California	2	0	70	24	96	New York	4	0	82	4	90
Colorado	2	0	15	3	20	North Carolina	1	0	33	2	36
Connecticut	1	0	13	1	15	North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	1	0	13	1	15	Ohio	5	2	31	3	41
District of Columbia	0	0	0	1	1	Oklahoma	1	0	7	1	9
Florida	3	0	46	6	55	Oregon	0	0	11	2	13
Georgia	1	0	13	2	16	Pennsylvania	2	0	89	6	97
Hawaii	0	0	1	2	3	Rhode Island	0	0	10	2	12
Idaho	3	0	4	2	9	South Carolina	0	0	24	2	26
Illinois	4	1	40	4	48	South Dakota	0	0	1	1	2
Indiana	0	0	32	0	32	Tennessee	1	1	10	3	15
Iowa	1	0	10	1	12	Texas	2	0	44	4	50
Kansas	1	0	10	1	12	Utah	3	0	12	4	19
Kentucky	0	0	13	1	14	Vermont	0	0	11	0	11
Louisiana	3	0	8	1	12	Virginia	0	0	20	11	31
Maine	0	0	9	3	12	Washington	0	0	35	13	48
Maryland	1	0	8	10	19	West Virginia	0	0	7	2	9
Massachusetts	1	0	25	6	32	Wisconsin	1	0	38	0	39
Michigan	2	1	66	0	69	Wyoming	0	0	1	1	2
Minnesota	0	0	23	2	25	Guam	0	0	1	1	2
Mississippi	2	0	4	0	6	Puerto Rico	0	0	13	1	14
Missouri	1	0	27	3	31	Virgin Islands	0	0	1	0	1
Montana	2	0	15	0	17						
Nebraska	0	0	12	1	13	Total	56	5	1,121	158	1,340

Note: Fed. = Hazardous waste produced by federal agency; Gen. = Non-Fed. sites. Sites that have been proposed for federal Superfund financing are listed under Proposed; sites that have qualified for Superfund financing are under Final.

Renewable Water Resources, 2008

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations

Globally, water supplies are abundant, but they are unevenly distributed among and within countries. In some areas, water withdrawals are so high, relative to supply, that surface water supplies are shrinking, and groundwater reserves are being de-pleted faster than they can be replenished by precipitation. The U.S. (including Alaska and Hawaii) has a total of 2,818 cubic kilometers (cubic km) of internal renewable water resources, an actual total (which takes into account incoming water flow from outside the country) of 3,069 cubic km, and 9,847 cubic meters (cubic m) per capita. Totals for all countries are 43,002 cubic km of internal resources, 54,337 cubic km of actual resources, and 6,380 cubic m per capita.

These numbers, and those in the tables below, were published by the Food and Agriculture Organization in 2008; the tables draw upon studies done over a number of years and use 2007 population data. Numbers represent each given country’s internal resources.

Countries With Greatest Water Resources, 2008

Country	Cubic meters per capita	Total cubic km
French Guiana	609,091	134.0
Iceland	539,683	170.0
Guyana	315,858	241.0
Suriname	236,893	88.0
Congo, Republic of	230,152	222.0
Papua New Guinea	121,788	801.0
Bhutan	113,537	78.0
Gabon	113,260	164.0
Solomon Islands	87,476	44.7
Canada	87,255	2,850.0

Countries With Lowest Water Resources, 2008

Country	Cubic meters per capita	Total cubic km
Kuwait	6.9	0.0
United Arab Emirates . . .	33.4	0.2
Qatar	45.3	0.1
Bahamas	59.2	0.0
Yemen	91.6	2.1
Saudi Arabia	95.2	2.4
Libya	95.3	0.6
Maldives	98.4	0.0
Malta	124.1	0.1
Singapore	130.0	0.6

Top 50 Countries by Forest Area, 1990-2007

Source: World Resources Institute; United Nations
(in square kilometers; ranked by 2007 area)

Country	Forest area in 2007	Forest area in 1990	% change in forest area 1990-2007	% of land area covered by forest in 2007	Country	Forest area in 2007	Forest area in 1990	% change in forest area 1990-2007	% of land area covered by forest in 2007
Russia	8,085,986	8,089,500	0.0%	49.4%	Congo	224,373	227,263	-1.3%	65.7%
Brazil	4,714,920	5,200,270	-9.3	55.7	Gabon	217,546	219,270	-0.8	84.4
Canada	3,101,340	3,101,340	0.0	34.1	Cameroon	208,050	245,450	-15.2	44.0
United States	3,034,070	2,986,480	1.6	33.1	Malaysia	206,096	223,760	-7.9	62.7
China	2,054,056	1,571,410	30.7	22.0	Mozambique	191,620	200,120	-4.2	24.4
Australia	1,632,912	1,679,040	-2.7	21.3	Spain	185,066	134,790	37.3	37.1
Congo, Dem. Rep. . .	1,329,707	1,405,305	-5.4	58.7	Paraguay	181,178	211,570	-14.4	45.6
Indonesia	847,522	1,165,670	-27.3	46.8	Zimbabwe	169,140	222,340	-23.9	43.7
Peru	685,536	701,560	-2.3	53.6	Chile	162,358	152,630	6.4	21.8
India	677,598	639,390	6.0	22.8	Laos	159,860	173,140	-7.7	69.3
Sudan	663,677	763,814	-13.1	27.9	France	156,352	145,380	7.5	28.5
Mexico	637,172	690,160	-7.7	32.8	Guyana	151,035	151,040	0.0	76.7
Colombia	606,340	614,390	-1.3	54.6	Suriname	147,760	147,760	0.0	94.7
Angola	588,544	609,760	-3.5	47.2	Thailand	144,024	159,650	-9.8	28.2
Bolivia	581,996	627,950	-7.3	53.7	Vietnam	134,134	93,630	43.3	43.3
Venezuela	471,378	520,260	-9.4	53.4	Madagascar	127,637	136,919	-6.8	21.9
Zambia	415,624	491,240	-15.4	55.9	Ethiopia	127,180	151,140	-15.9	12.7
Tanzania	344,326	414,410	-16.9	38.9	Mali	123,715	140,715	-12.1	10.1
Argentina	327,214	352,620	-7.2	12.0	Chad	117,626	131,097	-10.3	9.3
Myanmar	312,892	392,190	-20.2	47.9	Botswana	117,062	137,180	-14.7	20.7
Papua New Guinea . .	291,588	315,230	-7.5	64.4	Germany	110,760	107,410	3.1	31.8
Sweden	275,496	273,670	0.7	67.1	Iran	110,750	110,750	0.0	6.8
Japan	248,648	249,500	-0.3	68.2	Ecuador	104,582	138,170	-24.3	37.8
Central African Rep.	226,958	232,030	-2.2	36.4	Cote d'Ivoire	104,358	102,220	2.1	32.8
Finland	225,100	221,940	1.4	74.0	Nigeria	102,698	172,340	-40.4	11.3
NA = Not available.					World	39,373,237	40,747,288	-3.4	NA

Selected Endangered Animal Species

Source: Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior

Common name	Scientific name	Range
Albatross, Amsterdam	Diomedea amsterdamensis	Amsterdam Island, Indian Ocean
Antelope, giant sable	Hippotragus niger variiani	Angola
Armadillo, giant	Pridontes maximus	Venezuela, Guyana to Argentina
Babirusa	Babyrousa babyrussa	Indonesia
Bandicoot, desert	Perameles eremiana	Australia
Bat, gray	Myotis grisescens	Central, southeastern U.S.
Bear, Mexican grizzly	Ursus arctos	Mexico
Bison, wood	Bison bison athabascaae	Canada, northwestern U.S.
Bobcat, Mexican	Lynx rufus escuinapae	Central Mexico
Caiman, black	Melanosuchus niger	Amazon basin
Camel, Bactrian	Camelus bactrianus	Mongolia, China
Caribou, woodland	Rangifer tarandus caribou	Canada, northwestern U.S.

Common name	Scientific name	Range
Cheetah	Acinonyx jubatus	Africa to India
Chimpanzee, pygmy	Pan paniscus	Dem. Rep. of the Congo
Condor, California	Gymnogyps californianus	U.S. (AZ, CA, OR), Mexico (Baja California)
Crane, whooping	Grus americana	Canada, Mexico, U.S. (Rocky Mts. to Carolinas)
Crocodile, American	Crocodylus acutus	Mexico, Caribbean Sea, Central and S America
Deer, Columbian white-tailed	Odocoileus virginianus leucurus	U.S. (OR, WA)
Dolphin, Chinese river	Lipotes vexillifer	China
Dugong	Dugong dugon	East Africa to southern Japan
Elephant, Asian	Elephas maximus	South central and southeastern Asia
Fox, northern swift	Vulpes velox hebes	U.S. (northern plains), Canada
Frog, mountain yellow-legged	Rana muscosa	Western U.S. (CA, NV)
Gorilla	Gorilla gorilla	Central and W Africa
Hartebeest, Tora	Alcelaphus buselaphus tora	Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan
Hawk, Hawaiian	Buteo solitarius	U.S. (HI)
Hyena, brown	Parahyaena brunnea	Southern Africa
Impala, black-faced	Aepyceros melampus petersi	Angola, Namibia
Kangaroo, Tasmanian forester	Macropus giganteus tasmaniensis	Australia (Tasmania)
Leopard	Panthera pardus	Africa and Asia
Lion, Asiatic	Panthera leo persica	Turkey to India
Manatee, West Indian	Trichechus manatus	Southeastern U.S., Caribbean Sea, Mexico
Monkey, spider	Ateles geoffroyi frontatus	Costa Rica, Nicaragua
Ocelot	Leopardus pardalis	U.S. (AZ, TX) to Central and S America
Orangutan	Pongo pygmaeus	Borneo, Sumatra
Ostrich, West African	Struthio camelus spatzi	W Sahara
Otter, marine	Lontra felina	Peru south to Straits of Magellan
Panda, giant	Ailuropoda melanoleuca	China
Panther, Florida	Puma concolor coryi	U.S. (LA and AR to SC and FL)
Parakeet, golden	Aratinga guarouba	Brazil
Parrot, imperial	Amazona imperialis	West Indies (Dominica)
Penguin, Galapagos	Spheniscus mendiculus	Ecuador (Galapagos Islands)
Puma, eastern	Puma concolor cougar	Eastern N America (presumed extinct in wild)
Python, Indian	Python molurus molurus	Sri Lanka, India
Rat-kangaroo, brush-tailed	Bettongia penicillata	Australia
Rhinoceros, black	Diceros bicornis	Sub-Saharan Africa
Rhinoceros, northern white	Ceratotherium simum cottoni	Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Sudan, Uganda, Central African Rep.
Salamander, Chinese giant	Andrias davidianus	Western China
Sea-lion, Steller	Eumetopias jubatus	Alaska, Russia
Squirrel, Carolina northern flying	Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus	U.S. (NC, TN)
Tiger	Panthera tigris	Asia
Tortoise, Galapagos	Geochelone nigra	Ecuador (Galapagos Islands)
Whale, gray	Eschrichtius robustus	N Pacific Ocean
Whale, humpback	Megaptera novaeangliae	All major oceans
Wolf, red	Canis rufus	U.S. (FL, NC, SC)
Woodpecker, ivory-billed	Campephilus principalis	South central and southeastern U.S., Cuba
Yak, wild	Bos mutus	China (Tibet), India
Zebra, mountain	Equus zebra zebra	South Africa

List of Endangered and Threatened Species, 2010

Source: Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; as of Aug. 2010

Group	Endangered		Threatened		Total species ¹	U.S. species with recovery plans
	U.S.	Foreign	U.S.	Foreign		
Mammals	71	255	15	20	361	60
Birds	76	184	16	7	283	85
Reptiles	13	66	24	16	119	38
Amphibians	14	8	11	1	34	17
Fishes	74	11	66	1	152	102
Clams	62	2	8	0	72	70
Snails	24	1	11	0	36	30
Insects	50	4	10	0	64	40
Arachnids	12	0	0	0	12	12
Crustaceans	19	0	3	0	22	18
Corals	0	0	2	0	2	0
Animal subtotal	415	531	166	45	1,157	472
Flowering plants	615	1	146	0	762	638
Conifers and cycads	2	0	1	2	5	3
Ferns and allies	27	0	2	0	29	26
Lichens	2	0	0	0	2	2
Plant subtotal	646	1	149	2	798	669
Grand total	1,061	532	315	47	1,955	1,141

(1) Some species are classified as both endangered and threatened. The table tallies these dual status species only once, as endangered. The dual status species, all tallied as endangered, are (U.S.) California tiger salamander, chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, gray wolf, green sea turtle, grizzly bear, piping plover, roseate tern, sockeye salmon, steelhead, Steller sea-lion; (non-U.S.) argali, chimpanzee, dugong, leopard, saltwater crocodile.

METEOROLOGY

National Weather Service Watches and Warnings

Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. (NOAA), U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *Glossary of Meteorology*, American Meteorological Society

The **National Weather Service** issues watches, warnings, and advisories for specific geographic areas to alert people to the possibility or imminent arrival of severe weather. A severe thunderstorm or tornado watch is issued when a severe convective storm, covering a relatively small geographic area or moving in a narrow path, is sufficiently intense to threaten life and property. Excessive localized convective rains are not classified as severe storms but are often the product of severe local storms. Such rainfall may result in phenomena, such as flash floods, that threaten life and property. Lightning occurs with all thunderstorms and, along with flash floods, is a leading cause of storm deaths and injuries.

Cyclone: atmospheric circulation of winds rotating counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. Tornadoes, hurricanes, and the lows shown on weather maps are all examples of cyclones. Cyclones are usually accompanied by precipitation or stormy weather.

Severe thunderstorm: thunderstorm (any local atmospheric disturbance) that produces a tornado, winds more than 50 knots (58 mph), and/or hail at least $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. A **severe thunderstorm watch** indicates a severe thunderstorm is likely to develop within a 4- to 8-hr period. A **severe thunderstorm warning** indicates a severe thunderstorm has been sighted by radar or reported by a spotter.

Tornado: violent rotating column of air that extends from the base of a thunderstorm to the ground. On a local scale, it is the most destructive of all atmospheric phenomena. Tornado paths range from a few feet to more than 100 mi long (avg. 5 mi) and from a few feet to more than 1 mi in diameter (avg. 220 yds). The average forward speed is 30 mph, and wind speeds can reach to more than 200 mph.

Subtropical storm: cyclone that develops over subtropical waters (20-40° lat.) with 1-min. sustained surface winds of 34 knots (39 mph) or more. It may form over warm or cold water and can develop into a tropical storm or hurricane.

Tropical storm: cyclone that develops over tropical waters (23.5° N-23.5° S lat.) with 1-min. sustained surface winds between 34 and 63 knots (39-73 mph). A **tropical storm watch** is issued when tropical storm conditions pose a threat to specified coastal areas within 36 hours. A **tropical storm warning** is issued when such conditions are expected in a specified coastal area within 24 hours.

Hurricane: tropical cyclone having 1-min. sustained surface winds of 64 knots (74 mph) or more. (West of the international date line, north of the equator, such storms are known as **typhoons**.) The hurricane-force winds form a circle or oval, sometimes as wide as 300 mi in diameter. In the lower latitudes, hurricanes usually move W or NW at 10-15 mph. When the center approaches 25° to 30° N lat., the direction of motion often changes to the NE, with

increased forward speed. In the Atlantic, hurricane season is June 1-Nov. 30. Hurricane season is May 15-Nov. 30 in the eastern Pacific. A **hurricane warning** is issued when a hurricane is forecast for an area within 24 hours.

Winter storm and blizzard: A **winter storm watch** is issued when there is a potential for heavy snow or significant ice accumulations, usually at least 24-36 hours in advance. A **winter storm warning** is issued when a winter storm is producing or is forecast to produce heavy snow or significant ice accumulations. A **blizzard warning** is issued for winter storm conditions where winds are 35 mph or more and there is sufficient falling and/or blowing snow to frequently reduce visibility to less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mi for at least 3 hours.

Floods take many forms. **River flooding:** occurs when rains, sometimes coupled with melting snow, quickly fill river basins with an excess of water. Torrential rains from decaying hurricanes or tropical systems are also a major cause. **Coastal flooding:** tropical storm and hurricane winds or intense offshore low pressure systems can drive ocean water inland. Coastal floods can also be produced by sea waves called **tsunamis**, sometimes referred to as tidal waves, produced by earthquakes or volcanic activity. **Flash flooding:** usually due to copious amounts of rain falling in a short time, flash flooding typically occurs within 6 hours of a rain event. Ice can also cause flash flooding. When ice accumulates at natural or artificial obstructions, it can stop the flow of water. The resulting buildup of water can lead to flooding upstream. If the jam suddenly gives way, a flash flood can occur downstream.

Flash floods account for the majority of flood deaths in the U.S. and are the leading cause of deaths associated with thunderstorms. Urbanization significantly increases runoff because less rain is absorbed by the terrain, making flash flooding in urban areas extremely dangerous. Streets can become swift-moving rivers, and basements can fill with water.

A **(flash) flood watch** indicates flooding or flash flooding is possible within a designated area. A **(flash) flood warning** indicates flooding is in progress, imminent, or highly likely.

National Weather Service Marine Warnings and Advisories

Primary sources of dissemination are commercial radio, TV, U.S. Coast Guard radio stations, and NOAA VHF-FM broadcasts. NOAA broadcasts on a group of frequencies, the most common being 162.40 to 162.55 MHz. These broadcasts can usually be received within 25 nautical mi of the transmission site.

Small craft advisory: alerts mariners to sustained weather and/or sea conditions, present or forecast, potentially hazardous to small boats, including winds 20-33 knots (23-38 mph) and/or dangerous wave conditions. The advisory is also issued when sea or lake ice exists that could be hazardous to small boats. Criteria vary depending on region and type of marine environment.

Special marine warning: indicates potentially hazardous weather conditions, usually of short duration (2 hours or less) and producing wind speeds of 34 knots (39 mph) or more, not adequately covered by existing marine warnings.

Gale warning: indicates winds of 34-47 knots (39-54 mph) not directly associated with a tropical storm are forecast for the area.

Tropical storm warning: indicates that winds 34-63 knots (39-73 mph) associated with a tropical storm are forecast to occur within 24 hours.

Storm warning: indicates winds 48-63 knots (55-73 mph) not directly associated with a tropical storm are forecast for the area.

Hurricane warning: indicates that winds 64 knots (74 mph) or greater associated with a hurricane are forecast for the area within 24 hours.

Monthly Normal Mean Temperatures, Normal Precipitation, U.S. Cities

Source: National Climatic Data Center, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Normals are averages covering a 30-year period. The temperature and precipitation normals given here are based on records for 1971-2000. Temperatures listed below represent means of the normal daily maximum and normal daily minimum temperatures for each month. For stations that did not have continuous records from the same site for the entire 30 years, the means have been adjusted to the record at the present site. (*) = city station. Other figures are for airport stations. T = Temperature in Fahrenheit; P = Precipitation in inches.

Station	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Albany, NY	22	2.7	25	2.3	35	3.2	47	3.3	58	3.7	66	3.7	71	3.5	69	3.7	61	3.3	49	3.2	39	3.3	28	2.8
Albuquerque, NM	36	0.5	41	0.4	48	0.6	56	0.5	65	0.6	75	0.7	79	1.3	76	1.7	69	1.1	57	1.0	44	0.6	36	0.5
Anchorage, AK	16	0.7	19	0.7	26	0.7	36	0.5	47	0.7	55	1.1	58	1.7	56	2.9	48	2.9	34	2.1	22	1.1	18	1.1
Asheville, NC	36	3.1	39	3.2	46	3.9	54	3.2	62	3.5	69	3.2	73	3.0	72	3.3	66	3.0	55	2.4	46	2.9	39	2.6
Atlanta, GA	43	5.0	47	4.7	54	5.4	62	3.6	70	4.0	77	3.6	80	5.1	79	3.7	73	4.1	63	3.1	53	4.1	45	3.8
Atlantic City, NJ	32	3.6	34	2.9	42	4.1	51	3.5	61	3.4	70	2.7	75	3.9	74	4.3	66	3.1	55	2.9	46	3.3	37	3.2
Baltimore, MD	32	3.5	36	3.0	44	3.9	53	3.0	63	3.9	72	3.4	77	3.9	75	3.7	67	4.0	55	3.2	46	3.1	37	3.4
Barrow, AK	-14	0.1	-16	0.1	-14	0.1	-1	0.1	20	0.1	35	0.3	40	0.9	39	1.0	31	0.7	15	0.4	-1	0.2	-11	0.1
Birmingham, AL	43	5.5	47	4.2	55	6.1	61	4.7	69	4.8	76	3.8	80	5.1	80	3.5	74	4.1	63	3.2	53	4.6	46	4.5
Bismarck, ND	10	0.5	18	0.5	30	0.9	43	1.5	56	2.2	65	2.6	70	2.6	69	2.2	58	1.6	45	1.3	28	0.7	15	0.4
Boise, ID	30	1.4	37	1.1	44	1.4	51	1.3	59	1.3	67	0.7	75	0.4	74	0.3	64	0.8	53	0.8	40	1.4	31	1.4
Boston, MA	29	3.9	32	3.3	39	3.9	48	3.6	59	3.2	68	3.2	74	3.1	72	3.4	65	3.5	54	3.8	45	4.0	35	3.7
Buffalo, NY	25	3.2	26	2.4	34	3.0	45	3.0	57	3.4	66	3.8	71	3.1	69	3.9	62	3.8	51	3.2	40	3.9	30	3.8
Burlington, VT	18	2.2	20	1.7	31	2.3	44	2.9	57	3.3	66	3.4	71	4.0	68	4.0	59	3.8	48	3.1	37	3.1	25	2.2
Caribou, ME	10	3.0	13	2.1	25	2.6	38	2.6	52	3.3	61	3.3	66	3.9	63	4.2	54	3.3	43	3.0	31	3.1	16	3.2
Charleston, SC	48	4.1	51	3.1	58	4.0	64	2.8	72	3.7	78	5.9	82	6.1	81	6.9	76	6.0	66	3.1	58	2.7	51	3.2
Charleston, WV	33	3.3	37	3.2	45	3.9	54	3.3	62	4.3	70	4.1	74	4.9	73	4.1	66	3.5	55	2.7	46	3.7	38	3.3
Chicago, IL	22	1.8	27	1.6	37	2.7	48	3.7	59	3.4	68	3.6	73	3.5	72	4.6	64	3.3	52	2.7	39	3.0	27	2.4
Cleveland, OH	26	2.5	28	2.3	38	2.9	48	3.4	59	3.5	68	3.9	72	3.5	70	3.7	63	3.8	52	2.7	42	3.4	31	3.1
Columbus, OH	28	2.5	32	2.2	42	2.9	52	3.3	63	3.9	71	4.1	75	4.6	74	3.7	67	2.9	55	2.3	44	3.2	34	2.9
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	44	1.9	49	2.4	57	3.1	65	3.2	73	5.2	81	3.2	85	2.1	84	2.0	78	2.4	67	4.1	55	2.6	47	2.6
Denver, CO	29	0.5	33	0.5	40	1.3	48	1.9	57	2.3	68	1.6	73	2.2	72	1.8	62	1.1	51	1.0	38	1.0	30	0.6
Des Moines, IA	20	1.0	27	1.2	38	2.2	51	3.6	62	4.3	71	4.6	76	4.2	74	4.5	65	3.2	53	2.6	38	2.1	25	1.3
Detroit, MI	25	1.9	27	1.9	37	2.5	48	3.1	60	3.1	69	3.6	74	3.2	72	3.1	64	3.3	52	2.2	41	2.7	30	2.5
Dodge City, KS	30	0.6	36	0.7	44	1.8	54	2.3	64	3.0	74	3.2	80	3.2	78	2.7	69	1.7	57	1.5	42	1.0	33	0.8
Duluth, MN	8	1.1	15	0.8	25	1.7	39	2.1	52	3.0	60	4.3	66	4.2	64	4.2	55	4.1	44	2.5	28	2.1	14	0.9
Fairbanks, AK	-10	0.6	-4	0.4	11	0.3	32	0.2	49	0.6	60	1.4	62	1.7	56	1.7	45	1.1	24	1.0	2	0.7	-6	0.7
Fresno, CA	46	2.2	51	2.1	56	2.2	61	0.8	69	0.4	76	0.2	81	0.0	80	0.0	75	0.3	65	0.7	53	1.1	45	1.3
Galveston, TX*	56	4.1	58	2.6	64	2.8	70	2.6	77	3.7	82	4.0	84	3.5	84	4.2	81	5.8	74	3.5	65	3.6	58	3.5
Grand Rapids, MI	22	2.0	25	1.5	35	2.6	46	3.5	58	3.4	67	3.7	71	3.6	69	3.8	61	4.3	50	2.8	38	3.4	28	2.7
Hartford, CT	26	3.8	29	3.0	38	3.9	49	3.9	60	4.4	69	3.9	74	3.7	72	4.0	63	4.1	52	3.9	42	4.1	31	3.6
Helena, MT	20	0.5	26	0.4	35	0.6	44	0.9	53	1.8	61	1.8	68	1.3	67	1.3	56	1.1	45	0.7	31	0.5	21	0.5
Honolulu, HI	73	2.7	73	2.4	74	1.9	76	1.1	77	0.8	80	0.4	81	0.5	82	0.5	82	0.7	80	2.2	78	2.3	75	2.9
Houston, TX	52	3.7	55	3.0	62	3.4	69	3.6	76	5.2	81	5.4	84	3.2	83	3.8	79	4.3	70	4.5	61	4.2	54	3.7
Huron, SD	14	0.5	21	0.6	33	1.7	46	2.3	58	3.0	68	3.3	73	2.9	72	2.1	61	1.8	48	1.6	31	0.9	19	0.4
Indianapolis, IN	27	2.5	31	2.4	42	3.4	52	3.6	63	4.4	72	4.1	75	4.4	74	3.8	66	2.9	55	2.8	43	3.6	32	3.0
Jackson, MS	45	5.7	49	4.5	57	5.7	63	6.0	72	4.9	79	3.8	81	4.7	81	3.7	76	3.2	64	3.4	55	5.0	48	5.3
Jacksonville, FL	53	3.7	56	3.2	62	3.9	67	3.1	73	3.5	79	5.4	82	6.0	81	6.9	78	7.9	69	3.9	62	2.3	55	2.6
Juneau, AK	26	4.8	29	4.0	34	3.5	41	3.0	48	3.5	54	3.4	57	4.1	56	5.4	50	7.6	42	8.3	33	5.4	29	5.4
Kansas City, MO	27	1.2	33	1.3	44	2.4	54	3.4	64	5.4	74	4.4	79	4.4	77	3.5	68	4.6	57	3.3	43	2.3	31	1.6
Knoxville, TN	38	4.6	42	4.0	50	5.2	58	4.0	66	4.7	74	4.0	78	4.7	77	2.9	71	3.0	59	2.7	49	4.0	41	4.5
Lander, WY	20	0.5	26	0.5	36	1.2	44	2.1	53	2.4	64	1.2	71	0.8	69	0.6	59	1.1	46	1.4	30	1.0	21	0.6
Lexington, KY	32	3.3	36	3.3	46	4.4	55	3.7	64	4.8	72	4.6	76	4.8	75	3.8	68	3.1	57	2.7	46	3.4	36	4.0
Little Rock, AR	40	3.6	45	3.3	53	4.9	61	5.5	70	5.1	78	4.0	82	3.3	81	2.9	74	3.7	63	4.3	52	5.7	43	4.7
Los Angeles, CA*	57	3.0	58	3.1	58	2.4	61	0.6	63	0.2	66	0.1	69	0.0	71	0.1	70	0.3	67	0.4	62	1.1	58	1.8
Louisville, KY	33	3.3	38	3.3	47	4.4	56	3.9	66	4.9	74	3.8	78	4.3	77	3.4	70	3.1	59	2.8	48	3.8	38	3.7
Marquette, MI*	12	2.6	15	1.9	24	3.1	36	2.8	50	3.1	59	3.2	64	3.0	62	3.6	54	3.7	43	3.7	29	3.3	17	2.4
Memphis, TN	40	4.2	45	4.3	54	5.6	62	5.8	71	5.2	79	4.3	83	4.2	81	3.0	75	3.3	64	3.3	52	5.8	43	5.7
Miami, FL	68	1.9	69	2.1	72	2.6	76	3.4	80	5.5	82	8.5	84	5.8	84	8.6	82	8.4	79	6.2	74	3.4	70	2.2
Milwaukee, WI	21	1.9	25	1.7	35	2.6	45	3.8	56	3.1	66	3.6	72	3.6	71	4.0	63	3.3	51	2.5	38	2.7	26	2.2

Normal High and Low Temperatures, Precipitation, U.S. Cities

Source: National Climatic Data Center, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The normal temperatures and precipitation data given here are based on records for the period 1971-2000. The extreme temperatures are based on records from the time of each station's installation. (*) = city station. Other figures are for airport stations.

State	Station	NORMAL TEMPERATURE (°F)				EXTREME TEMPERATURE (°F)		AVG. ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (in.)
		January		July		Highest	Lowest	
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			
Alabama	Mobile	61	40	91	72	105	3	66.29
Alaska	Anchorage	22	9	65	52	85	−34	16.08
Alaska	Barrow	−8	−20	47	34	79	−56	4.16
Alaska	Juneau	31	21	64	49	90	−22	58.33
Arizona	Phoenix	65	43	104	81	122	17	8.29
Arkansas	North Little Rock	49	31	94	73	111	−6	49.19
California	Los Angeles*	66	49	75	63	110	23	13.15
California	San Francisco	56	43	71	55	106	20	20.11
Colorado	Denver	43	15	88	59	101	−19	15.81
Connecticut	Hartford	34	17	85	62	102	−26	46.16
Delaware	Wilmington	39	24	86	67	102	−14	42.81
District of Columbia	Washington–National	43	27	89	67	105	−5	39.35
Florida	Jacksonville	64	42	91	72	105	7	52.34
Florida	Miami	77	60	91	77	98	30	58.53
Georgia	Atlanta	52	34	89	71	105	−8	50.20
Georgia	Savannah	60	38	92	72	105	3	49.58
Hawaii	Honolulu	80	66	88	74	95	53	18.29
Idaho	Boise	37	24	89	60	111	−25	12.19
Illinois	Chicago	30	14	84	63	104	−27	36.27
Indiana	Indianapolis	35	19	86	65	104	−27	40.95
Iowa	Des Moines	29	12	86	66	108	−26	34.72
Kansas	Dodge City	41	19	93	67	110	−21	22.35
Kentucky	Lexington	40	24	86	66	103	−21	45.91
Kentucky	Louisville	41	25	87	70	106	−22	44.54
Louisiana	New Orleans	62	43	91	74	102	11	64.16
Maine	Caribou	19	0	76	55	96	−41	37.44
Maine	Portland	31	13	79	59	103	−39	45.83
Maryland	Baltimore	41	24	87	66	105	−7	41.94
Massachusetts	Boston	37	22	82	66	102	−12	42.53
Michigan	Detroit	31	18	83	64	104	−21	32.89
Michigan	Grand Rapids	29	16	82	61	100	−22	37.13
Michigan	Sault Ste. Marie*	22	5	76	52	98	−36	34.67
Minnesota	Duluth	18	−1	76	55	97	−39	31.00
Minnesota	Minneapolis–St. Paul	22	4	83	63	105	−34	29.41
Mississippi	Jackson	55	35	91	71	107	2	55.95
Missouri	Kansas City	36	18	89	68	109	−23	37.98
Missouri	St. Louis	38	21	90	71	107	−18	38.75
Montana	Helena	31	10	83	52	105	−42	11.32
Nebraska	Omaha	32	12	87	66	114	−23	30.22
Nevada	Reno	46	22	91	51	108	−16	7.48
New Hampshire	Concord	31	10	83	57	102	−37	37.60
New Jersey	Atlantic City	41	23	85	65	106	−11	40.59
New Mexico	Albuquerque	48	24	92	65	107	−17	9.47
New York	Albany	31	13	82	60	100	−28	38.60
New York	Buffalo	31	18	80	62	99	−20	40.54
New York	New York–Central Park*	38	26	84	69	106	−15	49.69
North Carolina	Raleigh	50	30	89	69	105	−9	43.05
North Dakota	Bismarck	21	−1	85	56	111	−44	16.84
Ohio	Cleveland	33	19	81	62	104	−20	38.71
Ohio	Columbus	36	20	85	65	102	−22	38.52
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	47	26	93	71	110	−8	35.85
Oregon	Portland	46	34	79	57	107	−3	37.07
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	39	26	86	70	104	−7	42.05
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	35	20	83	62	103	−22	37.85
Puerto Rico	San Juan	82	71	87	77	98	46	50.76
Rhode Island	Providence	37	20	83	64	104	−13	46.45
South Carolina	Charleston	59	37	91	73	105	6	51.53
South Dakota	Huron	25	4	86	61	112	−41	20.90
South Dakota	Rapid City	34	11	86	58	110	−31	16.64
Tennessee	Memphis	49	31	92	73	108	−13	54.65
Tennessee	Nashville	46	28	89	70	107	−17	48.11
Texas	Dallas–Fort Worth	54	34	95	75	109	17	34.73
Texas	Houston	62	41	94	74	109	17	47.84
Utah	Salt Lake City	37	21	91	63	107	−30	16.50
Vermont	Burlington	27	9	81	60	101	−30	36.05
Virginia	Norfolk	48	32	87	71	104	−3	45.74
Virginia	Richmond	45	28	88	68	105	−12	43.91
Washington	Seattle–Tacoma	46	36	75	55	100	0	37.07
Washington	Spokane	33	22	83	55	108	−25	16.67
West Virginia	Charleston	43	24	85	63	104	−16	44.05
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	28	13	81	63	103	−26	34.81
Wyoming	Lander	32	9	86	55	101	−37	13.42

Mean annual snowfall (in.): Based on climate normals 1971-2000: Boston, MA, 41.8; Sault Ste. Marie, MI, 132.6; Albany, NY, 62.7; Burlington, VT, 83.1; Lander, WY, 102.9; Anchorage, AK, 69.5.

Wettest spot: Mount Waialeale, HI, on the island of Kauai, is the rainiest place in the world. It has an average annual rainfall of 460 in.

Temperature extremes: A temperature of 136°F observed at El Azizia (Al Aziziyah), near Tripoli, Libya, on Sept. 13, 1922, is generally accepted as the world's highest temperature recorded under standard conditions. The record high in the U.S. was 134°F in Death Valley, CA, July 10, 1913. The world record low of −129°F was recorded at the Soviet station of Vostok in Antarctica on July 21, 1983. The record low in the U.S. was −80°F at Prospect Creek, AK, Jan. 23, 1971.

Annual Climatological Data for U.S. Cities, 2009

Source: National Climatic Data Center, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Station	Elev. (ft.)	TEMPERATURE (° F)				PRECIPITATION ¹						FASTEST ³ WIND		NO. OF DAYS	
		Highest	Date	Lowest	Date	Total (in.)	Greatest in 24 hrs. (in.)	Date	Snowfall ²			MPH	Date	Prec. 0.01 in. or more	Snow, sleet 1 in. or more
									Total snow-fall (in.)	Greatest in 24 hrs (in.)	Date				
Albany, NY	281	91	8/17	-8	1/16	41.22	3.12	7/1-2	37.9	7.3	12/9	38	10/7	132	10
Albuquerque, NM	5,308	100	7/19	12	12/4	6.67	1.20	9/16-17	1.5	0.8	10/29	51	4/4	52	0
Anchorage, AK	222	79	7/7	-24	1/7	13.64	0.62	8/14	66.1	7.6	2/28	35	1/16	108	22
Asheville, NC	2,174	89	6/20	4	1/17	62.13	3.54	11/10-11	16.5	10.1	12/18	38	3/1	151	3
Atlanta, GA	974	96	6/27	12	1/16	69.43	4.46	11/10-11	4.2	4.2	3/1	41	4/13	122	1
Atlantic City, NJ	117	94	8/10	3	3/4	61.55	4.17	9/10-11	26.6	11.4	12/19	41	2/12	136	5
Baltimore, MD	196	94	8/10	2	1/17	55.57	2.60	5/25-26	28.6	17.0	12/19	43	4/3	132	7
Barrow, AK	38	74	7/14	-47	2/12	6.17	0.54	8/24	59.9	3.6	5/30	43	3/9	107	20
Birmingham, AL	630	96	6/28+	12	1/16	71.66	4.28	11/9-10	2.0	1.0	3/1	39	12/8	147	1
Bismarck, ND	1,654	98	8/12	-44	1/15	23.12	5.77	6/15-16	74.3	11.8	3/30	41	6/26	95	17
Boise, ID	2,861	106	7/18	-6	12/8	11.26	1.10	8/6-7	23.9	3.2	12/30	45	3/29	90	9
Boston, MA	180	95	8/18	6	1/16+	43.49	2.36	7/23-24	55.9	10.0	12/20	39	12/9	131	6
Buffalo, NY	717	88	8/17	-6	2/5	44.31	3.76	9/28-29	69.8	7.1	1/28	43	12/10	155	18
Burlington, VT	348	90	8/18+	-21	1/16	37.42	2.13	5/9-10	65.0	9.1	1/28	38	10/31	157	18
Caribou, ME	626	89	5/21	-37	1/16	38.93	1.48	11/14-15	104.5	10.0	2/23	38	2/14	152	25
Charleston, SC	48	98	6/27	19	2/5	55.97	4.15	7/8	T	T	1/20	38	6/16	115	0
Chicago, IL	658	94	6/25+	-18	1/16	42.57	3.97	7/19	51.0	8.4	1/10	38	7/27	138	16
Cleveland, OH	805	93	8/9	-13	1/16	35.76	1.55	8/28-29	69.3	10.9	2/4	52	6/25	154	18
Columbus, OH	812	93	6/25	-11	1/17	35.48	2.46	8/28-29	29.2	5.6	1/14	49	2/11	131	7
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	562	104	7/13	20	1/28	40.89	3.66	3/11-12	3.4	3.0	12/24	45	6/10	86	1
Denver, CO	5,382	98	8/23	-17	12/9	18.12	1.64	6/23	63.7	7.8	3/26	53	6/26	94	19
Des Moines, IA	971	97	6/23	-19	1/16	38.80	2.81	4/26-27	54.9	10.6	12/8	41	12/9	127	16
Detroit, MI	631	94	8/9	-15	1/16	34.11	3.11	6/19-20	49.9	6.4	1/10	44	12/9	124	16
Duluth, MN	1,429	88	5/20	-24	1/15+	29.10	2.91	8/19-20	71.3	12.4	12/25	38	12/25	126	18
Fairbanks, AK	464	91	7/8	-47	1/8+	8.37	0.74	3/4-5	58.5	9.0	3/5	29	3/6	90	19
Fresno, CA	375	112	7/19	28	12/9	9.08	1.39	10/13-14	0.0	0.0	—	33	10/27	42	0
Grand Rapids, MI	788	96	6/24	-8	1/17+	42.85	3.15	7/19	76.4	7.2	12/10	43	3/10	147	23
Hartford, CT	165	94	8/17	-3	1/17+	48.29	2.36	7/31	37.6	7.9	3/2	37	12/29	135	10
Helena, MT	3,867	99	7/23	-23	12/18	10.25	1.12	7/27	39.9	4.0	2/26	43	7/12	90	17
Honolulu, HI	18	92	9/10	58	1/18	11.55	2.63	1/10-11	—	—	—	35	11/17	74	—
Houston, TX	107	104	6/26+	26	12/5	47.01	4.67	4/17-18	1.0	1.0	12/4	48	8/12	98	1
Huron, SD	1,284	98	5/19	-30	1/15	23.20	1.35	10/5-6	58.9	9.5	12/25	44	1/12	106	17
Indianapolis, IN	797	93	6/24	-12	1/16	48.66	3.81	8/4	29.4	8.0	1/28	60	5/13	132	9
Jackson, MS	296	101	6/28	19	1/21	56.79	3.13	3/13-14	—	—	—	37	6/28	125	—
Jacksonville, FL	34	98	6/22	20	2/5	59.20	6.98	5/20-21	—	—	—	44	5/14	108	—
Kansas City, MO	1,008	97	8/8	-6	1/15	44.95	3.38	8/16-17	23.8	5.2	2/28	40	3/23	112	9
Knoxville, TN	982	92	6/27+	5	1/16	60.66	3.25	1/6-7	8.0	3.0	2/2	46	2/11	142	4
Lander, WY	5,560	96	8/22	-24	12/9	16.20	1.57	10/4-5	117.9	16.7	3/26	49	1/2	87	22
Lexington, KY	984	92	6/25	-3	1/16	54.01	2.78	7/30-31	12.3	3.6	2/3	41	2/11	150	3
Los Angeles, CA	326	95	4/20	39	12/8	7.48	1.25	10/13-14	—	—	—	43	3/22	23	—
Louisville, KY	484	92	6/26+	-1	1/16	53.93	4.53	8/4	11.1	4.1	1/27	45	2/11	128	3
Marquette, MI	1,415	89	5/20	-20	12/27	31.71	1.64	8/29	181.0	10.6	4/20	—	—	163	48
Memphis, TN	286	100	6/23	12	1/16	61.26	2.25	9/17-18	4.1	3.0	2/28	40	6/12	118	1
Miami, FL	29	98	6/22	38	2/5	52.09	2.37	11/25	—	—	—	37	7/20	133	—
Milwaukee, WI	680	94	6/24	-12	1/16	35.81	3.73	6/18-19	49.8	14.2	3/2	36	12/25	124	15
Minn.-St. Paul, MN	874	97	5/19	-22	1/16	24.80	3.05	8/7-8	47.0	6.0	2/26	41	9/27	106	14
Mobile, AL	212	101	7/2	20	1/21	76.47	5.34	12/12-13	T	T	3/28	39	7/14	126	0
Moline, IL	607	95	6/23	-27	1/16	51.25	2.48	7/10-11	40.1	5.1	12/8	47	6/19	119	15
Nashville, TN	574	95	6/27+	5	1/16	57.87	3.38	9/16-17	0.7	0.3	3/1	38	12/24	130	0
Newark, NJ	28	95	8/17+	5	1/17	47.93	2.97	7/29	32.1	6.9	12/19	49	2/12	122	11
New Orleans, LA	7	101	6/24	29	1/21	79.31	8.76	12/14-15	—	—	—	41	7/6	123	—
New York, NY	161	92	8/17	6	1/17	53.62	2.30	6/18	34.0	9.1	12/19	30	2/12	129	11
Norfolk, VA	69	95	7/26	15	2/6	64.66	5.13	9/7-8	0.7	0.5	3/2	58	11/12	133	0
North Little Rock, AR	565	98	6/27+	13	1/16	79.61	7.42	12/23-24	0.4	0.4	2/28	—	—	118	0
Oklahoma City, OK	1,284	105	7/13+	6	1/28	35.69	2.45	10/8-9	17.9	13.5	12/24	49	12/24	91	3
Philadelphia, PA	62	95	8/21+	6	1/17	52.50	3.18	8/21-22	45.6	22.5	12/19	46	2/12	131	5
Phoenix, AZ	1,106	115	7/28+	35	12/26	3.26	0.73	2/7-8	—	—	—	43	12/7	22	—
Pittsburgh, PA	1,175	90	8/17+	-10	1/17	32.84	2.93	6/16-17	40.2	4.7	12/19	41	2/12	151	14
Portland, ME	72	92	4/28	-16	1/16	58.61	5.25	11/14-15	67.7	11.5	1/18	36	10/7	136	16
Portland, OR	223	106	7/29+	12	12/9	30.50	3.13	1/1-2	—	—	—	39	6/4	154	—
Providence, RI	53	94	8/18	1	1/25	54.85	2.92	7/1-2	52.1	14.3	12/20	44	12/3	143	13
Raleigh, NC	430	99	8/11+	11	1/17	40.43	3.40	11/10-11	6.8	3.5	1/20	43	1/7	128	2
Rapid City, SD	3,153	97	8/13	-15	1/27	18.64	1.55	3/23-24	82.7	12.4	4/4	64	3/23	112	22
Reno, NV	4,407	102	7/18	-6	12/9	8.25	1.45	10/13	22.5	7.0	12/7	55	11/20	58	6
Richmond, VA	167	98	8/10	4	1/17	48.32	3.54	11/12-13	14.0	6.0	12/18	43	5/9	125	4
St. Louis, MO	710	98	8/9	0	1/16+	50.92	3.06	6/15-16	12.3	3.5	1/27	49	6/2	122	6
Salt Lake City, UT	4,224	102	7/23+	0	12/10	15.85	0.94	4/14-15	44.4	5.4	12/30	43	8/6	105	17
San Antonio, TX	821	104	8/23	23	12/5	30.69	6.03	12/3-4	T	T	12/29	43	4/30	77	0
San Diego, CA	81	98	4/20	42	12/25	5.50	1.56	12/7	—	—	—	32	2/9	24	—
San Francisco, CA	89	95	8/28	33	12/8	16.61	2.64	10/13	—	—	—	49	4/14	59	—
San Juan, PR	10	95	8/26	69	2/17	64.86	3.85	9/13	0.0	0.0	—	33	7/19	208	0
Sault Ste. Marie, MI	727	88	6/24	-18	1/16	28.47	1.14	5/27-28	101.0	8.8	12/10	37	10/30	166	33
Savannah, GA	143	97	6/28	21	2/6	61.11	4.07	4/1-2	0.0	0.0	—	38	8/5	110	0
Scottsbluff, NE	3,949														

(+): Indicates value for extreme also occurred on an earlier date(s). (T): Trace amount. (—): Data not available or unreported. (1) Where one date is shown, it is the starting date of the storm. (2) Comprises all forms of frozen precipitation, including hail and sleet. (3) Sustained for at least 2 mins., not peak gust.

Record Temperatures by State

Source: National Climatic Data Center, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (through June 2010)

State	LOWEST TEMPERATURE				HIGHEST TEMPERATURE			
	°F	Latest date	Station	Approx. elevation (ft)	°F	Latest date	Station	Approx. elevation (ft)
Alabama	−27	Jan. 30, 1966	New Market	732	112	Sept. 6, 1925	Centerville	220
Alaska	−80	Jan. 23, 1971	Prospect Creek Camp	955	100	June 27, 1915	Fort Yukon	445
Arizona	−40	Jan. 7, 1971	Hawley Lake	8,180	128	June 29, 1994	Lake Havasu City	468
Arkansas	−29	Feb. 13, 1905	Brook Farm Pond	1,260	120	Aug. 10, 1936	Ozark	390
California	−45	Jan. 20, 1937	Boca	5,575	134	July 10, 1913	Greenland Ranch	−194
Colorado	−61	Feb. 1, 1985	Maybell	5,944	114	July 11, 1954 ¹	Sedgwick	3,584
Connecticut	−32	Jan. 22, 1961 ¹	Coventry	480	106	July 15, 1995 ¹	Danbury	405
Delaware	−17	Jan. 17, 1893	Millsboro	20	110	July 21, 1930	Millsboro	20
Florida	−2	Feb. 13, 1899	Tallahassee	192	109	June 29, 1931	Monticello	98
Georgia	−17	Jan. 27, 1940	CCC Camp F-16	1,000	112	Aug. 20, 1983 ¹	Greenville	960
Hawaii	12	May 17, 1979	Mauna Kea Obs.	13,773	100	Apr. 27, 1931	Pahala	840
Idaho	−60	Jan. 18, 1943	Island Park Dam	6,290	118	July 28, 1934	Orofino	1,320
Illinois	−36	Jan. 5, 1999	Congerville	635	117	July 14, 1954 ¹	East St. Louis	410
Indiana	−36	Jan. 19, 1994	New Whiteland	785	116	July 14, 1936 ¹	Collegeville	650
Iowa	−47	Feb. 3, 1996 ¹	Elkader	788	118	July 20, 1934	Keokuk	651
Kansas	−40	Feb. 13, 1905	Lebanon	1,874	121	July 24, 1936 ¹	Alton (near)	1,591
Kentucky	−37	Jan. 19, 1994	Shelbyville	730	114	July 28, 1930	Greensburg	590
Louisiana	−16	Feb. 13, 1899	Minden	200	114	Aug. 10, 1936	Plain Dealing	290
Maine	−50	Jan. 16, 2009	Big Black River	885	105	July 10, 1911 ¹	North Bridgton	449
Maryland	−40	Jan. 13, 1912	Oakland	2,420	109	July 10, 1936 ¹	Cumberland Frederick	899 380
Massachusetts	−35	Jan. 12, 1981 ¹	Chester	640	107	Aug. 2, 1975	Chester New Bedford	640 70
Michigan	−51	Feb. 9, 1934	Vanderbilt	905	112	July 13, 1936	Mio Stanwood	960 830
Minnesota	−60	Feb. 2, 1996	Tower	1,485	115	July 29, 1917	Beardsley	1,089
Mississippi	−19	Jan. 30, 1966	Corinth	420	115	July 29, 1930	Holly Springs	502
Missouri	−40	Feb. 13, 1905	Warsaw	705	118	July 14, 1954	Warsaw Union	705 540
Montana	−70	Jan. 20, 1954	Rogers Pass	5,545	117	July 5, 1937 ¹	Medicine Lake	1,942
Nebraska	−47	Dec. 22, 1989 ¹	Oshkosh	3,390	118	July 24, 1936 ¹	Minden	2,160
Nevada	−50	Jan. 8, 1937	San Jacinto	5,203	125	June 29, 1994	Laughlin	605
New Hampshire	−46	Jan. 8, 1968	Mt. Washington	6,267	106	July 4, 1911	Nashua	140
New Jersey	−34	Jan. 5, 1904	River Vale	70	110	July 10, 1936	Runyon	20
New Mexico	−50	Feb. 1, 1951	Gavilan	7,425	122	June 27, 1994	Waste Isolat. Pilot Plt.	3,411
New York	−52	Feb. 18, 1979	Old Forge	1,748	108	July 22, 1926	Troy	35
North Carolina	−34	Jan. 21, 1985	Mt. Mitchell	6,240	110	Aug. 21, 1983	Fayetteville	186
North Dakota	−60	Feb. 15, 1936	Parshall	1,952	121	July 6, 1936	Steele	1,885
Ohio	−39	Feb. 10, 1899	Milligan	875	113	July 21, 1934	Gallipolis (near)	669
Oklahoma	−27	Jan. 4, 1947 ¹	Guthrie	1,110	120	June 27, 1994 ¹	Tipton	1,269
Oregon	−54	Feb. 10, 1933 ¹	Seneca	4,660	119	Aug. 10, 1898 ¹	Pendleton	1,040
Pennsylvania	−42	Jan. 5, 1904	Smethport	1,469	111	July 10, 1936 ¹	Phoenixville	105
Rhode Island	−28	Jan. 11, 1942	Wood River Junction	49	104	Aug. 2, 1975	Providence	60
South Carolina	−19	Jan. 21, 1985	Caesars Head	3,200	111	June 28, 1954 ¹	Camden	140
South Dakota	−58	Feb. 17, 1936	McIntosh	2,175	120	July 15, 2006 ¹	Fort Pierre	1,590
Tennessee	−32	Dec. 30, 1917	Mountain City	2,503	113	Aug. 9, 1930 ¹	Perryville	371
Texas	−23	Feb. 8, 1933	Seminole	3,336	120	June 28, 1994 ¹	Monahans	2,547
Utah	−50	Jan. 5, 1913	Strawberry Tunnel E.	7,615	117	July 5, 1985	Saint George	2,770
Vermont	−50	Dec. 30, 1933	Bloomfield	1,040	107	July 7, 1912	Vernon	226
Virginia	−30	Jan. 21, 1985	Mountain Lake Bio. Station	3,870	110	July 15, 1954 ¹	Balcony Falls	732
Washington	−48	Dec. 30, 1968	Mazama Winthrop	2,140 1,755	118	Aug. 5, 1961 ¹	Ice Harbor Dam	368
West Virginia	−37	Dec. 30, 1917	Lewisburg	2,251	112	July 10, 1936 ¹	Martinsburg	534
Wisconsin	−55	Feb. 4, 1996 ¹	Couderay	1,300	114	July 13, 1936	Wisconsin Dells	835
Wyoming	−66	Feb. 9, 1933	Riverside R.S.	6,500	115	July 15, 1988 ¹	Diversion Dam	5,575

(1) Also on earlier dates at the same or other places.

Hurricane and Tornado Classifications

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale rates a hurricane’s intensity from 1 to 5. The scale, updated in early 2010, provides examples of the type of damage and impacts associated with winds of the indicated intensity. The Fujita (or F) Scale was created by T. Theodore Fujita in 1971, to classify tornadoes. The Enhanced Fujita Scale, an update to the original, was implemented in the U.S. in Feb. 2007. It uses 3-second gusts estimated at the point of damage based on a judgment of 8 levels of damage to 28 indicators.

Saffir-Simpson Wind Scale (Hurricanes)			Enhanced Fujita Scale (Tornadoes)	
Category	Winds ¹	Summary of damage	Rank	3-sec. gust
1	74-95 mph	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage.	EF-0	65-85 mph
2	96-110 mph	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage.	EF-1	86-110 mph
3	111-130 mph	Devastating damage will occur.	EF-2	111-135 mph
4	131-155 mph	Catastrophic damage will occur.	EF-3	136-165 mph
5	Over 155 mph	Catastrophic damage will occur.	EF-4	166-200 mph
(1) 1-minute sustained winds.			EF-5	Over 200 mph

Tropical Cyclone Names in 2011

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Atlantic: Arlene, Bret, Cindy, Don, Emily, Franklin, Gert, Harvey, Irene, Jose, Katia, Lee, Maria, Nate, Ophelia, Philippe, Rina, Sean, Tammy, Vince, and Whitney. If there are more than 21 named Atlantic storms in one season, remaining storms take names from the Greek alphabet, starting with Alpha.

Eastern North Pacific: Adrian, Beatriz, Calvin, Dora, Eugene, Fernanda, Greg, Hilary, Irwin, Jova, Kenneth, Lidia, Max, Norma, Otis, Pilar, Ramon, Selma, Todd, Veronica, Wiley, Xina, York, Zelda.

World Temperature and Precipitation

Source: World Meteorological Organization

Average daily maximum and minimum temperatures and annual precipitation based on records for the period 1961-90. Records of extreme temperatures include all available years of data for a given location and are usually for a longer period. Surface elevations are supplied by the WMO and may differ from figures in other sections of *The World Almanac*. NA = Not available.

Station	Surface elevation (ft)	Temperature (°F)						Avg. annual precipitation (in.)
		AVERAGE DAILY				EXTREME		
		January		July		Max.	Min.	
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.					
Algiers, Algeria	82	61.7	42.6	87.1	65.3	NA	NA	27.0
Athens, Greece	49	56.1	44.6	88.9	73.0	NA	NA	14.6
Auckland, New Zealand	20	74.8	61.2	58.5	46.4	NA	NA	49.4
Bangkok, Thailand	66	89.6	69.8	90.9	77.0	104	51	59.0
Berlin, Germany	190	35.2	26.8	73.6	55.2	107	−4	23.3
Bogotá, Colombia	8,357	67.3	41.7	64.6	45.5	75	21	32.4
Bombay (Mumbai), India	36	85.3	66.7	86.2	77.5	110	46	85.4
Bucharest, Romania	298	34.7	22.1	83.8	60.1	105	−18	23.4
Budapest, Hungary	456	34.2	24.8	79.7	59.7	103	−10	20.3
Buenos Aires, Argentina	82	85.8	67.3	59.7	45.7	104	22	45.2
Cairo, Egypt	243	65.8	48.2	93.9	71.1	118	34	1.0
Cape Town, South Africa	138	79.0	60.3	63.3	44.6	105	28	20.5
Caracas, Venezuela	2,739	79.9	60.8	81.3	66.0	96	45	36.1
Casablanca, Morocco	203	62.8	47.1	77.7	66.7	NA	NA	16.8
Copenhagen, Denmark	16	35.6	28.4	68.9	55.0	NA	NA	NA
Damascus, Syria	2,004	54.3	32.9	97.2	61.9	NA	NA	5.6
Dublin, Ireland	279	45.7	36.5	66.0	52.5	86	8	28.8
Geneva, Switzerland	1,364	38.3	27.9	76.3	53.2	101	−3	35.6
Havana, Cuba	164	78.4	65.5	88.3	74.8	NA	NA	46.9
Hong Kong, China	203	65.5	56.5	88.7	79.9	97	32	87.2
Istanbul, Turkey	108	47.8	37.2	82.8	65.3	105	7	27.4
Jerusalem, Israel	2,483	53.4	39.4	83.8	63.0	107	26	23.2
Lagos, Nigeria	125	90.0	72.3	82.8	72.1	NA	NA	59.3
Lima, Peru	43	79.0	66.9	66.4	59.4	NA	NA	0.2
London, England	203	44.1	32.7	71.1	52.3	99	2	29.7
Manila, Philippines	79	85.8	74.8	89.1	76.8	NA	NA	49.6
Mexico City, Mexico	7,570	70.3	43.7	73.8	53.2	NA	NA	33.4
Montreal, Canada	118	21.6	5.2	79.2	59.7	100	−36	37.0
Nairobi, Kenya	5,897	77.9	50.9	71.6	48.6	NA	NA	41.9
Paris, France	213	42.8	33.6	75.2	55.2	105	−1	25.6
Prague, Czech Republic	1,197	32.7	22.5	73.9	53.2	98	−16	20.7
Reykjavik, Iceland	200	35.4	26.6	55.9	46.9	76	−3	31.5
Rome, Italy	79	53.8	35.4	88.2	62.1	NA	NA	33.0
San Salvador, El Salvador	2,037	86.5	61.3	86.2	66.4	105	45	68.3
São Paulo, Brazil	2,598	81.1	65.7	71.2	53.1	NA	NA	57.4
Shanghai, China	23	45.9	32.9	88.9	76.6	104	10	43.8
Singapore	52	85.8	73.6	87.4	75.6	NA	NA	84.6
Stockholm, Sweden	171	30.7	23.0	71.4	56.1	97	−26	21.2
Sydney, Australia	10	79.5	65.5	62.4	43.9	114	32	46.4
Tehran, Iran	3,906	45.0	30.0	98.2	75.2	109	−5	9.1
Tokyo, Japan	118	49.1	34.2	83.8	72.1	NA	NA	55.4
Toronto, Canada	567	27.5	12.0	80.2	57.6	105	−26	30.8

Speed of Winds in the U.S.

Source: National Climatic Data Center, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

In miles per hour. Based on available records through 2009. Average and maximum speeds are annual. Max. speeds are highest 2-min. average.

Station	Avg.	Max.	Station	Avg.	Max.	Station	Avg.	Max.
Albuquerque, NM	8.9	53	Helena, MT ²	7.7	73	Oklahoma City, OK	12.2	74
Anchorage, AK ^{1,2}	7.1	75	Honolulu, HI	11.2	46	Omaha, NE	10.5	58
Atlanta, GA	9.1	60	Houston, TX	7.6	52	Philadelphia, PA ²	9.5	73
Baltimore, MD ²	8.7	80	Indianapolis, IN	9.6	60	Phoenix, AZ	6.2	54
Birmingham, AL	7.1	65	Jackson, MS	6.9	55	Pittsburgh, PA	9.0	58
Bismarck, ND	10.2	64	Jacksonville, FL	7.8	57	Portland, ME	8.7	57
Boise, ID ²	8.7	61	Little Rock, AR ²	7.7	65	Portland, OR ²	7.9	88
Boston, MA	12.3	54	Los Angeles, CA ²	5.1	49	Providence, RI	10.4	90
Buffalo, NY ²	11.8	91	Louisville, KY	8.3	56	Richmond, VA	7.7	43
Burlington, VT	9.0	39	Miami, FL	9.2	86	St. Louis, MO	9.6	53
Charleston, SC	8.6	52	Milwaukee, WI	11.5	54	Salt Lake City, UT ²	8.8	71
Chicago, IL	10.3	58	Minn.-St. Paul, MN	10.5	51	San Francisco, CA ²	8.7	47
Cleveland, OH	10.5	53	Mobile, AL	8.8	66	San Juan, PR	7.8	79
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	10.7	73	Mount Washington, NH ^{1,2}	35.1	231	Seattle, WA ²	8.8	66
Denver, CO	8.7	54	Nashville, TN	8.0	58	Sioux Falls, SD	11.0	70
Des Moines, IA ²	10.7	76	Newark, NJ	10.2	82	Washington, DC	9.4	49
Detroit, MI	10.2	61	New Orleans, LA	8.2	69	Wichita, KS	12.2	70
Hartford, CT	8.4	46	New York, NY	9.1	40	Wilmington, DE	9.0	58

(1) Max. speed based on short gusts. (2) Max. speed calculated from minimum time during which one mile of wind passed the station.

Tides and Their Causes

Source: National Ocean Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The tides are natural phenomena involving the movement of waves in the Earth’s large fluid bodies as a result of the gravitational attraction of the sun and moon. These two variable influences combined produce the complex recurrent cycle of the tides. Tides may occur in both oceans and seas; to a limited extent in large lakes and in the atmosphere; and, to a very minute degree, in the Earth itself. The length of time between succeeding tides can vary.

The tide-generating force represents the difference between (1) the centrifugal force produced by Earth’s revolution around the common center-of-gravity of the Earth-moon system and (2) the gravitational attraction of the moon acting upon the Earth’s overlying waters. The moon is about 390 times closer to Earth than is the sun. So despite its smaller mass, the moon’s tide-raising force is two times greater.

The tide-generating forces of the moon and sun acting tangentially to the Earth’s surface tend to cause a maximum accumulation of waters at two diametrically opposite points on the Earth’s surface and to withdraw compensating amounts of water from all points 90° removed from these tidal bulges. As the Earth rotates beneath the maxima and minima of these tide-generating forces, a sequence of two high tides, separated by two low tides, is produced each lunar day (the time it takes for a specific site on the Earth to rotate from an exact point under the moon to the same point under the moon, 24 hours and 50 minutes) in what is called a **semidiurnal tide**. Each ocean basin reacts differently to tidal forces.

Twice each month, when the sun, moon, and Earth are directly aligned—the moon between the Earth and sun (at new moon) or on the opposite side of Earth from the sun (at full moon)—the sun and moon exert gravitational forces in a mutual or additive fashion. The highest high tides and low-

est low tides, called **spring tides**, are produced at these times. At two positions 90° in between, the moon and sun’s gravitational forces—imposed at right angles—counteract each other to the greatest extent, and the range between high and low tides is reduced, resulting in **neap tides**.

The inclination of the moon’s monthly orbit and of the sun to the equator during Earth’s yearly rotation through its orbit produce a difference in the height of succeeding high and low tides, known as the diurnal inequality. In most cases, this produces a so-called **mixed tide**. In extreme cases, these phenomena may result in a **diurnal tide**, with only one high tide and one low tide each day. There are other monthly and yearly variations in the tides because of the elliptical shape of the orbits.

U.S. convention distinguishes between mean higher high water (MHHW), mean high water (MHW), mean tide level (MTL), mean sea level (MSL), mean low water (MLW), and mean lower low water (MLLW). Great diurnal range of tide is the difference in height between MHHW and MLLW. Mean range of tide is the difference between MHW and MLW.

The range of tides in the open ocean is generally less than in the coastal regions, where the incoming tide can be augmented by the continental shelves, as well as by bays and estuaries. The largest tidal ranges in the world occur in the Bay of Fundy and in Ungava Bay, Canada, where the range of tide reaches 53 ft. In New Orleans, the periodic rise and fall of the diurnal tide is affected by the seasonal stages of the Mississippi River, being about 10 in. at low stage and 0 at high.

In every case, actual high or low tide can vary considerably from the average, as a result of weather conditions such as strong winds, abrupt barometric pressure changes, or prolonged periods of extreme high or low pressure.

Average Rise and Fall of Tides

(mean ranges, based on 2010 predictions)

Place	Ft	In.	Place	Ft	In.	Place	Ft	In.
Baltimore, MD.	1	2	Honolulu, HI	1	3	Portland, ME.	9	1
Boston, MA.	9	6	Key West, FL	1	3	St. Petersburg, FL	1	7
Charleston, SC.	5	3	Los Angeles, CA.	3	10	San Diego, CA	4	1
Cristobal, Panama	0	8	Miami, FL	2	4	Sandy Hook, NJ	4	8
Eastport, ME.	18	4	New London, CT	2	7	San Francisco, CA	4	1
Ft. Pulaski, GA	6	11	Newport, RI	3	6	San Juan, PR	1	1
Galveston, TX.	1	0	New York, NY.	4	6	Seattle, WA	7	8
Hampton Roads, VA	2	5	Philadelphia, PA.	6	0	Washington, DC	2	9

El Niño and La Niña

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

El Niño is a climatically significant disruption of the ocean-atmosphere system characterized by large-scale weakening of trade winds and warming of the surface layers in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. The term *El Niño*, Spanish for “the little boy” or “The Christ Child,” was originally used by fishermen to refer to a warm ocean current that appeared around Christmas off the west coasts of Ecuador and Peru that lasted several months. The term has come to be reserved for exceptionally strong, warm currents that bring heavy rains.

El Niño events generally occur at irregular intervals of 2 to 7 years, at an average of once every 3 to 4 years. They typically last 12 to 18 months. The intensity of El Niño events varies depending on the area encompassed by the abnormally warm ocean temperatures. Some are strong, such as in 1982-83 and 1997-98. Others are considerably weaker, such as the 2009-10 event. The eastward extent of warmer than normal water varies from episode to episode.

El Niño influences weather around the globe, and its impacts are most clearly seen in the winter. During El Niño years, winter temperatures in the continental U.S. tend to be warmer than normal in the North and West Coast states and

cooler than normal in the Southeast. Conditions tend to be wetter than normal over central and southern California, the Southwest states and across much of the South, and drier than normal over the northern portions of the Rocky Mountains and in the Ohio valley. Globally, El Niño brings wetter than normal conditions to Peru and Chile and dry conditions to Australia and Indonesia. It should be noted that El Niño is only one of a number of factors influencing seasonal variations of climate.

La Niña (“the little girl”) is characterized by colder than normal sea surface temperatures in the equatorial Pacific. La Niña typically brings wetter, cooler conditions to the Pacific North-west and drier, warmer conditions to much of the southern U.S. El Niño and La Niña are opposite phases of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle, a shift in tropical sea-level pressure between the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

The National Weather Service’s Climate Prediction Center, using satellites and buoys in the Pacific Ocean, monitors these events. Highly sophisticated numerical computer models of the ocean and atmosphere use these data to predict the onset and evolution of El Niño and La Niña.

Wind Chill Table

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

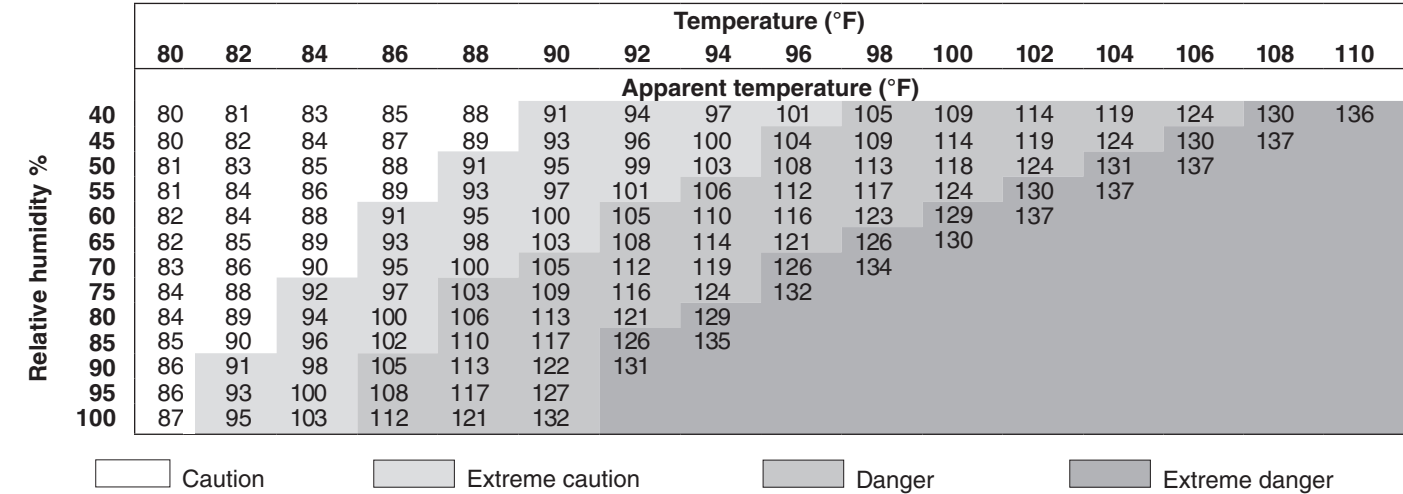
Temperature and wind combine to cause heat loss from body surfaces. For example, a temperature of 5°F, plus a 10-mph wind, causes body heat loss equal to that which would occur in -10°F with no wind. In other words, a 10-mph wind makes 5°F feel like -10°F. Wind speeds greater than 45 mph have little additional chilling effect. Direct sunlight can increase the wind chill temperature 10° to 15°F. When the wind chill temperature falls within the shaded area, frostbite can occur in 30 mins. or less.

		Air temperature (°F)															
Calm		40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35
		Wind chill temperature (°F)															
Wind speed (mph)	5	36	31	25	19	13	7	1	-5	-11	-16	-22	-28	-34	-40	-46	-52
	10	34	27	21	15	9	3	-4	-10	-16	-22	-28	-35	-41	-47	-53	-59
	15	32	25	19	13	6	0	-7	-13	-19	-26	-32	-39	-45	-51	-58	-64
	20	30	24	17	11	4	-2	-9	-15	-22	-29	-35	-42	-48	-55	-61	-68
	25	29	23	16	9	3	-4	-11	-17	-24	-31	-37	-44	-51	-58	-64	-71
	30	28	22	15	8	1	-5	-12	-19	-26	-33	-39	-46	-53	-60	-67	-73
	35	28	21	14	7	0	-7	-14	-21	-27	-34	-41	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76
	40	27	20	13	6	-1	-8	-15	-22	-29	-36	-43	-50	-57	-64	-71	-78
	45	26	19	12	5	-2	-9	-16	-23	-30	-37	-44	-51	-58	-65	-72	-79

Heat Index

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The heat index, or the “apparent temperature,” is an accurate measure of how hot it really feels when the relative humidity is added to the actual air temperature. For example, when the air temperature is 100°F, and the relative humidity is 50%, it will feel as if it’s 118°F (with no humidity). Full sunlight can make one feel even hotter. On the chart, the shaded area above 105° corresponds to a level that may cause increasingly severe heat disorders with continued exposure and/or physical activity.



Ultraviolet (UV) Index Forecast

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

The National Weather Service (NWS) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed and began offering a UV index in 1994, in response to increasing incidences of skin cancer, cataracts, and other effects from exposure to the sun’s harmful rays. In 2004, the Global Solar UV Index was released by the World Health Organization. The UV index is now a regular element of NWS atmospheric forecasts.

The UV index, ranging from 0 to 11+, is an indication of the expected intensity of UV radiation reaching the Earth’s surface during the solar noon hour (the time of day when the sun appears to have reached its highest point in the sky; it depends on location and the time of year). The lower the UV index value, the less the radiation. The UV index forecast is produced daily for 58 cities by the NWS Climate Prediction Center and uses the following scale.

UV index	Exposure	Minimum precautions
0-2	Low	Sunscreen with an SPF of at least 15
3-5	Moderate	Sunscreen, covering up
6-7	High	Sunscreen, hat, UV-blocking sunglasses, avoid sun 10 AM-4 PM
8-10	Very high	Same as above
11+	Extreme	Same as above

The index value is valid for a radius of about 30 miles around a listed city and is based on several factors:

Ozone. Ozone, a form of oxygen, the molecules of which consist of three atoms rather than two, blocks UV radiation. The more ozone, the lower the UV radiation at the surface.

Sun height. The higher the sun is in the sky, the higher the UV radiation level.

Cloudiness. UV radiation levels are highest under cloudless skies. Even with cloud cover, UV radiation levels can

be high due to the scattering of UV radiation by water molecules and fine particles in the atmosphere.

Reflectivity. Reflective surfaces intensify UV exposure. Sand reflects about 15% of UV radiation reaching the surface; sea foam, 25%; snow, as much as 80%; water, up to 100% depending on reflection angle.

Elevation. At higher elevations, UV radiation travels a shorter distance to reach Earth’s surface so there is less atmosphere to absorb the rays. For every 1,000 m (3,281 ft) one travels above sea level, UV levels increase by 10-12%. Snow and lack of pollutants intensify UV exposure at higher altitudes.

Latitude. The closer a location is to the equator, the higher the UV radiation level.

SPF (sun protection factor) number. The UV index is not linked in any way to the SPF number on suntan lotions and sunscreens. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends using a sunscreen with at least SPF 15. For an explanation of the SPF factor, contact the product’s manufacturer or refer to the Food and Drug Administration website www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates

Further information. For precautions to take after learning the UV index value, call the EPA’s Stratospheric Ozone Hotline (800-296-1996). For questions on scientific aspects, visit the NWS Climate Prediction Center online at www.cpc.noaa.gov.

Lightning

Source: National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Lightning occurs as a result of ice in storm clouds. As ice particles rise and sink in a cloud, collisions between them cause a separation of electrical charge. Positively charged crystals rise to the top, while negatively charged crystals drop. As the storm travels, a pool of positive charges gathers in the ground below and follows along, traveling up objects like trees, houses, and telephone poles. In a common form of lightning, the negatively charged area in a storm sends charges downward, attracted to positively charged objects. A channel develops and the electrical transfer seen is lightning. Lightning can travel miles away from the area of a storm.

The transfer of charges in lightning generates a huge amount of heat, sending the temperature in the channel to 50,000°F and causing the air within it to expand rapidly. The sound of that expansion is thunder. Sound travels more slowly than light, so lightning is usually observed before thunder is heard.

An estimated 25 mil cloud-to-ground lightning bolts happen in the U.S. each year, killing an annual average of

58 people in 1980-2009. This is a small number compared to U.S. deaths from fire (about 3,000 a year) and motor vehicle accidents (40,000-50,000), but it is still significant. In comparison, tornadoes caused an average of 57 deaths a year and hurricanes an average of 48 over the same 30-year time period. The National Weather Service reported that in 2009, 34 people were struck and killed by lightning; 201 more were injured.

Most lightning deaths and injuries occur in the summer months when people are outdoors. If outdoors, one should run to a safe building or vehicle when the first thunder is heard, lightning is seen, or dark threatening clouds are observed developing overhead. Even while indoors, one is advised to stay away from windows and avoid contact with anything conducting electricity, including corded phones, and tubs, showers, and other plumbing, and stay inside until 30 mins. after the last clap of thunder is heard.

More information about lightning can be found online at www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov.

Global Measured Extremes of Temperature and Precipitation Records

Source: World Weather/Climate Extremes Archive, World Meteorological Organization Commission for Climatology
(records in each category ranked from most to least extreme)

Highest Temperature Extremes

Continent	Highest temp. (°F)	Place	Elevation (ft)	Date
Africa	136	El Azizia, Libya	367	Sept. 13, 1922
North America	134	Death Valley, CA, U.S. (Furnace Creek Ranch)	-179	July 10, 1913
Asia	129	Tirat Tsvi, Israel	-722	June 21, 1942
Australia	123	Oodnadatta, South Australia	367	Jan. 2, 1960
South America	120	Rivadavia, Argentina	2,192	Dec. 11, 1905
Europe	118.4	Athens, Greece (and Elefsina, Greece)	774	July 10, 1977
Oceania	108	Tuguegarao, Philippines	676	Apr. 29, 1912
Antarctica	59	Vanda Station (New Zealand), Wright Valley	49	May 1, 1974

Lowest Temperature Extremes

Continent	Lowest temp. (°F)	Place	Elevation (ft)	Date
Antarctica	-129	Vostok Station (Russia)	11,220	July 21, 1983
Asia	-90	Verkhoyansk, Russia	350	Feb. 5 and 7, 1892
	-90	Oimekon, Russia	2,625	Feb. 6, 1933
North America	-81.4	Snag, Yukon Territory, Canada	2,120	Feb. 3, 1947
Europe	-72.6	Ust 'Schugor, Russia	279	Dec. 31, 1978
South America	-27	Sarmiento, Argentina	879	June 1, 1907
Africa	-11	Ifrane, Morocco	5,364	Feb. 11, 1935
Australia	-9.4	Charlotte Pass, New South Wales	5,758	June 29, 1994

Highest Measured Average Annual Precipitation Extremes

Continent	Highest avg. (in.) ¹	Place	Elevation (ft)	Years in averaging period
Asia	467.4	Mawsynram, India	4,695	38
Oceania	460	Mt. Waialeale, Kauai, HI, U.S.	5,148	30
Africa	405	Debundscha, Cameroon	30	32
South America	354	Quibdo, Colombia	230	29
Australia	316.3	Bellenden Ker, Queensland	5,102	34
North America	276	Henderson Lake, British Columbia, Canada	12	15
Europe	183	Crkvice, Bosnia-Herzegovina	4,298	22
Antarctica	31.5 ²	Along coast of E and W and over the Antarctic Peninsula		3 ³

(1) Official greatest average annual precipitation. The average annual precipitation record of 523.6 in., set in Lloro, Colombia (14 mi SE and at a higher elevation than Quibdo), is an estimated amount. (2) 460 in. water equivalent. (3) July 1996-June 1999.

Lowest Measured Average Annual Precipitation Extremes

Continent	Lowest avg. (in.)	Place	Elevation (ft)	Years in averaging period
South America	0.03	Arica, Chile	213	59
Antarctica	0.08	Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (U.S.)	9,301	10
Africa	<0.1	Wadi Halfa, Sudan	590	39
North America	1.2	Batagues, Mexico	69	14
Asia	1.8	Aden, Yemen	63	50
Australia	4.05	Troudaninna, South Australia	46	42
Europe	6.4	Astrakhan, Russia	66	25
Oceania	7.41	Mauna Kea Observatory, HI, U.S.	13,780	11 ¹

(1) 1972-1982

DISASTERS

Some Notable Aircraft Disasters Since 1937

Source: National Transportation Safety Board; World Almanac research. As of Sept. 2010.

Particularly notable disasters are in bold. Asterisk (*) indicates number of deaths includes those on ground.

Date	Aircraft	Site of accident	Deaths
1937, May 6	German zeppelin Hindenburg	Burned at mooring, Lakehurst, NJ	36*
1944, Aug. 23	U.S. Air Force B-24 Liberator bomber	Hit school, Freckleton, England	61*
1945, July 28	U.S. Army B-25	Hit Empire State Building after getting lost in fog, New York, NY	14*
1952, Dec. 20	U.S. Air Force C-124	Crashed at Moses Lake, WA	87
1953, Mar. 3	Canadian Pacific DH-106 Comet	Crashed on takeoff from Karachi, Pakistan; world's first fatal commercial passenger jet crash	11
1953, June 18	U.S. Air Force C-124	Crashed, burned near Tokyo, Japan	129
1955, Oct. 6	United Airlines DC-4	Crashed in Medicine Bow Peak, WY	66
1955, Nov. 1	United Airlines DC-6	Bomb on board exploded near Longmont, CO	44 ¹
1956, June 20	Venezuelan Super Constellation	Crashed into Atlantic off Asbury Park, NJ	74
1956, June 30	TWA Super Const., United DC-7	Collided over Grand Canyon, AZ	128
1960, Dec. 16	United DC-8, TWA Super Const.	Collided over New York, NY, killing all 128 on planes, 6 on ground	134*
1962, Mar. 16	Flying Tiger Super Constellation	Vanished in W Pacific en route to Philippines from Guam	107
1962, June 3	Air France Boeing 707	Crashed on takeoff from Paris, France	130
1962, June 22	Air France Boeing 707	Crashed in storm, Guadeloupe, French West Indies	113
1963, Feb. 1	Lebanese Middle East Airlines Vickers Viscount 754, Turkish Mil. Douglas C-47	Collided over Ankara, Turkey, killing all 17 on planes, 87 on ground	104*
1963, June 3	Northwest Airlines DC-7	Crashed into Pacific off British Columbia, Canada	101
1963, Nov. 29	Trans-Canada Air Lines DC-8	Crashed after takeoff from Montreal, Quebec, Canada	118
1965, May 20	Pakistani Boeing 720	Crashed at airport in Cairo, Egypt	121
1966, Jan. 24	Air India Boeing 707	Crashed on Mont Blanc, France-Italy	117
1966, Feb. 4	All-Nippon Boeing 727	Plunged into Tokyo Bay, Japan	133
1966, Mar. 5	BOAC Boeing 707	Crashed into Mt. Fuji, Japan, after encountering severe turbulence	124
1966, Dec. 24	U.S. military-chartered CL-44	Crashed into village in S Vietnam	129*
1967, Apr. 20	Globe Air Bristol Britannia	Crashed on approach to airport, Nicosia, Cyprus	126
1967, July 19	Piedmont Boeing 727, Cessna 310	Collided over Hendersonville, NC	82
1968, Apr. 20	S. African Airways Boeing 707	Crashed on takeoff from Windhoek, South-West Africa	122
1968, May 3	Braniff International Electra	Crashed in storm near Dawson, TX	85
1969, Mar. 16	Venezuelan DC-9	Crashed after takeoff from Maracaibo, Venezuela	155 ²
1969, Dec. 8	Olympic Airways DC-6B	Crashed in storm near Athens, Greece	93
1970, Feb. 15	Dominicana DC-9	Crashed into sea on takeoff from Santo Domingo, Dominican Rep.	102
1970, July 3	British-chartered DH-106 Comet	Crashed near Barcelona, Spain	112
1970, July 5	Air Canada DC-8	Crashed near Toronto International Airport, Canada	108
1970, Aug. 9	LANSA Lockheed L-188A Electra	Crashed on takeoff from Cuzco, Peru	101*
1970, Nov. 14	Southern Airways DC-9	Crashed into mountains near Huntington, WV	75 ³
1971, July 30	All-Nippon Boeing 727, Japan Air Force F-86 fighter	Collided over Morioka, Japan	162 ⁴
1971, Sept. 4	Alaska Airlines Boeing 727	Crashed into mountain near Juneau, AK	111
1972, Aug. 14	East German IL-62	Crashed on takeoff from East Berlin	156
1972, Oct. 13	Aeroflot IL-62	Crashed near Moscow, U.S.S.R.	176
1972, Dec. 3	Spanish-chartered Convair CV-990	Crashed on takeoff from Canary Islands, Spain	155
1972, Dec. 29	Eastern Airlines Lockheed Tristar	Crashed on approach to Miami Intl. Airport, FL	101
1973, Jan. 22	Nigerian-chartered Boeing 707	Burst into flames upon landing at Kano Airport, Nigeria	176
1973, Feb. 21	Libyan Arab Boeing 727	Flew off course, shot down by Israeli fighter planes over Sinai Desert	108
1973, Apr. 10	British Vickers Vanguard	Crashed during snowstorm on approach to Basel, Switzerland	104
1973, June 3	Soviet Supersonic Tu-144	Crashed near Goussainville, France	14 ⁵
1973, July 11	Brazilian Boeing 707	Crashed on approach to Orly Airport, Paris, France	122
1973, July 31	Delta Airlines DC-9	Crashed while attempting landing in fog, Logan Airport, Boston, MA	89
1974, Mar. 3	Turkish DC-10	Crashed in Ermenonville, near Paris, France	346
1974, Apr. 22	Pan American Boeing 707	Crashed in Bali, Indonesia	107
1974, Dec. 1	TWA Boeing 727	Crashed on approach in storm, Upperville, VA	92
1974, Dec. 4	Dutch-chartered DC-8	Crashed in storm near Colombo, Sri Lanka	191
1975, Apr. 4	Air Force Galaxy C-5A	Crashed on takeoff near Saigon, S Viet.; carried orphans	172
1975, June 24	Eastern Airlines 727	Crashed in storm, JFK Airport, New York, NY	113
1975, Aug. 3	Alia Royal Jordanian Boeing 707	Hit mountainside in heavy fog near Agadir, Morocco	188
1976, Sept. 10	Brit. Airways Trident, Yug. DC-9	Collided near Zagreb, Yugoslavia	176
1976, Sept. 19	Turkish 727	Hit mountain in S Turkey	155
1976, Oct. 13	LAB Boeing 707	Crashed after takeoff from Santa Cruz, Bolivia	100 ⁶
1977, Mar. 27	KLM 747, Pan American 747	Collided on runway, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain; world's worst airline disaster	583
1977, Nov. 19	TAP Portugal Boeing 727	Crashed in Madeira, Portugal	130
1977, Dec. 4	Malaysian Airlines Boeing 737	Hijacked and forced to fly to Singapore, crashed near Johor Strait	100
1977, Dec. 13	National Jet Service DC-3	Crashed after takeoff from Evansville, IN; passengers incl. Univ. of Evansville men's basketball team	29
1978, Jan. 1	Air India 747	Crashed into sea after takeoff from Bombay, India	213
1978, Sept. 25	Boeing 727, Cessna 172	Collided over San Diego, CA	150
1978, Nov. 15	Indonesian-chartered DC-8	Crashed on approach to airport, Colombo, Sri Lanka	183
1979, May 25	American Airlines DC-10	Crashed after takeoff from O'Hare Airport, Chicago, IL; highest death toll in U.S. aviation history	275*
1979, Aug. 11	Aeroflot/Moldova Tu-134, Aeroflot Tu-134	Collided over Ukraine	178
1979, Nov. 26	Pakistani Boeing 707	Crashed near Jidda, Saudi Arabia	156
1979, Nov. 28	Air New Zealand DC-10	Crashed into mountain after takeoff from Antarctica	257
1980, Mar. 14	PLL LOT IL-62	Crashed making emergency landing, Warsaw, Poland	87 ⁷
1980, Aug. 19	Saudi Arabian Tristar	Burned after emergency landing in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	301
1981, Dec. 1	Inex Adria DC-9	Crashed into mountain on island of Corsica, France	180
1982, Jan. 13	Air Florida Boeing 737	Crashed into Potomac R. after takeoff from Washington, DC	78
1982, July 9	Pan Am Boeing 727	Crashed after takeoff from Kenner, LA, near New Orleans	153*
1983, Sept. 1	S. Korean Boeing 747	Shot down after violating Soviet airspace near Sakhalin; plane apparently misidentified	269
1983, Nov. 27	Avianca Boeing 747	Crashed near Barajas Airport, Madrid, Spain	183

Date	Aircraft	Site of accident	Deaths
1984, Oct. 11	Aeroflot/East Siberia Tu-154	Crashed into vehicles on runway while landing in poor weather, Omsk, Russia	178*
1985, Feb. 19	Spanish Boeing 727	Crashed into Mt. Oiz, Spain	148
1985, June 23	Air India Boeing 747	Crashed into Atlantic off Ireland after bomb detonated on board	329
1985, Aug. 2	Delta Air Lines L-1011	Crashed at Dallas-Ft. Worth Airport, TX	137
1985, Aug. 12	Japan Air Lines Boeing 747	Crashed into Mt. Ogura, Japan; world's worst single-plane disaster	520
1985, Dec. 12	Arrow Air DC-8	Crashed after takeoff from Gander, Newfoundland, Canada	256 ⁸
1986, Mar. 31	Mexican Boeing 727	Crashed NW of Mexico City	166
1986, Aug. 31	Aeromexico DC-9, Piper PA-28	Collided over Cerritos, CA	82*
1987, May 9	Polish IL-62M	Crashed after takeoff from Warsaw, Poland	183
1987, Aug. 16	Northwest Airlines MD-82	Crashed after takeoff from Romulus, MI	156
1987, Nov. 28	S. African Boeing 747	Crashed into Indian Ocean near Mauritius	159
1987, Nov. 29	S. Korean Boeing 707	Bomb planted by 2 N. Korean agents exploded while plane over Thai-Burmese border	155
1988, Mar. 17	Colombian Boeing 707	Crashed into mountainside near Venezuela border	137
1988, July 3	Iran Air Airbus A300	Misidentified as hostile aircraft, shot down by U.S. Navy warship Vincennes over Pers. Gulf	290
1988, Dec. 21	Pan Am Boeing 747	Libyan agent planted bomb on board; exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland	270⁹
1989, Feb. 8	U.S.-chartered Boeing 707	Crashed into mountain on Azores Isls., off Portugal	144
1989, June 7	Suriname DC-8	Crashed near Paramaribo Airport, Suriname	168
1989, July 19	United Airlines DC-10	Crashed on landing in Sioux City, IA	111
1989, Sept. 19	UTA DC-10	Bomb exploded on board flight from Chad to France while over desert in Niger	171
1989, Nov. 27	Avianca Boeing 727	Bomb exploded on flight from Bogotá, Colombia	107
1990, Jan. 25	Avianca Air Boeing 707	Crashed on landing at JFK Airport, New York, NY	73
1990, Feb. 14	Indian Airlines Airbus 320	Crashed and burned on landing in Bangalore, India	91
1990, Oct. 2	Xiamen Airlines Boeing 737	Hijacked after takeoff from Xiamen; struck empty 707, then 757 on runway, Guangzhou, China	132
1991, May 26	Lauda-Air Boeing 767-300	Exploded over rural Thailand	223
1991, July 11	Nigerian DC-8	Crashed on landing at Jidda, Saudi Arabia	261
1991, Oct. 5	Air Force Lockheed C-130 Hercules	Crashed after takeoff from Jakarta, Indonesia	137*
1992, July 31	Thai Airbus A300-310	Crashed into mountain N of Kathmandu, Nepal	113
1992, Oct. 4	El Al Boeing 747-200F	Crashed into 2 apartment bldgs., Amsterdam, Netherlands	120*
1993, Feb. 8	Iran Air Tu-154, Iranian Air Force jet	Collided after military jet took off from Tehran, Iran	133
1993, Mar. 5	Macedonian Pal Air Fokker 100	Crashed after takeoff in snowstorm from Skopje, Macedonia	83
1994, Jan. 3	Aeroflot Tu-154	Crashed and exploded after takeoff from Irkutsk, Russia	125*
1994, Apr. 26	China Airlines Airbus A300	Crashed on approach to Nagoya Airport, Japan	264
1994, June 6	China Northwest Airlines Tu-154	Crashed near Xian, China	160
1994, Sept. 8	USAir Boeing 737-300	Crashed near Pittsburgh Intl. Airport, Aliquippa, PA	132
1994, Oct. 31	American Eagle ATR-72-210	Crashed in field near Roselawn, IN	68
1995, Aug. 11	Aviateca Boeing 737	Crashed into Chichontepec volcano, El Salvador	65
1995, Dec. 20	American Airlines Boeing 757	Crashed into mountain N of Cali, Colombia	160
1996, Jan. 8	Antonov-32 cargo plane	Crashed into central market in Kinshasa, Zaire	350+*
1996, Feb. 6	Turkish Boeing 757	Crashed into Atlantic off Dominican Republic	189
1996, Apr. 3	U.S. Air Force Boeing T-43A	Crashed into mountain near Dubrovnik, Croatia	35 ¹⁰
1996, May 11	ValuJet DC-9	Crashed into Florida Everglades after takeoff	110
1996, July 17	Trans World Airlines Boeing 747	Exploded and crashed into Atlantic off Long Isl., NY	230
1996, Aug. 29	Vnukovo Tu-154	Crashed into mountain on Arctic island of Spitsbergen	141
1996, Oct. 2	Aeroperu Boeing 757	Crashed into Pacific after takeoff from Lima, Peru	70
1996, Oct. 31	Brazilian TAM Fokker-100	Crashed shortly after takeoff from São Paulo, Brazil	97*
1996, Nov. 7	ADG Boeing 727	Crashed into lagoon SE of Lagos, Nigeria	143
1996, Nov. 12	Saudi Arabian Boeing 747, Kazakh IL-76 cargo plane	Collided near New Delhi, India; world's worst midair collision	349
1996, Nov. 23	Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 767	Hijacked, then crashed into Indian Ocean off the Comoros	127
1997, Aug. 6	Korean Air Boeing 747-300	Crashed into jungle on Guam on approach to airport	228
1997, Sept. 3	Vietnamese Airlines Tu-134	Crashed on approach to Phnom Penh airport, Cambodia	64
1997, Sept. 26	Indonesian Airbus A300	Crashed near airport, Medan, Indonesia	234
1997, Oct. 10	Austral Airlines DC-9-32	Crashed and exploded near Neuvo Berlin, Uruguay	74
1997, Dec. 6	Russian AN-124 transport cargo plane	Crashed into apartment complex near Irkutsk, Siberia	67*
1997, Dec. 15	Tajik Air Tu-154	Crashed in desert near airport, Sharja, UAE	85
1997, Dec. 17	AeroSvit Airlines Yakovlev-42	Crashed into mountains near Katerini, Greece	70
1997, Dec. 19	SilkAir Boeing 737-300	Crashed into Musi River, Sumatra, Indonesia	104
1998, Feb. 2	Cebu Pacific Air DC-9-32	Crashed into mountain near Cagayan de Oro, Philippines	104
1998, Feb. 16	China Airlines Airbus A300	Crashed on approach to airport in Taipei, Taiwan	203*
1998, Apr. 20	Air France Boeing 727-200	Crashed into mountain after takeoff from Bogotá, Colombia	53
1998, Sept. 2	Swissair MD-11	Crashed into Atlantic off Nova Scotia, Canada	229
1998, Dec. 11	Thai Airways Airbus A310	Crashed on third landing attempt at Surat Thani airport, Thailand	101
1999, Feb. 24	China Southwest Airlines Tu-154	Crashed on approach to airport in Wenzhou, China	61
1999, Sept. 1	LAPA Boeing 737-200	Crashed on takeoff from airport, Buenos Aires, Argentina	74*
1999, Oct. 31	EgyptAir Boeing 767	Crashed off Nantucket, MA; result of deliberate actions by copilot, motives unknown	217
2000, Jan. 30	Kenya Airways Airbus A310	Crashed into Atlantic after takeoff from Abidjan, Ivory Coast	169
2000, Jan. 31	Alaska Airlines MD-83	Crashed into Pacific off coast of Southern CA	88
2000, Apr. 19	Air Philippines Boeing 737-200	Crashed on approach to airport, Davao, Philippines	131
2000, July 25	Air France Concorde	Crashed into hotel after takeoff from Paris; world's first Concorde crash	113*
2000, Aug. 23	Gulf Air Airbus A320	Crashed into Persian Gulf on approach to airport in Bahrain	143
2000, Oct. 31	Singapore Airlines Boeing 747	Crashed immediately after takeoff from Taipei, Taiwan	81
2001, Apr. 7	M-17 helicopter	Crashed into mountain S of Hanoi, Vietnam	16 ¹¹
2001, July 3	Vladivostokavia Tu-154	Crashed on approach to airport, Irkutsk, Russia	145
2001, Sept. 11	2 Boeing 767s, 2 Boeing 757s	September 11 terrorist attacks	265¹²
2001, Oct. 4	Sibir Airlines Tu-154	Crashed into Black Sea, off Russia, after hit by errant Ukrainian missile	78
2001, Oct. 8	Cessna 525A Citation, Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) MD-87	Collided in heavy fog on takeoff from Milan, Italy	118*
2001, Nov. 12	American Airlines Airbus A300	Crashed after takeoff from JFK Airport, New York, NY	265*

Date	Aircraft	Site of accident	Deaths
2002, Jan. 28	TAME Ecuador Boeing 727	Crashed into Andes mountains, S Colombia	92
2002, Feb. 12	Iran Air Tours Tu-154	Crashed in Khorramabad, Iran	119
2002, Apr. 15	Air China Boeing 767	Crashed into mountainside in rain and fog on approach to airport, Pusan, S. Korea	129
2002, May 4	EAS Airlines BAC 1-11	Crashed shortly after takeoff from Kano, Nigeria	149
2002, May 7	China Northern Airlines MD-82	Plunged into sea, apparently after a passenger started fire in cabin, NE China	112
2002, May 25	China Airlines Boeing 747	Broke apart in midair, plunged into Taiwan Strait en route to Hong Kong airport	225
2002, July 1	Bashkirian Airlines Tu-154, DHL Boeing 757 cargo	Collided over S Germany	71
2002, July 27	Ukraine Air Force Sukhoi Su-27	Crashed while performing, Lviv, Ukraine; world's worst air-show crash	77 ¹³
2002, Aug. 19	Russian Mi-26 transport helicopter	Hit by Chechen missile near Grozny, Chechnya	127
2003, Jan. 8	Turkish Airlines British Aerospace RJ-100	Crashed on approach to airport in Diyarbakir, Turkey	75
2003, Feb. 19	Iranian Revolutionary Guard Il-76	Crashed into mountain near Kerman, Iran; passengers were Revolutionary Guard members	275
2003, Mar. 6	Air Algérie Boeing 737-200	Crashed on takeoff from Tamanrasset, Algeria	102
2003, May 8	Congolese Air Force Il-76	On flight from Kinshasa, Dem. Rep. of Congo, cargo door opened, passengers sucked out	7+ ¹⁴
2003, May 26	Ukrain.-Medit. Airlines Yak-42	Crashed into mountain in fog approaching Trabzon, Turkey; Spanish peacekeepers returning from Afghan	75
2003, July 8	Sudan Airways Boeing 737-200	Mechanical problems reported shortly after takeoff; crashed upon return to Port Sudan Airport	115
2003, Dec. 25	Union Transp. Africains Boeing 727	Overloading caused crash on takeoff from Cotonou, Benin	138
2004, Jan. 3	Flash Airlines Boeing 737-300	Crashed into Red Sea after takeoff from Sharm el-Sheik, Egypt	148
2004, Feb. 10	Iranian Kish Airline Fokker-50	Crashed on approach to Sharjah, UAE	43
2004, Aug. 24	Volga-Aviaexpress Tu-134, Sibir Airlines Tu-154	2 planes that took off from Moscow crashed within minutes of each other; brought down by Chechen suicide bombers	90
2005, Feb. 3	Kam Air Boeing 737-200	Crashed on approach to airport in Kabul, Afghan	104
2005, Aug. 14	Helios Airways Boeing 737-300	Crashed after air pressure failure on board, near Athens, Greece	121
2005, Aug. 16	West Caribbean Airways MD-82	Crashed after engine failure, near Machiques, Venezuela	160
2005, Sept. 5	Mandala Airlines Boeing 737-200	Crashed shortly after takeoff from Medan, Sumatra, Indonesia	145 ¹⁵
2005, Oct. 22	Bellview Airlines Boeing 737-200	Crashed during heavy electrical storm near Lagos, Nigeria	117
2005, Dec. 6	Islamic Rep. of Iran Air Force Lockheed C-130	Crashed into apartment building after reportedly attempting emergency landing back at airport, Tehran, Iran	116+ ¹⁶
2005, Dec. 10	Sosoliso Airlines DC-9-30	Crashed during storm on approach to Port Harcourt, Nigeria	107
2006, May 3	Armavia Airbus A320	Crashed into Black Sea on approach to airport, Sochi, Russia	113
2006, July 9	S7 Airlines Airbus A310	Skidded off runway, crashed into concrete barrier after landing, Irkutsk, Russia	125
2006, Aug. 22	Pulkovo Aviation Tu-154	Crashed after encountering storm, near Donetsk, Ukraine	170
2006, Aug. 27	Comair Bombardier CRJ-100	Crashed after takeoff from Lexington, KY	49
2006, Sept. 29	Gol Airlines Boeing 737	Crashed into Amazon jungle after midair collision with Embraer Legacy jet, Brazil	154
2006, Oct. 29	ADC Airlines Boeing 737-200	Crashed in stormy weather shortly after takeoff from Abuja, Nigeria	96
2007, Jan. 1	Adam Air Boeing 737-400	Crashed into sea off coast, Makassar, Indonesia	102
2007, May 5	Kenya Airways Boeing 737-800	Crashed shortly after takeoff from Douala, Cameroon	114
2007, July 17	TAM Airlines Airbus 320	Crashed into cargo depot, gas station after skidding off airport runway, São Paulo, Brazil	199*
2007, Sept. 16	One-Two-Go Airlines Boeing-MD-82	Skidded off runway, caught fire after landing, Phuket, Thailand	89
2007, Nov. 30	Atlasjet MD-83	Crashed on approach to airport, Isparta, Turkey	57
2008, Aug. 20	Spanair Boeing-MD-82	Swerved off runway, caught fire on takeoff attempt, Madrid, Spain	154
2008, Aug. 24	Itek Air Boeing 737	Crashed after takeoff from Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	65
2008, Sept. 14	Aeroflot-Nord Boeing 737-500	Crashed on approach to airport, Perm, Russia	88
2009, Feb. 12	Colgan Air Bombardier Dash 8 Q400	Crashed into house near airport, Buffalo, NY	50*
2009, May 20	Indonesian military C-130 Hercules	Crashed into houses and a rice field, Java, Indonesia	98
2009, June 1	Air France Airbus A330	Plunged into Atlantic Ocean en route from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to Paris, France	228
2009, June 29	Yemenia Airbus A310-300	Fell into Indian Ocean on approach to Moroni, Comoros	152
2009, July 15	Caspian Airlines Tupolev 154	Crashed after takeoff from Tehran, Iran	168
2010, Jan. 25	Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 737-300	Crashed into Mediterranean after takeoff from Beirut, Lebanon	90
2010, May 12	Afriqiyah Airways Airbus A330-200	Crashed short of runway in Tripoli, Libya	103
2010, May 22	Air India Express Boeing 737-300	Overran runway on landing at Mangalore, India	158

(1) Bomb was planted by Jack G. Graham in insurance plot to kill his mother, Daisie E. King, a passenger. (2) 84 on plane, 71 on ground killed. (3) Incl. 43 Marshall Univ. (WV) football players and coaches. (4) Fighter pilot parachuted to safety. (5) First supersonic plane crash; killed 8 on ground. (6) Crew of 3, 97 on ground killed. (7) Incl. 22 members of U.S. amateur boxing team. (8) Incl. 248 members of U.S. 101st Airborne Division. (9) Incl. 11 on ground. (10) Incl. U.S. Sec. of Commerce Ron Brown. (11) Carried U.S. mil. personnel searching for MIAs from Vietnam War. (12) 4 planes were hijacked and crashed, with all on board killed (265, incl. 19 hijackers). American Airlines Flight 11, a Boeing 767-200, with 81 passengers, 11 crew, crashed into Tower 1 of World Trade Center; United Airlines Flight 175, a Boeing 767-200, with 56 passengers, 9 crew, crashed into Tower 2 of World Trade Center; American Airlines Flight 77, a Boeing 757-200, with 58 passengers, 6 crew, crashed into Pentagon outside Washington, DC; United Air Lines Flight 93, a Boeing 757-200, with 37 passengers, 7 crew, crashed near Shanksville, PA. About 125 died on ground in the Pentagon. In May 2007, for first time, medical examiner linked a death to exposure to dust from collapsed towers on Sept. 11. Additional deaths from such exposure brought number of World Trade Center victims to 2,752 as of Sept. 2009. (13) Pilots ejected to safety. All spectator deaths. (14) 7 confirmed dead. Actual number might be 60-100+. (15) Incl. 44 on ground. (16) 94 on plane plus 22+ on ground.



Disaster Averted

Date: Jan. 15, 2009. **Location:** Hudson River, NY-NJ. **Fatalities:** 0.

Chesley B. "Sully" Sullenberger III, the captain of U.S. Airways Flight 1549, made a spectacular emergency landing on the surface of a chilly Hudson River after apparent bird strikes took out both of the plane's engines shortly after takeoff from New York's LaGuardia Airport. Ferry boats and other nearby watercraft safely evacuated the five crew members and all 150 passengers to shore soon after the emergency water landing.

Some Notable Shipwrecks Since 1854

Figures are estimated deaths. Does not include most wartime disasters.

- 1854, Mar. 1—**City of Glasgow**; Brit. steamer left Liverpool for Philadelphia, never heard from again; 480.
- 1854, Sept. 27—**Arctic** and **Vesta**; U.S. Collins Line steamer sunk in collision with French steamer nr. Cape Race, Canada; 285-351.
- 1856, Jan. 23—**Pacific**; U.S. Collins Line steamer went missing in N Atlantic; 186-286.
- 1858, Sept. 23—**Austria**; German steamer destroyed by fire in N Atlantic; 471.
- 1863, Apr. 27—**Anglo-Saxon**; Brit. steamer wrecked at Cape Race, Canada; 238.
- 1865, Apr. 27—**Sultana**; Mississippi R. steamer blew up nr. Memphis, TN; 1,450.
- 1869, Oct. 27—**Stonewall**; steamer burned, Mississippi R. below Cairo, IL; 200.
- 1870, Jan. 25—**City of Boston**; Brit. Inman Line steamer vanished between New York and Liverpool; 177.
- 1870, Oct. 19—**Cambria**; Brit. steamer off N Ireland; 196.
- 1872, Nov. 7—**Mary Celeste**; U.S. half-brig sailing from New York to Genoa, Italy, found abandoned; loss of life unknown.
- 1873, Jan. 22—**Northfleet**; Brit. steamer foundered off Dungeness, England; 300.
- 1873, Apr. 1—**Atlantic**; Brit. White Star steamer off Nova Scotia, Can.; 585.
- 1873, Nov. 23—**Ville du Havre** and **Loch Earn**; French steamer sank after collision with Brit. sailing ship; 226.
- 1875, May 7—**Schiller**; German steamer off Scilly Isles, UK; 312.
- 1875, Nov. 4—**Pacific**; U.S. steamer sank after collision off Cape Flattery, WA; 236.
- 1878, Sept. 3—**Princess Alice**; Brit. steamer sank after collision with *Bywell Castle* in Thames R.; 700.
- 1878, Dec. 18—**Byzantin**; French steamer sank after collision in Dardanelles, off Turkey; 210.
- 1881, May 24—**Victoria**; steamer capsized in Thames R., ON, Canada; 200.
- 1883, Jan. 19—**Cimbria** and **Sultan**; German steamer sank in collision with Brit. steamer in North Sea; 389.
- 1890, Feb. 17—**Duburg**; Brit. steamer wrecked, China Sea; 400.
- 1890, Sept. 19—**Ertogrul**; Turkish frigate off Japan; 540.
- 1891, Mar. 17—**Utopia** and **Anson**; Brit. steamer sank in collision with Brit. ironclad off Gibraltar; 562.
- 1895, Jan. 30—**Elbe** and **Craithie**; German steamer sank in collision with Brit. steamer in North Sea; 332.
- 1895, Mar. 11—**Reina Regenta**; Spanish cruiser foundered nr. Gibraltar; 400.
- 1898, Feb. 15—**USS Maine**; explosion caused battleship to sink in Havana Harbor, Cuba; 260.
- 1898, July 4—**La Bourgogne** and **Cromartyshire**; French steamer sank in collision with Brit. sailing ship off Nova Scotia, Can.; 549.
- 1898, Nov. 26—**Portland**; U.S. steamer, off Cape Cod, MA; 157.
- 1904, June 15—**General Slocum**; excursion steamer burned in East R., New York, NY; 1,021.
- 1904, June 28—**Norge**; Danish steamer wrecked on Rockall Isl., Scotland; 620.
- 1906, Aug. 4—**Sirio**; Italian steamer wrecked off Cape Palos, Spain; 350.
- 1908, Mar. 23—**Mutsu Maru**; Japanese steamer sank in collision with another steamer nr. Hakodate, Japan; 300.
- 1909, Aug. 1—**Waratah**; Brit. steamer vanished en route from Sydney to London; 300.
- 1910, Feb. 9—**General Chanzy**; French steamer wrecked off Minorca, Spain; 200.
- 1911, Sept. 25—**Liberté**; French battleship exploded at Toulon; 285.
- 1912, Mar. 5—**Principe de Asturias**; Spanish steamer wrecked off Spanish coast; 500.
- 1912, Apr. 14-15—**Titanic**; Brit. White Star steamer hit iceberg in N Atlantic; 1,503.
- 1912, Sept. 28—**Kichemaru**; Japanese steamer sank off Japan coast; 1,000.
- 1914, May 29—**Empress of Ireland**; Canadian Pacific steamer collided with Norwegian coal transporter *Storstad* in St. Lawrence R., Can.; 1,014.
- 1915, May 7—**Lusitania**; Brit. Cunard Line steamer torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off Ireland; 1,198.
- 1915, July 24—**Eastland**; steamer capsized, Chicago R., IL; 844.
- 1916, Feb. 26—**Provence**; French cruiser sank in Medit.; 3,100.
- 1916, Mar. 3—**Principe de Asturias**; Spanish steamer wrecked nr. Santos, Brazil; 558.
- 1917, Dec. 6—**Mont Blanc** and **Imo**; French ammunition ship and Belgian steamer collided in Halifax Harbor, Can.; 1,600.
- 1918, Apr. 25—**Kiang-Kwan**; Chinese steamer sank in collision off Hankow; 500.
- 1918, July 12—**Kawachi**; Japanese battleship blew up in Tokayama Bay; 500.
- 1918, Oct. 25—**Princess Sophia**; Canadian steamer sank off Alaskan coast; 398.
- 1919, Jan. 17—**Chaonia**; French steamer lost in Straits of Messina, Italy; 460.
- 1919, Sept. 9—**Valbanera**; Spanish steamer lost off FL coast; 500.
- 1921, Mar. 18—**Hong Kong**; steamer wrecked, S China Sea; 1,000.
- 1922, Aug. 26—**Niitaka**; Japanese cruiser sank in storm off Kamchatka, USSR; 300.
- 1924, June 12—**USS Mississippi**; explosions in battleship's gun turret, off San Pedro, CA; 48.
- 1927, Oct. 25—**Principessa Mafalda**; Italian steamer blew up, sank off Porto Seguro, Brazil; 314.
- 1928, Nov. 12—**Vestris**; Brit. steamer sank off VA coast; 113.
- 1934, Sept. 8—**Morro Castle**; U.S. steamer en route from Havana to New York, burned off Asbury Park, NJ; 134.
- 1939, May 23—**Squalus**; U.S. submarine sank off Portsmouth, NH; 26.
- 1939, June 1—**Thetis**; Brit. submarine sank, Liverpool Bay; 99.
- 1942, Feb. 18—**USS Truxtun** and **USS Pollux**; destroyer and cargo ship ran aground, sank off Newfoundland, Can.; 204.
- 1942, Oct. 2—**Curacao** and **Queen Mary**; Brit. cruiser sank after collision with liner; 338.
- 1944, Dec. 17-18—3 U.S. Third Fleet destroyers sank during typhoon, Philippine Sea; 790.
- 1945, Jan. 30—**Wilhelm Gustloff**; liner with German refugees, soldiers sunk by Soviet submarine in Baltic; 5,000-9,000.
- 1945, Apr. 16—**Goya**; cargo ship carrying German refugees, soldiers sunk by Soviet submarine in Baltic; 6,000-7,000.
- 1945, May 3—**Cap Arcona** and **Thielbek**; German liners carrying concentration camp inmates sunk by British warplanes in Lubeck Bay, Ger.; 7,000-8,000.
- 1947, Jan. 19—**Himera**; Greek steamer hit mine off Athens, Greece; 392.
- 1947, Apr. 16—**Grandcamp**; French freighter exploded, Texas City, TX, harbor, started fires; 576+.
- 1948, Dec. 3—**Kiangya**; Chinese refugee ship wrecked in explosion S of Shanghai; 1,100+.
- 1949, Sept. 17—**Noronic**; Canadian Great Lakes Cruiser burned in dock, Toronto, Can.; 130.
- 1952, Apr. 26—**USS Hobson** and **USS Wasp**; destroyer and aircraft carrier collided in Atlantic; 176.
- 1954, Sept. 26—**Toya Maru**; Japanese ferry sank, Tsugaru Strait, Japan; 1,172.
- 1956, July 26—**Andrea Doria** and **Stockholm**; Italian liner and Swedish liner collided off Nantucket Isl., MA; 51.
- 1957, July 14—**Eshghabad**; Soviet ship ran aground in Caspian Sea; 270.
- 1961, Apr. 8—**Dara**; Brit. liner exploded in Persian Gulf; 236.
- 1961, July 8—**Save**; Portuguese ship ran aground off Mozambique; 259.
- 1963, Apr. 10—**Thresher**; U.S. Navy atomic submarine sank in N Atlantic; 129.
- 1964, Feb. 10—**Voyager**; Australian destroyer sank after collision with aircraft carrier *Melbourne* off New South Wales; 82.
- 1965, Nov. 13—**Yarmouth Castle**; Panamanian-registered cruise ship burned, sank off Nassau, Bahamas; 89.
- 1968, Jan. 25—**Dakar**; Israeli submarine vanished in Medit.; 69.
- 1968, May 27—**Scorpion**; U.S. nuclear submarine went missing, later found to have sunk in Atlantic nr. Azores; 99.
- 1969, June 2—**Evans** and **Melbourne**; U.S. destroyer cut in half by Australian carrier, S China Sea; 74.
- 1970, Mar. 4—**Eurydice**; French submarine sank in Medit. nr. Toulon; 57.
- 1970, Dec. 15—**Namyong-Ho**; S. Korean ferry sank in Korea Strait; 308.
- 1974, Sept. 26—Soviet destroyer sank in Black Sea; 200+.
- 1975, Nov. 10—**Edmund Fitzgerald**; U.S. cargo ship sank during storm on Lake Superior; 29.
- 1976, Oct. 20—**George Prince** and **Frosta**; U.S. ferryboat and Norwegian tanker collided, Mississippi R., at Luling, LA; 77.
- 1976, Dec. 25—**Patria**; Egyptian liner caught fire, sank in Red Sea; 100.

Sinking of the *General Slocum*

Date: June 15, 1904. **Location:** New York, NY. **Fatalities:** 1,021.

The highest death toll of any incident in New York City prior to the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. The *General Slocum* caught fire while on the East River. Most of its 1,300-1,500 passengers were women and children, German immigrants on a daylong church outing. Shortly after the ship launched, a fire erupted on board. The inexperienced crew didn't know how to respond, and the ship, which was in poor condition, lacked adequate safety measures. Those who didn't know how to swim died in the fire or drowned when they jumped into the water.

1979, Aug. 14—23 yachts competing in Fastnet yacht race sank or abandoned during storm in S Irish Sea; 18.
1980, Apr. 22—**Don Juan**; sank off Mindoro Isl., Philippines, after colliding with barge; 1,000+.
1981, Jan. 27—**Tamponas II**; Indonesian passenger ship caught fire and sank in Java Sea; 580.
1983, Feb. 12—**Marine Electric**; coal freighter sank during storm off Chincoteague, VA; 33.
1983, May 25—**10th of Ramadan**; Nile steamer caught fire and sank in Lake Nasser, Egypt; 357.
1986, Apr. 20—**Atlas Star**; ferry sank in storm, Dhaleswari R. nr. Dhaka, Bangladesh; 300+.
1986, May 25—**Shamia**; ferry capsized in storm, Meghna R., Bangladesh; 500+.
1986, Sept. 1—**Admiral Nakhimov** and **Pyotr Vasev**; Soviet cruise ship collided with Soviet freighter in Black Sea; 425.
1987, Mar. 6—**Herald of Free Enterprise**; Brit. ferry capsized off Zeebrugge, Belgium; 189.
1987, Dec. 20—**Doña Paz** and **Victor**; Philippine ferry and oil tanker collided in Tablas Strait; 4,341.
1988, Aug. 6—Indian ferry capsized on Ganges R.; 400+.
1989, Apr. 7—**Komsolets**; Soviet submarine sank after fire off Norwegian coast; 42.
1989, Aug. 20—**Bowbelle** and **Marchioness**; Brit. barge struck Brit. pleasure cruiser on Thames R. in central London; 56.
1991, Apr. 10—**Moby Prince** and **Agip Abruzzo**; auto ferry and oil tanker collided outside Livorno Harbor, Italy; 140.
1991, Dec. 14—**Salem Express**; ferry rammed coral reef nr. Safaga, Egypt; 462.
1993, Feb. 17—**Neptune**; ferry capsized off Port-au-Prince, Haiti; 500+.
1993, Oct. 10—**Seohae**; capsized in Yellow Sea nr. W S. Korea during storm; 285.
1994, Sept. 28—**Estonia**; ferry sank in Baltic Sea; 852.
1996, May 21—**Bukoba**; overcrowded Tanzanian ferry sank in Lake Victoria; 500+.
1997, Feb. 20—Tamil refugee boat sank off Sri Lanka; 165.
1997, Mar. 28—Albanian refugee boat sank in Adriatic after being rammed by Italian navy warship *Sibilla*; 83.
1997, Sept. 8—**Pride of la Gonâve**; Haitian ferry sank off Montrouis, Haiti; 200+.
1998, Apr. 4—Passenger boat capsized off coast nr. Ibaka beach, Nigeria; 280.
1998, Sept. 2—2 passenger boats capsized on Lake Kivu, nr. Bukavu, Congo; 200+.
1999, Feb. 6—**Harta Rimba**; cargo ship sank off Indonesia; 280+.
1999, May 1—**Miss Majestic**; “duck” boat on tour sank, Lake Hamilton, AR; 13.
1999, Nov. 24—**Dashun**; passenger ferry capsized nr. Yantai, China; 280.

2000, June 29—**Cahaya Bahari**; overloaded ferry carrying refugees from religious strife capsized in storm off Sulawesi Isl., Indonesia; 500+.
2000, Aug. 12—**Kursk**; faulty torpedo exploded on board Russian submarine, causing it to sink in Barents Sea; 118.
2000, Sept. 26—**Express Samina**; Greek ferry sank off Paros, Greece; 81+.
2001, Feb. 9—**Ehime Maru**; Japanese trawler sunk by surfacing U.S. submarine *Greeneville*, nr. Hawaii; 9.
2001, Oct. 19—Fishing boat overloaded with refugees, mainly from Middle East, sank off Indonesia; 350+.
2001, Dec. 22—Suspected N. Korean spy ship sank after exchanging fire with Japanese coast guard; 15.
2002, May 4—**Salahuddin-2**; overloaded Bangladesh ferry sank in Meghna R.; 300+.
2002, Sept. 26—**Joola**; overloaded Senegalese ferry capsized in ocean off The Gambia; 1,863.
2003, Mar. 23—**Kashowgwe**; overloaded ferry capsized in Lake Tanganyika, off Burundi; 111+.
2003, July 8—**MV-Nasrin 1**; overcrowded ferry sank nr. Chandpur in Bangladesh R.; 400.
2003, Oct. 15—**Andrew J. Barberi**; NYC ferry crashed into dock on approach to Staten Isl.; 11.
2003, Nov. 25—**Dieu Merci**; overloaded ferry sank on Lake Mayi Ndombe, Dem. Rep. of Congo; 130-200.
2004, Jan. 26—**Convoi Lengi**; ferry caught fire on Congo R., Dem. Rep. of Congo; 200.
2004, Mar 6—**Lady D**; water taxi capsized in storm, Inner Harbor, Baltimore, MD; 5.
2004, Mar. 11—**Samson**; ferry sank off Madagascar during cyclone; 113.
2005, July 7—**KMP Digul**; ferry capsized in rough waters nr. Merauke, Indonesia; 150+.
2005, Aug. 12—Fishing boat overloaded with Ecuadorans attempting to migrate to U.S. sank off Colombia; 94.
2005, Oct. 2—**Ethan Allen**; glass boat carrying senior citizens capsized on tour, Lake George, NY; 20.
2006, Feb. 3—**Al-Salam Boccaccio 98**; ferry caught fire, sank in Red Sea off Egypt; 1,000+.
2006, Dec. 30—**Senopati Nusantara**; high waves capsized ferry en route to Java, Indonesia; 400+.
2007, May 4—Boat overloaded with illegal Haitian immigrants capsized in storm nr. Turks and Caicos Isls.; 61+.
2007, Nov. 23—**Explorer**; Canadian cruise ship sank off Antarctica, first comm. passenger ship to sink in region; none.
2008, June 23—**Princess of the Stars**; Philippine ferry capsized during Typhoon *Fengshen* nr. Manila; 800.
2009, Mar. 30—Passenger boat carrying African immigrants to Italy capsized off coast of Libya; 200+.

Some Notable Railroad Disasters Since 1925

Date	Location	Deaths	Date	Location	Deaths
1925, June 16	Hackettstown, NJ	50	1957, Sept. 1	Kendal, Jamaica	178
1925, Oct. 27	Victoria, MS	21	1957, Sept. 29	Montgomery, W Pakistan	250
1926, Sept. 5	Waco, CO	30	1957, Dec. 4	London, England	90
1937, July 16	Bhita, India	107	1958, May 8	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	128
1938, June 19	Saugus, MT	47	1958, Sept. 15	Elizabethport, NJ	48
1939, Aug. 12	Harney, NV	24	1960, Nov. 14	Pardubice, Czechoslovakia	110
1939, Dec. 22	Near Magdeburg, Germany	132	1962, Jan. 8	Woerden, Netherlands	91
1939, Dec. 22	Near Friedrichshafen, Germany	99	1962, May 3	Tokyo, Japan	163
1940, Apr. 19	Little Falls, NY	31	1963, Nov. 9	Yokohama, Japan.	120+
1940, July 31	Cuyahoga Falls, OH	43	1964, July 26	Porto, Portugal	94
1943, Aug. 29	Wayland, NY	27	1967, July 6	Madgeburg, Germany.	94
1943, Sept. 6	Frankford Junction, Philad., PA	79	1970, Feb. 1	Buenos Aires, Argentina.	236
1943, Dec. 16	Between Rennert and Buie, NC	72	1972, June 16	Vierzy, France	107
1944, Jan. 16	León Province, Spain	500	1972, July 21	Seville, Spain	76
1944, Mar. 2	Salerno, Italy.	521	1972, Oct. 6	Saltillo, Mexico	208
1944, July 6	High Bluff, TN	35	1972, Oct. 30	Chicago, IL	45
1944, Aug. 4	Near Stockton, GA	47	1974, Aug. 30	Zagreb, Yugoslavia.	153
1944, Sept. 14	Dewey, IN	29	1975, Feb. 28	Subway train, London, England	41
1944, Dec. 31	Bagley, UT	50	1977, Jan. 18	Granville, Australia	83
1945, Aug. 9	Michigan, ND	34	1981, June 6	Bihar, India	800+
1946, Mar. 20	Aracaju, Mexico	185	1982, Jan. 27	El Asnam, Algeria.	130
1946, Apr. 25	Naperville, IL.	45	1982, July 11	Tepic, Mexico	120
1947, Feb. 18	Gallitzin, PA	24	1983, Feb. 19	Empalme, Mexico.	100
1949, Oct. 22	Near Dwor, Poland	200+	1985, Feb. 23	Madhya Pradesh state, India	50
1950, Feb. 17	Rockville Centre, NY	31	1987, July 2	Kasumbalesha Shaba, Zaire	125
1950, Sept. 11	Coshocton, OH.	33	1988, June 27	Gare de Lyon train station, Paris	57
1950, Nov. 22	Richmond Hill, NY	79	1988, Dec. 12	London, England	35
1951, Feb. 6	Woodbridge, NJ	84	1989, Jan. 15	Maizdi Khan, Bangladesh.	110+
1952, Mar. 4	Near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	119	1989, June 9	Train collided with bus, S Russia	31
1952, July 9	Rzepin, Poland	160	1990, Jan. 4	Sindh Province, Pakistan	210+
1952, Oct. 8	Harrow, England.	112	1993, Sept. 22	Big Bayou Conot, AL	47
1953, Mar. 27	Conneaut, OH.	21	1994, Mar. 8	Near Durban, South Africa	63
1953, Dec. 24	Tangiwai, New Zealand	151	1994, Sept. 22	Tolunda, Angola	300
1955, Apr. 3	Guadalajara, Mexico.	300	1995, Aug. 20	Firozabad, India	358
1956, Jan. 22	Los Angeles, CA.	30	1997, Mar. 3	Punjab Province, Pakistan	125

Date	Location	Deaths	Date	Location	Deaths
1997, Apr. 29	Rongjiawan, China	58	2003, June 22	Rajapur, India	33
1997, May 4	Rwandan refugees on overcrowded trains, Kisangani, Zaire.	100+	2003, July 2	Andhra Pradesh state, India	22
1997, Sept. 14	Madhya Pradesh state, India	77	2004, Feb. 18	Neyshabur, NE Iran	300+
1998, Feb. 19	Yaounde, Cameroon	100+	2004, Apr. 22	Ryongchon, North Korea	161
1998, June 3	Eschede, Germany.	102	2004, July 22	Mekece, NW Turkey.	36
1998, Nov. 26	Khanna, India	200+	2005, Jan. 26	Glendale, CA	11
1998, Mar. 15	Bourbonnais, IL	11	2005, Apr. 25	Near Amagasaki, Japan	107+
1999, Mar. 24	Nairobi, Kenya	32+	2005, July 13	3 commuter trains, Ghotki, Pakistan.	133
1999, Aug. 2	Gauhati, India	285+	2005, Oct. 29	Near Veligonda, India	114+
1999, Oct. 5	London, England	31	2006, Jan. 23	Podgorica, Montenegro	46
2000, Jan. 4	Rena, Norway	35	2007, Aug. 2	Nr. Benaleka, Dem. Rep. of Congo	70+
2000, Nov. 11	Kaprun, Austria.	155	2008, July 16	Near Marsa Matruh, Egypt	37+
2001, June 22	Cochin, India.	64	2008, Sept. 12	Commuter train collided head-on with freight train, Los Angeles, CA.	25
2002, Feb. 20	S of Cairo, Egypt	373	2009, June 22	Moving DC Metro train collided with stationary train nr. Takoma Park, MD	9
2002, May 25	Muamba, Mozambique.	196+	2010, Feb 15	Passenger trains collided near Brussels	18
2002, June 24	Igandu, Tanzania	281+	2010, May 28	Passenger train derailed, allegedly by Maoist rebels, West Bengal, India	148
2002, Sept. 10	Bihar, India	118			
2003, Feb. 1	NW Zimbabwe	46			
2003, May 8	Near Lake Balaton, Hungary	33			
2003, May 15	Ludhiana, India.	36			

Some Notable U.S. Tornadoes Since 1925

Date	Location	Deaths	Date	Location	Deaths
1925, Mar. 18	MO, IL, IN.	689	1971, Feb. 21	Mississippi Delta: MS, LA, AR, TN.	110
1927, Apr. 12	Rocksprings, TX.	74	1973, May 26-27	South, Midwest.	47
1927, May 9	AR; Poplar Bluff, MO	92	1974, Apr. 3-4	AL; GA; KY; Xenia, OH; other states	315
1927, Sept. 29	St. Louis, MO	90	1977, Apr. 4	AL, MS, GA	22
1930, May 6	Hill, Navarro, Ellis Cos., TX	41	1979, Apr. 10	TX, OK.	60
1932, Mar. 21	Alabama	268	1984, Mar. 28	NC, SC	57
1936, Apr. 5-6	Tupelo, MS; Gainesville, GA	454	1985, May 31	NY; PA; OH; Ontario, Can.	75
1938, Sept. 29	Charleston, SC.	32	1987, May 22	Saragosa, TX.	30
1942, Mar. 16	Central to NE Mississippi.	75	1989, Nov. 15	Huntsville, AL	18
1942, Apr. 27	Rogers and Mayes Cos., OK.	52	1990, Aug. 28	Northern IL.	25
1944, June 23	OH, PA, WV, MD	150	1991, Apr. 26	KS, OK	23
1945, Apr. 12	OK, AR	102	1992, Nov. 21-23	South, Midwest.	26
1947, Apr. 9	TX; Woodward, OK; KS.	181	1994, Mar. 27-28	AL, TN, GA, NC, SC.	52
1948, Mar. 19	Bunker Hill and Gillespie, IL.	33	1995, May 6-7	S Oklahoma, N Texas.	23
1949, Jan. 3	LA, AR	58	1997, Mar. 1	Central AR	26
1952, Mar. 21-22	AR, MO, TN	208	1997, May 27	Jarrell, TX	27
1953, May 11	Waco, TX	114	1998, Feb. 22-23	Central FL	42
1953, June 8	Flint-Beecher, MI; OH	142	1998, Apr. 8	AL, GA, MS	39
1953, June 9	Worcester and vicinity, MA	90	1999, May 3	OK, KS	54
1953, Dec. 5	Vicksburg, MS	38	2000, Feb. 14	SW Georgia	22+
1955, May 25	Udall, KS; MO; Blackwell, OK; TX.	115	2000, Dec. 16	Alabama	12
1957, May 20	KS, MO	48	2001, Nov. 23-24	AL, AR, MS	13
1958, June, 4	NW Wisconsin	30	2002, Nov. 10-11	AL, MS, TN, IN, OH, PA	36
1959, Feb. 10	St. Louis, MO	21	2003, May 4-11	TN, MO, KS, IL, OK, WV, AL.	48
1960, May 5-6	Southeastern OK, AR	30	2005, Nov. 6	KY, IN	22
1962, Mar. 31	Milton, FL	17	2006, Apr. 7-8	Central U.S., TX to WV.	12
1965, Apr. 11	IA, IN, IL, OH, MI, WI.	271	2007, Mar. 1	AL, GA, MO, Midwest	20
1966, Mar. 3	Jackson, MS.	57	2007, May 4	Greensburg, KS	11
1966, Mar. 3	MS, AL	61	2008, Feb. 25	“Super Tuesday” outbreak, TN, AR, KY, AL, MO.	57
1967, Apr. 21	IL, MO, IA, MI.	33	2008, May 10	MS, OK, GA.	23
1968, May 15	Midwest	71	2010, Apr. 24	MS.	10
1969, Jan. 23	Mississippi	32			
1970, May 11	Lubbock, TX.	23			

Principal U.S. Mine Disasters Since 1900

Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; Mine Safety and Health Admin., U.S. Dept. of Labor; World Almanac research
All are bituminous-coal mines unless otherwise noted.

Date	Location	Deaths	Date	Location	Deaths	Date	Location	Deaths
1900, May 1	Scofield, UT	200	1913, Oct. 22	Dawson, NM.	263	1940, Jan. 10	Bartley, WV.	91
1902, May 19	Coal Creek, TN	184	1914, Apr. 28	Eccles, WV.	181	1940, Mar. 16	St. Clairesville, OH.	72
1902, July 10	Johnstown, PA.	112	1915, Mar. 2	Layland, WV.	115	1942, Mar. 26	Allentown, PA ³	31
1903, June 30	Hanna, WY	169	1917, Apr. 27	Hastings, CO	121	1943, Feb. 27	Washoe, MT.	74
1904, Jan. 25	Cheswick, PA.	179	1917, June 8	Butte, MT ¹	163	1947, Mar. 25	Centralia, IL	111
1905, Feb. 20	Virginia City, AL	112	1919, June 5	Wilkes-Barre, PA ²	92	1951, Dec. 21	West Frankfort, IL.	119
1907, Jan. 29	Stuart, WV	84	1922, Nov. 6	Spangler, PA	77	1968, Mar. 6	Belle Isle, LA ⁴	21
1907, Dec. 6	Monongah, WV	362	1922, Nov. 22	Dolomite, AL.	90	1968, Nov. 20	Farmington, WV	78
1907, Dec. 19	Jacobs Creek, PA	239	1923, Feb. 8	Dawson, NM.	120	1972, May 2	Kellogg, ID ¹	91
1908, Nov. 28	Marianna, PA	154	1923, Aug. 14	Kemmerer, WY.	99	1976, Mar. 9	Oven Fork, KY	15
1909, Nov. 13	Cherry, IL.	259	1924, Mar. 8	Castle Gate, UT	172	1981, Apr. 15	Redstone, CO.	15
1910, Jan. 31	Primero, CO.	75	1924, Apr. 28	Benwood, WV.	119	1981, Dec. 8	Whitwell, TN	13
1910, May 5	Palos, AL.	84	1926, Jan. 13	Wilburton, OK.	91	1984, Dec. 19	Orangeville, UT.	27
1910, Nov. 8	Delagua, CO	79	1926, Nov. 3	Ishpeming, MI ¹	51	1989, Sept. 13	Wheatcroft, KY	10
1911, Apr. 8	Littleton, AL	128	1927, Apr. 30	Everettville, WV	97	2001, Sept. 23	Brookwood, AL	13
1911, Dec. 9	Briceville, TN	84	1928, May 19	Mather, PA	195	2006, Jan. 2	Sago, WV	12
1912, Mar. 26	Jed, WV.	83	1930, Nov. 5	Millfield, OH	82	2010, Apr. 5	Montcoal, WV	29
1913, Apr. 23	Finleyville, PA	98						

Note: World's worst mine disaster killed 1,549 workers in Manchuria, China, Apr. 25, 1942. (1) Metal mine. (2) Anthracite mine. (3) Limestone mine. (4) Salt mine.

Some Notable Hurricanes, Typhoons, Blizzards, Other Storms

C.—cyclone; H.—hurricane; TS.—tropical storm; T.—typhoon¹

Date	Location	Deaths	Date	Location	Deaths
1881, Aug. 24-29	H., GA, SC	700	1889, Sept. 16-22	H. <i>Hugo</i> , Caribbean, SE U.S.	86
1888, Mar. 11-14	Blizzard, eastern U.S.	400	1990, May 6-11	C. (mult.), SE India	450
1893, Aug. 15-Sept. 2	H., GA, SC	1,000+	1991, Apr. 30	C., Bangladesh	139,000
1893, Oct. 1	H., LA	1,100+	1991, Nov. 5	TS. <i>Thelma</i> , flash floods, central Philippines	7,000+
1900, Sept. 8	H., Galveston, TX	8,000+	1992, Aug. 24-26	H. <i>Andrew</i> , southern FL, LA	65
1906, Sept. 19-24	H., LA, MS	350	1993, Mar. 12-14	Blizzard, eastern U.S.	270+
1906, Sept. 18	T., Hong Kong	10,000+	1993, June	Monsoon, Bangladesh	2,000
1909, Sept. 20	H., LA	350+	1994, Nov. 8-18	TS. <i>Gordon</i> , Caribbean, FL	830
1915, Aug. 16	H., Galveston, TX	275	1995, Oct. 2-4	H. <i>Opal</i> , S Mexico, FL, AL	59
1915, Sept. 29	H., LA	275	1995, Nov. 2-3	T. <i>Angela</i> , Philippines	600+
1919, Sept. 6-14	H., Carib., Florida Keys, Gulf, TX	600+ ²	1996, Jan. 7-8	Blizzard, northeast U.S.	100
1926, Sept. 11-22	H., FL, AL, MS	370+	1996, Aug. 22	Blizzard, Himalayas, N India	239
1926, Oct. 20	H., Cuba	600	1996, Aug. 29-Sept. 6	H. <i>Fran</i> , Carib., NC, VA, WV	30
1928, Sept. 6-20	H., southern FL	2,500+	1996, Sept. 9	T. <i>Sally</i> , S China	114
1930, Sept. 3	H., Dominican Republic	2,000	1996, Nov. 6	C., Andhra Pradesh, India	1,000+
1935, Aug. 29-Sept. 10	H., Caribbean, SE U.S.	400+	1996, Nov. 24-25	Ice storms, TX to MO	26
1937, Sept. 2	T., "The Great Typhoon," Hong Kong	10,000+	1996, Dec. 25	TS. <i>Greg</i> , E Malaysia	100+
1938, Sept. 21	H., "Long Isl. Express," NY; New England	682	1997, May 19	C., Bangladesh	108
1940, Nov. 11-12	Blizzard, NE, Midwest U.S.	144	1997, Aug. 18-21	T. <i>Winnie</i> , Taiwan, E China	140+
1942, Oct. 15-16	H., Bengal, India	40,000	1997, Oct. 8-10	H. <i>Pauline</i> , SW Mexico	230
1947, Dec. 26	Blizzard, NYC, N Atl. states	55	1998, June 9	C., Gujarat, India	1,320
1952, Oct. 22	T., Philippines	440	1998, Aug.	Monsoon, Bangladesh	326
1954, Aug. 30	H. <i>Carol</i> , northeastern U.S.	68	1998, Sept. 21-23	H. <i>Georges</i> , Carib., FL, U.S. Gulf	600+
1954, Oct. 5-18	H. <i>Hazel</i> , E Canada, U.S., Haiti	347	1998, Oct. 27-29	H. <i>Mitch</i> , Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador	10,866+
1955, Aug. 7-21	H. <i>Diane</i> , eastern U.S.	400	1999, Sept. 4-17	H. <i>Floyd</i> , Baha., E seaboard U.S	56
1955, Sept. 19	H. <i>Hilda</i> , Mexico	200	1999, Oct. 29	C., E India	9,392
1956, Feb. 1-29	Blizzard, W Europe	1,000	1999, Dec. 26-29	Gales, France, Switz., Germany	120
1957, June 25-30	H. <i>Audrey</i> , TX to AL	390	2000, Dec. 27	Winter storm, TX, OK, AR	40+
1958, Feb. 15-16	Blizzard, northeastern U.S.	171	2001, July 30	T. <i>Toraji</i> , Taiwan	200
1959, Sept. 17-19	T. <i>Sarah</i> , Japan, S. Korea	2,000	2001, Nov. 6-12	T. <i>Lingling</i> , S Philip., Vietnam	220+
1959, Sept. 26-27	T. <i>Vera</i> , Honshu, Japan	4,466	2002, July 1-11	T. <i>Chata'an</i> , Micron., Philip., Jap.	70+
1960, Sept. 4-12	H. <i>Donna</i> , Caribbean, E U.S.	148	2002, Aug.-Sept.	T. <i>Rusa</i> , N. and S. Korea	115+
1961, Oct. 31	H. <i>Hattie</i> , Brit. Honduras	400	2003, Feb. 16-17	Blizzard, E seaboard U.S.	59
1962, Sept. 1	T. <i>Wanda</i> , Hong Kong	130-200	2003, Sept. 12	T. <i>Maemi</i> , S. Korea	130
1963, May 28-29	Windstorm, Bangladesh	22,000	2003, Sept. 7-19	H. <i>Isabel</i> , NC, VA, E seaboard	40+
1963, Oct. 4-8	H. <i>Flora</i> , Caribbean	6,000	2004, Mar. 7-19	C. <i>Gafilo</i> , Madagascar	198
1964, June 30	T. <i>Winnie</i> , N Philippines	107	2004, May 19	C., Myanmar	220
1964, Sept. 5	T. <i>Ruby</i> , Hong Kong, China	735	2004, Aug. 12-15	T. <i>Rananim</i> , E China	164
1965, May 11-12	Windstorm, Bangladesh	17,000	2004, Aug. 13-14	H. <i>Charley</i> , FL, SC	36
1965, June 1-2	Windstorm, Bangladesh	30,000	2004, Aug. 24-Sept. 10	T. <i>Aere</i> , China, Taiwan, Philip.	67
1965, Sept. 7-12	H. <i>Betsy</i> , FL, MS, LA	74	2004, Sept. 5-6	H. <i>Frances</i> , Bahamas, Florida	35
1965, Dec. 15	Windstorm, Bangladesh	10,000	2004, Sept. 7-16	H. <i>Ivan</i> , Barbados, Grenada, U.S. Gulf Coast	115
1966, June 4-10	H. <i>Alma</i> , Honduras, SE U.S.	51	2004, Sept. 16-26	H. <i>Jeanne</i> , Dom. Rep., Haiti, FL	1,500+
1966, Sept. 24-30	H. <i>Inez</i> , Carib., FL, Mexico	293	2005, July 7-11	H. <i>Dennis</i> , Jamaica, Haiti, Cuba, FL	50
1967, July 9	T. <i>Billie</i> , SW Japan	347	2005, Aug. 25-29	H. <i>Katrina</i> , LA, MS, FL, AL, GA	1,833+ ³
1967, Sept. 5-23	H. <i>Beulah</i> , Carib., Mex., TX	54	2005, Aug. 31-Sept. 1	T. <i>Talim</i> , Taiwan, E China	129+
1967, Dec. 12-20	Blizzard, southwest U.S.	51	2005, Sept. 21-24	H. <i>Rita</i> , TX, LA	62 ⁴
1969, Aug. 17-18	H. <i>Camille</i> , MS, LA	256	2005, Sept. 21-28	T. <i>Damrey</i> , SE Asia; Philippines; Hainan, China	145
1970, Sept. 15	T. <i>Georgia</i> , Philippines	300	2005, Oct. 4	H. <i>Stan</i> , Central Amer., Mex.	1,000+ ⁵
1970, Oct. 14	T. <i>Sering</i> , Philippines	583	2006, Jul. 14	TS. <i>Bilis</i> , SE China	612
1970, Oct. 15	T. <i>Titang</i> , Philippines	526	2006, Aug. 10	T. <i>Saomai</i> , SE China	295
1970, Nov. 13	C., Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh	300,000	2006, Nov. 30	T. <i>Durian</i> , Philippines	450-1,000+
1971, Aug. 1	T. <i>Rose</i> , Hong Kong	130	2007, June 6-7	C. <i>Gonu</i> , Oman, Iran	54 ⁶
1972, June 19-29	H. <i>Agnes</i> , FL to NY	118	2007, Nov. 15	C. <i>Sidr</i> , S Bangladesh	3,363
1972, Dec. 3	T. <i>Theresa</i> , Philippines	169	2008, May 2-3	C. <i>Nargis</i> , S Myanmar	84,500-125,000
1973, June-Aug.	Monsoon rains, India	1,217	2008, June 20-25	T. <i>Fengshen</i> , Philippines, China	233
1974, June 11	TS. <i>Dinah</i> , Luzon Isl., Philippines	71	2008, Aug. 26-Sept. 1	H. <i>Gustav</i> , Haiti, Dom. Rep., U.S.	138
1974, July 11	T. <i>Gilda</i> , Japan, S. Korea	108	2008, Sept. 1-4	TS. <i>Hanna</i> , Haiti	529
1974, Sept. 19-20	H. <i>Fifi</i> , Honduras	2,000	2008, Sept. 7-13	H. <i>Ike</i> , Haiti; Cuba; Galveston, TX	164
1975, Sept. 13-27	H. <i>Eloise</i> , Caribbean, NE U.S.	71	2009, May 23-26	C. <i>Alia</i> , India, Bangladesh	260
1976, May 20	T. <i>Olga</i> , floods, Philippines	215	2009, Aug. 7-9	T. <i>Morakot</i> , mudslides, Taiwan	700+
1976, Sept. 25-Oct. 2	H. <i>Liza</i> , W Mexico	630	2009, Sept. 23-30	T. <i>Ketsana</i> , Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos	498+
1978, Oct. 27	T. <i>Rita</i> , Philippines	400	2009, Oct. 3-10	T. <i>Parma</i> , Philippines	375
1979, Aug. 30-Sept. 7	H. <i>David</i> , Caribbean, E U.S.	1,100	2009, Oct. 30-Nov. 3	T. <i>Mirinae</i> , Philippines, Vietnam	159+
1980, Aug. 4-11	H. <i>Allen</i> , Caribbean, TX	272	2009, Dec. 11-22	Snowstorms, central Europe	90+
1981, Nov. 25	T. <i>Irma</i> , Luzon Isl., Philippines	176	2010, Apr. 13	C. India, Bangladesh	137
1983, June	Monsoon, India	900	2010, May 29	TS. <i>Agatha</i> , Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras	184
1984, Sept. 2	T. <i>Ike</i> , S Philippines	1,363			
1985, May 25	C., Bangladesh	10,000			
1985, Oct. 26-Nov. 6	H. <i>Juan</i> , SE U.S.	97			
1987, Nov. 25	T. <i>Nina</i> , Philippines	650			
1988, Sept. 10-17	H. <i>Gilbert</i> , Carib., Gulf of Mex.	260			

(1) What hurricanes are called W of intl. date line and N of equator. (2) Incl. about 500 lost on ships at sea. (3) Official toll as of Aug. 2006 was 1,577 in LA, 238 in MS, 14 in FL, and 2 each in AL and GA. (4) Incl. 55 indirect deaths, among them 20 people, mostly elderly evacuees from a nursing home, whose bus exploded and caught fire outside Dallas. (5) Incl. deaths from floods and landslides generated by heavy rainstorms. (6) First documented super cyclone in Arabian Sea.

"Storm of the Century"

Dates: Mar. 12-14, 1993. Location: East Coast, U.S. Fatalities: 270+. Damages: \$5-6 bil.

One of the worst winter storms to strike the eastern U.S. About 90 mil people were subjected to high wind gusts (max. 71-144 mph) and record low temperatures, from 31° in FL to -12°F in VT and ME. Snowfall totals ranged from 4 in. to 56 in. A reported 15 tornadoes struck FL, causing deadly storm surges. For the first time, every major airport on the East Coast experienced closings because of the storm. The National Weather Service estimated that 44 mil acre-ft of water fell as snow during the storm—comparable to the volume of water in the Mississippi R. that flows past New Orleans in 40 days.

Some Notable Floods, Tidal Waves

Date	Location	Deaths	Date	Location	Deaths
1703	Awa, Japan	100,000+	1996, Aug. 7	Pyrenees Mts., Spain	71
1889, May 31	Johnstown, PA	2,200+	1997, Mar.	Ohio R. Valley.	35
1903, June 15	Heppner, OR	325	1997, July	Poland, Czech Republic.	98
1911	Chang Jiang R., China	100,000	1997, Nov.	Bardera, Somalia	1,300+
1913, Mar. 25-27	OH, IN.	732	1998, Jan.	Kenya	86
1915, Aug. 17	Galveston, TX.	275	1998, Mar.	SW Pakistan	300+
1927, Jan.-July	Mississippi Valley	246+	1998, July-Aug.	China	4,150
1928, Mar. 13	Dam collapse, Saugus, CA.	450	1998, July-Sept.	Bangladesh.	1,441
1928, Sept. 16	Lake Okeechobee, FL	1,770+	1998, July 17	Papua New Guinea	3,000
1931, Aug.	Huang He R., China	3,700,000	1999, Aug. 1-4	Philippines, SE Asia	188+
1937, Jan. 22	OH, MS valleys.	250	1999, Sept.-Oct.	NE Mexico	350+
1939	N China.	200,000	1999, Oct.-Dec.	Central Vietnam	700+
1946, Apr. 1	HI, AK.	159	1999, Feb. 6-11	Botswana	70+
1947, Sept. 20	Honshu Isl., Japan	1,900	1999, Dec. 15-17	NW Venezuela	9,000+
1951, Aug.	Manchuria.	1,800	2000, Feb.-Mar.	Madagascar	150+
1953, Jan. 31	W Europe	2,000	2000, Feb.-Mar.	Mozambique	700
1954, Aug. 17	Farahzad, Iran	2,000	2000, Aug. 2	Himachal Pradesh, India	120+
1955, Oct. 7-12	India, Pakistan	1,700	2000, Aug. 2	Bhutan	200+
1959, Nov. 1	W Mexico	2,000	2000, Sept. 19-30	India, Bangladesh.	1,000+
1959, Dec. 2	Frejus, France	412	2001, Jan.-Feb.	Mozambique	84+
1960, Oct. 10	Bangladesh.	6,000	2001, Aug.-Nov.	S Vietnam, Cambodia.	360+
1960, Oct. 31	Bangladesh.	4,000	2001, Aug. 1-6	Taiwan	100+
1962, Feb. 17	North Sea coast, Germany.	343	2001, Aug. 10-12	NE Iran	247
1962, Sept. 27	Barcelona, Spain	445	2001, Aug.	N Thailand	170
1963, Oct. 9	Dam collapse, Vaiont, Italy.	1,800	2001, Nov. 9-10	N Algeria.	711+
1966, Nov. 3-4	Florence, Venice, Italy	113	2001, Dec. 23-31	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	66
1967, Jan. 18-24	E Brazil.	894	2002, Jan. 30-Feb. 15	Java Isl., Indonesia.	147
1967, Mar. 19	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	436	2002, Apr.-May	E Africa	150+
1967, Nov. 26	Lisbon, Portugal	464	2002, Apr.-Aug.	China	800+
1968, Aug. 7-14	Gujarat state, India	1,000	2002, July-Aug.	India, Nepal, Bangladesh	1,100+
1968, Oct. 7	NE India	780	2002, Aug.	Russia.	110
1969, Jan. 18-26	Southern CA.	100	2002, Aug.	Germany, Hungary, Austria, Czech Rep.	100+
1969, Mar. 17	Mundau Valley, Alagoas, Brazil	218	2003, May 17-27	Sri Lanka	250
1969, Aug. 20-22	Western VA	189	2003, Aug.-mid-Sept.	E India	200+
1969, Sept. 15	South Korea	250	2003, early Nov.	Sumatra, Indonesia	65+
1969, Oct. 1-8	Tunisia	500	2003, Dec. 10- Jan. 23, 2004	Sumatra, Indonesia	148
1970, May 20	Central Romania.	160	2003, Dec. 19- Jan. 7, 2004	Central Philippines	200
1970, July 22	Himalayas, India.	500	2004, Jan. 10-Mar. 8	E Brazil	161
1971, Feb. 26	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	130	2004, May 23-25	Dom. Republic, Haiti	2,000
1972, Feb. 26	Buffalo Creek, WV	118	2004, June-Sept.	Banglad., India, Myan., Nepal	2,000+
1972, June 9	Rapid City, SD	238	2004, June-Sept.	China	500
1972, Aug. 7	Luzon Isl., Philippines.	454	2004, Nov.-Dec.	Philippines	1,060+
1972, Aug. 19-31	Pakistan	1,500	2004, Dec. 26	12 Indian Ocean nations, ...	226,328 ¹
1974, Mar. 29	Tubaro, Brazil.	1,000	2005, July 26-Aug. 2	W Maharashtra state, India	1,000+
1974, Aug. 12	Monty-Long, Bangladesh	2,500	2005, Aug. 21-23	Central Eur., espec. Romania	67
1976, June 5	Teton Dam collapse, ID	11	2006, Feb. 17	Leyte Isl., Philippines	1,000
1976, July 31	Big Thompson Canyon, CO	140	2006, July 17	S of Java, Indonesia	530+
1976, Nov. 17	East Java, Indonesia	136	2007, Aug. 19-27	MN, WI, OH	25
1977, July 19-20	Johnstown, PA	68	2008, June	IL, IN, WI, MN, MO.	24
1977, Nov. 6	Toccoa, GA.	39	2008, Sept.	Eastern Orissa, India	173
1978, June-Sept.	N India	1,200	2008, Oct. 24-25	Hadramaut, Mahaura, Yemen	100
1979, Jan.-Feb.	Brazil.	204	2008, Oct.-Nov.	Central, N Vietnam	80
1979, July 17	Lomblem Isl., Indonesia	539	2008, Nov. 22-Dec. 3	Santa Catarina, S Brazil.	116
1979, Aug. 11	Morvi, India.	15,000	2009, Mar. 27	Jakarta, Indonesia	77+
1981, Apr.	N China.	550	2009, Mar.-Apr.	Zambia, Namibia	92
1981, July	Sichuan, Hubei Prov., China	1,300	2009, June-July	S China.	66
1982, Jan. 23	Near Lima, Peru	600	2009, Sept. 29	Amer. Samoa, Samoa, Tonga	170+
1982, May 12	Guangdong, China	430	2009, Sept. 29-Oct. 14	Southern India	355
1982, Sept. 17-21	El Salvador, Guatemala	1,300+	2009, Nov. 4-6	El Salvador.	192+
1984, Aug.-Sept.	South Korea	200+	2009, Nov. 25	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	106
1985, July 19	Dam collapse, N Italy	361	2010, May 1-3	KY, TN, MS, AR	29
1987, Aug.-Sept.	N Bangladesh.	1,000+	2010, May 1-7	Afghanistan, Tajikistan	124+
1988, Sept.	N India	1,000+	2010, June 28	Dazhai, China.	99
1990, June 14	Shadyside, OH	26	2010, Aug. 1-4	Zhouqu, China	1,500+
1993, July-Aug.	Midwest, U.S.	47	2010, Aug.	West Africa	200+
1995, July	NE China	1,200	2010, Aug.	Pakistan	1,600+
1995, Aug. 19	SW Morocco	136			
1995, Dec. 25	KwaZulu Natal, South Africa.	166			
1996, Feb. 17	Biak Isl., Indonesia	105			
1996, Apr.	Afghanistan.	100+			
1996, June-July	S China.	950+			

(1) Based on official estimates assembled by the Intl. Fed. of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, including 50,773 missing; as reported Dec. 15, 2005. The nearly 176,300 listed as dead include 128,645 from Indonesia; 31,147 from Sri Lanka; 10,749 from India; and 5,395 from Thailand.



Hurricane Katrina

Dates: Aug. 25-29, 2005. **Location:** FL, LA, MS, AL, other inland states.
Fatalities: 1,833+. **Damages:** \$125 bil.

The costliest storm to date in U.S. history first made landfall in SE Florida, Aug. 25, as a Category 1 hurricane. Katrina brought heavy rains that led to flooding in the FL peninsula. Katrina then weakened slightly, strengthened over the Gulf of Mexico, but was downgraded again to Category 3 status before hitting land south of Buras, LA, on Aug. 29. Despite weakening, Katrina caused massive storm surges measuring up to 25-28 ft throughout SE Louisiana, S Mississippi, and SW Alabama. These storm surges, combined with strong winds and heavy rainfall, contributed to the failure of New Orleans's levee system Aug. 30. About 80% of the city eventually flooded. Approximately 1 mil were displaced from their homes.

Some Major Earthquakes

Source: Global Volcanism Network, Smithsonian Institution; U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; World Almanac research

Magnitude of earthquakes (mag.) is based on the Richter scale; an increase of one whole point represents a release of about 30 times more energy. Adopted in 1935, the scale is applied to earthquakes as far back as reliable seismograms are available, but earlier figures should be considered estimates.

Date	Location	Deaths	Mag.	Date	Location	Deaths	Mag.
526, May 20	Antioch, Syria	250,000	NA	1951, Aug. 2	Cosiguina, Nicaragua	1,000	5.8
856	Corinth, Greece	45,000	NA	1953, Mar. 18	NW Turkey	1,070	7.3
856, Dec. 22	Damghan, Iran	200,000	NA	1954, Sept. 9	Orleansville, Algeria	1,250	6.8
893, Mar. 23	Ardabil, Iran	150,000	NA	1956, June 10-17	N Afghanistan	2,000	7.7
1057	Chihli, China	25,000	NA	1957, July 2	N Iran	1,200	7.1
1138, Aug. 9	Aleppo, Syria	230,000	NA	1957, Dec. 13	W Iran	1,130	7.1
1169, Feb. 11	Nr. Mt. Etna, Sicily	15,000	NA ¹	1960, Feb. 29	Agadir, Morocco	12,000	5.7
1268	Silicia, Asia Minor	60,000	NA	1960, May 21-30	S Chile	1,655	9.5 ⁵
1290, Sept. 27	Chihli, China	100,000	NA	1962, Sept. 1	NW Iran	12,255	7.1
1293, May 20	Kamakura, Japan	30,000	NA	1963, July 26	Skopje, Yugoslavia	1,100	6.0
1531, Jan. 26	Lisbon, Portugal	30,000	NA	1964, Mar. 27	Prince Wm. Sound, Alaska. . .	131	9.2 ⁶
1556, Jan. 24	Shaanxi, China	830,000	NA	1966, Mar. 7	Hebei, China	1,000	7.0
1667, Nov.	Shemakha, Caucasus	80,000	NA	1966, Mar. 22	Hebei, China	1,000	6.9
1693, Jan. 11	Catania, Italy	60,000	NA	1966, Aug. 19	E Turkey	2,529	6.8
1737, Oct. 11	India, Calcutta	300,000	NA	1968, Aug. 31	NE Iran	12,000	7.3
1755, June 7	N Persia (current-day Iran) . .	40,000	NA	1969, July 25	Guangdong, China	3,000	5.9
1755, Nov. 1	Lisbon, Portugal	60,000	8.75 ²	1970, Jan. 5	Yunnan Prov., China	10,000	7.5
1783, Feb. 4	Calabria, Italy	30,000	NA	1970, Mar. 28	W Turkey	1,086	6.9
1797, Feb. 4	Quito, Ecuador	41,000	NA	1970, May 31	Chimbote, Peru	70,000	7.9
1822, Sept. 5	Asia Minor, Aleppo	22,000	NA	1971, Feb. 9	San Fernando Val., CA.	65	6.6
1828, Dec. 28	Echigo, Japan	30,000	NA	1971, May 22	SE of Ankara, Turkey	1,000	6.9
1868, Aug. 13-15	Peru, Ecuador	40,000	NA	1972, Apr. 10	S Iran	5,054	7.1
1875, May 16	Venezuela, Colombia	16,000	NA	1972, Dec. 23	Managua, Nicaragua	5,000	6.2
1886, Aug. 31	Charleston, SC	60	6.6	1974, May 10	China	20,000	6.8
1896, June 15	Sanriku, Japan (tsunami) . . .	27,120	8.5	1974, Dec. 28	N Pakistan	5,300	6.2
1902, Apr. 19	Quezaltenango and San Marcos, Guatemala	2,000	7.5	1975, Feb. 4	Haicheng, China	2,000	7.0
1902, Dec. 16	Uzbekistan, Russia	4,700	6.4	1975, Sept. 6	E Turkey	2,300	6.7
1903, Apr. 28	Malazgirt, Turkey	3,500	7.0	1976, Feb. 4	Guatemala	23,000	7.5
1903, May 28	Gole, Turkey	1,000	5.8	1976, May 6	NE Italy	1,000	6.5
1905, Apr. 4	Kangra, India	19,000	7.5	1976, June 25	Irian Jaya, New Guinea	422	7.1
1906, Jan. 31	Off coast of Esmeraldas, Ecuador	1,000	8.8	1976, July 28	Tangshan, China	255,000	7.5
1906, Mar. 16	Chia-i, Taiwan	1,250	6.8	1976, Aug. 16	Mindanao, Philippines	8,000	7.9
1906, Apr. 18-19	San Francisco, CA	3,000+	7.7 ³	1976, Nov. 24	NW Iran-Turkey border	5,000	7.3
1906, Aug. 17	Valparaiso, Chile	3,882	8.6	1977, Mar. 4	Romania	1,500	7.2
1907, Oct. 21	Central Asia	12,000	8.1	1978, Sept. 16	NE Iran	15,000	7.8
1908, Dec. 28	Messina, Italy	72,000	7.2	1980, Oct. 10	NW Algeria	5,000	7.7
1909, Jan. 23	Silakhor, Iran	5,000-6,000	7.3	1980, Nov. 23	S Italy	2,735	6.5
1912, Aug. 9	Murefte, Turkey	2,800	7.4	1981, June 11	S Iran	3,000	6.9
1914, Oct. 3	Burdur, Turkey	4,000	7.0	1981, July 28	S Iran	1,500	7.3
1915, Jan. 13	Avezzano, Italy	32,610	7.0	1982, Dec. 13	W Arabian Peninsula	2,800	6.0
1917, July 30	Yunnan, China	1,800	7.5	1983, Oct. 30	E Turkey	1,342	6.9
1918, Feb. 13	Guangdong, China	1,000	7.4	1985, Sept. 19	Michoacan, Mexico	9,500	8.0
1920, Dec. 16	Gansu, China	200,000	7.8 ⁴	1986, Oct. 10	El Salvador	1,000+	5.5
1923, Mar. 24	Sichuan, China	3,500	7.3	1987, Mar. 6	Colombia-Ecuador	1,000	7.0
1923, Mar. 25	Torbat-e Heydariyeh, Iran. . .	2,200	5.7	1988, Aug. 20	India-Nepal border	1,000	6.8
1923, Sept. 1	Yokohama, Japan	142,800	7.9	1988, Dec. 7	Spitak, Armenia	25,000	6.8
1925, Mar. 16	Yunnan, China	5,800	7.0	1989, Oct. 17	San Fran. Bay, CA, area . . .	63	6.9
1927, Mar. 7	Tango, Japan	3,020	7.6	1990, June 20	W Iran	40,000+	7.4
1927, May 22	Gansu, China	40,900	7.6	1990, July 16	Luzon, Philippines	1,621	7.7
1929, May 1	Koppeh Dag, Iran	3,800	7.2	1991, Feb. 1	Pakistan-Afgh. border	1,200	6.8
1930, May 6	Salmas, Iran	2,500	7.2	1991, Oct. 19	N India	2,000	7.0
1930, July 23	Irpina, Italy	1,404	6.5	1992, Mar. 13/15	E Turkey	4,000	6.8/6.0
1931, Mar. 31	Managua, Nicaragua	2,500	6.0	1992, June 28	Landers, CA/Big Bear, CA . .	3	7.3/6.5
1931, Apr. 27	Armenia-Azerbaijan border. .	2,800	5.7	1992, Dec. 12	Flores Isl., Indonesia	2,500	7.5
1931, Aug. 10	Xinjiang, China	10,000	8.0	1993, Sept. 30	Maharashtra, S India	9,748	6.2
1933, Mar. 2	Sanriku, Japan (tsunami) . . .	2,990	8.4	1994, Jan. 17	Northridge, CA	61	6.8
1933, Mar. 10	Long Beach, CA	115	6.2	1994, June 6	Cauca, SW Colombia	1,000	6.8
1933, Aug. 25	Sichuan, China	9,300	7.5	1995, Jan. 16	Kobe, Japan	5,502	6.9
1934, Jan. 15	Bihar, India-Nepal	10,700	8.1	1995, May 27	Sakhalin Isl., Russia	1,989	7.5
1935, Apr. 21	Miao-li, Taiwan	3,270	7.1	1997, Feb. 28	NW Iran	1,000+	6.1
1935, May 30	Quetta, Pakistan	30,000	7.6	1997, May 10	N Iran	1,567	7.3
1939, Jan. 25	Chillan, Chile	28,000	7.8	1998, Feb. 4, 8	Hindu Kush, Afghanistan . . .	2,323	5.9
1939, Dec. 26	Erzincan, Turkey	32,700	7.8	1998, May 30	Afghanistan-Tajikistan border	4,000+	6.6
1940, Nov. 10	Vrancea, Romania	1,000	7.3	1998, July 17	Papua New Guinea	2,183	7.0
1942, Dec. 20	Erbaa, Turkey	1,100	7.3	1999, Jan. 25	Armenia, Colombia	1,185+	6.1
1943, Sept. 10	Tottori, Japan	1,190	7.4	1999, Aug. 17	Izmit, W Turkey	17,118+	7.6
1943, Nov. 26	Ladik, Turkey	4,000	7.6	1999, Sept. 20	Taichung, Taiwan	2,400	7.6
1944, Jan. 15	San Juan, Argentina	8,000	7.4	2001, Jan. 26	Gujarat, India	20,085	7.6
1944, Feb. 1	Gerede, Turkey	2,790	7.4	2002, Mar. 25-26	Hindu Kush, Afghanistan . . .	1,000+	6.1
1945, Jan. 12	Mikawa, Japan	1,961	7.1	2003, May 21	N Algeria	2,266	6.8
1945, Nov. 27	Makran Coast, Pakistan . . .	4,000	8.0	2003, Dec. 26	Bam, SE Iran	31,000	6.6
1946, May 31	Ustukran, Turkey	1,300	5.9	2004, Dec. 26	Sumatra-Andaman Isls., Indonesia	227,898	9.1 ⁷
1946, Nov. 10	Ancash, Peru	1,400	7.3	2005, Mar. 28	N. Sumatra, Indonesia	1,313	8.6
1946, Dec. 20	Honshu, Japan	1,362	8.1	2005, Oct. 8	Kashmir, Pakistan, India. . . .	86,000	7.6
1948, June 28	Fukui, Japan	3,769	7.3	2006, May 26	Java, Indonesia	5,749	6.3
1948, Oct. 5	Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. . . .	110,000	7.3	2008, May 12	E Sichuan Prov., China	87,857	7.9
1949, July 10	Khait, Tajikistan	12,000	7.5	2009, Sept. 30	Sumatra, Indonesia	1,117	7.5
1949, Aug. 5	Pelileo, Ecuador	5,050	6.8	2010, Jan. 12	Haiti	222,570	7.0
1950, Aug. 15	Assam, India	1,526	8.6	2010, Feb. 27	Chile	800	8.8
				2010, Apr. 13	Southern Qinghai, China . . .	2,698	6.9

NA = Not available. (1) Once thought to have been a volcanic eruption; evidence indicates a destructive earthquake and tsunami occurred on this date. (2) This earthquake caused the most deadly tsunami to date in the Atlantic Ocean. (3) Incl. deaths from resulting fires; revised estimates of magnitude range from 7.7 to 7.9. (4) Commonly referred to as the Gansu quake; actually located within the Ningxia autonomous region. (5) The largest recorded earthquake; caused a deadly tsunami that spread across the Pacific Ocean as far as Japan. (6) The "Good Friday" earthquake sent a tsunami that hit British Columbia, Canada, and the U.S. Pacific coast. (7) This undersea earthquake triggered devastating tsunamis that hit 12 Indian Ocean nations. See also listing under Floods; Nations of the World.

Some Notable Fires Since 1930

See also Some Notable Explosions Since 1920.

Date	Location	Deaths	Date	Location	Deaths	
1930, Apr. 21	Penitentiary, Columbus, OH.	320	1981, Feb. 14	Discotheque, Dublin, Ireland	44	
1931, July 24	Home for aged, Pittsburgh, PA.	48	1982, Nov. 8	County jail, Biloxi, MS.	29	
1934, Dec. 11	Hotel Kerns, Lansing, MI	34	1983, Feb. 13	Movie theater, Turin, Italy.	64	
1938, May 16	Terminal Hotel, Atlanta, GA	35	1983, Dec. 17	Discotheque, Madrid, Spain	83	
1940, Apr. 23	Nightclub, Natchez, MS	198	1984, May 11	Great Adventure Amusement Pk., NJ . .	8	
1942, Nov. 28	Cocoanut Grove Nightclub, Boston, MA	492	1985, Apr. 21	Movie theaters, Tabaco, Philippines. . .	44	
1942, Dec. 12	Hostel, St. John's, NL, Canada	100	1985, Apr. 26	Hospital, Buenos Aires, Argentina . . .	79	
1943, Sept. 7	Gulf Hotel, Houston, TX	55	1985, May 11	Soccer stadium, Bradford, England . . .	53	
1944, July 6	Ringling Circus, Hartford, CT	168	1985, May 13	MOVE headquarters, row houses, Philadelphia, PA.	11	
1946, June 5	LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, IL	61		Dupont Plaza Hotel, Puerto Rico	96	
1946, Dec. 7	Winecoff Hotel, Atlanta, GA	119	1986, Dec. 31			
1946, Dec. 12	Ice plant, tenement, New York, NY . . .	37	1987, May 6- June 2	Forest fire, N China	193	
1949, Apr. 5	Hospital, Effingham, IL	77	1987, Nov. 17	Subway, London, England	30	
1950, Jan. 7	Mercy Hospital, Davenport, IA	41	1988, Mar. 20	2000 buildings, Lashio, Burma	134	
1953, Mar. 29	Nursing home, Largo, FL	35	1990, Mar. 25	Social club, Bronx, NY	87	
1953, Apr. 16	Metalworking plant, Chicago, IL	35	1991, Mar. 3	Munitions dump, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia .	260+	
1957, Feb. 17	Home for aged, Warrenton, MO	72	1991, Sept. 3	Processing plant, Hamlet, NC	25	
1958, Mar. 19	Loft building, New York, NY	24	1991, Oct. 20-21	Wildfire, Oakland, Berkeley, CA	24	
1958, Dec. 1	Parochial school, Chicago, IL	95	1993, Apr. 19	Cult compound, Waco, TX	72	
1958, Dec. 16	Store, Bogotá, Colombia	83	1994, May 10	Toy factory, Bangkok, Thailand	213	
1959, June 23	Resort hotel, Stalheim, Norway	34	1994, July 4-10	(Firefighters) Glenwood Springs, CO . .	14	
1960, Mar. 12	Chemical plant, Pusan, Korea	68	1994, Nov. 2	Burning fuel flood, Durunka, Egypt. . . .	500	
1960, July 14	Mental hospital, Guatemala City.	225	1994, Dec. 10	Theater, Karamay, China	300	
1960, Nov. 13	Movie theater, Amude, Syria	152	1995, Oct. 28	Subway train, Baku, Azerbaijan	300	
1960, Dec. 19	USS <i>Constellation</i> , Brooklyn, NY	49	1995, Dec. 23	School, Mandi Dabwali, India	500+	
1961, Jan. 6	Thomas Hotel, San Francisco, CA	20	1996, Mar. 19	Nightclub, Quezon City, Philippines . . .	150+	
1961, Dec. 17	Circus, Niteroi, Brazil	323	1996, Mar. 28	Shopping mall, Bogor, Indonesia	78	
1963, May 4	Theater, Diourbel, Senegal.	64	1996, Nov. 20	Building, Hong Kong.	39	
1963, Nov. 18	Surfside Hotel, Atlantic City, NJ	25	1997, Feb. 23	Worship site, Baripada, India	164	
1963, Nov. 23	Rest home, Fitchville, OH.	63	1997, Apr. 15	Encampment, Mina, Saudi Arabia	343	
1963, Dec. 29	Roosevelt Hotel, Jacksonville, FL.	22	1997, June 7	Temple, Thanjavur, India	60+	
1964, May 8	Apt. bldg., Manila, Philippines	30	1997, June 13	Movie theater, New Delhi, India	60	
1964, Dec. 18	Nursing home, Fountaintown, IN	20	1997, July 11	Hotel, Pattaya, Thailand	90	
1965, Mar. 1	Apartment, LaSalle, Quebec. Can.	28	1997, Sept. 29	Children's home, nr. Colina, Chile	30	
1965, Aug. 11-16	Watts riot fires, Los Angeles, CA	30+	1998, Dec. 3	Orphanage, Manila, Philippines	28	
1966, Mar. 11	2 ski resorts, Numata, Japan	31	1999, Mar. 24	Mt. Blanc Tunnel, France and Italy. . . .	40	
1966, Oct. 17	Bldg. (firefighters), New York, NY. . . .	12	1999, Oct. 30	Karaoke salon, Incheon, S. Korea	55+	
1966, Dec. 7	Barracks, Erzurum, Turkey.	68	2000, Mar. 17	Church, Kanungu, Uganda.	530	
1967, Feb. 7	Restaurant, Montgomery, AL	25	2000, Oct. 20	Nightclub, Mexico City, Mexico.	20	
1967, May 22	Store, Brussels, Belgium	322	2000, Nov. 11	Cable car, Kaprun, Austria	155	
1967, July 16	State prison, Jay, FL.	37	2000, Dec. 25	Shopping center, Luoyang, China	309	
1967, July 29	USS <i>Forrestal</i> , off N Vietnam	134	2001, Mar. 6	School, Central China.	41	
1968, May 11	Wedding hall, Vijayawada, India.	58	2001, Mar. 26	School, Machakos, Kenya	64	
1969, Dec. 2	Nursing home, Notre Dame, Can.	54	2001, Aug. 18	Hotel, Quezon City, Philippines	73	
1970, Jan. 9	Nursing home, Marietta, OH.	27	2001, Sept. 1	Nightclub, Tokyo, Japan	44	
1970, Nov. 1	Dance hall, Grenoble, France.	145	2001, Dec. 29	Fireworks accident, Lima, Peru	291	
1970, Dec. 20	Hotel, Tucson, AZ.	28	2002, Mar. 11	Girls' school, Mecca, Saudi Arabia. . . .	15	
1971, Dec., 25	Hotel, Seoul, South Korea	162	2002, June 16	Internet cafe, Beijing, China	24	
1972, May 13	Nightclub, Osaka, Japan	116	2002, July 7	Coal mine, Donetsk region, Ukraine. . . .	34+	
1972, July 5	Hospital, Sherborne, England.	30	2002, July 20	Disco, Lima, Peru	25+	
1973, June 24	Bar, New Orleans, LA.	32	2002, July 31	Coal mine, Donetsk region, Ukraine. . . .	20	
1973, Aug. 3	Amusement park, Isle of Man, Eng. . . .	51	2003, Feb. 18	Subway train, Taegu, S. Korea.	198	
1973, Sept. 1	Hotel, Copenhagen, Denmark	35	2003, Feb. 20	Pyrotechnics in nightclub, Warwick, RI. .	100	
1973, Nov. 29	Dept. store, Kumamoto, Japan.	107	2003, Sept. 15	Prison, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	94	
1973, Dec. 2	Theater, Seoul, South Korea	50	2003, Nov. 24	Students' hostel, Moscow, Russia	36	
1974, Feb. 1	Bank building, São Paulo, Brazil	189	2004, May 17	Prison, San Pedro Sula, Honduras.	104	
1974, June 30	Discotheque, Port Chester, NY	24	2004, July 16	Pvt. school, Kumbakonam, India	80+	
1974, Nov. 3	Hotel, disco, Seoul, S. Korea	88	2004, Aug. 1	Market, Asunción, Paraguay	400+	
1975, Dec. 12	Tent city, Mina, Saudi Arabia	138	2004, Dec. 30	Club, Buenos Aires, Argentina	194	
1976, Oct. 24	Social club, Bronx, NY	25	2005, Feb. 14	Mosque, Tehran, Iran	59	
1977, Feb. 25	Rossiya hotel, Moscow, Russia	45	2005, Mar. 7	Prison, Higuey, Dom. Republic.	159	
1977, May 28	Nightclub, Southgate, KY	164	2005, Apr. 15	Hotel, Paris, France	22	
1977, June 9	Nightclub, Abidjan, Ivory Coast	41	2005, Sept. 5	Theater, Beni Suef, Egypt	32	
1977, June 26	Jail, Columbia, TN	42	2006, Dec. 9	Drug treatment center, Moscow, Russia	45	
1977, Nov. 14	Hotel, Manila, Philippines	47	2007, Mar. 20	Nursing home for elderly and disabled, Kamyshevatskaya, Russia	62	
1978, Jan. 28	Coates House Hotel, Kansas City, MO . .	16				
1978, Aug. 19	Movie theater, Abadan, Iran	425+	2007, Aug. 24- Sept. 2	Wildfires (arson), Greece	65	
1979, July 14	Hotel, Saragossa, Spain.	80	2008, Apr. 26	Factory fire, Casablanca, Morocco. . . .	55	
1979, Dec. 31	Social club, Chapais, Quebec, Can. . . .	42	2008, Sept.	Wildfires, Mozambique, S Africa, Swaziland.	89	
1980, May 20	Nursing home, Kingston, Jamaica	157		Wildfires (arson), Victoria, Australia . . .	173	
1980, Nov. 21	MGM Grand Hotel, Las Vegas, NV	84				
1980, Dec. 4	Stouffer Inn, Harrison, NY	26				
1981, Jan. 9	Boarding home, Keansburg, NJ	30				
1981, Feb. 10	Las Vegas Hilton, Las Vegas, NV	8				

Cocoanut Grove Nightclub Fire

Date: Nov. 28, 1942. **Location:** Boston, MA. **Fatalities:** 492.

More than 1,000 people were packed into the popular Cocoanut Grove nightclub one Saturday night when a lit match accidentally set an artificial palm tree ablaze. The fire quickly spread from a downstairs lounge through the rest of the nightclub, which was furnished with highly flammable material. The crowds—larger than should have been allowed in the club—panicked and mobbed the exits that weren't locked. Hundreds were trampled or were consumed by the conflagration. The survivors suffered burns, smoke inhalation, and other injuries.

Some Notable Explosions Since 1920

See also Principal U.S. Mine Disasters Since 1900. Some bombings related to political conflicts and terrorism are not included.

Date	Location	Deaths	Date	Location	Deaths
1920, Sept. 16	Wall Street, New York, NY	30	1996, Nov. 27	Coal mine, Shanxi Prov., China	91+
1921, Sept. 21	Chem. storage facility, Oppau, Ger.	561	1996, Dec. 30	Train, Assam, India.	59+
1924, Jan. 3	Food plant, Pekin, IL.	42	1997, Jan. 18	Nr. courthouse, Lahore, Pakistan.	25
1927, May 18	Bath school, Lansing, MI	38	1997, July 8	Train, Punjab, India	36
1928, Apr. 13	Dance hall, West Plains, MO	40	1997, Nov. 19	Car, Hyderabad, India	23
1937, Mar. 18	School, New London, TX	311	1997, Dec. 2	Coal mine, Novokuznetsk, Siberia	68
1940, Sept. 12	Hercules Powder factory, Kenvil, NJ	55	1998, Jan. 17	Coal mine, Sokobanja, Serbia	29
1942, June 5	Ordnance plant, Elwood, IL	49	1998, Feb. 14	2 oil tankers, Yaounde, Cameroon.	120
1944, Apr. 14	Harbor, Bombay, India	700	1998, Feb. 14	17 bombs, Coimbatore, India	50
1944, July 17	Munitions ships, depot, Port Chicago, CA	322	1998, Mar. 5	Bus, Colombo, Sri Lanka	32
1944, Oct. 21	Liquid gas tank, Cleveland, OH	135	1998, Apr. 4	Coal mine, Donetsk, Ukraine	63
1947, Apr. 16	Freighter, chemical co. plant, Texas City, TX	576	1998, Aug. 7	Bomb, U.S. emb., Nairobi, Kenya.	213
1948, July 28	Farben works, Ludwigshafen, Ger.	184		Bomb, U.S. emb., Dar-es-Salaam, Tanz.	11
1950, May 19	Munitions barges, S. Amboy, NJ	30	1998, Aug. 15	Car bomb, Omagh, Ireland.	29
1954, May 26	USS <i>Bennington</i> , off RI	103	1998, Sept. 8	Two buses, São Paulo, Brazil.	59
1956, Aug. 7	Dynamite trucks, Cali, Colombia	1,100	1998, Oct. 17	Oil pipeline, Jesse, Nigeria.	700+
1958, Apr. 18	Sunken munitions ship, Okinawa, Japan	40	1999, May 16	Fuel truck, Punjab Prov., Pakistan	75
1958, May 22	Nike missiles, Leonardo, NJ.	10	1999, Sept. 10	Apartment building, Moscow, Russia	94
1959, Apr. 10	WWII bomb, Philippines	38	1999, Sept. 13	Apartment building, Moscow, Russia	118
1959, June 28	Rail tank cars, Meldrim, GA	25	1999, Sept. 16	Apartment building, Moscow, Russia	18
1959, Aug. 7	Dynamite truck, Roseburg, OR.	13	1999, Sept. 26	Fireworks factory, Celaya, Mexico	56
1959, Nov. 2	Explosives, Jamuri Bazar, India	46	2000, Feb. 25	Bombs on 2 buses, Ozamis, Philippines	41
1959, Dec. 13	2 apt. bldgs., Dortmund, Ger.	26	2000, Mar. 11	Coal mine, Krasnodon, Ukraine	80
1960, Mar. 4	Belgian munitions ship, Havana, Cuba.	100	2000, Apr. 16	Airport hangar, Dem. Rep. of Congo	100+
1962, Oct. 3	Telephone Co. office, New York, NY	23	2000, July 16	Oil pipeline, Warri, Nigeria	30
1963, Jan. 2	Packing plant, Terre Haute, IN.	17	2000, Sept. 9	Truck explosion, Urumqi, China	60
1963, Mar. 9	Dynamite plant, S. Africa	45	2000, Oct. 12	U.S. destroyer, Yemen	17
1963, Aug. 13	Explosives dump, Gauhaiti, India.	32	2001, Mar. 6	School, Wanzai Co., China.	41
1963, Oct. 31	State Fair Coliseum, Indianapolis, IN	73	2001, Apr. 21	Coal mine, Shaanxi, China.	51
1964, July 23	Harbor munitions, Bone, Algeria.	100	2001, June 1	Dance club, Tel Aviv, Israel	21
1965, Aug. 9	Missile silo, Searcy, AR	53	2001, July 17	Coal mine, Guanxi, China.	76+
1965, Oct. 21	Bridge, Tila Bund, Pakistan	80	2001, Aug. 19	Coal mine, Donetsk region, Ukraine.	52
1965, Nov. 24	Armory, Keokuk, IA.	20	2001, Sept. 21	Chem. plant, Toulouse, France	29
1967, Dec. 25	Apartment bldg., Moscow, USSR.	20	2002, Jan. 21	Volcanic lava caused gas station blast, Goma, Dem. Rep. of Congo.	50+
1968, Apr. 6	Sports store, Richmond, IN	43		Munitions dump, Lagos, Nigeria.	1,000+
1969, Mar. 31	Coal mine, nr. Barroteran, Mexico	180	2002, Jan. 27	Truck nr. synagogue, Djerba, Tunisia.	17
1970, Apr. 8	Subway construction, Osaka, Japan	73	2002, Apr. 11	Bomb, dept. store, Mindanao, Philip.	14
1971, June 24	Tunnel, Sylmar, CA	17	2002, Apr. 21	Bomb on bus outside hotel, Karachi, Pak.	14
1973, Feb., 10	Liquid gas tank, Staten Island, NY	40	2002, May 8	Land mine at parade, Kaspiisk, Russia	34+
1975, Dec. 27	Coal mine, Chasnala, India	431	2002, May 9	Car bomb outside U.S. consulate, Karachi, Pakistan	12
1976, Apr. 13	Munitions works, Lapua, Finland	40		Bomb on bus, Jerusalem, Israel.	20
1977, Nov. 11	Freight train, Iri, S. Korea	57	2002, July 5	Bomb in market, Larba, Algeria	35+
1977, Dec. 22	Grain elevator, Westwego, LA	35	2002, Aug. 9	Explosion, Jalalabad, Afghanistan	25+
1978, Feb. 24	Derailed tank car, Waverly, TN.	12	2002, Sept. 5	Car bomb, Kabul, Afghanistan	30
1978, July 11	Propylene tank truck, Tarragona, Spain.	150	2002, Oct. 12	Nightclub bombings, Bali, Indonesia	202
1980, Oct. 23	School, Ortuella, Spain.	64	2003, Aug. 25	Bombs in 2 taxis, Mumbai, India.	52
1982, Apr. 25	Antiques exhibition, Todi, Italy	33	2003, Dec. 5	Bomb on train, Yessentuki, Russia.	45
1982, Nov. 2	Salang Tunnel, Afghanistan	1,000+	2003, Dec. 23	Gas well explosion, Chongqing, China.	233
1984, Feb. 25	Oil pipeline, Cubatao, Brazil	508	2004, Jan. 19	Natural gas facility, Skikda, Algeria	27
1984, June 21	Naval supply depot, Severomorsk, USSR	200+	2004, Feb. 6	Bomb on subway car, Moscow, Russia	39
			2004, Mar. 11	Bombs on commuter trains, Madrid, Spain	191
1984, Nov. 19	Gas storage area, NE Mexico City	334	2004, July 19	Coal mine, Ukraine.	31
1984, Dec. 3	Chemical plant, Bhopal, India.	3,849	2005, Feb. 14	Coal mine, NE China	214
1984, Dec. 5	Coal mine, Taipei, Taiwan	94	2005, Mar. 23	Oil refinery, Texas City, TX.	15
1985, June 25	Fireworks factory, Hallett, OK.	21	2005, May 2	Arms cache, Baghlan Prov., Afghan.	34+
1988, Apr. 10	Army ammunitions dump nr. Rawalpindi and Islamabad, Pakistan	100	2005, July 7	Bombs in mass transit, London, Eng.	56
1988, July 6	Oil rig, North Sea off NE Scotland	167	2005, Oct. 1	Bombings of restaurants, Bali, Indonesia	26
1989, June 3	Gas pipeline, between Ufa, Asha, USSR	650+	2005, Nov. 27	Coal mine, NE China	161+
1992, Mar. 3	Coal mine, Kozlu, Turkey	270+	2006, May 12	Oil pipeline, nr. Lagos, Nigeria	200
1992, Apr. 22	Gas leak in sewers, Guadalajara, Mexico	200+	2006, July 1	Bombings of trains, station, Mumbai, India	207
1992, May 9	Coal mine, Plymouth, Nova Scotia.	26	2007, Mar. 19	Coal mine, Siberia, Russia	108
1993, Feb. 26	World Trade Center, New York, NY	6	2007, Mar. 22	Natl. weapons depot, Maputo, Mozambique.	117
1994, July 18	Jewish com. center, Buenos Aires, Arg.	100		Oil pipeline, Pyongan Prov., N. Korea	110
1995, Apr. 19	Fed. office building, Oklahoma City, OK.	168	2007, Nov. 18	Methane gas buildup in coal mine, E Ukraine	90
1995, Apr. 29	Subway construction, S. Korea	110		Pipeline explosion in Lagos, Nigeria.	100+
1995, Nov. 13	Military facility, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	7		Truck bomb outside hotel, Islamabad, Pakistan	40+
1996, Jan. 31	Bank, Colombo, Sri Lanka	53	2009, Feb. 22	Coal mine, N China	74
1996, Mar. 3-4	Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, Israel	33	2010, Apr. 5	Coal mine, WV	29
1996, June 25	U.S. military housing complex, nr. Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	19			
1996, July 24	Train, Colombo, Sri Lanka	86			
1996, Nov. 16	Military apt., Dagestan region, Russia	68			
1996, Nov. 21	Propane gas leak in bldg., San Juan, Puerto Rico.	33			

Bhopal Industrial Disaster

Date: Dec. 3, 1984. **Location:** Bhopal, India. **Fatalities:** 16,000 (est.). **Damages:** \$470 mil+.

Tons of toxic methyl isocyanate gas leaked from a defective storage tank at a Union Carbide pesticide plant in Bhopal, central India. Between 2,000 and 3,000—many of them residents of slums adjacent to the plant—died shortly thereafter. About 50,000 were treated for severe injuries to their eyes, lungs, and kidneys. An estimated 15,000-20,000 may have subsequently died from exposure to the lethal gas. In 1989, Union Carbide settled a lawsuit by agreeing to provide \$470 mil in compensation. Bhopal residents still contend with the effects of the disaster, including health problems and contaminated groundwater.

Notable Nuclear Accidents

- Oct. 7, 1957:** Fire in the Windscale plutonium production reactor N of Liverpool, England, released radioactive material; later blamed for 39 cancer deaths.
- Jan. 3, 1961:** Reactor explosion at a federal installation near Idaho Falls, ID, killed 3 workers. Radiation contained.
- Oct. 5, 1966:** Sodium cooling system malfunction caused a partial core meltdown at the Enrico Fermi demonstration breeder reactor, near Detroit, MI. Radiation contained.
- Jan. 21, 1969:** Coolant malfunction from an experimental underground reactor at Lucens Vad, Switzerland, released radiation into a cavern, which was then sealed.
- Mar. 22, 1975:** Fire at the Brown's Ferry reactor in Decatur, AL, caused dangerous lowering of cooling water levels.
- Mar. 28, 1979:** Worst commercial nuclear accident in the U.S. occurred as equipment failures and human mistakes led to a loss of coolant and a partial core meltdown at the Three Mile Island reactor in Middletown, PA.
- Feb. 11, 1981:** 8 workers were contaminated when 100,000 gallons of radioactive coolant fluid leaked into containment building of TVA's Sequoyah 1 plant near Chattanooga, TN.
- Apr. 25, 1981:** Some 100 workers were exposed to radiation during repairs of a nuclear plant at Tsuruga, Japan.
- Jan. 6, 1986:** Cylinder of nuclear material burst after being improperly heated at a Kerr-McGee plant at Gore, OK. One worker died; 100 were hospitalized.
- Apr. 26, 1986:** In the worst nuclear accident in the history of nuclear power, fires and explosions resulting from an unauthorized experiment at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant near Kiev, USSR (now in Ukraine), left at least 31 dead in the immediate aftermath and spread radioactive material over much of Europe. An estimated 135,000 people were evacuated from the region, some of which was uninhabitable for years. As a result of the radiation released, tens of thousands of excess cancer deaths (as well as increased birth defects) were expected.
- Sept. 30, 1999:** Japan's worst nuclear accident ever occurred at a uranium-reprocessing facility in Tokaimura, NE of Tokyo, when workers accidentally overloaded a container with uranium, thereby exposing workers and area residents to extremely high radiation levels.

Record Oil Spills

The exact number of barrels in a ton varies with the type of oil, but a good approximation is 7 barrels per ton. Each barrel contains 42 gallons.

Name, location	Date	Cause	Tons
BP <i>Deepwater Horizon</i> rig, Gulf of Mexico, U.S.	Apr. 20-July 15, 2010	Explosion	700,000 ¹
Ixtoc I oil well, S Gulf of Mexico	June 3, 1979	Blowout	600,000
Nowruz oil field, Persian Gulf	Feb. 1983	Blowout	600,000 (est.)
<i>Atlantic Empress</i> and <i>Aegean Captain</i> , off Trinidad and Tobago	July 19, 1979	Collision	300,000
<i>ABT Summer</i> , off Angola	May 28, 1991	Explosion	260,000
<i>Castillo de Bellver</i> , off Cape Town, South Africa	Aug. 6, 1983	Fire	250,000
<i>Amoco Cadiz</i> , near Portsall, France	Mar. 16, 1978	Grounding	223,000
<i>Torrey Canyon</i> , off Land's End, England	Mar. 18, 1967	Grounding	119,000
<i>Sea Star</i> , Gulf of Oman	Dec. 19, 1972	Collision	115,000
<i>Urquiola</i> , La Coruna, Spain	May 12, 1976	Grounding	100,000

Other Notable Oil Spills

Name, location	Date	Cause	Gallons
Persian Gulf	Began Jan. 23, 1991	Spillage by Iraq	130,000,000 ²
<i>Braer</i> , off Shetland Islands, UK	Jan. 5, 1993	Grounding	26,000,000
<i>Prestige</i> , off N Spain	Nov. 13-19, 2002	Ship broke in half	22,600,000
<i>Aegean Sea</i> , off N Spain	Dec. 3, 1992	Unknown	21,500,000
<i>Sea Empress</i> , off SW Wales	Feb. 15, 1996	Grounding	18,000,000
<i>World Glory</i> , off South Africa	June 13, 1968	Hull failure	13,524,000
Newtown Creek, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, NY	Oct. 5, 1950-present	Industrial explosion, preceded by leaks in 1940s-50s	17,000,000
<i>Exxon Valdez</i> , Prince William Sound, AK	Mar. 24, 1989	Grounding	10,080,000
Ashland Oil facility, Floreffe, PA; Monongahela R.	Jan. 2, 1988	Storage tank collapse	3,850,000

(1) The Dept. of Energy estimated the spill at 4.9 mil barrels, or more than 200 mil gallons. See 2010: Year in Review. (2) Est. by Saudi Arabia. Some estimates as low as 25 mil gal.

Some Notable Miscellaneous Disasters Since 1950

Date	Event	Location	Details	Est. deaths
1952, Dec.	Pollution	London, England	Heavy smog blanketed city; caused breathing difficulties	4,000
1973-74	Drought and famine	Ethiopia	Caused by 6-year drought	200,000
1974	Famine	Bangladesh	Caused by flooding	26,000+
1974-75	Famine	Sub-Saharan Africa	Drought in some regions, torrential rains in others, compounded by government mismanagement	40,000+
1980, summer	Heat wave	United States	June through Sept	1,265
1984, Dec. 3	Industrial accident	Bhopal, India	Toxic gas leaked from a Union Carbide factory	16,000
1984	Famine	Africa, espec. Ethiopia	Several years of drought compounded by government mismanagement	800,000-1 mil
1986, Aug. 21	Gas	Nr. Lake Nyos, Cameroon	Volcanic lake released cloud of carbon dioxide gas	1,700
1990, July 2	Stampede	Mecca, Saudi Arabia	Pilgrims panicked in tunnel leading to the holy city	1,426
2003, summer	Heat wave	Europe	Abnormally high temperatures from Russia to Britain; France suffered most, with 14,800 dead	35,000
2005, Aug. 31	Stampede	Baghdad, Iraq	Fear of suicide bomber caused bridge stampede	1,000



The 1918 Flu Pandemic

Dates: 1918-19. **Location:** Worldwide. **Fatalities:** 50-100 mil.

One of the most devastating epidemics in history, also known as the Spanish flu, in which approximately one-third of the world's population, or 500 mil, were infected by the flu virus. In spring of 1918, a deadly new strain of influenza appeared within the army training grounds of Camp Funston, KS. American soldiers are believed to have carried the virus to W Europe, where they had been shipped to fight in World War I. The pandemic peaked in fall 1918: many of those infected with the flu also developed complications from pneumonia and died within days of the first appearance of their symptoms.

AEROSPACE

Memorable Moments in Human Spaceflight

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); Congressional Research Service; World Almanac research.

The spaceflights listed are a selection of notable U.S. missions by NASA, unless otherwise noted, plus non-U.S. missions (shown with an asterisk). The non-U.S missions were sponsored by the USSR (later, the Commonwealth of Independent States and, from 1997, Russia) or by China. Launch dates are Eastern standard time. EVA = extravehicular activity. ASTP = Apollo-Soyuz Test Project. STS = Space Transportation System, NASA’s name for the overall shuttle program.

For shuttle flights, mission name is in parentheses following name of orbiter. Duration of flight is listed in hours:minutes for 1961-Apr. 1970; days (d.), hours (hr.), and minutes (min.) for June 1970-Nov. 1981; days only thereafter. Number of total flights taken by each crew member is given in parentheses when flight listed is not the person’s first.

4/12/61: *Vostok 1; 1:48; Yuri A. Gagarin. **1st human orbital flight.**

5/5/61: Mercury-Redstone 3; 0:15; Alan B. Shepard Jr. **1st American in space.**

7/21/61: Mercury-Redstone 4; 0:15; Virgil I. Grissom. Flight successful but spacecraft sank shortly after splashdown, Grissom rescued.

8/6/61: *Vostok 2; 25:18; Gherman S. Titov. 1st spaceflight of more than 24 hrs.

2/20/62: Mercury-Atlas 6; 4:55; John H. Glenn Jr. **1st American in orbit;** 3 orbits.

5/24/62: Mercury-Atlas 7; 4:56; M. Scott Carpenter. Manual retrofire error caused 250-mi landing overshoot.

8/11/62: *Vostok 3; 94:22; Andrian G. Nikolayev. *Vostok 3* and *4* made 1st group flight.

8/12/62: *Vostok 4; 70:57; Pavel R. Popovich. On 1st orbit, it came within 3 mi of *Vostok 3*.

10/3/62: Mercury-Atlas 8; 9:13; Walter M. Schirra Jr. Landed 5 mi from target; 6 orbits.

5/15/63: Mercury-Atlas 9; 34:19; L. Gordon Cooper. 1st U.S. evaluation of effects of one day in space on a person; 22 orbits.

6/14/63: *Vostok 5; 119:06; Valery F. Bykovsky. *Vostok 5* and *6* made 2nd group flight.

6/16/63: *Vostok 6; 70:50; Valentina V. Tereshkova. **1st woman in space;** passed within 3 mi of *Vostok 5*.

10/12/64: *Voskhod 1; 24:17; Vladimir M. Komarov, Konstantin P. Feoktistov, Boris B. Yegorov. 1st 3-person orbital flight; 1st without space suits.

3/18/65: *Voskhod 2; 26:02; Pavel I. Belyayev, Aleksei A. Leonov. Leonov made **1st “space walk”** (10 min.).

3/23/65: Gemini-Titan 3; 4:53; Virgil I. Grissom (2), John W. Young. 1st piloted spacecraft to change its orbital path.

6/3/65: Gemini-Titan 4; 97:56; James A. McDivitt, Edward H. White 2nd. White was **1st American to “walk in space”** (36 min.).

8/21/65: Gemini-Titan 5; 190:55; L. Gordon Cooper (2), Charles Conrad Jr. Longest-duration human flight to date.

12/4/65: Gemini-Titan 7; 330:35; Frank Borman, James A. Lovell. Longest-duration *Gemini* flight.

12/15/65: Gemini-Titan 6A; 25:51; Walter M. Schirra Jr. (2), Thomas P. Stafford. Completed 1st U.S. space rendezvous, with *Gemini 7*.

3/16/66: Gemini-Titan 8; 10:41; Neil A. Armstrong, David R. Scott. **1st docking of one space vehicle with another;** mission aborted, control malfunction; 1st Pacific landing.

6/3/66: Gemini-Titan 9A; 72:21; Thomas P. Stafford (2), Eugene A. Cernan. Performed simulation of lunar module rendezvous.

7/18/66: Gemini-Titan 10; 70:47; John W. Young (2), Michael Collins. 1st use of Agena target vehicle’s propulsion systems; 1st orbital docking.

9/12/66: Gemini-Titan 11; 71:17; Charles Conrad Jr. (2), Richard F. Gordon Jr. 1st tethered flight; highest Earth-orbit altitude (850 mi).

11/11/66: Gemini-Titan 12; 94:34; James A. Lovell (2), Edwin E. “Buzz” Aldrin Jr. Final *Gemini* mission; 5-hr. EVA.

4/23/67: *Soyuz 1; 26:40; Vladimir M. Komarov (2). Crashed on reentry, killing Komarov; **1st space fatality.**

10/11/68: Apollo-Saturn 7; 260:09; Walter M. Schirra Jr. (3), Donn F. Eisele, R. Walter Cunningham. 1st piloted flight of **Apollo** spacecraft command-service module only; live TV footage of crew.

12/21/68: Apollo-Saturn 8; 147:00; Frank Borman (2), James A. Lovell (3), William A. Anders. **1st lunar orbit** and piloted lunar return reentry (command-service module only); views of lunar surface televised to Earth.

1/14/69: *Soyuz 4; 71:21; Vladimir A. Shatalov. Docked with *Soyuz 5*.

1/15/69: *Soyuz 5; 72:54; Boris V. Volyanov, Aleksei S. Yeliseyev, Yevgeny V. Khrunov. Docked with *Soyuz 4*; Yeliseyev and Khrunov transferred to *Soyuz 4* via a spacewalk.

3/3/69: Apollo-Saturn 9; 241:00; James A. McDivitt (2), David R. Scott (2), Russell L. Schweickart. 1st piloted flight of lunar module.

5/18/69: Apollo-Saturn 10; 192:03; Thomas P. Stafford (3), John W. Young (3), Eugene A. Cernan (2). 1st lunar module orbit of Moon, 50,000 ft from Moon’s surface.

7/16/69: Apollo-Saturn 11; 195:18; Neil A. Armstrong (2), Michael Collins (2), Edwin E. “Buzz” Aldrin Jr. (2). **1st lunar landing** made by Armstrong and Aldrin (7/20); collected 48.5 lbs of soil, rock samples; lunar stay time 21:36.

10/11/69: *Soyuz 6; 118:43; Georgi S. Shonin, Valery N. Kubasov. 1st welding of metals in space.

10/12/69: *Soyuz 7; 118:40; Anatoly V. Flipchenko, Vladislav N. Volkov, Viktor V. Gorbatko. Space lab construction test made; *Soyuz 6*, *7*, and *8*: 1st time 3 spacecraft, 7 crew members orbited the Earth at once.

10/13/69: *Soyuz 8; 118:51; Vladimir A. Shatalov (2), Aleksei S. Yeliseyev (2). Part of space lab construction team.

11/14/69: Apollo-Saturn 12; 244:36; Charles Conrad Jr. (3), Richard F. Gordon Jr. (2), Alan L. Bean. Conrad and Bean made **2nd Moon landing** (11/18); collected 74.7 lbs of samples; lunar stay time 31:31.

4/11/70: Apollo-Saturn 13; 142:54; James A. Lovell (4), Fred W. Haise Jr., John L. Swigert Jr. Aborted after service module oxygen tank ruptured; crew returned in lunar module.

6/1/70: *Soyuz 9; 17 d., 16 hr., 59 min.; Andrian G. Nikolayev (2), Vitaliy I. Sevastyanov. Longest human spaceflight to this date.

1/31/71: Apollo-Saturn 14; 9 d., 2 min.; Alan B. Shepard Jr. (2), Stuart A. Roosa, Edgar D. Mitchell. Shepard and Mitchell made **3rd Moon landing** (2/3); collected 96 lbs of lunar samples; lunar stay 33:31.

4/19/71: *Salyut 1; launched without crew. **1st space station.**

4/22/71: *Soyuz 10; 1 d., 23 hr., 46 min.; Vladimir A. Shatalov (3), Aleksei S. Yeliseyev (3), Nikolay N. Rukavishnikov. **1st successful docking with a space station;** failed to enter space station.

6/6/71: *Soyuz 11; 23 d., 28 hr., 22 min.; Georgi T. Dobrovolskiy, Vladislav N. Volkov (2), Viktor I. Patsayev. Docked and entered *Salyut 1* space station; **crew died** during reentry from loss of pressurization.

7/26/71: Apollo-Saturn 15; 12 d., 17 hr., 12 min.; David R. Scott (3), James B. Irwin, Alfred M. Worden; Scott and Irwin made **4th Moon landing** (7/30). 1st lunar rover use; 1st deep space walk; 170 lbs of samples; 66:55 stay.

4/16/72: Apollo-Saturn 16; 11 d., 1 hr., 51 min.; John W. Young (4), Charles M. Duke Jr., Thomas K. Mattingly 2nd. Young and Duke made **5th Moon landing** (4/20); collected 213 lbs of lunar samples; lunar stay 71:02.

- 12/7/72: Apollo-Saturn 17**; 12 d., 13 hr., 52 min.; Eugene A. Cernan (3), Ronald E. Evans, Harrison H. Schmitt. Cernan and Schmitt made 6th and **last lunar landing** (12/11); collected 243 lbs of samples; record lunar stay over 75 hrs.
- 5/14/73: Skylab 1**; launched without crew. **1st U.S. space station**; fell out of orbit 7/11/79.
- 5/25/73: Skylab 2**; 28 d., 49 min.; Charles Conrad Jr. (4), Joseph P. Kerwin, Paul J. Weitz; 1st U.S.-piloted orbiting space station; crew repaired damage caused in boost.
- 7/28/73: Skylab 3**; 59 d., 11 hr., 1 min.; Alan L. Bean (2), Owen K. Garriott, Jack R. Lousma. Crew systems and operational tests; scientific activities; 3 EVAs, 13:44.
- 11/16/73: Skylab 4**; 84 d., 1 hr., 16 min.; Gerald P. Carr, Edward G. Gibson, William R. Pogue. Final Skylab mission.
- 7/15/75: *Soyuz 19 (ASTP)**; 6 d., 11 hr., 31 min.; Aleksei A. Leonov (2), Valery N. Kubasov (2). U.S.-USSR joint flight; crews linked up in space (7/17), conducted experiments, shared meals, held a joint news conf.
- 7/15/75: Apollo (ASTP)**; 9 d., 7 hr., 28 min.; Vance D. Brand, Thomas P. Stafford (4), Donald K. Slayton. Joint flight with Soyuz 19.
- 12/10/77: *Soyuz 26**; 96 d., 10 hr.; Yuri V. Romanenko, Georgiy M. Grechko (2). 1st multiple docking at a space station (Soyuz 26 and 27 docked at Salyut 6).
- 1/10/78: *Soyuz 27**; 5 d., 22 hr., 59 min.; Vladimir A. Dzhanibekov. See Soyuz 26.
- 3/2/78: *Soyuz 28**; 7 d., 22 hr., 16 min.; Aleksei A. Gubarev (2), Vladimir Remek. 1st international crew launch; Remek was 1st Czech in space.
- 4/12/81: Columbia (STS-1)**; 2 d., 6 hr., 21 min.; John W. Young (5), Robert L. Crippen. **1st reusable space shuttle** to fly into Earth's orbit.
- 11/12/81: Columbia (STS-2)**; 3 days; Joe H. Engle, Richard H. Truly. 1st scientific payload; 1st reuse of space shuttle.
- 11/11/82: Columbia (STS-5)**; 6 days; Vance D. Brand (2), Robert F. Overmyer, William Lenoir, Joseph Allen. 1st 4-person crew.
- 6/18/83: Challenger (STS-7)**; 7 days; Robert L. Crippen (2), Frederick Hauck, Sally K. Ride, John M. Fabian, Norman E. Thagard. Ride was **1st U.S. woman in space**; 1st 5-person crew.
- 6/27/83: *Soyuz T-9**; 150 days; Vladimir A. Lyakhov (2), Aleksandr Pavlovich. Docked at Salyut 7. 1st construction in space.
- 8/30/83: Challenger (STS-8)**; 7 days; Richard H. Truly (2), Daniel Brandenstein, William Thornton, Guion Bluford, Dale Gardner. Bluford was **1st African American in space**; **1st night launch**.
- 11/28/83: Columbia (STS-9)**; 11 days; John W. Young (6), Brewster Shaw Jr., Robert Parker, Owen K. Garriott (2), Byron Lichtenberg, Ulf Merbold. 1st 6-person crew; 1st Spacelab mission.
- 2/3/84: Challenger (41-B)**; 8 days; Vance Brand (3), Robert Gibson, Ronald McNair, Bruce McCandless, Robert Stewart. 1st untethered EVA.
- 2/8/84: *Soyuz T-10B**; 63 days; Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyov, Oleg Atkov. Docked with Salyut 7; crew set space duration record of 237 days.
- 4/3/84: *Soyuz T-11**; 182 days; Yury Malyshev (2), Gennady Strekalov (3), Rakesh Sharma. Docked with Salyut 7; Sharma was 1st Indian in space.
- 4/6/84: Challenger (41-C)**; 7 days; Robert L. Crippen (3), Francis R. Scobee, George D. Nelson, Terry J. Hart, James D. van Hoften. 1st in-orbit satellite repair.
- 7/17/84: *Soyuz T-12**; 12 days; Vladimir A. Dzhanibekov (4), Svetlana Y. Savitskaya (2), Igor P. Volk. Docked at Salyut 7; Savitskaya was 1st woman to perform EVA.
- 8/30/84: Discovery (41-D)**; 7 days; Henry W. Hartsfield (2), Michael L. Coats, Richard M. Mullane, Steven A. Hawley, Judith A. Resnik, Charles D. Walker. 1st flight of U.S. non-astronaut (Walker).
- 10/5/84: Challenger (41-G)**; 9 days; Robert L. Crippen (4), Jon A. McBride, Kathryn D. Sullivan, Sally K. Ride (2), Marc Garneau, David C. Leestma, Paul D. Scully-Power. 1st 7-person crew.
- 11/8/84: Discovery (51-A)**; 8 days; Frederick Hauck (2), David M. Walker, Dr. Anna L. Fisher, Joseph Allen (2), Dale Gardner (2). 1st satellite retrieval/repair.
- 4/12/85: Discovery (51-D)**; 7 days; Karol J. Bobko, Donald E. Williams, Jake Garn, Charles Walker (2), Jeffrey A. Hoffman, S. David Griggs, M. Rhea Seddon. Garn (R, UT) was **1st U.S. senator in space**.
- 6/17/85: Discovery (51-G)**; 8 days; Daniel Brandenstein (2), John O. Creighton, Shannon W. Lucid, Steven R. Nagel, John M. Fabian (2), Prince Sultan Salman al-Saud, Patrick Baudry. Launched 3 satellites; Salman al-Saud was 1st Arab in space; Baudry was 1st French person on U.S. mission.
- 10/3/85: Atlantis (51-J)**; 5 days; Karol J. Bobko (3), Ronald J. Grabe, David C. Hilmer, Robert Stewart (2), William A. Pailles. 1st Atlantis flight.
- 10/30/85: Challenger (61-A)**; 8 days; Henry W. Hartsfield (3), Steven R. Nagel (2), James F. Buchli (2), Guion Bluford (2), Bonnie J. Dunbar, Wubbo J. Ockels, Richard Furrer, Ernst Messerschmid. 1st 8-person crew; 1st German Spacelab mission.
- 1/12/86: Columbia (61-C)**; 7 days; Robert Gibson (2), Charles F. Bolden Jr., Steven A. Hawley (2), George D. Nelson (2), Franklin R. Chang-Diaz, Robert J. Cenker, Bill Nelson. Nelson (D, FL) was **1st U.S. representative in space**.
- 1/28/86: Challenger (51-L)**; 73 seconds; Francis R. Scobee (2), Michael J. Smith, Judith A. Resnik (2), Ellison S. Onizuka (2), Ronald E. McNair, Gregory B. Jarvis, Christa McAuliffe. **Exploded 73 seconds after liftoff; all aboard were killed**, including McAuliffe, a New Hampshire schoolteacher who won a national competition to become 1st private citizen in space.
- 2/20/86: *Mir¹**; launched without crew. **Space station** with 6 docking ports launched.
- 3/13/86: *Soyuz T-15**; 125 days; Leonid Kizim (3), Vladimir Solovyov (2). Ferry between stations; docked at Mir.
- 2/5/87: *Soyuz TM-2**; 327 days; Yuri V. Romanenko (3), Aleksandr I. Laveikin. Romanenko set endurance record, since broken.
- 7/22/87: *Soyuz TM-3**; 161 days; Aleksandr Viktorenko, Aleksandr Pavlovich Aleksandrov (2), Mohammed Faris. Docked with Mir; Faris was 1st Syrian in space.
- 9/29/88: Discovery (STS-26)**; 4 days; Frederick Hauck (3), Richard O. Covey (2), David C. Hilmer (2), George D. Nelson (3), John M. Lounge (2). **1st shuttle flight since Challenger explosion** 1/28/86.
- 5/4/89: Atlantis (STS-30)**; 4 days; David M. Walker (2), Ronald J. Grabe (2), Norman E. Thagard (3), Mary L. Cleave (2), Mark C. Lee. Launched Venus orbiter *Magellan*.
- 10/18/89: Atlantis (STS-34)**; 5 days; Donald E. Williams (2), Michael J. McCulley, Shannon W. Lucid (2), Franklin R. Chang-Diaz (2), Ellen S. Baker. Launched Jupiter probe and orbiter *Galileo*.
- 4/24/90: Discovery (STS-31)**; 6 days; Loren J. Shriver (2), Charles F. Bolden Jr. (2), Steven A. Hawley (3), Bruce McCandless (2), Kathryn D. Sullivan (2). **Launched Hubble Space Telescope**.
- 10/6/90: Discovery (STS-41)**; 5 days; Richard N. Richards (2), Robert D. Cabana, Bruce E. Melnick, William M. Shepherd (2), Thomas D. Akers. Launched *Ulysses* spacecraft to investigate interstellar space and the Sun.
- 5/18/91: *Soyuz TM-12**; 145 days; Anatoly Artsebarskiy, Sergei Krikalev (2) (to Mir), Helen Sharman. Docked with Mir; Sharman was 1st Briton in space.
- 3/17/92: *Soyuz TM-14**; 146 days; Aleksandr Viktorenko (3) (to Mir), Alexandr Kaleri (to Mir), Klaus-Dietrich Flade, Aleksandr

Volkov (3) (from *Mir*), Sergei Krikalev (2) (from *Mir*). 1st human CIS space mission; docked with *Mir* 3/19; Krikalev was in space 313 days.

5/7/92: Endeavour (STS-49); 9 days; Daniel Brandenstein (4), Thomas D. Akers (2), Kevin C. Chilton, Richard J. Hieb (2), Bruce E. Melnick (2), Kathryn Thornton (2), Pierre J. Thuot (2). 1st 3-person EVA; satellite recovery and redeployment.

9/12/92: Endeavour (STS-47); 8 days; Robert Gibson (4), Jay Apt (2), Curtis L. Brown Jr., N. Jan Davis, Mae Carol Jemison, Mark C. Lee (2), Mamoru Mohri. Jemison was **1st black woman in space**; Lee and Davis were **1st married couple to travel together in space**; 1st Japanese Spacelab.

6/21/93: Endeavour (STS-57); 10 days; Ronald J. Grabe (4), Brian J. Duffy (2), G. David Low (3), Nancy J. Sherlock, Janice E. Voss, Peter J. K. Wisoff. Carried Spacelab commercial payload module.

12/2/93: Endeavour (STS-61); 11 days; Richard O. Covey (3), Kenneth D. Bowersox (2), Claude Nicollier (2), F. Story Musgrave (5), Thomas D. Akers (3), Kathryn Thornton (3), Jeffrey A. Hoffman (4). Hubble Space Telescope repaired; Akers set new U.S. EVA duration record (29 hr., 40 min.).

2/3/94: Discovery (STS-60); 9 days; Charles F. Bolden Jr. (3), Kenneth S. Reightler Jr. (2), N. Jan Davis (2), Franklin R. Chang-Diaz (3), Ronald M. Sega, Sergei Krikalev (3). Krikalev was 1st Russian on U.S. shuttle.

7/1/94: *Soyuz TM-19; 126 days; Yuri I. Malenchenko, Talgat A. Musabayev, Ulf Merbold (2) (from *Mir*). Docked with *Mir*.

9/9/94: Discovery (STS-64); 11 days; Richard N. Richards (4), L. Blaine Hammond Jr. (2), Jerry M. Linenger, Susan J. Helms (2), Carl J. Meade (3), Mark C. Lee (3). Performed atmospheric research; 1st untethered EVA in more than 10 years.

2/3/95: Discovery (STS-63); 9 days; James D. Wetherbee (3), Eileen M. Collins, Bernard A. Harris (2), C. Michael Foale (3), Janice E. Voss (2), Vladimir Titov (4). *Discovery* and Russian space station rendezvous.

3/2/95: Endeavour (STS-67); 17 days; Stephen S. Oswald (3), William G. Gregory, Samuel T. Durrance (2), Ronald Parise (2), Wendy B. Lawrence, Tamara E. Jernigan (3), John M. Grunsfeld. Shuttle data made available on the Internet.

3/14/95: *Soyuz TM-21; 112 days; Norman E. Thagard (5), Vladimir Dezhurov, Gennady Strekalov (5); Docked with *Mir* 3/16/95. Thagard was 1st American onboard Russian spacecraft; Valery Polyakov returned to Earth, 3/22/95, after record stay in space (439 days).

6/27/95: Atlantis (STS-71); 10 days; Robert Gibson (5), Charles J. Precourt (2), E. Baker (3), Gregory J. Harbaugh (3), Bonnie J. Dunbar (4), Anatoly Solovyev (4) (to *Mir*), Nikolai M. Budarin (to *Mir*), Norman E. Thagard (5) (from *Mir*), Gennady Strekalov (from *Mir*), Vladimir Dezhurov (from *Mir*). **1st shuttle-Mir docking**; exchanged crew members with *Mir*.

11/12/95: Atlantis (STS-74); 9 days; Kenneth D. Cameron (3), James D. Halsell Jr. (2), Chris Hadfield, Jerry L. Ross (5), William S. McArthur (2). 2nd shuttle-Mir docking (11/15-11/18); erected a 15-ft permanent docking tunnel to *Mir* for future use by U.S. orbiters.

2/22/96: Columbia (STS-75); 16 days; Andrew M. Allen (3), Scott J. Horowitz, Franklin R. Chang-Diaz (5), Umberto Guidoni, Jeffrey A. Hoffman (5), Maurizio Cheli, Claude Nicollier (3). Lost an Italian satellite when its tether was severed; microgravity experiments performed; singe marks found on 2 O-rings.

3/22/96: Atlantis (STS-76); 10 days; Kevin C. Chilton (3), Richard A. Searfoss (2), Ronald M. Sega (2), Michael R. Clifford (3), Linda Godwin (3), Shannon W. Lucid (5) (to *Mir*). 3rd shuttle-Mir docking (5 days); 2-person EVA.

9/16/96: Atlantis (STS-79); 11 days; Jay Apt (4), Terry W. Wilcutt (2), William Readdy (3), Thomas D. Akers (4), Carl E. Walz (3), Shannon W. Lucid (5) (from *Mir*), John E. Blaha (5) (to *Mir*).

Docked with *Mir* 9/18; exchanged crew members; Lucid set **U.S. and women's duration in space record** (188 days).

11/19/96: Columbia (STS-80); 18 days; Kenneth D. Cockrell (3), Kent V. Rominger (2), Tamara E. Jernigan (4), Thomas D. Jones (3), F. Story Musgrave (6). Longest-duration shuttle flight; Musgrave, 61, oldest thus far to fly in space; 2 science satellites deployed, retrieved.

1/12/97: Atlantis (STS-81); 11 days; Michael A. Baker (4), John M. Grunsfeld (2), Marsha Ivins (4), Brent W. Jett (2), Peter J. K. Wisoff (3), Jerry M. Linenger (2) (to *Mir*), John E. Blaha (5) (from *Mir*). Docked with *Mir* 1/14-1/19; Blaha spent 128 days in space.

2/11/97: Discovery (STS-82); 10 days; Kenneth D. Bowersox (4), Gregory J. Harbaugh (4), Steven A. Hawley (4), Scott J. Horowitz (2), Mark C. Lee (4), Steve Smith (2), Joe Tanner (2). Increased capabilities of Hubble Space Telescope; 5 EVAs used to service it.

5/15/97: Atlantis (STS-84); 10 days; Charles J. Precourt (3), Jean-François Clervoy (2), Eileen M. Collins (2), Elena Kondakova, Edward T. Lu, Carlos Noriega, C. Michael Foale (4) (to *Mir*), Jerry M. Linenger (2) (from *Mir*). Docked with *Mir* 5/16-5/21; stay on *Mir* marked by troubles incl. fire 2/23.

8/5/97: *Soyuz TM-26; 198 days; Anatoly Solovyev (5), Pavel Vinogradov. Docked with *Mir* 8/7; repaired damaged space station.

8/7/97: Discovery (STS-85); 12 days; Curtis L. Brown Jr. (4), Robert L. Curbeam Jr., N. Jan Davis (3), Stephen K. Robinson, Kent V. Rominger (3), Bjarni V. Tryggvason. Deployed and retrieved satellite designed to study Earth's middle atmosphere; demonstrated robotic arm.

9/25/97: Atlantis (STS-86); 11 days; James D. Wetherbee (4), Michael J. Bloomfield, Vladimir Titov (4), Scott Parazynski (2), Jean-Loup Chrétien (3), Wendy B. Lawrence (2), David A. Wolf (2) (to *Mir*), C. Michael Foale (4) (from *Mir*). Docked with *Mir* 9/27-10/3; delivered new computer to *Mir*; stay on *Mir* marked by major collision with cargo ship 6/25.

4/17/98: Columbia (STS-90); 16 days; Richard A. Searfoss (3), Scott D. Altman, Richard M. Linnehan (2), Dave R. Williams, Kathryn P. Hire, Jay C. Buckey, James A. Pawelczyk. Studied effects of microgravity on the nervous systems of the crew and more than 2,000 live animals; 1st surgery in space on animals meant to survive.

6/2/98: Discovery (STS-91); 10 days; Charles J. Precourt (4), Dominic L. Gorie, Wendy B. Lawrence (3), Franklin R. Chang-Diaz (6), Janet L. Kavandi, Valery Ryumin (4), Andrew S.W. Thomas (2) (from *Mir*). Final docking mission with *Mir*; Thomas from *Mir*, 141 days in space.

10/29/98: Discovery (STS-95); 10 days; Curtis L. Brown Jr. (5), Steven W. Lindsey (2), Scott Parazynski (3), Stephen K. Robinson (2), Pedro Duque, Chiaki Mukai (2), John H. Glenn Jr. (2). Glenn, one of the original Mercury astronauts, and at that point a senator (D, OH), 77, was **oldest person to fly in space**; Duque was 1st Spaniard in space; experiments to study aging performed on Glenn.

12/4/98: Endeavour (STS-88); 12 days; Robert D. Cabana (4), Frederick W. Sturckow, Nancy J. Currie (3), Jerry L. Ross (6), James H. Newman (3), Sergei Krikalev (4). **1st assembly of International Space Station (ISS)**; attached U.S.-built *Unity* connecting module to Russian-built *Zarya* control module; 1st crew to enter ISS.

7/23/99: Columbia (STS-93); 5 days; Eileen M. Collins (3), Jeffrey S. Ashby, Steven A. Hawley (5), Catherine G. Coleman (2), Michel Tognini (2). Collins was **1st woman space shuttle commander**; deployed Chandra X-ray Observatory telescope.

2/11/00: Endeavour (STS-99); 12 days; Kevin R. Kregel (4), Dominic L. Gorie (2), Janet L. Kavandi (2), Janice E. Voss (5), Mamoru Mohri (2), Gerhard P.J. Thiele. Used radar to make most complete topographic map of Earth's surface ever produced.

9/8/00: *Atlantis* (STS-106); 12 days; Terry W. Wilcutt (4), Scott D. Altman (2), Edward T. Lu (2), Richard A. Mastracchio, Daniel C. Burbank, Yuri I. Malenchenko (2), Boris V. Morukov. Prepared ISS for 1st permanent crew; 1 EVA by all 7 crew members.

10/31/00: *Soyuz TM-31*; William M. Shepherd (4), Yuri Gidzenko (2), Sergei Krikalev (5); Established **1st permanent manning of ISS** with 3-person crew for a 4-month stay.

3/8/01: *Discovery* (STS-102); 13 days; James D. Wetherbee (5), James M. Kelly, Susan J. Helms (4) (to ISS), James S. Voss (5) (to ISS), Paul Richards, Andrew S.W. Thomas (2), Yuri V. Usachev (4) (to ISS), William M. Shepherd (4) (from ISS), Gidzenko (2) (from ISS), Krikalev (5) (from ISS). Transported 2nd permanent crew to ISS and returned 1st crew to Earth; 2 EVAs.

7/12/01: *Atlantis* (STS-104); 13 days; Steven W. Lindsey (3), Charles O. Hobaugh, Michael L. Gernhardt (4), Janet L. Kavandi (3), James F. Reilly II (2). Installed a Joint Airlock, with nitrogen and oxygen tanks to permit future spacewalks from the ISS; 3 EVAs.

3/1/02: *Columbia* (STS-109); 11 days; Scott D. Altman (3), Duane G. Carey, John M. Grunsfeld (4), Nancy J. Currie (4), Richard M. Linnehan (3), James H. Newman (4), Michael J. Massimino. Installed powerful new camera and upgraded other equipment on Hubble Space Telescope; 5 EVAs.

4/8/02: *Atlantis* (STS-110); 11 days; Michael J. Bloomfield (3), Stephen N. Frick, Rex J. Walheim, Ellen Ochoa (4), Lee M.E. Morin, Jerry L. Ross (7), Steven L. Smith (4). Installed S0 Truss, backbone for expansion of ISS; Ross set records with 7th spaceflight, 9th spacewalk.

10/30/02: *Soyuz TMA-1³*; Sergei Zalyotin (2), Frank De Winne, Yuri Lonchakov (2). 1st launch of *Soyuz TMA*; (crew returned 11/10/02 on *Soyuz TM-34* already docked at ISS).

1/16/03: *Columbia* (STS 107); 16 days; Rick Husband (2), William McCool, Michael Anderson (2), David Brown, Kalpana Chawla (2), Laurel Clark, Ilan Ramon. **Entire crew lost when *Columbia* burned** during reentry, 2/1; Ramon was 1st Israeli astronaut.

10/15/03: *Shenzhou 5*; 21 hr.; Yang Liwei. **1st Chinese manned spacecraft.**

6/21/04: *SpaceShipOne*; 90 min.; Mike Melvill. **1st privately funded manned spaceflight².**

7/26/05: *Discovery* (STS-114); 14 days; Charles Camarda, Eileen M. Collins (4), James M. Kelly (2), Wendy B. Lawrence (4), Soichi Noguchi, Stephen K. Robinson (3), Andrew S.W. Thomas (3). **1st space shuttle flight since *Columbia* disaster;** tested new safety modifications to craft.

7/4/06: *Discovery* (STS-121); 13 days; Steven W. Lindsey (4), Mark E. Kelly, Michael E. Fossum, Piers J. Sellers (2), Lisa M. Nowak, Thomas Reiter (to ISS), Stephanie D. Wilson. **1st shuttle to launch on Independence Day;** conducted more safety tests to craft; brought supplies to and performed maintenance on ISS.

4/7/07: *Soyuz TMA-10³*; Oleg Kotov (to ISS), Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor (from ISS), Charles Simonyi (U.S.) Fyodor Yurchikhin (to ISS). Kotov and Yurchikhin joined ISS expedition 15; Simonyi became **5th space tourist** (returned on *TMA-9*); Shukor was 1st Malaysian in space (arrived on *TMA-11*).

6/8/07: *Atlantis* (STS-117); 14 days; Frederick Sturckow (3), Lee Archambault, Patrick Forrester (2), John "Danny" Olivas, Jim Reilly (3), Steven Swanson, Clayton Anderson (to ISS), Sunita L. Williams (from ISS). Delivered truss segments and

solar arrays to ISS; Williams set record for **longest space-flight by a woman.**

8/8/07: *Endeavour* (STS-118); 13 days; Scott Kelly (2), Alvin Drew, Barbara R. Morgan, Charles O. Hobaugh (2), Tracy Caldwell, Rick Mastracchio (2), Dave R. Williams (2). Brought **Teacher in Space** project participant Morgan to ISS; attached new truss segment, repaired faulty gyroscope.

10/10/07: *Soyuz TMA-11³*; Yuri I. Malenchenko (3), Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor (to ISS), Peggy A. Whitson (2) (from ISS), Yi So-Yeon (from ISS). Delivered and installed components of ISS; malfunctioned on return to Earth, landing short of its touchdown area but causing no fatalities.

10/23/07: *Discovery* (STS-120); 16 days; Pamela A. Melroy (3), Paolo Nespoli, Scott Parazynski (5), Douglas Wheelock, Stephanie Wilson, George Zamka, Daniel M. Tani (2) (to ISS), Clayton Anderson (from ISS). Installed living space (Harmony Node 2) on ISS.

2/7/08: *Atlantis* (STS-122); 13 days; Stephen N. Frick (2), Stanley G. Love, Leland D. Melvin, Alan G. Poindexter, Hans Schlegel (2), Léopold Eyharts (to ISS), Daniel M. Tani (from ISS), Rex J. Walheim (2). Installed European Space Agency's Columbus laboratory on the ISS; minor damage to a thermal plate caused concern about the shuttle's safety during reentry, but *Atlantis* landed safely.

3/11/08: *Endeavor* (STS-123); 16 days; Dominic L. Gorie (4), Robert L. Behnken, Takao Doi (2), Michael J. Foreman, Gregory H. Johnson, Richard M. Linnehan (4), Léopold Eyharts (from ISS), Garrett Reisman (to ISS). Delivered and installed components of the Japanese Kibo science laboratory.

4/8/08: *Soyuz TMA-12³*; Oleg Kononenko, Sergei Volkov, Yi So-Yeon (to ISS); Richard Garriott (from ISS). Yi became 1st S. Korean in space.

5/31/08: *Discovery* (STS-124); 14 days; Mark E. Kelly (3), Michael E. Fossum (2), Ronald J. Garan Jr., Kenneth T. Ham, Akihiko Hoshide, Karen Nyberg, Gregory E. Chamitoff (to ISS), Garrett Reisman (from ISS). Delivered and installed pressurized and experimental modules of Kibo.

9/25/08: *Shenzhou 7*; 68 hr.; Jing Haipeng, Liu Boming, Zhai Zhigang. Zhai completed 1st Chinese spacewalk.

10/12/08: *Soyuz TMA-13³*; Richard Garriott (to ISS), Yuri V. Lonchakov (3), Michael Fincke. Garriott became 6th space tourist.

3/15/09: *Discovery* (STS-119); 13 days; Lee J. Archambault (2), Joseph M. Acaba, Dominic A. Antonelli, Richard R. Arnold, John L. Phillips, Steven Swanson (2), Koichi Wakata (to ISS), Sandra H. Magnus (from ISS). Delivered final solar panels and last U.S.-made truss segment.

5/11/09: *Atlantis* (STS-125); 13 days; Scott D. Altman (4), Andrew J. Feustel, Michael T. Good, John M. Grunsfeld (5), Gregory C. Johnson, Michael J. Massimino (2), K. Megan McArthur. Final Hubble Space Telescope servicing mission.

11/16/09: *Atlantis* (STS-129); 11 days; Charles O. Hobaugh (3), Randolph J. Bresnik, Michael J. Foreman (2), Leland D. Melvin (2), Robert L. Satcher Jr., Barry E. Wilmore, Nicole P. Stott (from ISS). Final Space Shuttle crew rotation flight.

5/14/10: *Atlantis* (STS-132); 12 days; Kenneth T. Ham (2), Dominic A. Antonelli (2), Stephen J. Bowen (2), Michael T. Good (2), Garrett E. Reisman (2), Piers J. Sellers (3). Delivered Russian Research Module to ISS; **final *Atlantis* mission.**

6/15/10: *Soyuz TMA-19³*; Fyodor Yurchikhin (3), Shannon Walker, Douglas H. Wheelock (2). 100th mission since launching of the International Space Station.

Note: Four Soviet cosmonauts have died during spaceflight: Vladimir Komarov was killed on *Soyuz 1* (1967) when parachute lines tangled during descent; the 3-person *Soyuz 11* crew (1971) was asphyxiated. Six Americans and an Israeli astronaut died aboard the *Columbia*; 7 Americans died in the *Challenger* explosion; and 3 astronauts—Virgil I. Grissom, Edward H. White, and Roger B. Chaffee—died in the Jan. 27, 1967, *Apollo 1* fire on the ground at Cape Canaveral, FL. (1) Space stations, such as the *Salyuts* and *Mir*, were used to house crews starting in 1971. (2) Date of first successful flight; later, *SpaceShipOne* flew at least 100 km (62 mi) into space, 9/29/04, piloted by Mike Melvill, and 10/4/04, piloted by Brian Binnie, winning the \$10 mil Ansari Prize for 1st private venture to accomplish this feat twice within two weeks. (3) *Soyuz* crew often return from ISS on spacecraft that launched and were docked at the station before their arrival.

U.S. Manned Space Program

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

After 30 years of flight, the U.S. space shuttle program is expected to be retired after its final scheduled flight in Feb. 2011. The program’s success was tempered by two tragedies: the Jan. 28, 1986, *Challenger* explosion, in which six astronauts and schoolteacher Christa McAuliffe were killed 73 seconds after liftoff; and the Jan. 16, 2003, incident in which all seven astronauts aboard died when the *Columbia* burned up on re-entry.

In 2004, Pres. George W. Bush outlined a vision for space exploration that included an orbital capsule, *Orion*, which would be used for carrying astronauts on missions to the International Space Station, and spacecraft to Mars that would be built in space. He wanted astronauts to return to the Moon by 2020.

In a Apr. 15, 2010, speech at NASA’s Kennedy Space Center, Pres. Barack Obama announced a new plan, whereby NASA would work with private space companies to spur competition and innovation in spacecraft that could reach low earth orbits. The *Orion* program already underway would be repurposed to create a rescue vehicle for quickly bringing astronauts home from the ISS.

A new heavy-lift rocket would be designed by 2015 to transport crew capsules, other rockets, and large quantities of supplies into space in order to make deep-space explorations more feasible. While Obama’s plan eliminated manned missions to the Moon, it called for the creation of a long-range spacecraft by 2025, capable of transporting astronauts to an asteroid. A mission to Mars could follow by the mid-2030s.

International Space Station

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

The International Space Station (ISS) is considered the largest cooperative scientific project in history. Construction began in 1998; it has been inhabited by international crew members since 2000.

16 cooperating nations: Brazil, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

The station when completed:

- Mass of 925,000 lbs
- 361 ft long, with almost an acre of solar panels
- Internal volume roughly equivalent to one-and-a-half 747 jumbo jets
- 6 laboratories; living space for up to 7 people

Examples of research conducted or planned:

- Studying the effects of long-term exposure to reduced gravity on plants, crystals, plant and animal cells, and pathogens
- Studying the effects on humans of long-term exposure to reduced gravity
- Recording large-scale long-term changes in Earth’s environment by observing the planet from orbit
- Testing recycling technologies for human life support

Summary of Worldwide Successful Launches, 1957-2010

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); World Almanac research

Year	Total ¹	Russia ²	U.S.	ESA ³	China	Japan	France	India	UK	Germany	Canada	Israel	Iran	S. Korea
1957-59	24	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960-69	1,035	399	614	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1970-79	1,366	1,028	247	5	8	18	14	1	6	3	4	—	—	—
1980-89	1,431	1,132	191	14	16	26	5	9	4	7	5	—	—	—
1990-99	1,045	542	300	55	33	23	16	11	7	6	4	—	—	—
2000-09 ⁴	603	246	206	63	52	18	0	13	0	0	0	3	1	1
2010 ⁴	42	19	9	3	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total ⁴	5,546	3,372	1,585	142	117	86	39	35	18	16	13	4	1	1

(1) Includes launches sponsored by countries not shown. (2) Data for 1957-91 apply to the Soviet Union, for 1992-96 to the Commonwealth of Independent States, after 1996 to Russia. (3) European Space Agency. Member states are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom. Canada, Hungary, and Czech Republic also participate in some projects under cooperation agreements. (4) As of Sept. 4, 2010.

Notable Proposed U.S. Space Missions in 2011

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Planned launch	Mission	Purpose
Feb. 26	Space Shuttle Endeavour (STS-134)	Final U.S. space shuttle flight.
TBA	Aquarius	Map salt concentrations in the ocean’s surface to understand heat transport and storage in the ocean.
Aug. 5	Juno (solar-powered spacecraft)	Orbit Jupiter’s poles 33 times to find out more about its origins, structure, atmosphere, and magnetosphere.
Sept. 8	Gravity Recovery and Interior Laboratory (GRAIL)	Determine the structure of the lunar interior from crust to core and advance understanding of the thermal evolution of the moon.
Oct. 18	National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System Preparatory Project (NPP)	Measure Earth’s atmospheric and sea surface temperatures.
Nov. 25	Mars Science Laboratory (Mars Rover)	Assess whether Mars ever was or is still today able to support microbial life and determine the planet’s habitability.

Notable Lunar and Planetary Science Missions

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Spacecraft	Launch date ¹	Mission	Remarks
Mariner 2	Aug. 27, 1962	Venus	Passed within 22,000 mi of Venus 12/14/62; confirmed high surface temperature on planet; contact lost 1/3/63 at 54 mil mi.
Ranger 7	July 28, 1964	Moon	Yielded over 4,000 photos of lunar surface.
Mariner 4	Nov. 28, 1964	Mars	1st probe to fly by Mars; passed behind planet 7/14/65; took 22 photos from 6,000 mi above surface.

Spacecraft	Launch date ¹	Mission	Remarks
Ranger 8	Feb. 17, 1965	Moon	Yielded over 7,000 photos of lunar surface.
Venera 3	Nov. 16, 1965	Venus	Soviet probe; 1st artificial probe to impact on the surface of another planet 3/1/66; probe failed to send back data.
Surveyor 3	Apr. 17, 1967	Moon	Scooped and tested lunar soil.
Mariner 5	June 14, 1967	Venus	In solar orbit; closest Venus flyby 10/19/67; allowed scientists to obtain accurate readings on the composition of the Venusian atmosphere.
Mariner 6	Feb. 24, 1969	Mars	Came within 2,000 mi of Mars 7/31/69; collected data, photos.
Mariner 7	Mar. 27, 1969	Mars	Came within 2,000 mi of Mars 8/5/69.
Venera 7	Aug. 17, 1970	Venus	Soviet probe; 1st probe to land safely on the surface of another planet; because of high atmospheric temperatures, probe is thought to have melted.
Mariner 9	May 30, 1971	Mars	1st craft to orbit Mars 11/13/71; sent back over 7,000 photos.
Pioneer 10	Mar. 2, 1972	Jupiter	Passed Jupiter 12/4/73; took readings on Jupiter's composition, found that the planet is composed mostly of hydrogen; exited the planetary system 6/13/83; transmission ended 3/31/97 at 6.39 bil mi.
Pioneer 11	Apr. 5, 1973	Jupiter, Saturn	Passed Jupiter 12/3/74, Saturn 9/1/79; discovered an additional ring and 2 moons around Saturn; operating in outer solar system; transmission ended 9/30/95.
Mariner 10	Nov. 3, 1973	Venus, Mercury	Passed Venus 2/5/74; arrived Mercury 3/29/74. 1st time gravity of 1 planet (Venus) used to whip spacecraft toward another (Mercury); 1st probe to visit 2 planets; took readings of cloud and wind patterns in Venusian atmosphere.
Viking 1	Aug. 20, 1975	Mars	Landed on Mars 7/20/76; 1st probe to land safely on Mars; performed chemical analysis of soil; functioned 6 years.
Viking 2	Sept. 9, 1975	Mars	Sister probe of <i>Viking 1</i> ; landed on Mars 9/3/76; functioned 3 years.
Voyager 2	Aug. 20, 1977	Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune	Encountered Jupiter 7/9/79; Saturn 8/25/81; Uranus 1/24/86; Neptune 8/25/89; confirmed existence of rings around Neptune; observed Neptune's "great dark spot," which has since dissipated. Entered boundary of solar system 10/07.
Voyager 1	Sept. 5, 1977	Jupiter, Saturn	Encountered Jupiter 3/5/79, provided evidence of rings around Jupiter; passed near Saturn 11/12/80; passed <i>Pioneer 10</i> to become most distant human-made object 2/17/98; 8/15/06 reached a distance of 100 AUs from sun.
Pioneer Venus 1	May 20, 1978	Venus	Entered Venus orbit 12/4/78; studied atmosphere, magnetic field, weather, and surface; fuel ran out and probe was destroyed in atomospheric entry, 8/92.
Pioneer Venus 2 (multiprobe)	Aug. 8, 1978	Venus	Consisted of a "bus" carrying 1 large and 3 small atmospheric probes. All 4 probes entered the Venus atmosphere 12/9/78, followed by the bus; took readings of Venusian atmosphere; probes impacted on surface.
Magellan	May 4, 1989	Venus	Landed on Venus 8/10/90; monitored geological activity; mapped more than 99% of planet surface, observed more than 1,600 volcanoes and volcanic features, enabling creation of a 3-dimensional map; showed that about 85% of the surface is covered by volcanic flows; ceased operating 10/11/94.
Galileo	Oct. 18, 1989	Jupiter	Used Earth's gravity to propel it toward Jupiter; encountered Venus 2/90; encountered Jupiter 12/7/95; encountered moons; released probe into Jovian atmosphere; intentionally flown into Jupiter 9/21/03 to prevent accidental contamination of Jupiter's moon Europa.
Mars Global Surveyor	Nov. 7, 1996	Mars	Began orbiting Mars 9/11/97; began mapping survey of entire surface 3/9/99; discovered a weak magnetic field on planet; observed Martian moon Phobos; found evidence of liquid water in past 6/22/00.
Mars Pathfinder	Dec. 4, 1996	Mars	Landed on Mars 7/4/97; rover <i>Sojourner</i> made measurements of climate and soil composition, sending thousands of surface images; ceased operating 9/27/97.
Cassini-Huygens	Oct. 15, 1997	Saturn	Began orbiting Saturn 6/30/04; 4-year mission to study planet's atmosphere, rings, and moons; spotted evidence of a subterranean ocean and 300-mi-wide hot spot region on Titan; detected an atmosphere on Saturn's moon Enceladus. <i>Huygens</i> probe landed on Titan 1/14/05; found a muddy surface, possible deposits of water ice, channels carved by liquid methane springs.
Lunar Prospector	Jan. 6, 1998	Moon	Began orbiting Moon 1/11/98; mapped abundance of 11 elements on Moon's surface; discovered evidence of water ice at both lunar poles; crashed into crater near Moon's south pole 7/31/99 to end mission.
Deep Space 1	Oct. 24, 1998	Comet Borrelly	Flew within 1,500 mi of comet; sent back photos showing a 6-mi-long nucleus.
Stardust	Feb. 7, 1999	Comet Wild-2	Reached comet 1/2/04; gathered dust samples, returned to Earth 1/15/06.
2001 Mars Odyssey	Apr. 7, 2001	Mars	Reached Mars 10/24/01; detected evidence of water ice near south pole; primary mission to study climate and geologic history completed 8/04; began extended mission, aiming to identify minerals on Mars.
Genesis	Aug. 8, 2001	Sun	Orbited Sun, collected particles from solar wind; capsule containing specimens crashed to Earth 9/8/04; some samples survived.
Mars Express/Beagle 2 lander	June 3, 2003	Mars	1st European Space Agency probe to another planet; arrived at Mars 12/03; performing remote sensing including photography in search for subsurface water; <i>Beagle 2</i> lander was deployed 12/19/03 but contact was lost soon after.
Mars Exploration Rovers	June 7 & July 10, 2003	Mars	Rovers <i>Spirit</i> and <i>Opportunity</i> landed on Mars 1/04, found further evidence that water existed on surface; <i>Spirit</i> took 1st photo of a Martian meteor; survived severe dust storms in 2007; <i>Opportunity</i> explored massive Victoria Crater Sept. 2007-Aug. 2008 and sighted larger Endeavor Crater 3/09.
MESSENGER	Mar. 2, 2004	Mercury	Flew by Mercury 10/6/08, expected to enter orbit in 2011; provided images of 20% of Mercury's surface; reached 2-bil-mi mark in 9/07.
Deep Impact	Jan. 12, 2005	Comet Tempel 1	Reached Tempel 1; deployed an impact probe which slammed into the comet on 7/4/05, impacting with a force equivalent to roughly 5 tons of TNT; orbiter probe passed Earth 12/31/07; en route to Comet Hartley 2 in 10/10.
Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter	Aug. 12, 2005	Mars	Reached Mars 3/10/06 and began taking detailed images of the Martian surface; in 3/08, found salt deposits suggesting ancient water supplies; 6/08 found largest known crater in solar system.
New Horizons (Pluto)	Jan. 19, 2006	Pluto & Charon	Flew by Jupiter 7/07. Due to reach Pluto and Charon in 7/15; may examine other Kuiper Belt Objects.
Phoenix Mars Lander	Aug. 4, 2007	Mars	Landed 5/25/08; examining northern polar region, monitoring weather and analyzing minerals; evidence of water ice verified 7/31/08; lost contact 11/2/08.
Dawn	Sept. 27, 2007	Asteroid Belt (bet. Jupiter and Mars)	Will compare the evolution of Ceres, a dwarf planet, with Vesta, an asteroid, in an effort to shed light on the formation of the solar system.
Lunar CRater Observation and Sensing Satellite (LCROSS)	June 18, 2009	Moon	Launch vehicle's upper stage and LCROSS impacted Cabeus crater on 10/9/09; impacts were intended to create plumes of lunar debris that could be analyzed for water content.

(1) Coordinated Universal Time.

General Aviation and Air Taxi Active Aircraft, 2008

Source: Federal Aviation Administration; aircraft not associated with major airlines or the military

	Total active	Personal	Busi- ness	Cor- porate	Instruc- tional	Aerial apps.	Aerial obser- vation	Other work	Sight- seeing	Air medical	Other	On demand operations
Fixed wing	182,961	121,313	21,251	11,102	12,223	2,561	3,492	1,385	76	279	3,413	5,865
Piston	163,013	118,929	18,854	1,874	12,055	1,389	2,943	1,141	70	222	3,131	2,405
Turboprop	8,906	1,354	1,562	2,158	125	1,163	538	211	3	47	117	1,629
Turbojet	11,042	1,030	835	7,070	43	8	11	34	3	10	165	1,830
Rotorcraft	9,876	1,614	420	342	1,405	465	1,652	776	108	127	458	2,511
Piston	3,498	1,322	245	27	1,037	180	288	44	76	3	216	60
Turbine	6,378	291	175	315	368	285	1,364	732	32	124	242	2,450
Other aircraft	5,652	4,530	13	39	448	0	4	57	475	3	49	34
Gliders	1,914	1,594	1	8	269	0	0	8	14	0	20	0
Lighter-than-air	3,738	2,935	12	32	178	0	4	50	461	3	29	34
Experimental	23,364	20,814	698	222	435	77	138	120	9	2	759	90
Amateur	19,767	18,290	476	75	346	5	75	24	2	2	472	0
Exhibition	2,096	1,824	38	8	49	4	0	30	0	0	142	0
Other	1,501	700	183	139	40	67	63	67	7	0	145	90
Light sport	6,811	6,147	50	8	465	4	18	6	6	0	107	0
Total all aircraft	228,663	154,417	22,432	11,715	14,975	3,106	5,304	2,344	673	411	4,786	8,499

Note: Columns may not add up to totals due to rounding. **Personal**—Flying for personal reasons; **Business**—Individual or group use for business transportation without a paid, professional crew; **Corporate**—Individual or group business transportation with a paid, professional crew (includes fractional ownership); **Instructional**—Flying under the supervision of a flight instructor; **Aerial applications**—Includes agriculture, forestry, public health, fire fighting, and other applications; **Aerial observation**—Includes aerial mapping/photography, patrol, search and rescue, hunting, traffic advisory, ranching, surveillance, oil and mineral exploration, etc.; **Other work**—Construction work, parachuting, aerial advertising, towing gliders, etc.; **Sight-seeing**—Commercial sight-seeing; **Air medical**—Air ambulance services, rescue, human organ transportation, emergency medical services; **Other**—Positioning flights, proficiency flights, training, ferrying, sales demos; **On demand operations**—On demand air taxi, air tours, commuter, and air medical services.

Estimated Active Airmen Certificates Held, 2009

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation

Category	Certificates	Category	Certificates	Category	Certificates
Pilot total	594,285	Sport (only)	3,248	Parachute Rigger	8,632
Airplane ¹		Rotorcraft only (helicopters)	15,298	Ground Instructor	75,461
Private	211,619	Glider	21,268	Dispatcher	20,132
Commercial	125,738	Nonpilot total	682,315	Flight Navigator	181
Airline Transport	144,600	Mechanic	329,027	Flight Attendant	156,741
Student	72,280	Repairmen	41,389	Flight Engineer	51,022
Recreational (only)	234				

Note: The term airmen includes men and women certified as pilots, mechanics, or other aviation technicians. (1) Includes pilots with an airplane-only certificate as well as those with an airplane and a helicopter and/or glider certificate.

Aircraft Operating Statistics

Source: Courtesy of Air Transport Association of America, Inc. Reprinted with permission.

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	No. of seats	Airborne speed (mph)	Flight length (mi)	Fuel (gal per hr.)	Operating cost (per hr.)		No. of seats	Airborne speed (mph)	Flight length (mi)	Fuel (gal per hr.)	Operating cost (per hr.)
B747-200/300*	370	520	3,148	3,625	\$9,153	B727-200*	148	430	644	1,289	\$4,075
B747-400	367	534	3,960	3,411	8,443	B727-100*	—	417	468	989	13,667
B747-100*	—	503	2,022	1,762	3,852	A320	146	454	1,065	767	2,359
B747-F*	—	506	2,512	3,593	7,138	B737-400	141	409	646	703	2,595
L-1011	325	494	2,023	1,981	8,042	MD-80	134	432	791	953	2,718
DC-10*	286	497	1,637	2,405	7,374	B737-700LR	132	441	879	740	1,692
B767-400	265	495	1,682	1,711	3,124	B737-300/700	132	403	542	723	2,388
B-777	263	525	3,515	2,165	5,105	A319	122	442	904	666	1,913
A330	261	509	3,559	1,407	3,076	A310-200*	—	455	847	1,561	8,066
MD-11*	261	515	2,485	2,473	7,695	B737-100/200	119	396	465	824	2,377
A300-600*	235	460	947	1,638	6,518	B717-200	112	339	175	573	3,355
B757-300	235	472	1,309	985	2,345	B737-500	110	407	576	756	2,347
B767-300ER*	207	497	2,122	1,579	4,217	DC-9	101	387	496	826	2,071
DC-8*	—	437	686	1,712	8,065	F-100	87	398	587	662	2,303
B757-200*	181	464	1,175	1,045	3,312	B737-200C	55	387	313	924	3,421
B767-200ER	175	487	1,987	1,404	3,873	ERJ-145	50	360	343	280	1,142
A321	169	454	1,094	673	1,347	CRJ-145	49	397	486	369	1,433
B737-800/900	151	454	1,035	770	2,248	ERJ-135	37	357	382	267	969
MD-90	150	446	886	825	2,716	SD 340B	33	230	202	84	644

* Data include cargo operations.

Milestones in Aviation History

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Air and Space Museum, Air Transport Association of America, National Museum of the U.S. Air Force, U.S. National Park Service

- 1903, Dec. 17:** Brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright (U.S.) made the first human-carrying, powered flight near Kitty Hawk, NC. Each brother made two flights; the longest, about 852 ft, lasted 59 sec.
- 1907:** Glenn H. Curtiss (U.S.) formed the first American airplane manufacturing company.
- 1908, May 14:** Charles Furnas (U.S.) became first American airplane passenger.
- 1911, Feb. 1:** Glenn H. Curtiss (U.S.) joined forces with the Burgess Company to become the first U.S. airplane manufacturing company.
- 1911, Sept. 23:** First transportation of mail by airplane officially approved by the U.S. Postal Service.
- 1914, Jan. 1:** First scheduled passenger airline service began. A seaplane that landed on water, it operated between St. Petersburg and Tampa, FL.
- 1918, May 14:** First scheduled air mail service began, between New York and Washington, DC, with intermediate stops in Philadelphia. In 1921, scheduled transcontinental airmail service began between New York City and San Francisco.
- 1919, June 14-15:** Capt. John Alcock (UK) and Lt. Arthur W. Brown (U.S.) completed the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean. They traveled from Newfoundland, Canada, to Ireland in 16 hours and 12 minutes.
- 1923, Aug. 23:** Rotating beacons enabled the first night flights.
- 1924, Apr. 6-Sept. 28:** Two U.S. Army planes landed in Seattle, completing the first circumnavigation of the globe. They completed the 26,000-mi journey in 371 hours of flying time.
- 1926, May 12-13:** Roald Amundsen (Norway), Umberto Nobile (Italy), Lincoln Ellsworth (U.S.), and Oscar Wisting (Norway) made the first flight over the North Pole, in a dirigible that flew between Spitsbergen, Norway, and Teller, Alaska. Two weeks earlier, Adm. Richard E. Byrd (U.S.) and Floyd Bennett (U.S.) claimed to have made the first flight over the Pole (May 9, 1926) in a Fokker F-VII. But when Byrd's diary was released to the public in 1996, some historians began to question whether his plane indeed reached the Pole.
- 1927, May 20-21:** Charles Lindbergh (U.S.) completed the first solo transatlantic flight in the *Spirit of St. Louis*. Lucky Lindy traveled 3,610 mi from New York to Paris in 33 hours, 29 minutes, and 30 seconds.
- 1929, Aug. 8-29:** Hugo Eckener (Germany) piloted the *Graf Zeppelin* around the world in record time: 20,373 mi in 21 days, 5 hours, and 31 minutes.
- 1929, Nov. 28:** Adm. Richard E. Byrd (U.S.) and Bernt Balchen (Norway) became the first to fly to the South Pole and back, in 18 hours and 41 minutes.
- 1930, May 15:** Ellen Church (U.S.) became first flight attendant.
- 1931, June 23-July 1:** Wiley Post (U.S.) and Harold Gatty (U.S.) broke the speed record for around-the-world flight. They traveled 15,474 mi in 8 days, 15 hours, and 51 minutes in the monoplane *Winnie Mae*.
- 1931, Oct. 3-5:** Clyde Pangborn (U.S.) and Hugh Herndon (U.S.) completed the first non-stop transpacific flight. They traveled 4,558 mi from Misawa, Japan, to East Wenatchee, WA, in 41 hours and 34 minutes.
- 1932, May 20-21:** Amelia Earhart (U.S.) completed first solo transoceanic flight by a woman. She completed the 2,026-mi journey from Newfoundland, Canada, to Ireland in 14 hours and 56 minutes.
- 1933, July 15-22:** Wiley Post (U.S.) completed the first solo circumnavigation of the globe. His 15,596-mi trip took 7 days, 18 hours, and 49 minutes.
- 1936, June 25:** American Airlines began scheduled passenger service of the first Douglas DC-3 aircraft. The DC-3 was the first aircraft with a kitchen onboard and hence offered the first in-flight hot meal service.
- 1937, May 6:** *Hindenburg* zeppelin exploded and burst into flames in Lakehurst, NJ, killing 35 of the 97 people aboard (and one on the ground). The airship had made 34 transatlantic flights in 1936.
- 1938, July 10-13:** Howard Hughes (U.S.) and four assistants established a new speed record for circumnavigating the globe: 14,824 mi in 3 days, 9 hours, 17 minutes.
- 1939, Aug. 27:** The German-made Heinkel He 178 made the first successful flight powered by a jet engine.
- 1947, June 17-30:** Pan American Airways began the first scheduled around-the-world passenger flights, from New York or San Francisco.
- 1947, Oct. 14:** Chuck Yeager (U.S.) broke the sound barrier, reaching Mach 1 speed in a Bell X-1 rocket-powered aircraft.
- 1947, Nov. 2:** Howard Hughes (U.S.) piloted the *Spruce Goose* on its maiden and only flight. The largest airplane ever built, it could carry 750 troops or two Sherman tanks.
- 1949, Mar. 2:** James Gallagher (U.S.) piloted the first round-the-world flight to be refueled in midair. The *Lucky Lady* USAF B-50 covered 23,452 mi in 94 hours and one minute and was refueled four times.
- 1950, Sept. 22:** Col. David Schilling (USAF) made the first non-stop transatlantic jet flight, covering 3,300 mi in 10 hours and 1 minute.
- 1952, Aug. 26:** The U.K. bomber Canberra made the first round-trip transatlantic crossing on the same day, from Northern Ireland to Newfoundland, Canada, and back in 7 hours and 59 minutes.
- 1953, May 18:** Jacqueline Cochran (U.S.) became first woman to fly faster than the speed of sound.
- 1956, Nov. 11:** Convair B-58, first supersonic bomber, was introduced.
- 1957, Jan. 15-18:** Three USAF B-52 Stratofortresses made the first nonstop global flight by jet planes. They were refueled in flight by KC-97 aerial tankers.
- 1956, Mar. 10:** Britain's Fairey FD-2 aircraft set a world speed record of 1,132 mph.
- 1958, Oct.:** Marcel Dassault (France) flew a Mirage III-A at Mach 2, the first European plane to reach this speed.
- 1962, Nov. 29:** Britain and France signed an agreement to jointly develop the Concorde, a supersonic plane that could fly twice as fast as most U.S. jets.
- 1969, June 5:** The Soviet Tupolev Tu-144 became the first passenger airliner to reach Mach 2 (twice the speed of sound).
- 1970, May 26:** The Tupolev Tu-144 reached a top speed of about 1,335 mph at 53,475 ft.
- 1976, Aug. 23:** The Concorde began first scheduled supersonic commercial service.
- 1977, Aug. 23:** The *Gossamer Condor* successfully demonstrated human-powered flight through pedalling, completing a figure-8 course of 1.15 mi.
- 1979, June 12:** The human-powered *Gossamer Albatross* crossed the English Channel in 2 hours and 49 minutes.
- 1981, July 7:** *Solar Challenger* became the first solar-powered airplane to cross the English Channel.
- 1995, Aug. 15-16:** The Concorde set a new around-the-world speed record of 31 hours, 27 minutes, and 49 seconds.
- 1999, Mar. 1-21:** Bertrand Piccard (Switz.) and Brian Jones (UK) completed the first around-the-world flight in a hot-air balloon. Their 29,055-mi journey began in Chateau-d'Oex, Switzerland, and ended 19 days, 21 hours, and 55 minutes later in the Egyptian desert.
- 2001, Aug. 13:** Solar powered, propeller-driven plane *Helios* (NASA) reached 96,863 ft, breaking altitude record for non-rocket-powered aircraft.
- 2002, June 19-July 4:** Steve Fossett (U.S.) completed the first nonstop solo circumnavigation of globe in a balloon.
- 2003, Nov. 26:** The Concorde flew its final flight.
- 2005, Mar. 1-3:** Steve Fossett (U.S.) achieved the first nonstop solo circumnavigation in an airplane without refueling.
- 2005, Apr. 27:** The Airbus A380, the biggest-ever commercial jet, made its maiden voyage. It was 240 ft long, had a wingspan of 262 ft, and could seat a maximum of 840 passengers. Its first commercial flight was Oct. 25, 2007.
- 2006, Feb. 8-11:** Steve Fossett (U.S.) flew the longest nonstop, non-refueled solo flight.
- 2009, Dec. 15:** Boeing's 787 Dreamliner, the company's most fuel-efficient plane and the first to be constructed primarily from composite materials, made its maiden voyage, two years after it was originally scheduled.

ASTRONOMY

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Celestial Events Summary, 2011

There are 6 eclipses in 2011: 4 partial solar eclipses and 2 total lunar eclipses. None of the solar eclipses is visible in the continental U.S. The second lunar eclipse will be visible over wide portions of N America.

The most likely viewing successes for meteor showers will be the Perseids in Aug., the Orionids in Oct., and the Geminids in Dec. See page 339.

At the start of the year Saturn is up in the evening. Jupiter is low in the West at sunset, while Mars is too close to the Sun to be visible. Mercury begins the year low in the west after sunset. Venus is a bright evening object through the entire first half of the year, becoming a morning object from Sept. onwards. Jupiter is visible in the evening sky through Mar., then moves to the morning sky from Apr. through Oct.; by late fall, it is visible high in the sky throughout the night. Saturn is up all night long from Mar. through May, becoming an early morning object by fall; by the end of the year, it

is again in the evening sky. The best opportunities for seeing Mercury occur in late Mar., late July, and mid Nov. in the morning sky and in mid-Jan., early May, early Sept., and late Dec. in the evening sky.

The crescent Moon, with its subdued light, regularly makes pretty pairings with the 2 brightest planets, Venus and Jupiter. Waxing crescent pairings are visible in the early evening soon after sunset, while waning crescent pairings are visible in the early morning before sunrise. The waxing crescent Moon pairs with Venus in each of the months from Sept. through Dec. The waning crescent Moon pairs with Venus in all of the months from Jan. through June. The waxing crescent Moon pairs with Jupiter in the evening in Jan., Feb., and Mar., and the waning crescent pairs with Jupiter twice in May, and in June. In the early morning of May 1, the crescent Moon joins Mercury, Venus, Mars, and Jupiter in the eastern sky.

Astronomical Positions and Constants

Two celestial bodies are in **conjunction** when they are due North and South of each other, either in **right ascension** (with respect to the North celestial pole) or in **celestial longitude** (with respect to the North ecliptic pole). Celestial bodies in conjunction will rise and set at nearly the same time. For the inner planets—Mercury and Venus—**inferior conjunction** occurs when either planet passes between Earth and the Sun, while **superior conjunction** occurs when either Mercury or Venus is on the far side of the Sun. Celestial bodies are in **opposition** when their Right Ascensions differ by exactly 12 hours, or when their Celestial Longitudes differ by 180°. In this case one of the 2 objects in opposition will rise while the other is setting. **Quadrature** refers to the arrangement where the coordinates of 2 bodies differ by exactly 90°. These terms may refer to the relative positions of any 2 bodies as seen from Earth, but one of the bodies is so frequently the Sun that mention of the Sun is omitted in that case.

When objects are in conjunction, the alignment is not perfect, and one is usually passing above or below the other.

The geocentric angular separation between the Sun and an object is termed **elongation**. Elongation is limited only for Mercury and Venus; the greatest elongation for each of these bodies is approximately the time for longest observation. **Perihelion** is the point in an orbit that is nearest to the Sun, and **aphelion** is the point farthest from the Sun. **Perigee** is the point in an orbit that is nearest Earth, **apogee** the point that is farthest from Earth. An **occultation** of a planet or a star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the Moon. A **transit** of the Sun occurs when Mercury or Venus passes directly between Earth and the Sun, appearing to cross the disk of the Sun.

The following were adopted as part of the International Astronomical Union System of Astronomical Constants (1976): **Speed of light**, 299,792,458 km per sec., or about 186,282 statute mi per sec.; **solar parallax**, 8".794148; **Astronomical Unit** (the mean distance between the Earth and the Sun), 149,597,870 km, or 92,955,807 mi; **constant of nutation**, 9".2025; and **constant of aberration**, 20".49552.

Celestial Events Highlights, 2011

(In Coordinated Universal Time, or UTC, the standard time of the prime meridian.)

January

Mercury and Venus are visible low in the SE before sunrise all month.

Mars is too close to the Sun to be seen this month.

Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune are high in the SW after sunset and set several hours later.

Saturn rises in the middle of the night and is visible high overhead at sunrise.

Jan. 1: Sun in Sagittarius, Mercury in Ophiuchus, Venus in Libra, Mars in Sagittarius, Jupiter in Pisces, Saturn in Virgo entire year, Uranus in Pisces entire year, Neptune in Capricorn

Jan. 1: Moon passes 2.51° N of Antares

Jan. 2: Moon passes 3.79° S of Mercury, Jupiter passes 0.57° S of Uranus

Jan. 4: New Moon, partial solar eclipse (see details under Eclipses)

Jan. 5: Moon passes 2.78° N of Mars

Jan. 8: Moon passes 5.16° N of Neptune, Venus at greatest elongation 47.0° W

Jan. 9: Mercury at greatest elongation 23.3° W, Venus enters Scorpius

Jan. 10: Moon passes 7.07° N of Jupiter, Moon passes 6.52° N of Uranus, Mercury enters Sagittarius

Jan. 12: First Quarter Moon

Jan. 14: Venus enters Ophiuchus

Jan. 15: Venus passes 8.00° N of Antares, Mars enters Capricorn

Jan. 16: Moon passes 7.48° N of Aldebaran

Jan. 19: Moon passes 8.81° S of Pollux, Full Moon

Jan. 20: Sun enters Capricorn

Jan. 22: Moon passes 5.29° S of Regulus

Jan. 24: Neptune enters Aquarius

Jan. 25: Moon passes 8.08° S of Saturn, Moon passes 2.96° S of Spica

Jan. 26: Last Quarter Moon

Jan. 29: Moon passes 2.58° N of Antares

Jan. 30: Moon passes 3.48° S of Venus

February

Mercury is low in the SE before sunrise the first half of the month but disappears into the Sun's glare by the second half.

Venus is visible low in the SE before sunrise all month.

Mars is too close to the Sun to be seen this month.

Jupiter and Uranus are in the SW after sunset and set several hours later.

Neptune begins the month low in the SW after sunset and is lost in the Sun's glare by the end of the month.

Saturn rises in the middle of the night and is visible in the SW at sunrise.

Feb. 1: Moon passes 3.60° N of Mercury, Venus enters Sagittarius

Feb. 3: Moon passes 4.85° N of Mars, New Moon, Mercury enters Capricorn

Feb. 4: Moon passes 5.14° N of Neptune, Mars passes 1.08° S of Sun

Feb. 7: Moon passes 6.82° N of Jupiter, Moon passes 6.36° N of Uranus
Feb. 11: First Quarter Moon
Feb. 12: Moon passes 7.33° N of Aldebaran
Feb. 16: Moon passes 8.88° S of Pollux, Sun enters Aquarius
Feb. 17: Neptune passes 0.49° S of Sun
Feb. 18: Moon passes 5.23° S of Regulus, Full Moon
Feb. 19: Mars enters Aquarius
Feb. 20: Mercury passes 1.06° S of Mars, Mars passes 0.63° S of Neptune, Mercury passes 1.69° S of Neptune, Mercury enters Aquarius
Feb. 21: Moon passes 8.04° S of Saturn
Feb. 22: Moon passes 2.76° S of Spica
Feb. 23: Jupiter enters Cetus
Feb. 24: Last Quarter Moon
Feb. 25: Moon passes 2.79° N of Antares, Mercury in superior conjunction 1.87° S

March

Mercury is low in the SW after sunset all month.
Venus is visible low in the SE before sunrise all month.
Mars is too close to the Sun to be seen this month.
Jupiter and **Uranus** are low in the SW after sunset and set soon afterwards.
Neptune is low in the SE at sunrise.
Saturn rises in late-evening and is visible the rest of the night.

Mar. 1: Moon passes 1.58° N of Venus
Mar. 2: Venus enters Capricorn
Mar. 3: Moon passes 5.19° N of Neptune
Mar. 4: Moon passes 6.21° N of Mars, New Moon
Mar. 5: Moon passes 6.53° N of Mercury
Mar. 6: Moon passes 6.22° N of Uranus, Mercury enters Pisces
Mar. 7: Moon passes 6.51° N of Jupiter
Mar. 8: Jupiter enters Pisces
Mar. 9: Mercury passes 0.37° N of Uranus
Mar. 12: Moon passes 7.07° N of Aldebaran, Sun enters Pisces
Mar. 13: First Quarter Moon
Mar. 15: Moon passes 9.07° S of Pollux
Mar. 16: Mercury passes 2.33° N of Jupiter
Mar. 18: Moon passes 5.29° S of Regulus
Mar. 19: Full Moon
Mar. 20: Vernal Equinox
Mar. 21: Moon passes 8.03° S of Saturn, Moon passes 2.58° S of Spica, Uranus passes 0.71° S of Sun
Mar. 23: Mercury at greatest elongation 18.6° E
Mar. 24: Moon passes 3.05° N of Antares, Mars enters Pisces
Mar. 25: Venus enters Aquarius
Mar. 26: Last Quarter Moon
Mar. 27: Venus passes 0.16° S of Neptune
Mar. 31: Moon passes 5.38° N of Neptune, Moon passes 5.99° N of Venus

April

Mercury is low in the SW after sunset at the start of the month and low in the SE before sunrise at the end of the month.
Venus and **Mars** are visible low in the SE before sunrise all month.
Jupiter and **Uranus** are low in the SE before sunrise by the end of the month.
Neptune is in the SE at sunrise.
Saturn rises around sunset and is visible all night.
Apr. 2: Moon passes 6.43° N of Mars, Moon passes 6.18° N of Uranus
Apr. 3: Mars passes 0.23° S of Uranus, New Moon
Apr. 4: Moon passes 6.21° N of Jupiter, Moon passes 1.33° N of Mercury, Saturn at opposition

Apr. 6: Jupiter passes 1.08° S of Sun
Apr. 8: Moon passes 6.83° N of Aldebaran
Apr. 9: Mercury in inferior conjunction 2.40° N
Apr. 10: Mercury passes 3.52° N of Jupiter
Apr. 11: Moon passes 9.33° S of Pollux, First Quarter Moon, Mars enters Cetus
Apr. 13: Mars enters Pisces
Apr. 14: Moon passes 5.47° S of Regulus
Apr. 17: Moon passes 8.11° S of Saturn, Moon passes 2.53° S of Spica, Venus enters Pisces
Apr. 18: Full Moon
Apr. 19: Mercury passes 0.78° N of Mars, Sun enters Aries
Apr. 20: Moon passes 3.26° N of Antares
Apr. 22: Venus passes 0.92° S of Uranus
Apr. 25: Last Quarter Moon
Apr. 26: Venus enters Cetus
Apr. 27: Moon passes 5.62° N of Neptune
Apr. 30: Moon passes 6.26° N of Uranus, Moon passes 7.02° N of Venus, Venus enters Pisces

May

Mercury is low in the SE before sunrise all month.
Venus and **Mars** are visible low in the SE before sunrise all month.
Jupiter and **Uranus** are low in the SE before sunrise all month.
Neptune is in the SE at sunrise all month.
Saturn rises before sunset and sets before sunrise.
May 1: Mars passes 0.39° N of Jupiter, Moon passes 5.93° N of Jupiter, Moon passes 5.53° N of Mars, Moon passes 7.80° N of Mercury
May 3: New Moon
May 5: Moon passes 6.70° N of Aldebaran
May 7: Mercury at greatest elongation 26.6° W
May 9: Moon passes 9.54° S of Pollux
May 10: Mercury passes 2.20° S of Jupiter, First Quarter Moon, Mars enters Aries
May 11: Venus passes 0.61° S of Jupiter, Moon passes 5.66° S of Regulus
May 14: Moon passes 8.20° S of Saturn, Sun enters Taurus
May 15: Moon passes 2.58° S of Spica
May 17: Full Moon, Venus enters Aries
May 18: Moon passes 3.33° N of Antares, Mercury enters Cetus
May 19: Mercury enters Aries
May 20: Mercury passes 2.35° S of Mars
May 22: Venus passes 1.06° S of Mars
May 24: Moon passes 5.81° N of Neptune, Last Quarter Moon
May 27: Moon passes 6.37° N of Uranus
May 29: Moon passes 5.67° N of Jupiter
May 30: Moon passes 3.83° N of Mars, Mercury enters Taurus
May 31: Moon passes 3.70° N of Mercury, Moon passes 4.42° N of Venus

June

Mercury is low in the SE before sunrise at the start of the month and low in the SW after sunset at the end of the month.
Venus and **Mars** are visible low in the SE before sunrise all month.
Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune are high in the SE before sunrise all month.
Saturn is high in the S at sunset and sets after midnight.
June 1: Moon passes 6.68° N of Aldebaran, New Moon, partial solar eclipse (see details under Eclipses)
June 4: Venus enters Taurus
June 5: Moon passes 9.61° S of Pollux
June 6: Jupiter enters Aries
June 7: Moon passes 5.75° S of Regulus

June 8: Mercury passes 5.58° N of Aldebaran
June 9: First Quarter Moon
June 10: Moon passes 8.18° S of Saturn
June 11: Moon passes 2.64° S of Spica
June 12: Mars enters Taurus
June 13: Mercury in superior conjunction 0.89° N
June 14: Moon passes 3.33° N of Antares
June 15: Full Moon, total lunar eclipse (see details under Eclipses)
June 16: Mercury enters Gemini
June 18: Venus passes 4.79° N of Aldebaran
June 21: Moon passes 5.86° N of Neptune, Summer Solstice
June 22: Sun enters Gemini
June 23: Moon passes 6.39° N of Uranus, Last Quarter Moon
June 26: Moon passes 5.37° N of Jupiter
June 28: Mercury passes 4.87° S of Pollux, Moon passes 1.75° N of Mars
June 29: Moon passes 6.68° N of Aldebaran
June 30: Moon passes 0.09° N of Venus, Mercury enters Cancer

July

Mercury is low in the SW after sunset all month.
Venus is visible low in the SE before sunrise at the start of the month.
Mars is in the SE before sunrise all month.
Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune are high in the S before sunrise all month.
Saturn is high in the SW at sunset and sets several hours later.

July 1: New Moon, partial solar eclipse (see details under Eclipses)
July 2: Moon passes 9.60° S of Pollux
July 3: Moon passes 5.12° S of Mercury
July 4: Venus enters Gemini
July 5: Moon passes 5.72° S of Regulus
July 6: Mars passes 5.50° N of Aldebaran
July 8: Moon passes 8.00° S of Saturn, Moon passes 2.59° S of Spica, First Quarter Moon
July 12: Moon passes 3.35° N of Antares
July 14: Mercury enters Leo
July 15: Full Moon
July 18: Moon passes 5.78° N of Neptune
July 20: Mercury at greatest elongation 26.8° E
July 21: Moon passes 6.30° N of Uranus, Sun enters Cancer
July 23: Last Quarter Moon
July 24: Moon passes 5.06° N of Jupiter, Venus passes 6.10° S of Pollux
July 26: Moon passes 6.61° N of Aldebaran
July 27: Moon passes 0.48° S of Mars, Venus enters Cancer
July 29: Moon passes 9.59° S of Pollux
July 30: Moon passes 4.35° S of Venus, New Moon

August

Mercury is low in the SW after sunset early in the month and low in the SE before sunrise late in the month.
Venus is too close to the Sun to be visible all month.
Mars is in the SE before sunrise all month.
Jupiter and Uranus rise late in the evening and are in the W before sunrise all month.
Neptune rises after sunset and is up most of the night.
Saturn is in the SW at sunset and sets several hours later.

Aug. 1: Moon passes 1.49° S of Mercury, Moon passes 5.63° S of Regulus
Aug. 3: Mars enters Gemini
Aug. 4: Moon passes 7.67° S of Saturn
Aug. 5: Moon passes 2.43° S of Spica
Aug. 6: First Quarter Moon
Aug. 8: Moon passes 3.48° N of Antares

Aug. 11: Sun enters Leo
Aug. 12: Venus enters Leo
Aug. 13: Full Moon
Aug. 14: Moon passes 5.67° N of Neptune
Aug. 15: Mercury passes 6.34° S of Venus
Aug. 16: Venus in superior conjunction 1.29° N
Aug. 17: Moon passes 6.15° N of Uranus, Mercury in inferior conjunction 4.59° S
Aug. 20: Moon passes 4.79° N of Jupiter
Aug. 21: Venus passes 0.96° N of Regulus, Last Quarter Moon
Aug. 22: Moon passes 6.41° N of Aldebaran, Neptune at opposition
Aug. 24: Mercury enters Cancer
Aug. 25: Moon passes 2.69° S of Mars
Aug. 26: Moon passes 9.69° S of Pollux
Aug. 28: Moon passes 2.56° S of Mercury, Moon passes 5.59° S of Regulus, Mercury enters Leo
Aug. 29: Moon passes 6.89° S of Venus, New Moon
Aug. 31: Moon passes 7.29° S of Saturn

September

Mercury is low in the SE before sunrise early in the month.
Venus is low in the SW after sunset late in the month.
Mars is in the SE before sunrise all month.
Jupiter and Uranus rise late in the evening and are visible through the night all month.
Neptune rises before sunset and is visible most of the night.
Saturn is low in the SW at sunset.

Sept. 1: Moon passes 2.23° S of Spica
Sept. 3: Mercury at greatest elongation 18.1° W
Sept. 4: Moon passes 3.71° N of Antares, First Quarter Moon
Sept. 9: Mercury passes 0.69° N of Regulus, Venus enters Virgo
Sept. 10: Mars passes 5.96° S of Pollux, Moon passes 5.66° N of Neptune
Sept. 12: Full Moon
Sept. 13: Moon passes 6.05° N of Uranus
Sept. 15: Mars enters Cancer
Sept. 16: Moon passes 4.68° N of Jupiter
Sept. 17: Sun enters Virgo
Sept. 19: Moon passes 6.15° N of Aldebaran
Sept. 20: Last Quarter Moon
Sept. 22: Moon passes 9.90° S of Pollux, Mercury enters Virgo
Sept. 23: Moon passes 4.76° S of Mars, Autumnal Equinox
Sept. 25: Moon passes 5.67° S of Regulus
Sept. 26: Uranus at opposition
Sept. 27: Moon passes 6.78° S of Mercury, New Moon
Sept. 28: Moon passes 6.96° S of Saturn, Moon passes 2.08° S of Spica, Moon passes 5.74° S of Venus, Mercury in superior conjunction 1.36° N
Sept. 30: Venus passes 1.40° S of Saturn

October

Mercury and Venus are low in the SW after sunset late in the month.
Mars rises after midnight and is high overhead at sunrise.
Jupiter and Uranus rise around sunset and are visible all night.
Neptune is high overhead at sunset and sets after midnight.
Saturn is low in the SW at sunset early in the month and low in the SE at sunrise late in the month.

Oct. 1: Moon passes 3.96° N of Antares
Oct. 3: Venus passes 3.15° N of Spica
Oct. 4: First Quarter Moon
Oct. 7: Mercury passes 1.87° S of Saturn
Oct. 8: Moon passes 5.78° N of Neptune
Oct. 9: Mercury passes 2.55° N of Spica

Oct. 10: Moon passes 6.08° N of Uranus
Oct. 12: Full Moon
Oct. 13: Moon passes 4.79° N of Jupiter, Saturn passes 2.25° N of Sun
Oct. 15: Venus enters Libra
Oct. 16: Moon passes 5.94° N of Aldebaran
Oct. 18: Mercury enters Libra
Oct. 19: Mars enters Leo
Oct. 20: Moon passes 10.14° S of Pollux, Last Quarter Moon
Oct. 22: Moon passes 6.48° S of Mars, Moon passes 5.85° S of Regulus
Oct. 26: Moon passes 6.74° S of Saturn, Moon passes 2.06° S of Spica, New Moon
Oct. 28: Moon passes 0.23° S of Mercury, Moon passes 1.80° S of Venus
Oct. 29: Moon passes 4.12° N of Antares, Jupiter at opposition
Oct. 31: Saturn passes 4.65° N of Spica, Sun enters Libra

November

Mercury and **Venus** are low in the SW after sunset all month. **Mars** rises after midnight and is high overhead at sunrise. **Jupiter** and **Uranus** are low in the SE after sunset and are visible most of the night. **Neptune** is high overhead at sunset and sets after midnight. **Saturn** is in the SE at sunrise all month.

Nov. 2: First Quarter Moon, Mercury enters Scorpius, Venus enters Scorpius
Nov. 4: Moon passes 5.96° N of Neptune
Nov. 7: Moon passes 6.20° N of Uranus
Nov. 8: Venus enters Ophiuchus
Nov. 9: Moon passes 5.04° N of Jupiter, Venus passes 3.98° N of Antares, Mercury enters Ophiuchus
Nov. 10: Mars passes 1.40° N of Regulus, Mercury passes 1.94° N of Antares, Full Moon
Nov. 12: Moon passes 5.85° N of Aldebaran, Mercury enters Scorpius
Nov. 14: Mercury at greatest elongation 22.7° E
Nov. 15: Mercury enters Ophiuchus
Nov. 16: Moon passes 10.30° S of Pollux
Nov. 18: Last Quarter Moon
Nov. 19: Moon passes 7.71° S of Mars, Moon passes 6.00° S of Regulus

Nov. 22: Moon passes 6.61° S of Saturn, Moon passes 2.11° S of Spica
Nov. 23: Venus enters Sagittarius
Nov. 24: Sun enters Scorpius
Nov. 25: Moon passes 4.16° N of Antares, New Moon, partial solar eclipse (see details under Eclipses)
Nov. 26: Moon passes 1.75° N of Mercury
Nov. 27: Moon passes 2.82° N of Venus
Nov. 30: Sun enters Ophiuchus

December

Mercury is low in the SE before sunrise by mid-month. **Venus** is low in the SW after sunset all month. **Mars** rises around midnight and is high overhead at sunrise. **Jupiter** and **Uranus** are low in the SE after sunset and are visible most of the night. **Neptune** is high overhead at sunset and sets in the late evening. **Saturn** is high in the SE at sunrise all month.

Dec. 1: Moon passes 6.06° N of Neptune
Dec. 2: First Quarter Moon
Dec. 4: Moon passes 6.27° N of Uranus, Mercury in inferior conjunction 1.27° N
Dec. 6: Mercury passes 6.55° N of Antares, Moon passes 5.19° N of Jupiter
Dec. 7: Mercury enters Scorpius
Dec. 8: Jupiter enters Pisces
Dec. 10: Moon passes 5.85° N of Aldebaran, Full Moon, total lunar eclipse (see details under Eclipses)
Dec. 13: Moon passes 10.32° S of Pollux
Dec. 16: Moon passes 6.02° S of Regulus
Dec. 17: Moon passes 8.50° S of Mars
Dec. 18: Last Quarter Moon, Sun enters Sagittarius
Dec. 20: Moon passes 6.51° S of Saturn, Moon passes 2.11° S of Spica, Venus enters Capricorn
Dec. 22: Mercury passes 6.80° N of Antares, Winter Solstice, Mercury enters Ophiuchus
Dec. 23: Moon passes 4.16° N of Antares, Moon passes 2.58° S of Mercury, Mercury at greatest elongation 21.8° W
Dec. 24: New Moon
Dec. 27: Moon passes 6.42° N of Venus
Dec. 29: Moon passes 6.03° N of Neptune
Dec. 31: Moon passes 6.19° N of Uranus

Meteorites and Meteor Showers

When a chunk of material, ice or rock, plunges into Earth’s atmosphere and burns up in a fiery display, the event is a **meteor**. While the chunk of material is still in space, it is a **meteoroid**. If a portion of the material survives passage through the atmosphere and reaches the ground, the remnant on the ground is a **meteorite**.

Meteorites found on Earth are classified into types, depending on their composition: **irons**, those composed chiefly of iron, a small percentage of nickel, and traces of other metals such as cobalt; **stones**, stony meteors consisting of silicates; and **stony irons**, containing varying proportions of both iron and stone.

Serious study of meteorites as non-earth objects began in the 20th century. Scientists use sophisticated chemical analysis, X-rays, and mass spectrography in determining their origin and composition. Although most meteorites are now believed to be fragments of asteroids or comets, geochemical studies have shown that a few Antarctic stones came from the Moon or from Mars, presumably ejected by the explosive impact of asteroids.

The **largest known meteorite**, estimated to weigh about 55 metric tons, is situated at Hoba West near Grootfontein, Namibia. The Manicouagan impact crater in Quebec, Canada, with an estimated diameter of 60 mi, is one of the largest crater structures still visible on the surface of the Earth. Although not visible to the eye, other still larger impact craters identified include the Vredefort crater in South Africa at 185 mi across and the Sudbury crater in Ontario, Canada, estimated

at 125 mi across. The Bedout impact site off the NW coast of Australia gained attention in 2004, when scientists identified further evidence in support of the idea that it may be linked to the Permian extinction event 250 mil years ago.

Meteor showers vary in strength, but usually the 3 best visible meteor showers of the year are the **Perseids**, around Aug. 13, the **Orionids**, around Oct. 21, and the **Geminids**, around Dec. 14. These showers feature meteors at the rate of about 60 per hour. Best observing conditions occur with the absence of moonlight, usually when the Moon’s phase is between waning crescent Moon and waxing quarter Moon.

For most meteor showers the cometary debris is relatively uniformly scattered along the comet’s orbit. However, in the case of the **Leonid** meteor shower, which occurs every year around Nov. 17-18, the cometary debris, from Comet Temple-Tuttle, seems to be bunched up in one stretch. Hence, most years when Earth crosses the orbit of this comet, the meteor shower produced is relatively weak. However, about every 33 years, Earth encounters the bunched-up debris. Sometimes the storm is a disappointment, as it was in 1899 and 1933; at other times it is a roaring success, as in 1833 and 1866. The Leonids stormed again more recently, producing rates of 1,000-3,000 meteors per hour in 2001. Viewing of the typically best showers of the year (Perseids in mid-Aug., Orionids in late Oct., Leonids in mid-Nov., and Geminids in mid-Dec.) will all be adversely affected by bright Moons during the best viewing hours.

Rising and Setting of Planets, 2011

(In Coordinated Universal Time. 0 in the *h* col. designates 12 AM.)

Venus, 2011

Date	20° N Latitude		30° N Latitude		40° N Latitude		50° N Latitude		60° N Latitude	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Jan. 1	3 07	14 27	3 21	14 13	3 37	13 57	3 59	13 34	4 35	12 58
11	3 12	14 24	3 27	14 09	3 47	13 50	4 13	13 24	4 55	12 41
21	3 20	14 26	3 37	14 09	3 58	13 48	4 28	13 18	5 17	12 28
31	3 29	14 32	3 48	14 13	4 11	13 50	4 43	13 18	5 37	12 23
Feb. 10	3 39	14 40	3 58	14 21	4 22	13 57	4 55	13 24	5 51	12 28
20	3 49	14 51	4 07	14 33	4 30	14 09	5 02	13 37	5 57	12 43
Mar. 2	3 57	15 04	4 14	14 47	4 35	14 25	5 05	13 56	5 53	13 07
12	4 03	15 17	4 17	15 02	4 36	14 44	5 01	14 19	5 42	13 38
22	4 06	15 30	4 18	15 19	4 33	15 04	4 53	14 44	5 24	14 13
Apr. 1	4 08	15 43	4 16	15 35	4 27	15 25	4 41	15 11	5 03	14 49
11	4 08	15 56	4 13	15 51	4 18	15 45	4 26	15 38	4 38	15 26
21	4 06	16 08	4 07	16 07	4 09	16 06	4 10	16 05	4 12	16 04
May 1	4 05	16 20	4 02	16 23	3 58	16 27	3 53	16 33	3 45	16 41
11	4 04	16 32	3 57	16 40	3 48	16 49	3 36	17 01	3 18	17 20
21	4 04	16 46	3 53	16 57	3 40	17 10	3 21	17 29	2 52	18 00
31	4 06	17 00	3 51	17 15	3 33	17 33	3 08	17 58	2 28	18 40
June 10	4 11	17 15	3 53	17 33	3 31	17 55	3 00	18 27	2 07	19 20
20	4 18	17 31	3 58	17 51	3 33	18 17	2 57	18 35	1 53	19 57
30	4 29	17 46	4 07	18 08	3 40	18 35	3 00	19 15	1 49	20 27
July 10	4 42	18 01	4 20	18 23	3 52	18 50	3 12	19 30	1 59	20 43
20	4 57	18 13	4 36	18 34	4 10	19 00	3 32	19 38	2 24	20 46
30	5 14	18 22	4 55	18 41	4 31	19 05	3 57	19 38	2 59	20 35
Aug. 9	5 30	18 28	5 14	18 44	4 54	19 04	4 26	19 32	3 39	20 17
19	5 45	18 32	5 33	18 44	5 18	18 59	4 56	19 20	4 22	19 54
29	6 00	18 33	5 52	18 41	5 41	18 51	5 27	19 05	5 04	19 27
Sept. 8	6 14	18 32	6 10	18 36	6 04	18 41	5 57	18 48	5 46	18 59
18	6 27	18 31	6 27	18 30	6 27	18 30	6 27	18 30	6 27	18 29
28	6 41	18 29	6 45	18 25	6 51	18 19	6 58	18 11	7 09	18 00
Oct. 8	6 55	18 29	7 04	18 20	7 14	18 09	7 29	17 54	7 51	17 31
18	7 10	18 30	7 23	18 17	7 39	18 01	8 00	17 39	8 35	17 04
28	7 26	18 34	7 43	18 18	8 03	17 57	8 32	17 28	9 19	16 41
Nov. 7	7 43	18 41	8 03	18 22	8 27	17 57	9 02	17 22	10 02	16 22
17	8 00	18 52	8 22	18 30	8 50	18 02	9 29	17 23	10 39	16 13
27	8 17	19 06	8 40	18 43	9 08	18 14	9 50	17 33	11 05	16 17
Dec. 7	8 31	19 21	8 54	18 59	9 22	18 31	10 02	17 51	11 15	16 38
17	8 42	19 38	9 03	19 18	9 29	18 52	10 05	18 16	11 09	17 12
27	8 50	19 55	9 08	19 37	9 30	19 15	10 01	18 45	10 52	17 54

Mars, 2011

Date	20° N Latitude		30° N Latitude		40° N Latitude		50° N Latitude		60° N Latitude	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Jan. 1	07 12	18 05	07 33	17 44	07 59	17 18	08 37	16 41	09 42	15 35
11	07 04	18 01	07 23	17 42	07 48	17 17	08 23	16 43	09 22	15 43
21	06 54	17 57	07 12	17 40	07 35	17 17	08 06	16 46	08 58	15 54
31	06 44	17 54	07 00	17 38	07 19	17 18	07 47	16 51	08 32	16 06
Feb. 10	06 32	17 49	06 46	17 36	07 03	17 19	07 26	16 56	08 03	16 19
20	06 19	17 45	06 31	17 33	06 45	17 20	07 03	17 01	07 33	16 31
Mar. 2	06 06	17 40	06 14	17 31	06 25	17 20	06 40	17 06	07 02	16 44
12	05 51	17 34	05 57	17 28	06 05	17 21	06 15	17 11	06 30	16 56
22	05 36	17 28	05 40	17 25	05 44	17 21	05 50	17 16	05 58	17 08
Apr. 1	05 21	17 22	05 22	17 22	05 23	17 21	05 24	17 20	05 25	17 19
11	05 06	17 16	05 04	17 18	05 01	17 20	04 58	17 24	04 53	17 30
21	04 50	17 09	04 45	17 14	04 40	17 20	04 32	17 28	04 20	17 40
May 1	04 34	17 03	04 27	17 10	04 18	17 19	04 06	17 31	03 48	17 51
11	04 19	16 56	04 10	17 06	03 58	17 18	03 41	17 34	03 15	18 01
21	04 05	16 49	03 53	17 01	03 38	17 16	03 17	17 37	02 44	18 11
31	03 50	16 43	03 36	16 57	03 18	17 15	02 54	17 40	02 13	18 21
June 10	03 37	16 36	03 20	16 52	03 00	17 13	02 32	17 42	01 44	18 30
20	03 24	16 29	03 06	16 47	02 43	17 10	02 11	17 42	01 16	18 37
30	03 12	16 22	02 52	16 41	02 27	17 06	01 52	17 42	00 51	18 44
July 10	03 00	16 14	02 39	16 35	02 13	17 01	01 35	17 39	00 28	18 47
20	02 49	16 06	02 27	16 28	02 00	16 55	01 20	17 35	00 08	18 47
30	02 38	15 57	02 16	16 19	01 48	16 47	01 07	17 28	23 51	18 43
Aug. 9	02 28	15 47	02 06	16 09	01 37	16 37	00 56	17 18	23 40	18 34
19	02 18	15 36	01 56	15 58	01 28	16 26	00 47	17 06	23 33	18 20
29	02 07	15 23	01 46	15 45	01 19	16 12	00 39	16 51	23 28	18 01
Sept. 8	01 57	15 10	01 36	15 30	01 10	15 56	00 33	16 33	23 26	17 39
18	01 45	14 55	01 26	15 14	01 01	15 39	00 26	16 14	23 25	17 14
28	01 33	14 38	01 15	14 57	00 52	15 19	00 20	15 52	23 24	16 47
Oct. 8	01 21	14 21	01 04	14 38	00 43	14 59	00 13	15 28	23 23	16 17
18	01 07	14 02	00 52	14 17	00 32	14 37	00 05	15 03	23 21	15 47
28	00 52	13 42	00 38	13 56	00 21	14 13	23 56	14 37	23 18	15 16
Nov. 7	00 36	13 21	00 24	13 33	00 08	13 49	23 46	14 10	23 13	14 43
17	00 19	12 59	00 08	13 09	23 53	13 23	23 35	13 41	23 05	14 10
27	23 58	12 35	23 48	12 44	23 37	12 56	23 21	13 12	22 56	13 37
Dec. 7	23 37	12 10	23 29	12 18	23 19	12 28	23 05	12 42	22 43	13 03
17	23 13	11 43	23 06	11 50	22 58	11 59	22 46	12 11	22 27	12 29
27	22 47	11 14	22 41	11 20	22 34	11 28	22 23	11 38	22 07	11 55

Jupiter, 2011

Date	20° N Latitude				30° N Latitude				40° N Latitude				50° N Latitude				60° N Latitude			
	Rise		Set		Rise		Set		Rise		Set		Rise		Set		Rise		Set	
	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
Jan. 1	11	08	23	04	11	10	23	02	11	12	23	00	11	15	22	57	11	19	22	52
11	10	33	22	31	10	34	22	29	10	36	22	28	10	38	22	26	10	41	22	23
21	09	59	21	58	09	59	21	58	10	00	21	57	10	01	21	56	10	03	21	54
31	09	25	21	27	09	25	21	27	09	25	21	27	09	25	21	27	09	25	21	27
Feb. 10	08	52	20	56	08	51	20	57	08	51	20	58	08	49	20	59	08	48	21	01
20	08	19	20	26	08	18	20	28	08	16	20	29	08	14	20	32	08	10	20	36
Mar. 2	07	47	16	56	07	45	19	59	07	42	20	01	07	38	20	05	07	33	20	11
12	07	15	19	27	07	12	19	30	07	08	19	34	07	03	19	39	06	55	19	46
22	06	43	18	58	06	39	19	01	06	34	19	06	06	28	19	12	06	18	19	22
Apr. 1	06	11	18	29	06	06	18	33	06	01	18	39	05	53	18	47	05	41	18	59
11	05	39	18	00	05	34	18	05	05	27	18	12	05	18	18	21	05	04	18	35
21	05	07	17	31	05	01	17	37	04	54	17	44	04	43	17	55	04	27	18	11
May 1	04	35	17	01	04	29	17	08	04	20	17	17	04	09	17	28	03	50	17	47
11	04	04	16	32	03	56	16	40	03	47	16	49	03	34	17	02	03	14	17	22
21	03	32	16	02	03	23	16	11	03	13	16	21	02	59	16	35	02	37	16	57
31	02	59	15	32	02	50	15	41	02	39	15	53	02	24	16	08	02	00	16	32
June 10	02	27	15	02	02	17	15	11	02	05	15	23	01	49	15	40	01	23	16	06
20	01	54	14	31	01	44	14	41	01	31	14	54	01	14	15	11	00	46	15	39
30	01	20	13	59	01	10	14	10	00	56	14	23	00	38	14	41	00	09	15	10
July 10	00	46	13	26	00	35	13	38	00	21	13	51	00	02	14	10	23	28	14	41
20	00	12	12	53	00	00	13	04	23	42	13	19	23	59	23	22	13	38	22	51
30	23	32	12	18	23	21	12	30	23	06	12	45	22	46	13	05	22	13	13	37
Aug. 9	22	56	11	43	22	44	11	55	22	29	12	10	22	08	12	30	21	35	13	03
19	22	18	11	06	22	06	11	18	21	51	11	33	21	30	11	54	20	57	12	27
29	21	40	10	27	21	28	10	39	21	13	10	54	20	52	11	15	20	18	11	49
Sept. 8	21	00	09	47	20	48	09	59	20	33	10	14	20	12	10	35	19	39	11	08
18	20	19	09	06	20	07	09	18	19	53	09	33	19	32	09	53	18	59	10	26
28	19	37	08	23	19	26	08	35	19	11	08	49	18	51	09	09	18	19	09	41
Oct. 8	18	55	07	39	18	43	07	51	18	29	08	05	18	10	08	24	17	39	08	55
18	18	11	06	55	18	00	07	06	17	46	07	19	17	28	07	38	16	58	08	08
28	17	27	06	10	17	17	06	20	17	04	06	33	16	46	06	51	16	17	07	20
Nov. 7	16	43	05	24	16	33	05	35	16	21	05	47	16	03	06	05	15	36	06	32
17	16	00	04	40	15	50	04	50	15	38	05	02	15	21	05	19	14	55	05	45
27	15	17	03	56	15	08	04	05	14	56	04	17	14	39	04	33	14	14	04	59
Dec. 7	14	35	03	13	14	26	03	22	14	14	03	34	13	58	03	50	13	33	04	15
17	13	54	02	32	13	45	02	41	13	33	02	52	13	18	03	08	12	53	03	33
27	13	14	01	52	13	05	02	01	12	54	02	13	12	38	02	28	12	13	02	53

Saturn, 2011

		20° N Latitude		30° N Latitude		40° N Latitude		50° N Latitude		60° N Latitude	
Date		Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Jan.	1	00 28	12 18	00 31	12 15	00 35	12 10	00 41	12 05	00 49	11 57
	11	23 46	11 40	23 50	11 36	23 54	11 32	00 03	11 26	00 12	11 18
								24 00			
	21	23 07	11 01	23 11	10 58	23 15	10 53	23 21	10 48	23 30	10 39
	31	22 28	10 22	22 32	10 19	22 36	10 14	22 42	10 09	22 50	10 00
Feb.	10	21 48	09 42	21 51	09 39	21 56	09 35	22 01	09 29	22 09	09 21
	20	21 07	09 02	21 10	08 59	21 14	08 55	21 20	08 50	21 28	08 42
Mar.	2	20 26	08 21	20 29	08 18	20 33	08 15	20 38	08 10	20 45	08 02
	12	19 44	07 40	19 47	07 37	19 50	07 34	19 55	07 29	20 01	07 22
	22	19 01	06 59	19 04	06 56	19 07	06 53	19 11	06 49	19 18	06 43
Apr.	1	18 19	06 17	18 21	06 15	18 24	06 12	18 28	06 08	18 33	06 03
	11	17 36	05 35	17 38	05 33	17 41	05 31	17 44	05 27	17 49	05 22
	21	16 54	04 54	16 56	04 52	16 58	04 50	17 01	04 47	17 05	04 42
May	1	16 12	04 12	16 13	04 11	16 15	04 09	16 18	04 06	16 22	04 02
	11	15 30	03 31	15 31	03 30	15 33	03 28	15 35	03 26	15 39	03 22
	21	14 49	02 50	14 50	02 49	14 52	02 47	14 54	02 45	14 57	02 42
	31	14 08	02 10	14 10	02 09	14 11	02 07	14 13	02 05	14 16	02 02
June	10	13 28	01 30	13 30	01 29	13 31	01 27	13 33	01 25	13 36	01 23
	20	12 49	00 51	12 51	00 49	12 52	00 48	12 54	00 46	12 57	00 43
	30	12 11	00 12	12 12	00 10	12 14	00 09	12 16	00 07	12 19	00 03
											24 00
July	10	11 33	23 30	11 35	23 28	11 36	23 26	11 39	23 24	11 42	23 20
	20	10 56	22 52	10 58	22 50	11 00	22 48	11 03	22 45	11 07	22 41
	30	10 19	22 15	10 21	22 13	10 24	22 10	10 27	22 07	10 32	22 02
Aug.	9	09 43	21 38	09 46	21 35	09 48	21 33	09 52	21 29	09 57	21 23
	19	09 08	21 01	09 10	20 58	09 14	20 55	09 18	20 51	09 24	20 45
	29	08 33	20 25	08 36	20 22	08 39	20 18	08 44	20 13	08 51	20 06
Sept.	8	07 58	19 49	08 01	19 45	08 05	19 41	08 11	19 36	08 19	19 28
	18	07 23	19 13	07 27	19 09	07 32	19 05	07 38	18 59	07 47	18 50
	28	06 49	18 37	06 53	18 33	06 58	18 28	07 05	18 22	07 15	18 11
Oct.	8	06 15	18 02	06 19	17 57	06 25	17 52	06 32	17 44	06 43	17 33
	18	05 41	17 26	05 46	17 21	05 52	17 15	06 00	17 07	06 12	16 55
	28	05 07	16 51	05 12	16 46	05 18	16 39	05 27	16 31	05 40	16 17
Nov.	7	04 32	16 15	04 38	16 10	04 45	16 03	04 54	15 54	05 08	15 39
	17	03 58	15 40	04 04	15 34	04 11	15 26	04 21	15 17	04 36	15 02
	27	03 23	15 04	03 30	14 58	03 37	14 50	03 48	14 40	04 03	14 24
Dec.	7	02 48	14 28	02 55	14 21	03 03	14 13	03 14	14 02	03 30	13 46
	17	02 13	13 51	02 19	13 45	02 28	13 36	02 39	13 25	02 56	13 08
	27	01 37	13 15	01 44	13 08	01 52	12 59	02 04	12 47	02 22	12 30

Morning and Evening “Stars,” 2011

(In Coordinated Universal Time)

	Morning	Evening		Morning	Evening
Jan.	Mars Jupiter Uranus Neptune	Mercury Venus Saturn	July	Mercury Saturn	Venus Mars Jupiter Uranus Neptune
Feb.	Mercury from Feb. 25 Mars to Feb. 3 Jupiter Uranus Neptune to Feb. 16	Mercury to Feb. 24 Venus Mars from Feb. 4 Saturn Neptune from Feb. 17	Aug.	Mercury to Aug. 16 Venus from Aug. 16 Saturn Neptune from Aug. 23	Mercury from Aug. 17 Venus to Aug. 15 Mars Jupiter Uranus Neptune to Aug. 22
Mar.	Mercury Jupiter Uranus to Mar. 20	Venus Mars Saturn Uranus Neptune	Sept.	Mercury from Sept. 28 Venus Saturn Uranus from Sept. 27 Neptune	Mercury to Sept. 27 Mars Jupiter Uranus to Sept. 26
Apr.	Mercury to Apr. 8 Jupiter to Apr. 5 Saturn from Apr. 4	Mercury from Apr. 9 Venus Mars Jupiter from Apr. 6 Saturn to Apr. 3 Uranus Neptune	Oct.	Mercury Venus Jupiter from Oct. 30 Saturn to Oct. 12 Uranus Neptune	Mars Jupiter to Oct. 29 Saturn from Oct. 13
May	Saturn	Mercury Venus Mars Jupiter Uranus Neptune	Nov.	Mercury Venus Jupiter Uranus Neptune	Mars Saturn
June	Mercury from June 13 Saturn	Mercury to June 12 Venus Mars Jupiter Uranus Neptune	Dec.	Mercury to Dec. 3 Venus Jupiter Uranus Neptune	Mercury from Dec. 4 Mars Saturn

Greenwich Sidereal Time for 0h UTC, 2011

UTC = Coordinated Universal Time. Add 12 hours to obtain right ascension of mean sun.

Date	d	h	m	Date	d	h	m	Date	d	h	m	Date	d	h	m
Jan.	1	6	41.2	Apr.	1	12	36.0	July	10	19	10.3	Oct.	8	1	5.1
	11	7	20.6		11	13	15.5		20	19	49.7		18	1	44.5
	21	8	0.0		21	13	54.9		30	20	29.1		28	2	24.0
	31	8	39.5	May	1	14	34.3	Aug.	9	21	8.6	Nov.	7	3	3.4
Feb.	10	9	18.9		11	15	13.7		19	21	48.0		17	3	42.8
	20	9	58.3		21	15	53.2		29	22	27.4		27	4	22.3
					31	16	32.6	Sept.	8	23	6.8	Dec.	7	5	1.7
Mar.	2	10	37.8	June	10	17	12.0		18	23	46.3		17	5	41.1
	12	11	17.2		20	17	51.4		28	0	25.7		27	6	20.5
	22	11	56.6		30	18	30.9								

Largest Telescopes

Astronomers indicate the size of telescopes not by length or magnification, but by the diameter of the primary light-gathering component of the system—such as the lens or mirror. This measurement is a direct indication of the telescope’s light-gathering power. The bigger the diameter, the fainter the objects you are able to detect. The Earth’s atmosphere limits the resolution of what you see. That is why the Hubble Space Telescope, which is outside the atmosphere, can have better resolution than larger telescopes on the Earth.

Refracting (lens) telescopes are currently not made with lens diameters of more than 40 in. Mirror telescopes can be made less expensively than lens telescopes, so all modern large optical telescopes are made with mirrors. **Radio telescopes**, also reflecting telescopes, view at wavelengths not visible to optical telescopes or to the human eye. Radio telescopes are made larger than optical telescopes because larger diameters are required at longer wavelengths to obtain equivalent resolution. Arrays of telescopes are used to achieve even better resolution through a technique called interferometry. Originally developed for radio telescopes, the technique is now also used with optical and infrared telescopes.

Largest refracting (lens) optical telescope: Yerkes Observatory, 1 m (40 in.), at Williams Bay, WI

Largest reflecting (mirror) optical/infrared telescope: Keck, 9.8 m (32 ft), on Mauna Kea, HI (segmented mirror; 2 equal-size telescopes)

Largest infrared interferometer: Four 8.2 m (27 ft) telescopes of the Very Large Telescope Interferometer (VLTI) with a 200 m (656 ft) baseline on Cerro Paranal in Chile

Largest fully steerable radio dish: Robert Byrd Green Bank Telescope (GBT), 100 m × 110 m (328 ft × 360 ft), in Green Bank, WV

Largest single radio dish: Arecibo Observatory, 305 m (1,000 ft), in Puerto Rico

Largest radio interferometer: Ten 25 m (82 ft) diameter telescopes of the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA), dispersed from Hawaii to the Virgin Islands with a resolution equal to a radio dish of 8,600 km (5,000 mi), making it the highest resolution telescope in the solar system

Constellations

Culturally, constellations are imagined patterns among the stars that, in some cases, have been recognized through millennia. Knowledge of constellations was once necessary in order to function as an astronomer. For today’s astronomers, constellations are simply areas on the entire sky in which interesting objects await observation and interpretation. Because Western culture has prevailed in establishing modern science, equally viable and interesting constellations and celestial traditions of other cultures are not well known outside their regions of origin. Even the patterns with which we are most familiar today have undergone considerable change over the centuries.

Today, **88 constellations** are officially recognized. Although many have ancient origins, some are modern, devised out of unclaimed stars by astronomers a few centuries ago. Unclaimed stars were those too faint or inconveniently placed to be included in the more prominent constellations. Stars in a constellation are not necessarily near each other; they are just located in the same direction on the celestial sphere.

When astronomers began to travel to South Africa in the 16th and 17th centuries, they found an unfamiliar sky that showed numerous brilliant stars. Thus, we find constellations in the Southern Hemisphere that depict technological marvels of the time, as well as some arguably traditional forms, such as Musca, the fly.

Many of the commonly recognized constellations had their **origins** in ancient Asia Minor. These were adopted by the Greeks and Romans, who translated their names and stories into their own languages, modifying some details in the process. After the declines of these cultures, most such knowledge entered oral tradition or remained hidden in monastic libraries. From the 8th century, the Muslim explosion spread through the Mediterranean world. Wherever possible, everything was translated into Arabic to be taught in the

universities the Muslims established all over their new-found world. In the 13th century, Alfonso X of Castile, an avid student of astronomy, had Ptolemy’s *Almagest* translated into Latin. It thus became widely available to European scholars. In the process, the constellation names were translated, but the star names were retained in their Arabic forms. Thus the names of many stars—Altair, Alnitak, and Mirfak, among others—have Arabic roots, although linguistic adaptation and the inaccuracies of transliteration have wrought changes.

Until the 1920s, astronomers used curved boundaries for the constellation areas. As these were rather arbitrary at best, the International Astronomical Union adopted new constellation boundaries that ran due north-south and east-west, filling the sky much as the contiguous states fill up the area of the lower 48 United States.

Common names of stars often referred to parts of the traditional figures they represented: Deneb, the tail of the swan; Betelgeuse, the armpit of the giant. Avoiding traditional names, astronomers may label stars by using Greek letters, generally to denote order of brightness. Thus, the “alpha star” would generally be the brightest star of that constellation. The “of” implies possession, so the genitive (possessive) form of the constellation name is used, as in Alpha Orionis, the first star of Orion (Betelgeuse). Astronomers usually use a 3-letter abbreviation for the constellation name, as indicated here.

Within these boundaries, and occasionally crossing them, popular asterisms are recognized: the so-called Big Dipper is a small part of the constellation Ursa Major, the big bear; the Sickle is the traditional head and mane of Leo, the lion; the three stars of the Summer Triangle are each in a different constellation, with Vega in Lyra the lyre, Deneb in Cygnus the swan, and Altair in Aquila the eagle; the northeast star of the Great Square of Pegasus is Alpha Andromedae.

Name	Genitive case	Abbr.	Meaning	Name	Genitive case	Abbr.	Meaning
Andromeda	Andromedae	And	Chained Maiden	Lacerta	Lacertae	Lac	Lizard
Antlia	Antliae	Ant	Air Pump	Leo	Leonis	Leo	Lion
Apus	Apodis	Aps	Bird of Paradise	Leo Minor	Leonis Minoris	LMi	Littler Lion
Aquarius	Aquarii	Aqr	Water Bearer	Lepus	Leporis	Lep	Hare
Aquila	Aquilae	Aql	Eagle	Libra	Librae	Lib	Balance
Ara	Arae	Ara	Altar	Lupus	Lupi	Lup	Wolf
Aries	Arietis	Ari	Ram	Lynx	Lyncis	Lyn	Lynx
Auriga	Aurigae	Aur	Charioteer	Lyra	Lyrae	Lyr	Lyre
Boötes	Boötis	Boo	Herdsman	Mensa	Mensae	Men	Table Mountain
Caelum	Caeli	Cae	Chisel	Microscopium	Microscopii	Mic	Microscope
Camelopardalis	Camelopardalis	Cam	Giraffe	Monoceros	Monocerotis	Mon	Unicorn
Cancer	Cancri	Cnc	Crab	Musca	Muscae	Mus	Fly
Canes Venatici	Canum Venaticorum	CVn	Hunting Dogs	Norma	Normae	Nor	Square (rule)
Canis Major	Canis Majoris	CMa	Greater Dog	Octans	Octantis	Oct	Octant
Canis Minor	Canis Minoris	CMi	Littler Dog	Ophiuchus	Ophiuchi	Oph	Serpent Bearer
Capricornus	Capricorni	Cap	Sea-goat	Orion	Orionis	Ori	Hunter
Carina	Carinae	Car	Keel	Pavo	Pavonis	Pav	Peacock
Cassiopeia	Cassiopeiae	Cas	Queen	Pegasus	Pegasi	Peg	Flying Horse
Centaurus	Centauri	Cen	Centaur	Perseus	Persei	Per	Hero
Cepheus	Cephei	Cep	King	Phoenix	Phoenicis	Phe	Phoenix
Cetus	Ceti	Cet	Whale	Pictor	Pictoris	Pic	Painter
Chamaeleon	Chamaeleontis	Cha	Chameleon	Pisces	Piscium	Psc	Fishes
Circinus	Circini	Cir	Compasses (art)	Piscis Austrinus	Piscis Austrini	PsA	Southern Fish
Columba	Columbae	Col	Dove	Puppis	Puppis	Pup	Stern (deck)
Coma Berenices	Comae Berenices	Com	Berenice’s Hair	Pyxis	Pyxidis	Pyx	Compass (sea)
Corona Australis	Coronae Australis	CrA	Southern Crown	Reticulum	Reticuli	Ret	Reticle
Corona Borealis	Coronae Borealis	CrB	Northern Crown	Sagitta	Sagittae	Sge	Arrow
Corvus	Corvi	Crv	Crow	Sagittarius	Sagittarii	Sgr	Archer
Crater	Crateris	Crt	Cup	Scorpius	Scorpii	Sco	Scorpion
Crux	Crucis	Cru	Cross (southern)	Sculptor	Sculptoris	Scl	Sculptor
Cygnus	Cygni	Cyg	Swan	Scutum	Scuti	Sct	Shield
Delphinus	Delphini	Del	Dolphin	Serpens	Serpentis	Ser	Serpent
Dorado	Doradus	Dor	Goldfish	Sextans	Sextantis	Sex	Sextant
Draco	Draconis	Dra	Dragon	Taurus	Tauri	Tau	Bull
Equuleus	Equulei	Equ	Little Horse	Telescopium	Telescopii	Tel	Telescope
Eridanus	Eridani	Eri	River	Triangulum	Trianguli	Tri	Triangle
Fornax	Fornacis	For	Furnace	Triangulum Australe	Trianguli Australis	TrA	Southern Triangle
Gemini	Geminorum	Gem	Twins	Tucana	Tucanae	Tuc	Toucan
Grus	Gruis	Gru	Crane (bird)	Ursa Major	Ursae Majoris	UMa	Greater Bear
Hercules	Herculis	Her	Hercules	Ursa Minor	Ursae Minoris	UMi	Littler Bear
Horologium	Horologii	Hor	Clock	Vela	Velorum	Vel	Sail
Hydra	Hydrae	Hya	Water Snake (female)	Virgo	Virginis	Vir	Maiden
Hydrus	Hydri	Hyi	Water Snake (male)	Volans	Volantis	Vol	Flying Fish
Indus	Indi	Ind	Indian	Vulpecula	Vulpeculae	Vul	Fox

Eclipses, 2011

(In Coordinated Universal Time, standard time of the prime meridian.)

There are 6 eclipses in 2011: four partial eclipses of the Sun, and two total eclipses of the Moon. During a partial eclipse of the Sun, the Moon and Sun are not sufficiently aligned for the solar disk to be completely blocked. The tables below give the times, in UTC, when the Moon or Sun reaches certain phases of eclipse. In the case of the lunar eclipses, the times are relevant for any observer who can see the Moon. In the case of solar eclipses, the tabulated times refer to when the given event may begin or end from specific points along the eclipse path; as the Moon’s shadow sweeps quickly across the Earth, observed duration of totality depends precisely on the observer’s location.

I. Partial Eclipse of the Sun, Jan. 4

The eclipse will be visible over a wide area extending from NW Africa across most of Europe, the Middle East, and Central and NE Asia. Viewers in N Europe and NW Russia will see as much as 80% of the Sun’s diameter blocked by the Moon, while more southerly observers will see less blocked.

Event	Date	h	m
Penumbral eclipse begins	Jan. 4	6	40.2
Greatest eclipse		8	51.7
Penumbral eclipse ends	4	10	7.6

II. Partial Eclipse of the Sun, June 1

The eclipse will be visible over a wide area starting from NE China and E Russia, extending across nearly the entire Arctic, including northern Alaska, northern Canada, and Iceland. No more than 60% of the Sun’s diameter will be eclipsed for any observers.

Event	Date	h	m
Penumbral eclipse begins	June 1	19	25.3
Greatest eclipse		21	17.3
Penumbral eclipse ends	1	23	7.0

III. Total Eclipse of the Moon, June 15

The eclipse will be visible over a wide area including Africa, the Middle East, and most of Europe. Totality will last an unusually long 100 minutes.

Event	Date	h	m
Penumbral eclipse begins	July 15	17	24.5
Total eclipse begins		19	22.5
Greatest eclipse		20	13.7
Total eclipse ends		21	2.2
Penumbral eclipse ends	15	23	0.6

IV. Partial Eclipse of the Sun, July 1

This very minor solar eclipse, in which no more than 10% of the Sun’s diameter is blocked, will be visible only in a very isolated region of the Antarctic Ocean, south of Africa.

Event	Date	h	m
Penumbral eclipse begins	July 1	7	53.7
Greatest eclipse		8	39.5
Penumbral eclipse ends	1	9	22.8

V. Partial Eclipse of the Sun, Nov. 25

The eclipse will be visible over a wide area that extends from southernmost Africa eastward to New Zealand and all of Antarctica. More than 90% of the Sun’s diameter will be blocked for observers who can see the greatest eclipse.

Event	Date	h	m
Penumbral eclipse begins	Nov. 25	4	23.2
Greatest eclipse		6	21.4
Penumbral eclipse ends	25	8	17.3

VI. Total Eclipse of the Moon, Dec. 10

The entire eclipse will be visible over a wide area including Asia, Australia, and Alaska. North American observers will be able to see at least part of the total phase, with more visible to observers in the Northwest.

Event	Date	h	m
Penumbral eclipse begins	Dec. 10	11	33.5
Total eclipse begins		14	6.2
Greatest eclipse		14	32.9
Total eclipse ends		14	57.4
Penumbral eclipse ends	10	17	30.0

Total Solar Eclipses, 2010-2020

Total solar eclipses actually take place nearly as often as total lunar eclipses. Total lunar eclipses are visible over at least half of the Earth, while total solar eclipses can be seen only along a very narrow path up to a few hundred miles wide and a few thousand miles long. Observing a total solar eclipse is thus a rarity for most people.

Solar eclipses can be dangerous to observe. This is not because the Sun emits more potent rays, but because the Sun is always dangerous to observe directly and people are particularly likely to stare at it during a solar eclipse.

Date	Duration ¹ m s	Width (mi)	Path of totality
2010, July 11	5 20	164	Pacific Ocean, southern S America
2012, Nov. 13	4 2	112	N Australia, Pacific Ocean
2013, Nov. 3 ^h	1 40	36	Atlantic Ocean, Africa
2015, Mar. 20	2 47	304	N Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean
2016, Mar. 9	4 10	96	Indonesia, Pacific Ocean
2017, Aug. 21	2 40	71	Pacific Ocean, U.S., Atlantic Ocean
2019, July 2	4 33	125	S Pacific Ocean, S America
2020, Dec. 14	2 10	56	S Pacific Ocean, S America, S Atlantic Ocean

h = Indicates annular-total hybrid eclipse. (1) Duration refers to length of time at optimal viewing area.

Total Solar Eclipses in the U.S. in the 21st Century

During the 21st century there will be 8 total solar eclipses visible somewhere in the continental U.S. The first comes after a long gap; the last total solar eclipse was on Feb. 26, 1979, in the northwestern U.S.

Date	Path of totality	Date	Path of totality
Aug. 21, 2017	Oregon to South Carolina	Mar. 30, 2052	Florida to Georgia
Apr. 8, 2024	Mexico to Texas and N through Maine	May 11, 2078	Louisiana to North Carolina
Aug. 23, 2044	Montana to North Dakota	May 1, 2079	New Jersey to the lower edge of New England
Aug. 12, 2045	N California to Florida	Sept. 14, 2099	North Dakota to Virginia

Beginnings of the Universe

One of the dominating astronomical discoveries of the 20th century was that the galaxies of the universe all seem to be moving away from us. Doppler redshifts were observed for the spiral nebulae around 1920, even though they were not yet known to be galaxies. By the early 1930s, Edwin Hubble and M. L. Humason had established that the more distant a galaxy, the faster it was receding. It turned out that they are moving away not just from us but from one another—that is, the **universe is expanding**. Scientists conclude that the universe must once, very long ago, have been extremely compact and dense, until an explosion or a similar event caused the matter to spread out. The explosion that gave birth to the universe is called the **Big Bang**.

On the subatomic level, according to this theory, there were vast changes of energy and matter and the way physical laws operated during the first few minutes. After those early minutes the percentages of the basic matter of the universe—hydrogen, helium, and lithium—were set. Everything was so compact and so hot that **radiation dominated the early universe** and there were no stable, un-ionized atoms. At first, the universe was opaque, in the sense that any energy emitted was quickly absorbed and then re-emitted by free electrons. As the universe expanded, **density and temperature continued to drop**. A few hundred thousand years after the Big Bang, the temperature dropped far enough that electrons and nuclei could combine to form stable atoms as the universe became transparent. Once that occurred, the radiation that had been trapped was free to escape.

The 20th century might be called the century of the galaxy. By the start of the century, more than 10,000 **nebulae**—cloud-like luminous objects in the sky—had been discovered. Some were correctly identified as star clusters and others as clouds of gas and dust. Those nebulae which were spiral or elliptical in shape were found in regions of the sky far from the glowing band that is our own Milky Way Galaxy. Immanuel Kant had written in 1775 that some of these fuzzy objects might be “**island universes**” apart from our own. But the idea remained speculative until 1923-24, when Edwin Hubble discovered the existence of variable stars in some of these nebulae. This provided conclusive evidence that these systems were outside our own island universe, the Milky Way Galaxy.

Galaxies range in size from small dwarf elliptical ones, with perhaps 1 mil stars, to spiral galaxies containing 300

bil stars, to giant elliptical galaxies that may be home to more than 10 tril stars. The diameters of galaxies range from 3,000 light-years in dwarf elliptical galaxies to over 500,000 light-years in giant elliptical galaxies. It is estimated that the Milky Way galaxy is about 100,000 light-years in diameter with about 400 bil stars.

Galaxies also congregate into **clusters**. The smallest are poor clusters of only a few dozen galaxies, while the largest rich clusters may contain thousands of galaxies. The Milky Way is part of a poor cluster of about 3 dozen galaxies called the **Local Group**. The largest member of the Local Group is the Andromeda Galaxy, a spiral galaxy visible to the unaided eye in the constellation of Andromeda on a very dark night away from lights. The Milky Way is the second largest galaxy in this group; most other galaxies in our Local Group are small.

A related mystery is that evidence suggests there is hidden matter and hidden energy that cannot be directly observed. This **dark matter** may be composed of gas, large numbers of cool, small objects, or even sub-atomic particles. The presence of dark matter is indicated by the rotation curves of galaxies and the dynamics of clusters of galaxies. Evidence for **dark energy** is derived from studies of distant Type Ia supernovae in far galaxies indicating that the expansion of the universe is accelerating, rather than slowing. The visible matter we see seems to constitute only about 4% of the total mass of the universe, while the rest of the mass of the universe is in the form of dark matter (23%) and dark energy (73%). Dark energy is a mysterious force that seems to work on the very fabric of the universe, spreading it apart.

Galaxies

The Solar System

The major planets of the solar system, in order of mean distance from the Sun, are **Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune**. The dwarf planets in order of average distance from the Sun are **Ceres** (located between Mars and Jupiter), **Pluto, Haumea, Makemake, and Eris**. All planets orbit counterclockwise around the Sun as viewed from above the Earth’s North Pole.

Because **Mercury** and **Venus** are nearer to the Sun than is Earth, their motions about the Sun appear from Earth as wide swings first to one side of the Sun then to the other, though both planets move around the Sun in almost circular orbits. When their passage takes them between Earth and the Sun or beyond the Sun as seen from Earth, they cannot be seen.

The **planets that lie farther from the Sun** than does Earth may be seen for longer periods and are invisible only when so located in our sky so that they rise and set at about the same time as the Sun—and thus become overwhelmed by the Sun’s light.

The giant planets emit their own energy. On occasion, radio emissions from Jupiter exceed even those emitted by the Sun in intensity.

Mercury and Venus, because they are between Earth and the Sun, show phases much as the Moon does. The planets farther from the Sun are always seen as full, although Mars does occasionally present a slightly gibbous phase—like the Moon when not quite full.

The **planets appear to move rapidly among the stars** because they are relatively closer to Earth than the stars. The stars are also in motion, some at tremendous speeds, but they are so far away that their motion does not change their apparent positions in the heavens enough to be perceived. The nearest star is about 9,000 times farther away than Neptune. The count for identified **moons** in the solar system orbiting planets and dwarf planets stood at 174 in fall 2010.

Planet Superlatives

Largest, most massive planet.	Jupiter	Smallest, least massive planet.	Mercury
Fastest orbiting planet	Mercury	Slowest orbiting planet	Neptune
Fastest sidereal rotation	Jupiter	Slowest sidereal rotation	Venus
Longest (synodic) day	Mercury	Shortest (synodic) day	Jupiter
Rotational pole closest to ecliptic	Uranus	Hottest planet	Venus
Most moons	Jupiter	No moons	Mercury, Venus
Planet with largest moon	Jupiter	Planet with moon with most eccentric orbit . .	Neptune
Greatest average density	Earth	Lowest average density	Saturn
Tallest mountain	Mars	Deepest oceans	Jupiter
Strongest magnetic fields	Jupiter	Greatest amount of liquid, surface water . . .	Earth
Most circular orbit.	Venus		

Planets and the Sun, by Selected Characteristics

Sun and planets	Radius—			Volume ³	Mass ³	Density ³	Sidereal period				Gravity at surface ³	Reflecting power (Pct°)	Daytime surface temp. (°F)
	at unit distance ¹	at mean least distance ²	in mi mean radius				d	h	m	s			
Sun	959.50	976.0	432,500	1,304,000	333,000	0.26	25	9	7		28.00		+9,941
Mercury	3.36	6.5	1,516	0.0562	0.0553	0.98	58	15	36		0.38	0.11	845
Venus	8.34	33.0	3,760	0.857	0.815	0.95	243		30 ^R		0.91	0.65	867
Earth	8.78	—	3,959	1.000	1.000	1.00		23	56	4.2	1.00	0.37	59
Moon	2.40	986.2	1,079	0.0203	0.0123	0.61	27	7	43	40	0.16	0.12	260
Mars	4.67	12.8	2,106	0.151	0.107	0.71		24	37	22	0.38	0.15	−24
Jupiter	96.40	24.5	43,441	1,321	317.8	0.24		9	55	30	2.53	0.52	−162
Saturn	80.29	10.05	36,184	764	95.16	0.12		10	39	20	1.06	0.47	−218
Uranus	34.97	2.05	15,759	63.1	14.54	0.23		17	14	20 ^R	0.90	0.51	−323
Neptune	33.95	1.2	15,301	57.7	17.15	0.30		16	6	40	1.14	0.41	−330

R = Retrograde rotation. (1) Angular radius, in seconds of arc, if object were seen at a distance of 1 astronomical unit. (2) Angular radius, in seconds of arc, when object is closest to Earth. (3) Earth = 1.

Planets: Motion, Distance, and Brightness

Planet	Mean daily motion ¹	Orbital velocity mi per sec. ²	Sidereal revolution days ³	Synodic revolution days ⁴	Distance from Sun in millions of mi		Distance from Earth in millions of mi		Light at ⁵	
					Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	perihelion	aphelion
Mercury	14,732	29.75	87.97	115.9	43.4	28.6	137.9	48	10.56	4.59
Venus	5,768	21.76	224.7	583.9	67.7	66.8	162.2	23.7	1.94	1.89
Earth	3,548	18.50	365.256	—	94.5	91.4	—	—	1.03	0.97
Mars	1,887	15.00	686.98	779.9	154.9	128.4	249.4	33.9	0.52	0.36
Jupiter	299	8.12	4,332.6	398.9	507.4	460.1	602	366	0.041	0.034
Saturn	120	6.02	10,759.2	378.1	941.1	840.4	1,031	743	0.012	0.0098
Uranus	42	4.23	30,685.4	369.7	1,866.4	1,703.4	1,962	1,605	0.0030	0.0025
Neptune	22	3.37	60,189.0	367.5	2,824.5	2,761.7	2,913	2,676	0.0011	0.0011

(1) Average angular motion measured in seconds of arc per day. (2) Speed of revolution around Sun. (3) Number of Earth days to orbit Sun with respect to background stars. (4) Number of Earth days to get back to the same position in its orbit around Sun, relative to Earth. (5) Light at perihelion and aphelion is solar illumination measured in units of mean illumination at Earth.

Planets of the Solar System

Note: AU = astronomical unit (92.96 mil mi, mean distance of Earth from the Sun); **d** = 1 Earth synodic (solar) day (24 hours); **synodic day** = rotation period of a planet measured with respect to the Sun (the “true” day, i.e., the time from midday to midday, or from sunrise to sunrise); **sidereal day** = the rotation period of a planet with respect to the stars.

The International Astronomical Union (IAU) on Aug. 24, 2006, at their General Assembly in Prague, Czech Republic, agreed on a new definition for “planet,” and in the process effectively removed Pluto’s planet status. The ruling came after years of debate as to whether Pluto, discovered in 1930, should still be considered the ninth planet in our solar system because of its size, orbit, and other characteristics. New discoveries of other Pluto-like objects in the solar system, such as the 2003 discovery of Eris, a **Kuiper Belt object (KBO)** bigger than Pluto, also contributed to the debate.

Under the IAU’s new definition, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are regarded as “classical” planets. A **planet** is now defined as a celestial body that (a) is in orbit around the Sun, (b) has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a hydrostatic equilibrium (nearly round) shape, and (c) has cleared the neighborhood around its orbit.

Pluto, Eris, Ceres, Makemake, and Haumea are now regarded as dwarf planets, with the status of Pluto’s largest moon, Charon, to be determined at a later date. A **dwarf planet** is a celestial body that (a) is in orbit around the Sun, (b) has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a hydrostatic equilibrium (nearly round) shape, (c) has not cleared the neighborhood around its orbit, and (d) is not a satellite.

The IAU also created a new category, **small solar system bodies**, for all other objects orbiting the Sun, including comets, asteroids, KBOs, and other small objects, although it has not yet established a process by which other solar system objects will be classified.

Mercury

Distance from the Sun	
Perihelion	28.6 mil mi
Aphelion	43.4 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	36 mil mi (0.387 AU)
Period of revolution around Sun	87.97 d
Orbital eccentricity	0.2056
Orbital inclination	7.00°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	175.94 d
Sidereal day	58.65 d
Rotational inclination	0.01°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0553
Mean radius	1,516 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.984
Natural satellites	0
Average surface temperature	333°F

Mercury, named for the Roman gods’ messenger, is the closest planet to the Sun and the smallest in the solar system. Mercury is too much in line with the Sun to be observed against a dark sky; therefore it is always seen during morning or evening twilight. In 2008, the MESSENGER spacecraft made the first flybys of Mercury since the 1970s. Messenger is scheduled to go into orbit about Mercury in 2011 for a year-long reconnaissance mission.

Orbit and rotation. Mercury moves with great speed around the Sun, averaging about 30 mi per second to complete its

orbit, which takes about 88 Earth days. Mercury takes nearly 59 days to rotate on its axis. Because its orbital period is only about 50% longer than its sidereal rotation, the time from one sunrise to the next on Mercury is about 176 days—twice as long as a Mercurial year. Oddly, Mercury has a magnetic field, albeit very weak. It has been held that both a fluid core and rapid rotation—neither of which Mercury is believed to have—are necessary for the generation of a planetary magnetic field. Mercury may demonstrate the contrary.

Atmosphere. Mercury’s atmosphere is almost non-existent. What very little it has is composed of 42% oxygen, 29% sodium, 22% hydrogen, 6% helium, 0.5% potassium, and 0.5% other particles. Because of Mercury’s lack of atmosphere to regulate temperatures between day and night, the surface during the day may reach a temperature of about 845°F, while the temperature at night may fall as low as −300°F. Earth-based observation has provided evidence of water ice near the poles.

Surface and composition. Mercury’s surface is rocky and cratered similar to that of the Earth’s moon. The most imposing feature on Mercury, the Caloris Basin, is a huge impact crater more than 800 mi in diameter. Mercury has a huge iron core that takes up about 75% of the planet’s radius; it has higher percentage of iron than any other planet.

Venus

Distance from the Sun	
Perihelion	66.8 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	.67.2 mil mi (0.723 AU)
Aphelion	67.7 mil mi
Period of revolution around Sun	224.7 d
Orbital eccentricity	0.0067
Orbital inclination	3.39°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	116.75 d (retrograde)
Sidereal day	243.02 d (retrograde)
Rotational inclination	177.4°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.815
Mean radius	3,760 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.951
Natural satellites	0
Average surface temperature	867°F

Venus, named for the Roman goddess of love, is the second planet out from the Sun. Almost the same size as Earth, it is believed that the two planets were formed at the same time by the same general process and from the same mixture of chemical elements. Venus can easily be seen from Earth with the naked eye; it is the 3rd-brightest object in the sky, exceeded only by the Sun and the Moon.

Orbit and rotation. It takes Venus 225 Earth days to complete its orbit around the sun. Its synodic revolution—its return to the same relationship with Earth and the Sun, which is a result of the combination of its own motion with that of Earth—is 584 days. Because of this, every 19 months Venus is closer to Earth than any other planet. The rotation period of Venus appears to be 243 days clockwise—in other words, contrary to the spin of the other planets and contrary to its own motion around the Sun. This rate and sense of rotation makes for a solar day (sunrise to sunrise) on Venus of 116.8 Earth days; night lasts 58 days and day lasts 58 days. Venus has no detectible magnetic field.

Atmosphere. The Venusian atmosphere is very thick and toxic. It is composed primarily of 96.5% carbon dioxide, 3.5% nitrogen, and trace concentrations of sulfur dioxide, argon, water, carbon monoxide, helium, and neon. In addition, it exerts an atmospheric pressure at the surface more than 90 times Earth’s normal sea-level pressure. The planet is covered with a dense, white, cloudy atmosphere that conceals whatever is below it. These clouds are believed to contain sulfuric acid, meaning that when it rains on Venus, it may rain sulfuric acid. Due to the thickness of the atmosphere and resulting extreme greenhouse effect, the temperature is essentially the same day and night; the planet has an average surface temperature of about 867°F making it the hottest planet in the solar system. Winds of about 200 mph in the clouds may account for the transfer of heat into the night side despite the low rotation speed of the planet. However, at the surface, the winds are very slow.

Surface and composition. Radar-produced maps of the planet show large craters, continent-sized highlands, and extensive dry lowlands. No tectonic activity has been found similar to Earth’s moving tectonic plates, but a system of global rift zones and numerous broad, low, dome-like structures, called coronae, may have been produced by the upwelling and subsidence of magma from the mantle. Volcanic surface features, such as vast lava plains, fields of small lava domes, and large shield volcanoes, are common. About 1,600 volcanoes and volcanic features appear on the Venusian surface; more than 85% of the surface is covered by volcanic flows. Theia Mons, a huge shield volcano, has a diameter of over 600 mi and a height of over 3.5 mi. (The largest Hawaiian volcano is only about 125 mi in diameter, but rises nearly 5.5 mi from the ocean floor.) Aside from volcanoes, there are highly deformed mountain belts across Venus along with a few meteor-impact craters more than 20 mi wide. Erosion is a very slow process on Venus due to the lack of water. There are indications of some wind movement of dust and sand. The few impact craters on Venus suggest that the surface is generally geologically young—less than 800 mil years old. Despite the fact that probes have landed on Venus, there are very few pictures because the probes themselves couldn’t survive the high temperature and atmospheric pressure.

Mars

Distance from the Sun	
Perihelion	128.4 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	.141.6 mil mi (1.524 AU)
Aphelion	154.9 mil mi
Period of revolution around Sun	686.98 d (1.88 y)
Orbital eccentricity	0.0935
Orbital inclination	1.85°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	24h 39m 35s
Sidereal day	24h 37m 22s
Rotational inclination	25.19°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.107
Mean radius	2,106 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.713
Natural satellites	2
Average surface temperature	−81°F

Named for the Roman god of war, the “Red Planet” has some features much like Earth. Mars has climate, seasons, volcanoes, and possibly once had liquid water flowing across its surface. Mars can easily be seen with the naked eye on most clear nights, which is why it was one of the first planets to be studied by ancient astronomers. Later, when telescopes came into use, many observers claimed that canals made by Martians existed on the planet’s surface, which led to speculation as to whether there was intelligent life there. Unmanned probes have since put all those theories to rest; the canals turned out to be topographic patterns and dust storms.

Orbit and rotation. Although Mars’s orbital path is nearly circular, it is somewhat more eccentric than that of most other planets; Mars is more than 26 mil mi farther from the Sun at its most distant point compared to its closest approach. Its orbit and speed in relation to Earth’s bring it fairly close to Earth about every 2 years. Every 15-17 years the close approaches are especially favorable for observation.

Mars rotates in 24 hours and 37 minutes, almost the same period of time as Earth. Mars’s mean distance from the Sun is 142 mil mi. Because Mars’s axis of rotation is inclined by about 25° from the vertical to the plane of its solar orbit about the Sun, the planet has seasons.

Unlike Earth’s global magnetic field, the Martian magnetic field is small, weak, and localized and may be the remnant of a stronger field from the planet’s past.

Atmosphere. The Martian atmosphere is composed primarily of 95.32% carbon dioxide, 2.7% nitrogen, 1.6% argon, 0.13% oxygen, 0.08% carbon monoxide, and in very minor quantities, water, hydrogen oxide, and neon. The atmosphere on Mars is very thin; it has an atmospheric pressure between 1% and 2% of Earth’s (if Earth’s atmosphere were that thin, we would not have enough oxygen to breathe). Because the Martian atmosphere is so thin and because of the planet’s weak magnetic field, its surface is bombarded by cosmic radiation about 100 times as intense as on Earth.

Martian weather systems consist mainly of huge dust storms. On the poles, white caps (believed to be both water ice and carbon dioxide ice) grow in winter and shrink in summer. It is mainly the carbon dioxide that comes and goes with the seasons. The water ice is apparently in many layers with dust between them, indicating climatic cycles.

Surface and composition. Mars is an alien world with rust-red sand and pink skies. In the planet’s beginning stages when it was much hotter, Mars’s surface melted to a sufficient extent to separate into dense and lighter layers. At some point later, Mars cooled enough to allow liquid water to possibly flow across its surface. Today, Mars is very dry.

Natural satellites. Mars has 2 satellites called Phobos and Deimos, each discovered in 1877 by Asaph Hall. (Phobos measures about 11 by 17 mi and Deimos about 7 by 9 mi.) Deimos, the outer satellite, revolves around the planet in about 31 hours. Phobos, the inner satellite, whips around Mars in a little more than 7 hours, making 3 trips each Martian day. Since it orbits Mars faster than the planet rotates, Phobos rises in the west and sets in the east, opposite to what other bodies appear to do in the Martian sky. Both moons are irregularly shaped and pitted with numerous craters. Their origins are not known; however, some astronomers consider them to be asteroid-like objects that were captured by Mars very early in its history.

Jupiter

Distance from the Sun	
Perihelion	460.1 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	483.8 mil mi (5.204 AU)
Aphelion	507.4 mil mi
Period of revolution around Sun	11.862 y
Orbital eccentricity	0.0489
Orbital inclination	1.304°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	9h 55m 33s
Sidereal day	9h 55m 30s
Rotational inclination	3.13°
Mass (Earth = 1)	317.8
Mean radius	43,441 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.24
Natural satellites	63
Average temperature*	−162°F
*i.e., temperature where atmosphere pressure equals 1 Earth atmosphere.	

Jupiter, named for the Roman ruler of the gods, is the largest planet in the solar system (11 times the diameter of Earth). Its mass is more than twice the mass of all the other planets, moons, and asteroids put together. Visible to the naked eye and known to the ancients, it was a focus of the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei who viewed the planet and its 4 largest moons through a homemade telescope.

Orbit and rotation. Jupiter is at an average distance of 484 mil mi from the Sun and takes almost 12 Earth years to make a complete revolution. The largest of the planets, Jupiter has an equatorial diameter of 88,846 mi; however, its polar diameter is more than 5,700 mi shorter. This noticeable oblateness is a result of the liquidity of the planet and its extremely rapid rotation rate—a Jupiter day is less than 10 Earth hours long. For a planet this size, this rotational speed is amazing. A point on Jupiter’s equator moves at a speed of 22,000 mph, as compared with 1,000 mph for a point on Earth’s equator. Jupiter’s magnetic field is by far the strongest of any planet. Electrical activity caused by this field is so strong that it discharges billions of watts into Earth’s magnetic field daily.

Atmosphere. Jupiter’s atmosphere is primarily composed of 90% molecular hydrogen and 10% helium. Minor constituents include methane, ammonia, hydrogen deuteride, ethane, and water. Jupiter has a turbulent atmosphere characterized by thick clouds, high winds, and huge lightning storms many times larger than those on Earth. The atmospheric temperature varies but the temperature at the tops of clouds may be about −280°F. The Great Red Spot seen prominently on Jupiter is a huge hurricane-like storm that is three times the diameter of Earth. In 2006, the Hubble Space Telescope detected the appearance of a second, smaller red spot.

Surface and composition. Gas giant planets like Jupiter, Saturn, and Neptune do not have a surface like Earth or any of the other rocky planets. The gases become denser with depth, until they may turn into a slush or slurry. Jupiter has a liquid hydrogen ocean more than 35,000 mi deep. It likely has a rocky core about the size of Earth, but 13 times more massive. There is no sharp interface between the gaseous atmosphere and the hydrogen ocean that accounts for most of Jupiter’s volume. At lower depths, under enormous pressure, the liquid hydrogen takes on the properties of a metal. It is likely that this liquid metallic hydrogen is the source for both Jupiter’s persistent radio noise and for its improbably strong magnetic field.

Natural satellites. Jupiter has 63 known satellites, 23 of which were found as recently as 2003. Four of the moons (in order of distance from Jupiter), Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto—all discovered by Galileo in 1610—are large and bright and are close in diameter to Earth’s moon and Mercury. Because they move so rapidly around Jupiter, their change in position from night to night can be seen from Earth using binoculars.

Io is one of the most intriguing moons because it is the most volcanically active body in the solar system. A gaseous, doughnut-shaped ring, or torus, enveloping Io’s orbit around Jupiter may have been formed by material ejected from Io’s active volcanoes. (This is not to be confused with

Jupiter’s rings.) These volcanoes, hotter than Earth’s volcanoes, erupt mainly molten sulfur.

Europa may have a 30-mi-deep salty, liquid ocean beneath its icy crust, perhaps a small metallic core, and a very tenuous atmosphere. Ganymede is the biggest moon in the solar system. With a diameter of 3,120 mi, it is bigger than both Mercury and Pluto. Ganymede also has its own magnetic field produced by a molten core perhaps of iron sulfide. Callisto has the oldest, most heavily cratered surface in the solar system, a very thin atmosphere of carbon dioxide, and possibly a subsurface liquid ocean.

The other satellites are much smaller, with 4 closer to Jupiter than Io, 5 between Ganymede and Callisto, and the rest farther out. Most of Jupiter’s moons revolve around Jupiter clockwise as seen from the north, contrary to the motions of most satellites in the solar system and to the direction of revolution of planets around the Sun. These moons may be captured asteroids.

Jupiter has a set of rings that cannot be seen from Earth without powerful telescopes. They are composed of small dust grains possibly blasted off the 4 innermost moons by meteoroid impacts.

Saturn

Distance from the Sun	
Perihelion	840.44 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	890.8 mil mi (9.582 AU)
Aphelion	941.07 mil mi
Period of revolution around Sun	29.458 y
Orbital eccentricity	0.0565
Orbital inclination	2.485°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	10h 39m 23s
Sidereal day	10h 39m 22s
Rotational inclination	26.73°
Mass (Earth = 1)	95.159
Mean radius	36,184 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.125
Natural satellites	62
Average temperature*	−218°F
*i.e., temperature where atmosphere pressure equals 1 Earth atmosphere.	

Saturn, named for the Roman ruler of the Titans, is the 6th planet from the sun and most distant of the planets visible to the unaided eye. Saturn is 2nd in size to Jupiter, but its mass is much smaller. Saturn is the only planet less dense than water, meaning that Saturn would float if there were a pool of water gigantic enough to hold it.

Orbit and rotation. Saturn’s diameter is almost 74,900 mi at the equator, while its polar diameter is more than 7,300 mi shorter. Like Jupiter, its noticeable oblateness is a result of the liquidity of the planet and its extremely rapid rate of rotation; a day is little more than 10 Earth hours long.

Atmosphere. Saturn’s atmosphere is composed primarily of 96.3% hydrogen, 3.3% helium, and traces of methane, ammonia, hydrogen deuteride, ethane, and water. Saturn’s atmosphere is much like that of Jupiter, except that the temperature at the top of its cloud layer is at least 50°F colder.

Surface and composition. Saturn’s atmosphere resembles Jupiter’s; it likely has a small dense center surrounded by a deep ocean of hydrogen.

Natural satellites. Saturn has 62 known natural satellites, most of which were not discovered until space probes reached the planet. Saturn’s moon Mimas has an impact crater 81 mi across (the moon itself is only 249 mi across). Enceladus has an atmosphere and shows evidence of geysers that spit water ice and vapor. Two tiny moons orbit within the rings, plowing through and making gaps in the rings along their orbits. Pan, the innermost satellite, creates the Encke Gap of Saturn’s A-ring. 2005 S1 creates the Keeler Gap. The most intriguing Saturnian moon is Titan. The second biggest moon in the solar system, Titan is bigger than Mercury. Its atmosphere is similar to Earth’s atmosphere of long ago; it is made up of approximately 95% nitrogen with traces of methane. Titan’s atmosphere extends about 360 mi into space whereas Earth’s atmosphere extends about 37 mi. Photographs from the surface show a muddy terrain, with possible deposits of water ice, channels carved by liquid methane springs, and an interesting boundary between light

and dark material on the surface. In addition, in 2006, scientists found sand dunes on Titan’s surface. The “sand” is believed to be tiny water ice crystals or organic compounds. Surface phenomenon such as sand dunes are signs of erosion and wind. However, unlike on Earth or Mars, Titan’s winds are not the result of uneven solar heating on the moon’s surface, but rather the strong gravitational pull from Saturn that creates atmospheric “tides” almost in the same way Earth’s moon does to the oceans.

Rings. Saturn’s ring system is the planet’s most recognizable feature. It begins about 4,000 mi above the visible disk of Saturn lying above its equator and extends about 260,000 mi into space. The diameter of the ring system visible from Earth is about 170,000 mi; the rings are estimated to be about 700 ft thick. The rings are composed of rock and ice and range in size from tiny particles to large chunks of material the size of a bus. There are several divisions in the rings. The 2,920 mi Cassini division, the gap between the A and B rings, is the largest division.

Uranus

Distance from the Sun	
Perihelion	1,703.4 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	1,784.8 mil mi (19.201 AU)
Aphelion	1,866.4 mil mi
Period of revolution around Sun	84.01 y
Orbital eccentricity	0.0457
Orbital inclination	0.772°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	17h 14m 23s (retrograde)
Sidereal day	17h 14m 24s (retrograde)
Rotational inclination	97.77°
Mass (Earth = 1)	14.536
Mean radius	15,759 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.23
Natural satellites	27
Average temperature*	−323°F
*i.e., temperature where atmosphere pressure equals 1 Earth atmosphere.	

Uranus, discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1781, was the first planet discovered using a telescope. It was named for the father of the Titans in Roman mythology.

Rotation and orbit. Uranus has a diameter of over 31,000 mi and spins once in approximately 17.23 hours, according to flyby magnetic data. One of the most fascinating features of Uranus is how far over it is tipped. Its north pole lies 98° from being directly up and down to its orbit plane. Thus, its seasons are extreme. Over its 84 year orbit, when the Sun rises at the north pole, it shines there for about 42 Earth years; then it sets, and the north pole is in darkness for 42 Earth years. In addition to its rotational tilt, Uranus’s magnetic field axis is tipped an incredible 58.6° from its rotational axis and is displaced about 30% of its radius away from the planet’s center.

Atmosphere. The atmosphere is composed primarily of 82.5% hydrogen, 15.2% helium, 2.3% methane, with small amounts of hydrogen deuteride, ammonia ice, water ice, ammonia hydrosulfide, and methane ice.

Surface and composition. Uranus has no solid surface, and likely no rocky core but rather a mixture of rocks and assorted ices with about 15% hydrogen and some helium.

Natural satellites. Uranus has 27 known moons, which have orbits lying in the plane of the planet’s equator. Five moons are relatively large, while 22 are very small and were only discovered with the *Voyager 2* mission or in later observations. Miranda has grooved markings, reminiscent of Jupiter’s Ganymede, but often arranged in a chevron pattern. Rifts and channels on Ariel provide evidence of liquid flowing over its surface in the past. Umbriel is extremely dark, prompting some observers to regard its surface as among the oldest in the system. Titania has rifts and fractures, but not the evidence of flow found on Ariel. Oberon’s main feature is its surface saturated with craters, unrelieved by other formations.

In the equatorial plane there is also a complex of 11 rings, 9 of which were discovered in 1978 by observers watching Uranus pass before a star.

Neptune

Distance from the Sun	
Perihelion	2,761.7 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	2,793.1 (30.047 AU)
Aphelion	2,824.5 mil mi
Period of revolution around Sun	164.79 y
Orbital eccentricity	0.0113
Orbital inclination	1.769°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	16h 6m 37s
Sidereal day	16h 6m 36s
Rotational inclination	28.32°
Mass (Earth = 1)	17.147
Mean radius	15,301 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.297
Natural satellites	13
Average temperature*	−330°F
*i.e., temperature where atmosphere pressure equals 1 Earth atmosphere.	

Named for the Roman god of the sea, Neptune was the first planet discovered through mathematical calculations and not observation. Its approximate orbit and position was first calculated independently by John Couch Adams and Urbain Le Verrier in 1845. In 1846, Johann Galle first observed Neptune through a telescope.

Orbit and rotation. Neptune orbits the Sun in 164.8 years in a nearly circular orbit. Its magnetic field is considerably asymmetric to the planet’s structure, similar to, but not so extreme as, that found at Uranus. Neptune’s magnetic field axis is tipped 46.9° from its rotational axis and is displaced more than 55% of its radius away from the planet’s center.

Atmosphere. The Neptunian atmosphere is composed primarily of 80% hydrogen, 19% helium, 1.5% methane, and small amounts of hydrogen deuteride, ethane, ammonia ice, water ice, ammonia hydrosulfide, and methane ice. Neptune’s atmosphere is quite blue, with quickly changing white clouds often suspended high above an apparent surface. A Great Dark Spot was discovered in 1989 when *Voyager 2* visited the planet, reminiscent of the Great Red Spot of Jupiter. Observations with the Hubble Space Telescope have shown that the Great Dark Spot originally seen by Voyager has apparently dissipated, but a new dark spot has since appeared. Lightning and auroras have been found on other giant planets, but only the aurora phenomenon has been seen on Neptune. As with the other giant planets, Neptune is emitting more energy than it receives from the Sun. The excess has been found to be 2.7 times the solar contribution.

Surface and composition. As with other giant planets, Neptune may have no solid surface, or exact diameter. However, a mean value of 30,600 mi may be assigned to a diameter between atmosphere levels where the pressure is about the same as sea level on Earth.

Natural satellites. Largest of Neptune’s 13 satellites is Triton. It is the only large moon in a retrograde orbit, which suggests that it was captured rather than having been there from the beginning. Triton’s large size, sufficient to raise significant tides on the planet, may one day, billions of years from now, cause Triton to come close enough to Neptune for it to be torn apart. Triton has a tenuous atmosphere of nitrogen with a trace of hydrocarbons and evidence of active geysers injecting material into it. Triton is the coldest object yet measured in the solar system with a surface temperature of −391°F. Only about half of Triton has been observed, but its terrain shows cratering and a strange regional feature described as resembling the skin of a cantaloupe. Nereid has the highest orbital eccentricity (0.75) of any moon. Its long looping orbit suggests that it was also captured. In 2003, 2 more moons, which orbit farther from their parent planet than any other moons, were discovered. The *Voyager 2* probe in 1989 confirmed the existence of 6 rings around Neptune composed of very fine particles. There may be some clumpiness in the rings’ structure. It is not known whether Neptune’s satellites influence the formation or maintenance of the rings.

Dwarf Planets

Note: See page 346 for the definition of a dwarf planet.

Ceres

Distance from the Sun	
Perihelion	237 mil mi (2.55 AU)
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	257 mil mi (2.77 AU)
Period of revolution around Sun	4.6 y
Orbital eccentricity	0.0789
Orbital inclination	10.58°
Sidereal day	9.075 hours
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.00016
Mean radius	300 mi

Ceres was the first asteroid ever discovered, on Jan. 1, 1801, by Guiseppe Piazzi. In the 1800s, it was considered a planet, but as more asteroids were discovered, it lost that designation. In Aug. of 2006, it was designated a dwarf planet by the International Astronomical Union.

No probe has ever visited Ceres. NASA’s DAWN space probe, launched in Sept. 2007, may become the first. The Dawn probe’s mission is to Vesta and Ceres, the solar system’s two largest asteroids. When Dawn arrives at Ceres in Feb. 2015, months before the New Horizons probe arrives at Pluto, it will be the first mission to study a dwarf planet.

Orbit and rotation. Ceres orbits the sun in the asteroid belt region between Mars and Jupiter.

Surface and composition. Ceres is in a class of stony meteorites known as carbonaceous chondrites. These are considered to be the oldest materials in the solar system, with a composition reflecting that of the primitive solar nebula. Extremely dark in color, probably because of their hydrocarbon content, they show evidence of having absorbed water of hydration. Thus, unlike the Earth and the Moon, they have never either melted or been reheated since they first formed.

Pluto

Distance from the Sun	
Perihelion	2,756.9 mil mi
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	3,647.2 mil mi (39.482 AU)
Aphelion	4,583.2 mil mi
Period of revolution around Sun	247.68 y
Orbital eccentricity	0.2488
Orbital inclination	17.16°
Synodic day (midday to midday)	6d 9h 17m (retrograde)
Sidereal day	6d 9h 18m (retrograde)
Rotational inclination	122.53°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0021
Mean radius	742.5 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.317
Natural satellites	3
Average surface temperature	-369°F

Pluto, named for the Roman god of the underworld, is the second largest known Kuiper Belt object (KBO) in the solar system. It was first discovered in 1930 by Clyde Tombaugh, and was classified as a planet until 2006 when the International Astronomical Union changed its designation to dwarf planet. The New Horizons spacecraft was launched on a voyage to Pluto and beyond in 2006; the spacecraft will make its closest approach to Pluto in July of 2015. In 2008, Pluto was designated by the IAU as the prototype for a class of objects called **plutoids**, bodies (a) whose average distance from the Sun is greater than Neptune’s; (b) are large enough that gravity has determines their shape; and (c) have not cleared their orbit of other objects. Haumea, Makemake and Eris are also Plutoids, and at least 10 other Plutoid candidates have been identified through mid-2010.

Orbit and rotation. Highly irregular. Although Pluto on the average stays about 3.6 bil mi from the Sun, it may get as close as 2.76 bil mi, and for about 20 years of its orbit, it is closer to the Sun than Neptune. Currently, it is beyond Neptune’s orbit.

Atmosphere and surface. Because no probes have visited Pluto, it is difficult for astronomers to accurately take readings of the dwarf planet’s atmospheric composition. It is believed that an atmosphere of methane, nitrogen, and carbon monoxide exists when the dwarf planet is closer to the Sun. When Pluto is farther away from the sun during its orbit, the atmosphere freezes and becomes part of the surface. Large regions on Pluto are dark, others light; Pluto has spots and perhaps polar caps. There is also evidence of temperature fluctuations on the dwarf planet that may indicate primitive weather. Its core may be rocky with a mantle of water ice surrounding it.

Natural satellites. Pluto has 3 natural satellites. Charon, the biggest, has a diameter of 737 mi—about half of Pluto’s diameter of 1,485 mi. No other planet of any kind has a moon so close to its size. Discovered in 1978, Charon orbits Pluto at a distance of 12,200 mi and takes 6.39 days to move around the dwarf planet. In this same length of time, Pluto and Charon both rotate once around their axes, meaning that a person standing on Pluto would always see the same face of Charon in the same part of the sky, every day and night. The Pluto-Charon system thus appears to rotate as virtually a rigid body. Both worlds are roughly spherical and have comparable densities. Because of these similarities and their peculiar relationship, there is a debate as to whether Charon should one day be designated a dwarf planet.

The 2 other moons, discovered in 2005 and 2006, were officially named Nix and Hydra.

Haumea

Distance from the Sun	
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	43.335 AU
Period of revolution around Sun	285 y
Mean radius	420 mi
Orbital eccentricity	0.189
Orbital inclination	28.19°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0007
Natural satellites	2

Haumea was discovered in 2004 and was accepted as a dwarf planet by the IAU in 2008.

Orbit and rotation. Haumea has a moderately eccentric orbit and takes about 285 years to go around the Sun.

Surface and composition. Spectra of Haumea indicate the presence of almost pure crystalline water ice. The surface reflects about 60% of sunlight shining on it. Haumea has a very oblong shape, twice as long as it is wide.

Natural satellites. Haumea has two natural satellites.

Makemake

Distance from the Sun	
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	45.791 AU
Period of revolution around Sun	310 y
Mean radius	450 mi
Orbital eccentricity	0.159
Orbital inclination	28.96°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0007

Makemake was discovered in 2005 and was accepted as a dwarf planet by the IAU in 2008.

Orbit and rotation. Makemake has a moderately eccentric orbit and takes about 310 years to go around the Sun.

Surface and composition. Spectra of Makemake indicate the presence of frozen methane, as well as several organic compounds. The surface is highly reflective and appears similar to that of Pluto.

Eris

Distance from the Sun	
Semi-major axis (mean distance)	67.6681 AU
Period of revolution around Sun	560 y
Mean radius	925 mi
Orbital eccentricity	0.44177
Orbital inclination	44.177°
Natural satellites	1
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0027

Eris is the largest dwarf planet. Discovered in 2003 by astronomers at the California Institute of Technology, it is the most distant object ever seen in orbit around the Sun.

Orbit and rotation. Eris has a highly elliptical orbit and takes about 560 years to go around the Sun—more than twice the time it takes Pluto. Its inclination is steep, tilted at 44° to the planetary plane. It also has an extremely eccentric orbit. It will be at its closest, actually coming inside part of Pluto’s orbit, in about 280 years.

Surface and composition. Eris, with a surface covered in frozen methane, may be similar to Pluto and the Neptunian moon Triton. Observations made by the Hubble Space Telescope show that Eris’s surface is almost white and uniform, reflecting 86% of the light that hits it. This makes it the most reflective body in the solar system. The dwarf planet’s interior is likely a mixture of rock and ice.

Natural satellites. Eris has one moon, Dysnomia.

Small Solar System Bodies: Asteroids, Comets, Kuiper Belt, and the Oort Cloud

Asteroids

Besides planets and moons, there are many smaller objects that orbit the sun. In 2006, the IAU officially designated these objects “small solar system bodies.” **Asteroids** or minor planets are found mainly in a belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, but some may be found outside this region. Within this belt there may be millions of asteroids of varying sizes. Most of asteroids are very small. Ceres, which can be classified both as an asteroid and a dwarf planet, is 588 mi in diameter is about one-quarter the diameter of our moon.

Some of these objects, or asteroids, are gravitationally locked with Jupiter and the Sun so that they have roughly the same orbit as Jupiter but are either 60° ahead or behind the planet. These are the **Trojan asteroids**. Many of the smaller moons of the solar system, especially those in retrograde orbits, may be captured asteroids. Asteroids whose orbits either cross or come close to the Earth’s orbit are labeled **Near Earth asteroids** or NEAs. A handful of asteroids have actually been imaged by the Arecibo and Goldstone radio telescopes, and by the NEAR Shoemaker space probe, while the *Galileo* spacecraft imaged the asteroids Gaspra and Ida (including its moon Dactyl) on its way to Jupiter.

Comets

Comets are small icy bodies that orbit the Sun. When they approach the Sun, the energy from the Sun boils off material from the comet’s icy nucleus, producing an enlarged head (or **coma**), and in many cases an extended tail. Because of the proximity to the Sun and the expanded head and tail, comets are brighter when near the Sun. For large comets, the head may be a 100,000 mi across and the tail more than a million mi long, though both are mainly empty space.

Comets have been known since ancient times; ultimately, British astronomer Edmund Halley (1656-1742) realized that a group of historical reports were just repeated visits of the

same object. Comets are the only astronomical objects named after their discoverers. In 1986, the European spacecraft *Giotto* took the first close-up images of a comet’s nucleus, specifically of Comet Halley, showing it had a peanut-shaped nucleus whose longest dimension was about 10 mi.

In 1995, Alan Hale and Thomas Bopp independently discovered a comet that was then beyond the orbit of Jupiter. It was the farthest comet ever discovered by amateurs and one of the brightest of all time. It also holds the record for length of naked-eye visibility—19 months—and is the most photographed comet in history. In July 2009, an amateur astronomer discovered a large impact scar in the upper atmosphere of Jupiter, likely the results of another cometary impact.

Kuiper Belt

The **Kuiper Belt** is a donut-shaped region that extends to about 50 AU from the Sun and is thought to be the source of short-period comets such as Comet Halley or Comet Swift-Tuttle. It is filled with icy bodies that are in solar orbit. The more than 1,000 objects found in this region in recent years are called Kuiper Belt objects (KBOs). It is estimated that there are more than 70,000 objects 60 mi in diameter or larger within the Kuiper Belt. Dwarf planets Pluto and Eris are considered KBOs. There are at least 6 KBOs larger than 300 mi in diameter.

Oort Cloud

The Oort Cloud is a vast spherical shell hypothesized to exist around the Sun. Astronomer Jan Oort proposed its existence as the origin for long-period comets that enter the inner part of the solar system where the planets orbit. As of yet, our technology is not sufficient to detect any members of the Oort Cloud, other than those comets that have been observed that indicate the most distant parts of their orbits may reach out to 50,000 AU. Recent examples of such long-period comets are Comet Hale-Bopp and Comet Hyakutake.

The Sun

Distance from Earth, mean	92.96 mil mi (1 AU)
Sidereal day	25.38 d
Mass (Earth=1)	332,900
Mean Radius	432,200 mi
Mean Density (Earth=1)	0.255
Average surface temperature	9,941°F

The Sun is the Earth’s primary source of light and heat, and its closest star. The biggest object in the solar system, the Sun is 332,900 times more massive than Earth and contains 99.86% of the mass of the entire solar system. On the whole, the Sun is made up of about 92.1% hydrogen and 7.8% helium, with trace amounts of other elements. It has a mass and luminosity greater than that of 90% of the stars in the Milky Way galaxy. Although most of the stars that can be easily seen on a clear night are bigger and brighter than the Sun, its proximity to Earth makes it appear tremendously large and bright. The Sun is 400,000 times as bright as the full moon and it gives Earth 6 mil times as much light as do all other stars put together. Because of the great distance between the Sun and Earth, it takes about 499 seconds, or slightly more than 8 minutes, for light from the Sun to reach Earth.

Composition. The Sun has six regions. The first three from the inside out are the core, the radiative zone, and the convective zone. Together they form the interior. The others, which comprise the visible surface, are the photosphere, the chromosphere, and the outermost region, the corona.

The Sun’s core is where its heat and energy are produced. Through a series of nuclear fusion reactions, hydrogen nuclei are converted to helium nuclei. Temperatures in the core are theorized to be 28 mil°F. From the core, photons transport the energy outward through the radiative zone. It can take photons several millions of years to pass through this area. In the convective zone, gases move energy outward at a faster rate. Like a boiling pot, bubbles of gas bring energy to the surface.

The photosphere is the visible surface of the sun, that is, the light from here is what we see as sunlight. When sunlight is analyzed with a spectroscope, it is found to consist of a

continuous spectrum composed of all the colors of the rainbow in order, crossed by many dark lines. The dark “absorption lines” are produced by gaseous materials in the outer layers of the Sun. More than 60 of the natural terrestrial elements have been identified in the Sun, all in gaseous form because of the Sun’s intense heat.

Just above the photosphere is the chromosphere, which is visible to the naked eye only at total solar eclipses, appearing then to be a pinkish-violet layer with occasional great prominences projecting above its general level. With proper instruments, the chromosphere can be seen or photographed whenever the Sun is visible. Above the chromosphere is the corona, also visible to the naked eye only at times of total eclipse or with instruments that permit the brighter portions of the corona to be seen. The light of the corona surges millions of miles from the Sun, where atoms of which it is composed are all in a state of extreme attenuation and high ionization that indicates temperatures nearly 2 mil°F.

Sunspots. These dark, irregularly shaped regions may reach diameters of thousands of miles. There is an intimate connection between sunspots and the corona. At times of low sunspot activity, the fine streamers of the corona are longer above the Sun’s equator than over the polar regions of the Sun; during periods of high sunspot activity, the corona extends fairly evenly outward from all regions of the Sun, but to a much greater distance in space. The average life of a sunspot group is 2 months, but some have lasted for more than a year.

Sunspots reach a low point, on average, every 11.3 years, with a peak of activity occurring irregularly between 2 successive periods of minimal activity. Currently, the number of sunspots is declining. Solar minimum occurred late in 2006.

Solar wind and magnetic field. Magnetic arches, called prominences, may extend tens of thousands of miles into the corona, and may release enormous amounts of energy heating the corona. Coronal mass ejections are enormous releases of solar energy. Coronal holes are regions where the corona appears dark in X-rays, and are associated with open magnetic field lines, where the magnetic field lines project

out into space instead of back towards the Sun. It is in these regions where the high-speed solar wind originates.

The solar wind carries the Sun's magnetic field, which extends beyond the planets. This is called the interplanetary

magnetic field (IMF). Far past Pluto and the Kuiper Belt, the solar wind and the IMF lose their influence, and the boundary between them and interstellar space is called the heliopause.

Searching for Extrasolar Planets

During the last 10 years of the 20th century, astronomers began to detect the presence of planets orbiting stars other than the Sun. Except for a few possible instances, they have not seen those objects, but merely inferred their existence by their effect on their parent star. The Sun is a typical star in many respects. With over 200 bil stars in the Milky Way, it seems plausible that many other stars might have planets.

As of summer 2010, astronomers had found a total of 473 planets orbiting 403 stars. Of those, 282 were at least as massive as Jupiter, which is about 318 times more massive than the Earth. About 191 of the planets may be less massive than Jupiter. Planets with masses less than Jupiter are now regularly discovered; at the time of this writing, the minimum confirmed mass for an extrasolar planet was near 3 times the mass of the Earth.

Using the Doppler Effect to detect radial velocity changes in the motions of individual stars, astronomers are more likely to find high-mass planets in close and eccentric orbits around stars, because that situation produces larger and more noticeable changes.

In addition to the radial velocity method, astronomers are now using an optical gravitational lensing means of detecting extrasolar planets. Using this technique, Southern Hemisphere astronomers found the most distant planet yet detected, about halfway to the center of our own Milky Way galaxy. Astrono-

mers have also found planets by looking for the periodic dimming of starlight as orbiting planets pass in front of their host stars. About 25 planets have been discovered this way.

In 2005, astronomers obtained the first direct photograph of an extrasolar planet. The unnamed planet orbits a star called GQ Lupi, which is a star like our Sun but younger. The planet is about 100 AUs away from its star, and it is estimated to be about twice as massive as Jupiter.

In 2006, astronomers discovered what they call a "super Earth" orbiting a red dwarf star 9,000 light-years away. The planet appears to have about 13 times the mass of Earth and may be composed of rock and ice. Although the planet is similar in structure to the Earth, it is believed to orbit too far from its star for there to be any liquid on the surface. In 2007, astronomers for the first time detected water in the atmosphere of an extra-solar planet.

In Apr. 2009, NASA launched Kepler, the first telescope sensitive enough to detect Earth-sized planets around other stars. Kepler's first data release, in summer 2010, included data indicating that small planets are more common than large planets, with hints of planets with diameters as small as twice the diameter of Earth. All of the planet candidates to date orbit their stars much closer than Earth orbits the Sun. Kepler will need to observe for several more years to find evidence of Earth-sized planets at comparable distances from their stars.

Earth: Size, Computation of Time, Seasons

Distance from the Sun	
Perihelion	91.4 mil mi
Semi-major axis	93 mil mi (1.0000 AU)
Aphelion	94.5 mil mi
Period of revolution	365.256 d
Orbital eccentricity	0.0167
Orbital inclination	0°
Sidereal day (rotation period)	23h 56m 4.2s
Synodic day (midday to midday)	24h 0m 0s
Rotational inclination	23.45°
Mass (Earth = 1)	1
Mean radius	3,958.8 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	1
Natural satellites	1
Average surface temperature	59°F

Earth is the 5th-largest planet and the 3rd from the Sun. Its mass is 5.9736 x 10²⁴ kg. Earth's equatorial diameter is 7,926 mi while its polar diameter is only 7,900 mi.

Size and dimensions. Earth is considered a solid mass, yet it has a large, liquid iron, **magnetic core** with a radius of about 2,160 mi. Surprisingly, it has a solid **inner core** that may be a large iron crystal, with a radius of 760 mi. Around the core is a thick shell, or **mantle**, of dense rock. This mantle is composed of materials rich in iron and magnesium. It is somewhat plastic-like, and under slow steady pressure, it can flow like a liquid. The mantle, in turn, is covered by a thin **crust** forming the solid granite and basalt base of the continents and ocean basins. Over broad areas of Earth's surface, the crust has a thin cover of sedimentary rock such as sandstone, shale, and limestone formed by weathering and by deposits of sands, clays, and plant and animal remains.

The temperature inside the Earth increases about 1°F with every 100 to 200 ft in depth, in the upper 100 km of Earth, and reaches nearly 8,000-9,000°F at the center. The heat is believed to come from radioactivity in rocks, pressures within Earth, and the original heat of formation.

Atmosphere of Earth. Earth's atmosphere is a blanket composed of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, and 1% argon. Present in minute quantities are carbon dioxide, hydrogen, neon, helium, krypton, and xenon. Water vapor displaces other gases and varies from nearly zero to about 4% by volume. The atmosphere rests on Earth's surface with a weight equivalent to a layer of water 34 ft deep. For about 300,000 ft upward, the gases remain in the proportions stated. Gravity holds the gases

to Earth. The weight of the air compresses it at the bottom so that the greatest density is at Earth's surface. Pressure and density decrease as height increases.

The lowest layer of the atmosphere extending up about 7.5 mi is the **troposphere**, which contains 90% of the air and the tallest mountains. This is also where most weather phenomena occur. The temperature drops with increasing height throughout this layer. The atmosphere for about 23 mi above the troposphere is the **stratosphere**, where the temperature generally increases with height. The stratosphere contains **ozone**, which prevents ultraviolet rays from reaching Earth's surface. Since there is very little convection in the stratosphere, jets regularly cruise in the lower parts to provide a smoother ride for passengers.

Above the stratosphere is the **mesosphere**, where the temperature again decreases with height for another 19 mi. Extending above the mesosphere to the outer fringes of the atmosphere is the **thermosphere**, a region where temperature once more increases with height to a value measured in thousands of degrees Fahrenheit. The lower portion of this region, extending from 50 to about 400 mi in altitude, is characterized by a high ion density and is thus called the **ionosphere**. Most meteors are in the lower thermosphere or the mesosphere at the time they are observed.

Longitude and latitude. Position on the globe is measured by meridians and parallels. Meridians, which are imaginary lines drawn around Earth through the poles, determine **longitude**. The meridian running through Greenwich, England, is the **prime meridian** of longitude, and all others are either E or W. Parallels, which are imaginary circles parallel with the equator, determine **latitude**. The length of a degree of longitude varies as the cosine of the latitude. At the equator a degree of longitude is 69.171 statute mi; this is gradually reduced toward the poles. Value of a longitude degree at the poles is zero.

Latitude is reckoned by the number of degrees N or S of the **equator**, an imaginary circle on Earth's surface everywhere equidistant between the two poles. According to the International Astronomical Union, the length of a degree of latitude is 68.708 statute mi at the equator and varies slightly N and S because of the oblate form of the globe; at the poles it is 69.403 statute mi.

Definitions of time. Earth rotates on its axis and follows an elliptical orbit around the Sun. The rotation makes the Sun appear to move across the sky from E to W. This rotation determines day and night, and the complete rotation, in relation to

the Sun, is called the **apparent or true solar day**. A sundial thus measures **apparent solar time**. This length of time varies, but an average determines the mean solar day of 24 hours.

The mean solar day and **mean solar time** are in universal use for civil purposes. Mean solar time may be obtained from apparent solar time by correcting observations of the Sun for the **equation of time**. Mean solar time may be up to 16 minutes different from apparent solar time.

Sidereal time is the measure of time defined by the diurnal motion of the vernal equinox and is determined from observation of the meridian transits of stars. One complete rotation of Earth relative to the equinox is called the **sidereal day**. The **mean sidereal day** is 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.091 seconds of mean solar time.

The interval required for Earth to make one absolute revolution around the Sun is a **sidereal year**; it consisted of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.5 seconds of mean solar time (approximately 24 hours per day) in 1900 and has been increasing at the rate of 0.0001 second annually.

The **tropical year**, upon which our calendar is based, is the interval between 2 consecutive returns of the Sun to the vernal equinox. The tropical year consisted of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds in 1900. It has been decreasing at the rate of 0.53 second per century. The **calendar year** begins at 12 o'clock midnight precisely, local clock time, on the night of Dec. 31-Jan. 1. The day and the calendar month also begin at midnight by the clock.

On Jan. 1, 1972, the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures in Paris introduced **International Atomic Time** (TAI) as the most precisely determined time scale for astronomical usage. The fundamental unit of TAI in the international system of units is the second, defined as the duration of 9,192,631,770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between 2 hyperfine levels of the ground state of the cesium-133 atom. **Coordinated Universal Time** (UTC), which serves as the basis for civil timekeeping and is the standard time of the prime meridian, is officially defined by a formula which relates UTC to mean sidereal time in Greenwich, England. (UTC has replaced GMT as the basis for standard time for the world.)

Zones and seasons. The 5 zones of Earth's surface are the Torrid, lying between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn; the N Temperate, between Cancer and the Arctic Circle; the S Temperate, between Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle; and the 2 Frigid Zones, between the Polar Circles and the Poles.

The inclination, or tilt, of Earth's axis, 23°27' away from a perpendicular to Earth's orbit of the Sun, determines the seasons. These are commonly marked in the N Temperate Zone, where spring begins at the vernal equinox, summer at the summer solstice, autumn at the autumnal equinox, and winter at the winter solstice. In the S Temperate Zone, the seasons are reversed. Spring begins at the autumnal equinox, summer at the winter solstice, etc.

The points at which the Sun crosses the equator are the **equinoxes**, when day and night are most nearly equal. The points at which the Sun is at a maximum distance from the equator are the **solstices**. Days and nights are then most unequal. However, at the equator, day and night are equal throughout the year.

In June, the North Pole is tilted 23°27' toward the Sun, and the days in the Northern Hemisphere are longer than the nights, while the days in the Southern Hemisphere are shorter than the nights. In Dec., the North Pole is tilted 23°27' away from the Sun, and the situation is reversed.

The Seasons in 2011. In 2011, the four seasons begin in the Northern Hemisphere as shown. (Add 1 hour to Eastern Standard Time for Atlantic Time; subtract 1 hour for Central, 2 for Mountain, 3 for Pacific, 4 for Alaska, 5 for Hawaii-Aleutian. Also shown is Coordinated Universal Time.)

Seasons	Date	UTC	EST/EDT
Vernal equinox (spring)	Mar. 20	23:21	19:21 EDT
Northern solstice (summer)	June 21	17:16	13:16 EDT
Autumnal equinox (fall)	Sept. 23	09:05	05:05 EDT
Southern solstice (winter)	Dec. 22	05:30	00:30 EST

Poles of Earth. The geographic (rotation) poles, or points where Earth's axis of rotation cuts the surface, are not absolutely fixed in the body of Earth. The pole of rotation describes an irregular curve about its mean position.

Two periods have been detected in this motion: (1) an annual period due to seasonal changes in barometric pressure, to load of ice and snow on the surface, and to other seasonal phenomena; (2) a period of about 14 months due to the shape and constitution of Earth. In addition, there are small but as yet unpredictable irregularities. The whole motion is so small that the actual pole at any time remains within a circle of 30 or 40 ft in radius centered at the mean position of the pole.

The pole of rotation for the time being is of course the pole having a latitude of 90° and an indeterminate longitude.

Magnetic poles. Although Earth's magnetic field resembles that of an ordinary bar magnet, this magnetic field is probably produced by electric currents in the liquid currents of the Earth's outer core. The **north magnetic pole** of Earth is that region where the magnetic force is vertically downward, and the **south magnetic pole** is that region where the magnetic force is vertically upward. A compass placed at the magnetic poles experiences no directive force in azimuth (i.e., direction).

There are slow changes in the distribution of Earth's magnetic field. This slow temporal change is referred to as the secular change of the main magnetic field, and the magnetic poles shift due to this. The location of the N magnetic pole was first measured in 1831 at Cape Adelaide on the west coast of Boothia Peninsula in Canada's Northwest Territories (about latitude 70°N and longitude 96°W). Since then it has moved over 500 mi. It is now estimated to be at 82.7°N and 114.4°W, northwest of Ellef Ringnes Island in northern Canada. Measurement for several decades by Canadian scientists indicates the motion of the pole has accelerated, now averaging about 25 mi per year.

The direction of the horizontal components of the magnetic field at any point is known as magnetic N at that point, and the angle by which it deviates E or W of true N is known as the magnetic declination.

A compass without error points in the direction of magnetic north. (In general, this is not the direction of the true rotational north pole.) If you follow the direction indicated by the N end of the compass, you will go along an irregular curve that eventually reaches the north magnetic pole (though not usually by a great-circle route). However, the action of the compass should not be thought of as due to any influence of the distant pole, but simply as an indication of the distribution of Earth's magnetism at the place of observation.

Rotation of Earth. The speed of rotation of Earth about its axis is slightly variable. The variations may be classified as:

(A) **Secular.** Tidal friction acts as a brake on the rotation and causes a slow secular increase in the length of the day, about 1 millisecond per century.

(B) **Irregular.** The speed of rotation may increase for a number of years, about 5 to 10, and then start decreasing. The maximum difference from the mean in the length of the day during a century is about 5 milliseconds. The accumulated difference in time has amounted to approximately 44 seconds since 1900. The cause is probably motion in the interior of Earth.

(C) **Periodic.** Seasonal variations exist with periods of 1 year and 6 months. The cumulative effect is such that each year, Earth is late about 30 milliseconds near June 1 and is ahead about 30 milliseconds near Oct. 1. The maximum seasonal variation in the length of the day is about 0.5 millisecond. It is believed that the principal cause of the annual variation is the seasonal change in the wind patterns of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The semiannual variation is due chiefly to tidal action of the Sun, which distorts the shape of Earth slightly.

The Moon

Distance from Earth	
Perigee	225,744 mi
Semi-major axis	238,855 mi
Apogee	251,966 mi
Period of revolution	27.322 d
Synodic orbital period (period of phases)	29.53 d
Orbital eccentricity	0.0549
Orbital inclination	5.145°
Sidereal day (rotation period)	27.322 d
Rotational inclination	6.68°
Mass (Earth = 1)	0.0123
Mean radius	1,079 mi
Mean density (Earth = 1)	0.607
Average surface temperature	-100°F

The Moon is the second brightest object in the sky (the sun is the first). Earth's only natural satellite, the Moon is the force behind the rising and falling of tides, and it helps to regulate the Earth's orbit around the sun. Many probes have been sent to the moon and between 1969 and 1972, 12 U.S. astronauts walked on its surface. The Moon is the subject of renewed international interest. In 2007, Japan and China orbited satellites around the Moon, India orbited a spacecraft in fall 2008, and the U.S. sent an orbiter and impactor in 2009. It is expected that several nations, including the U.S. and China, will send humans back to the Moon in the next 15 years. In Sept. 2009, American scientists announced the discovery of a thin layer of water ice near the lunar poles. The LCROSS impactor mission impacted the lunar south polar region in Oct. 2009. The plume of material thrown up in the impact included water plus a variety of other chemical species, indicating that the lunar regolith harbors a rich and active chemistry.

Orbit and rotation. The Moon completes a circuit around Earth in a period that averages 27 days, 7 hours, 43.2 minutes. This is the Moon's sidereal period. Because of the motion of the Moon in common with Earth around the Sun, the mean duration of the lunar month—the period from one New Moon to the next New Moon—is 29 days, 12 hours, 44.05 minutes. This is the Moon's synodic period.

The mean distance of the Moon from Earth is 238,855 mi, but its orbit about Earth is elliptical, and thus the actual distance varies considerably. The maximum distance from Earth that the Moon may reach is 251,966 mi and the least distance is 225,744 mi.

The Moon rotates on its axis in a period of time that is exactly equal to its sidereal revolution about Earth—27.322 days. Thus the backside, or farside, of the Moon always faces

away from Earth. But this does not mean that the backside is always dark. The farside of the Moon gets just as much direct sunlight as the nearside; at New Moon phase, the farside of the Moon is fully lit but not visible from Earth.

The Moon's revolution about Earth is irregular because of its elliptical orbit. The Moon's rotation, however, is regular, and this, together with the irregular revolution, produces what is called libration in longitude, which permits an observer on Earth to see first farther around the eastern side and then farther around the western side of the Moon. The Moon's variation north or south of the ecliptic permits one to see farther over first one pole of the Moon and then the other; this is called libration in latitude. These two libration effects permit observers on Earth to see a total of about 60% of the Moon's surface over a period of time.

Atmosphere and surface. The Moon, like the planet Mercury, has no real atmosphere to speak of. What little exists is variable and tenuous. With its long day and night, the daytime temperature can reach 260°F, while the coldest nighttime temperature may reach -280°F. This day-to-night contrast is exceeded only by that on Mercury.

The lunar surface has not changed much since humans have been observing it. The side visible from Earth has large craters and vast dark areas called *maria* that were once lava. The farside has almost no maria but is pockmarked with craters.

Recent findings show that up to 300 mil metric tons of water ice may exist in craters at the lunar poles. In its interior, the Moon may have a small core, which supports the idea that most of the mass of the Moon was ripped away from the early Earth when a Mars-size object collided with Earth. The hidden side of the Moon was first photographed in 1959 by the Soviet space probe *Lunik III*.

Harvest moon and hunter's moon. The harvest moon, the full Moon nearest the autumnal equinox, ushers in a period of several successive days when the Moon rises soon after sunset. This phenomenon gives farmers in temperate latitudes extra hours of light in which to harvest their crops before frost and winter. The 2011 harvest moon falls on Sept. 12. Harvest moon in the Southern Hemisphere temperate latitudes falls on Mar. 19.

The next full Moon after harvest moon is called the hunter's moon; it is accompanied by a similar but less marked phenomenon. In 2011, the hunter's moon occurs on Oct. 12 in the Northern Hemisphere and on Apr. 18 in the Southern Hemisphere.

Moon's Perigee and Apogee, 2011

Perigee is the point in the moon's orbit where it is closest to the Earth. Apogee is the point where it is farthest.
(In Coordinated Universal Time, standard time of the prime meridian.)

Perigee		Perigee		Apogee		Apogee	
Date	Hour	Date	Hour	Date	Hour	Date	Hour
Jan. 22	0	July 7	14	Jan. 10	6	June 24	4
Feb. 19	7	Aug. 2	21	Feb. 6	23	July 21	23
Mar. 19	19	30	18	Mar. 6	8	Aug. 18	16
Apr. 17	6	Sept. 28	1	Apr. 2	9	Sept. 15	6
May 15	11	Oct. 26	12	29	18	Oct. 12	12
June 12	2	Nov. 23	23	May 27	10	Nov. 8	13
		Dec. 22	3			Dec. 6	1

Moon Phases, 2011

(In Coordinated Universal Time, standard time of the prime meridian.)

New Moon				Waxing Quarter				Full Moon				Waning Quarter			
Month	d	h	m	Month	d	h	m	Month	d	h	m	Month	d	h	m
Jan.	4	9	3	Jan.	12	11	31	Jan.	19	21	21	Jan.	26	12	57
Feb.	3	2	31	Feb.	11	7	18	Feb.	18	8	36	Feb.	24	23	26
Mar.	4	20	46	Mar.	12	23	45	Mar.	19	18	10	Mar.	26	12	7
Apr.	3	14	32	Apr.	11	12	5	Apr.	18	2	44	Apr.	25	2	47
May	3	6	51	May	10	20	33	May	17	11	9	May	24	18	52
June	1	21	3	June	9	2	11	June	15	20	14	June	23	11	48
July	1	8	54	July	8	6	29	July	15	6	40	July	23	5	2
30	18	40													
Aug.	29	3	4	Aug.	6	11	8	Aug.	13	18	57	Aug.	21	21	54
Sept.	27	11	9	Sept.	4	17	39	Sept.	12	9	27	Sept.	20	13	39
Oct.	26	19	56	Oct.	4	3	15	Oct.	12	2	2	Oct.	20	3	30
Nov.	25	6	10	Nov.	2	16	38	Nov.	10	20	16	Nov.	18	15	9
Dec.	24	18	6	Dec.	2	9	52	Dec.	10	14	36	Dec.	18	0	48

CALENDAR

Julian and Gregorian Calendars; Leap Year; Century

The **Julian calendar**, under which all Western nations measured time until 1582 CE, was authorized by Julius Caesar in 46 BCE. It called for a year of 365¼ days, starting in January, with every 4th year being a **leap year** of 366 days. St. Bede, an Anglo-Saxon monk also known as the Venerable Bede, announced in 730 CE that the Julian year was 11 min., 14 sec. too long, a cumulative error of about a day every 128 years, but nothing was done about this for centuries.

By 1582 the accumulated error was estimated at 10 days. In that year Pope Gregory XIII decreed that the day following Oct. 4, 1582, should be called Oct. 15, thus dropping 10 days and initiating the **Gregorian calendar**.

The Gregorian calendar continued a system devised by the monk Dionysius Exiguus (6th century), starting from the first year following the birth of Jesus Christ, which was inaccurately taken to be year 753 in the Roman calendar. Leap years were continued but, to prevent further displacements, centesimal years (years ending in 00) were made common years, not leap years, unless divisible by 400. Under this plan, 1600 and 2000 were leap years (as was 2004); 1700, 1800, and 1900 were not.

The Gregorian calendar was adopted at once by France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Luxembourg. Within 2 years most German Catholic states, Belgium, and parts of Switzerland and the Netherlands were brought under the new calendar, and Hungary followed in 1587. The rest of the Netherlands, along with Denmark and the German Protestant states, made the change in 1699-1700.

The British government adopted the Gregorian calendar and imposed it on all its possessions, including the American colonies, in 1752, decreeing that the day following Sept. 2, 1752, should be called Sept. 14, a loss of 11 days. All dates preceding were marked OS, for Old Style. In addition,

New Year's Day was moved to Jan. 1 from Mar. 25 (under the old reckoning, for example, Mar. 24, 1700, had been followed by Mar. 25, 1701). Thus George Washington's birthdate, which was Feb. 11, 1731, OS, became Feb. 22, 1732, NS (New Style). In 1753 Sweden also went Gregorian.

In 1793 the French revolutionary government adopted a calendar of 12 months of 30 days each with 5 extra days in September of each common year and 6 extra days every 4th year. Napoleon reinstated the Gregorian calendar in 1806.

The Gregorian system later spread to non-European regions, replacing traditional calendars at least for official purposes. Japan in 1873, Egypt in 1875, China in 1912, and Turkey in 1925 made the change, usually in conjunction with political upheaval. In China, the republican government began reckoning years from its 1911 founding. After 1949, the People's Republic adopted the Common, or Christian Era, year count, even for the traditional lunar calendar, which it retained. In 1918 the Soviet Union decreed that the day after Jan. 31, 1918, OS, would be Feb. 14, 1918, NS. Greece changed over in 1923. For the first time in history, all major nations had one calendar. The Russian Orthodox church and some other Christian sects retained the Julian calendar.

To convert from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar, add 10 days to dates Oct. 5, 1582, through Feb. 28, 1700; after that date add 11 days through Feb. 28, 1800; 12 days through Feb. 28, 1900; and 13 days through Feb. 28, 2100.

A **century** consists of 100 consecutive years. The 1st century CE may be said to have run from the years 1 through 100. The 20th century by this reckoning consisted of the years 1901 through 2000 and ended Dec. 31, 2000, as did the 2nd millennium CE. The 21st century thus technically began Jan. 1, 2001.

For a **Perpetual Calendar**, see pages 360-61.

Gregorian Calendar

Choose the desired year from the table below or from the Perpetual Calendar (for years 1803 to 2080). The number after each year designates which calendar to use for that year, as shown in the Perpetual Calendar. (The Gregorian calendar was inaugurated Oct. 15, 1582. From that date to Dec. 31, 1582, use calendar 6.)

1583-1802

1583	7	1603	4	1623	1	1643	5	1663	2	1683	6	1703	2	1723	6	1743	3	1763	7	1783	4
1584	8	1604	12	1624	9	1644	13	1664	10	1684	14	1704	10	1724	14	1744	11	1764	8	1784	12
1585	3	1605	7	1625	4	1645	1	1665	5	1685	2	1705	5	1725	2	1745	6	1765	3	1785	7
1586	4	1606	1	1626	5	1646	2	1666	6	1686	3	1706	6	1726	3	1746	7	1766	4	1786	1
1587	5	1607	2	1627	6	1647	3	1667	7	1687	4	1707	7	1727	4	1747	1	1767	5	1787	2
1588	13	1608	10	1628	14	1648	11	1668	8	1688	12	1708	8	1728	12	1748	9	1768	13	1788	10
1589	1	1609	5	1629	2	1649	6	1669	3	1689	7	1709	3	1729	7	1749	4	1769	1	1789	5
1590	2	1610	6	1630	3	1650	7	1670	4	1690	1	1710	4	1730	1	1750	5	1770	2	1790	6
1591	3	1611	7	1631	4	1651	1	1671	5	1691	2	1711	5	1731	2	1751	6	1771	3	1791	7
1592	11	1612	8	1632	12	1652	9	1672	13	1692	10	1712	13	1732	10	1752	14	1772	11	1792	8
1593	6	1613	3	1633	7	1653	4	1673	1	1693	5	1713	1	1733	5	1753	2	1773	6	1793	3
1594	7	1614	4	1634	1	1654	5	1674	2	1694	6	1714	2	1734	6	1754	3	1774	7	1794	4
1595	1	1615	5	1635	2	1655	6	1675	3	1695	7	1715	3	1735	7	1755	4	1775	1	1795	5
1596	9	1616	13	1636	10	1656	14	1676	11	1696	8	1716	11	1736	8	1756	12	1776	9	1796	13
1597	4	1617	1	1637	5	1657	2	1677	6	1697	3	1717	6	1737	3	1757	7	1777	4	1797	1
1598	5	1618	2	1638	6	1658	3	1678	7	1698	4	1718	7	1738	4	1758	1	1778	5	1798	2
1599	6	1619	3	1639	7	1659	4	1679	1	1699	5	1719	1	1739	5	1759	2	1779	6	1799	3
1600	14	1620	11	1640	8	1660	12	1680	9	1700	6	1720	9	1740	13	1760	10	1780	14	1800	4
1601	2	1621	6	1641	3	1661	7	1681	4	1701	7	1721	4	1741	1	1761	5	1781	2	1801	5
1602	3	1622	7	1642	4	1662	1	1682	5	1702	1	1722	5	1742	2	1762	6	1782	3	1802	6

The Julian Period

How many days have you lived? To determine this, multiply your age by 365, add the number of days since your last birthday, and account for all leap years. Chances are your calculations will go wrong somewhere. Astronomers, however, find it convenient to express dates and time intervals in days rather than in years, months, and days. This is done by placing events within the Julian period.

The Julian period was devised in 1582 by the French classical scholar Joseph Scaliger (1540-1609), who named it after his father, Julius Caesar Scaliger, not after the Julian calendar as might be supposed.

Scaliger began with a zero hour, or starting time, of noon on Jan. 1, 4713 BCE (on the Julian calendar). This was the most recent time that 3 major chronological cycles began on

the same day: (1) the 28-year solar cycle, after which dates in the Julian calendar (e.g., Feb. 11) return to the same days of the week (e.g., Monday); (2) the 19-year lunar cycle, after which the phases of the moon return to the same dates of the year; and (3) the 15-year indiction cycle, used in ancient Rome to regulate taxes.

It will take 7,980 years to complete the period, the product of 28, 19, and 15.

Noon (Universal Time) of Jan. 1, 2011, will be Julian Date (JD) 2,455,563; that many days will have passed since the start of the Julian period. The JD at noon of any date in 2011 may be found by adding to this figure the day of the year for that date, which can be obtained from the left half of the "How Far Apart Are Two Dates?" chart on the next page.

Julian Calendar

To find which of the 14 calendars of the Perpetual Calendar (pages 360-61) applies to any year under the Julian system, find the century for the desired year in the 3 leftmost columns below. Read across and find the year in the 4 top rows. Then read down. The number in the intersection is the calendar designation for that year. For some years and countries the Julian new year did not start Jan. 1; to find the correct Perpetual Calendar for Britain and its possessions, you can generally add one year for dates from Jan. 1-Mar. 24. For example, to look up Feb. 2, 1705, Old Style, use the year 1706.

			Year (last 2 figures of desired year)																												
			01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
			29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
			57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	
Century	00	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99															
0	700	1400	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12
100	800	1500	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11
200	900	1600	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10
300	1000	1700	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9
400	1100	1800	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8
500	1200	1900	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14
600	1300	2000	13	1	2	3	11	6	7	1	9	4	5	6	14	2	3	4	12	7	1	2	10	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	13

How Far Apart Are Two Dates?

This table covers a range of 2 years. To use, find the numbers in the tables for each date and subtract the smaller from the larger. For example, to find the number of days from Mar. 15, 2010, to Sept. 22, 2011, subtract 74 from 630; the result is 556. For leap years, such as 2008, where Feb. 29 intervenes, one day must be added to the result; thus Feb. 4, 2008, and Mar. 13, 2009, were 403 days apart.

First year													Second year												
Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335	1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336	2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337	3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338	4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339	5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340	6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341	7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342	8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343	9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344	10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345	11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346	12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347	13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348	14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349	15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350	16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351	17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352	18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353	19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354	20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355	21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356	22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357	23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358	24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359	25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360	26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361	27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362	28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	29	—	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363	29	394	—	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	30	—	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364	30	395	—	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	31	—	90	—	151	—	212	243	—	304	—	365	31	396	—	455	—	516	—	577	608	—	669	—	730

Signs of the Zodiac

The **zodiac** is the apparent yearly path of the sun among the stars as viewed from earth, and was divided by the ancients into 12 equal sections or signs, each named for the constellation situated within its limits in ancient times. Astrologers claim that the temperament and destiny of each individual depend on the zodiac sign under which the person was born and the relationships between the planets at that time and throughout life.

Below are the 12 traditional signs and the traditional range of dates pertaining to each:

 Aries (Ram), March 21–April 19	 Libra (Scales), September 23–October 23
 Taurus (Bull), April 20–May 20	 Scorpio (Scorpion), October 24–November 21
 Gemini (Twins), May 21–June 21	 Sagittarius (Archer), November 22–December 21
 Cancer (Crab), June 22–July 22	 Capricorn (Goat), December 22–January 19
 Leo (Lion), July 23–August 22	 Aquarius (Water Bearer), January 20–February 18
 Virgo (Virgin), August 23–September 22	 Pisces (Fishes), February 19–March 20

Calendar for the Year 2011

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	2	3	4	5	6	7 1		6	7	8	9 1	2 3	4 5		6	7	8	9 1	2 3	4 5		3	4	5	6	7	8 1
	9	10	11	12	13	14 15		13	14	15	16	17	18 19		13	14	15	16	17	18 19		10	11	12	13	14	15 16
	16	17	18	19	20	21 22		20	21	22	23	24	25 26		20	21	22	23	24	25 26		17	18	19	20	21 22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28 29		27	28						27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29 30
	30	31																									
MAY							JUNE							JULY							AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6 7				1	2	3 4								1	2		1	2	3	4	5 6
	8	9	10	11	12	13 14		5	6	7	8	9 10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8 9		7	8	9	10	11 12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20 21		12	13	14	15	16	17 18		10	11	12	13	14	15 16		14	15	16	17	18 19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27 28		19	20	21	22	23 24	25		17	18	19	20	21 22	23		21	22	23	24	25 26	27
	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29 30		28	29	30	31		
SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2 3							1							1	2		4	5	6	7	8 9
	4	5	6	7	8	9 10		2	3	4	5	6 7	8		6	7	8	9 10	11 12			11	12	13	14	15 16	17
	11	12	13	14	15	16 17		9	10	11	12	13	14 15		13	14	15	16	17 18	19		11	12	13	14	15 16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23 24		16	17	18	19	20	21 22		20	21	22	23	24 25	26		18	19	20	21 22	23 24	25
	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27 28	29		27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29 30	31

Federal Holidays and Other Notable Dates, 2011

Some dates may be subject to change.

The dates marked on the calendar above and shown below *in italics* are U.S. federal holidays, designated by the president or Congress and applicable to federal employees and in the District of Columbia. Most U.S. states also observe these holidays, and many states observe others; practices vary from state to state. In most states the secretary of state's office can provide details.

- January

1

New Year's Day (federal holiday observed Dec. 31, 2010);
Rose Bowl; Fiesta Bowl

3

Orange Bowl

4

Sugar Bowl

10

BCS Football Championship Game (Glendale, AZ)

17

Martin Luther King Jr. Day

17-30

Australian Open tennis tournament

26

Australia Day, Australia

30

NFL Pro Bowl (Honolulu, HI)
- February

2

Groundhog Day

6

Super Bowl XLV (Arlington, TX)

12

Lincoln's Birthday

14

Valentine's Day

14-15

Westminster Dog Show

20

Daytona 500;
NBA All-Star Game (Los Angeles, CA)

21

Washington's Birthday (observed), Presidents' Day, or
Washington-Lincoln Day (3rd Mon. in Feb.)

27

Academy Awards
- March

4-8

Carnival, Brazil

5

Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race begins

8

Mardi Gras

9

Ash Wednesday

13

Daylight Saving Time begins in U.S.

17

St. Patrick's Day

20

First day of Spring (Northern Hemisphere);
Purim (Feast of Lots), starts previous night

21

Benito Juárez's Birthday, Mexico
- April

1

April Fool's Day

2-4

NCAA men's basketball Final Four

3-5

NCAA women's basketball Final Four

4-10

Masters golf tournament

18

Patriots' Day;
Boston Marathon (3rd Mon. in Apr.)

19

Passover, 1st full day

22

Good Friday;
Earth Day

24

Easter

28

Take Our Daughters and Sons to Work Day

29

Arbor Day, U.S.
- May

1

May Day

3

National Teacher Day, U.S.

5

Cinco de Mayo (Battle of Puebla Day), Mexico

7

Kentucky Derby

8

Mother's Day

10

Buddha's Birthday, Korea, Hong Kong

21

Armed Forces Day;
Preakness Stakes

22-June 5

French Open tennis tournament

23

Victoria Day, Canada

30

Memorial Day, or Decoration Day (last Mon. in May)
- June

6

Dragon Boat Festival, China

11

Belmont Stakes

14

Flag Day

16-19

U.S. Open golf tournament (Bethesda, MD)

19

Father's Day

20-July 3

Wimbledon tennis tournament

21

First day of summer (Northern Hemisphere)
- July

1

Canada Day, Canada

4

Independence Day

7-14

Running of the Bulls (Pamplona, Spain)

14

Bastille Day, France

14-17

British Open golf tournament
- August

1

Ramadan (Islamic month of fasting), 1st full day

8-14

PGA Championship
- September

5

Labor Day, U.S. (1st Monday in Sept.); *Labor Day*, Canada

11

Grandparents' Day, U.S.

16

Independence Day, Mexico

17

Constitution Day and Citizenship Day, U.S.

23

First day of autumn (Northern Hemisphere)

29

Rosh Hashanah (New Year), 1st full day
- October

3

U.S. Supreme Court session begins;
German Unity Day, Germany

8

Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), starts previous night

10

Columbus Day (2nd Mon. in Oct.);
Thanksgiving Day, Canada

12

Día de la Raza, Spain, Mexico

24

United Nations Day

31

Halloween
- November

1

All Saints' Day

1-2

Día de los Muertos, Mexico

5

Guy Fawkes Day, UK

6

New York City Marathon;
Daylight Saving Time ends in U.S.

8

Election Day (1st Tues. after 1st Mon. in Nov.)

11

Veterans Day; Remembrance Day, Canada

13

Remembrance Sunday, UK

24

Thanksgiving Day (4th Thurs. in Nov.)

26

Islamic New Year (Muharram 1), starts previous night
- December

10

Nobel Prizes awarded (winners announced in Oct.)

12

Día de la Virgen de Guadalupe, Mexico

21-28

Hanukkah (Festival of Lights), starts previous night

22

First day of winter (Northern Hemisphere)

25

Christmas Day

26

Christmas Day (federal holiday observed);
Boxing Day, New Zealand, UK

26-Jan. 1

Kwanzaa

27

Boxing Day (observed), Australia, Canada;
Christmas Day (bank holiday), UK

Chinese Calendar, Asian Festivals

Source: Chinese Information and Culture Center, New York, NY

The Chinese calendar, like the Jewish and Islamic calendars (see the Religion chapter), is a lunar calendar. It is divided into 12 months of 29 or 30 days (compensating for the lunar month’s mean duration of 29 days, 12 hr., 44.05 min.). This calendar is synchronized with the solar year by the addition of extra months at fixed intervals.

The Chinese calendar runs on a 60-year cycle. The cycles 1876-1935 and 1936-95, with the years grouped under their 12 animal designations, are printed below, along with the first 24 years of the current cycle. This cycle began in 1996 and will last until 2055. Feb. 14, 2010, marks the beginning of the year 4708 in the Chinese calendar, and is designated the Year of the Tiger. Readers can find the animal name for the year of their birth in the chart below. (Note: The first 3-7 weeks of each Western year belong to the previous Chinese year and animal designation.)

Both the Western (Gregorian) and traditional lunar calendars are used publicly in China and in North and South Korea, and 2 New Year’s celebrations are held. In Taiwan, overseas Chinese communities, and Vietnam, the lunar calendar is used only to set the dates for traditional festivals, with the Gregorian system in general use.

The 4-day Chinese New Year, the 3-day Vietnamese New Year festival, Tet, and the 3-to-4-day Korean festival, Suhl, begin at the 2nd new moon after the winter solstice. The new moon in the Far East, which is west of the International Date Line, may be a day later than the new moon in the U.S. The festivals may start, therefore, anywhere between Jan. 21 and Feb. 19 of the Gregorian calendar.

Rat	Ox	Tiger	Hare (Rabbit)	Dragon	Snake	Horse	Sheep (Goat)	Monkey	Rooster	Dog	Pig (Boar)
1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019

Other Calendars: Year and New Year’s Day, 2011

Era	Year	Begins in 2011	Era	Year	Begins in 2011
Byzantine	7520	Sept. 14	Grecian (Seleucidæ)	2323	Sept. 14 or Oct. 14
Jewish	5772	Sept. 29 ¹	Diocletian	1728	Sept. 11
Roman (Ab Urbe Condita)	2764	Jan. 14	Indian (Saka)	1933	Mar. 22
Nabonassar (Babylonian)	2760	Apr. 23	Islamic/Muslim (Hijra)	1433	Nov. 27
Japanese (starts at 0 with new emperor)	23	Jan. 1	Chinese (Year of the Rabbit)	4709	Feb. 3

(1) Year begins at sunset of the previous day. (2) Year begins previous evening at moon crescent.

Chronological Cycles, 2011

Dominical Letter	B	Roman Indiction	4	Solar Cycle	4
Golden Number (Lunar Cycle)	17	Epact	25	Julian Period (year of)	6724

Special Months

There are many thousands of special months, days, and weeks because of anniversaries, official proclamations, and promotional events, both trivial and serious. Here are a few of the special months:

January: Jump Out of Bed Month, National Mentoring Month, National Poverty in America Awareness Month	July: Cell Phone Courtesy Month, National Hot Dog Month, Women’s Motorcycle Month
February: Black History Month, American Heart Month, Library Lovers Month, Youth Leadership Month, Return Shopping Carts to the Supermarket Month	August: Black Business Month, National Inventors’ Month, Happiness Happens Month, National Toddler Month
March: Irish-American Heritage Month, Women’s History Month, American Red Cross Month, National Frozen Foods Month, National Talk With Your Teen About Sex Month	September: Library Card Sign-Up Month, National Hispanic Heritage Month (Sept. 15-Oct. 15), National Biscuit Month
April: National Child Abuse Prevention Month, National Humor Month, Stress Awareness Month, Grange Month	October: National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, Diversity Awareness Month, National Popcorn Poppin’ Month
May: Clean Air Month, Get Caught Reading Month, National Barbecue Month, Asian Pacific American Heritage Month, National Mental Health Month	November: National AIDS Awareness Month, National American Indian Heritage Month, National Adoption Month, American Diabetes Month, Peanut Butter Lovers’ Month
June: National Candy Month, Gay and Lesbian Pride Month, Potty Training Awareness Month, National Safety Month	December: Universal Human Rights Month, National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month, National Tie Month, Colorectal Cancer Education and Awareness Month

Wedding Anniversaries

The traditional names for wedding anniversaries go back many years in social usage and have been used to suggest types of appropriate anniversary gifts. Traditional products for gifts are listed here in capital letters, with allowable revisions in parentheses, followed by common modern gifts in each category.

1st PAPER, clocks	9th POTTERY (CHINA), leather goods	25th SILVER, sterling silver
2nd COTTON, china	10th TIN, ALUMINUM, diamond	30th PEARL, diamond
3rd LEATHER, crystal, glass	11th STEEL, fashion jewelry	35th CORAL (JADE), jade
4th LINEN (SILK), appliances	12th SILK, pearls, colored gems	40th RUBY, ruby
5th WOOD, silverware	13th LACE, textiles, furs	45th SAPPHIRE, sapphire
6th IRON, wood objects	14th IVORY, gold jewelry	50th GOLD, gold
7th WOOL (COPPER), desk sets	15th CRYSTAL, watches	55th EMERALD, emerald
8th BRONZE, linens, lace	20th CHINA, platinum	60th DIAMOND, diamond

Birthstones

Source: Jewelry Industry Council

Month	Ancient	Modern	Month	Ancient	Modern
January	Garnet	Garnet	July	Onyx	Ruby
February	Amethyst	Amethyst	August	Carnelian	Sardonyx or Peridot
March	Jasper	Bloodstone or Aquamarine	September	Chrysolite	Sapphire
April	Sapphire	Diamond	October	Aquamarine	Opal or Tourmaline
May	Agate	Emerald	November	Topaz	Topaz
June	Emerald	Pearl, Moonstone, or Alexandrite	December	Ruby	Turquoise or Zircon

Standard Time, Daylight Saving Time, and Others

Source: National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, Dept. of Defense
See also Time Zone map, page 460.

Standard Time

Standard Time is reckoned from the Prime Meridian of Longitude in Greenwich, England. The world is divided into 24 zones, each 15 deg of arc, or one hour in time apart. The Greenwich meridian (0 deg) extends through the center of the initial zone, and the zones to the east are numbered from 1 to 12, with the prefix “minus” indicating the number of hours to be subtracted to obtain Greenwich Time. Each zone extends 7.5 deg on either side of its central meridian.

Westward zones are similarly numbered, but prefixed “plus,” showing the number of hours that must be added to get Greenwich Time. Although these zones apply generally to sea areas, the Standard Time maintained in many countries does not coincide with zone time.

The U.S. and possessions are divided into 10 Standard Time zones. Each zone is approximately 15 deg of longitude in width. All places in each zone use, instead of their own local time, the time counted from the transit of the “mean sun” across the Standard Time meridian that passes near the middle of that zone. These time zones are designated as Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific, Alaska, Hawaii-Aleutian, Samoa, Wake Island, and Guam; the time in these zones is reckoned from the 60th, 75th, 90th, 105th, 120th, 135th, 150th, and 165th meridians west of Greenwich and the 165th and 150th meridians east of Greenwich. The time zone line wanders to conform to local geographical regions. The time in the various zones in the U.S. and U.S. territories west of Greenwich is earlier than Greenwich Time by 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 hours, respectively. However, Wake Island and Guam cross the International Date Line and are 12 and 10 hours later than Greenwich Time, respectively.

24-Hour Time

Twenty-four-hour time is widely used in scientific work throughout the world. In the U.S. it is also used in operations of the armed forces. In Europe it is frequently used by the transportation networks in preference to the 12-hour AM and PM system. With the 24-hour system the day begins at midnight, and times are designated 00:00 through 23:59.

International Date Line

The Date Line, approximately coinciding with the 180th meridian, separates the calendar dates. The date must be advanced one day when crossing in a westerly direction and set back one day when crossing in an easterly direction. The Date Line frequently deviates from the 180th meridian because of decisions made by individual nations affected. The line is deflected eastward through the Bering Strait and westward of the Aleutians to prevent separating these areas by date. The line is deflected eastward of the Tonga and New Zealand Islands in the South Pacific for the same reason. In 1995, Kiribati announced that all of its islands east of the Date Line would observe the same date as islands to the west, though most maps and atlases do not depict this as a deviation in the Date Line. The line is established by international custom; there is no international authority prescribing its exact course.

Daylight Saving Time

Daylight Saving Time is achieved by advancing the clock one hour. Since 2007, Daylight Saving Time has begun at 2 AM on the 2nd Sunday in Mar. and ends at 2 AM on the first Sunday in Nov. **In 2011, Daylight Saving Time begins at 2 AM on Mar. 13 and ends at 2 AM on Nov. 6.** Prior to 2007, Daylight Saving Time traditionally ran from the first Sunday in Apr. to the last Sunday in Oct.

Daylight Saving Time was first observed in the U.S. during World War I, and then again during World War II. In the intervening years, some states and communities observed Daylight Saving Time, using whatever beginning and ending dates they chose. In 1966, Congress passed the Uniform Time Act, which provided that any state or territory that chooses to observe Daylight Saving Time must begin and end on the federal dates. Any state could, by law, exempt itself; a 1972 amendment to the act authorized states split by time zones to observe Daylight Saving Time in one time zone and standard time in the other time zone. Currently, Arizona, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa do not observe Daylight Saving Time. On Apr. 2, 2006, all of Indiana observed Daylight Saving Time for the first time. The state remains divided between two time zones.

Congress and the secretary of transportation both have authority to change time zone boundaries, which they have done on a number of occasions since 1966. In addition, efforts to conserve energy have prompted various changes in the times that Daylight Saving Time is observed.

Daylight Saving Time: International Usage

Adjusting clock time so as to gain the added daylight on summer evenings is common throughout the world.

Canada, which extends over 6 time zones, generally observes Daylight Saving Time during the same period as the U.S. Most provincial governments—with the exceptions of Newfoundland, Nunavut, and Yukon—pledged to observe the 4 week extension to Daylight Saving Time that went into effect in 2007. Most of Saskatchewan remains on standard time all year. Communities elsewhere in Canada also may exempt themselves from Daylight Saving Time. Except for the state of Sonora, which shares a border with Arizona, most of Mexico observes Daylight Saving Time.

Member nations of the European Union (EU) observe a “summer-time period,” a version of Daylight Saving Time, from the last Sunday of Mar. until the last Sunday in Oct.

Russia, which extends over 11 time zones, maintains its Standard Time 1 hour fast for its zone designation. Additionally, it proclaims Daylight Saving Time from the last Sunday in Mar. until the 4th Sunday in Oct.

China, which extends across 5 time zones, has decreed that the entire country be placed on Greenwich Time plus 8 hours. Daylight Saving Time is not observed. Japan, which lies within one time zone, also does not modify its legal time during the summer months.

Many countries in the Southern Hemisphere maintain Daylight Saving Time, generally from Oct. to Mar.; however, most countries near the equator do not deviate from Standard Time.

Perpetual Calendar

The number shown for each year indicates which Gregorian calendar to use. For 1583-1802, see "Gregorian Calendar" on page 355. For 1803-20, use numbers for 1983-2000, respectively. For Julian Calendar, see "Julian Calendar" on page 356.

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JANUARY						MAY						SEPTEMBER								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31				24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30	31						30							31						
FEBRUARY						JUNE						OCTOBER								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	28	29					25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	31				
MARCH						JULY						NOVEMBER								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	26	27	28	29	30		
26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
							30	31												
APRIL						AUGUST						DECEMBER								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31			31						
30							31													

9																					
JANUARY				MAY				SEPTEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
28	29	30	31				26	27	28	29	30	31		29	30						
FEBRUARY				JUNE				OCTOBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S								
1	2	3				1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
25	26	27	28	29			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31			
							30														
MARCH				JULY				NOVEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5				
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
31																					
APRIL				AUGUST				DECEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
28	29	30					25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	31					

13

13																					
JANUARY				MAY				SEPTEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31					25	26	27	28	29	30		
31																					
FEBRUARY				JUNE				OCTOBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
28	29						26	27	28	29	30			30	31						
MARCH				JULY				NOVEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	27	28	29	30				
							31														
APRIL				AUGUST				DECEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

82012																				
JANUARY						MAY						SEPTEMBER								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
29	30	31					27	28	29	30	31			30						
FEBRUARY						JUNE						OCTOBER								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
26	27	28	29				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31			
MARCH						JULY						NOVEMBER								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	31					25	26	27	28	29	30	
APRIL						AUGUST						DECEMBER								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30	31		30	31					
12																				
JANUARY						MAY						SEPTEMBER								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3					1	2	3				1	1	2	3	4			
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	26	27	28	29	30		
							30	31						30						
FEBRUARY						JUNE						OCTOBER								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5	6	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29							27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30
							30	31						31						
MARCH						JULY						NOVEMBER								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	31	28	29	30				
APRIL						AUGUST						DECEMBER								
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	26	27	28	29	30		29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30	31	

72011																											
JANUARY							MAY							SEPTEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	11	12	13	14	15	16	17							
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	18	19	20	21	22	23	24							
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31					25	26	27	28	29	30								
30	31																										
FEBRUARY							JUNE							OCTOBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5							
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15							
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22							
27	28						26	27	28	29	30			23	24	25	26	27	28	29							
														30	31												
MARCH							JULY							NOVEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5							
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	13	14	15	16	17	18	19							
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	20	21	22	23	24	25	26							
27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	27	28	29	30										
							31																				
APRIL							AUGUST							DECEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5							
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17							
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24							
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	31							
11																											
JANUARY							MAY							SEPTEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	11	12	13	14	15	16	17							
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	18	19	20	21	22	23	24							
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31					25	26	27	28	29	30								
30	31																										
FEBRUARY							JUNE							OCTOBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	11	12	13	14	15	16	17							
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	18	19	20	21	22	23	24							
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31					25	26	27	28	29	30								
30	31																										
MARCH							JULY							NOVEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	11	12	13	14	15	16	17							
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	18	19	20	21	22	23	24							
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31					25	26	27	28	29	30								
30	31																										
APRIL							AUGUST							DECEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	5							
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17							
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24							
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	31							

Standard Time Differences: World Cities

The time indicated in the table is fixed by law and is called the legal time or, more generally, Standard Time. Use of Daylight Saving Time varies widely. *Indicates morning of the following day. At 12:00 noon, Eastern Standard Time, the Standard Time (in 24-hour time) in selected cities is as follows:

Addis Ababa	20 00	Helsinki	19 00	Paris	18 00
Amsterdam	18 00	Ho Chi Minh City	0 00*	Prague	18 00
Ankara	19 00	Hong Kong	1 00*	Quito	12 00
Athens	19 00	Islamabad	22 00	Rio de Janeiro	14 00
Auckland	5 00*	Istanbul	19 00	Riyadh	20 00
Baghdad	20 00	Jakarta	0 00*	Rome	18 00
Bangkok	0 00*	Jerusalem	19 00	St. Petersburg	20 00
Beijing	1 00*	Johannesburg	19 00	Santiago	13 00
Belfast	17 00	Kabul	21 50	Sarajevo	18 00
Belgrade	18 00	Karachi	22 00	Seoul	2 00*
Berlin	18 00	Kathmandu	22 45	Shanghai	1 00*
Bogotá	12 00	Kiev	19 00	Singapore	1 00*
Bombay (Mumbai)	22 30	Lagos	18 00	Stockholm	18 00
Brussels	18 00	Lima	12 00	Sydney	3 00*
Bucharest	19 00	Lisbon	17 00	Taipei	1 00*
Budapest	18 00	London	17 00	Tashkent	22 00
Buenos Aires	14 00	Madrid	18 00	Tehran	20 30
Cairo	19 00	Manila	1 00*	Tel Aviv	19 00
Calcutta (Kolkata)	22 30	Mecca	20 00	Tokyo	2 00*
Cape Town	19 00	Melbourne	3 00*	Vladivostok	3 00*
Caracas	13 00	Montevideo	14 00	Vienna	18 00
Casablanca	17 00	Moscow	20 00	Warsaw	18 00
Copenhagen	18 00	Munich	18 00	Wellington	5 00*
Dhaka	23 00	Nagasaki	2 00*	Yangon (Rangoon)	23 30
Dublin	17 00	Nairobi	20 00	Yokohama	2 00*
Edinburgh	17 00	New Delhi	22 30	Zurich	18 00
Geneva	18 00	Oslo	18 00		

Standard Time Differences: North American Cities

At 12:00 noon, Eastern Standard Time, the Standard Time in selected North American cities is as follows:

Akron, OH	12 00 Noon	Fort Wayne, IN ¹	12 00 Noon	Ottawa, ON	12 00 Noon
Albuquerque, NM	10 00 AM	Frankfort, KY	12 00 Noon	*Panama City, Panama	12 00 Noon
Anchorage, AK	8 00 AM	Havana, Cuba	12 00 Noon	Peoria, IL	11 00 AM
Atlanta, GA	12 00 Noon	Helena, MT	10 00 AM	*Phoenix, AZ	10 00 AM
Austin, TX	11 00 AM	*Honolulu, HI	7 00 AM	Pierre, SD	11 00 AM
Baltimore, MD	12 00 Noon	Houston, TX	11 00 AM	Pittsburgh, PA	12 00 Noon
Birmingham, AL	11 00 AM	Indianapolis, IN ¹	12 00 Noon	*Regina, SK	11 00 AM
Bismarck, ND	11 00 AM	Jackson, MS	11 00 AM	Reno, NV	9 00 AM
Boise, ID	10 00 AM	Jacksonville, FL	12 00 Noon	Richmond, VA	12 00 Noon
Boston, MA	12 00 Noon	Juneau, AK	8 00 AM	Rochester, NY	12 00 Noon
Buffalo, NY	12 00 Noon	Kansas City, MO	11 00 AM	Sacramento, CA	9 00 AM
Butte, MT	10 00 AM	*Kingston, Jamaica	12 00 Noon	St. John's, NL	1 30 PM
Calgary, AB	10 00 AM	Knoxville, TN	12 00 Noon	St. Louis, MO	11 00 AM
Charleston, SC	12 00 Noon	Las Vegas, NV	9 00 AM	St. Paul, MN	11 00 AM
Charleston, WV	12 00 Noon	Lexington, KY	12 00 Noon	Salt Lake City, UT	10 00 AM
Charlotte, NC	12 00 Noon	Lincoln, NE	11 00 AM	San Antonio, TX	11 00 AM
Charlottetown, PE	1 00 PM	Little Rock, AR	11 00 AM	San Diego, CA	9 00 AM
Chattanooga, TN	12 00 Noon	Los Angeles, CA	9 00 AM	San Francisco, CA	9 00 AM
Cheyenne, WY	10 00 AM	Louisville, KY	12 00 Noon	San Jose, CA	9 00 AM
Chicago, IL	11 00 AM	Madison, WI	11 00 AM	*San Juan, PR	1 00 PM
Cincinnati, OH	12 00 Noon	Mexico City, Mexico	11 00 AM	Santa Fe, NM	10 00 AM
Cleveland, OH	12 00 Noon	Memphis, TN	11 00 AM	Savannah, GA	12 00 Noon
Colorado Spr., CO	10 00 AM	Miami, FL	12 00 Noon	Seattle, WA	9 00 AM
Columbus, OH	12 00 Noon	Milwaukee, WI	11 00 AM	Shreveport, LA	11 00 AM
Dallas, TX	11 00 AM	Minneapolis, MN	11 00 AM	Sioux Falls, SD	11 00 AM
*Dawson, YT	9 00 AM	Mobile, AL	11 00 AM	Spokane, WA	9 00 AM
Dayton, OH	12 00 Noon	Montreal, QC	12 00 Noon	Tampa, FL	12 00 Noon
Denver, CO	10 00 AM	Nashville, TN	11 00 AM	Toledo, OH	12 00 Noon
Des Moines, IA	11 00 AM	Nassau, Bahamas	12 00 Noon	Topeka, KS	11 00 AM
Detroit, MI	12 00 Noon	New Haven, CT	12 00 Noon	Toronto, ON	12 00 Noon
Duluth, MN	11 00 AM	New Orleans, LA	11 00 AM	*Tucson, AZ	10 00 AM
Edmonton, AB	10 00 AM	New York, NY	12 00 Noon	Tulsa, OK	11 00 AM
El Paso, TX	10 00 AM	Nome, AK	8 00 AM	Vancouver, BC	9 00 AM
Erie, PA	12 00 Noon	Norfolk, VA	12 00 Noon	Washington, DC	12 00 Noon
Evansville, IN ¹	11 00 AM	Oklahoma City, OK	11 00 AM	Wichita, KS	11 00 AM
Fairbanks, AK	8 00 AM	Omaha, NE	11 00 AM	Wilmington, DE	12 00 Noon
Flint, MI	12 00 Noon	Orlando, FL	12 00 Noon	Winnipeg, MB	11 00 AM

Note: This same table can be used for Daylight Saving Time when it is in effect, but allowance must be made for cities that do not observe it; they are marked with an asterisk (*). Daylight Saving Time is one hour later than Standard Time. (1) While most of Indiana is in the Eastern Time Zone, 18 counties in the southwestern and northwestern parts of the state observe Central Time.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Source: National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The International System of Units (SI)

Two systems of weights and measures coexist in the U.S. today: the **U.S. Customary System** and the **International System of Units** (SI, for *Système International*). SI, commonly identified with the **metric system**, is actually a more complete, coherent version of it. Throughout U.S. history, the Customary System—inherited from, but now different from, the British Imperial System—has been generally used. Federal and state legislation gave it, through implication, standing as the primary weights and measures system. The metric system, however, is the only system that Congress has ever specifically sanctioned, dating back to an 1866 law that reads:

“It shall be lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weights and measures of the metric system; and no contract or dealing, or pleading in any court, shall be deemed invalid or liable to objection because the weights or measures expressed or referred to therein are weights or measures of the metric system.”

Since that time, use of the metric system in the U.S. has slowly and steadily increased, particularly in the scientific community, the pharmaceutical industry, and the manufacturing sector—the last motivated by the predominant use of the metric system in international commerce.

On Feb. 10, 1964, the National Bureau of Standards, now known as the National Institute of Standards and Technology, issued the following statement:

“Henceforth it shall be the policy of the National Bureau of Standards to use the units of the International System (SI), as adopted by the 11th General Conference on Weights and Measures (Oct. 1960), except when the use of these units would obviously impair communication or reduce the usefulness of a report.”

On Dec. 23, 1975, Pres. Gerald R. Ford signed the Metric Conversion Act of 1975. It defines the metric system as being the International System of Units as interpreted in the U.S. by the secretary of commerce. The Trade Act of 1988 and other legislation declare the metric system the preferred system of weights and measures for U.S. trade and commerce, call for the federal government to adopt metric specifications, and mandate the Commerce Dept. to oversee the program. However, the metric system has still not become the system of choice for most Americans’ daily use.

The following are the 7 base SI units: **length**—meter; **mass**—kilogram; **time**—second; **electric current**—ampere; **thermodynamic temperature**—kelvin; **amount of substance**—mole; and **luminous intensity**—candela.

Frequently Used Conversions

Boldface indicates exact values. For greater accuracy, use the “multiply by” number in parentheses. For weights, avoirdupois (avdp) weight is the system applied to all goods except medicines, precious metals, and precious stones (see p. 366). For more detailed tables, see pp. 365-68.

U.S. Customary to Metric				Metric to U.S. Customary			
	If you have:	Multiply by:	To get:		If you have:	Multiply by:	To get:
Length	inches	25.4	millimeters	Length	millimeters	0.04 (0.03937)	inches
	inches	2.54	centimeters		centimeters	0.4 (0.3937)	inches
	inches	0.0254	meters		meters	.39 (39.37)	inches
	feet	0.3 (0.3048)	meters		meters	3.3 (3.280840)	feet
	yards	0.9 (0.9144)	meters		meters	1.1 (1.093613)	yards
	miles ¹	1.6 (1.609344)	kilometers		kilometers	0.6 (0.621371)	miles
Area	sq. inches	6.5 (6.4516)	sq. cm.	Area	sq. cm.	0.16 (0.15500)	sq. inches
	sq. feet	0.09 (0.09290304)	sq. meters		sq. meters	10.8 (0.3937)	sq. feet
	sq. yards	0.84 (0.83612736)	sq. meters		sq. meters	1.2 (39.37)	sq. yards
	acres	0.4 (0.4046873)	hectares		hectares	2.5 (3.280840)	acres
	sq. miles	2.6 (2.58998811)	sq. kilometers		sq. kilometers	0.39 (1.093613)	sq. miles
Weight	ounces (avdp)	28 (28.34952)	grams	Weight	grams	0.035 (0.03527396)	ounces (avdp)
	pounds (avdp)	454 (453.59237)	grams		grams	0.002 (0.00220462)	pounds (avdp)
	pounds (avdp)	0.45 (0.45359237)	kilograms		kilograms	2.2 (0.3937)	pounds (avdp)
	short tons ²	0.91 (0.90718474)	metric tons		metric tons	1.1 (39.37)	short tons
	long tons ³	1 (1.016047)	metric tons		metric tons	0.98 (3.280840)	long tons
Liquid meas.	ounces	0.03 (0.02957353)	liters	Liquid meas.	liters	33.8 (33.81402)	ounces
	cups	0.24 (0.23658824)	liters		liters	4.2 (0.3937)	cups
	pints	0.47 (0.473176473)	liters		liters	2.1 (39.37)	pints
	quarts	0.95 (0.946352946)	liters		liters	1.1 (3.280840)	quarts
	gallons	3.79 (3.785412)	liters		liters	0.26 (1.093613)	gallons

(1) Statute mile. (2) A short ton is 2,000 pounds. (3) A long ton is 2,240 pounds.

Temperature Conversions

The left-hand column below gives a temperature according to the **Celsius** scale, and the right-hand gives the same temperature according to the **Fahrenheit** scale. The lowest number on each scale is equivalent to absolute zero, the temperature at which all motion within a molecule would stop.

For temperatures not shown: To convert Fahrenheit to Celsius by formula, subtract 32 degrees and divide by 1.8; to convert Celsius to Fahrenheit, multiply by 1.8 and add 32 degrees.

Note: Although the term *centigrade* is still frequently used, the International Committee on Weights and Measures and the National Institute of Standards and Technology have recommended since 1948 that this scale be called *Celsius*.

Celsius	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Fahrenheit
-273.15	-459.67	-45.6	-50	-1.1	30	30	86	66	150
-250	-418	-40	-40	0	32	32.2	90	70	158
-200	-328	-34.4	-30	4.4	40	35	95	80	176
-184	-300	-30	-22	10	50	37	98.6	90	194
-157	-250	-28.9	-20	15.6	60	37.8	100	93	200
-150	-238	-23.3	-10	20	68	40	104	100	212
-129	-200	-20	-4	21.1	70	43	110	121	250
-101	-150	-17.8	0	23.9	75	49	120	149	300
-100	-148	-12.2	10	25	77	50	122	150	302
-73.3	-100	-10	14	26.7	80	54	130	200	392
-50	-58	-6.7	20	29.4	85	60	140	300	572

Boiling and Freezing Points

Water boils at 212°F (100°C) at sea level. For every 550 feet above sea level, boiling point of water is lower by about 1°F. Methyl alcohol boils at 148°F. Average human oral temperature, 98.6°F. **Water freezes** at 32°F (0°C).

Mathematical Formulas

Note: The value of π (the Greek letter pi) is approximately 3.14159265 (equal to the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter). The equivalence is typically rounded further to 3.1416 or 3.14.

Calculating Circumference

Circle: Multiply the diameter by π .

Calculating Area

Circle: Multiply the square of the radius (equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the diameter) by π .

Rectangle: Multiply the length of the base by the height.

Sphere (surface): Multiply the square of the radius by π and multiply by 4.

Square: Square the length of one side.

Trapezoid: Add the 2 parallel sides, multiply by the height, and divide by 2.

Triangle: Multiply the base by the height, divide by 2.

Calculating Volume

Cone: Multiply the square of the radius of the base by π , multiply by the height, and divide by 3.

Cube: Cube the length of one edge.

Cylinder: Multiply the square of the radius of the base by pi and multiply by the height.

Pyramid: Multiply the area of the base by the height and divide by 3.

Rectangular Prism: Multiply the length by the width by the height.

Sphere: Multiply the cube of the radius by π , multiply by 4, and divide by 3.

Playing Cards and Dice Chances

5-Card Poker Hands

Hand	Number possible	Odds against
Royal flush	4	649,739 to 1
Other straight flush . . .	36	72,192 to 1
Four of a kind	624	4,164 to 1
Full house	3,744	693 to 1
Flush	5,108	508 to 1
Straight	10,200	254 to 1
Three of a kind	54,912	46 to 1
Two pairs	123,552	20 to 1
One pair	1,098,240	4 to 3 (1.37 to 1)
Nothing	1,302,540	1 to 1
Total	2,598,960	

Bridge

The odds—against suit distribution in a hand of 4-4-3-2 are about 4 to 1; against 5-4-2-2 about 8 to 1; against 6-4-2-1 about 20 to 1; against 7-4-1-1 about 254 to 1; against 8-4-1-0 about 2,211 to 1; and against 13-0-0-0 about 158,753,389,899 to 1.

Dice

(probabilities on 2 dice)

Total	Odds against (single toss)	Total	Odds against (single toss)
2	35 to 1	8	31 to 5
3	17 to 1	9	8 to 1
4	11 to 1	10	11 to 1
5	8 to 1	11	17 to 1
6	31 to 5	12	35 to 1
7	5 to 1		

Large Numbers

No. of zeros	U.S.	British ¹ , French, German	No. of zeros	U.S.	British ¹ , French, German
6	million	million	42	tredecillion	septillion
9	billion	milliard	45	quattuordecillion	1,000 septillion
12	trillion	billion	48	quindecillion	octillion
15	quadrillion	1,000 billion	51	sexdecillion	1,000 octillion
18	quintillion	trillion	54	septendecillion	nonillion
21	sextillion	1,000 trillion	57	octodecillion	1,000 nonillion
24	septillion	quadrillion	60	novemdecillion	decillion
27	octillion	1,000 quadrillion	63	vigintillion	1,000 decillion
30	nonillion	quintillion	100	googol	googol
33	decillion	1,000 quintillion	303	centillion	—
36	undecillion	sextillion	600	—	centillion
39	duodecillion	1,000 sextillion	googol	googolplex	googolplex

(1) In recent years, it has become more common in Britain to use U.S. terminology for large numbers.

Prime Numbers to 1,009

A prime number is any positive integer greater than 1 that is divisible only by two positive integers, 1 and itself.

	2	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23
29	31	37	41	43	47	53	59	61	67
71	73	79	83	89	97	101	103	107	109
113	127	131	137	139	149	151	157	163	167
173	179	181	191	193	197	199	211	223	227
229	233	239	241	251	257	263	269	271	277
281	283	293	307	311	313	317	331	337	347
349	353	359	367	373	379	383	389	397	401
409	419	421	431	433	439	443	449	457	461
463	467	479	487	491	499	503	509	521	523
541	547	557	563	569	571	577	587	593	599
601	607	613	617	619	631	641	643	647	653
659	661	673	677	683	691	701	709	719	727
733	739	743	751	757	761	769	773	787	797
809	811	821	823	827	829	839	853	857	859
863	877	881	883	887	907	911	919	929	937
941	947	953	967	971	977	983	991	997	1,009

Common Fractions Converted to Decimals

8ths	16ths	32nds	64ths	8ths	16ths	32nds	64ths	8ths	16ths	32nds	64ths	8ths	16ths	32nds	64ths
			1 = 0.015625				17 = 0.265625				33 = 0.515625				49 = 0.765625
		1	2 = 0.03125				18 = 0.28125				34 = 0.53125			25	50 = 0.78125
			3 = 0.046875				19 = 0.296875				35 = 0.546875			13	51 = 0.796875
	1	2	4 = 0.0625		5	10	20 = 0.3125		9	18	36 = 0.5625		13	26	52 = 0.8125
			5 = 0.078125				21 = 0.328125				37 = 0.578125				53 = 0.828125
		3	6 = 0.09375			11	22 = 0.34375			19	38 = 0.59375			27	54 = 0.84375
			7 = 0.109375				23 = 0.359375				39 = 0.609375				55 = 0.859375
1	2	4	8 = 0.125	3	6	12	24 = 0.375	5	10	20	40 = 0.625	7	14	28	56 = 0.875
			9 = 0.140625				25 = 0.390625				41 = 0.640625				57 = 0.890625
		5	10 = 0.15625			13	26 = 0.40625			21	42 = 0.65625			29	58 = 0.90625
			11 = 0.171875				27 = 0.421875				43 = 0.671875				59 = 0.921875
	3	6	12 = 0.1875		7	14	28 = 0.4375		11	22	44 = 0.6875		15	30	60 = 0.9375
			13 = 0.203125				29 = 0.453125				45 = 0.703125				61 = 0.953125
		7	14 = 0.21875			15	30 = 0.46875			23	46 = 0.71875			31	62 = 0.96875
			15 = 0.234375				31 = 0.484375				47 = 0.734375				63 = 0.984375
2	4	8	16 = 0.25	4	8	16	32 = 0.5	6	12	24	48 = 0.75	8	16	32	64 = 1.0

Roman Numerals

I — 1	IV — 4	VII — 7	X — 10	XX — 20	L — 50	C — 100	D — 500
II — 2	V — 5	VIII — 8	XI — 11	XXX — 30	LX — 60	CC — 200	CM — 900
III — 3	VI — 6	IX — 9	XIX — 19	XL — 40	XC — 90	CD — 400	M — 1,000

Note: The numerals V, X, L, C, D, or M shown with a horizontal line on top denote 1,000 times the original value.

Ancient Measures

Biblical		Greek		Roman	
Cubit	= 21.8 inches	Cubit	= 18.3 inches	Cubit	= 17.5 inches
Omer	= 0.45 peck	Stadion	= 607.2 or 622 feet	Stadium	= 202 yards
	= 3.964 liters	Obolos	= 715.38 milligrams	As, libra,	
Ephah	= 10 omers	Drachma	= 4.2923 grams	pondus	= 325.971 grams
Shekel	= 0.497 ounce	Mina	= 0.9463 pound		= 0.71864 pound
	= 14.1 grams	Talent	= 60 mina		

Metric System Prefixes

The following prefixes, in combination with the basic unit names, provide the multiples and submultiples in the metric system. For example, the unit name *meter*, with the prefix *kilo* added, produces *kilometer*, meaning “1,000 meters.”

Prefix	Symbol	Multiples	Equivalent	Prefix	Symbol	Multiples	Equivalent
yotta	Y	10 ²⁴	septillionfold	deci	d	10 ⁻¹	tenth part
zetta	Z	10 ²¹	sextillionfold	centi	c	10 ⁻²	hundredth part
exa	E	10 ¹⁸	quintillionfold	milli	m	10 ⁻³	thousandth part
peta	P	10 ¹⁵	quadrillionfold	micro	μ	10 ⁻⁶	millionth part
tera	T	10 ¹²	trillionfold	nano	n	10 ⁻⁹	billionth part
giga	G	10 ⁹	billionfold	pico	p	10 ⁻¹²	trillionth part
mega	M	10 ⁶	millionfold	femto	f	10 ⁻¹⁵	quadrillionth part
kilo	k	10 ³	thousandfold	atto	a	10 ⁻¹⁸	quintillionth part
hecto	h	10 ²	hundredfold	zepto	z	10 ⁻²¹	sextillionth part
deka	da	10	tenfold	yocto	y	10 ⁻²⁴	septillionth part

Metric Weights and Measures

The metric system generally uses the term *mass* instead of *weight*. Mass is a measure of an object’s inertial property, or the amount of matter it contains. Weight is a measure of the force exerted on an object by gravity or the force needed to support it. Also, the metric system does not make a distinction between dry volume and liquid volume.

Length					
10 millimeters (mm)	= 1 centimeter (cm)	10 liters	= 1 dekaliter (daL)		
10 centimeters	= 1 decimeter (dm)	10 dekaliters	= 1 hectoliter (hL)		
	= 100 millimeters		= 100 liters		
10 decimeters	= 1 meter (m)	10 hectoliters	= 1 kiloliter (kL)		
	= 1,000 millimeters		= 1,000 liters		
10 meters	= 1 dekameter (dam)				
10 dekameters	= 1 hectometer (hm)				
	= 100 meters				
10 hectometers	= 1 kilometer (km)				
	= 1,000 meters				
Area		Volume (Cubic Measure)			
100 square millimeters (mm ²)	= 1 square centimeter (cm ²)	1,000 cubic millimeters (mm ³)	= 1 cubic centimeter (cm ³)		
10,000 square centimeters . . .	= 1 square meter (m ²)	1,000 cubic centimeters	= 1 cubic decimeter (dm ³)		
	= 1,000,000 square millimeters		= 1,000,000 cubic millimeters		
100 square meters	= 1 are (a)	1,000 cubic decimeters	= 1 cubic meter (m ³)		
100 ares	= 1 hectare (ha)		= 1 stere (s)		
	= 10,000 square meters		= 1,000,000 cubic centimeters		
100 hectares	= 1 square kilometer (km ²)		= 1,000,000,000 cubic millimeters		
	= 1,000,000 square meters				
Volume		Weight (Mass)			
10 milliliters (mL)	= 1 centiliter (cL)	10 milligrams (mg)	= 1 centigram (cg)		
10 centiliters	= 1 deciliter (dL)	10 centigrams	= 1 decigram (dg)		
	= 100 milliliters		= 100 milligrams		
10 deciliters	= 1 liter (L)	10 decigrams	= 1 gram (g)		
	= 1,000 milliliters		= 1,000 milligrams		
		10 grams	= 1 dekagram (dag)		
		10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram (hg)		
			= 100 grams		
		10 hectograms	= 1 kilogram (kg)		
			= 1,000 grams		
		1,000 kilograms	= 1 metric ton (t)		

U.S. Customary Weights and Measures

Length

12 inches (in.)	= 1 foot (ft)
3 feet	= 1 yard (yd)
5½ yards	= 1 rod (rd), pole, or perch (16½ feet)
40 rods	= 1 furlong (fur) = 220 yards = 660 feet
8 furlongs	= 1 statute mile (mi) = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet
3 miles	= 1 league (on land) = 5,280 yards = 15,840 feet
6,076.11549 feet	= 1 international nautical mile (nm)

Volume (Liquid Measure)

When necessary to distinguish the liquid pint or quart from the dry pint or quart, the word *liquid* (liq) is used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the liquid unit.

4 gills (gi)	= 1 pint (pt) = 28.875 cubic inches (in. ³)
2 pints	= 1 quart (qt) = 57.75 cubic inches
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (gal) = 231 cubic inches = 8 pints = 32 gills

Volume (Dry Measure)

When necessary to distinguish the dry pint or quart from the liquid pint or quart, the word *dry* is used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the dry unit.

2 pints (pt)	= 1 quart (qt) = 67.2006 cubic inches (in. ³)
8 quarts	= 1 peck (pk) = 537.605 cubic inches = 16 pints
4 pecks	= 1 bushel (bu) = 2,150.42 cubic inches = 32 quarts

Area

144 square inches (in. ²)	= 1 square foot (ft ²)
9 square feet	= 1 square yard (yd ²) = 1,296 square inches
30¼ square yards	= 1 square rod (rd ²) = 272¼ square feet
160 square rods	= 1 acre (A) = 4,840 square yards = 43,560 square feet

Weight and Measurement Equivalents

In this table it is necessary to distinguish between the *international* and the *survey* foot. The international foot, defined in 1959 as exactly equal to 0.3048 meter, is shorter than the old survey foot by exactly 2 parts in 1 million. The survey foot is still used in data expressed in feet in geodetic surveys within the U.S. In this table the survey foot is indicated with capital letters.

When the name of a unit is enclosed in brackets, e.g., [1 hand], either (1) the unit is not in general current use in the U.S. or (2) the unit is believed to be based on custom and usage rather than on formal definition.

Equivalents involving decimals are, in most instances, rounded to the 3rd decimal place; exact equivalents are so designated.

Lengths

1 angstrom (Å)	= 0.1 nanometer (exactly) = 0.000 1 micrometer (exactly) = 0.000 000 1 millimeter (exactly) = 0.000 000 004 inch
1 cable's length	= 120 fathoms (exactly) = 720 FEET (exactly) = 219 meters
1 centimeter (cm)	= 0.3937 inch
1 chain (ch) (Gunter's or surveyor's)	= 66 FEET (exactly) = 20.1168 meters
1 chain (engineer's)	= 30.48 meters (exactly) = 100 feet
1 decimeter (dm)	= 3.937 inches
1 degree (geographical)	= 364,566.929 feet = 69.047 miles (avg.) = 111.123 kilometers (avg.)
of latitude	= 68.708 miles at equator = 69.403 miles at poles
of longitude	= 69.171 miles at equator

640 acres	= 1 square mile (mi ²)
1 mile square	= 1 section (of land)
6 miles square	= 1 township = 36 sections = 36 square miles

Cubic Measure

1 cubic foot (ft ³)	= 1,728 cubic inches (in. ³)
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard (yd ³)

Gunter's, or Surveyor's, Chain Measure

7.92 inches (in.)	= 1 link (li)
100 links	= 1 chain (ch) = 4 rods (rd) = 66 feet (ft)
80 chains	= 1 statute mile (mi) = 320 rods = 5,280 feet

Avoirdupois Weight

When necessary to distinguish the avoirdupois ounce or pound from the troy ounce or pound, the word *avoirdupois* (avdp) is used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the avoirdupois unit. The *grain* is the same in avoirdupois and troy weight.

27 ¹¹ / ₃₂ grains (gr)	= 1 dram (dr)
16 drams	= 1 ounce (oz) = 437½ grains
16 ounces	= 1 pound (lb) = 256 drams = 7,000 grains
100 pounds	= 1 hundredweight (cwt)*
20 hundredweights	= 1 ton (t) = 2,000 pounds*

In *gross* or *long* measure, the following values are recognized.

112 pounds	= 1 gross or long hundredweight*
20 gross or long hundredweights	= 1 gross or long ton = 2,240 pounds*

*When the terms *hundredweight* and *ton* are used unmodified, they are commonly understood to mean the 100-pound hundredweight and the 2,000-pound ton, respectively; these units may be designated *net* or *short* when necessary to distinguish them from the corresponding units in gross or long measure.

Troy Weight

24 grains	= 1 pennyweight (dwt)
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce troy (oz t) = 480 grains
12 ounces troy	= 1 pound troy (lb t) = 240 pennyweights = 5,760 grains

1 meter (m)	= 39.37 inches
	= 1.09361 yards
1 micrometer (μm)	= 0.001 millimeter (exactly)
	= 0.00003937 inch
1 mil	= 0.001 inch (exactly)
	= 0.0254 millimeter (exactly)
1 mile (mi) (statute or land).	= 5,280 FEET (exactly)
	= 1.609344 kilometers (exactly)
1 international nautical mile (nmi)	= 1.852 kilometers (exactly)
	= 1.150779 statute miles
	= 6,076.11549 feet
1 millimeter (mm)	= 0.03937 inch
1 nanometer (nm)	= 0.001 micrometer (exactly)
	= 0.00000003937 inch
1 pica (typography).	= 12 points
1 point (pt) (typography)	= 0.013837 inch (exactly)
	= 0.351 millimeter
1 rod (rd), pole, or perch.	= 16½ FEET (exactly)
	= 5.029 meters
1 yard (yd)	= 0.9144 meter (exactly)

Areas or Surfaces

1 acre (A)	= 43,560 square FEET (exactly)
	= 4,840 square yards
	= 0.405 hectare
1 are (a)	= 119.599 square yards
	= 0.025 acre
1 bolt (cloth measure):	
length	= 100 yards (on modern looms)
width	= 45 or 60 inches
1 hectare (ha)	= 2.471 acres
[1 square (building)]	= 100 square feet
1 square centimeter (cm ²)	= 0.155 square inch
1 square decimeter (dm ²)	= 15.500 square inches
1 square foot (ft ²)	= 929.030 square centimeters
1 square inch (in ²)	= 6.4516 square centimeters (exactly)
1 square kilometer (km ²)	= 247.104 acres
	= 0.386102 square mile
1 square meter (m ²)	= 1.196 square yards
	= 10.764 square feet
1 square mile (mi ²)	= 258.999 hectares
1 square millimeter (mm ²)	= 0.002 square inch
1 square rod (rd ²), sq. pole, or sq. perch.	= 25.293 square meters
1 square yard (yd ²)	= 0.836127 square meter

Capacities or Volumes

1 barrel (bbl), liquid.	= 31 to 42 gallons*
*There are a variety of “barrels” established by law or usage. For example: federal taxes on fermented liquors are based on a barrel of 31 gallons; many state laws fix the “barrel for liquids” as 31½ gallons; one state fixes a 36-gallon barrel for cistern measurement; federal law recognizes a 40-gallon barrel for “proof spirits”; by custom, 42 gallons constitute a barrel of crude oil or petroleum products for statistical purposes, and this equivalent is recognized “for liquids” by 4 states.	
1 barrel (bbl), standard for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities except dry cranberries	= 7,056 cubic inches
	= 105 dry quarts
	= 3.281 bushels, struck measure
1 barrel, standard, cranberry	= 86 45/64 dry quarts
	= 2.709 bushels, struck measure
	= 5,826 cubic inches
1 board foot (lumber measure)	= a foot-square board 1 inch thick
1 bushel (U.S.) (struck measure)	= 2,150.42 cu in (exactly)
	= 35.239 liters
[1 bushel, heaped (U.S.)]	= 2,747.715 cubic inches
	= 1.278 bushels, struck measure*
*Frequently recognized as 1¼ bushels, struck measure.	
[1 bushel (bu) (British Imperial) (struck measure)]	= 1.032 U.S. bushels, struck measure
	= 2,219.36 cubic inches
1 cord (cd) (firewood)	= 128 cubic feet (exactly)
1 cubic centimeter (cm ³)	= 0.061 cubic inch

1 cubic decimeter (dm ³)	= 61.024 cubic inches
1 cubic inch (in ³)	= 0.554 fluid ounce
	= 4.433 fluid drams
	= 16.387 cubic centimeters
1 cubic foot (ft ³)	= 7.481 gallons
	= 28.317 cubic decimeters
1 cubic meter (m ³)	= 1.308 cubic yards
1 cubic yard (yd ³)	= 0.765 cubic meter
1 cup, measuring	= 8 fluid ounces (exactly)
	= ½ liquid pint (exactly)
[1 dram, fluid (fl dr) (British)]	= 0.961 U.S. fluid dram
	= 0.217 cubic inch
	= 3.552 milliliters
1 dekaliter (daL)	= 2.642 gallons
	= 1.135 pecks
1 gallon (gal) (U.S.)	= 231 cubic inches (exactly)
	= 3.785 liters
	= 0.833 British gallon
	= 128 U.S. fluid ounces (exactly)
[1 gallon (British Imperial)]	= 277.42 cubic inches
	= 1.201 U.S. gallons
	= 4.546 liters
	= 160 British fluid ounces (exactly)
1 gill (gi)	= 7.219 cubic inches
	= 4 fluid ounces (exactly)
	= 0.118 liter
1 hectoliter (hL)	= 26.418 gallons
	= 2.838 bushels
1 liter (L) (1 cubic decimeter exactly)	= 1.057 liquid quarts
	= 0.908 dry quart
	= 61.024 cubic inches
1 milliliter (mL) (1 cu cm exactly)	= 0.271 fluid dram
	= 16.231 minims
	= 0.061 cubic inch
1 ounce, liquid (U.S.)	= 1.805 cubic inches
	= 29.574 milliliters
	= 1.041 British fluid ounces
[1 ounce, fluid (fl oz) (British)]	= 0.961 U.S. fluid ounce
	= 1.734 cubic inches
	= 28.412 milliliters
1 peck (pk)	= 8.810 liters
1 pint (pt), dry	= 33.600 cubic inches
	= 0.551 liter
1 pint, liquid	= 28.875 cubic inches (exactly)
	= 0.473 liter
1 quart (qt), dry (U.S.)	= 67.201 cubic inches
	= 1.101 liters
	= 0.969 British quart
1 quart, liquid (U.S.)	= 57.75 cubic in (exactly)
	= 0.946 liter
	= 0.833 British quart
[1 quart (British)]	= 69.354 cubic inches
	= 1.032 U.S. dry quarts
	= 1.201 U.S. liquid quarts
1 tablespoon (T., Tbs, tbsp.)	= 3 teaspoons*(exactly)
	= 4 fluid drams
	= ½ fluid ounce (exactly)
1 teaspoon (t., tsp.)	= ⅓ tablespoon*(exactly)
	= 1⅓ fluid drams*

*The equivalent “1 teaspoon = 1⅓ fluid drams” has been found to correspond more closely with the actual capacities of teaspoons in use than the equivalent “1 teaspoon = 1 fluid dram” which is given by many dictionaries.

Weights or Masses

1 assay ton** (AT)	= 29.167 grams
**Used in assaying. The assay ton bears the same relation to the milligram that a ton of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois bears to the ounce troy; hence, the weight in milligrams of precious metal obtained from one assay ton of ore gives directly the number of troy ounces to the net ton.	
1 bale (cotton measure)	= 500 pounds in U.S.
	= 750 pounds in Egypt
1 carat (c)	= 200 milligrams (exactly)
	= 3.086 grains
1 dram avoirdupois (dr avdp)	= 27 11/32 (= 27.344) grains
	= 1.772 grams
1 gamma (g)	= 1 microgram
1 grain (gr)	= 64.7989 milligrams

1 gram (g)	= 15.432 grains = 0.035 ounce, avoirdupois
1 hundredweight, gross or long*** (gross cwt)	= 112 pounds (exactly) = 50.802 kilograms
1 hundredweight, net or short (cwt or net cwt)	= 100 pounds (exactly) = 45.359 kilograms
1 kilogram (kg)	= 2.20462 pounds
1 microgram (µg)	= 0.000001 gram (exactly)
1 milligram (mg)	= 0.015 grain
1 ounce, avoirdupois (oz avdp)	= 437.5 grains (exactly) = 0.911 troy ounce = 28.3495 grams
1 ounce, troy (oz t)	= 480 grains (exactly) = 1.097 avoirdupois ounces = 31.103 grams
1 pennyweight (dwt)	= 1.555 grams
1 pound, avoirdupois (lb avdp)	= 7,000 grains (exactly) = 1.215 troy pounds = 453.59237 grams (exactly)

1 pound, troy (lb t)	= 5,760 grains (exactly) = 0.823 pound, avoirdupois = 373.242 grams
1 stone (st)	= 14 pounds avdp (exactly) = 6.350 kilograms
1 ton, gross or long.	= 2,240 pounds (exactly) = 1.12 net tons (exactly) = 1.016 metric tons

***The gross, or long, ton and hundredweight are used commercially in the U.S. to only a limited extent, usually in restricted industrial fields. These units are the same as the British ton and hundredweight.

1 ton, metric (t)	= 2,204.623 pounds = 0.984 gross ton = 1.102 net tons
1 ton, net or short (sh ton)	= 2,000 pounds (exactly) = 0.893 gross ton = 0.907 metric ton

Electrical Units

The **watt** (W) is the unit of power (electrical, mechanical, thermal). Electrical power is given by the product of the voltage and the current.

Energy is sold by the **joule** (J), but in common practice the billing of electrical energy is expressed in terms of the **kilowatt-hour** (kWh), which is 3,600,000 joules or 3.6 megajoules.

The **horsepower** (hp) is a nonmetric unit sometimes used in mechanics. It is equal to 746 watts.

The **ohm** is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a conductor that offers a resistance to the flow of electricity, permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure.

Measures of Force and Pressure

Dyne (dyn) = force necessary to accelerate a 1-gram mass 1 centimeter per second squared = 0.000072 poundal
Poundal (pdl) = force necessary to accelerate a 1-pound mass 1 foot per second squared = 13,825.5 dynes = 0.138255 newtons
Newton (N) = force needed to accelerate a 1-kilogram mass 1 meter per second squared

Pascal (pressure) (Pa) = 1 newton per square meter = 0.020885 pound per square foot
Atmosphere (air pressure at sea level) (atm) = 2,116.102 pounds per square foot = 14.6952 pounds per square inch = 1.0332 kilograms per square centimeter = 101,323 newtons per square meter

Spirits Measures

Pony	= 0.5 jigger
Shot	= 0.667 jigger = 1.0 ounce
Jigger	= 1.5 shots
Pint (pt)	= 16 shots = 0.625 fifth
Fifth.	= 25.6 shots = 1.6 pints = 0.8 quart = 0.75706 liter

Quart (qt)	= 32 shots = 1.25 fifths
Magnum	= 2 quarts = 2.49797 bottles (wine)

For champagne and brandy only:

Jeroboam	= 6.4 pints = 1.6 magnums = 0.8 gallon
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For champagne only:

Rehoboam	= 3 magnums
Methuselah	= 4 magnums
Salmanazar	= 6 magnums
Balthazar	= 8 magnums
Nebuchadnezzar	= 10 magnums
Wine bottle (standard)	= 0.800633 quart = 0.7576778 liter

Miscellaneous Measures

Caliber (cal)—the diameter of a gun bore. In the U.S., caliber is traditionally expressed in hundredths of inches, e.g., .22. In Britain, caliber is often expressed in thousandths of inches, e.g., .270. Now it is commonly expressed in millimeters, e.g., the 5.56 mm M16 rifle. Heavier weapons' caliber has long been expressed in millimeters, e.g., the 155 mm howitzer. Naval guns' caliber refers to the barrel length as a multiple of the bore diameter. A 5-inch, 50-caliber naval gun has a 5-inch bore and a barrel length of 250 inches.

Decibel (dB)—a measure of the relative loudness or intensity of sound. A 20-decibel sound is 10 times louder than a 10-decibel sound; 30 decibels is 100 times louder; 40 decibels is 1,000 times louder.

One decibel is the smallest difference between sounds detectable by the human ear. A 120-decibel sound is painful.

10 decibels	light whisper
20	quiet conversation
30	normal conversation
40	light traffic
50	typewriter, loud conversation
60	noisy office
70	normal traffic, quiet train
80	rock music, subway
90	heavy traffic, thunder
100	jet plane at takeoff

Em—a printer's measure designating the square width of any given type size. For example, an em of 10-point type is 10 points. An en is half an em.

Gauge (ga)—a measure of shotgun bore diameter. Gauge numbers originally referred to the number of lead balls just fitting the gun barrel diameter required to make a pound. Thus, a 16-gauge shotgun's bore was smaller than a 12-gauge shotgun's. Today, an international agreement assigns millimeter measures to each gauge.

Gauge	Bore diameter (mm)	Gauge	Bore diameter (mm)
6	23.34	14	17.60
10	19.67	16	16.81
12	18.52	20	15.90

Horsepower (hp)—the power needed to lift 550 pounds 1 foot in 1 second or to lift 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute. Equivalent to 746 watts or 2,546.0756 Btu/h.

Karat or carat (k or c)—a measure of fineness for gold equal to 1/24 part of pure gold in an alloy. Thus 24-karat gold is pure; 18-karat gold is ¾ alloy. The carat is also used as a unit of weight for precious stones; it is equal to 200 milligrams or 3.086 grains.

Knot (kn or kt)—a measure of the speed of ships. A knot equals 1 nautical mile per hour.

Quire (qr)—25 sheets of paper of the same size and quality.

Ream (rm)—500 sheets of paper of the same size and quality.

COMPUTERS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Computer Milestones

- 1623:** German mathematician Wilhelm Schickard developed the 1st mechanical calculator, capable of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing.
- 1642:** French mathematician Blaise Pascal built the 1st of more than 4 dozen copies of an adding and subtracting machine that he invented.
- 1801:** French inventor Joseph Marie Jacquard demonstrated a new control system for looms. He “programmed” the loom, communicating desired weaving operations to the machine via patterns of holes in paper cards.
- 1833-71:** British mathematician and scientist Charles Babbage used the Jacquard punch-card system in his design for a sophisticated, programmable “Analytical Engine” that foreshadowed basic features of today’s computers. Babbage’s conception was beyond the capabilities of the technology of his time, and the machine remained unfinished at his death in 1871.
- 1889:** American engineer Herman Hollerith patented an electromechanical punch-card tabulating system that facilitated the handling of large amounts of statistical data and quickly found use in censuses in the U.S. and other countries.
- 1911:** Hollerith’s Tabulating Machine Company merged with 2 other enterprises to form the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company, which was renamed the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) in 1924.
- 1941:** German engineer Konrad Zuse completed the Z3, the 1st fully functional digital computer to be controlled by a program; the Z3 was not electronic—it was based on electrical switches called relays.
- 1942:** Iowa State Coll. physicist John Vincent Atanasoff and his assistant Clifford Berry completed a working model of the 1st fully electronic computer, using vacuum tubes, which could operate much more quickly than relays; the rudimentary machine was not programmable.
- 1943:** IBM and Harvard professor Howard Aiken completed the 1st large-scale automatic digital computer, the Mark I, a relay-based machine 55 ft long and 8 ft high. British scientists built the Colossus, an electronic computer designed specifically for breaking German codes.
- 1946:** ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), a 30-ton room-sized electronic computer with more than 18,000 vacuum tubes, was completed by physicist John Mauchly and engineer J. Presper Eckert at the Univ. of Pennsylvania for the U.S. Army. ENIAC could be programmed to do different tasks, but cables had to be plugged in and switches set by hand.
- 1951:** Eckert and Mauchly’s UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Computer) became the 1st computer commercially available in the U.S. The 1st customer: the Census Bureau. CBS-TV used a UNIVAC in 1952 to predict election results.
- 1969-71:** The powerful Unix operating system was developed at Bell Laboratories; later versions became widely used on large computers and formed the basis for Linux and Macintosh OS X operating systems for personal computers.
- 1971:** Intel released the 4004, the 1st commercial microprocessor (an entire computer processing unit on a chip).
- 1973:** The Alto computer, developed at Xerox’s Palo Alto Research Center, became operational, implementing many features used years later in commercial personal computers, including a graphical user interface (GUI) featuring windows, icons, a mouse, and pointers.
- 1975:** The 1st widely marketed personal computer (PC), the MITS Altair 8800, was introduced in kit form, with no keyboard, video display, or printer, for under \$400. Microsoft was founded by college dropouts Bill Gates and Paul Allen.
- 1976:** The 1st word-processing program for personal computers, Electric Pencil, was written. Apple Computer Company was founded by Steven Jobs and Stephen Wozniak.
- 1977:** Apple introduced the Apple II; capable of displaying text and graphics in color, the machine enjoyed phenomenal success.
- 1981:** IBM unveiled its Personal Computer, which used an operating system from Microsoft known as MS-DOS (disc operating system).
- 1984:** Apple introduced the 1st Macintosh. The easy-to-use Macintosh came with a proprietary operating system and was the 1st popular computer to have a GUI and a mouse.
- 1990:** Microsoft released Windows 3.0, the 1st workable version of its own GUI.
- 1991:** The Linux operating system was invented for the personal computer by Helsinki Univ. student Linus Torvalds and made available for free.
- 1996:** The Palm Pilot, the 1st widely successful handheld computer and personal information manager, arrived.
- 1997:** The IBM computer Deep Blue beat world chess champion Garry Kasparov in a 6-game match, 2-1, with 3 draws.
- 2000:** Microsoft was found guilty of antitrust violations by a federal district judge. Microsoft settled in 2001 by accepting certain restrictions on its competitive practices and creating an antitrust compliance committee.
- 2001:** Apple introduced the Unix-based operating system OS X for the Macintosh.
- 2002:** The total number of personal computers, including desktop and laptop machines of all types, shipped by manufacturers since 1975 reached 1 bil, according to computer industry research firm Gartner Dataquest.
- 2004:** The European Union (EU) found Microsoft guilty of anticompetitive practices and fined the company \$613 mil. In mid-2006 the EU levied an additional penalty of \$357 mil for noncompliance.
- 2006:** Apple began using Intel microprocessors in its Macintosh computers instead of the IBM PowerPC.
- 2007:** Microsoft released Windows Vista, the successor to its 6-year-old Windows XP operating system. Apple introduced the iPhone, a touchscreen-equipped smartphone. Amazon released the Kindle, a proprietary hardware/software system for displaying books electronically.

Nations with the Most Personal Computers in Use, 2009

Source: Computer Industry Almanac at www.c-i-a.com for year end 2009

Rank	Nations	PCs in use (mil)	% of world total	Rank	Nations	PCs in use (mil)	% of world total
1.	U.S.	276.30	21.27%	10.	Brazil.	37.24	2.87%
2.	China.	117.60	9.05	11.	South Korea	36.90	2.84
3.	Japan.	90.20	6.94	12.	Canada.	28.79	2.22
4.	Germany	65.18	5.02	13.	Mexico	21.61	1.66
5.	UK.	49.49	3.81	14.	Spain	18.58	1.43
6.	France	46.66	3.59	15.	Australia	17.88	1.38
7.	Russia	41.58	3.20	Top 15 countries		925.70	71.26
8.	India	38.91	3.00	World		1,299.00	100.00
9.	Italy	38.77	2.98				

U.S. Sales of Selected Hardware, 1997-2010

Source: Consumer Electronics Association
(factory sales to dealers in millions of dollars and millions of units)

Hardware	1997	2000	2004		2008		2009		2010 (est.)	
	Sales	Sales	Sales	Units	Sales	Units	Sales	Units	Sales	Units
Computers	\$15,950 ¹	\$16,400 ¹	18,233	20.0	\$23,412	30.2	\$21,174	36.7	\$26,060	47.1
Desktop	—	—	7,710	10.8	6,744	10.2	5,192	8.7	5,453	9.4
Laptops, Netbooks, Tablets ["Mobile Computing"]	—	—	10,523	9.2	16,668	20.0	15,982	28.0	20,607	37.7
Smartphones	—	—	1,708	4.5	11,393	28.6	14,901	41.2	17,553	54.0
Electronic gaming hardware	1,650	2,700	3,162	—	7,780	—	5,943	—	4,668	—
Digital video recorders	—	46	635	3.3	3,237	20.2	2,557	17.8	2,442	18.5
Digital cameras	483	1,823	4,739	18.9	6,813	33.2	6,267	32.9	6,345	33.7
All camcorders	—	2,838	1,651	5.6	1,885	5.6	1,709	6.3	1,775	7.1
Portable media/MP3 players	—	107	1,289	7.1	5,844	43.7	5,446	40.1	5,400	36.7

— = Not available. (1) Desktop and notebook computers were not separated.

Status of Electronics Sold, 1980-2007

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
(millions of units)

	Disposed or recycled		In storage		Still in use		Total
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units
Desktop PCs	277.6	50.6	65.7	12.0	205.8	37.5	549.0
PC monitors	339.0	57.6	42.4	7.2	207.2	35.2	588.7
Portable PCs	67.1	39.3	2.1	1.2	101.7	59.5	170.8
Hard copy peripherals ¹	209.3	51.3	25.2	6.2	173.7	42.6	408.2
Televisions	306.6	43.5	99.1	14.1	299.1	42.4	704.9
Total	1,199.6	49.5	234.6	9.7	987.6	40.8	2,421.7

Note: Estimates released in 2008. (1) Printers, scanners, fax machines.

Top-Selling Software, 2009-10

Source: The NPD Group/Retail Tracking Service
(based on unit U.S. sales, July 2009-June 2010; does not include software bundled with computers at point of sale)
Software is Windows-only unless otherwise noted; M = Macintosh, W/M = Windows/Mac,
SBE = small business edition, Upgr = upgrade, Pers. = personal, Ed. = edition.

All Software

1. MS Office 2007 Home & Student Microsoft
2. TurboTax 2009 Deluxe Federal + State + e-File (W/M) Intuit
3. MS Office 2008 Home & Student (M) Microsoft
4. MS Windows 7 Home Premium Upgr. Microsoft
5. Norton 360 3.0 Symantec
6. iWork 2009 (M) Apple
7. MS Office 2007 Microsoft
8. QuickBooks 2010 Pro Intuit
9. TurboTax 2009 Home & Business Federal +
State + e-File (W/M) Intuit
10. MobileMe (W/M) Apple

Business

1. MS Office 2007 Home & Student Microsoft
2. MS Office 2008 Home & Student (M) Microsoft
3. iWork 2009 (M) Apple
4. MS Office 2007 Microsoft
5. MobileMe (W/M) Apple
6. Mac Box Set Snow Leopard (M) Apple
7. MS Office 2007 Upgr Microsoft
8. MS Office 2007 SBE Upgr Microsoft
9. MS Office 2010 Home & Student Microsoft
10. MS Outlook 2007 Microsoft

Education

1. Spanish Pers. Ed. Level 1-5 (W/M) Rosetta Stone Ltd
2. Rosetta Stone Spanish Pers. Ed. Level 1-3 (W/M) Rosetta Stone Ltd
3. Rosetta Stone Spanish Pers. Ed. Level 1 (W/M) Rosetta Stone Ltd
4. Rosetta Stone French Pers. Ed. Level 1-3 (W/M) Rosetta Stone Ltd
5. Instant Immersion Spanish Levels
1, 2, & 3 (W/M) Topics Entertainment
6. Complete National Geographic: Every
Issue Since 1888 (W/M) National Geographic
7. Rosetta Stone Italian Pers. Ed. Level 1-3 (W/M) Rosetta Stone Ltd
8. Learning Quickbooks 2010 Intuit
9. Mavis Beacon Teaches Typing 20.0 Deluxe (W/M) Encore
10. Berlitz Spanish Premier (W/M) Nova Development

Finance

1. TurboTax 2009 Deluxe Federal + State + e-File (W/M) Intuit
2. QuickBooks 2010 Pro Intuit
3. TurboTax 2009 Home & Business Federal + State +
e-File (W/M) Intuit
4. TurboTax 2009 Premier Federal + State + e-File (W/M) Intuit
5. H&R Block at Home 09 Deluxe (W/M) H&R Block
6. TurboTax 2009 Deluxe Federal + e-File (W/M) Intuit
7. QuickBooks 2009 Pro Intuit
8. Quicken 2010 Deluxe Intuit
9. Quicken 2010 Home & Business Intuit
10. TurboTax 2009 Business Federal + e-File (W/M) Intuit

Imaging/Graphics

1. Final Cut Studio 3.0 (M) Apple
2. Adobe Photoshop Elements 8.0 Adobe
3. AutoCAD LT 2010 Autodesk
4. iLife 2009 (M) Apple
5. Adobe Photoshop Elements 8.0/Premiere
Elements 8.0 Bundle Adobe
6. Acrobat 9.0 Adobe
7. Adobe Photoshop Elements 8.0 (M) Adobe
8. Final Cut Studio 3.0 Upgr (M) Apple
9. Final Cut Express 4.0 HD (M) Apple
10. Acrobat 9.0 Pro Adobe

PC Games

1. The Sims 3 (W/M) Electronic Arts
2. Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 2 Activision Blizzard
3. The Sims 3: World Adventures Expansion
Pack (W/M) Electronic Arts
4. Dragon Age: Origins Electronic Arts
5. World of Warcraft: Wrath of the Lich King
Expansion Pack (W/M) Activision Blizzard
6. Aion NCsoft
7. World of Warcraft: Battle Chest (W/M) Activision Blizzard
8. Left 4 Dead 2 Electronic Arts
9. Battlefield: Bad Company 2 Electronic Arts
10. The Sims 3: Ambitions Expansion Pack (W/M) Electronic Arts

Personal Productivity

1. Easy VHS to DVD Roxio
2. Logic 9.0 Studio (M) Apple
3. Roxio Creator 2010 Roxio
4. Nero 9.0 Nero Inc
5. MS Streets & Trips 2010 Microsoft
6. Logic 9.0 Studio Pro Upgr (M) Apple
7. MS Streets & Trips 2009 w/ GPS Locator Microsoft
8. Easy CD & DVD Burning Roxio
9. Topo USA 7.0 Deluxe w/ Earthmate GPS PN-40 DeLorme
10. 123 Copy DVD 2010 Gold Bling Software

System Utilities

1. Norton 360 3.0 Symantec
2. Norton Internet Security 2010 Symantec
3. Norton 360 4.0 Symantec
4. Norton Antivirus 2010 Symantec
5. Kaspersky Internet Security 2010 3-User Kaspersky Lab
6. Kaspersky Antivirus 2010 Kaspersky Lab
7. Webroot AntiVirus w/ Spy Sweeper 2010 Webroot
8. Kaspersky Antivirus 2010 3-User Kaspersky Lab
9. Trend Micro AntiVirus 2010 Plus Anti-Spyware Trend Micro
10. Webroot AntiVirus w/ Spy Sweeper 2010 Webroot

About the Internet

The Internet is a vast and rapidly growing computer network. In 1994, a total of 3 mil people (most of them in the U.S.) made use of it; by the end of 2009 the number of users worldwide exceeded 1.8 bil (Computer Industry Almanac Inc.).

The Internet is not owned or funded by any one institution, organization, or government. It has no CEO and is not a commercial service. Its development is guided by the Internet Society (ISOC), which is composed of volunteers. The ISOC appoints the Internet Architecture Board (IAB), which oversees issues of standards and network resources, among others.

Major Historical Highlights

- 1969:** ARPANET, an experimental 4-computer network, was established by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the U.S. Defense Dept. Two years later, ARPANET linked about 23 computers (“hosts”) at 15 sites, including MIT and Harvard.
- 1978:** The 1st spam, or junk e-mail, message was sent over ARPANET.
- 1983:** The set of communications rules (protocol) known as TCP/IP became the main networking protocol of ARPANET. TCP/IP facilitates connection between networks. Its adoption was tantamount to the birth of the Internet. The military portion of ARPANET was moved onto the MILNET.
- 1986:** The U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) launched NSFNET, the 1st large-scale network using Internet technology.
- 1988:** Internet Relay Chat (IRC) was developed by Finnish student Jarkko Oikarinen, enabling people to communicate via the Internet in “real time.”
- 1988:** A “worm” crafted by Cornell Univ. computer science graduate student Robert Morris Jr. infected thousands of computers, shutting many down and causing millions of dollars of damage—the 1st known case of large-scale damage caused by a computer virus spread via the Internet.
- 1989:** The World—the 1st commercial Internet service provider supplying dial-up access—debuted.
- 1989-90:** Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web. Created as an environment in which scientists at the European Center for Nuclear Research in Switzerland could share information, it gradually evolved into a medium with text, graphics, audio, animation, and video.
- 1990:** ARPANET was disbanded.
- 1991:** The NSFNET was opened to commercial traffic. Berners-Lee introduced the 1st browser, or software for accessing the web.
- 1993:** The U.S. National Center for Supercomputing Applications released versions of Mosaic, the 1st web browser able to present both text and images in a single page.
- 1994:** Netscape Communications released the Netscape Navigator browser.
- 1995:** Microsoft released its Internet Explorer browser. It initially failed to make a dent in Netscape’s dominance of the browser market but surpassed it by 1999.
- 1996:** A group of universities launched Internet2, an advanced, high-performance network for the research community and a test bed for development of new capabilities that might find use in the commercial Internet.
- 1998:** Under a contract with the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, the nonprofit Internet Corporation for Assigned Numbers and Names (ICANN) took over the management of assigning domain names and Internet (IP) addresses.
- 1999:** Release of the free Napster file-sharing service enabled users to easily exchange files containing music or other content without regard to copyright restrictions.
- 2003:** Niue, a self-governing Pacific island associated with New Zealand, became the 1st country to offer free nationwide wireless access to the Internet (using Wi-Fi technology).
- 2004:** The Mozilla Foundation released the first official version of the open-source browser Mozilla Firefox.
- 2006:** Websites with rich user interfaces that encourage collective participation and personalization through online applications and scripts, known as Web 2.0, became prevalent.
- 2007:** Apple Inc. releases the iPhone, a touchscreen-equipped smartphone; the company sold 1 mil units within 3 days of its launch.
- 2010:** A U.S. appellate court rules that the FCC cannot regulate an Internet provider’s ability to charge tiered rates for different download speeds.

Safety and Security on the Internet

Common sense dictates some basic security rules:

- Pick passwords that are difficult to guess, preferably consisting of both letters and numbers, and other symbols, if permitted. Using the same password at multiple websites is not recommended.
- Do not give out your phone number, address, credit card number, or other personal information unless needed for a transaction at a site you trust.
- If you feel someone is being threatening or dangerous, inform your Internet service provider.
- Use protective “firewall,” antivirus, and antispyware software to guard your system against attacks by hackers.
- Be careful about opening e-mail and file attachments from unknown correspondents.
- If you have programs that can make use of macros—bits of auxiliary coding that are meant to play a helpful role but can be taken advantage of by some viruses—make sure the programs’ macro virus protection is turned on. Disable macros if you do not know how to use them.
- Users of so-called **peer-to-peer** (P2P) file-sharing networks or protocols should open up only part of their computer system to sharing, not the entire hard drive.
- When manufacturers provide **patches** to solve security flaws or other problems with operating systems, software, or web browsers, it is usually advisable to install these fixes. If a fix is not available for a serious security problem, you may want to consider switching to an alternative program.

Malware. Software designed to harm a computer system—such as a virus (malicious code carried within a program) or a worm (a self-contained malicious program)—may be transmitted via the Internet, received on a disk, or communicated via e-mail.

Malicious software may install a “back door” on an infected system, giving hackers access; attempt to turn off any antivirus program on the system; or try to log the user’s keystrokes.

A **Trojan horse** is computer code concealed within harmless code or data that is capable of taking control and causing damage. It can be used to mount a massive **denial-of-service** attack, which overwhelms targeted computers by inundating them with messages. The infected computers, acting under hacker control without their owners’ knowledge, are called **zombies**, and the network of zombie computers that carry out an attack is called a **botnet**.

Spyware. Software that observes your computer activity without your knowledge is often regarded as a type of malware. Spyware programs, which can gain entry to your machine via a Trojan horse, may record your keystrokes and report passwords or other personal information to a hacker. Some can flood your screen with ads.

Phishing. A popular scam is **phishing**—the use of a forged e-mail message purportedly from a respectable organization, such as a bank, to elicit personal data. The e-mail typically contains a hyperlink that leads to a fabricated website resembling the site of the ostensible sender. To avoid falling victim to a phishing scam, do not click on any links in e-mails sent by companies with whom you do business. If you want to visit a company’s website, open your browser and manually enter the site’s address.

Spam. Junk e-mail, or **spam**, can be a time-wasting annoyance or worse—spam may offer pornography or products dangerous to health; seek to defraud the recipient; carry a destructive virus; or turn the recipient’s machine into a zombie that stores illicit material, takes part in a denial-of-service attack, or distributes spam. Net administrators worry that the flood of spam could cause a breakdown in the flow of Internet traffic.

In 2003 Congress enacted a law that attempted to restrict spam, but it had little effect on the volume of spam received by e-mail accounts.

While filtering software can help reduce the deluge of spam—some e-mail programs include filters—it is not completely accurate. Experts recommend that you be wary of revealing your e-mail address as you surf the web. If possible, do not list your e-mail address on a public website.

Internet Addresses

The fundamental part of an address on the Internet is called the domain. The final part of a domain name, known as the **top-level domain (TLD)**, is its most basic part. For example, in *The World Almanac's* web address (www.worldalmanac.com), .com is the top-level domain.

So-called generic top-level domains (gTLDs), consisting of 3 or more letters, include the following:

Domain	What it is (usually)
.aero	an organization in the air-transport industry
.asia	legal entities within the Pan-Asia and Asia-Pacific region
.biz	a business
.cat	a site associated with Catalan language and culture
.com	generally a commercial organization, business, or company
.coop	a nonprofit business cooperative, such as a rural electric co-op

.edu	an educational institution
.gov	a nonmilitary U.S. governmental entity, usually federal
.info	an informational site for an individual or organization, without restriction
.int	an international organization
.jobs	information about employment, such as job openings
.mil	a U.S. military organization
.mobi	a site providing content for mobile devices
.museum	a museum
.name	an individual
.net	suggested for a network administration, but actually used by a wide variety of sites
.org	suggested for a nonprofit organization, but actually used by a wide variety of sites
.post	postal services
.pro	a professional, such as an accountant, lawyer, or physician
.tel	Internet communications identifier for an individual or organization
.travel	information about travel

Domain names with 2 letters are generally for countries or regions. The **top-level domain** .us, for instance, is available to persons, organizations, and entities in the U.S. More examples: .eu (European Union), .jp (Japan), .ru (Russia), .uk (United Kingdom).

Internet Lingo

The following abbreviations are sometimes used on the Internet and in e-mail.

BTW	By the way	GOK	God only knows	LOL	Laughing out loud
CBLO	See below	GTG	Got to go	PLS	Please
F2F	Face to face; a personal meeting	HHOK	Ha, ha—only kidding	ROFL	Rolling on the floor laughing
FCOL	For crying out loud	IMHO	In my humble opinion	TAFN	That's all for now
FWIW	For what it's worth	IMO	In my opinion	TTFN	Ta-ta for now

Emoticons, or **smileys**, are a series of typed characters that, when turned sideways, resemble a face and express an emotion. Here are some smileys often encountered on the Internet.

: -)	Smile	: - D	Laugh	: - (	Unhappy	: - b..	Drooling
: -)	Wink	: - *	Kiss	: - o	Surprised	{ * }	A hug and a kiss

Nations with the Most Internet Users, 2009

Source: Computer Industry Almanac at www.c-i-a.com for year-end 2009

Rank	Country	Internet users (thous.)	% of worldwide users	Rank	Country	Internet users (thous.)	% of worldwide users	Rank	Country	Internet users (thous.)	% of worldwide users
1.	China	310,900	17.03%	7.	UK	47,010	2.58%	13.	Mexico	27,760	1.52%
2.	U.S.	244,780	13.41	8.	Russia	43,020	2.36	14.	Canada	27,120	1.49
3.	India	125,110	6.85	9.	France	42,880	2.35	15.	Spain	25,220	1.38
4.	Japan	102,320	5.61	10.	Italy	40,050	2.19	Top 15 total		1,224,330	67.07
5.	Germany . . .	60,360	3.31	11.	Indonesia . .	38,410	2.10	World total		1,825,409	100.00
6.	Brazil	51,130	2.80	12.	South Korea	38,260	2.10				

Most-Visited World Websites, June 2010

Source: comScore Media Metrix, Inc.

Some websites represent an aggregation of commonly owned domain names; popular domains within a group added in parentheses by World Almanac editors.

Rank	Website	Visitors ¹	Rank	Website	Visitors ¹
1.	Google sites (YouTube; Blogger)	943,791	11.	CBS Interactive.	204,230
2.	Microsoft sites (Bing)	801,034	12.	Tencent Inc.	177,789
3.	Yahoo! sites (Flickr; Delicious)	621,089	13.	Baidu.com Inc.	174,673
4.	Facebook.com	551,143	14.	Glam Media (Glam; Brash; Tinker).	167,487
5.	Wikimedia Foundation sites (Wikipedia).	379,344	15.	WordPress	165,782
6.	AOL LLC.	255,978	16.	Fox Interactive Media (MySpace; Photobucket). . .	156,933
7.	Amazon sites (IMDb)	221,815	17.	The Mozilla Organization	153,165
8.	eBay (PayPal; Skype; Stubhub)	217,690	18.	Vevo	149,636
9.	Apple Inc. (iTunes)	213,757	19.	Adobe sites.	142,272
10.	Ask Network (Evite; Dictionary.com)	208,454	20.	Sohu.com Inc..	141,924

(1) Number of persons age 15 or older, in thousands, who visited a website from any location at least once in June 2010.

U.S. Broadband Internet Access, 2009-10

Source: Home Broadband 2010, Pew Internet & American Life Project, Aug. 2010

	% with broadband at home		% change, 2009-10		% with broadband at home		% change, 2009-10
	2009	2010			2009	2010	
All adults	63%	66%	5%	Educational attainment			
Gender				Less than high school	30%	33%	10%
Male	64	66	3	High school grad	52	54	4
Female	63	65	3	Some college	71	76	7
Age				College+	83	86	4
18-29	77	80	4	Annual household income			
30-49	72	75	4	Less than \$30,000	42	45	7
50-64	61	63	3	\$30,000-\$49,999	62	67	8
65+	30	31	3	\$50,000-\$74,999	80	79	-1
Race/ethnicity				\$75,000+	85	87	2
White (not Hispanic)	65	67	3	Community type			
Black (not Hispanic)	46	56	22	Nonrural	67	70	4
Hispanic (English-speaking)	68	66	-3	Rural	46	50	9

NA = Not applicable. Note: Survey of adults on which report is based takes place annually in Apr.-May.

Most-Visited U.S. Websites, June 2010

Source: comScore Media Metrix

Some websites represent an aggregation of commonly owned domain names; popular domains within a group added in parentheses by World Almanac editors.

All U.S. Sites

Rank	Website	Visitors ¹	Rank	Website	Visitors ¹
1.	Google sites (Blogger; YouTube)	178,785	11.	CBS Interactive	74,445
2.	Yahoo! sites (Delicious; Flickr)	170,221	12.	Wikimedia Foundation sites (Wikipedia)	72,127
3.	Microsoft sites (Bing)	160,846	13.	New York Times Digital (About.com)	68,912
4.	Facebook.com	141,638	14.	Apple Inc. (iTunes)	68,265
5.	AOL (Mapquest; TMZ; Engadget)	107,477	15.	eBay (PayPal; Skype; StubHub)	67,006
6.	Fox Interactive Media (MySpace; Photobucket)	88,826	16.	Viacom Digital (BET; Comedy Central; MTV)	66,038
7.	Ask Network (Evite; Dictionary.com)	87,405	17.	Demand Media (eHow)	54,619
8.	Glam Media (Brash; Glam; Tinker)	85,439	18.	craigslist, inc.	50,715
9.	Turner Network	85,294	19.	Vevo	48,107
10.	Amazon sites (IMDb)	75,968	20.	Comcast Corporation	45,680

Social Networking Sites

Rank	Website	Visitors ¹	Rank	Website	Visitors ¹
1.	Facebook.com	141,638	6.	MyLife.com sites	12,321
2.	MySpace	66,633	7.	Classmates.com sites	11,332
3.	Twitter.com	23,319	8.	Windows Live Profile	11,102
4.	LinkedIn.com	20,745	9.	Digg Inc.	8,650
5.	Yahoo! Pulse	18,063	10.	Formspring.me	8,094

Blog Sites

Rank	Website	Visitors ¹	Rank	Website	Visitors ¹
1.	Blogger	55,996	6.	Six Apart Sites (Movable Type; TypePad)	17,142
2.	Technorati Media	36,971	7.	BlogHer	11,623
3.	Federated Media Publishing (BoingBoing; Mashable)	34,644	8.	HubPages.com	10,797
4.	WordPress	33,389	9.	LiveJournal.com	4,140
5.	Gawker Media (Gizmodo; Jezebel; Lifehacker)	19,272	10.	Tumblr.com	3,875

Video Sites

Rank	Website	Visitors ¹	Rank	Website	Visitors ¹
1.	Google sites (YouTube)	144,501	6.	Microsoft sites (MSNBC; Xbox Live; Zune)	38,995
2.	Yahoo! sites (Flickr)	44,938	7.	Viacom Digital (BET; Comedy Central; MTV)	32,049
3.	Vevo	43,700	8.	Turner Network (Cartoon Network; CNN)	31,712
4.	Facebook.com	43,307	9.	Break Media	26,889
5.	Fox Interactive Media (MySpace; Photobucket)	41,570	10.	Hulu	24,001

Search and Navigation

Rank	Website	Searches (mil)	Searchers ¹	% of searches
1.	Google sites	10,292	181,429	62.6%
2.	Yahoo! sites	3,114	120,894	18.9
3.	Microsoft Sites	2,082	93,681	12.7
4.	Ask Network	584	68,422	3.6
5.	AOL LLC	368	27,214	2.2

E-mail

Rank	Website	Visitors ¹
1.	Yahoo! Mail	96,440
2.	Windows Live Hotmail	46,732
3.	Google Gmail	44,996
4.	MySpace Mail	33,140
5.	AOL Email	25,222

(1) Number of persons age 2 and older in any U.S. location, in thousands, who visited a website at least once in June 2010.

Internet Access in the U.S., 2000-09

Source: 2010 Digital Future Report, USC Annenberg School Center for the Digital Future

Type of Internet access	% of Americans accessing internet ¹						Avg. hours per week spent online ¹					
	2000	2002	2005	2007	2008	2009	2000	2002	2005	2007	2008	2009
All access	67%	71%	79%	79%	80%	82%	9.4	11.1	13.3	15.3	17.3	19.0
at home.	47	59	66	66	72	71	3.3	6.8	7.8	10.0	10.1	10.6
at school ²	55	63	67	70	66	66	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
at work ³	42	40	55	52	59	59	NA	5.5	5.6	7.4	8.3	9.0
by cell phone/mobile devices ⁴	NA	5	9	13	16	25	NA	NA	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.5
by wireless computer ⁴	NA	3	7	27	32	41	NA	NA	5.7	7.2	9.7	10.3

NA = Not available. (1) Internet users age 12 and older who connect from all locations. (2) Adult respondents with children in household. (3) Active Use. Work outside the home. (4) Via wireless device.

Frequency of Internet Activities in the U.S., 2009

Source: 2010 Digital Future Report, USC Annenberg School Center for the Digital Future
(among Internet users age 12 and older who connect from any location)

Online activities	Occas-					Online activities	Occas-				
	Daily ¹	Weekly	Monthly	ionally	Never		Daily ¹	Weekly	Monthly	ionally	Never
Browse (surf)	56%	23%	7%	6%	8%	Find or check a fact	23%	33%	17%	17%	11%
Pay bills	3	19	29	7	42	Read blogs	10	13	9	18	50
Use E-mail	78	14	3	2	3	Watch/download videos	12	21	13	13	41
Read news	43	22	9	12	14	Make/receive phone calls	4	3	2	6	85
Social networking or video sharing	36	22	NA	17	27	Work on a blog	4	6	3	9	79
Play games	20	14	8	14	44	Buy products/services	2	11	34	38	16
Instant message	20	11	8	12	50	Gamble	1.4	2	2	8	87
Listen/download music	17	22	14	16	31	Online banking	15	29	14	9	33

(1) One or more times daily.

Informative and Useful Websites

Name	URL	Description
Daily Data		
Federal Register	www.federalregister.gov	Online magazine approach to the government's daily journal. Browse by topic, location, agency, etc.
Flowing Data	flowingdata.com	Online data visualizations and statistics.
ResourceShelf	www.resourceshelf.com	Librarians and researchers share the websites they find.
Today's Front Pages	www.newseum.org/todaysfrontpages	Today's front page from more than 500 newspapers worldwide.
Education and Exhibits		
American Memory	memory.loc.gov	More than 5 million items from the Library of Congress, including audio, maps, movies, photos, prints, and sheet music.
Europeana	europeana.eu	Network of European cultural organizations linking to more than 6 million digital items.
Internet Archive	www.archive.org	Digital library of free cultural artifacts and Internet sites.
MIT OpenCourseWare	ocw.mit.edu	Free and open educational course material from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
New York Public Library Digital Gallery	digitalgallery.nypl.org	More than 700,000 images digitized from primary sources and printed rarities in the library's collections.
Our Documents	www.ourdocuments.gov	Digitized images and text of 100 milestone documents from America's history.
SmART History	smarthistory.org	Open educational resource on art history.
World Digital Library	www.wdl.org	Collection of significant primary documents from countries around the world.
Statistics		
DATA.gov	www.data.gov	Open access to raw government data files.
FedStats	www.fedstats.gov	Statistics by topic or program from more than 100 federal agencies.
Swivel	www.swivel.com	Community for users to visually map out and share statistics.
United Nations Statistics Division	unstats.un.org	International data sets and country profiles with demographics and stats on society, industry, and the environment.
U.S. Economy at a Glance	stats.bls.gov/eag	Quick reference tables on employment and wages from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Online Tools		
Kayak	www.kayak.com	One stop search of multiple travel-booking sites for the lowest fares and price trends.
LibraryThing	www.librarything.com	Track the books you've read, receive suggestions for new books, and compare lists with similar readers.
Wolfram Alpha	www.wolframalpha.com	Ready reference through computation of databases maintained by Wolfram Research.
Open Congress	www.opencongress.org	Easily follow Congress and find news about specific members, bills, committees, and issues. Receive updates by RSS feed.
Downloadable Tools		
Google Earth	earth.google.com	Free downloadable interactive world atlas and mapping software.
Stellarium	www.stellarium.org	Free downloadable planetarium that visualizes astronomical phenomena in real time from any point on Earth.

Note: Websites are subject to change. The World Almanac cannot take responsibility for contents.

Worldwide Telecommunications: Market Data, 1990-2009

Source: © International Telecommunication Union

	1990	1999	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total market revenue (bil \$) ¹	\$508	\$1,123	\$1,210	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Intl. phone traffic (bil minutes) ²	33	103	114	179	183	NA	NA	NA
Main telephone lines (mil)	520	904	975	1,259	1,280	1,272	1,251	1,219
Mobile cellular subscriptions (mil)	11	490	738	2,217	2,755	3,358	4,037	4,673

NA = Not available. (1) Revenue from installation, subscription, and local, trunk, and international call charges. (2) From 1994, includes traffic between countries of the former Soviet Union.

World Cellular Telephones Use by Nation, 2009

Source: © International Telecommunication Union, estimated; top countries ranked by subscriptions at year-end

Subscriptions			Subscriptions		
Country	(thous.)	Per 100 pop.	Country	(thous.)	Per 100 pop.
China	747,000.0	55.51	Saudi Arabia	44,864.4	174.43
India	525,090.0	43.83	Poland	44,553.1	117.02
United States	298,404.0	94.83	Colombia	42,159.6	92.33
Russia	230,500.0	163.62	Algeria	32,729.8	93.79
Brazil	173,959.4	89.79	Malaysia	30,379.0	110.60
Indonesia	159,247.6	69.25	Venezuela	28,123.6	98.39
Japan	114,917.0	90.37	Taiwan	26,958.8	116.70
Germany	105,000.0	127.79	Romania	25,377.0	119.28
Pakistan	102,980.0	56.96	Morocco	25,310.8	79.11
Italy	90,613.0	151.35	Peru	24,700.4	84.69
Vietnam	88,566.0	100.56	Australia	24,220.0	113.75
Mexico	83,527.9	76.20	Canada	23,081.0	68.75
Thailand	83,057.0	122.57	Netherlands	21,182.0	127.66
United Kingdom	80,375.4	130.55	Iraq	19,722.0	64.14
Philippines	74,489.0	80.98	Kenya	19,364.6	48.65
Nigeria	73,099.3	47.24	Tanzania	17,469.5	39.94
Turkey	62,779.6	83.91	Guatemala	17,307.5	123.39
France	59,543.0	95.51	Chile	16,450.2	96.94
Egypt	55,352.2	66.69	Uzbekistan	16,417.9	59.73
Ukraine	55,333.2	121.06	Sudan	15,339.9	36.29
Iran	52,555.0	70.83	Portugal	15,178.0	141.76
Argentina	51,891.0	128.84	Ghana	15,108.9	63.38
Spain	50,991.1	113.56	Kazakhstan	14,995.3	95.90
Bangladesh	50,400.0	31.07	Czech Republic	14,258.4	137.51
South Korea	47,944.2	99.20	World	4,676,174.4	68.30
South Africa	46,436.0	92.67			

U.S. Wireless Industry, 1985-2009

Source: The CTIA Semi-Annual Industry Survey, used with permission of CTIA. As of Dec. in year shown.

Date	Est. total subscribers	Total service revenues (thous.)	Cell phone antennas	Avg. local monthly bill	Avg. local call length (min.)
1985	340,213	\$482,428	913	NA	NA
1987	1,230,855	1,151,519	2,305	\$96.83	2.33
1988	2,069,441	1,959,548	3,209	98.02	2.26
1989	3,508,944	3,340,595	4,169	89.30	2.48
1990	5,283,055	4,548,820	5,616	80.90	2.20
1991	7,557,148	5,708,522	7,847	72.74	2.38
1992	11,032,753	7,822,726	10,307	68.68	2.58
1993	16,009,461	10,892,175	12,824	61.49	2.41
1994	24,134,421	14,229,922	17,920	56.21	2.24
1995	33,785,661	19,081,239	22,663	51.00	2.15
1996	44,042,992	23,634,971	30,045	47.70	2.32
1997	55,312,293	27,485,633	51,600	42.78	2.31
1998	69,209,321	33,133,175	65,887	39.43	2.39
1999	86,047,003	40,018,489	81,698	41.24	2.38
2000	109,478,031	52,466,020	104,288	45.27	2.56
2001	128,374,512	65,316,235	127,540	47.37	2.74
2002	140,766,842	76,508,187	139,338	48.40	2.73
2003	158,721,981	87,624,093	162,986	49.91	3.07
2004	182,140,362	102,121,210	175,725	50.64	3.05
2005	207,896,198	113,538,221	183,689	49.98	3.00
2006	233,040,781	125,456,825	195,613	50.56	3.03
2007	255,395,599	138,869,304	213,299	49.79	NA
2008	270,333,881	148,084,170	242,130	50.07	2.27
2009	285,646,191	152,551,854	247,081	48.16	1.81

NA = Not available.

U.S. Sales and Household Penetration, Selected Products, 1985-2010

Source: Consumer Electronics Association

Product	1985		1990		1995		2000		2009		2010 (est.)	
	Sales (mil)	% of all households	Sales (mil)	% of all households	Sales (mil)	% of all households	Sales (mil)	% of all households	Sales (mil)	% of all households	Sales (mil)	% of all households
Cordless telephones	\$280	11%	\$842	28%	\$1,141	55%	\$1,307	80%	\$271	NA	\$182	NA
Pagers	—	—	118	1	300	11	750	23	64	NA	21	NA
Modems/fax modems	10	0	191	2.7	770	16	1,564	55	1,110	67%	1,154	69%
Telephone answering devices	325	7	827	35	1,077	57	984	75	824	75	784	72
Cellular phones	116	0.1	1,098	5	2,574	29	8,995	60	24,048	90	25,169	91

NA = Not available.

Telephone Area Codes, by Number

As of Aug. 2010.

Code	Location or Service	Code	Location or Service	Code	Location or Service	Code	Location or Service
201	New Jersey	405	Oklahoma	610	Pennsylvania	807	Ontario
202	District of Columbia	406	Montana	611	Repair Service	808	Hawaii
203	Connecticut	407	Florida	612	Minnesota	809	Dominican Republic
204	Manitoba	408	California	613	Ontario	810	Michigan
205	Alabama	409	Texas	614	Ohio	811	Utility location
206	Washington	410	Maryland	615	Tennessee	812	Indiana
207	Maine	411	Directory Assistance	616	Michigan	813	Florida
208	Idaho	412	Pennsylvania	617	Massachusetts	814	Pennsylvania
209	California	413	Massachusetts	618	Illinois	815	Illinois
210	Texas	414	Wisconsin	619	California	816	Missouri
211	Community Info.	415	California	620	Kansas	817	Texas
212	New York	416	Ontario	623	Arizona	818	California
213	California	417	Missouri	626	California	819	Quebec
214	Texas	418	Quebec	630	Illinois	828	North Carolina
215	Pennsylvania	419	Ohio	631	New York	829	Dominican Republic
216	Ohio	423	Tennessee	636	Missouri	830	Texas
217	Illinois	424	California	641	Iowa	831	California
218	Minnesota	425	Washington	646	New York	832	Texas
219	Indiana	430	Texas	647	Ontario	843	South Carolina
224	Illinois	432	Texas	649	Turks and Caicos Isls.	845	New York
225	Louisiana	434	Virginia	650	California	847	Illinois
226	Ontario	435	Utah	651	Minnesota	848	New Jersey
228	Mississippi	438	Quebec	657	California	849	Dominican Republic
229	Georgia	440	Ohio	660	Missouri	850	Florida
231	Michigan	441	Bermuda	661	California	856	New Jersey
234	Ohio	442	California	662	Mississippi	857	Massachusetts
239	Florida	443	Maryland	664	Montserrat	858	California
240	Maryland	450	Quebec	670	N. Mariana Islands	859	Kentucky
242	Bahamas	456	Inbound Intl.	671	Guam	860	Connecticut
246	Barbados	458	Oregon	678	Georgia	862	New Jersey
248	Michigan	469	Texas	681	West Virginia	863	Florida
250	British Columbia	470	Georgia	682	Texas	864	South Carolina
251	Alabama	473	Grenada	684	American Samoa	865	Tennessee
252	North Carolina	475	Connecticut	700	Interexchange carriers	866	Toll-Free Service
253	Washington	478	Georgia	701	North Dakota	867	Yukon, NW Terr., Nunavut
254	Texas	479	Arkansas	702	Nevada	868	Trinidad and Tobago
256	Alabama	480	Arizona	703	Virginia	869	St. Kitts and Nevis
260	Indiana	484	Pennsylvania	704	North Carolina	870	Arkansas
262	Wisconsin	500	Personal Comm. Serv.	705	Ontario	872	Illinois
264	Anguilla	501	Arkansas	706	Georgia	876	Jamaica
267	Pennsylvania	502	Kentucky	707	California	877	Toll-Free Service
268	Antigua/Barbuda	503	Oregon	708	Illinois	878	Pennsylvania
269	Michigan	504	Louisiana	709	Newfoundland	880	Paid Toll-Free Serv.
270	Kentucky	505	New Mexico	710	U.S. Government	881	Paid Toll-Free Serv.
276	Virginia	506	New Brunswick	711	Telecommunications	882	Paid Toll-Free Serv.
281	Texas	507	Minnesota		Relay Service (TRS)	888	Toll-Free Service
284	British Virgin Islands	508	Massachusetts	712	Iowa	900	Premium Service
289	Ontario	509	Washington	713	Texas	901	Tennessee
301	Maryland	510	California	714	California	902	Nova Scotia, Prince Ed. Isl.
302	Delaware	511	Traffic Info.	715	Wisconsin	903	Texas
303	Colorado	512	Texas	716	New York	904	Florida
304	West Virginia	513	Ohio	717	Pennsylvania	905	Ontario
305	Florida	514	Quebec	718	New York	906	Michigan
306	Saskatchewan	515	Iowa	719	Colorado	907	Alaska
307	Wyoming	516	New York	720	Colorado	908	New Jersey
308	Nebraska	517	Michigan	724	Pennsylvania	909	California
309	Illinois	518	New York	727	Florida	910	North Carolina
310	California	519	Ontario	731	Tennessee	911	Emergency
311	Non-Emergency Access	520	Arizona	732	New Jersey	912	Georgia
312	Illinois	530	California	734	Michigan	913	Kansas
313	Michigan	533	Personal Comm. Serv.	740	Ohio	914	New York
314	Missouri	534	Wisconsin	747	California	915	Texas
315	New York	540	Virginia	754	Florida	916	California
316	Kansas	541	Oregon	757	Virginia	917	New York
317	Indiana	551	New Jersey	758	St. Lucia	918	Oklahoma
318	Louisiana	559	California	760	California	919	North Carolina
319	Iowa	561	Florida	762	Georgia	920	Wisconsin
320	Minnesota	562	California	763	Minnesota	925	California
321	Florida	563	Iowa	765	Indiana	928	Arizona
323	California	567	Ohio	767	Dominica	931	Tennessee
325	Texas	570	Pennsylvania	769	Mississippi	936	Texas
330	Ohio	571	Virginia	770	Georgia	937	Ohio
331	Illinois	573	Missouri	772	Florida	938	Alabama
334	Alabama	574	Indiana	773	Illinois	939	Puerto Rico
336	North Carolina	575	New Mexico	774	Massachusetts	940	Texas
337	Louisiana	579	Quebec	775	Nevada	941	Florida
339	Massachusetts	580	Oklahoma	778	British Columbia	947	Michigan
340	U.S. Virgin Islands	581	Quebec	779	Illinois	949	California
343	Ontario	585	New York	780	Alberta	951	California
345	Cayman Islands	586	Michigan	781	Massachusetts	952	Minnesota
347	New York	587	Alberta	784	St. Vincent and Gren.	954	Florida
351	Massachusetts	600	Canadian Services	785	Kansas	956	Texas
352	Florida	601	Mississippi	786	Florida	970	Colorado
360	Washington	602	Arizona	787	Puerto Rico	971	Oregon
361	Texas	603	New Hampshire	800	Toll-Free Service	972	Texas
385	Utah	604	British Columbia	801	Utah	973	New Jersey
386	Florida	605	South Dakota	802	Vermont	978	Massachusetts
401	Rhode Island	606	Kentucky	803	South Carolina	979	Texas
402	Nebraska	607	New York	804	Virginia	980	North Carolina
403	Alberta	608	Wisconsin	805	California	985	Louisiana
404	Georgia	609	New Jersey	806	Texas	989	Michigan

POSTAL INFORMATION

Basic U.S. Postal Service

The Postal Reorganization Act, creating a government-owned postal service under the executive branch and replacing the old Post Office Department, was signed into law by Pres. Richard Nixon, Aug. 12, 1970. The service officially came into being on July 1, 1971. The U.S. Postal Service is governed by an 11-person board of governors. Nine of the members are appointed by the president, with Senate approval. These 9 choose a postmaster general. The board and the postmaster general choose the 11th member, who serves as deputy postmaster general.

Congress passed the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act, which overhauled postal service operations for the first time since 1971, on Dec. 8, 2006. New operating provisions included the ability to adjust rates annually, negotiate for contracts, and invest profits in internal improvements.

U.S. Domestic Rates

Domestic rates apply to the U.S., to its territories and possessions, and to APOs and FPOs. Many changes in domestic postal rates, fees, and services took effect May 11, 2009.

First-Class Mail

First-Class Mail includes written matter such as letters, postal cards, and postcards (private mailing cards), plus all other matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed, except book manuscripts, periodical articles and music, manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same, and writing authorized by law on matter of other classes. Also included: matter sealed or closed against inspection, bills, and statements of accounts.

Written letters and matter sealed against inspection cost **44¢** for first ounce, 17¢ for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, up to 3.5 oz. Postcard postage is **28¢**. Large envelopes measuring up to 12 in. by 15 in. (or standard envelopes over 3.5 oz.) cost **88¢** for the first ounce and 17¢ for each additional ounce or fraction thereof. Presort- and automation-compatible mail can qualify for lower rates if certain piece minimums, mailing permits, and other requirements are met.

Express Mail

Express Mail provides guaranteed expedited service for any mailable article (up to 70 lbs and not over 108 in. in combined length and girth). Offers next day delivery by noon to most destinations; there is a \$12.50 extra charge for Sunday or holiday delivery. Second-day service is available to locations not on the Next Day Delivery Network. Prices start at \$13.65 for items weighing up to 8 oz., dependent on distance. All rates include insurance up to \$100, shipment receipt, record of delivery at the destination post office, and free tracking.

Express Mail Flat Rate: \$18.30, regardless of weight, if matter fits into a designated Postal Service flat-rate envelope.

Pickup On Demand service is available for **\$15.30** per stop, regardless of the number of pieces or service used.

Standard Mail

Standard Mail is limited to items less than 16 oz. such as solicitations, newsletters, advertising materials, books, cassettes, and other merchandise. It may not be used for personal correspondence. A minimum volume of 200 pieces or 50 lbs of such items is necessary, and specific bulk mail preparation and sortation requirements apply.

The minimum rate per piece for pieces 3.3 oz. or less is \$0.330 for basic nonmachinable letters. Contact your post office for the discounts offered for automation, presorted, carrier route, destination entry, and other discounts. Separate rates are available for some nonprofit organizations.

Any mailer who uses standard mail is required to pay an annual fee of \$185, good for 365 days. Additional standards apply to mailings of nonidentical-weight pieces.

Priority Mail

Due to expeditious handling and transportation, Priority Mail is delivered in 2 days, in most cases. Priority Mail may include any mailable article up to 70 lbs and not over 108 in. in length and girth combined, including written and other First-Class material.

Pickup On Demand service costs an additional \$15.30, regardless of the number of pieces or service used (e.g., Express Mail, Priority Mail, or Parcel Post can be picked up together).

Priority Mail Flat Rate: \$4.90, regardless of weight, if matter fits into a designated Postal Service flat-rate envelope. **\$4.95, \$10.70, or \$14.50**, regardless of weight (under 70 lbs), if matter fits into special Postal Service flat-rate boxes.

Priority Mail Rates

Weight not over	ZONES						
	1-2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 lb	\$4.90	\$4.95	\$5.05	\$5.15	\$5.25	\$5.35	\$5.55
2	5.00	5.35	5.95	7.50	8.10	8.60	9.55
3	5.70	6.55	7.50	9.00	9.95	10.70	12.70
4	6.45	7.55	8.60	11.90	13.00	13.80	15.30
5	7.65	8.75	9.85	13.50	14.85	15.85	17.65
6	8.30	9.65	11.00	15.05	16.65	17.80	19.90
7	8.95	10.55	11.75	16.80	18.40	20.05	22.40
8	9.60	11.45	13.30	18.20	20.20	22.05	25.10
9	10.25	12.35	14.40	19.75	22.00	23.95	27.95
10	10.90	13.25	15.70	21.35	23.75	26.30	30.40
11	11.70	14.20	16.90	23.05	25.55	29.05	33.35
12	12.50	15.20	18.15	24.70	27.75	31.40	35.85
13	13.25	16.15	19.20	26.15	29.75	32.65	37.10
14	14.05	17.10	20.35	27.80	31.40	34.50	38.95
15 ¹	14.65	18.10	21.50	29.40	32.80	35.25	40.05

(1) See postmaster for pieces over 15 lbs.

Periodicals

Periodicals include newspapers and magazines.

For the general public, the applicable Package Services or First-Class postage is paid for periodicals.

For publishers, rates vary according to the following:

- (1) whether item is sent to same county,
- (2) percentage of editorial and advertising matter,
- (3) whether the publishing org. is nonprofit or produces educational material for use in classrooms,
- (4) weight,
- (5) distance,
- (6) level of presort, and
- (7) automation compatibility.

Historical Postage Rates, 1851-2010

Postage cost for a prepaid, one-ounce letter (the first-class standard after July 1, 1885).

Effective date	Rate	2010 dollars	Effective date	Rate	2010 dollars	Effective date	Rate	2010 dollars
July 1, 1851	\$0.06 ¹	\$1.57	Jan. 7, 1968	\$0.06	\$0.38	Feb. 3, 1991	\$0.29	\$0.46
July 1, 1863	0.06	1.06	May 16, 1971	0.08	0.43	Jan. 1, 1995	0.32	0.46
Oct. 1, 1883	0.04	0.93	Mar. 2, 1974	0.10	0.44	Jan. 10, 1999	0.33	0.43
July 1, 1885	0.02	0.48	Dec. 31, 1975	0.13	0.53	Jan. 7, 2001	0.34	0.42
Nov. 2, 1917	0.03	0.51 ²	May 29, 1978	0.15	0.50	June 30, 2002	0.37	0.45
July 1, 1919	0.02	0.25 ²	Mar. 22, 1981	0.18	0.43	Jan. 8, 2006	0.39	0.42
July 6, 1932	0.03	0.48	Nov. 1, 1981	0.20	0.48	May 14, 2007	0.41	0.43
Aug. 1, 1958	0.04	0.30	Feb. 17, 1985	0.22	0.45	May 12, 2008	0.42	0.43
Jan. 7, 1963	0.05	0.36	Apr. 3, 1988	0.25	0.46	May 11, 2009	0.44	0.44

(1) For domestic letters traveling under 3,000 miles. (2) The price increased one cent during World War I; Congress restored the prewar rate in 1919.

Package Services

Package Services, formerly Standard Mail (B), is any mailable matter that is not included in First-Class or Periodicals (unless permitted or required by regulations). There are currently 5 subclasses of Package Services: Parcel Post, Parcel Select, Bound Printed Matter, Media Mail (formerly Special Standard Mail), and Library Mail.

The post office determines charges for Package Services according to the weight of the package in pounds and the zone distance shipped (Media Mail and Library Mail rates are determined by weight alone). There is no minimum weight; see separate headings for maximum weight. Presort- and automation-compatible mail for all Package Services can qualify for lower rates if certain piece minimums, mailing permits, and other requirements are met. Contact your local post office for further information. Package Services is not sealed against postal inspection.

Parcel Post

Parcel Post is any Package Services not mailed as Bound Printed Matter, Media Mail, or Library Mail. (Parcel Select, a separate service, is used for medium-to-large volumes of packages.) Any Package Services matter may be mailed at Parcel Post rates provided it does not exceed 70 lbs or 130 in. in combined length and girth. Packages over 84 in. and up to 108 in. in combined length and girth and under 20 lbs use the 20-lb “balloon price.” Packages exceeding 108 in. use the over-sized price—consult postal worker. All fractions of a pound are counted as a full pound. Parcel Post subclass consists of two basic retail rate categories and three drop-shipped categories, the latter collectively known as Parcel Select.

Parcel Post Basic Rates

(Inter BMC/ASF ZIP codes only, machinable¹ parcels, no discount, no surcharge)

Weight not over	ZONES						
	1-2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 lb	\$4.90	\$4.90	\$4.90	\$4.90	\$4.90	\$4.90	\$4.90
2	4.90	5.15	5.70	7.02	7.33	7.62	8.09
3	5.45	6.20	7.05	8.18	8.85	9.27	9.92
4	6.05	7.05	7.94	9.20	10.05	10.66	11.57
5	6.80	8.10	9.02	10.05	10.78	11.37	12.34
6	7.50	9.20	9.94	10.94	11.45	12.02	13.03
7	8.25	10.00	10.49	11.80	12.36	13.01	14.15
8	8.56	10.34	10.86	12.17	12.96	13.74	15.03
9	8.87	10.69	11.24	12.55	13.56	14.47	15.90
10	9.18	11.03	11.61	12.92	14.16	15.21	16.77
11	9.49	11.38	11.99	13.29	14.76	15.94	17.65
12	9.80	11.72	12.36	13.66	15.36	16.67	18.52
13	10.11	12.06	12.74	14.03	15.96	17.40	19.39
14	10.42	12.41	13.11	14.40	16.56	18.13	20.27
15	10.73	12.75	13.49	14.77	17.16	18.86	21.14
16	11.04	13.10	13.87	15.14	17.76	19.59	22.01
17	11.34	13.44	14.24	15.51	18.36	20.33	22.89
18	11.65	13.79	14.60	15.99	18.96	21.06	23.76
19	11.96	14.13	14.95	16.47	19.56	21.79	24.64
20 ²	12.27	14.48	15.30	16.94	20.16	22.52	25.51

(1) Machinable parcels must be not less than 6 in. long, 3 in. high, and 0.25 in. thick or more than 34 in. long, 17 in. high, and 17 in. thick; at least 6 oz. but not more than 35 lbs. (2) Consult postmaster for pieces greater than 20 lbs.

Library Mail

(minimum weight: none; maximum weight: 70 lbs)

Applies to books, printed music, bound academic theses, periodicals, sound recordings, museum materials, and other library materials mailed between schools, colleges, universities, public libraries, museums, veteran and fraternal organizations, and nonprofit religious, educational, scientific, and labor organizations or associations (or to or from these organizations). Advertising restrictions apply. All packages must

be marked “Library Mail,” and may not exceed 108 in. in combined length and girth. Contact your local post office for further information.

Rates are calculated by weight only. Single-piece rates: \$2.26, up to 1 lb; 37¢ for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

Media Mail

(minimum weight: none; maximum weight: 70 lbs)

Applies to books of at least 8 printed pages; 16-mm or narrower-width films; printed music; printed test materials; sound recordings, playscripts, and manuscripts for books; printed educational charts; loose-leaf pages and binders consisting of medical information; computer-readable media. Advertising restrictions apply. Packages must be marked “Media Mail” and may not exceed 108 in. in combined length and girth. Contact your local post office for further information.

Rates are calculated by weight only. Single-piece rates: \$2.38, up to 1 lb; additional pounds thereafter, 39¢ each.

Bound Printed Matter

(minimum weight: none; maximum weight: 15 lbs)

Applies to advertising, promotional, directory, or editorial material that is bound by permanent fastening and consists of sheets of which at least 90% are imprinted by any process other than handwriting or typewriting. Does not include stationery (or pads of blank forms) or personal correspondence. Packages may not exceed 108 in. in combined length and girth and must be marked “Bound Printed Matter” or “BPM.”

Bound Printed Matter Rates

(zone rate for parcels)

Weight not over	ZONES						
	1-2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.0 lb	\$2.33	\$2.37	\$2.43	\$2.52	\$2.63	\$2.69	\$2.88
1.5	2.33	2.37	2.43	2.52	2.63	2.69	2.88
2.0	2.43	2.49	2.57	2.69	2.83	2.91	3.17
2.5	2.54	2.61	2.71	2.86	3.04	3.14	3.46
3.0	2.64	2.73	2.85	3.03	3.24	3.36	3.75
3.5	2.75	2.85	2.99	3.20	3.45	3.59	4.04
4.0	2.85	2.97	3.13	3.37	3.65	3.81	4.33
4.5	2.96	3.09	3.27	3.54	3.86	4.04	4.62
5.0	3.06	3.21	3.41	3.71	4.06	4.26	4.91
6.0	3.27	3.45	3.69	4.05	4.47	4.71	5.49
7.0	3.48	3.69	3.97	4.39	4.88	5.16	6.07
8.0	3.69	3.93	4.25	4.73	5.29	5.61	6.65
9.0	3.90	4.17	4.53	5.07	5.70	6.06	7.23
10.0	4.11	4.41	4.81	5.41	6.11	6.51	7.81
11.0	4.32	4.65	5.09	5.75	6.52	6.96	8.39
12.0	4.53	4.89	5.37	6.09	6.93	7.41	8.97
13.0	4.74	5.13	5.65	6.43	7.34	7.86	9.55
14.0	4.95	5.37	5.93	6.77	7.75	8.31	10.13
15.0	5.16	5.61	6.21	7.11	8.16	8.76	10.71

Domestic Mail Special Services

Delivery Confirmation

Applies to First-Class Mail parcels, Priority Mail, and Package Services. Available for purchase at the time of mailing only. Provides mailer with the date and time an article was delivered or date and time of any unsuccessful delivery attempts. Electronic confirmation is available for bar-coded matter.

Confirmation is accessible to retail purchasers on the Internet (www.usps.com) or toll-free by phone at (800) 222-1811).

Priority Mail fees: retail, 70¢; electronic, free. First-Class Mail parcels and Package Services fees: retail, 80¢; electronic, 19¢. Standard Mail fee: electronic, 19¢.

Change of Address

The USPS will forward mail to another address provided a Change of Address (COA) card has been filed, either in person (free), on www.usps.com (\$1 fee), or by phone at (800) ASK-USPS (\$1). The COA card, which can be picked up at any post office or printed off the Internet, can also be dropped in any mailbox for filing, free of charge.

Special Handling

Provides preferential handling, but not preferential delivery, to the extent practicable in dispatch and transportation. Available for First-Class Mail, Priority Mail, and Package Services for the following surcharge: up to 10 lb, \$7.40; over 10 lb, \$10.40. Pieces must be marked “Special Handling.”

The USPS introduced the “Forever” stamp Apr. 12, 2007. The Forever stamp initially cost 41¢ and will always be valid as First-Class postage on standard envelopes weighing one ounce or less, even if rates change. The Forever stamp can be purchased at the current First-Class standard rate (44¢ as of Sept. 2010).

Registered Mail

Provides sender with mailing receipt, and a delivery record is maintained. Only matter prepaid with postage at First Class or Priority Mail rates may be registered. Stamps or meter stamps must be attached. The face of the article must be at least 5 in. long, 3½ in. high.

Declared value	Fee
\$0.00.....	\$10.60
\$0.01 to \$100.00.....	11.50
\$100.01 to \$500.00.....	13.10
\$500.01 to \$1,000.00.....	14.45
\$1,000.01 to \$2,000.00.....	15.80
\$2,000.01 to \$3,000.00.....	17.15
\$3,000.01 to \$4,000.00.....	18.50
\$4,000.01 to \$5,000.00.....	19.85
\$5,000.01 to \$6,000.00.....	21.20
\$6,000.01 to \$7,000.00.....	22.55
\$7,000.01 to \$8,000.00.....	23.90
\$8,000.01 to \$9,000.00.....	25.25
\$9,000.01 to \$10,000.00.....	26.60
\$10,000.01 to \$25,000.00.....	27.95 plus \$1.35 for each \$1,000 or fraction thereof over \$11,000
\$25,000.01 to \$15 million.....	46.85 plus \$1.35 for each \$1,000 or fraction thereof over \$25,000
Over \$15 million.....	20,263.10 plus any additional amount determined by the Postal Service

Note: The mailer is required to declare the value of mail presented for registration. Fee for articles with declared value over \$0.00 up to \$25,000 includes insurance.

International Mail Special Services

Insurance: Available to many countries for loss of or damage to items paid at parcel post rate. Consult postmaster for indemnity limits for individual countries.

Priority Mail Intl. Insurance Rates

Limit of indemnity not over	Canada ¹	Other countries ¹
\$50.....	\$1.75	\$2.50
\$100.....	2.25	3.40
\$200.....	2.75	4.40
\$300.....	4.70	5.40
\$400.....	5.70	6.40
\$500.....	6.70	7.40
\$600.....	7.70	8.40
\$675.....	8.70	—
\$700.....	—	9.40
Each additional \$100 or fraction thereof	—	1.00

(1) Not all countries insure items up to the amounts listed in the table. Canada does not insure items for more than \$675.

Collect on Delivery (C.O.D.): Fee: \$5.50 for up to \$50; increases incrementally. Items must be sent as bona fide orders or be in conformity with agreements between senders and addressees. Maximum amount collectible is \$1,000. For details, consult postmaster.

Certified mail: Available for any matter having no intrinsic value on which First Class or Priority Mail postage is paid. A receipt is furnished at the time of mailing, and evidence of delivery is obtained. Basic fee is \$2.80 in addition to regular postage. Return receipt and restricted delivery available upon payment of additional fees. No indemnity.

Insured Mail

Applicable to Standard Mail, Package Services, and First-Class or Priority Mail items eligible to be mailed as Package Services. Matter for sale addressed to prospective purchasers who have not ordered it or authorized its sending cannot be insured. **Note:** For Express Mail, insurance is included up to \$100, and additional insurance can be purchased for significantly lower than those shown here.

Declared value	Insured mail fee ¹
\$0.01 to \$50.00.....	\$1.75
\$50.01 to \$100.00.....	2.25
\$100.01 to \$200.00.....	2.75
\$200.01 to \$300.00.....	4.70
\$300.01 to \$400.00.....	5.70
\$400.01 to \$500.00.....	6.70
\$500.01 to \$600.00.....	7.70
\$600.01 to \$5,000.00.....	7.70 plus \$1.00 per each \$100 or fraction thereof over \$600 in desired coverage

(1) In addition to postage. (Maximum liability is \$5,000.) See postmaster for details on bulk discounts.

International postcards (single): 75¢ to Canada; 79¢ to Mexico; 98¢ to all other countries.

Registration: Available, for letter-post items only, to most countries. Fee: \$11.50.

Return Receipt: Shows to whom and when delivered. Fee: \$2.30 (must be purchased at time of mailing).

First-Class Mail International: Letter-post items weighing under 1 oz. can be sent airmail for 98¢ to most countries daily; 75¢ to Canada; 79¢ to Mexico.

International Reply Coupons (IRC): Provide foreign addressees with a prepaid means of responding to communications initiated by a U.S. sender. Each IRC is equivalent to the destination country’s minimum postage rate for an unregistered airmail letter. Fee: \$2.10 per coupon.

Restricted Delivery: Places restrictions on who receives an item. Available to many countries for registered mail; some limitations. Fee: \$4.50.

Post Office-Authorized 2-Letter State Abbreviations

The abbreviations below are approved by the U.S. Postal Service for use in addresses.

Alabama.....	AL	Hawaii.....	HI	Missouri.....	MO	Pennsylvania.....	PA
Alaska.....	AK	Idaho.....	ID	Montana.....	MT	Puerto Rico.....	PR
American Samoa.....	AS	Illinois.....	IL	Nebraska.....	NE	Rhode Island.....	RI
Arizona.....	AZ	Indiana.....	IN	Nevada.....	NV	South Carolina.....	SC
Arkansas.....	AR	Iowa.....	IA	New Hampshire.....	NH	South Dakota.....	SD
California.....	CA	Kansas.....	KS	New Jersey.....	NJ	Tennessee.....	TN
Colorado.....	CO	Kentucky.....	KY	New Mexico.....	NM	Texas.....	TX
Connecticut.....	CT	Louisiana.....	LA	New York.....	NY	Utah.....	UT
Delaware.....	DE	Maine.....	ME	North Carolina.....	NC	Vermont.....	VT
District of Columbia.....	DC	Marshall Islands ¹	MH	North Dakota.....	ND	Virgin Islands.....	VI
Federated States of Micronesia ¹	FM	Maryland.....	MD	Northern Mariana Isls.....	MP	Virginia.....	VA
Florida.....	FL	Massachusetts.....	MA	Ohio.....	OH	Washington.....	WA
Georgia.....	GA	Michigan.....	MI	Oklahoma.....	OK	West Virginia.....	WV
Guam.....	GU	Minnesota.....	MN	Oregon.....	OR	Wisconsin.....	WI
		Mississippi.....	MS	Palau ¹	PW	Wyoming.....	WY

(1) Although an independent nation, this country is currently subject to domestic rates and fees.

Canadian Province and Territory Postal Abbreviations

Source: Canada Post

Alberta.....	AB	Newfoundland and Labrador.....	NL	Nunavut.....	NU	Quebec.....	QC
British Columbia.....	BC	Northwest Territories.....	NT	Ontario.....	ON	Saskatchewan.....	SK
Manitoba.....	MB	Nova Scotia.....	NS	Prince Edward Island.....	PE	Yukon.....	YT
New Brunswick.....	NB						

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Social Security Coverage

Source: Social Security Administration; World Almanac research; provisions shown are as under current law, Sept. 2010

Social Security Benefits

Social Security's **Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)** program benefits are based on a worker's **primary insurance amount (PIA)**, which is related by law to the average indexed monthly earnings (AIME) on which Social Security contributions have been paid. The full PIA is currently payable to a worker retiring at age 66 (varies depending on birth year), and to an entitled disabled worker at any age. Spouses and children of retired or disabled workers and survivors of deceased workers receive set proportions of the PIA subject to a family maximum amount.

The PIA is calculated by applying varying percentages to succeeding parts of the AIME. The formula is adjusted annually to reflect changes in average annual wages.

Automatic increases in Social Security benefits are initiated for Dec. of each year, assuming the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the 3rd calendar quarter of the year increased relative to the base quarter, which is either the 3rd calendar quarter of the preceding year or the quarter in which an increase legislated by Congress became effective. The size of the benefit increase is determined by the percentage rise of the CPI between the quarters measured.

The **average monthly benefit** payable to all retired workers amounted to \$1,164 in Dec. 2009. The average benefit for disabled workers in that month amounted to \$1,064.

Maximum monthly retired-worker benefits payable for individuals who retired at age 65¹

Year attaining age 65	Maximum benefit	
	Payable at retirement	Payable effective Dec. 2009
1990	\$975	\$1,701
1995	1,199	1,762
1996	1,248	1,789
1997	1,326	1,847
1998	1,342	1,831
1999	1,373	1,848
2000	1,435	1,885
2001	1,538	1,952
2002	1,660	2,054
2003	1,721	2,100
2004	1,784	2,133
2005	1,874	2,181
2006	1,961	2,193
2007	1,998	2,163
2008	2,030	2,148
2009	2,172	2,172
2010	2,191	2,191

(1) Assumes retirement at beginning of year.

Amount of Work Required

To qualify for benefits, the worker generally must have worked a certain length of time in covered employment. Just how long depends on when the worker reaches age 62 or, if earlier, when he or she dies or becomes disabled. A person born after 1929 who dies, becomes disabled, or reaches age 62 after 1991 must generally have had at least 10 years work credit to qualify for benefits.

Contribution and Benefit Base

Calendar year	OASDI ¹	Calendar year	OASDI ¹	Calendar year	OASDI ¹
1994	\$60,600	2000	\$76,200	2006	\$94,200
1995	61,200	2001	80,400	2007	97,500
1996	62,700	2002	84,900	2008	102,000
1997	65,400	2003	87,000	2009	106,800
1998	68,400	2004	87,900	2010	106,800
1999	72,600	2005	90,000		

(1) Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Ins.

A person is **fully insured** who has 1 quarter of coverage for every year after age 21 is reached (or 1950, if later) up to but not including the year the worker reaches 62, dies, or becomes disabled. In 2010, a person earns 1 quarter of coverage for each \$1,120 of annual earnings in covered employment, up to 4 quarters per year.

To receive **disability benefits**, the worker, in addition to being fully insured, must generally have credit for 20 quarters of coverage out of the 40 calendar quarters before he

or she became disabled. A disabled blind worker need meet only the fully insured requirement. Persons disabled before age 31 can qualify with a briefer period of coverage. Certain survivor benefits are payable if the deceased worker had 6 quarters of coverage in the 13 quarters preceding death.

Tax Rate Schedule

(percentage of covered earnings)

Year	Total (for employees and employers, each)	OASDI ¹	HI ²
1979-80	6.13%	5.08%	1.05%
1981	6.65	5.35	1.30
1982-83	6.70	5.40	1.30
1984	7.00	5.70	1.30
1985	7.05	5.70	1.35
1986-87	7.15	5.70	1.45
1988-89	7.51	6.06	1.45
1990 and after	7.65	6.20	1.45
(for self-employed)			
1979-80	8.10%	7.05%	1.05%
1981	9.30	8.00	1.30
1982-83	9.35	8.05	1.30
1984	14.00	11.40	2.60
1985	14.10	11.40	2.70
1986-87	14.30	11.40	2.90
1988-89	15.02	12.12	2.90
1990 and after	15.30	12.40	2.90

(1) Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Ins. (2) Hospital Insurance (Medicare).

What Aged Workers Receive

A person may receive monthly old-age benefits when he or she has enough work in covered employment and has reached retirement age—age 62 for reduced benefits, the age below for full benefits.

Full-Benefit Retirement Age (FRA) by Birth Year

Year of birth	FRA	Year of birth	FRA
1937 or earlier	65	1955	66 and 2 months
1938	65 and 2 months	1956	66 and 4 months
1939	65 and 4 months	1957	66 and 6 months
1940	65 and 6 months	1958	66 and 8 months
1941	65 and 8 months	1959	66 and 10 months
1942	65 and 10 months	1960 or later	67
1943-54	66		

Note: If born on Jan. 1, refer to the previous birth year.

In 2000, the retirement **earnings test** was eliminated beginning with the month when the beneficiary reaches **full-benefit retirement age (FRA)**. A person at and above FRA no longer has benefits reduced because of earnings. However, in the calendar year a beneficiary reaches FRA, benefits are reduced \$1 for every \$3 of earnings above the limit allowed by law (\$37,680 in 2010) for the months prior to FRA. For years before the beneficiary attains FRA, the reduction is \$1 for every \$2 of earnings over the exempt amount (\$14,160 for 2010).

For workers who reached age 65 between 1982 and 1989, Social Security benefits are raised by 3% for each year for which the worker failed to receive benefits between FRA and 70 (72 before 1984), whether because of earnings from work, because the worker had not applied for benefits, or because the worker declined benefits after entitlement. The **delayed retirement credit** is 1% per year for workers who reached age 65 before 1982. The delayed retirement credit rose to 8% per year for 2008 and years after. The rate for workers who reached age 65 in 1998-99 is 5.5%; 2000-01, 6.0%; 2002-03, 6.5%; 2004-05, 7.0%. For 2006-07 it is 7.5%.

For workers retiring early, before full retirement age, benefits are permanently reduced $\frac{5}{9}$ of 1% for each month before FRA, up to 36 months. If the number of months exceeds 36, then the benefit is further reduced $\frac{5}{12}$ of 1% per month.

For example, when FRA reaches 67, for workers who retire at exactly age 62, there are a total of 60 months of reduction. The reduction for the first 36 months is $\frac{5}{9}$ of 36%, or 20%. The reduction for the remaining 24 months is $\frac{5}{12}$ of 24%, or 10%. Thus, when the FRA reaches 67, the amount of reduction at age 62 will be 30%. The nearer to FRA the worker is when he or she begins collecting a benefit, the larger the monthly benefit will be.

Benefits for Worker’s Spouse

The spouse of a worker who is getting Social Security retirement or disability payments may become entitled to an insurance benefit of **one-half of the worker’s PIA** if claiming benefits at full retirement age. Reduced spouse’s benefits are available at age 62 and are permanently reduced ²⁵/₃₆ of 1% for each month before FRA, up to 36 months. If the number of months exceeds 36, then the benefit is further reduced ⁵/₁₂ of 1% per month. Benefits are also payable to the aged divorced spouse of an insured worker if he or she was married to the worker for at least 10 years. To qualify for divorced spouse benefits, the insured worker does not have to be receiving benefits if the divorce occurred at least 2 years earlier. Benefits received as a spouse are reduced by the amount of one’s own PIA.

Benefits for Children of Workers

If a retired or disabled worker has a child under age 18, the **child** will usually get a benefit equal to half of the worker’s unreduced benefit. So will the worker’s spouse, even if under age 62, if he or she is **caring for an entitled child** of the worker who is under 16 or who became disabled before age 22. However, total benefits paid on a worker’s earnings record are subject to a family maximum. Total monthly benefits paid to the family of a worker who retired in 2010 at age 66 and always had the maximum earnings creditable under Social Security cannot exceed \$4,141.

When entitled children reach age 18, their benefits generally stop, but a child disabled before age 22 may get a benefit as long as the disability meets the definition in the law. Benefits will be paid until age 19 to a child attending elementary or secondary school full-time.

Benefits may also be paid to a grandchild or step-grandchild of a worker or of his or her spouse, in special circumstances.

OASDI Beneficiaries					
Beneficiaries	May 2006	May 2007	May 2008	May 2009	May 2010
Total (in thousands) ¹	48,877	49,614	50,417	51,800	53,349
Aged 65 and over, total	34,232	34,752	35,478	36,182	36,914
Retired workers	27,898	28,448	29,152	29,920	30,734
Disabled workers . . .	143	200	285	336	339
Survivors/dependents	6,192	6,105	6,041	5,926	5,841
Under age 65, total . . .	14,645	14,862	14,939	15,618	16,435
Retired workers	2,883	2,874	2,749	3,002	3,314
Disabled workers . . .	6,465	6,702	6,924	7,227	7,628
Survivors/dependents	5,297	5,286	5,266	5,389	5,492
Total monthly benefits (in millions)	\$44,956	\$47,592	\$49,948	\$54,797	\$56,966

(1) Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding or incomplete enumeration.

What Disabled Workers Receive

A worker who becomes unable to work may be eligible for a monthly **disability benefit**. Benefits continue until it is determined that the individual is no longer disabled. When a disabled-worker beneficiary reaches FRA (66 years for workers born in 1943), the disability benefit becomes a retired-worker benefit.

Benefits—generally like those for dependents of retired-worker beneficiaries—may be paid to dependents of disabled beneficiaries. However, the maximum family benefit in disability cases is generally lower than in retirement cases.

Survivor Benefits

If an insured worker should die, one or more types of benefits may be payable to survivors, again subject to a maximum family benefit as described above.

1. If claiming benefits at FRA, the **surviving spouse** will receive a benefit equal to 100% of the deceased worker’s benefit. Benefits claimed before FRA are reduced for age with a maximum reduction of 28.5% at age 60. However, if the deceased worker claimed benefits before FRA, the surviving spouse’s benefits are limited to the reduced amount the worker would be getting if alive, but not less than 82.5% of the worker’s PIA. Remarriage after the worker’s death ends the surviving spouse’s benefit rights. However, if the widow(er) marries and the marriage is ended, he or she

regains benefit rights. (A marriage after age 60, age 50 if disabled, is deemed not to have occurred for benefit purposes.) Survivor benefits may also be paid to a divorced spouse if the marriage lasted for at least 10 years.

Disabled widows and widowers may under certain circumstances qualify for benefits after attaining age 50 at the rate of 71.5% of the deceased worker’s PIA. The widow or widower must have become totally disabled before or within 7 years after the spouse’s death or the last month in which he or she received mother’s or father’s insurance benefits.

2. There is a benefit for each **child under age 18**. The monthly benefit for a child of a deceased worker is ³/₄ of the PIA, subject to the family maximum. A child with a disability that began before age 22 may also receive benefits. Also, a child may receive benefits until age 19 if he or she is in full-time attendance at an elementary or secondary school.

3. There is a **mother’s or father’s benefit** for the widow(er) if children of the worker under age 16 are in his or her care. The benefit is 75% of the PIA (subject to the family maximum), and it continues until the youngest child reaches age 16, at which time payments stop even if the child’s benefit continues. However, if the widow(er) has a disabled child beneficiary age 16 or over in his or her care, benefits may continue.

4. **Dependent parents** may be eligible for benefits if they have been receiving at least half their support from the worker before his or her death, have reached age 62, and (except in certain circumstances) have not remarried since the worker’s death. Each parent gets 75% of the worker’s PIA; if only one parent survives, the benefit is 82%, but could be reduced for the family maximum.

5. A **lump sum** cash payment of **\$255** is made when there is a spouse who was living with the worker or a spouse or child eligible for immediate monthly survivor benefits.

Self-Employed Workers

A self-employed person who has **net earnings of \$400 or more** in a year must report such earnings for Social Security tax and credit purposes. The person reports net returns from the business. Income from real estate, savings, dividends, loans, pensions, or insurance policies are not included unless it is part of the business.

A self-employed person receives 1 quarter of coverage for each \$1,120 (for 2010), up to a maximum of 4 quarters per year.

The nonfarm self-employed have the option of reporting their earnings as ²/₃ of their gross income from self-employment. This option can be used only if actual net earnings from self-employment income are less than \$1,600 and less than ²/₃ of their gross income. The option may be used only 5 times. Also, the self-employed person must have actual net earnings of \$400 or more in 2 of the 3 taxable years immediately preceding the year in which he or she uses the option.

When a person has both taxable wages and earnings from self-employment, wages are credited for Social Security purposes first; only as much self-employment income as brings total earnings up to the current taxable maximum becomes subject to the self-employment tax.

Farm Owners and Workers

Self-employed farmers whose gross annual earnings from farming are from **\$600-2,400** may report ²/₃ of their gross earnings instead of net earnings for Social Security purposes. (Farmers whose gross annual earnings are under \$600 cannot use the optional method.) Farmers whose gross income is over \$2,400 and whose net earnings are less than \$1,600 can report \$1,600. Cash or crop shares received from a tenant or share farmer count if the owner participated materially in production or management. The self-employed farmer pays contributions at the same rate as other self-employed persons.

Agricultural employees. A worker’s earnings from farm work count toward benefits (1) if the employer pays the worker \$150 or more in cash during the year; or (2) if the employer spends \$2,500 or more in the year for agricultural labor. Under these rules, a person gets credit for 1 calendar quarter for each \$1,120 in cash pay in 2010.

Foreign farm workers admitted to the U.S. on a temporary basis are not covered.

Household Workers

If an employer pays a household worker (e.g. maid, cook, laundry worker, nurse, babysitter, chauffeur, gardener, or other worker) who is age 18 or older \$1,700 or more in wages in 2010, the wages are covered under Social Security. This includes transportation costs paid for in cash. The job need

not be regular or full-time. The employee should get a Social Security card at the Social Security office and show it to the employer. The employer deducts the amount of the employee’s Social Security tax from the worker’s pay, adds an identical amount as the employer’s Social Security tax, and sends the total amount to the federal government.

Medicare Coverage

The Medicare health insurance program provides acute-care coverage for Social Security and Railroad Retirement beneficiaries age 65 and over; workers and spouses age 65 and over with sufficient Medicare-only coverage in Federal, State, or local government employment; certain persons entitled to receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement disability benefits; certain disabled persons with Medicare-only coverage through government employment; and certain persons with end-stage kidney disease. What follows is a basic description and may not cover all circumstances.

The **basic Medicare plan**, available nationwide, is a fee-for-service arrangement, where the beneficiary may use any provider accepting Medicare; some services are not covered and there are some out-of-pocket costs.

Hospital insurance (Part A). The basic hospital insurance program pays covered services for hospital and posthospital care including the following:

- All necessary inpatient hospital care for the first 60 days of each benefit period, except for a deductible (\$1,100 in 2010). For days 61-90, Medicare pays for services over and above a coinsurance amount (\$275 per day in 2010). After 90 days, the beneficiary has 60 lifetime reserve days for which Medicare helps pay. The coinsurance amount for reserve days was \$550 in 2010.
- Up to 100 days of care in a skilled-nursing facility in each benefit period. Hospital insurance pays for all covered services for the first 20 days; for days 21-100, the beneficiary pays coinsurance (\$137.50 per day in 2009).
- Part-time home health care provided by nurses or other health workers.
- Limited coverage of hospice care for individuals certified to be terminally ill.
- There is a premium for this insurance in certain cases.

Medical insurance (Part B). Eligible elderly and disabled persons can receive benefits under this supplementary program only if they sign up for them and agree to a monthly premium. As of 2007, the monthly premium is tied to annual income. Individuals with income less than \$85,000 and couples with income under \$170,000 pay \$110.50 per person if they sign up upon becoming eligible in 2010. The federal government pays the covered costs of treatment. The Part B deductible was \$155 in 2010. As of 2006, the deductible rose annually in proportion to the increase in average cost of Part B services to aged beneficiaries. After the deductible, the medical insurance program usually pays 80% of the approved amount for the following services:

- Covered services received from a doctor in his or her office, in a hospital, in a skilled-nursing facility, at home, or in other locations.
- Medical and surgical services, including anesthesia.
- Diagnostic tests and procedures that are part of the patient’s treatment.
- Radiology and pathology services by doctors while the individual is a hospital inpatient or outpatient.
- Other services such as X-rays, services of a doctor’s office nurse, drugs and biologicals that cannot be self-administered, transfusions of blood and blood components, medical supplies, physical/occupational therapy, and speech pathology services.

In addition to the above, certain other tests or preventive measures are now covered without an additional premium. These include a “Welcome to Medicare” physical exam and related services, mammograms, bone mass measurement,

colorectal cancer screening, and flu shots. Routine physical exams, dental care, hearing aids, and routine eye care are generally not covered under the basic plan. There is limited coverage for nonhospital treatment of mental illness.

To get medical insurance (Part B), persons approaching age 65 may enroll during the **Initial Enrollment Period** that lasts from 3 months before to 3 months after the 65th birthday, and the month of their birthday. If new enrollers desire coverage to begin in the month they reach age 65, they must enroll in the 3 months before their birthday. Persons who did not enroll during their first enrollment period may enroll later, but late-enrollment premiums may apply.

The monthly premium is deducted from the cash benefit for persons receiving Social Security, Railroad Retirement, or Civil Service retirement benefits. Income from the medical premiums and the federal matching payments are put in a Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, from which benefits and administrative expenses are paid.

Medicare Advantage (Part C) (formerly Medicare+Choice). Persons eligible for Medicare may have the option of getting services through a health maintenance organization (HMO), a preferred provider organization (PPO), or other **managed care** plan. Any such plan must provide at least the same benefits, except for hospice services, and may provide added benefits—such as lower or no deductibles and coverage for some prescription drugs—but is usually subject to restrictions in choice of health care providers. In some plans services by outside providers are still covered for an extra out-of-pocket cost. Also available as options in some areas are Medicare-approved private fee-for-service plans and, for certain beneficiaries, special needs plans.

Prescription Drug Coverage (Part D). Effective Jan. 1, 2006, a Medicare prescription drug plan provides insurance coverage for prescription drugs. Medicare recipients pay a monthly premium (averaging \$30 in 2010, depending on the provider) and a portion of drug costs. **Enrollment is scheduled to take place Nov. 15-Dec. 31 each year**, and is optional. Coverage varies depending on the drug plan selected.

Part D Benefits

(parameters determined annually by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services)

Standard benefit parameters	2009	2010
Deductible	\$295	\$310
Initial coverage limit	2,700	2,830
Out-of-pocket threshold	4,350	4,550
Minimum generic cost-sharing ¹	2.40	2.50
Minimum other drug cost-sharing	6.00	6.30

Retiree drug subsidy		
Cost threshold	\$295	\$310
Cost limit	6,000	6,300

(1) For generic/preferred multi-source drugs in the catastrophic coverage phase.

Further details are available on the Internet at www.medicare.gov or by calling 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227).

Medicare card. Persons qualifying for hospital insurance under Social Security receive a health insurance card similar to cards used by other health insurers. The card indicates whether the individual has taken out medical insurance protection. It is to be shown to the hospital, skilled-nursing facility, home health agency, doctor, or whoever provides the covered services.

Payments are generally made only in the 50 states, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

Social Security Financing

Social Security is paid for by a tax on certain earnings (for 2010, on earnings up to \$106,800) for **Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance** and on all earnings (no upper limit) for Hospital Insurance with the **Medicare** Program; the taxable earnings base for OASDI has been adjusted annually to reflect

increases in average wages. The employed worker and his or her employer share Social Security taxes equally.

Employers remit amounts withheld from employee wages for Social Security and income taxes to the Internal Revenue Service; employer Social Security taxes are also payable at

the same time. (Self-employed workers pay Social Security taxes when filing their regular income tax forms.) The Social Security taxes (along with revenues arising from partial taxation of the Social Security benefits of certain high-income people) are transferred to the Social Security Trust Funds; they can be used only to pay benefits, the cost of rehabilitation services, and administrative expenses. Money not immediately needed for these purposes is by law invested in obligations of the federal government, which must pay interest on the money borrowed and must repay the principal when the obligations are redeemed or mature.

Supplemental Security Income

On Jan. 1, 1974, the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program established by the 1972 Social Security Act amendments replaced the former federal grants to states for aid to the needy aged, blind, and disabled in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The program provides both for federal payments, based on uniform national standards and eligibility requirements, and for state supplementary payments varying from state to state. The Social Security Administration administers the federal payments financed from general funds of the Treasury—and the state supplements as well, if the state elects to have its supplementary program

federally administered. States may supplement the federal payment for all recipients and must supplement it for persons otherwise adversely affected by the transition from the former public assistance programs. In May 2010, the number of persons receiving federally administered SSI payments was 7,800,015 and the payments totaled about \$4.2 billion.

The maximum monthly federal SSI payment for individuals with no other countable income, living in their own household, was \$674 in 2010. For couples the maximum payment was \$1,011.

Social Security Statement

On Oct. 1, 1999, the Social Security Administration initiated regular mailings of an annual Social Security Statement to all workers age 25 and older not already receiving benefits. Workers will automatically receive statements about 3 months before their birth month. The statement provides estimates of potential monthly Social Security retirement, disability, and survivor benefits as well as a record of lifetime earnings. The statement also gives workers an easy way to determine whether their earnings are accurately posted in Social Security records.

For further information contact the Social Security Administration toll-free at 1-800-772-1213 or visit its web-site at www.socialsecurity.gov

Examples of Monthly Social Security Benefits Available, 2010

Description of benefit or beneficiary	For low earnings (\$18,480) ¹	For med. earnings (\$41,068) ¹	For max. earnings (\$94,802) ^{1,2}
Primary insurance amount (worker retiring at 66 years, 0 months) . . .	\$905.10	\$1,491.30	\$2,346.80
Maximum family benefit (worker retiring at 66 years, 0 months)	1,357.60	2,722.30	4,107.50
Maximum family disability benefit (worker disabled at 55; in 2010) . . .	1,341.30	2,345.40	3,710.70
Disabled worker (worker disabled at 55):			
Worker alone	946.00	1,563.00	2,473.00
Worker, spouse, and 1 child.	1,341.00	2,343.00	3,708.00
Retired worker claiming benefits at age 62:			
Worker alone ³	702.00	1,157.00	1,809.00
Worker with spouse claiming benefits at—			
NRA or over	1,170.00	1,928.00	3,015.00
Age 62 ³	1,029.00	1,697.00	2,653.00
Widow or widower claiming benefits at—			
Age 66 or over ⁴	905.00	1,491.00	2,346.00
Age 60 ⁴	650.00	1,072.00	1,687.00
Disabled widow or widower claiming benefits at age 50-59 ⁵	647.00	1,066.00	1,677.00
1 surviving child ⁴	678.00	1,118.00	1,760.00
Widow or widower NRA or over and 1 child ⁴	1,356.00	2,609.00	4,106.00
Widowed mother or father and 1 child ⁴	1,356.00	2,236.00	3,520.00
Widowed mother or father and 2 children ⁴	1,356.00	2,721.00	4,107.00

Note: Effective Jan. 2010. NRA = Normal retirement age. (1) Career average earnings: an average of lifetime earnings indexed to the year prior to entitlement (2009 in this case). (2) Assumes work beginning at age 22. (3) Assumes maximum reduction. (4) Assumes worker lived and worked until NRA without receiving reduced benefits. (5) Effective Jan. 1984, disabled widow(er) claiming a benefit at age 50-59 receives a benefit equal to 71.5% of the PIA.

Social Security Recipients by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 2009

Source: Social Security Administration

		American Indian, Alaska Native				
Social Security beneficiaries ¹ (thousands)		Total ²	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Total	42,963	36,823	4,294	284	1,071	2,920
Sex						
Male	18,761	16,149	1,812	125	453	1,323
Female	24,203	20,673	2,483	159	618	1,596
Age						
15-54	4,970	3,674	998	97	93	505
55-64	5,588	4,596	732	50	126	419
65-74	16,764	14,571	1,406	85	490	1,173
75 or older	15,642	13,981	1,158	52	362	823
Supplemental Security Income recipients ¹ (thousands)						
Total	5,541	3,683	1,455	77	215	847
Sex						
Male	2,365	1,605	585	30	83	346
Female	3,177	2,077	870	47	132	500
Age						
15-54	3,282	2,152	958	55	44	482
55-64	1,121	778	291	10	22	137
65-74	610	417	105	6	69	117
75 or older	529	335	102	6	80	111
Average annual benefit in 2008 (dollars)						
Social Security	\$12,452	\$12,655	\$11,091	\$10,836	\$11,785	\$10,494
Supplemental Security Income	6,807	6,804	6,769	7,650	7,301	6,355

Note: Race categories include people who reported being of that race alone. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. (1) Persons 15 or older receiving Social Security benefits or Supplemental Security Income in Mar. 2009. (2) The sum of the individual categories may not add up to totals because of independent rounding, and because the totals include persons who reported being of more than one race.

OASDI Recipients and Monthly Payments, 1940-2009

Source: Social Security Administration

Monthly benefits				Monthly benefits			
Year	Total recipients	Total	Avg. ¹	Year	Total recipients	Total	Avg. ¹
		(thousands)	(2009 dollars ²)			(thousands)	(2009 dollars ²)
1940	222,488	\$4,070	\$18.29	1995	43,387,259	\$28,148,078	\$648.76
1945	1,288,107	23,801	18.48	2000	45,414,794	34,848,920	767.35
1950	3,477,243	126,857	36.48	2001	45,877,506	36,504,206	795.69
1955	7,960,616	411,613	51.71	2002	46,444,317	37,854,453	815.05
1960	14,844,589	936,321	63.07	2003	47,038,486	39,541,528	840.62
1965	20,866,767	1,516,802	72.69	2004	47,687,722	41,574,363	871.80
1970	26,228,629	2,628,326	100.21	2005	48,434,445	44,351,772	915.71
1975	32,085,372	5,727,903	178.52	2006	49,122,831	46,938,176	955.53
1980	35,618,840	10,694,022	300.23	2007	49,864,982	49,218,232	987.03
1985	37,058,353	15,901,643	429.10	2008	50,898,396	53,666,202	1,054.38
1990	39,832,125	21,686,763	544.45	2009	52,522,819	55,905,731	1,064.41

Note: OASDI = Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance. Disability insurance payments began in 1957. (1) Avg. monthly benefit does not necessarily reflect individual payments to OASDI recipients. (2) Monthly benefit adjusted for inflation.

Social Security Trust Funds
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, 1940-2009
(in millions)

Fiscal year ¹	INCOME					DISBURSEMENTS				
	Total	Net contribs. ²	Income from taxing benefits	Payments from the Treasury fund ³	Net interest ⁴	Total	Benefit pymts. ⁵	Admin. expenses	Transfers to Railroad Retirement program	Net increase in fund ⁶
1940	\$592	\$550	—	—	\$42	\$28	\$16	\$12	—	\$564
1950	2,367	2,106	—	\$4	257	784	727	57	—	1,583
1960	10,360	9,843	—	—	517	11,073	10,270	202	\$600	—713
1970	31,746	29,955	—	442	1,350	27,321	26,268	474	579	4,425
1980	100,051	97,608	—	557	1,886	103,228	100,626	1,160	1,442	—3,177
1990	278,607	261,506	\$2,924	34	14,143	223,481	218,948	1,564	2,969	55,126
1995	326,067	289,529	5,114	7	31,417	294,456	288,607	1,797	4,052	31,611
2000	484,228	418,219	12,476	—	53,532	353,396	347,868	1,990	3,538	130,832
2001	513,834	440,819	11,771	—	61,243	372,996	367,654	2,069	3,273	140,837
2002	529,257	448,133	12,597	414	68,113	389,546	383,942	2,111	3,493	139,711
2003	542,343	456,014	12,340	—	73,990	402,814	396,710	2,522	3,580	139,530
2004	556,523	466,807	13,269	1	76,446	417,053	411,148	2,274	3,628	139,470
2005	599,992	502,998	15,332	—	81,662	436,919	430,439	2,900	3,579	163,073
2006	632,157	530,006	15,176	—350	87,324	455,560	449,191	2,911	3,458	176,597
2007	663,376	553,414	16,661	—	93,300	488,553	481,828	3,151	3,575	174,822
2008	692,873	573,750	16,396	—	102,727	509,864	502,973	3,259	3,632	183,009
2009	697,326	571,228	18,967	—	107,131	551,542	544,484	3,369	3,690	145,784

(1) Fiscal years 1980 and later consist of the 12 months ending on Sept. 30 of each year. Fiscal years prior to 1977 consisted of the 12 months ending on June 30 of each year. (2) Beginning in 1983, includes transfers from general fund of Treasury representing contributions that would have been paid on deemed wage credits for military service in 1957 and later, if such credits were considered covered wages. (3) Includes payments (a) in 1947-52 and in 1967 and later, for costs of noncontributory wage credits for military service performed before 1957; (b) in 1972-83, for costs of deemed wage credits for military service performed after 1956; and (c) in 1969 and later, for costs of benefits to certain uninsured persons who attained age 72 before 1968. (4) Net interest includes net profits or losses on marketable investments. Beginning in 1967, administrative expenses were charged currently to the trust fund on an estimated basis, with a final adjustment, including interest, made in the next fiscal year. The amounts of these interest adjustments are included in net interest. For years prior to 1967, the method of accounting for administrative expenses is described in the 1970 Annual Report. Beginning in Oct. 1973, the figures shown include relatively small amounts of gifts to the fund. During 1983-91, interest paid from the trust fund to the general fund on advance tax transfers is reflected. (5) Beginning in 1967, includes payments for vocational rehabilitation services furnished to disabled persons receiving benefits because of their disabilities. Beginning in 1983, amounts are reduced by amount of reimbursement for unnegotiated benefit checks. (6) Net change in assets during fiscal year, including amounts borrowed or repaid by other funds.

Disability Insurance Trust Fund, 1960-2009
(in millions)

Fiscal year ¹	INCOME					DISBURSEMENTS				
	Total	Net contribs. ²	Income from taxing benefits	Payments from the Treasury fund ³	Net interest ⁴	Total	Benefit pymts. ⁵	Admin. expenses	Transfers to Railroad Retirement program	Net increase in fund ⁶
1960	\$1,034	\$987	—	—	\$47	\$533	\$528	\$32	—\$27	\$501
1970	4,380	4,141	—	\$16	223	2,954	2,795	149	10	1,426
1980	17,376	16,805	—	118	453	15,320	14,998	334	—12	2,056
1990	28,215	27,291	\$158	—	766	25,124	24,327	717	80	3,091
1995	70,209	67,987	335	—	1,888	41,374	40,234	1,072	68	28,835
2000	77,023	70,001	756	—	6,266	56,008	54,244	1,608	159	21,014
2001	82,079	74,611	732	—836	7,573	59,930	58,098	1,762	10	22,149
2002	85,720	76,067	936	—	8,717	66,364	64,138	2,005	154	19,356
2003	87,909	77,431	919	—	9,559	71,907	69,716	1,968	167	16,002
2004	90,105	79,269	1,047	—	9,789	78,471	76,139	2,070	215	11,634
2005	96,765	85,418	1,164	—	10,183	86,360	83,721	2,301	338	10,405
2006	101,571	90,001	1,174	—	10,396	92,932	90,064	2,480	388	8,640
2007	108,396	93,973	1,351	—	13,072	96,758	93,955	2,357	445	11,638
2008	109,816	97,432	1,373	8	11,003	107,153	104,222	2,513	418	2,663
2009	109,681	97,008	1,841	—	10,832	118,144	115,073	2,623	448	—8,462

(1) Fiscal years 1977 and later consist of the 12 months ending Sept. 30 of each year. Fiscal years prior to 1977 consisted of the 12 months ending June 30 of each year. (2) Beginning in 1983, includes transfers from general fund of Treasury representing contributions that would have been paid on deemed wage credits for military service in 1957 and later, if such credits were considered to be covered wages. (3) Includes payments (a) for costs of noncontributory wage credits for military service performed before 1957; and (b) in 1972-83, for costs of deemed wage credits for military service performed after 1956. (4) Net interest includes net profits or losses on marketable investments. Administrative expenses are charged currently to the trust fund on an estimated basis, with a final adjustment, including interest, made in the following fiscal year. Figures shown include relatively small amounts of gifts to the fund. During the years 1983-91, interest paid from the trust fund to the general fund on advance tax transfers is reflected. (5) Includes payments for vocational rehabilitation services. Beginning in 1983, amounts are reduced by amount of reimbursement for unnegotiated benefit checks. (6) Net change in assets during fiscal year, including amounts borrowed or repaid by other funds. Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare SMI), 1975-2009

(in millions)

Fiscal year ¹	INCOME					DISBURSEMENTS				Year-end balance ⁹
	Total	Premium from participants ²	Government contribs. ³	Transfers from states ⁴	Interest and other income ^{5,6}	Total	Benefit pymts. ^{6,7,8}	Admin. expenses	Net change	
1975	\$4,322	\$1,887	\$2,330	—	\$106	\$4,170	\$3,765	\$404	\$152	\$1,424
1980	10,275	2,928	6,932	—	416	10,737	10,144	593	—462	4,532
1990	46,138 ¹⁰	11,494 ¹⁰	33,210	—	1,434 ¹⁰	43,022 ¹⁰	41,498	1,524 ¹⁰	3,115 ¹⁰	14,527 ¹⁰
1995	58,169	19,244	36,988	—	1,937	65,213	63,491	1,722	—7,044	13,874
1996	82,025	18,931	61,702	—	1,392	68,946	67,176	1,771	13,079	26,953
1997	80,806	19,141	59,471	—	2,193	72,553	71,133	1,420	8,252	35,206
1998	81,955	19,427	59,919	—	2,608	76,272	74,837	1,435	5,683	40,889
1999	85,278	20,160	62,185	—	2,933	80,518	79,008	1,510	4,760	45,649
2000	89,239	20,515	65,561	—	3,164	88,992	87,212 ¹¹	1,780	247	45,896
2001	95,336	22,307	69,838	—	3,191	99,452	97,466 ¹¹	1,986	—4,116	41,780
2002	105,705	24,427	78,318	—	2,960	108,825	106,995 ¹¹	1,830	—3,120	38,659
2003	110,194	26,834	80,905	—	2,455	124,055	121,699 ¹¹	2,356	—13,861	24,799
2004	126,805	30,341	94,734	—	1,730	134,490	131,673	2,817	—7,684	17,114
2005	152,505	35,939	115,200	—	1,366	152,735	149,820 ¹²	2,914	—230	16,885
2006	211,951	44,241 ¹³	162,601	\$3,630	1,478	195,557	192,083 ^{12,13}	3,474	16,394	33,279
2007	237,864	49,641 ¹³	179,181	6,977	2,065	231,997	228,570 ^{12,13}	3,426	5,867	39,146
2008	244,832	54,118 ¹³	180,434	7,042	3,238	224,829	221,405 ^{13,14}	3,423	20,003	59,149
2009	262,527	57,663 ¹³	194,267	7,504	3,093	260,211	256,892 ¹³	3,318	2,317	61,466

(1) Fiscal year 1975 consists of the 12 months ending on June 30, 1975; fiscal years 1980 and later consist of the 12 months ending on Sept. 30 of each year. (2) For Part D, premiums include both amounts withheld from Social Security benefit checks (and certain other federal benefit payments) and amounts paid directly to Part D plans (estimated). (3) For Part B, includes matching payments from the general fund, plus certain interest-adjustment items. For Part D, includes all federal govt. transfers. Includes amounts for the transitional assistance benefits in 2004-06. (4) As of 2006, Medicaid is no longer the primary payer for full-benefit dual eligibles. States must pay a portion of their estimated forgone drug costs for this population. As of 2006, states pay 90% of estimated costs, with the percentage phasing down, to 75% in 2015 and later. (5) "Other income" includes recoveries of amounts reimbursed from the trust fund that are not obligations of the trust fund and other small amounts of miscellaneous income. (6) Values after 2005 include additional premiums for Medicare Advantage (MA) plans that are deducted from beneficiaries' Social Security checks, transferred to HI and SMI trust funds and then to the plans. In 2008, includes an adjustment of \$812 mil for interest inadvertently unearned as a result of HI hospice costs that were misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account from May 2005 to Sept. 2007. (7) Includes costs of Peer Review Organizations from 1983-2001 and costs of Quality Review Organizations beginning in 2002. (8) For Part D, includes payments to plans, subsidies to employer-sponsored retiree drug plans, payments to states for low-income eligibility determinations, and Part D drug premiums (the amount collected from beneficiaries and transferred to plans and an estimated amount for premiums paid directly by enrollees to plans). Includes amounts for the transitional assistance benefits in 2004-06. (9) The financial status of SMI depends on the assets and liabilities of the trust fund. (10) Includes the impact of the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988. (11) Benefit payments less monies transferred from the HI trust fund for home health agency costs. (12) Certain HI hospice costs were misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account of the SMI trust fund. See also footnote (14). (13) Includes an estimated \$1.804 bil (2006), \$2.270 bil (2007), \$2.930 bil (2008), and \$3.653 bil (2009) for premiums paid directly to Part D plans. (14) Benefit payments were \$229,898 mil shown includes —\$8,484 mil, which represents a transfer from the general fund of the Treasury to the Part B account of the SMI trust fund for HI hospice costs that were misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account from May 2005 to Sept. 2007. (The HI trust fund, in turn, transferred \$8,484 mil to the general fund.) **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare HI), 1975-2009

(in millions)

Fiscal year ¹	INCOME								DISBURSEMENTS				Year-end balance
	Total	Payroll taxes	Taxation of benefits	Transfers from Railroad Retirement acct.	Rmbrs. or uninsured persons	Premiums from voluntary enrollees	Pymts. for military wage credits	Interest and other income ^{2,3}	Total	Benefit pymts. ^{3,4}	Admin. expenses ⁵	Net change	
1975	\$12,568	\$11,291	—	\$132	\$481	\$6	\$48	\$609	\$10,612	\$10,353	\$259	\$1,956	\$9,870
1980	25,415	23,244	—	244	697	17	141	1,072	24,288	23,790	497	1,127	14,490
1990	79,563	70,655	—	367	413	113	107	7,908	66,687	65,912	774	12,876	95,631
1995	114,847	98,053	\$3,913	396	462	998	61	10,963	114,883	113,583	1,300	—36	129,520
1996	121,135	106,934	4,069	401	419	1,107	—2,293 ⁶	10,496	125,317	124,088	1,229	—4,182	125,338
1997	128,548	112,725	3,558	419	481	1,279	70	10,017	137,836	136,175	1,661	—9,287	116,050
1998	138,203	121,913	5,067	419	34	1,320	67	9,382	137,140	135,487 ⁷	1,653	1,063	117,113
1999	153,015	134,385	6,552	430	652	1,401	71	9,523	131,441	129,463 ⁷	1,978	21,574	138,687
2000	159,681	137,738	8,787	465	470	1,392	2	10,827	130,284	127,934 ⁷	2,350	29,397	168,084
2005	196,921	168,954	8,765	445	286	2,303	0	16,168	184,142	181,292 ⁸	2,850	12,779	277,723
2006	210,309	180,392	10,319	471	408	2,632	0	16,086	184,901	181,815 ⁸	3,086	25,408	303,130
2007	219,207	187,992	10,593	483	468	2,761	0	16,910	202,827	200,191 ⁸	2,636	16,380	319,510
2008	229,729	197,195	11,733	526	506	2,913	0	16,856	230,240	227,008 ⁹	3,231	—511	319,000
2009	228,915	194,102	12,376	524	614	2,817	968 ¹⁰	17,514	238,001	234,659	3,343	—9,086	309,914

(1) Fiscal year 1975 consists of the 12 months ending on June 30, 1975; fiscal years 1980 and later consist of the 12 months ending Sept. 30 of each year. (2) Other income includes recoveries of amounts reimbursed from the trust fund that are not obligations of the trust fund, receipts from the fraud and abuse control program, and other small amounts of miscellaneous income. In 2008, includes an adjustment of —\$853 mil for interest inadvertently earned as a result of HI hospice costs that were misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account of the SMI trust fund from May 2005 to Sept. 2007. (3) Values after 2005 include additional premiums for Medicare Advantage (MA) plans that are deducted from beneficiaries' Social Security checks, transferred to the HI and SMI trust funds, and then transferred to the plans. (These additional premiums are incurred when an MA plan is chosen with a monthly payment exceeding the benchmark amount. Enrollees may pay plans directly or have the amounts deducted from their Social Security checks.) (4) Includes costs of Peer Review Organizations from 1983 through 2001 (beginning with the implementation of the Prospective Payment System on Oct. 1, 1983), and costs of Quality Improvement Organizations beginning in 2002. (5) Includes costs of experiments and demonstration projects. Beginning in 1997, includes fraud and abuse control expenses, as provided for by PL 104-191. (6) Includes the lump-sum general revenue adjustment of —\$2,366 mil, as provided for by sec. 151 of PL 98-21. (7) Includes monies transferred to the SMI trust fund for home health agency costs, as provided for by PL 105-33. (8) Certain HI hospice costs were misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account of the SMI trust fund. (9) Benefit payments were \$218,525 mil. Amount shown includes a transfer of \$8,484 mil to the general fund of the Treasury for HI hospice costs that were misallocated to, and paid from, the Part B account of the SMI trust fund from May 2005 to Sept. 2007. (The general fund, in turn, transferred \$8,484 mil to the Part B account.) (10) Includes the lump-sum general revenue adjustment of —\$968 mil, as provided for by sec. 151 of PL 98-21. **Note:** Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, 2008

Source: Office of Family Assistance, Admin. for Children and Families, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

State	Total federal and state TANF expenditures, 2008 ¹	2008 average monthly expenditure per—		2008 average monthly number of—		
		Family	Recipient	Families	Recipients	Children
Alabama	\$142,703	\$670.46	\$284.65	17,737	41,778	32,303
Alaska	62,619	1,706.41	646.70	3,058	8,069	5,662
Arizona	348,648	801.51	375.79	36,249	77,314	58,250
Arkansas	144,429	1,413.64	622.45	8,514	19,336	14,372
California	6,687,297	1,146.50	453.32	486,066	1,229,326	976,189
Colorado	230,523	2,179.02	882.95	8,816	21,757	17,002
Connecticut	496,434	2,167.08	1,056.93	19,090	39,141	27,404
Delaware	68,011	1,408.79	676.81	4,023	8,374	6,792
Dist. of Columbia	160,829	2,493.47	1,115.19	5,375	12,018	9,790
Florida	948,327	1,622.67	1,009.10	48,702	78,315	65,868
Georgia	614,971	2,322.78	1,291.26	22,063	39,688	36,885
Guam	NA	NA	NA	927	2,852	2,287
Hawaii	229,161	3,434.67	1,415.10	5,560	13,495	10,014
Idaho	34,737	1,940.18	1,313.41	1,492	2,204	2,083
Illinois	1,013,299	4,254.84	2,079.02	19,846	40,616	36,339
Indiana	307,914	821.66	332.39	31,229	77,197	59,575
Iowa	172,540	904.47	359.25	15,897	40,023	27,940
Kansas	176,156	1,174.84	466.02	12,495	31,500	21,805
Kentucky	193,155	552.30	275.81	29,144	58,361	46,164
Louisiana	172,784	1,376.02	656.51	10,464	21,932	19,207
Maine	126,825	1,031.70	448.86	10,244	23,546	15,847
Maryland	405,148	1,742.93	762.80	19,371	44,261	34,382
Massachusetts	915,029	1,669.20	863.43	45,682	88,313	60,967
Michigan	1,229,605	1,539.59	588.72	66,555	174,050	128,769
Minnesota	434,520	1,570.46	701.04	23,057	51,652	38,488
Mississippi	91,104	673.77	322.15	11,268	23,567	18,126
Missouri	332,477	771.27	404.86	35,923	68,434	42,281
Montana	39,140	1,044.75	417.31	3,122	7,816	5,628
Nebraska	94,113	1,168.12	491.77	6,714	15,948	12,577
Nevada	84,706	981.34	390.01	7,193	18,099	13,667
New Hampshire	85,297	1,603.45	771.87	4,433	9,209	6,881
New Jersey	954,549	2,376.91	957.37	33,466	83,088	59,971
New Mexico	128,692	826.03	318.11	12,983	33,713	24,112
New York	4,422,855	3,149.29	1,414.45	117,033	260,576	198,292
North Carolina	446,893	1,543.74	804.12	24,124	46,313	38,356
North Dakota	37,086	1,533.76	616.13	2,015	5,016	3,652
Ohio	1,501,163	1,548.33	720.92	80,795	173,524	132,402
Oklahoma	175,918	1,722.26	866.73	8,512	16,914	14,003
Oregon	309,177	1,387.51	615.50	18,569	41,860	30,863
Pennsylvania	961,552	1,537.93	646.89	52,102	123,868	94,918
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	11,978	32,640	22,076
Rhode Island	109,183	1,125.64	474.45	8,083	19,177	13,800
South Carolina	170,362	950.70	386.74	14,933	36,709	26,360
South Dakota	28,545	835.24	407.81	2,848	5,833	4,954
Tennessee	290,194	453.20	177.31	53,360	136,385	99,880
Texas	821,876	1,266.75	575.06	54,067	119,100	103,122
Utah	85,708	1,508.10	689.92	4,736	10,357	8,127
Vermont	72,144	1,678.85	723.90	3,581	8,305	5,692
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	NA	409	1,213	849
Virginia	271,077	792.29	353.17	28,512	63,963	46,790
Washington	704,949	1,163.31	497.78	50,499	118,016	83,312
West Virginia	115,182	1,105.82	526.46	8,680	18,232	14,326
Wisconsin	452,885	2,158.57	1,018.72	17,484	37,047	31,247
Wyoming	27,254	8,538.35	4,515.31	266	503	430
2008 totals	28,129,745	1,438.71	620.06	1,629,344	3,780,543	2,911,078
2007 totals	26,921,973	1,321.70	566.92	1,697,432	3,957,330	3,047,043
2006 totals	25,593,809	1,191.88	510.33	1,789,460	4,179,295	3,207,216
2005 totals	25,580,110	1,120.87	474.21	1,901,810	4,495,175	3,428,885
2004 totals	25,821,230	1,094.51	455.63	1,965,960	4,722,588	3,581,448
2003 totals	26,339,994	1,092.22	447.88	2,009,666	4,900,889	3,693,056
2002 totals	25,414,383	1,039.00	417.89	2,038,373	5,067,963	3,791,560
2001 totals	25,667,381	1,024.57	400.86	2,087,646	5,335,891	3,968,499
2000 totals	24,780,711	926.32	353.72	2,229,315	5,838,043	4,303,943
1999 totals	23,114,572	267.99	267.99	2,673,610	7,187,658	NA
1998 totals	22,036,420	208.91	208.91	3,199,700	8,790,149	NA
1997 totals	19,010,190	144.87	144.87	3,936,610	10,935,125	NA

NA = Not available. **Note:** Under 1996 legislation, the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, commonly known as welfare, was converted to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) state block-grant program. Covers period from Oct. to Sept. in fiscal years shown. (1) In thousands.

Adults Receiving TANF Funds, by Employment Status, 2008

Source: Office of Family Assistance, Admin. for Children and Families, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

State	Adults	Employed	State	Adults	Employed	State	Adults	Employed	State	Adults	Employed
AL	9,475	28.2%	IL	4,277	16.2%	NE	3,371	60.8%	SC	10,349	37.2%
AK	2,407	31.7	IN	17,622	34.2	NV	4,432	47.2	SD	879	14.6
AZ	19,064	23.4	IA	12,083	42.6	NH	2,328	27.3	TN	36,505	30.3
AR	4,964	30.7	KS	9,695	25.5	NJ	23,117	14.9	TX	15,978	32.4
CA	253,137	29.8	KY	12,197	20.6	NM	9,601	21.5	UT	2,230	25.5
CO	4,755	29.3	LA	2,725	35.1	NY	62,284	28.3	VT	2,613	23.5
CT	11,737	24.8	ME	7,699	23.1	NC	7,957	19.3	Virgin Isls.	364	4.7
DE	1,582	33.5	MD	9,879	18.6	ND	1,364	38.2	VA	17,173	31.1
DC	2,228	27.6	MA	27,346	14.0	OH	41,122	18.9	WA	34,704	15.3
FL	12,447	16.4	MI	45,281	29.1	OK	2,911	13.2	WV	3,906	12.7
GA	2,803	20.1	MN	13,164	30.1	OR	10,997	6.5	WI	5,800	17.9
Guam	565	90.4	MO	5,441	24.5	PA	28,950	26.0	WY	73	11.3
HA	3,481	37.4	MT	2,188	25.5	Puerto Rico	10,564	1.6			
ID	121	37.4				RI	5,377	21.7	U.S.	869,463	25.9

NA = Not available. **Note:** TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families state block-grant program. For fiscal year 2008; covers period from Oct. 2007 to Sept. 2008.

TAXES

Federal Income Tax

Source: George W. Smith III, CPA, Managing Partner, George W. Smith & Company, P.C.

Highlights of Recent Legislation

Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act

On Mar. 25, 2010, Pres. Barack H. Obama signed into law the 2010 Reconciliation Act. The roughly \$800 billion package includes over \$300 billion in revenue raisers, and new taxes on employers and individuals.

Higher Income Earners. Taxpayers with adjusted gross income that exceeds \$200,000 (\$250,000 married filing jointly) will pay an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on net investment income. Investment income includes interest, dividends, capital gains, annuities, royalties, and passive rental income.

Hospital Insurance. This portion of the law imposes an additional tax rate of 0.9% on earned income (wages, etc.) that exceeds \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married filing jointly).

Medical Expense. Also beginning in 2013, the 7.5% adjustment for medical expense deduction on Schedule A, Form 1040 increases to 10%. For taxpayers age 65 and older it goes into effect in 2017.

Tanning. Congress added another provision on qualified indoor tanning salons. Starting July 1, 2010, a 10% excise tax will apply to tanning services.

Adoption. The adoption expense amount will be indexed for inflation in 2011. In addition, the total adoption credit is allowed even if it exceeds the filer's tax liability.

Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act

Pres. Obama passed the HIRE Act on Mar. 18, 2010; it provides additional tax breaks for businesses to encourage hiring.

Payroll Tax. This provision temporarily suspends the employer's Social Security payroll tax paid for qualified employees. The law applies to wages paid to covered workers who are on the employer's payroll after Mar. 18, 2010, and before Jan. 1, 2011. The employee must begin employment after Feb. 3, 2010.

The newly hired worker must not have been employed for more than 40 hours during the 60-day period ending on the date that the individual begins employment. The act provides an employer up to \$1,000 credit for each qualified new hire.

Expenses. The HIRE Act also extends the increased deduction for business equipment expensing limitation (Section 179) of \$250,000 and the investment limitation expensing of \$800,000. This increase had been set to expire at the end of 2009.

IRS Rulings and Other Tax Matters

Haiti Earthquake. Taxpayers may claim a deduction for a qualified Haiti earthquake contribution made between Jan. 11 and Mar. 1, 2010, on their 2009 return. Alternatively, taxpayers may claim the deduction on their 2010 returns filed in 2011.

Bicycling. A maximum \$20 per month commuting reimbursement is excludable from income for employees who bicycle between their home and work. Expenses include the purchase of a bicycle, repair, and storage.

Weight Loss. The IRS allows a medical deduction for costs of certain weight-loss programs. Participation must be for treatment of a physician-diagnosed disease, including obesity. No deduction is allowed for diets that are used for purely cosmetic reasons or special diet foods.

Same-Sex Marriage. The IRS ruled that it is unlawful for same-sex couples to file federal tax returns under any married status, even if the jurisdiction in which the couple lives recognizes such marriages.

Employee Parking. Fringe benefit reimbursement for parking expense provided to an employee who commutes caps out at \$230 per month. The limit also applies to employees who commute by mass transportation.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

On Feb. 17, 2009, Pres. Barack H. Obama signed into law a massive stimulus package. The total cost was estimated at \$787 billion, including \$300 billion in tax relief.

Homebuyer Credit. A \$7,500 credit for first-time homebuyers was increased to a maximum \$8,000 for purchases made after Dec. 31, 2008, and before Dec. 1, 2009. The repayment requirement is eliminated for purchases made during this period, unless the home is disposed of within 36 months. The credit was extended to Apr. 30, 2010.

Existing Home. The home buyer credit was also extended for the purchase of an existing residence for a maximum credit of \$6,500 or 10% of the purchase price of the replacement residence, whichever is less. Contracts that closed prior to Oct. 1, 2010, were eligible.

American Opportunity Tax Credit. This addition to the Hope educational credit increased the credit to a maximum \$2,500 per year for each eligible student. The tax credit can be claimed each year for up to four years. Forty percent of the eligible expenses are refundable for 2009 and 2010.

Alternative Powered Vehicles. A new 10% credit up to \$4,000 is available for the conversion of existing vehicles into plug-in electric drive motor vehicles before 2012.

Energy Credit. The law increased the tax credit for residential energy property to a maximum \$1,500 for 2009 and 2010. The credit includes insulation, exterior windows and doors, central air conditioners, and furnaces.

Military Tax Relief Bill of 2008

Congress unanimously passed this legislation in May 2008; it includes tax breaks for members of the military.

Retaining Jobs. A provision requires civilian employers of service members to keep their jobs available when they return from active duty.

Home Buyers. Military personnel on official extended duty outside the U.S. are given an extra year to apply for the home owner credit.

Combat Pay. This provision allows military personnel to permanently treat combat pay as tax-free. Military personnel can include tax-free combat pay to compute the Earned Income Credit.

Retirement. The law makes permanent the ability to make penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs for military reservists called to active duty.

Auto Damage. Damage to a person's car may be a deductible casualty loss unless it was caused by the person's willful conduct, such as drunken driving.

Smoking. Taxpayers can deduct the cost of two types of aids for quitting cigarette smoking as a medical expense: (1) participation in a smoking-cessation program; (2) prescription drugs to alleviate the effects of nicotine withdrawal. Over-the-counter products such as nicotine patches and chewing gum remain nondeductible.

Alimony. Payments to an individual under a written separation agreement constitute alimony for federal tax purposes even if the agreement is not enforceable under state law.

Working Abroad. Many Americans who live and work abroad are eligible to exclude a certain amount of their pay from U.S. income taxes. The amount of earned income that is excludable for 2010 is \$91,400.

Penalties. Penalties and fines paid to a governmental agency or department are not deductible. This includes parking and speeding tickets as well as penalties for late filing of a tax return.

Death Benefits. Qualified accelerated death benefits paid under a life insurance contract to terminally ill persons (certified as expected to die within 24 months) are excludable from gross income.

Sale of Residence. Married couples filing jointly who have lived in their principal residence for at least two years out of the last five years can exclude up to \$500,000 of the gain on the sale of their residence. Single taxpayers can exclude up to \$250,000.

Household Workers. The annual threshold dollar amount for reporting and paying social security and federal unemployment taxes on domestic employees, including nannies and housekeepers, for 2010 is \$1,700. Household workers under 18 are exempt unless household work is their principal occupation.

Student Loans. For 2010, the income phase-out range for the student loan interest deduction up to \$2,500 is \$60,000-\$75,000 for single taxpayers and \$120,000-\$150,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly.

Personal Auto Mileage. The mileage allowance deduction for moving and medical expense decreased from 24 cents per mile for 2009 to 16.5 cents in 2010. The rate used for volunteer work for charitable activities remains at 14 cents per mile. Charitable rates are set by Congress, not the IRS.

Business Auto Mileage. Starting in 2010, the standard mileage rate method for calculating the business use of an individual's automobile is 50 cents. The business portion of parking fees and tolls may be deducted in addition to the standard mileage rate.

Investment Expenses. Investors may take a miscellaneous deduction on Schedule A, Form 1040 for financial newspapers, reports, and other expenses incurred in managing their investment portfolio. However, investors cannot deduct expenses for attending a convention, seminar, or similar meeting.

Garage Sales. Revenues received from a garage sale usually do not result in taxable income. In most cases, the item that was sold cost more than the revenue received. These losses are considered personal and, therefore, not deductible.

"Hands Off." In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court held that Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) are beyond the reach of creditors. This includes IRA assets of taxpayers who have filed for bankruptcy.

Full-Time Student. A taxpayer in 2010 may not claim a dependency exemption for an individual who qualifies as a full-time student and is over age 23 at the end of the year, unless the student's gross income is less than \$3,650.

First Job. Graduates may not deduct the expenses of seeking their first job. Expenses include auto rental, plane travel, motel costs, and meals.

Day Camps. The cost of computer camps, soccer camps, and other specialty day camps (not overnight) for children may qualify for the child care credit. The child must be under age 13 and the expenses must be incurred so the parent or parents can work.

Income Tax Errors

Periodically, the IRS issues a list of the most commonly made income tax errors. The top five last year were:

1. Incorrect or missing Social Security numbers.
2. Incorrect tax entered from tax tables.
3. Mathematical errors or wrong ID numbers listed for tax credits.
4. Entering withholding and estimated tax payments on the wrong line.
5. General math mistakes.

Meeting With a Tax Preparer

More than 65% of all individual income tax returns are now signed by paid tax professionals. Here are some ideas to keep in mind when visiting a tax preparer:

- **Review** last year's tax return. Make notes of any changes since then such as marriage, divorce, number of dependents, retirement, job changes, additional income, new deductions, etc.
- **Organize** your records with income items first, followed by itemized deductions in sequence: medical, taxes, interest, charitable, and other miscellaneous deductions, followed by gains, losses, rentals, or other items.
- **Time** spent with your preparer may affect your bill. If you bring in jumbled records and deductions, there may be an additional cost to have your tax preparer organize your records.
- **Prepare** a list of questions in advance. Bring with you any invoices or bills that you are not sure of.

Additional Help: For more information about choosing tax preparers, call the IRS Tele-Tax information at (800) 829-4477. Follow the prompts and select Topic 254. This information is also available online at www.irs.gov/taxtopics/tc254.html.

Income Tax Filing and Payment Due Dates

Filing Dates. The due date for filing a 2010 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return Form 1040, 1040A, or 040EZ including U.S. Partnership tax returns, Form 1065, is Fri., Apr. 15, 2011. Calendar year-ending 2010 corporate returns are due Tues., Mar. 15, 2011.

Estimated Payments. Due dates for filing individual quarterly federal estimated tax payments, Form 1040-ES: 1st quarter, Fri., Apr. 15, 2011; 2nd quarter, Wed., June 15; 3rd quarter, Thu., Sept. 15; and 4th quarter, Mon., Jan. 16, 2012. Different filing dates may apply for state/local taxes.

Refunds. Individuals can check on the status of their expected refund by calling the IRS toll-free number at (800) 829-4477, or by checking at www.irs.gov.

Filing Penalties. The IRS can levy two potential penalties after the filing due date when there is a balance owed. One penalty is for failing to file a timely tax return; the other is for failure to pay the tax when due. In addition, interest will be charged on any unpaid tax balance.

Business Returns. The late filing penalty for S corporations and partnerships soars to \$195 per owner or partner per month for up to 12 months. The previous monthly penalty was \$89.

Need More Time to File? Individuals who cannot file their 2010 individual income tax return by the due date, Apr. 15, 2011, may apply for an automatic six-month extension to Mon., Oct. 17, 2011. To qualify for an extension, Form 4868 must be filed no later than the tax return due date Apr. 15, 2011. Approximately 9 million extensions were filed last year.

Other Due Dates. The extension of time to file for calendar year partnerships, estates, and trusts has been reduced to five months; they are due Thurs., Sept. 15, 2011. Calendar year corporations on extension are due the same date.

Statute of Limitations. Taxpayers who have not yet filed their 2007 federal tax return have until Apr. 15, 2011, to file and claim their refund. After that date any refunds for income tax or withholding tax for 2007, including the refundable earned income tax credit, will be lost.

Electronic Filing. The IRS reported that e-filing for individual tax returns grew from 4.2 million returns in 1990, the first year it was available, to 95 million returns in 2009. For 2009, 66% of all individual returns were filed electronically.

Tax Tip. For security purposes, taxpayers should request that tax refunds be deposited directly into their bank accounts.

IRS Contact Information

For Tax Questions: (800) 829-1040

Website: www.irs.gov

Fax: (703) 368-9694

For Forms/Publications: (800) TAX-FORM (829-3676)

For English and Spanish: The IRS provides videotaped instructions both in English and Spanish at participating libraries. Many IRS publications and tax forms, including instructions, are also printed in Spanish. For more information, call (800) TAX-FORM and ask for the free IRS Publication 1SP, *Derechos del Contribuyente*.

For Hearing Impaired: The IRS telephone service for hearing impaired persons is available for taxpayers with access to TDD equipment. The toll-free number is (800) 829-4059.

- **Alert** your preparer if you're waiting to receive additional information. He or she can begin preparing your tax return and include the missing data later to finalize your return.
- **Don't hesitate** to call the preparer if you receive additional information at a later time. However, if you call after the return is completed, changes may cost you additional fees.
- **Don't forget** to review your tax return before signing it. Ask questions about any item you don't understand. Remember, even though your preparer is required to sign the return, *you are responsible for its contents*.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Tax Brackets for 2010

Tax rate	Single	Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)	Married filing separately	Head of household
10%	\$1 to \$8,375	\$1 to \$16,750	\$1 to \$8,375	\$1 to 11,950
15%	\$8,376 to \$34,000	\$16,751 to \$68,000	\$8,376 to \$34,000	\$11,951 to \$45,550
25%	\$34,001 to \$82,400	\$68,001 to \$137,300	\$34,001 to \$68,650	\$45,551 to \$117,650
28%	\$82,401 to \$171,850	\$137,301 to \$209,250	\$68,651 to \$104,625	\$117,651 to \$190,550
33%	\$171,851 to \$373,650	\$209,251 to \$373,650	\$104,626 to \$186,825	\$190,551 to \$373,650
35%	Over \$373,650	Over \$373,650	Over \$186,825	Over \$373,650

Note: The 2010 income tax brackets were only slightly increased from the prior year because of mild inflation during the 12-month period from Sept. 2008 through Aug. 2009. The tax rates are identical to the prior year's rates.

Personal Exemptions

Dollar Amounts. The personal exemption amount for each taxpayer, spouse, and dependent for 2010 is \$3,650. The exemption amount is adjusted each year for cost-of-living increases. The personal exemption of an individual who is a dependent of another taxpayer is zero.

Exemption Phase-Out. The exemption deduction phase-out rule for higher-income taxpayers was eliminated for 2010.

Standard Deduction

The standard deduction is a flat dollar amount that is subtracted from the adjusted gross income of taxpayers who do not itemize their deductions.

2010 Standard Deduction Amount

Single	\$5,700
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er). . .	\$11,400
Married filing separately	\$5,700
Head of household	\$8,400

Dependents Tax Returns. An individual reported as a dependent on another person's 2010 income tax return generally may claim on his or her own tax return only the greater of \$950 or the sum of \$300 plus earned income not to exceed the regular standard deduction.

Additional Standard Deduction

Taxpayers in 2010 who do not itemize, are 65 or older, and/or blind may claim an additional standard deduction.
Single or head of household, 65 or older OR blind. \$1,400
Single or head of household, 65 or older AND blind \$2,800
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er), 65 or older OR blind (per person) \$1,100
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er), 65 or older AND blind (per person) \$2,200
Married filing separately, 65 or older OR blind \$1,100
Married filing separately, 65 or older AND blind \$2,200

Savings Plans for Traditional and Roth IRAs

Traditional IRA. For 2010 the maximum tax-deferred Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) deduction for a married couple filing jointly is \$10,000 (\$5,000 for singles). Each spouse can contribute up to \$5,000 annually even if one spouse has little or no income. Individuals age 50 or older can fund an additional "catch-up" amount of \$1,000. However, there are income limitations and phase-outs.

Withdrawals. There is a 10% penalty for IRA distributions before age 59½. Distributions paid to the beneficiary due to a disability or death of the owner are not subject to this penalty, nor are payments used for certain unreimbursed medical expenses, higher-education expenses, or first-time homebuyer acquisition costs (up to \$10,000).

Contributions to a traditional IRA or Roth IRA made after Apr. 15, 2011, will automatically be considered deposits for the year 2011.

Roth IRA. Although contributions paid into a Roth IRA are not tax deductible, distributions of funds including investment earnings held in the account for five years or longer and distributed after age 59½ are both free of income tax and the 10% early withdrawal penalty at the time of distribution. Withdrawals from the account in less than five years can be subject to income tax and the 10% withdrawal penalty regardless of age. There are income limitations on contributions. Beginning in 2010, the income limitation for converting traditional IRAs to Roth IRAs has been eliminated.

401(k) Plan. The maximum amount that an individual under age 50 can contribute to a 401(k) plan for 2010 is \$16,500. Individuals age 50 or older can put away an additional \$5,500, for a total of \$22,000.

Distributions. The owner of a traditional IRA (or a SIMPLE, pension, or profit-sharing plan account) must begin receiving distributions by Apr. 1 of the calendar year following the year in which he or she reaches age 70½. Any employee who works beyond 70½ and is not a 5% or more owner of the business can continue to defer profit-sharing and pension plan distributions.

IRA Publication. For more information on IRAs call the IRS at (800) TAX-FORM (829-3676) for a free copy of Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

Itemized Deductions for 2010

If the total amount of itemized deductions is more than the standard deduction, taxpayers generally should itemize their deductions on Schedule A, Form 1040. The following examples are just a few of the many deductions that may be itemized. Some are subject to income limitations.

Medical expenses that exceed 7.5% of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income are deductible. Medicines, birth control pills, and insulin qualify if prescribed by a physician. Cosmetic surgery for congenital abnormality, for personal injury from an accident or trauma, or for a disfiguring disease is also allowed as a medical deduction.

Tax Tip. A mother-to-be may deduct the cost of classes taken for Lamaze breathing and relaxation techniques, stages of labor, and delivery procedures as a medical expense.

Medical Traveling. Taxpayers may deduct part of the travel expense to seek health care. Travel can include auto and plane expense.

Long-Term Care. Based on various annual limits, long-term care insurance premiums are deductible as medical expenses. For 2010 taxpayers age 71 and older can claim as much as \$4,110 per person; 61 to 70 up to \$3,290. Individuals age 51 to 60 can deduct up to \$1,230; 41 to 50, up to \$620; and age 40 and younger are limited to \$330.

Interest. Mortgage interest paid on a primary residence or a second home is deductible. However, there are limitations on mortgages in excess of \$1 million. Interest on home equity loans also is deductible, but only covering the first \$100,000 of equity debt. Personal credit card interest is not deductible.

Taxes. State and local income taxes including real estate taxes are deductible. An auto license fee based on weight, model, year, or horsepower is not deductible. A tax based on the car's value qualifies as a personal property tax.

Charitable Contributions. Individuals may not deduct the value of volunteer work they personally perform for charities.

Personal Losses. Casualty and theft losses are deductible subject to a \$100 reduction and further reduced 10% for each occurrence. Separate rules apply for federally declared disasters. Unreimbursed automobile accident damage may be a deductible casualty loss.

Miscellaneous Deductions. Certain miscellaneous expenses are deductible, but only the amount that exceeds 2% of adjusted gross income. Expenses include investment expenses, union

and professional dues, tax preparation fees, safe deposit box rental fees, and most (but not all) expenses for a job search.

Business Expenses. Deductible miscellaneous expenses include unreimbursed employee business expenses such as travel, automobile, telephone, and gifts. However, only 50% of the cost of customer meals and entertainment is deductible.

Moving Expenses. Taxpayers who change jobs or are transferred usually can deduct part of their moving expenses, including travel and the cost of moving household goods, but not cost of meals.

Gambling. Lottery, slots, Texas Hold-Em poker, craps, bingo, or other gambling expenses are deductible if the taxpayer itemizes on Schedule A. However, expenses are limited to gambling winnings reported on page one, Form 1040. If there are no winnings on page one, there are no deductions allowed on Schedule A.

Tax Credits

A tax deduction reduces a taxpayer's taxable income. Tax credits reduce, dollar-for-dollar, the amount of tax owed. Credits are better!

Energy Credits. There are many energy-related credits— from the purchase of an alternative fuel vehicle, the installation of solar/fuel cell property in a residence to the production of biodiesel or ethanol.

Earned Income Credit. Lower-income workers who maintain a household may be eligible for an Earned Income Credit (EIC). This credit is based on total earned income such as wages, commissions, and tips. Military personnel can include tax-free combat pay in income to compute the credit. There are phase-out rules. Refer to the income tax instructions for guidance.

American Opportunity Tax Credit. Modifying the Hope credit, this provides a partially refundable \$2,500 credit to cover each of four years of college. The credit begins to phase out for higher income individuals.

Adoption Credit. The adoption credit for qualified expenses increased to \$13,170 in 2010. The credit limit is per person, not per year, and is adjusted annually for inflation. The exclusion phases out for taxpayers whose income is between \$182,520 and \$222,520, when the credit is completely phased out.

Alternative Minimum Tax

AMT. The Alternative Minimum Tax was established in 1969 to prevent people with very high incomes from using special tax breaks to pay little or no tax. It hasn't been indexed or adjusted for inflation. Because of changes in the tax law, this tax now affects more and more middle-income taxpayers every year.

Assistance. Instructions included with tax forms 1040 and 1040A provide help for individuals to determine if they are subject to the AMT. Tax Form 6251 is used to figure how much additional tax, if any, is owed.

Estate and Gift Taxes Exclusion

Estate Tax. The Tax Relief Reconciliation Act increased the estate tax exclusion from \$675,000 in 2001 to \$3.5 million in 2009. As the law stands now, the estate tax changes for 2010 have expired.

Rates. The maximum tax rate in 2001, based on the value of an estate, was 55%. The rate was decreased over the years to a maximum 45% in 2009. Like the estate tax exclusion, the rates expired in 2010.

Legislation. Starting in 2011, the estate tax laws revert to the old lower exclusion of \$1 million and the higher maximum tax rate of 55%.

Resident Aliens. The estate of a resident alien is subject to the same rules as that of an American citizen. All property owned worldwide is subject to the U.S. estate tax rules and regulations.

Gifting. U.S. citizens, residents, and non-resident aliens can make tax-free gifts of up to \$13,000 in 2010 to as many individuals as he or she chooses. For married couples the gift is twice that amount, \$26,000, even if only one spouse does all the gifting.

Lifetime Gifting. A \$1 million gift tax exclusion is the total limit an individual is allowed to give to other individuals (other than charities and the annual \$13,000 gifting) during his or her lifetime before having to pay gift taxes.

Tax-Free Gifting. The gift tax does not apply for tuition that donors pay directly to schools or for medical expenses that donors pay on behalf of donees.

Taxable Social Security Benefits

Earnings Limitations. In 2010 Social Security recipients who have not reached full retirement age of 66 will lose \$1 of their benefits for every \$2 of earned income over \$14,160. Recipients who reach full retirement age in 2010 will not lose any benefits if they earn \$37,680 or less. Recipients will have to pay back some benefits if their income exceeds that amount.

Taxable Benefits. Up to 50% of Social Security benefits may be taxable if the person's total income is more than \$25,000 but less than \$34,000 for a single individual, head of household, qualifying widow(er), or a married person who is filing separately if spouses lived apart all year; or more than \$32,000 but less than \$44,000 for married individuals filing jointly. For higher incomes, 85% of Social Security benefits may become taxable.

Tax-Free. If the only income received during the year was Social Security, these benefits are not taxable and you probably do not have to file a tax return.

Retention of Income Tax Records

How long should a taxpayer keep copies of their tax returns and supporting records? The answer is a combination of judgment and the statutes of limitations. Since federal tax returns generally can be audited for up to three years after filing, or six years if the IRS suspects underreported income, it's wise to keep copies of the income tax return and records at least seven years after a return is filed.

IRS Tax Audits

In 2009, the IRS conducted more than 1,452,888 audits of individual taxpayers. Business audits numbered 58,144. Most taxpayers have no reason to be concerned about being audited—unless they happen to be one of the 1.03% returns being audited.

Decisions. The IRS audit selection process is not done randomly. It is based on a set of formulas that are designed to spot questionable returns. If the IRS concludes that the taxpayer owes more tax and he or she disagrees with the findings, the taxpayer can meet with a supervisor. If the taxpayer still does not agree, he or she can appeal to a separate Appeals Office, or take it to the U.S. Tax Court, Federal District Court, or the U.S. Court of Federal Claims.

Tax Court. The U.S. Tax Court is a federal court where taxpayers can dispute tax deficiencies as determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before payment of the disputed amounts. The Tax Court is composed of presidentially appointed members. Many taxpayers will choose the Tax Court because they are not required to pay the contested tax up front.

Appeals. For more information about audits, call the IRS at (800) TAX-FORM (829-3676) for its free Publication 556, *Examination of Returns, Appeal Rights, and Claims for Refund*. Or visit www.irs.gov.

Your Rights as a Taxpayer

Congress has enacted "Taxpayer Bill of Rights" legislation and created an Office of the Taxpayer Advocate within the IRS, with authority to order IRS personnel to issue refund checks and meet deadlines for resolving disputes. Taxpayer advocates can be contacted at (877) 777-4778; (800) 829-4059 for TTY/TDD.

The IRS must pay legal fees if the taxpayer wins the case and the IRS cannot show it was "substantially justified" in pursuing the disputed amount. For more information ask for free IRS Publication 1, *Your Rights As a Taxpayer*, by calling (800) TAX-FORM (829-3676).

Reporting Wrongdoings

To confidentially report misconduct, waste, fraud or abuse by an IRS employee, call (800) 366-4484; (800) 877-8339 for TTY/TDD.

More IRS Services

To find out what additional services are available, ask for Publication 910, *IRS Guide to Free Tax Services*. This guide contains a list of free tax publications and other information including tax education and assistance programs and a list of Tele-Tax topics.

State Government Personal Income Tax Rates, 2010

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Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming did not have state income taxes and are thus not listed. Tax rates apply in stages—for example, a single person in Arizona making \$60,000 in taxable income would pay 2.59% on the first \$10,000 of income, 2.88% on the next \$15,000 and so on. For further details, see notes at end of table.

Alabama Single, Head of household, or Married filing separately \$0 to \$500 2% \$501 to \$3,000 4% \$3,001 and over 5% Married filing jointly \$0 to \$1,000 2% \$1,001 to \$6,000 4% \$6,001 and over 5% Arizona ¹ Single or Married filing separately \$0 to \$10,000 2.59% \$10,001 to \$25,000 2.88% \$25,001 to \$50,000 3.36% \$50,001 to \$150,000 4.24% \$150,001 and over 4.54% Married filing jointly, Head of household \$0 to \$20,000 2.59% \$20,001 to \$50,000 2.88% \$50,001 to \$100,000 3.36% \$100,001 to \$300,000 4.24% \$300,001 and over 4.54% Arkansas ^{2,3} Single, Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Married filing separately \$0 to \$3,899 1% \$3,900 to \$7,799 2.5% \$7,800 to \$11,699 3.5% \$11,700 to \$19,599 4.5% \$19,600 to \$32,599 6% \$32,600 and over 7% California ^{1,2} Single, Married filing separately, or Registered domestic partners filing separately \$0 to \$7,124 1.25% \$7,125 to \$16,890 2.25% \$16,891 to \$26,657 4.25% \$26,658 to \$37,005 6.25% \$37,006 to \$46,766 8.25% \$46,767 and over 9.55% Head of household \$0 to \$14,257 1.25% \$14,258 to \$33,780 2.25% \$33,781 to \$43,545 4.25% \$43,546 to \$53,893 6.25% \$53,894 to \$63,657 8.25% \$63,658 and over 9.55% Married filing jointly, Registered domestic partners filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er) \$0 to \$14,248 1.25% \$14,249 to \$33,780 2.25% \$33,781 to \$53,314 4.25% \$53,315 to \$74,010 6.25% \$74,011 to \$93,532 8.25% \$93,533 and over 9.55% Colorado 4.63% of federal taxable income Connecticut Single or Married filing separately \$0 to \$10,000 3% \$10,001 to \$500,000 5% \$500,001 and over 6.5% Head of household \$0 to \$16,000 3% \$16,001 to \$800,000 5% \$800,001 and over 6.5% Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er) \$0 to \$20,000 3% \$20,001 to \$1,000,000 5% \$1,000,001 and over 6.5% Delaware Single, Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Married filing separately \$0 to \$2,000 0% \$2,001 to \$5,000 2.2% \$5,001 to \$10,000 3.9% \$10,001 to \$20,000 4.8% \$20,001 to \$25,000 5.2% \$25,001 to \$60,000 5.55% \$60,001 and over 6.95%	District of Columbia \$0 to \$10,000 4% \$10,001 to \$40,000 6% \$40,001 and over 8.5% Georgia Single \$0 to \$750 1% \$751 to \$2,250 2% \$2,251 to \$3,750 3% \$3,751 to \$5,250 4% \$5,251 to \$7,000 5% \$7,001 and over 6% Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er) \$0 to \$1,000 1% \$1,001 to \$3,000 2% \$3,001 to \$5,000 3% \$5,001 to \$7,000 4% \$7,001 to \$10,000 5% \$10,001 and over 6% Married filing separately \$0 to \$500 1% \$501 to \$1,500 2% \$1,501 to \$2,500 3% \$2,501 to \$3,500 4% \$3,501 to \$5,000 5% \$5,001 and over 6% Hawaii Single or Married filing separately \$0 to \$2,400 1.4% \$2,401 to \$4,800 3.2% \$4,801 to \$9,600 5.5% \$9,601 to \$14,400 6.4% \$14,401 to \$19,200 6.8% \$19,201 to \$24,000 7.2% \$24,001 to \$36,000 7.6% \$36,001 to \$48,000 7.9% \$48,001 to \$150,000 8.25% \$150,001 to \$175,000 9% \$175,001 to \$200,000 10% \$200,001 and over 11% Head of household \$0 to \$3,600 1.4% \$3,601 to \$7,200 3.2% \$7,201 to \$14,400 5.5% \$14,401 to \$21,600 6.4% \$21,601 to \$28,800 6.8% \$28,801 to \$36,000 7.2% \$36,001 to \$54,000 7.6% \$54,001 to \$72,000 7.9% \$72,001 to \$225,000 8.25% \$225,001 to \$262,500 9% \$262,501 to \$300,000 10% \$300,001 and over 11% Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse \$0 to \$4,800 1.4% \$4,801 to \$9,600 3.2% \$9,601 to \$19,200 5.5% \$19,201 to \$28,800 6.4% \$28,801 to \$38,400 6.8% \$38,401 to \$48,000 7.2% \$48,001 to \$72,000 7.6% \$72,001 to \$96,000 7.9% \$96,001 to \$300,000 8.25% \$300,001 to \$350,000 9% \$350,001 to \$400,000 10% \$400,001 and over 11% Idaho ^{1,2,3} Single or Married filing separately \$0 to \$1,320 1.6% \$1,321 to \$2,641 3.6% \$2,642 to \$3,962 4.1% \$3,963 to \$5,283 5.1% \$5,284 to \$6,603 6.1% \$6,604 to \$9,906 7.1% \$9,907 to \$26,417 7.4% \$26,418 and over 7.8% Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Surviving spouse \$0 to \$2,641 1.6% \$2,642 to \$5,283 3.6% \$5,284 to \$7,925 4.1% \$7,926 to \$10,567 5.1% \$10,568 to \$13,207 6.1% \$13,208 to \$19,813 7.1% \$19,814 to \$52,835 7.4% \$52,836 and over 7.8%	Illinois 3% of federal AGI with modifications Indiana 3.4% of adjusted gross income Iowa ² \$0 to \$1,428 0.36% \$1,429 to \$2,856 0.72% \$2,857 to \$5,712 2.43% \$5,713 to \$12,852 4.5% \$12,853 to \$21,420 6.12% \$21,421 to \$28,560 6.48% \$28,561 to \$42,840 6.8% \$42,841 to \$64,260 7.92% \$64,261 and over 8.98% Kansas Single, Head of household, or Married filing separately \$0 to \$15,000 3.5% \$15,001 to \$30,000 6.25% \$30,001 and over 6.45% Married filing jointly \$0 to \$30,000 3.5% \$30,001 to \$60,000 6.25% \$60,001 and over 6.45% Kentucky Single, Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Married filing separately \$0 to \$3,000 2% \$3,001 to \$4,000 3% \$4,001 to \$5,000 4% \$5,001 to \$8,000 5% \$8,001 to \$75,000 5.8% \$75,001 and over 6% Louisiana ¹ Single, Head of household, or Married filing separately \$0 to \$12,500 2% \$12,501 to \$50,000 4% \$50,001 and over 6% Married filing jointly \$0 to \$25,000 2% \$25,001 to \$100,000 4% \$100,001 and over 6% Maine ² Single or Married filing separately \$0 to \$4,949 2% \$4,950 to \$9,849 4.5% \$9,850 to \$19,749 7% \$19,750 and over 8.5% Head of household \$0 to \$7,449 2% \$7,450 to \$14,799 4.5% \$14,800 to \$29,649 7% \$29,650 and over 8.5% Married filing jointly, Qualifying widow(er) \$0 to \$9,949 2% \$9,950 to \$19,749 4.5% \$19,750 to \$39,549 7% \$39,550 and over 8.5% Maryland Single or Married filing separately \$0 to \$1,000 2% \$1,001 to \$2,000 3% \$2,001 to \$3,000 4% \$3,001 to \$150,000 4.75% \$150,001 to \$300,000 5% \$300,001 to \$500,000 5.25% \$500,001 to \$1,000,000 5.5% \$1,000,001 and over 6.25% Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er) \$0 to \$1,000 2% \$1,001 to \$2,000 3% \$2,001 to \$3,000 4% \$3,001 to \$200,000 4.75% \$200,001 to \$350,000 5% \$350,001 to \$500,000 5.25% \$500,001 to \$1,000,000 5.5% \$1,000,001 and over 6.25% Massachusetts Short-term capital gains . . . 12.0% All other income 5.3%	Michigan 4.35% of taxable income Minnesota ² Single \$0 to \$22,770 5.35% \$22,771 to \$74,780 7.05% \$74,781 and over 7.85% Head of household \$0 to \$28,030 5.35% \$28,031 to \$112,620 7.05% \$112,621 and over 7.85% Married filing jointly \$0 to \$33,280 5.35% \$33,281 to \$132,220 7.05% \$132,221 and over 7.85% Married filing separately \$0 to \$16,640 5.35% \$16,641 to \$66,110 7.05% \$66,111 and over 7.85% Mississippi \$0 to \$5,000 3% \$5,001 to \$10,000 4% \$10,001 and over 5% Missouri \$0 to \$1,000 1.5% \$1,001 to \$2,000 2% \$2,001 to \$3,000 2.5% \$3,001 to \$4,000 3% \$4,001 to \$5,000 3.5% \$5,001 to \$6,000 4% \$6,001 to \$7,000 4.5% \$7,001 to \$8,000 5% \$8,001 to \$9,000 5.5% \$9,001 and over 6% Montana ² \$0 to \$2,600 1% \$2,601 to \$4,600 2% \$4,601 to \$6,900 3% \$6,901 to \$9,400 4% \$9,401 to \$12,100 5% \$12,101 to \$15,601 6% \$15,601 and over 6.9% Nebraska Single \$0 to \$2,400 2.56% \$2,401 to \$17,500 3.57% \$17,501 to \$27,000 5.12% \$27,001 and over 6.84% Head of household \$0 to \$4,500 2.56% \$4,501 to \$28,000 3.57% \$28,001 to \$40,000 5.12% \$40,001 and over 6.84% Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse \$0 to \$4,800 2.56% \$4,801 to \$35,000 3.57% \$35,001 to \$54,000 5.12% \$54,001 and over 6.84% Married filing separately \$0 to \$2,400 2.56% \$2,401 to \$17,500 3.57% \$17,501 to \$27,000 5.12% \$27,001 and over 6.84% New Hampshire 5% on interest and dividends only New Jersey Single or Married/Civil union partner filing separately \$0 to \$20,000 1.4% \$20,001 to \$35,000 1.75% \$35,001 to \$40,000 3.5% \$40,001 to \$75,000 5.525% \$75,001 to \$500,000 6.37% \$500,001 and over 8.97% Head of household, Married/ civil-union couple filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er)/Surviving civil-union partner \$0 to \$20,000 1.4% \$20,001 to \$50,000 1.75% \$50,001 to \$70,000 2.45% \$70,001 to \$80,000 3.5% \$80,001 to \$150,000 5.525% \$150,001 to \$500,000 6.37% \$500,001 and over 8.97%
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New Mexico¹			Married filing separately			Married filing jointly, Head of household, or Qualifying widow(er)			Head of household		
Single			\$0 to \$10,625	6%		\$0 to \$4,000	5%		\$0 to \$45,550	3.55%	
\$0 to \$5,500	1.7%		\$10,626 to \$50,000	7%		\$4,001 to \$10,000	7%		\$45,551 to \$117,650	6.8%	
\$5,501 to \$11,000	3.2%		\$50,001 and over	7.75%		\$10,001 to \$250,000	9%		\$117,651 to \$190,550	7.8%	
\$11,001 to \$16,000	4.7%		North Dakota²			\$250,001 to \$500,000	10.8%		\$190,551 to \$373,650	8.8%	
\$16,001 and over	4.9%		Single			\$500,001 and over	11%		\$373,651 and over	8.95%	
Head of household			\$0 to \$34,000	1.84%		Pennsylvania			Married filing jointly, Qualifying widow(er), Civil union filing jointly		
\$0 to \$8,000	1.7%		\$34,001 to \$82,400	3.44%		3.07% of taxable compensation, net profits, net gains from the sale of property, rent, royalties, patents or copyrights, income from estates or trusts, dividends, interest, and winnings			\$0 to \$56,800	3.55%	
\$8,001 to \$16,000	3.2%		\$82,401 to \$171,850	3.81%		Rhode Island²			\$56,801 to \$137,300	6.8%	
\$16,001 to \$24,000	4.7%		\$171,851 to \$373,650	4.42%		Single			\$137,301 to \$209,250	7.8%	
\$24,001 and over	4.9%		\$373,651 and over	4.86%		\$0 to \$34,000	3.75%		\$209,251 to \$373,650	8.8%	
Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)			Head of household			\$34,001 to \$82,400	7%		\$373,651 and over	8.95%	
\$0 to \$8,000	1.7%		\$0 to \$45,550	1.84%		\$82,401 to \$171,850	7.75%		Virginia		
\$8,001 to \$16,000	3.2%		\$45,551 to \$117,650	3.44%		\$171,851 to \$373,650	9%		Single, Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Married filing separately		
\$16,001 to \$24,000	4.7%		\$117,651 to \$190,550	3.81%		\$373,651 and over	9.9%		\$0 to \$3,000	2%	
\$24,001 and over	4.9%		\$190,551 to \$373,650	4.42%		West Virginia			\$3,001 to \$5,000	3%	
Married filing separately			\$373,651 and over	4.86%		Single, Head of household, or Married filing jointly			\$5,001 to \$17,000	5%	
\$0 to \$4,000	1.7%		Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse			\$0 to \$28,400			\$17,001 and over	5.75%	
\$4,001 to \$8,000	3.2%		\$0 to \$56,850	1.84%		\$28,401 to \$68,650			Wisconsin^{1,2}		
\$8,001 to \$12,000	4.7%		\$56,851 to \$137,300	3.44%		\$68,651 to \$104,625			Single or Head of household		
\$12,001 and over	4.9%		\$137,301 to \$209,250	3.81%		\$104,626 to \$186,825			\$0 to \$10,070	4.6%	
New York			\$209,251 to \$373,650	4.42%		\$186,826 and over			\$10,071 to \$20,130	6.15%	
Single or Married filing separately			\$373,651 and over	4.86%		South Carolina²			\$20,131 to \$151,000	6.5%	
\$0 to \$8,000	4%		Married filing separately			\$0 to \$2,740			\$151,001 to \$221,660	6.75%	
\$8,001 to \$11,000	4.5%		\$0 to \$28,425	1.84%		\$2,741 to \$5,480			\$221,661 and over	7.75%	
\$11,001 to \$13,000	5.25%		\$28,426 to \$68,650	3.44%		\$5,481 to \$8,220			Tennessee		
\$13,001 to \$20,000	5.9%		\$68,651 to \$104,625	3.81%		\$8,221 to \$10,960			6% upon interest and dividend income		
\$20,001 to \$200,000	6.85%		\$104,626 to \$186,825	4.42%		\$10,961 to \$13,700			Utah		
\$200,001 to \$500,000	7.85%		\$186,826 and over	4.86%		\$13,701 and over			5% on state taxable income		
\$500,001 and over	8.97%		Ohio			Vermont^{2,4}			Married filing jointly		
Head of household			\$0 to \$5,050	0.618%		Single			\$0 to \$13,420	4.6%	
\$0 to \$11,000	4%		\$5,051 to \$10,100	1.236%		\$0 to \$34,000			\$13,421 to \$26,850	6.15%	
\$11,001 to \$15,000	4.5%		\$10,101 to \$15,150	2.473%		\$34,001 to \$82,400			\$26,851 to \$201,340	6.5%	
\$15,001 to \$17,000	5.25%		\$15,151 to \$20,200	3.091%		\$82,401 to \$171,850			\$201,341 to \$295,550	6.75%	
\$17,001 to \$30,000	5.9%		\$20,201 to \$40,350	3.708%		\$171,851 to \$373,650			\$295,551 and over	7.75%	
\$30,001 to \$250,000	6.85%		\$40,351 to \$80,700	4.327%		\$373,651 and over			Married filing separately		
\$250,001 to \$500,000	7.85%		\$80,701 to \$100,900	4.945%		\$0 to \$28,400			\$0 to \$6,710	4.6%	
\$500,001 and over	8.97%		\$100,901 to \$201,800	5.741%		\$28,401 to \$68,650			\$6,711 to \$13,420	6.15%	
Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)			\$201,801 and over	6.24%		\$68,651 to \$104,625			\$13,421 to \$100,670	6.5%	
\$0 to \$16,000	4%		Oklahoma			\$104,626 to \$186,825			\$100,671 to \$147,770	6.75%	
\$16,001 to \$22,000	4.5%		Single or Married filing separately			\$186,826 and over			Married filing jointly		
\$22,001 to \$26,000	5.25%		\$0 to \$1,000	0.5%		Tennessee			\$0 to \$5,000	3%	
\$26,001 to \$40,000	5.9%		\$1,001 to \$2,500	1%		6% upon interest and dividend income			\$5,001 to \$12,500	4%	
\$40,001 to \$300,000	6.85%		\$2,501 to \$3,750	2%		Utah			\$12,501 to \$20,000	4.5%	
\$300,001 to \$500,000	7.85%		\$3,751 to \$4,900	3%		5% on state taxable income			\$20,001 to \$30,000	6%	
\$500,001 and over	8.97%		\$4,901 to \$7,200	4%		Vermont^{2,4}			\$30,001 and over	6.5%	
Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)			\$7,201 to \$8,700	5%		Single			Wisconsin^{1,2}		
\$0 to \$16,000	4%		\$8,701 and over	5.5%		\$0 to \$34,000			Single or Head of household		
\$16,001 to \$22,000	4.5%		Head of household, Married filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er)			\$34,001 to \$82,400			\$0 to \$10,070	4.6%	
\$22,001 to \$26,000	5.25%		\$0 to \$2,000	0.5%		\$82,401 to \$171,850			\$10,071 to \$20,130	6.15%	
\$26,001 to \$40,000	5.9%		\$2,001 to \$5,000	1%		\$171,851 to \$373,650			\$20,131 to \$151,000	6.5%	
\$40,001 to \$300,000	6.85%		\$5,001 to \$7,500	2%		\$373,651 and over			\$151,001 to \$221,660	6.75%	
\$300,001 to \$500,000	7.85%		\$7,501 to \$9,800	3%		Tennessee			\$221,661 and over	7.75%	
\$500,001 and over	8.97%		\$9,801 to \$12,200	4%		6% upon interest and dividend income			Married filing jointly		
Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)			\$12,201 to \$15,000	5%		Utah			\$0 to \$13,420	4.6%	
\$0 to \$16,000	4%		\$15,001 and over	5.5%		5% on state taxable income			\$13,421 to \$26,850	6.15%	
\$16,001 to \$22,000	4.5%		Oregon²			Vermont^{2,4}			\$26,851 to \$201,340	6.5%	
\$22,001 to \$26,000	5.25%		Single or Married filing separately			Single			\$201,341 to \$295,550	6.75%	
\$26,001 to \$40,000	5.9%		\$0 to \$2,000	5%		\$0 to \$34,000			\$295,551 and over	7.75%	
\$40,001 to \$300,000	6.85%		\$2,001 to \$5,000	7%		\$34,001 to \$82,400			Married filing separately		
\$300,001 to \$500,000	7.85%		\$5,001 to \$125,000	9%		\$82,401 to \$171,850			\$0 to \$6,710	4.6%	
\$500,001 and over	8.97%		\$125,001 to \$250,000	10.8%		\$171,851 to \$373,650			\$6,711 to \$13,420	6.15%	
Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse			\$250,001 and over	11%		\$373,651 and over			\$13,421 to \$100,670	6.5%	
\$0 to \$21,250	6%		North Carolina			Tennessee			\$100,671 to \$147,770	6.75%	
\$21,251 to \$100,000	7%		Single			6% upon interest and dividend income			Married filing jointly		
\$100,001 and over	7.75%		\$0 to \$12,750	6%		Utah			\$0 to \$13,420	4.6%	
North Carolina			\$12,751 to \$60,000	7%		5% on state taxable income			\$13,421 to \$26,850	6.15%	
Single			\$60,001 and over	7.75%		Vermont^{2,4}			\$26,851 to \$201,340	6.5%	
\$0 to \$17,000	6%		Head of household			Single			\$201,341 to \$295,550	6.75%	
\$17,001 to \$80,000	7%		\$0 to \$17,000	6%		\$0 to \$34,000			\$295,551 and over	7.75%	
\$80,001 and over	7.75%		\$17,001 to \$80,000	7%		\$34,001 to \$82,400			Married filing separately		
Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse			\$80,001 and over	7.75%		\$82,401 to \$171,850			\$0 to \$6,710	4.6%	
\$0 to \$21,250	6%		North Carolina			\$171,851 to \$373,650			\$6,711 to \$13,420	6.15%	
\$21,251 to \$100,000	7%		Single			\$373,651 and over			\$13,421 to \$100,670	6.5%	
\$100,001 and over	7.75%		\$0 to \$12,750	6%		Tennessee			\$100,671 to \$147,770	6.75%	
North Carolina			\$12,751 to \$60,000	7%		6% upon interest and dividend income			Married filing jointly		
Single			\$60,001 and over	7.75%		Utah			\$0 to \$13,420	4.6%	
\$0 to \$17,000	6%		Head of household			5% on state taxable income			\$13,421 to \$26,850	6.15%	
\$17,001 to \$80,000	7%		\$0 to \$17,000	6%		Vermont^{2,4}			\$26,851 to \$201,340	6.5%	
\$80,001 and over	7.75%		\$17,001 to \$80,000	7%		Single			\$201,341 to \$295,550	6.75%	
Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse			\$80,001 and over	7.75%		\$0 to \$34,000			\$295,551 and over	7.75%	
\$0 to \$21,250	6%		North Carolina			\$34,001 to \$82,400			Married filing separately		
\$21,251 to \$100,000	7%		Single			\$82,401 to \$171,850			\$0 to \$6,710	4.6%	
\$100,001 and over	7.75%		\$0 to \$12,750	6%		\$171,851 to \$373,650			\$6,711 to \$13,420	6.15%	
North Carolina			\$12,751 to \$60,000	7%		\$373,651 and over			\$13,421 to \$100,670	6.5%	
Single			\$60,001 and over	7.75%		Tennessee			\$100,671 to \$147,770	6.75%	
\$0 to \$17,000	6%		Head of household			6% upon interest and dividend income			Married filing jointly		
\$17,001 to \$80,000	7%		\$0 to \$17,000	6%		Utah			\$0 to \$13,420	4.6%	
\$80,001 and over	7.75%		\$17,001 to \$80,000	7%		5% on state taxable income			\$13,421 to \$26,850	6.15%	
Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse			\$80,001 and over	7.75%		Vermont^{2,4}			\$26,851 to \$201,340	6.5%	
\$0 to \$21,250	6%		North Carolina			Single			\$201,341 to \$295,550	6.75%	
\$21,251 to \$100,000	7%		Single			\$0 to \$34,000			\$295,551 and over	7.75%	
\$100,001 and over	7.75%		\$0 to \$12,750	6%		\$34,001 to \$82,400			Married filing separately		
North Carolina			\$12,751 to \$60,000	7%		\$82,401 to \$171,850			\$0 to \$6,710	4.6%	
Single			\$60,001 and over	7.75%		\$171,851 to \$373,650			\$6,711 to \$13,420	6.15%	
\$0 to \$17,000	6%		Head of household			\$373,651 and over			\$13,421 to \$100,670	6.5%	
\$17,001 to \$80,000	7%		\$0 to \$17,000	6%		Tennessee			\$100,671 to \$147,770	6.75%	
\$80,001 and over	7.75%		\$17,001 to \$80,000	7%		6% upon interest and dividend income			Married filing jointly		
Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse			\$80,001 and over	7.75%		Utah			\$0 to \$13,420	4.6%	
\$0 to \$21,250	6%		North Carolina			5% on state taxable income			\$13,421 to \$26,850	6.15%	
\$21,251 to \$100,000	7%		Single			\$0 to \$34,000			\$26,851 to \$201,340	6.5%	
\$100,001 and over	7.75%		\$0 to \$12,750	6%		\$34,001 to \$82,400			\$201,341 to \$295,550	6.75%	
North Carolina			\$12,751 to \$60,000	7%		\$82,401 to \$171,850			\$295,551 and over	7.75%	
Single			\$60,001 and over	7.75%		\$171,851 to \$373,650			Married filing separately		
\$0 to \$17,000	6%		Head of household			\$373,651 and over			\$0 to \$6,710	4.6%	
\$17,001 to \$80,000	7%		\$0 to \$17,000	6%		Tennessee			\$6,711 to \$13,420	6.15%	
\$80,001 and over	7.75%		\$17,001 to \$80,000	7%		6% upon interest and dividend income			\$13,421 to \$100,670	6.5%	
Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse			\$80,001 and over	7.75%		Utah			\$100,671 to \$147,770	6.75%	
\$0 to \$21,250	6%		North Carolina			Single			\$0 to \$13,420	4.6%	
\$21,251 to \$100,000	7%		Single			\$0 to \$34,000			\$13,421 to \$26,850	6.15%	
\$100,001 and over	7.75%		\$0 to \$12,750	6%		\$34,001 to \$82,400			\$26,851 to \$201,340	6.5%	
North Carolina			\$12,751 to \$60,000	7%		\$82,401 to \$171,850			\$201,341 to \$295,550	6.75%	
Single			\$60,001 and over	7.75%		\$171,851 to \$373,650			\$295,551 and over	7.75%	
\$0 to \$17,000	6%		Head of household			\$373,651 and over			Married filing jointly		
\$17,001 to \$80,000	7%		\$0 to \$17,000	6%		Tennessee			\$0 to \$13,420	4.6%	
\$80,001 and over	7.75%		\$17,001 to \$80,000	7%		6% upon interest and dividend income			\$13,421 to \$26,850	6.15%	
Married filing jointly or Surviving spouse			\$80,001 and over	7.75%		Utah			\$26,851 to \$201,340	6.5%	
\$0 to \$21,250	6%		North Carolina			5% on state taxable income			\$201,341 to \$295,550	6.75%	
\$21,251 to \$100,000	7%		Single			\$0 to \$34,000			\$295,551 and over	7.75%	
\$100,001 and over	7.75%		\$0 to \$12,750	6%		\$34,001 to \$82,400			Married filing separately		
North Carolina			\$12,751 to \$60,000	7%		\$82,401 to \$171,850			\$0 to \$6,710	4.6%	
Single			\$60,001 and over	7.75%		\$171,851 to \$373,650			\$6,711 to \$13,420	6.15%	
\$0 to \$17,000	6%		Head of household			\$373,651 and over			\$13,421 to \$100,670	6.5%	
\$17,001 to \$80,000	7%		\$0 to \$17,000	6%		Tennessee			\$100,671 to \$147,770		

EDUCATION

U.S. Public Schools: Students, Staff, Spending, 1899-2008

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

	1899-1900	1919-20	1939-40	1959-60	1969-70	1979-80	1989-90	1999-2000	2007-08
Population statistics (thous.)									
Total U.S. population ¹	75,995	104,514	131,028	177,830	201,385	225,055	246,819	279,040	301,290
Population 5-17 years of age	21,573	27,571	30,151	43,881	52,386	48,043	44,947	52,811	53,129
Percentage 5-17 years of age	28.4%	26.4%	23.0%	24.7%	26.0%	21.3%	18.2%	18.9%	17.6%
Enrollment (thous.)									
Elementary and secondary ²	15,503	21,578	25,434	36,087	45,550	41,651	40,543	46,857	49,293
Pre-kindergarten to grades 1-8	14,984	19,378	18,833	27,602	32,513	28,034	29,152	33,486	34,205
Grades 9-12	519	2,200	6,601	8,485	13,037	13,616	11,390	13,371	15,087
Percentage pop. 5-17 enrolled	71.9%	78.3%	84.4%	82.2%	87.0%	86.7%	90.2%	88.7%	92.8%
Percentage enrolled in high schools	3.3%	10.2%	26.0%	23.5%	28.6%	32.7%	28.1%	28.5%	30.6%
High school grads. (thous.)	62	231	1,143	1,627	2,589	2,748	2,320	2,554	3,011
Instructional staff									
Total instructional staff (thous.)	*	678	912	1,457	2,286	2,406	2,986	3,819	4,214
Teachers, librarians, and other non-supervisory instructional staff (thous.)	423	657	875	1,393	2,195	2,300	2,860	3,682	4,056
Revenue and expenditures (mil)									
Total revenue	\$220	\$970	\$2,261	\$14,747	\$40,267	\$96,881	\$208,548	\$372,944	\$584,729
Total expenditures	215	1,036	2,344	15,613	40,683	95,962	212,770	381,838	596,610
Current expenditures ^{3,4}	180	861	1,942	12,329	34,218	86,984	188,229	323,889	506,827
Capital outlay	35	154	258	2,662	4,659	6,506	17,781	43,357	65,780
Interest on school debt	*	18	131	490	1,171	1,874	3,776	9,135	15,695
Others	*	3	13	133	636	598	2,983	5,457	8,308
Salaries and pupil cost									
Avg. annual salary of instruct. staff ⁵	\$325	\$871	\$1,441	\$4,995	\$8,626	\$15,970	\$31,367	\$41,807	\$52,308
Expenditure per capita total pop.	2.83	9.91	17.89	88	202	426	862	1,368	1,980
Current expenditure per pupil ADA ^{4,6}	16.67	53.32	88.09	375	816	2,272	4,980	7,394	10,297

* = Data not collected. **Note:** Because of rounding, details may not add upto totals. Prior to 1959-60, data do not include Alaska and Hawaii. (1) Population data for 1899-1900 are based on total population from the decennial census. From 1919-20 to 1959-60, population data are total population, including armed forces overseas, as of July 1 preceding the school year. Data for later years are for resident population excluding armed forces overseas. (2) Data for 1899-1960 are school year enrollment; data for later years are fall enrollment. (3) In 1899-1900, includes interest on school debt. (4) Because of changes in the definition of "current expenditures," data for 1959-60 and later years are not entirely comparable with prior years. (5) Data prior to 1959-60 include supervisors, principals, teachers, and nonsupervisory instructional staff. (6) ADA = average daily attendance.

U.S. Public High School Graduation Rates, 2006-07

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate	Rank
Alabama	67.1%	43	Illinois	79.5%	17	Montana	81.5%	13	Rhode Island	78.4%	21
Alaska	69.0	40	Indiana	73.9	33	Nebraska	86.3	5	South Carolina	58.9	49
Arizona	69.6	39	Iowa	86.5	3	Nevada	52.0	51	South Dakota	82.5	9
Arkansas	74.4	32	Kansas	78.8	18	New Hampshire	81.7	12	Tennessee	72.6	35
California	70.7	38	Kentucky	76.4	27	New Jersey	84.4	6	Texas	71.9	36
Colorado	76.6	25	Louisiana	61.3	47	New Mexico	59.1	48	Utah	76.6	25
Connecticut	81.8	11	Maine	78.5	20	New York	68.9	41	Vermont	88.5	1
Delaware	71.9	36	Maryland	80.0	16	North Carolina	68.6	42	Virginia	75.5	29
Dist. of Columbia	54.8	50	Massachusetts	80.8	14	North Dakota	83.1	7	Washington	74.8	31
Florida	65.0	44	Michigan	77.0	24	Ohio	78.7	19	West Virginia	78.2	22
Georgia	64.1	45	Minnesota	86.5	3	Oklahoma	77.8	23	Wisconsin	88.5	1
Hawaii	75.4	30	Mississippi	63.5	46	Oregon	73.8	34	Wyoming	75.8	28
Idaho	80.4	15	Missouri	81.9	10	Pennsylvania	83.0	8	Total U.S.	73.9	

Note: The averaged freshman graduation rate provides an estimate of the percentage of students who receive a regular diploma within 4 years of entering ninth grade. The rate uses aggregate student enrollment data to estimate the size of an incoming freshman class and aggregate counts of the number of diplomas awarded 4 years later.

High School Dropouts by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 1960-2008

Source: Current Population Survey, Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Data for Oct. of year shown unless otherwise noted.

Year	Total dropout rate				Male dropout rate				Female dropout rate			
	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic
1960 ²	27.2%	NA	NA	NA	27.8%	NA	NA	NA	26.7%	NA	NA	NA
1970 ³	15.0	13.2%	27.9%	NA	14.2	12.2%	29.4%	NA	15.7	14.1%	26.6%	NA
1975	13.9	11.4	22.9	29.2%	13.3	11.0	23.0	26.7%	14.5	11.8	22.9	31.6%
1980	14.1	11.4	19.1	35.2	15.1	12.3	20.8	37.2	13.1	10.5	17.7	33.2
1985	12.6	10.4	15.2	27.6	13.4	11.1	16.1	29.9	11.8	9.8	14.3	25.2
1990	12.1	9.0	13.2	32.4	12.3	9.3	11.9	34.3	11.8	8.7	14.4	30.3
1995 ⁴	12.0	8.6	12.1	30.0	12.2	9.0	11.1	30.0	11.7	8.2	12.9	30.0
2000 ⁴	10.9	6.9	13.1	27.8	12.0	7.0	15.3	31.8	9.9	6.9	11.1	23.5
2001 ⁴	10.7	7.3	10.9	27.0	12.2	7.9	13.0	31.6	9.3	6.7	9.0	22.1
2002 ⁴	10.5	6.5	11.3	25.7	11.8	6.7	12.8	29.6	9.2	6.3	9.9	21.2
2003 ^{4,5}	9.9	6.3	10.9	23.5	11.3	7.1	12.5	26.7	8.4	5.6	9.5	20.1
2004 ^{4,5}	10.3	6.8	11.8	23.8	11.6	7.1	13.5	28.5	9.0	6.4	10.2	18.5
2005 ^{4,5}	9.4	6.0	10.4	22.4	10.8	6.6	12.0	26.4	8.0	5.3	9.0	18.1
2006 ^{4,5}	9.3	5.8	10.7	22.1	10.3	6.4	9.7	25.7	8.3	5.3	11.7	18.1
2007 ^{4,5}	8.7	5.3	8.4	21.4	9.8	6.0	8.0	24.7	7.7	4.5	8.8	18.0
2008 ^{4,5}	8.0	4.8	9.9	18.3	8.5	5.4	8.7	19.9	7.5	4.2	11.1	16.7

NA = Not available. **Note:** Table shows "status" dropouts, defined as 16- to 24-year-old persons who are not enrolled in school and who have not completed a high school program, regardless of when they left school. People who have received GED credentials are not shown. Excludes persons in prisons or in the military, and other persons not living in households. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity unless otherwise noted. (1) Includes other racial/ethnic categories not separately shown. (2) Based on the Apr. 1960 decennial census. (3) White and black figures include persons of Hispanic ethnicity for 1970. (4) Because of changes in data collection procedures, data may not be comparable with figures for years prior to 1992. (5) White and black figures exclude persons identifying themselves as being of two or more races.

Overview of U.S. Public Schools, 2008-09

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education; National Education Association (NEA)

State	Local school districts	Elementary schools ^{1,2}	Secondary schools ^{2,3}	Classroom teachers	Total enrollment	Pupils per teacher	Teacher's avg. pay	Expend. per pupil
Alabama	132	948	414	47,758	739,198	15.5	\$46,879	\$8,911
Alaska	54	185	84	8,691	130,684	15.0	58,395	10,904*
Arizona	603	1,320	667	54,627	1,077,872	19.7	46,358	5,932*
Arkansas	245*	717	393	35,353*	456,795*	12.9*	47,472*	10,345*
California	1,042	6,935	2,449	298,877	6,252,031	20.9	68,093*	8,322
Colorado	178	1,250	410	48,617	818,443	16.8	48,487	9,574*
Connecticut	195	822	261	43,483	575,287	13.2	63,152*	13,864
Delaware	37	142	46	8,349	125,430	15.0	56,667	13,039*
Dist. of Columbia	41*	166	38	5,723*	57,172*	10.0*	62,557*	17,638*
Florida	67*	2,605	668	169,010	2,631,631	15.6	46,921	8,761
Georgia	187	1,749	435	118,979	1,655,765	13.9	52,879	9,952*
Hawaii	1	208	53	11,597	179,071	15.4	55,733	12,520
Idaho	131	432	231	15,143	275,075	18.2	45,178	7,730*
Illinois	869	3,184	1,007	146,773	2,112,132	14.4	61,344	10,714
Indiana	342	1,422	439	62,197	1,045,551	16.8	49,569	9,780
Iowa	362	1,021	449	35,614	487,559	13.7	48,638	9,203
Kansas	295	966	392	35,436	474,987	13.4	46,401	9,979
Kentucky	174	982	465	41,331	650,008	15.7	47,875	9,259
Louisiana	111	972	310	49,002	684,873	14.0	48,627	10,160
Maine	229*	504	153	16,923*	194,460*	11.5*	44,731*	13,309*
Maryland	24	1,116	277	59,790	843,861	14.1	62,849	11,743
Massachusetts	391	1,463	370	70,295	958,187	13.6	66,712	13,901
Michigan	744*	2,544	1,082	96,010*	1,682,738*	17.5*	57,327*	11,197*
Minnesota	471*	1,433	894	52,632*	819,207*	15.6*	51,938*	10,996*
Mississippi	152*	614	321	34,754*	495,665*	14.3*	44,498*	7,484*
Missouri	523*	1,561	684	68,799*	892,283*	13.0*	44,249*	8,862*
Montana	422	479	352	10,405	141,969	13.6	44,426	9,339*
Nebraska	254	750	329	21,872	292,043	13.4	44,957	9,250
Nevada	17*	452	134	23,593*	437,433	18.5*	50,067*	7,615*
New Hampshire	163	382	106	15,735*	199,305*	12.7*	49,872*	12,344*
New Jersey	593	1,941	503	114,385	1,377,728	12.0	63,111*	16,253*
New Mexico	89	598	230	21,782	327,580	15.0	45,752	10,099*
New York	695	3,231	1,059	226,844	2,711,603*	12.0*	69,118	15,997*
North Carolina	115	1,835	516	99,098	1,426,729	14.4	48,648	8,743
North Dakota	183	308	186	7,708	93,396	12.1	41,654	8,222
Ohio	978	2,640	1,015	111,338	1,900,210	17.1	54,656	9,358
Oklahoma	533	1,229	564	42,063	644,754	15.3	43,846	8,006*
Oregon	196	920	302	29,890	564,064	18.9	54,085	10,129
Pennsylvania	500*	2,299	815	124,750*	1,806,969*	14.5*	57,237*	12,032*
Rhode Island	49	246	75	15,729	145,342	9.2	58,407*	17,289*
South Carolina	88	886	275	49,331	707,739	14.3	47,421	9,286
South Dakota	158	432	270	8,909*	122,997	13.8*	35,070	9,466
Tennessee	135*	1,284	345	63,766	913,500*	14.3*	45,549	8,261*
Texas	1,235	5,712	2,158	327,677	4,728,204	14.4	47,157	9,036
Utah	40*	605	305	22,890*	489,004*	21.4*	42,335*	5,912*
Vermont	286*	240	72	8,897*	92,908*	10.4*	47,884*	14,679*
Virginia	132*	1,503	385	106,242*	1,240,623*	11.7*	48,365*	11,114*
Washington	295	1,444	574	54,646	1,038,620	19.0	52,567	9,633*
West Virginia	55*	561	130	19,798	281,908	14.2	44,701	10,747*
Wisconsin	426*	1,553	631	59,455	873,586	14.7	51,121	11,021*
Wyoming	48	241	103	6,978	86,519	12.4	54,602	14,732
Total U.S.	15,285*	67,032	24,426	3,229,545*	48,960,698*	15.2*	54,319*	10,190*

* = NEA estimate. (1) Includes primary and middle schools (from kindergarten to no higher than grade 9). (2) 2007-08 estimates. (3) Includes schools with no grade lower than 7.

Programs for the Disabled, 1995-2009

Source: Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, U.S. Dept. of Education

Number of children and young adults from 3-21 years old served annually in federally funded educational programs for the disabled; in thousands.

Type of disability	1995-96	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Learning disabilities	2,578	2,790	2,834	2,868	2,861	2,848	2,831	2,798	2,735	2,665	2,577	2,537
Speech impairments	1,022	1,068	1,080	1,409	1,391	1,412	1,441	1,463	1,468	1,475	1,458	1,451
Mental retardation	571	597	600	624	616	602	593	578	556	534	500	488
Emotional disturbance	437	462	469	481	483	485	489	489	477	464	442	421
Multiple disabilities	93	106	111	133	136	138	140	140	141	142	138	132
Hearing impairments	67	70	71	78	78	78	79	79	79	80	79	79
Orthopedic impairments	63	69	71	83	83	83	77	73	71	69	67	70
Other health impairments ¹	133	220	253	303	350	403	464	521	570	611	641	666
Visual impairments	25	26	26	29	28	29	28	29	29	29	29	29
Autism	28	53	65	94	114	137	163	191	223	258	296	338
Deaf-blindness	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Traumatic brain injury	9	13	14	16	22	22	23	24	24	25	25	26
Developmental delay	—	12	19	178	242	283	305	332	339	333	358	354
All disabilities	5,572	6,056	6,195	6,296	6,407	6,523	6,634	6,719	6,713	6,686	6,613	6,593

— = Not available or not reliable data. **Note:** Counts based on reports from states and District of Columbia. Details may not add to totals because of rounding and/or incomplete enumeration. (1) Includes limited strength, vitality, or alertness due to chronic or acute health problems such as a heart condition, tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, nephritis, asthma, sickle cell anemia, hemophilia, epilepsy, lead poisoning, leukemia, or diabetes.

Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS), 1995-2007

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

The TIMSS is an international assessment test that was administered to 4th and 8th graders in 1995, 1999 (5th graders only), 2003, and 2007, to measure the degree to which students have learned concepts of mathematics and science. Listed below are the average scaled scores for each country. Scores are reported on a scale of 0 to 1,000, with the scale average set at 500. Student achievement is considered “high” with a score of at least 550; a score of at least 475 is considered “intermediate.”

	4th Grade					8th Grade			
	Mathematics		Science			Mathematics		Science	
	2007	% change, 1995-2007	2007	% change, 1995-2007		2007	% change, 1995-2007	2007	% change, 1995-2007
Australia	516	22%	527	6%	Australia	496	-13%	NA	NA
Austria	505	-25	526	-12	Bulgaria	464	-63	515	1%
Czech Republic	486	-54	515	-17	Colombia	380	47	417	52
England	541	57	542	14	Cyprus	465	-2	452	0
Hong Kong	607	50	554	46	Czech Republic	504	-42	539	-16
Hungary	510	-12	536	28	England	513	16	542	8
Iran	402	15	436	55	Hong Kong	572	4	530	20
Japan	568	1	548	-5	Hungary	517	-10	539	2
Latvia	537	38	542	56	Iran	403	-15	459	-4
Netherlands	535	-14	523	-7	Japan	570	-11	554	-1
New Zealand	492	23	504	-1	Korea, South	597	17	553	7
Norway	473	-3	477	-27	Lithuania	506	34	519	55
Scotland	494	1	500	-14	Norway	469	-29	487	-28
Singapore	599	9	587	63	Romania	461	-12	462	-9
Slovenia	502	40	518	54	Russia	512	-12	530	7
United States	529	11	539	-3	Scotland	487	-6	496	-5
					Singapore	593	-16	567	-13
					Slovenia	501	7	538	24
					Sweden	491	-48	511	-42
					United States	508	16	520	7

Mathematics, Reading, and Science Achievement of U.S. Students, 1998-2009

Source: National Assessment of Educational Progress, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

Percent of public school students who scored at or above basic levels in national tests. Basic level denotes a partial mastery of prerequisite knowledge and skills fundamental for proficient work at each grade.

State	4th Grade				8th Grade						State	4th Grade				8th Grade					
	Math		Reading		Math		Reading		Science	Math		Reading		Math		Reading		Science			
	2000	2009	1998	2009	2000	2009	1998	2009	2000	2005		2000	2009	1998	2009	2000	2009	1998	2005		
AL	55	70	56	62	52	58	67	66	53	48	MT	72	88	72	73	80	82	83	84	79	76
AK	NA	78	NA	59	NA	75	NA	72	NA	NA	NE	65	82	NA	70	74	75	NA	80	52	48
AZ	57	71	51	56	62	67	72	68	55	49	NV	60	79	51	57	58	63	70	65	NA	NA
AR	55	80	54	63	52	67	68	69	53	56	NH	NA	92	75	77	NA	82	NA	81	NA	76
CA	50	72	48	54	52	59	63	64	38	44	NJ	NA	88	NA	76	NA	80	NA	83	NA	65
CO	NA	84	69	72	NA	76	77	78	NA	66	NM	50	72	51	52	50	59	71	66	48	46
CT	76	86	76	76	72	78	81	81	64	63	NY	66	83	62	71	68	73	76	75	NA	NA
DE	NA	84	53	73	NA	75	64	78	NA	63	NC	73	87	58	65	70	74	74	70	54	53
DC	24	56	27	44	23	40	44	51	NA	NA	ND	73	91	NA	76	77	86	NA	86	72	77
FL	NA	86	53	73	NA	70	67	76	NA	51	OH	73	85	NA	71	75	76	NA	80	72	67
GA	57	78	54	63	55	67	68	72	52	53	OK	67	82	66	65	64	68	80	73	60	57
HI	55	77	45	57	52	65	59	67	40	44	OR	65	80	58	65	71	75	78	76	68	66
ID	68	85	NA	69	71	78	NA	77	71	71	PA	NA	84	NA	70	NA	78	NA	81	NA	NA
IL	63	80	NA	65	68	73	NA	77	59	58	RI	65	81	64	69	64	68	76	72	58	58
IN	77	87	NA	70	76	78	NA	79	66	62	SC	59	78	53	62	55	69	66	68	48	54
IA	75	87	67	69	NA	76	NA	77	NA	NA	SD	NA	86	NA	70	NA	83	NA	84	NA	76
KS	76	89	70	72	77	79	81	80	NA	NA	TN	59	74	57	63	53	65	71	73	55	55
KY	59	81	62	72	63	70	74	79	60	63	TX	76	85	59	65	68	78	74	73	52	53
LA	57	72	44	51	48	62	63	64	44	47	UT	69	81	62	67	68	75	77	78	67	65
ME	73	87	72	70	76	78	83	80	72	72	VT	73	89	NA	75	75	81	NA	84	71	76
MD	60	85	58	70	65	75	70	77	57	54	VA	71	85	62	74	67	76	78	78	61	66
MA	77	92	70	80	76	85	79	83	70	72	WA	NA	84	64	68	NA	78	76	78	NA	66
MI	71	78	62	64	70	68	NA	72	68	66	WV	65	77	60	62	62	61	75	67	57	57
MN	76	89	69	70	80	83	78	82	72	71	WI	NA	85	72	67	NA	79	78	78	NA	70
MS	45	69	47	55	41	54	62	62	41	40	WY	71	87	64	72	70	78	76	82	69	74
MO	71	83	61	70	67	77	75	79	66	66	U.S.	64	81	58	66	65	71	71	74	57	57
NA = Not administered.																					

Enrollment in U.S. Public and Private Schools, 1899-2019

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

School year ¹	Public school ²	Private school ²	% tot. private	School year ¹	Public school ²	Private school ²	% tot. private
1899-1900	15,503	1,352	8.0%	1979-80	41,651	5,000 ³	10.7
1909-10	17,814	1,558	8.0	1989-90	40,543	5,599	12.1
1919-20	21,578	1,699	7.3	1999-2000	46,857	6,018	11.4
1929-30	25,678	2,651	9.4	2006-07	49,316	5,991 ³	10.8
1939-40	25,434	2,611	9.3	2007-08	49,293	5,910	10.7
1949-50	25,111	3,380	11.9	2008-09 ⁴	49,623	5,878	10.6
1959-60	35,182	5,675	13.9	2009-10 ⁴	49,788	5,845	10.5
1969-70	45,550	5,500 ³	10.8	2018-19 ⁴	53,933	5,879	9.8

Note: Private includes all nonpublic schools. (1) Fall enrollment. (2) In thousands. Data from fall 1980 onward covers an expanded universe of private schools; comparisons with earlier years should be avoided. (3) Estimated. (4) Projected.

U.S. Religious and Nonsectarian Private Schools, 2007-08

Source: *Private School Universe Survey, 2007-08*, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

Number and percentage distribution of private school students, by religious or nonsectarian orientation of school. Religious groups listed only if at least some data met reporting standards.

	Schools		Students		Teachers ¹	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total U.S.	33,740	100.0%	5,072,451	100.0%	456,266	100.0%
Nonsectarian.	10,830	32.1	985,571	19.4	126,325	27.7
Religious orientation	22,910	67.9	4,086,880	80.6	329,941	72.3
African Methodist Episcopal	16	(2)	1,483	(2)	176	(2)
Amish	1,049	3.1	31,954	0.6	1,871	0.4
Assembly of God	389	1.2	52,413	1.0	4,400	1.0
Baptist.	2,281	6.8	277,961	5.5	25,301	5.5
Brethren	74	0.2	9,019	0.2	795	0.2
Calvinist	133	0.4	29,757	0.6	2,127	0.5
Christian (unspecified)	4,667	13.8	657,879	13.0	60,972	13.4
Church of Christ	223	0.7	38,472	0.8	3,803	0.8
Church of God	124	0.4	10,768	0.2	1,076	0.2
Church of God in Christ	25	0.1	1,909	(2)	166	(2)
Church of the Nazarene	79	0.2	8,839	0.2	819	0.2
Episcopal	401	1.2	104,698	2.1	12,055	2.6
Friends	88	0.3	21,917	0.4	2,776	0.6
Greek Orthodox	30	0.1	3,420	0.1	382	0.1
Islamic	235	0.7	33,272	0.7	3,870	0.8
Jewish.	999	3.0	237,251	4.7	26,755	5.9
Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod	1,200	3.6	138,257	2.7	10,843	2.4
Lutheran Church in America, Evangelical.	180	0.5	14,023	0.3	1,251	0.3
Lutheran Synod, Wisconsin Evangelical.	344	1.0	30,876	0.6	2,290	0.5
Lutheran, other	81	0.2	6,750	0.1	536	0.1
Mennonite.	442	1.3	24,497	0.5	2,158	0.5
Methodist	292	0.9	19,703	0.4	2,053	0.4
Pentecostal.	383	1.1	19,783	0.4	2,382	0.5
Presbyterian	356	1.1	43,857	0.9	4,206	0.9
Roman Catholic	7,507	22.2	2,156,173	42.5	146,627	32.1
Seventh-Day Adventist	855	2.5	53,950	1.1	4,410	1.0
Other.	435	1.3	56,504	1.1	5,707	1.3

Note: Details may not add up to totals because of rounding and/or missing data. (1) Full-time equivalent teachers. (2) Rounds to zero.

Homeschooled Students

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

A total of 1,508,000 U.S. students in grades K-12 were homeschooled in 2007, 84% of them full-time, according to the latest available statistics from the U.S. Dept. of Education.

In a 2007 U.S. Dept. of Education survey of parents who homeschool their children the reasons given as *most important* included concern over the school environment, including such factors as safety, drugs, or negative peer pressure (20.5%); desire to provide religious or moral instruction (35.8%); dissatisfaction with academic instruction in schools (17.1%); and a physical or mental health problem or other special need (5.7%). In all, 87.6% cited concern over school environment as one of their reasons, while 83.3% cited religious or moral instruction, and 72.7% cited dissatisfaction with academic instruction.

Below is a breakdown of homeschooled students by selected characteristics for 1999 and 2007.

Characteristic	1999			2007		
	No. of students	Percentage distribution	Home-schooling rate ¹	No. of students	Percentage distribution	Home-schooling rate ¹
Total U.S.	850,000	100.0%	1.7%	1,508,000	100.0%	2.9%
Homeschooled entirely	697,000	82.0	—	1,266,000	84.0	—
Homeschooled and enrolled in school part-time	153,000	18.0	—	242,000	16.0	—
Race/ethnicity ²						
White.	640,000	75.3	2.0	1,159,000	76.8	3.9
Black.	84,000	9.9	1.0	61,000	4.0	0.8
Hispanic	77,000	9.1	1.1	147,000	9.8	1.5
Other.	49,000	5.8	1.9	141,000	9.3	3.4
Number of children in household						
One child.	120,000	14.1	1.5	187,000	12.4	2.2
Two children	207,000	24.4	1.0	412,000	27.3	2.0
Three or more children	523,000	61.6	2.4	909,000	60.3	4.1
Household income						
\$25,000 or less	262,000	30.9	1.6	239,000	15.9	2.1
\$25,001-50,000.	278,000	32.7	1.8	364,000	24.1	3.4
\$50,001-75,000.	162,000	19.1	1.9	405,000	26.8	3.9
\$75,001 or more	148,000	17.4	1.5	501,000	33.2	2.7
Parents' education						
High school diploma or less	160,000	18.9	0.9	206,000	13.7	1.4
Some college or vocational/technical	287,000	33.7	1.9	549,000	36.4	3.8
Bachelor's degree	213,000	25.1	2.6	444,000	29.4	3.9
Graduate/professional degree	190,000	22.3	2.3	309,000	20.5	2.9

(1) The homeschooling rate is the percentage of the total group or subgroup within the general population that is homeschooled. For example, in 1999, 1.1% of all Hispanic students K-12 in the U.S. were homeschooled. (2) Hispanic or Latino persons may be of any race. Race categories include non-Hispanic population only.

Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by State, 2007-08

Source: National Education Association (NEA); amounts in thousands

State	Total	Federal		State		Local and intermediate	
		Amount	% of tot. rev.	Amount	% of tot. rev.	Amount	% of tot. rev.
Alabama	\$7,693,742	\$744,382	9.7%	\$4,658,854	60.6%	\$2,290,506	29.8%
Alaska	2,289,219	306,063	13.4	1,517,297	66.3	465,859	20.4
Arizona	10,283,842	1,092,090	10.6	5,318,991	51.7	3,872,761	37.7
Arkansas	4,674,053	506,124	10.8	2,649,411	56.7	1,518,518	32.5
California	71,224,024	6,682,198	9.4	43,660,964	61.3	20,880,862	29.3
Colorado	8,113,611	559,710	6.9	3,423,454	42.2	4,130,447	50.9
Connecticut	9,459,433	420,348	4.4	3,743,350	39.6	5,295,735	56.0
Delaware	1,690,557	132,991	7.9	1,048,771	62.0	508,795	30.1
District of Columbia ¹	1,364,048	155,273	11.4	NA	NA	1,208,775	88.6
Florida	29,321,189	2,527,574	8.6	11,389,951	38.8	15,403,664	52.5
Georgia	18,671,345	1,495,453	8.0	8,476,711	45.4	8,699,180	46.6
Hawaii ¹	2,541,703	310,732	12.2	2,154,312	84.8	76,658	3.0
Idaho	2,167,455	213,522	9.9	1,454,112	67.1	499,820	23.1
Illinois	25,426,959	2,000,312	7.9	7,929,343	31.2	15,497,303	60.9
Indiana	12,295,901	876,615	7.1	6,578,455	53.5	4,840,831	39.4
Iowa	5,297,527	403,399	7.6	2,465,113	46.5	2,429,015	45.9
Kansas	5,528,071	435,710	7.9	3,176,570	57.5	1,915,792	34.7
Kentucky	6,561,268	710,865	10.8	3,759,235	57.3	2,091,168	31.9
Louisiana	7,861,130	1,316,912	16.8	3,523,670	44.8	3,020,548	38.4
Maine	2,601,563	233,419	9.0	1,168,949	44.9	1,199,195	46.1
Maryland	13,060,333	712,141	5.5	5,499,093	42.1	6,849,098	52.4
Massachusetts	14,632,845	752,906	5.1	6,127,024	41.9	7,752,915	53.0
Michigan	19,620,055	1,532,564	7.8	11,287,553	57.5	6,799,938	34.7
Minnesota	10,293,655	608,058	5.9	6,783,079	65.9	2,902,518	28.2
Mississippi	4,388,016	708,262	16.1	2,389,464	54.5	1,290,291	29.4
Missouri	9,876,930	799,986	8.1	3,292,456	33.3	5,784,488	58.6
Montana	1,559,091	189,229	12.1	774,708	49.7	595,154	38.2
Nebraska	3,286,862	298,660	9.1	1,089,026	33.1	1,899,176	57.8
Nevada	4,364,266	289,633	6.6	1,344,111	30.8	2,730,522	62.6
New Hampshire	2,613,798	136,516	5.2	1,009,291	38.6	1,467,992	56.2
New Jersey	24,892,358	990,198	4.0	10,472,031	42.1	13,430,129	54.0
New Mexico	3,655,607	496,889	13.6	2,587,683	70.8	571,035	15.6
New York	52,766,249	3,163,749	6.0	23,641,251	44.8	25,961,248	49.2
North Carolina	12,426,731	1,247,143	10.0	8,158,251	65.7	3,021,338	24.3
North Dakota	1,056,726	145,767	13.8	383,231	36.3	527,728	49.9
Ohio	22,796,037	1,658,314	7.3	10,392,395	45.6	10,745,329	47.1
Oklahoma	5,482,414	646,417	11.8	2,973,757	54.2	1,862,240	34.0
Oregon	6,118,492	554,444	9.1	3,200,001	52.3	2,364,047	38.6
Pennsylvania	24,973,392	1,795,633	7.2	9,122,496	36.5	14,055,263	56.3
Rhode Island	2,223,575	173,043	7.8	887,762	39.9	1,162,770	52.3
South Carolina	7,773,773	715,692	9.2	3,949,713	50.8	3,108,367	40.0
South Dakota	1,206,955	184,549	15.3	409,680	33.9	612,726	50.8
Tennessee	8,230,341	863,801	10.5	3,752,493	45.6	3,614,048	43.9
Texas	45,574,722	4,571,881	10.0	20,400,120	44.8	20,602,720	45.2
Utah	4,396,364	342,166	7.8	2,490,823	56.7	1,563,374	35.6
Vermont	1,504,572	94,624	6.3	1,291,690	85.9	118,258	7.9
Virginia	14,527,472	897,427	6.2	5,951,317	41.0	7,678,728	52.9
Washington	11,107,344	895,641	8.1	6,941,092	62.5	3,270,611	29.4
West Virginia	3,166,494	346,332	10.9	1,872,918	59.1	947,243	29.9
Wisconsin	10,485,161	669,635	6.4	5,244,730	50.0	4,570,797	43.6
Wyoming	1,601,628	102,270	6.4	846,053	52.8	653,305	40.8
Total U.S.	\$584,728,896	\$47,707,260	8.2	\$282,662,805	48.3	\$254,358,830	43.5

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Included as revenue receipts are all appropriations from general funds of federal, state, county, and local governments; receipts from taxes levied for school purposes; income from permanent school funds and endowments; and income from leases of school lands and miscellaneous sources (interest on bank deposits, tuition, gifts, school lunch charges, etc.). (1) District of Columbia and Hawaii have only one school district each; neither is comparable to other states.

Population with Upper Secondary Education, Selected Countries, 2008

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Percentage of the population ages 25-64 that have received at least some upper secondary (senior high school) education.

Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
Czech Republic . . .	91%	Switzerland	87%	Norway	81%	Australia	70%	Greece	61%
Slovak Republic . .	90	Germany	85	Hungary	80	United Kingdom . .	70	Italy	53
United States . . .	89	Sweden	85	Korea, South	79	Belgium	70	Spain	51
Estonia	88	Slovenia	82	Denmark	75	Ireland	69	Brazil	39
Russian ¹	88	Israel	81	Netherlands	73	Chile	68	Mexico	34
Poland	87	Finland	81	New Zealand	72	Luxembourg	68	Turkey	30
Canada	87	Austria	81	France	70	Iceland	64	Portugal	28

(1) 2002.

Teachers’ Salaries in Upper Secondary Education, Selected Countries, 2008

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Annual teachers’ salaries in public institutions in upper secondary (senior high school) education, general programs, in equivalent U.S. dollars converted using PPPs¹; ranked by starting salary.

Country	Starting salary	Salary with 15 years’ experience	Salary at top of scale	Country	Starting salary	Salary with 15 years’ experience	Salary at top of scale
Luxembourg	\$71,508	\$98,849	\$124,231	Scotland	\$30,475	\$48,611	\$48,611
Switzerland	58,781	76,207	89,655	Austria	30,353	42,177	62,045
Germany	51,722	63,634	72,876	Italy	28,098	35,290	44,041
Spain	42,440	48,945	59,234	Japan	27,545	48,655	63,184
Denmark	39,085	51,034	51,034	Slovenia	27,470	30,075	33,967
Netherlands	36,762	67,105	73,964	France	26,400	34,593	49,912
United States	36,398	47,317	53,913	Greece	25,974	31,946	38,658
Belgium (Fl.) ²	36,360	52,667	63,391	New Zealand	25,964	38,412	38,412
Belgium (Fr.) ²	34,885	50,541	60,838	Iceland	25,503	31,983	33,483
Australia	33,336	46,908	46,908	Portugal	21,677	35,486	55,654
Finland	32,731	44,919	57,925	Israel	18,199	22,410	27,680
Ireland	32,657	54,100	61,304	Czech Republic	16,587	23,540	25,846
Norway	31,652	39,016	39,016	Hungary	13,226	18,079	25,523
Korea, South	31,407	54,444	87,327	Estonia	11,981	12,687	17,510
England	30,534	44,630	44,630	Poland	9,173	18,548	19,334
Sweden	30,533	36,163	41,131	Indonesia	1,995	2,582	2,813

NA = Not available. (1) Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are the rates of currency conversion that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies by eliminating differences in price levels between countries. (2) Salaries in Belgium vary depending on whether French (Fr.) or Flemish (Fl.) community.

Charges at U.S. Institutions of Higher Education, 1969-70 to 2008-09

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education

Figures for 1969-70 are average charges for full-time resident degree-credit students; figures for later years are average charges per full-time equivalent student. Room and board are based on full-time students. These figures are enrollment-weighted, according to the number of full-time-equivalent undergraduates, and thus may vary from averages given elsewhere.

Public (in-state)	Tuition and fees			Board rates			Dormitory charges		
	All institutions	2-yr	4-yr	All institutions	2-yr	4-yr	All institutions	2-yr	4-yr
1969-70	\$323	\$178	NA	\$511	\$465	NA	\$369	\$308	NA
1979-80	583	355	\$738	867	893	\$865	715	574	\$725
1989-90	1,356	756	1,780	1,635	1,581	1,638	1,513	962	1,557
1990-91	1,454	824	1,888	1,691	1,594	1,698	1,612	1,050	1,657
1995-96	2,179	1,239	2,848	2,020	1,681	2,045	2,057	1,297	2,121
1996-97	2,271	1,276	2,987	2,111	1,789	2,133	2,148	1,339	2,214
1997-98	2,360	1,314	3,110	2,228	1,795	2,263	2,225	1,401	2,301
1998-99	2,430	1,327	3,229	2,347	1,828	2,389	2,330	1,450	2,409
1999-2000	2,506	1,338	3,349	2,364	1,834	2,406	2,440	1,549	2,519
2000-01	2,562	1,333	3,501	2,455	1,906	2,499	2,569	1,600	2,654
2001-02	2,700	1,380	3,735	2,598	2,036	2,645	2,723	1,722	2,816
2002-03	2,903	1,483	4,046	2,669	2,164	2,712	2,930	1,954	3,029
2003-04	3,319	1,702	4,587	2,823	2,233	2,875	3,107	2,086	3,212
2004-05	3,629	1,849	5,027	2,931	2,353	2,981	3,304	2,174	3,418
2005-06	3,874	1,935	5,351	3,035	2,306	3,093	3,545	2,251	3,664
2006-07	4,102	2,018	5,666	3,191	2,390	3,253	3,757	2,407	3,878
2007-08	4,291	2,061	5,943	3,331	2,409	3,404	3,952	2,506	4,082
2008-09 ¹	4,544	2,137	6,319	3,554	2,777	3,616	4,185	2,654	4,322
Private									
1969-70	\$1,533	\$1,034	NA	\$561	\$546	NA	\$436	\$413	NA
1979-80	3,130	2,062	\$3,225	955	923	\$957	827	766	\$831
1989-90	8,147	5,196	8,396	1,948	1,811	1,953	1,923	1,663	1,935
1990-91	8,772	5,570	9,083	2,074	1,989	2,077	2,063	1,744	2,077
1995-96	11,864	7,094	12,243	2,606	2,098	2,617	2,738	2,371	2,751
1996-97	12,498	7,236	12,881	2,663	2,181	2,672	2,878	2,537	2,889
1997-98	12,801	7,464	13,344	2,762	2,785	2,761	2,954	2,672	2,964
1998-99	13,428	7,854	13,973	2,865	2,884	2,865	3,075	2,581	3,091
1999-2000	14,081	8,235	14,588	2,882	2,922	2,881	3,224	2,808	3,237
2000-01	15,000	9,067	15,470	2,993	3,000	2,993	3,374	2,722	3,392
2001-02	15,742	10,076	16,211	3,104	2,633	3,109	3,567	3,116	3,576
2002-03	16,383	10,651	16,826	3,206	3,870	3,197	3,752	3,232	3,764
2003-04	17,327	11,546	17,777	3,364	4,432	3,354	3,945	3,581	3,952
2004-05	18,154	12,122	18,604	3,485	3,728	3,483	4,171	4,243	4,170
2005-06	18,862	12,450	19,292	3,647	4,726	3,639	4,380	3,994	4,386
2006-07	20,048	12,708	20,517	3,785	3,429	3,788	4,606	4,147	4,613
2007-08	21,462	13,126	21,979	3,992	4,074	3,991	4,804	4,484	4,808
2008-09 ¹	21,982	13,632	22,449	4,216	4,591	4,214	5,034	4,519	5,041

NA = Not available. (1) Preliminary data based on fall 2007 enrollment weights.

Top 20 Colleges and Universities in Endowment Assets, 2009

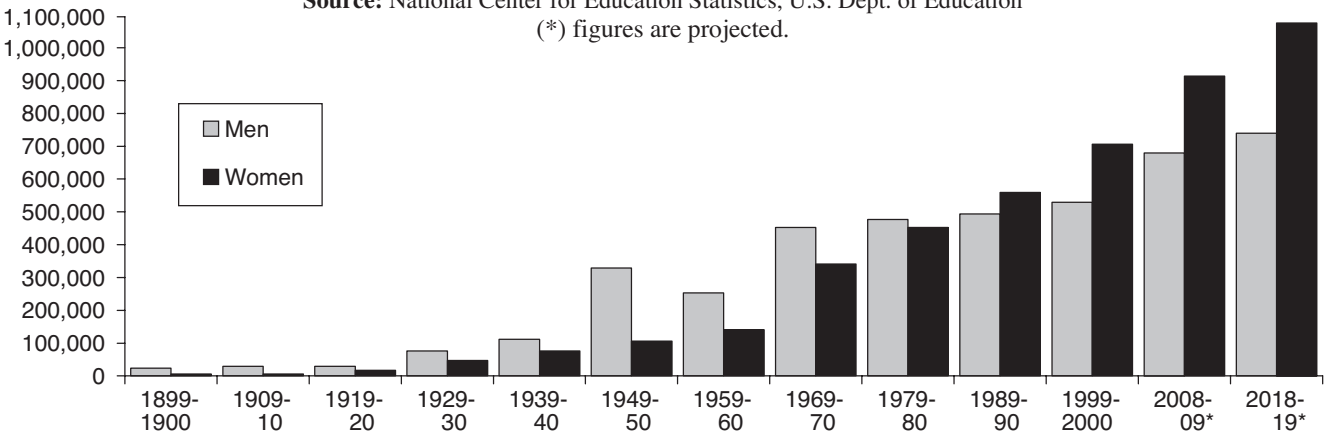
Source: 2008 NACUBO Endowment Study, National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO)

College/university	Endowment assets ¹	% change, 2008-09	College/university	Endowment assets ¹	% change, 2008-09
1. Harvard University	\$25,662,055	-29.8%	11. University of Chicago	\$5,094,087	-23.2%
2. Yale University	16,327,000	-28.6	12. The Texas A&M University System and Foundations	5,083,754	-23.7
3. Stanford University	12,619,094	-26.7	13. University of California	4,937,483	-20.6
4. Princeton University	12,614,313	-22.8	14. University of Notre Dame	4,795,303	-23.0
5. University of Texas System	12,163,049	-24.8	15. Duke University	4,440,745	-27.5
6. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	7,982,021	-20.7	16. Emory University	4,328,436	-20.9
7. University of Michigan	6,000,827	-20.7	17. Washington University (St. Louis)	4,080,554	-23.7
8. Columbia University	5,892,798	-19.8	18. Cornell University	3,966,041	-26.4
9. Northwestern University	5,445,260	-24.8	19. Rice University	3,612,884	-21.6
10. University of Pennsylvania	5,170,538	-16.8	20. University of Virginia	3,577,266	-21.0

Note: Market value of endowment assets, excluding pledges and working capital, in the fiscal year. (1) In thousands.

U.S. Higher Education Trends: Bachelor’s Degrees Conferred

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education
(*) figures are projected.



Financial Aid for College and Other Postsecondary Education

As of July 2010. Reviewed by National Assoc. of Student Financial Aid Administrators.

The cost of postsecondary education in the U.S. continues to increase, but financial aid—in the form of **grants** (no repayment needed), **loans**, and/or **work-study** programs—is widely available to help families meet these expenses. Most federal aid is limited to families that demonstrate financial need as determined by standard formulas. Student aid is designed to help students attend the college of their choice regardless of their ability to pay. Financial aid personnel at each school can provide information about all aid programs (federal, state, institutional, and private) available to students, steps to apply for them, and deadlines, all of which may vary.

All applicants for federal aid must file a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), generally as soon as possible after Jan. 1 for the academic year starting the following Sept. Figures provided should match federal income tax forms filed for the previous year. Applicants may also import certain information from their tax forms when they file their taxes online. Many other sources of aid—state governments, employers and unions, civic organizations, and the institutions themselves—also use the FAFSA to determine eligibility for aid. There are also special federal programs that pay for postsecondary education in return for service: AmeriCorps (phone: 1-800-942-2677), ROTC (1-800-USA-ROTC), and the G.I. Bill (1-888-442-4551). Additional forms and applications may be required if a student is to be considered for non-federal aid. Aid must be reapplied for annually.

A **federal formula**, based on information provided on the FAFSA, takes into account such factors as family income in the preceding calendar year, parental and student assets (excluding the parents’ home, farm, or small business), length of time to parents’ retirement, and unusual expenses (such as very high medical expenses). Outside scholarships (even non-need-based) are also taken into account in determining aid eligibility for federal, institutional, and state financial aid programs.

The formula determines a family’s **expected family contribution** (EFC), which is divided among the number of family members—excluding parents—in college. The EFC is subtracted from the total cost of attending college for each person (including tuition and fee charges, room and board or allowance for living costs, books and supplies, transportation to and from school, and other miscellaneous costs). The

difference determines financial need and the maximum federal aid for which the family may be eligible. (Some institutions use a separate formula for need-based institutional aid.) Some schools guarantee to meet the full financial need of each admitted student; most do their best to cover a student’s financial need using various forms of financial aid but may not be able to because of a lack of funds.

The **aid package** offered by each school may include one or more of the following resources: Federal Pell Grants, for those who demonstrate sufficient financial need; Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, for those who still have need after receiving Pell Grants; grants from the school; Federal Work-Study or other work programs; low-interest Perkins loans; and subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford loans. Parents of undergraduates may also apply for a Federal PLUS loan. Unsubsidized Stafford loans and all PLUS loans to parents are available to all students regardless of their financial need, but students and parents must still complete the FAFSA to get these loans.

Loans have varying interest rates and other requirements. Repayment of Perkins and Stafford loans does not begin until after graduation; deferments, income-based repayment plans, and loan forgiveness are available on federal loans for students who meet certain requirements. For PLUS loans, parents must pass a credit check and begin repayment of both principal and interest while the student is still in school.

Certain federal income **tax credits and refunds** are also available to families who meet income and other requirements; see the chapter on taxes.

Rules for financial aid are complex and changeable. *Funding Education Beyond High School: The Guide to Federal Student Aid*, a comprehensive resource on financial aid from the U.S. Dept. of Education, is available in English and Spanish on the Department’s website: studentaid.ed.gov/students/publications/student_guide/index.html

Further information and FAFSA forms are available from schools or from the Federal Student Aid Information Center, P.O. Box 84, Washington, DC 20044; phone: 1-800-4-FED-AID, Mon.-Fri., 8 AM-12 midnight EST. The Information Center also has a free booklet called *The EFC Formula Book*. FAFSA forms can be obtained online at www.fafsa.ed.gov

Average Salaries of U.S. College Professors, 2009-10

Source: American Association of University Professors. NA = Not available.

Teaching level		Men			Women		
		Type of institution			Type of institution		
		Public	Private/ independent	Church- related	Public	Private/ independent	Church- related
Doctoral level	Professor	\$119,255	\$155,952	\$135,113	\$107,918	\$143,630	\$123,678
	Associate	82,675	99,676	91,435	76,958	91,147	84,972
	Assistant	71,217	86,904	78,812	65,820	79,132	72,329
Master's level	Professor	90,766	102,311	91,343	87,281	94,772	84,778
	Associate	72,182	77,293	71,409	69,643	73,291	68,108
	Assistant	60,986	64,656	60,072	58,968	61,537	57,574
Baccalaureate level	Professor	85,681	100,008	75,362	82,345	94,362	72,340
	Associate	69,559	72,769	61,467	66,792	71,368	59,811
	Assistant	58,123	59,622	51,459	55,819	57,969	50,657
2-year	Professor	75,433	NA	NA	72,694	NA	NA
	Associate	61,382	NA	NA	59,794	NA	NA
	Assistant	54,199	NA	NA	53,387	NA	NA

ACT Mean Scores and Characteristics of College-Bound Students, 1990-2010

Source: ACT, Inc. (formerly American College Testing)
(for graduating class ending in year shown)

SCORES ¹	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Composite scores	Points	20.6	20.8	21.0	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.0
Male	Points	21.0	21.0	21.2	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.2
Female	Points	20.3	20.7	20.9	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.9
English score	Points	20.5	20.2	20.5	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.6	20.5
Male	Points	20.1	19.8	20.0	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.1
Female	Points	20.9	20.6	20.9	20.7	20.8	20.8	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.8
Math score	Points	19.9	20.2	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Male	Points	20.7	20.9	21.4	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6
Female	Points	19.3	19.7	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.5
PARTICIPANTS												
Total number	(Thous.)	817	945	1,065	1,175	1,171	1,186	1,206	1,301	1,422	1,480	1,569
Male	Percent	46	44	43	44	43	44	44	42	44	45	45
White	Percent	79	80	72	68	67	66	63	60	63	64	62
Black	Percent	9	9	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	14
Hispanic ³	Percent	4	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	8	9	10
Composite scores												
27 or above	Percent	12	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	9 ²	12	16
18 or below	Percent	35	34	32	35	34	34	33	32	33	34	35

(1) Minimum point score, 1; maximum score, 36. Test scores and characteristics of college-bound students are based on the performance of all ACT-tested students who graduated in the spring of a given school year and took the ACT assessment during junior or senior year of high school. (2) Composite scores of 28 or above. (3) Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

ACT Average Composite Scores by State, 2009-10

Source: ACT, Inc. (formerly American College Testing)

State	Avg. comp. score	% grads taking ACT ¹	State	Avg. comp. score	% grads taking ACT ¹	State	Avg. comp. score	% grads taking ACT ¹
Alabama	20.3	78%	Kentucky	19.4	100%	Ohio	21.8	66%
Alaska	21.1	28	Louisiana	20.1	98	Oklahoma	20.7	73
Arizona	20.0	28	Maine	23.2	10	Oregon	21.5	34
Arkansas	20.3	81	Maryland	22.3	18	Pennsylvania	21.9	17
California	22.2	22	Massachusetts	24.0	21	Rhode Island	22.8	11
Colorado	20.6	100	Michigan	19.7	100	South Carolina	20.0	52
Connecticut	23.7	24	Minnesota	22.9	70	South Dakota	21.8	79
Delaware	23.0	13	Mississippi	18.8	96	Tennessee	19.6	100
District of Columbia	19.8	29	Missouri	21.6	69	Texas	20.8	33
Florida	19.5	65	Montana	22.0	58	Utah	21.8	71
Georgia	20.7	44	Nebraska	22.1	73	Vermont	23.2	26
Hawaii	21.6	22	Nevada	21.5	30	Virginia	22.3	22
Idaho	21.8	60	New Hampshire	23.7	17	Washington	23.0	19
Illinois	20.7	100	New Jersey	23.2	17	West Virginia	20.7	64
Indiana	22.3	26	New Mexico	20.1	66	Wisconsin	22.1	69
Iowa	22.2	60	New York	23.3	27	Wyoming	20.0	100
Kansas	22.0	75	North Carolina	21.9	16			
			North Dakota	21.5	81	U.S. average	21.0	47

(1) Based on number of high school graduates in 2009, as projected by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, and number of students in the class of 2009 who took the ACT.

The SAT

The College Board first administered a new version of the SAT in Mar. 2005 to the graduating class of 2006. The first revision to the test since 1995 added a section in which test takers were asked to write an essay in 25 minutes, among other changes: the critical reading section (formerly the verbal section) now places more emphasis on reading comprehension, and the math section includes more advanced algebra and geometry. Each section is scored on an 800-point scale, making a perfect score 2,400. The test has a time limit of 3 hours and 45 minutes, up from 3 hours.

Results for the graduating high school class of 2006 showed the sharpest drop in SAT scores in 31 years: composite reading and math scores fell by about 7 points. At the same time, the ACT, a competitor to the SAT, reported its largest composite score increase in 20 years. Some critics charged that the drop in SAT scores might be attributed to the increased length. However, a College Board study of some 700,000 tests found no evidence to support this claim. College Board officials suggest that the drop may be due to a decrease in repeat test taking.

SAT Mean Verbal and Math Scores of College-Bound Seniors, 1975-2010

Source: The College Board
(recentered scale; for school year ending in year shown)

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Critical reading scores ¹	512	502	509	500	504	505	506	504	507	508	508	503	502	502	501	501
Male	515	506	514	505	505	507	509	507	512	512	513	505	504	504	503	503
Female	509	498	503	496	502	504	502	502	503	504	505	502	502	500	498	498
Math scores	498	492	500	501	506	514	514	516	519	518	520	518	515	515	515	516
Male	518	515	522	521	525	533	533	534	537	537	538	536	533	533	534	534
Female	479	473	480	483	490	498	498	500	503	501	504	502	499	500	499	500
Writing scores	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	497	494	494	493	492
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	491	489	488	486	486
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	502	500	501	499	498

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** In 1995, the College Board recentered the scoring scale for the SAT by reestablishing the original mean score of 500 on the 200-800 scale. Earlier scores have been adjusted to account for this recentering. The writing test was first given in Mar. 2005; however, only the scores of the first graduating class to take the revised test are given. (1) Pre-2006 scores are for the Verbal section.

SAT Mean Scores by State, 1990-2010

Source: The College Board
(recentered scale; for school year ending in year shown; V = Verbal, M = Math, CR = Critical reading, W = Writing)

State	1990		2000		2005		2009 ¹			2010			% grads taking SAT ²
	V	M	V	M	V	M	CR	M	W	CR	M	W	
Alabama	545	534	559	555	567	559	557	552	549	556	550	544	7%
Alaska	514	501	519	515	523	519	520	516	492	518	515	491	48
Arizona	521	520	521	523	526	530	516	521	497	519	525	500	25
Arkansas	545	532	563	554	563	552	572	572	556	566	566	552	4
California	494	508	497	518	504	522	500	513	498	501	516	500	50
Colorado	533	534	534	537	560	560	568	575	555	568	572	555	18
Connecticut	506	496	508	509	517	517	509	513	512	509	514	513	84
Delaware	510	496	502	496	503	502	466	451	461	493	495	481	71
District of Columbia	483	467	494	486	490	478	495	498	484	474	464	466	76
Florida	495	493	498	500	498	498	497	498	480	496	498	479	59
Georgia	478	473	488	486	497	496	490	491	479	488	490	475	74
Hawaii	480	505	488	519	490	516	479	502	469	483	505	470	58
Idaho	542	524	540	541	544	542	541	540	520	543	541	517	19
Illinois	542	547	568	586	594	606	588	604	583	585	600	577	6
Indiana	486	486	498	501	504	508	496	507	480	494	505	477	64
Iowa	584	588	589	600	596	608	610	615	588	603	613	582	3
Kansas	566	563	574	580	585	588	581	589	564	590	595	567	6
Kentucky	548	541	548	550	561	559	573	573	561	575	575	563	6
Louisiana	551	537	562	558	565	562	563	558	555	555	550	547	7
Maine	501	490	504	500	509	505	468	467	455	468	467	454	92
Maryland	506	502	507	509	511	515	500	502	495	501	506	495	70
Massachusetts	503	498	511	513	520	527	514	526	510	512	526	509	86
Michigan	529	534	557	569	568	579	584	603	575	585	605	576	5
Minnesota	552	558	581	594	592	597	595	609	578	594	607	580	7
Mississippi	552	538	562	549	564	554	567	554	559	566	548	552	3
Missouri	548	541	572	577	588	588	595	600	584	593	595	580	4
Montana	540	542	543	546	540	540	541	542	519	538	538	517	24
Nebraska	559	562	560	571	574	579	587	594	572	585	593	568	4
Nevada	511	511	510	517	508	513	501	505	479	496	501	473	43
New Hampshire	518	510	520	519	525	525	523	523	510	520	524	510	77
New Jersey	495	498	498	513	503	517	496	513	496	495	514	497	76
New Mexico	554	546	549	543	558	547	553	546	534	553	549	534	11
New York	489	496	494	506	497	511	485	502	478	484	499	478	85
North Carolina	478	470	492	496	499	511	495	511	480	497	511	477	63
North Dakota	579	578	588	609	590	605	590	593	566	580	594	559	4
Ohio	526	522	533	539	539	543	537	546	523	538	548	522	21
Oklahoma	553	542	563	560	570	563	575	571	557	569	568	547	5
Oregon	515	509	527	527	526	528	523	525	499	523	524	499	54
Pennsylvania	497	490	498	497	501	503	493	501	483	492	501	480	71
Rhode Island	498	488	505	500	503	505	498	496	494	494	495	488	67
South Carolina	475	467	484	482	494	499	486	496	470	484	495	468	66
South Dakota	580	570	587	588	589	589	589	600	569	592	603	571	3
Tennessee	558	544	563	553	572	563	571	565	565	576	571	565	10
Texas	490	489	493	500	493	502	486	506	475	484	505	473	53
Utah	566	555	570	569	566	557	559	558	540	568	559	547	6
Vermont	507	493	513	508	521	517	518	518	506	519	521	506	66
Virginia	501	496	509	500	516	514	511	512	498	512	512	497	67
Washington	513	511	526	528	532	534	524	531	507	524	532	508	54

State	1990		2000		2005		2009 ¹			2010			% grads taking SAT ²
	V	M	V	M	V	M	CR	M	W	CR	M	W	
West Virginia	520	514	526	511	523	511	511	501	499	515	507	500	16%
Wisconsin	552	559	584	597	592	599	594	608	582	595	604	579	4
Wyoming	534	538	545	545	544	543	567	568	550	570	567	546	5
National average	500	501	505	514	508	520	501	515	493	501	516	492	47

Note: In 1995, the College Board recentered the scoring scale for the SAT by reestablishing the original mean score of 500 on the 200-800 scale. The College Board states that comparing states or ranking them on the basis of SAT scores alone is invalid, and the College Board discourages doing so. (1) In 2005, the SAT was changed. The verbal portion became critical reading, and a new writing test was added. The 2006 graduating class was the first to take the new test. (2) Based on number of high school graduates in 2009, as projected by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, and number of students in the class of 2009 who took the SAT.

Top 100 Libraries in U.S. by Volumes Held, 2008

Source: American Library Association, *ALA Library Fact Sheet Number 22*

Institution		Volumes held	Institution		Volumes held
1.	Library of Congress	32,818,014	51.	Louisiana State University	4,082,803
2.	Harvard University	16,250,117	52.	Brigham Young University	4,080,079
3.	Boston Public Library	16,141,095	53.	Brooklyn Public Library (NY)	4,019,226
4.	Yale University	12,519,514	54.	North Carolina State University	3,981,278
5.	University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign	11,686,060	55.	Houston Public Library	3,951,035
6.	University of California—Berkeley	11,087,687	56.	Texas A&M University	3,933,535
7.	Columbia University	10,296,816	57.	University of Colorado	3,928,431
8.	University of Texas—Austin	9,447,434	58.	University of Connecticut	3,919,423
9.	Public Library of Cincinnati & Hamilton County	9,261,259	59.	Brown University	3,825,413
10.	University of Michigan	9,175,102	60.	Johns Hopkins University	3,740,029
11.	Indiana University	8,723,253	61.	State University of New York—Buffalo	3,720,113
12.	University of Chicago	8,597,159	62.	University of Kentucky	3,719,548
13.	Stanford University	8,500,000	63.	King County Library System (WA)	3,717,571
14.	University of California—Los Angeles	8,393,910	64.	University of Maryland	3,716,860
15.	Cornell University	8,141,781	65.	University of Rochester	3,701,241
16.	University of Wisconsin—Madison	8,059,335	66.	University of California—Davis	3,683,867
17.	County of Los Angeles Public Library	7,488,196	67.	Hawaii State Public Library System	3,664,347
18.	University of Washington	7,409,221	68.	Wayne State University	3,660,642
19.	Detroit Public Library	7,366,782	69.	San Diego Public Library	3,645,389
20.	Princeton University	6,941,254	70.	University of Cincinnati	3,631,658
21.	University of Minnesota	6,877,699	71.	University of South Carolina	3,629,954
22.	Queens Borough Public Library (NY)	6,609,444	72.	University of Massachusetts	3,578,753
23.	University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill	6,526,824	73.	University of Hawaii	3,533,671
24.	Ohio State University	6,285,446	74.	University of Missouri—Columbia	3,494,470
25.	New York Public Library, The Branch Libraries	6,222,488	75.	Vanderbilt University	3,440,317
26.	Los Angeles Public Library	6,219,060	76.	Mid-Continent Public Library (MO)	3,415,944
27.	University of Pennsylvania	6,096,592	77.	Broward County Libraries Division (FL)	3,414,251
28.	Duke University	5,950,442	78.	University of Notre Dame	3,393,290
29.	University of Arizona	5,722,280	79.	St. Louis Public Library	3,381,858
30.	Chicago Public Library	5,721,334	80.	Emory University	3,377,140
31.	University of Pittsburgh	5,657,403	81.	University of Utah	3,373,141
32.	University of Virginia	5,532,266	82.	University of California—San Diego	3,372,785
33.	Dallas Public Library	5,462,742	83.	Cuyahoga County Public Library (OH)	3,337,662
34.	Pennsylvania State University	5,354,645	84.	Montgomery Co. Dept. of Public Libraries (MD)	3,315,183
35.	University of Oklahoma	5,299,924	85.	University of Tennessee—Knoxville	3,289,447
36.	New York University	5,073,286	86.	University of Miami	3,265,503
37.	Michigan State University	4,994,033	87.	Tulane University	3,257,609
38.	University of Iowa	4,949,636	88.	Buffalo and Erie County Public Library (NY)	3,227,867
39.	Hennepin County Library (MN)	4,927,693	89.	Temple University	3,205,539
40.	Northwestern University	4,842,949	90.	University of Nebraska—Lincoln	3,204,060
41.	Free Library of Philadelphia	4,642,094	91.	Allen County Public Library (IN)	3,203,217
42.	University of Georgia	4,637,291	92.	Syracuse University	3,174,700
43.	Cleveland Public Library	4,635,819	93.	Southern Illinois University—Carbondale	3,099,151
44.	Rutgers University	4,529,396	94.	Jacksonville Public Library	3,071,780
45.	Arizona State University	4,422,239	95.	Auburn University	3,053,468
46.	University of Florida	4,288,118	96.	University of California—Irvine	3,049,706
47.	University of Kansas	4,235,542	97.	Georgetown University	3,041,624
48.	Washington University—St. Louis	4,224,113	98.	University of Oregon	2,959,739
49.	Miami-Dade Public Library System	4,199,940	99.	University of California—Santa Barbara	2,948,999
50.	University of Southern California	4,084,284	100.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2,914,052

Note: Figures for public libraries include holdings by branches and include circulating books only.

Number of Public Libraries and Operating Income, by State, 2008

Source: Public Libraries Survey, Institute of Museum and Library Services

State	No. ¹	Income ² (thous.)	State	No. ¹	Income ² (thous.)	State	No. ¹	Income ² (thous.)	State	No. ¹	Income ² (thous.)
AL.....	210	\$98,557	IL.....	634	\$714,485	MT.....	80	\$22,416	RI.....	48	\$47,599
AK.....	86	31,847	IN.....	238	288,458	NE.....	270	48,035	SC.....	42	114,403
AZ.....	86	199,710	IA.....	539	99,122	NV.....	22	101,658	SD.....	114	21,664
AR.....	51	62,599	KS.....	327	108,371	NH.....	231	51,722	TN.....	187	103,860
CA.....	181	1,326,125	KY.....	116	151,674	NJ.....	303	495,335	TX.....	561	449,846
CO.....	115	258,686	LA.....	68	185,157	NM.....	91	47,396	UT.....	69	85,348
CT.....	195	178,261	ME.....	272	39,734	NY.....	755	1,135,733	VT.....	183	20,637
DE.....	21	25,985	MD.....	24	269,984	NC.....	77	209,891	VA.....	91	277,224
DC.....	1	45,836	MA.....	370	262,334	ND.....	81	12,832	WA.....	64	336,147
FL.....	80	661,524	MI.....	384	444,180	OH.....	251	730,592	WV.....	97	33,406
GA.....	59	208,289	MN.....	138	198,576	OK.....	115	92,084	WI.....	381	212,951
HI.....	1	35,414	MS.....	50	48,273	OR.....	126	169,587	WY.....	23	27,975
ID.....	104	42,948	MO.....	152	211,365	PA.....	457	345,622	Total U.S.	9,221	11,391,455

(1) Includes central libraries only. (2) Some totals may be underestimated because of nonresponse.

Four-Year Colleges and Universities

General Information for the 2009-10 Academic Year

Source: Peterson’s College Database © 2010 Peterson’s Nelnet, LLC. All rights reserved.

Note: These listings include only accredited degree-granting institutions in the U.S. and the U.S. territories with a total enrollment of 1,000 or more. Only four-year colleges and universities (which award a bachelor’s degree as their highest undergraduate degree) are included. Data reported only for institutions that provided updated information on Peterson’s Annual Survey of Undergraduate Institutions for the 2009-10 academic year.

All institutions are coeducational except those where the ZIP code is followed directly by a number in parentheses. (1) = men only, (2) = primarily men, (3) = women only, (4) = primarily women.

The **Tuition & Fees** column shows the annual tuition and required fees for full-time students, or, where indicated, the tuition and standard fees per unit for part-time students. Where tuition varies according to residence, the figure is given for the most local resident and is coded as follows: (A) = area residents, (S) = state residents; all other figures apply to all students regardless of residence. Where annual expenses are expressed as a lump sum (including full-time tuition, mandatory fees, and room and board), the figure is entered under Tuition & Fees and coded (C) = comprehensive fee. **Room & Board** is the average cost for one academic year. * indicates fee only.

Control: 1 = independent (nonprofit), 2 = independent-religious, 3 = proprietary (profit-making), 4 = federal, 5 = state, 6 = commonwealth (Puerto Rico), 7 = territory (U.S. territories), 8 = county, 9 = district, 10 = city, 11 = state and local, 12 = state-related, 13 = private (unspecified). **Degree** means the highest degree offered: B = bachelor’s, M = master’s, D = doctorate.

Enrollment is the total number of matriculated undergraduate and (if applicable) graduate students.

Faculty is the total number of faculty members teaching undergraduate courses and (if available) graduate courses.

NA or a dash indicates category is inapplicable or data not available from a consistent source.

Name, Address	Year Founded	Tuition & Fees	Room & Board	Control, Degree	Enroll- ment	Faculty
Abilene Christian Univ., Abilene, TX 79699-9100	1906	\$20,290	\$7,510	2-D	4,813	371
Abraham Baldwin Agr. Coll., Tifton, GA 31793	1933	\$2,285(S)	\$6,758	5-B	3,327	162
Academy of Art Univ., San Francisco, CA 94105-3410	1929	\$22,490	\$13,400	3-M	15,791	1,301
Adams State Coll., Alamosa, CO 81102	1921	\$4,454(S)	\$7,020	5-M	3,124	166
Adelphi Univ., Garden City, NY 11530-0701	1896	\$780/cr. hr.	NA	1-D	7,951	893
Adrian Coll., Adrian, MI 49221-2575	1859	\$24,440	\$7,460	2-B	1,469	177
Alabama Agr. & Mech. Univ., Huntsville, AL 35811	1875	\$3,432(S)	\$4,770	5-D	5,327	385
Alabama State Univ., Montgomery, AL 36101-0271	1867	\$6,468(S)	\$4,600	5-D	5,564	408
Albany Coll. of Pharm. & Health Sci., Albany, NY 12208	1881	\$23,860	\$8,300	1-D	1,566	122
Albany State Univ., Albany, GA 31705-2717	1903	\$4,836(S)	\$5,240	5-M	4,323	284
Albertus Magnus Coll., New Haven, CT 06511-1189	1925	\$23,126	\$9,914	2-M	2,023	69
Albion Coll., Albion, MI 49224-1831	1835	\$30,002	\$8,510	2-B	1,860	171
Albright Coll., Reading, PA 19612-5234	1856	\$32,740	\$8,858	2-M	2,358	161
Alcorn State Univ., Alcorn State, MS 39096-7500	1871	\$4,488(S)	\$5,384	5-M	3,334	220
Alfred Univ., Alfred, NY 14802-1205	1836	\$25,976	\$11,364	1-D	2,319	199
Allegheny Coll., Meadville, PA 16335	1815	\$34,810	\$8,790	1-B	2,132	185
Alliant Intl. Univ., San Diego, CA 92131-1799	1952	\$15,220	NA	4-D	4,343	670
Alma Coll., Alma, MI 48801-1599	1886	\$26,068	\$8,518	2-B	1,444	134
Alvernia Univ., Reading, PA 19607-1799	1958	\$24,350	\$9,212	2-D	2,856	297
Alverno Coll., Milwaukee, WI 53234-3922	1887	\$18,162	\$6,336	2-M	2,815	255
Amberton Univ., Garland, TX 75041-5595	1971	\$5,400	NA	2-M	1,533	40
Amer. InterContinental Univ. Online, Hoffman Estates, IL 60192	1970	NA	NA	3-M	22,424	396
Amer. Intl. Coll., Springfield, MA 01109-3189	1885	\$24,100	\$10,150	1-D	3,401	323
Amer. Publ Univ. System, Charles Town, WV 25414	1991	\$6,000	NA	3-M	31,331	1,001
Amer. Univ., Washington, DC 20016-8001	1893	\$36,697	\$13,468	2-D	12,241	1,175
Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Bayamón, PR 00960-2037	1963	\$4,435	NA	1-M	1,747	221
Amherst Coll., Amherst, MA 01002-5000	1821	\$38,928	\$10,150	1-B	1,744	233
Anderson Univ., Anderson, IN 46012-3495	1917	\$23,970	\$8,350	2-D	2,691	304
Anderson Univ., Anderson, SC 29621-4035	1911	\$19,212	\$7,250	2-M	2,064	168
Andrews Univ., Berrien Springs, MI 49104	1874	\$21,170	\$6,860	2-D	3,589	277
Angelo State Univ., San Angelo, TX 76909	1928	\$6,138(S)	\$6,612	5-D	6,387	332
Anna Maria Coll., Paxton, MA 01612	1946	\$25,632	\$10,202	2-M	1,590	199
Antioch Univ. Seattle, Seattle, WA 98121-1814	1975	\$12,030	NA	1-D	1,080	NA
Appalachian State Univ., Boone, NC 28608	1899	\$4,425(S)	\$6,400	5-D	16,968	1,144
Aquinas Coll., Grand Rapids, MI 49506-1799	1886	\$22,314	\$7,014	2-M	2,145	244
Arcadia Univ., Glenside, PA 19038-3295	1853	\$31,260	\$10,680	2-D	4,021	415
Argosy Univ., Sarasota, Sarasota, FL 34235	1974	NA	NA	3-D	NA	NA
Argosy Univ., Schaumburg, Schaumburg, IL 60173-5403	1979	NA	NA	3-D	NA	NA
Arizona State Univ., Tempe, AZ 85287	1885	\$8,132(S)	\$9,706	5-D	68,064	2,729
Arkansas State Univ., Jonesboro, State University, AR 72467	1909	\$6,370(S)	\$5,856	5-D	12,156	654
Arkansas Tech Univ., Russellville, AR 72801	1909	\$5,610(S)	\$5,156	5-M	8,814	456
Armstrong Atlantic State Univ., Savannah, GA 31419-1997	1935	\$4,048(S)	\$5,398	5-D	7,507	434
Art Ctr. Coll. of Design, Pasadena, CA 91103	1930	\$31,326	NA	1-M	1,638	454
The Art Institute of Boston at Lesley Univ., Boston, MA 02215-2598	1912	\$27,600	\$12,800	1-D	5,564	258
Asbury Univ., Wilmore, KY 40390-1198	1890	\$23,303	\$5,566	2-M	1,608	167
Ashford Univ., Clinton, IA 52733-2967	1918	\$16,106	\$5,800	3-M	10,568	748
Ashland Univ., Ashland, OH 44805-3702	1878	\$25,640	\$9,352	2-D	6,475	581
Assumption Coll., Worcester, MA 01609-1296	1904	\$30,171	\$6,340	2-M	2,601	224
Athens State Univ., Athens, AL 35611	1822	\$4,350(S)	NA	5-B	3,114	177
Atlantic Coll., Guaynabo, PR 00970	NA	\$5,495	NA	1-M	1,186	NA
Auburn Univ., Auburn University, AL 36849	1856	\$6,972(S)	\$8,972	5-D	24,602	1,343
Auburn Univ. Montgomery, Montgomery, AL 36124-4023	1967	\$6,300(S)	\$3,720	5-D	5,547	308
Augsburg Coll., Minneapolis, MN 55454-1351	1869	\$28,864	\$7,760	2-M	3,993	409
Augustana Coll., Rock Island, IL 61201-2296	1860	\$31,326	\$7,950	2-B	2,472	287
Augustana Coll., Sioux Falls, SD 57197	1860	\$23,550	\$6,188	2-M	1,793	181
Augusta State Univ., Augusta, GA 30904-2200	1925	\$3,730(S)	\$5,250	5-M	7,061	435
Aurora Univ., Aurora, IL 60506-4892	1893	\$18,700	\$8,800	1-D	4,355	418
Austin Coll., Sherman, TX 75090-4400	1849	\$29,235	\$9,549	2-M	1,364	119
Austin Peay State Univ., Clarksville, TN 37044	1927	\$5,808(S)	\$6,120	5-M	10,188	550
Avila Univ., Kansas City, MO 64145-1698	1916	\$21,800	\$6,350	2-M	1,893	214
Azusa Pacific Univ., Azusa, CA 91702-7000	1899	\$27,750	\$8,314	2-D	8,539	990
Babson Coll., Babson Park, MA 02457-0310	1919	\$37,824	\$13,500	1-M	3,445	268
Baker Coll. of Allen Park, Allen Park, MI 48101 (4)	2003	\$7,380	NA	1-B	3,384	88
Baker Coll. of Auburn Hills, Auburn Hills, MI 48326-1586	1911	\$7,380	NA	1-B	4,285	155
Baker Coll. of Cadillac, Cadillac, MI 49601	1986	\$7,380	NA	1-B	2,070	105
Baker Coll. of Clinton Township, Clinton Township, MI 48035-4701	1990	\$7,380	NA	1-B	6,455	208
Baker Coll. of Flint, Flint, MI 48507-5508	1911	\$7,380	\$3,000	1-B	7,305	315
Baker Coll. of Jackson, Jackson, MI 49202	1994	\$7,400	NA	1-B	2,432	85
Baker Coll. of Muskegon, Muskegon, MI 49442-3497	1888	\$7,400	\$3,000	1-B	6,133	177

Name, Address	Year Founded	Tuition & Fees	Room & Board	Control, Degree	Enroll- ment	Faculty
Baker Coll. of Owosso, Owosso, MI 48867-4400	1984	\$7,400	\$2,700	1-B	3,637	144
Baker Coll. of Port Huron, Port Huron, MI 48060-2597	1990	\$7,380	NA	1-B	1,984	126
Baldwin-Wallace Coll., Berea, OH 44017-2088	1845	\$24,230	\$7,960	2-M	4,397	418
Ball State Univ., Muncie, IN 47306-1099	1918	\$7,830(S)	\$7,932	5-D	21,401	1,180
Baptist Coll. of Health Sci., Memphis, TN 38104 (4)	1994	\$9,730	NA	2-B	1,021	106
Bard Coll., Annandale-on-Hudson, NY 12504	1860	\$39,880	\$11,300	1-D	2,234	237
Barnard Coll., New York, NY 10027-6598 (3)	1889	\$38,650	\$12,319	1-B	2,417	349
Barry Univ., Miami Shores, FL 33161-6695	1940	\$25,500	\$8,486	2-D	8,846	880
Barton Coll., Wilson, NC 27893-7000	1902	\$20,648	\$7,012	2-B	1,150	117
Bates Coll., Lewiston, ME 04240-6028	1855	\$51,300(C)	NA	1-B	1,738	194
Bayamón Central Univ., Bayamón, PR 00960-1725	1970	\$4,340	NA	2-M	2,382	NA
Baylor Univ., Waco, TX 76798	1845	\$29,754	\$8,331	2-D	14,614	1,146
Bay Path Coll., Longmeadow, MA 01106-2292	1897	\$24,530	\$10,035	1-M	2,034	197
Becker Coll., Worcester, MA 01609	1784	\$27,748	\$9,760	1-B	1,752	184
Belhaven Univ., Jackson, MS 39202-1789	1883	\$17,700	\$6,500	2-M	2,883	147
Bellarmine Univ., Louisville, KY 40205-0671	1950	\$30,310	\$8,550	2-D	3,090	300
Bellevue Univ., Bellevue, NE 68005-3098	1965	\$6,690	NA	1-M	6,808	370
Belmont Abbey Coll., Belmont, NC 28012-1802	1876	\$21,506	\$9,948	2-B	1,638	132
Belmont Univ., Nashville, TN 37212-3757	1951	\$22,360	\$10,000	2-D	5,424	605
Beloit Coll., Beloit, WI 53511-5596	1846	\$33,368	\$6,830	1-B	1,407	135
Bemidji State Univ., Bemidji, MN 56601-2699	1919	\$7,510(S)	\$6,425	5-M	5,175	269
Benedict Coll., Columbia, SC 29204	1870	\$14,570	\$6,702	2-B	2,641	NA
Benedictine Coll., Atchison, KS 66002-1499	1859	\$19,500	\$6,575	2-M	1,874	131
Benedictine Univ., Lisle, IL 60532-0900	1887	\$22,310	\$7,360	2-D	5,836	562
Bentley Univ., Waltham, MA 02452-4705	1917	\$35,828	\$11,740	1-D	5,616	457
Berea Coll., Berea, KY 40404	1855	\$876	\$5,768	1-B	1,548	176
Berklee Coll. of Music, Boston, MA 02215-3693	1945	\$30,650	\$15,080	1-B	4,145	530
Bernard M. Baruch Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, New York, NY 10010-5585	1919	\$4,600(S)	NA	11-M	16,195	1,166
Berry Coll., Mount Berry, GA 30149-0159	1902	\$23,360	\$8,340	2-M	1,922	204
Bethel Coll., Mishawaka, IN 46545-5591	1947	\$20,978	\$6,250	2-M	2,163	205
Bethel Univ., St. Paul, MN 55112-6999	1871	\$28,080	\$8,220	2-D	5,438	293
Bethel Univ., McKenzie, TN 38201	1842	\$12,242	\$6,926	2-M	3,141	291
Beth Medrash Govoha, Lakewood, NJ 08701-2797 (1)	1943	NA	NA	2-M	5,639	NA
Bethune-Cookman Univ., Daytona Beach, FL 32114-3099	1904	\$12,936	\$7,672	2-D	3,614	230
Biola Univ., La Mirada, CA 90639-0001	1908	\$28,044	\$8,367	2-D	5,948	445
Birmingham-Southern Coll., Birmingham, AL 35254	1856	\$25,586	\$9,105	2-M	1,549	143
Black Hills State Univ., Spearfish, SD 57799	1883	\$6,227(S)	\$5,523	5-M	4,076	241
Bloomfield Coll., Bloomfield, NJ 07003-9981	1868	\$21,000	\$10,300	2-B	2,142	238
Bloomsburg Univ. of Pennsylvania, Bloomsburg, PA 17815-1301	1839	\$7,110(S)	\$6,488	5-D	9,512	491
Bluefield State Coll., Bluefield, WV 24701-2198	1895	\$4,596(S)	NA	5-B	1,989	149
Bluffton Univ., Bluffton, OH 45817	1899	\$24,930	\$8,348	2-M	1,127	109
Bob Jones Univ., Greenville, SC 29614	1927	\$11,920	\$5,100	2-D	3,956	295
Boise State Univ., Boise, ID 83725-0399	1932	\$4,864(S)	\$5,602	5-D	18,933	1,003
Boricua Coll., New York, NY 10032-1560	1974	\$9,000	NA	1-M	1,058	133
Boston Arch Coll., Boston, MA 02115-2795	1889	\$11,468	NA	1-M	1,146	229
Boston Coll., Chestnut Hill, MA 02467-3800	1863	\$39,130	\$12,909	2-D	14,131	1,323
Boston Univ., Boston, MA 02215	1839	\$39,864	\$12,260	1-D	31,960	2,628
Bowdoin Coll., Brunswick, ME 04011	1794	\$40,020	\$10,880	1-B	1,777	217
Bowie State Univ., Bowie, MD 20715-9465	1865	\$6,040(S)	\$7,536	5-D	5,617	517
Bowling Green State Univ., Bowling Green, OH 43403	1910	\$9,060(S)	\$7,670	5-D	17,309	952
Bradley Univ., Peoria, IL 61625-0002	1897	\$24,224	\$7,650	1-D	5,800	549
Brandeis Univ., Waltham, MA 02454-9110	1948	\$38,762	\$10,792	1-D	5,598	486
Brewton-Parker Coll., Mt. Vernon, GA 30445	1904	\$15,290	\$6,253	2-B	1,017	199
Briarcliffe Coll., Bethpage, NY 11714	1966	NA	NA	3-B	2,343	247
Briar Cliff Univ., Sioux City, IA 51104-0100	1930	\$22,536	\$6,978	2-M	1,158	108
Bridgewater Coll., Bridgewater, VA 22812-1599	1880	\$25,500	\$10,350	2-B	1,590	136
Bridgewater State Coll., Bridgewater, MA 02325-0001	1840	\$6,604(S)	\$9,670	5-M	10,774	564
Brigham Young Univ., Provo, UT 84602-1001	1875	\$4,420	\$7,120	2-D	34,130	1,686
Brigham Young Univ.—Hawaii, Laie, HI 96762-1294	1955	\$4,330	\$4,756	2-B	2,555	228
Brookline Coll., Phoenix, AZ 85021	1979	\$14,000	NA	1-B	1,186	69
Brooklyn Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, Brooklyn, NY 11210-2889	1930	\$5,051(S)	NA	11-D	17,094	1,401
Brooks Institute, Santa Barbara, CA 93101	1945	\$26,760	NA	3-M	1,240	NA
Brown Univ., Providence, RI 02912	1764	\$37,718	\$10,022	1-D	8,574	976
Bryan Coll., Dayton, TN 37321-7000	1930	\$18,740	\$5,454	2-M	1,160	66
Bryant & Stratton Coll.—Wauwatosa Campus, Wauwatosa, WI 53226	NA	NA	NA	3-B	1,264	NA
Bryant Univ., Smithfield, RI 02917	1863	\$32,106	\$11,757	1-M	3,632	256
Bryn Mawr Coll., Bryn Mawr, PA 19010-2899	1885	\$39,360	\$12,420	1-D	1,771	211
Bucknell Univ., Lewisburg, PA 17837	1846	\$42,342	\$9,938	1-M	3,673	367
Buena Vista Univ., Storm Lake, IA 50588	1891	\$25,540	\$7,292	2-M	1,014	106
Buffalo State Coll., State Univ. of New York, Buffalo, NY 14222-1095	1867	\$6,007(S)	\$9,748	5-M	11,714	878
Butler Univ., Indianapolis, IN 46208-3485	1855	\$29,246	\$9,740	1-D	4,505	466
Cabrini Coll., Radnor, PA 19087-3698	1957	\$31,030	\$11,400	2-M	3,514	324
Caldwell Coll., Caldwell, NJ 07006-6195	1939	\$23,600	\$8,846	2-M	2,291	184
California Baptist Univ., Riverside, CA 92504-3206	1950	\$23,266	\$8,170	2-M	4,103	339
California Coll. of the Arts, San Francisco, CA 94107	1907	\$33,264	\$6,600	1-M	1,831	503
California Institute of Integral Stds., San Francisco, CA 94103	1968	NA	NA	1-M	1,005	61
California Institute of Tech, Pasadena, CA 91125-0001	1891	\$34,437	\$10,146	1-D	2,130	346
California Institute of the Arts, Valencia, CA 91355-2340	1961	\$36,742	\$9,293	1-D	1,392	303
California Lutheran Univ., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-2787	1959	\$31,000	\$10,580	2-D	3,714	324
California Polytechnic State Univ., San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407	1901	\$6,198(S)	\$9,623	5-D	19,325	1,235
California State Polytechnic Univ., Pomona, Pomona, CA 91768-2557	1938	\$4,551(S)	\$9,570	5-M	22,273	1,020
California State Univ., Bakersfield, Bakersfield, CA 93311	1970	\$4,383(S)	\$7,137	5-M	8,003	441
California State Univ., Channel Islands, Camarillo, CA 93012	2002	\$3,482(S)	\$10,200	5-D	3,599	294
California State Univ., Chico, Chico, CA 95929-0722	1887	\$5,336(S)	\$9,404	5-M	17,095	888
California State Univ., Dominguez Hills, Carson, CA 90747-0001	1960	\$4,645(S)	\$10,085	5-M	14,477	710
California State Univ., East Bay, Hayward, CA 94542-3000	1957	\$4,872(S)	\$10,029	5-D	14,749	820
California State Univ., Fresno, Fresno, CA 93740-8027	1911	\$3,687(S)	\$8,590	5-D	21,500	1,138
California State Univ., Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92834-9480	1957	\$4,662(S)	\$9,242	5-D	36,262	1,615
California State Univ., Long Beach, Long Beach, CA 90840	1949	\$4,606(S)	\$11,038	5-M	35,557	1,984
California State Univ., Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90032-8530	1947	\$4,640(S)	\$9,105	5-D	20,619	1,038
California State Univ., Monterey Bay, Seaside, CA 93955-8001	1994	\$4,517(S)	\$8,290	5-M	4,688	277
California State Univ., Northridge, Northridge, CA 91330	1958	\$3,702(S)	\$10,152	5-M	35,198	1,807
California State Univ., Sacramento, Sacramento, CA 95819	1947	\$3,048(S)	\$9,428	5-D	29,241	1,506
California State Univ., San Bernardino, San Bernardino, CA 92407-2397	1965	\$5,373(S)	NA	5-D	17,842	895
California State Univ., San Marcos, San Marcos, CA 92096-0001	1990	\$4,650(S)	\$6,250	5-M	9,745	513
California State Univ., Stanislaus, Turlock, CA 95382	1957	\$4,840(S)	\$8,880	5-D	8,586	390
California Univ. of Pennsylvania, California, PA 15419-1394	1852	\$7,679(S)	\$8,804	5-M	7,720	402

Name, Address	Year Founded	Tuition & Fees	Room & Board	Control, Degree	Enroll- ment	Faculty
Calumet Coll. of St Joseph, Whiting, IN 46394-2195	1951	\$13,220	NA	2-M	1,292	126
Calvin Coll., Grand Rapids, MI 49546-4388	1876	\$24,035	\$8,275	2-M	4,092	395
Cambridge Coll., Cambridge, MA 02138-5304	1971	\$10,950	NA	1-D	4,961	571
Cameron Univ., Lawton, OK 73505-6377	1908	\$5,415(S)	\$3,589	5-M	6,131	329
Campbellsville Univ., Campbellsville, KY 42718-2799	1906	\$19,710	\$6,740	2-M	3,178	294
Campbell Univ., Buies Creek, NC 27506	1887	\$20,050	\$6,830	2-D	4,743	305
Canisius Coll., Buffalo, NY 14208-1098	1870	\$29,512	\$10,556	2-M	4,774	463
Capella Univ., Minneapolis, MN 55402	1993	\$10,620	NA	3-D	31,998	NA
Capital Univ., Columbus, OH 43209-2394	1830	\$28,480	\$7,510	2-D	3,540	392
Cardinal Stritch Univ., Milwaukee, WI 53217-3985	1937	\$20,510	\$6,020	2-M	6,255	458
Caribbean Univ., Bayamón, PR 00960-0493	1969	\$4,100	NA	1-M	2,009	NA
Carleton Coll., Northfield, MN 55057-4001	1866	\$41,304	\$10,806	1-B	2,009	238
Carlos Albizu Univ., Miami Campus, Miami, FL 33172-2209 (4)	1980	\$11,724	NA	1-D	1,081	63
Carlow Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3165 (4)	1929	\$21,720	\$8,552	2-D	2,533	278
Carnegie Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3891	1900	\$40,728	\$10,840	1-D	11,443	963
Carroll Coll., Helena, MT 59625-0002	1909	\$22,592	\$7,118	2-B	1,409	157
Carroll Univ., Waukesha, WI 53186-5593	1846	\$22,937	\$7,668	2-D	3,403	321
Carson-Newman Coll., Jefferson City, TN 37760	1851	\$20,562	\$5,918	2-M	2,148	182
Carthage Coll., Kenosha, WI 53140	1847	\$28,250	\$7,750	2-M	2,778	NA
Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH 44106	1826	\$36,238	\$10,890	1-D	9,738	917
Castleton State Coll., Castleton, VT 05735	1787	\$9,096(S)	\$8,120	5-M	2,191	222
Catawba Coll., Salisbury, NC 28144-2488	1851	\$23,740	\$8,200	2-M	1,358	106
The Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC 20064	1887	\$31,890	\$12,134	2-D	6,768	703
Cazenovia Coll., Cazenovia, NY 13035-1084	1824	\$24,152	\$10,222	1-B	1,119	146
Cedar Crest Coll., Allentown, PA 18104-6196 (3)	1867	\$28,135	\$9,321	2-M	1,887	173
Cedarville Univ., Cedarville, OH 45314-0601	1887	\$23,500	\$5,086	2-M	3,094	292
Centenary Coll., Hackettstown, NJ 07840-2100	1867	\$490/credit	NA	2-M	2,939	339
Central Coll., Pella, IA 50219	1853	\$25,010	\$8,368	2-B	1,636	164
Central Connecticut State Univ., New Britain, CT 06050-4010	1849	\$7,414(S)	\$9,122	5-D	12,461	924
Central Methodist Univ., Fayette, MO 65248-1198	1854	\$18,670	\$6,240	2-M	1,031	88
Central Michigan Univ., Mount Pleasant, MI 48859	1892	\$10,170(S)	\$7,896	5-D	27,246	1,190
Central Pennsylvania Coll., Summerdale, PA 17093-0309	1881	\$13,845	\$6,285	3-B	1,216	122
Central State Univ., Wilberforce, OH 45384	1887	\$5,294(S)	\$7,920	5-M	2,436	194
Central Washington Univ., Ellensburg, WA 98926	1891	\$6,399(S)	\$8,460	5-M	10,662	601
Centre Coll., Danville, KY 40422-1394	1819	\$37,000(C)	NA	2-B	1,216	120
Chadron State Coll., Chadron, NE 69337	1911	\$4,557(S)	\$4,654	5-M	2,636	110
Chamberlain Coll. of Nursing, St. Louis, MO 63139-3215	1889	NA	NA	3-B	1,452	NA
Chaminade Univ. of Honolulu, Honolulu, HI 96816-1578	1955	\$17,740	\$10,420	2-M	1,755	120
Champlain Coll., Burlington, VT 05402-0670	1878	\$25,950	\$11,670	1-M	2,268	334
Chapman Univ., Orange, CA 92866	1861	\$38,524	\$12,957	2-D	6,398	653
Charleston Southern Univ., Charleston, SC 29423-8087	1964	\$19,268	\$7,394	2-M	3,286	210
Charter Oak State Coll., New Britain, CT 06053-2142	1973	\$195/cr. hr.(S)	NA	5-B	2,079	107
Chatham Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15232-2826	1869	\$662/cr. hr.	NA	1-D	2,219	268
Chestnut Hill Coll., Philadelphia, PA 19118-2693	1924	\$27,100	\$8,800	2-M	2,085	299
Cheyney Univ. of Pennsylvania, Cheyney, PA 19319	1837	\$7,360(S)	\$7,746	5-M	1,488	99
Chicago State Univ., Chicago, IL 60628	1867	\$8,878(S)	\$7,250	5-M	6,810	433
Chowan Univ., Murfreesboro, NC 27855	1848	\$18,850	\$7,310	2-B	1,080	60
Christian Brothers Univ., Memphis, TN 38104-5581	1871	\$23,730	\$6,140	2-M	1,926	159
Christopher Newport Univ., Newport News, VA 23606-2998	1960	\$11,720(S)	\$9,240	5-M	4,952	329
Cincinnati Christian Univ., Cincinnati, OH 45204-3200	1924	\$12,580	\$6,470	2-D	1,020	78
The Citadel, The Military Coll. of South Carolina, Charleston, SC 29409	1842	\$9,824(S)	\$5,965	5-M	3,339	238
City Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, New York, NY 10031-9198	1847	\$4,929(S)	NA	11-D	16,308	1,129
City Univ. of Seattle, Bellevue, WA 98005	1973	\$15,615	NA	1-M	2,885	1,045
Claflin Univ., Orangeburg, SC 29115	1869	\$12,666	\$6,806	2-M	1,860	135
Claremont McKenna Coll., Claremont, CA 91711	1946	\$38,745	\$12,525	1-M	1,237	149
Clarion Univ. of Pennsylvania, Clarion, PA 16214	1867	\$7,381(S)	\$6,884	5-M	7,346	376
Clark Atlanta Univ., Atlanta, GA 30314	1865	\$17,038	\$7,620	2-D	3,873	276
Clarke Coll., Dubuque, IA 52001-3198	1843	\$23,520	\$6,840	2-D	1,202	135
Clarkson Univ., Potsdam, NY 13699	1896	\$34,760	\$11,564	1-D	3,187	226
Clark Univ., Worcester, MA 01610-1477	1887	\$36,420	\$6,950	1-D	3,416	292
Clayton State Univ., Morrow, GA 30260-0285	1969	\$3,852(S)	\$3,900	5-M	6,586	368
Clemson Univ., Clemson, SC 29634	1889	\$11,609(S)	\$6,774	5-D	18,317	1,277
Cleveland State Univ., Cleveland, OH 44115	1964	\$8,196(S)	\$10,250	5-D	16,131	1,024
Coastal Carolina Univ., Conway, SC 29528-6054	1954	\$8,950(S)	\$7,200	5-M	8,360	557
Coe Coll., Cedar Rapids, IA 52402-5092	1851	\$29,270	\$7,150	2-M	1,326	NA
Colby Coll., Waterville, ME 04901-8840	1813	\$50,320(C)	NA	1-B	1,838	202
Colgate Univ., Hamilton, NY 13346-1386	1819	\$40,970	\$9,970	1-M	2,837	315
The Coll. at Brockport, State Univ. of New York, Brockport, NY 14420-2997	1867	\$6,108(S)	\$9,200	5-M	8,490	597
Coll. for Creative Studies, Detroit, MI 48202-4034	1926	\$31,275	\$8,500	1-M	1,400	248
Coll. of Charleston, Charleston, SC 29424-0001	1770	\$8,988(S)	\$9,411	5-M	11,772	893
Coll. of Coastal Georgia, Brunswick, GA 31520	1961	\$2,154(S)	NA	5-B	2,942	144
The Coll. of Idaho, Caldwell, ID 83605	1891	\$21,050	\$7,700	1-M	1,013	100
Coll. of Mount St. Joseph, Cincinnati, OH 45233-1670	1920	\$22,800	\$7,000	2-D	2,324	236
Coll. of Mount St. Vincent, Riverdale, NY 10471-1093	1911	\$26,910	\$10,380	1-M	1,896	196
The Coll. of New Jersey, Ewing, NJ 08628	1855	\$12,722(S)	\$9,996	5-M	6,980	750
The Coll. of New Rochelle, New Rochelle, NY 10805-2308 (4)	1904	\$26,426	\$9,600	1-M	1,820	217
Coll. of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, MD 21210-2476 (4)	1873	\$28,350	\$9,500	2-D	2,971	238
Coll. of St. Benedict, Saint Joseph, MN 56374 (4)	1887	\$30,186	\$8,358	2-B	2,106	193
Coll. of St. Elizabeth, Morristown, NJ 07960-6989	1899	\$25,058	\$10,904	2-D	2,157	210
Coll. of St. Mary, Omaha, NE 68106 (3)	1923	\$23,130	\$6,400	2-D	1,120	188
The Coll. of St. Rose, Albany, NY 12203-1419	1920	\$24,135	\$9,880	1-M	5,158	441
The Coll. of St. Scholastica, Duluth, MN 55811-4199	1912	\$28,370	\$7,498	2-D	3,746	333
Coll. of Staten Island of the City Univ. of New York, Staten Island, NY 10314-6600	1955	\$4,978(S)	NA	11-D	13,858	1,022
Coll. of the Holy Cross, Worcester, MA 01610-2395	1843	\$39,892	\$10,940	2-B	2,933	306
Coll. of the Ozarks, Point Lookout, MO 65726	1906	\$410	\$5,300	2-B	1,356	130
The Coll. of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795	1693	\$10,800(S)	\$8,382	5-D	7,874	801
The Coll. of Wooster, Wooster, OH 44691-2363	1866	\$36,598	\$9,070	2-B	1,854	160
Collins Coll.: A School of Design & Tech, Tempe, AZ 85281-5206	1978	NA	NA	3-B	1,287	102
Colorado Christian Univ., Lakewood, CO 80226	1914	\$20,280	\$8,050	2-M	2,221	46
The Colorado Coll., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3294	1874	\$37,478	\$9,624	1-M	2,032	197
Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO 80401-1887	1874	\$12,244(S)	\$8,120	5-D	4,849	331
Colorado State Univ.—Fort Collins, CO 80523-0015	1870	\$6,318(S)	\$8,378	5-D	28,547	989
Colorado State Univ.—Pueblo, Pueblo, CO 81001-4901	1933	\$5,210(S)	\$6,750	5-M	7,210	418
Colorado Tech Univ. Colorado Springs, Colorado Springs, CO 80907-3896	1965	NA	NA	3-D	2,359	343
Colorado Tech Univ. Online, Colorado Springs, CO 80907	NA	NA	NA	3-M	25,797	613
Columbia Coll., Columbia, MO 65216-0002	1851	\$15,596	\$6,074	2-M	1,342	111
Columbia Coll., Caguas, PR 00726	1966	\$9,100	NA	3-M	1,344	93

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Columbia Coll., Columbia, SC 29203-5998	1854	\$23,480	\$6,450	2-D	1,445	143
Columbia Coll. Chicago, Chicago, IL 60605-1996	1890	\$19,850	\$10,780	1-M	12,127	1,735
Columbia Intl. Univ., Columbia, SC 29230-3122	1923	\$17,395	\$6,410	2-D	1,139	53
Columbia Southern Univ., Orange Beach, AL 36561	1993	\$5,895	NA	3-D	22,557	246
Columbia Univ., New York, NY 10027	1754	\$39,296	\$10,228	1-D	5,766	1,796
Columbia Univ., School of General Studies, New York, NY 10027-6939	1754	\$39,910	\$12,020	1-B	1,351	1,024
Columbus Coll. of Art & Design, Columbus, OH 43215-1758	1879	\$24,648	\$8,630	1-B	1,493	184
Columbus State Univ., Columbus, GA 31907-5645	1958	\$5,024(S)	\$7,090	5-M	8,179	468
Concord Univ., Athens, WV 24712-1000	1872	\$4,974(S)	\$6,766	5-M	2,947	199
Concordia Coll., Moorhead, MN 56562	1891	\$27,160	\$6,510	2-M	2,811	248
Concordia Univ., Irvine, CA 92612-3299	1972	\$26,000	\$8,380	2-M	2,564	238
Concordia Univ., Chicago, River Forest, IL 60305-1499	1864	\$24,581	\$8,000	2-D	5,049	322
Concordia Univ., Ann Arbor, MI 48105-2797	1963	\$20,390	\$7,606	2-M	1,075	95
Concordia Univ., St. Paul, St. Paul, MN 55104-5494	1893	\$27,400	\$7,500	2-M	2,816	312
Concordia Univ., Nebraska, Seward, NE 68434-1599	1894	\$22,115	\$5,820	2-M	1,717	143
Concordia Univ., Portland, OR 97211-6099	1905	\$23,400	\$6,800	2-M	1,709	172
Concordia Univ., Texas, Austin, TX 78726	1926	\$21,200	\$8,000	2-M	2,185	281
Concordia Univ., Wisconsin, Mequon, WI 53097-2402	1881	\$20,996	\$7,990	2-D	7,178	260
Connecticut Coll., New London, CT 06320-4196	1911	\$51,115(C)	NA	1-M	1,911	242
Converse Coll., Spartanburg, SC 29302-0006	1889	\$26,138	\$8,032	1-M	1,720	88
Coppin State Univ., Baltimore, MD 21216-3698	1900	\$5,276(S)	\$7,496	5-M	3,801	332
Corban Univ., Salem, OR 97301-9392	1935	\$24,230	\$7,642	2-M	1,100	107
Cornell Coll., Mount Vernon, IA 52314-1098	1853	\$29,400	\$7,500	2-B	1,141	92
Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853-0001	1865	\$37,954	\$12,160	1-D	20,633	1,848
Cornerstone Univ., Grand Rapids, MI 49525-5897	1941	\$20,520	\$6,510	2-D	2,606	128
Covenant Coll., Lookout Mountain, GA 30750	1955	\$25,270	\$7,170	2-M	1,061	87
Creighton Univ., Omaha, NE 68178-0001	1878	\$22,118	\$8,814	2-D	7,385	735
Crown Coll., St. Bonifacius, MN 55375-9001	1916	\$20,870	\$7,580	2-M	1,221	118
The Culinary Institute of America, Hyde Park, NY 12538-1499	1946	\$24,550	\$8,110	1-B	2,914	198
Cumberland Univ., Lebanon, TN 37087	1842	\$18,256	\$6,760	1-M	1,355	110
Curry Coll., Milton, MA 02186-9984	1879	\$933/cr. hr.	NA	1-M	3,125	421
Daemen Coll., Amherst, NY 14226-3592	1947	\$20,720	\$9,450	1-D	2,921	258
Dakota State Univ., Madison, SD 57042-1799	1881	\$6,872(S)	\$4,818	5-D	2,827	122
Dallas Baptist Univ., Dallas, TX 75211-9299	1965	\$17,490	\$5,636	2-D	5,400	532
Dalton State Coll., Dalton, GA 30720	1963	\$2,292(S)	NA	5-B	5,722	234
Daniel Webster Coll., Nashua, NH 03063-1300	1965	\$28,864	\$9,698	1-M	1,007	62
Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, NH 03755	1769	\$38,679	\$11,295	1-D	5,987	647
Davenport Univ., Grand Rapids, MI 49503	1866	\$11,241	\$9,500	1-M	11,506	954
Davidson Coll., Davidson, NC 28035	1837	\$35,124	\$9,906	2-B	1,743	169
Defiance Coll., Defiance, OH 43512-1610	1850	\$24,330	\$8,120	2-M	1,070	95
Delaware State Univ., Dover, DE 19901-2277	1891	\$7,261(S)	\$8,752	5-D	3,609	256
Delaware Valley Coll., Doylestown, PA 18901-2697	1896	\$29,284	\$10,326	1-M	2,266	200
Delta State Univ., Cleveland, MS 38733-0001	1924	\$4,450(S)	\$5,714	5-D	4,031	259
Denison Univ., Granville, OH 43023	1831	\$36,560	\$8,930	1-B	2,267	217
DePaul Univ., Chicago, IL 60604-2287	1898	\$27,342	\$10,617	2-D	25,072	1,825
DePauw Univ., Greencastle, IN 46135	1837	\$33,250	\$8,740	2-B	2,396	279
DeSales Univ., Center Valley, PA 18034-9568	1964	\$27,200	\$9,750	2-M	3,150	288
DeVry Coll. of New York, Long Island City, NY 11101	1998	\$14,720	NA	3-M	1,390	110
DeVry Univ., Phoenix, AZ 85021-2995	1967	\$14,080	NA	3-M	1,555	119
DeVry Univ., Fremont, CA 94555	1998	\$14,720	NA	3-M	1,553	231
DeVry Univ., Long Beach, CA 90806	1984	\$14,080	NA	3-M	1,172	101
DeVry Univ., Pomona, CA 91768-2642	1983	\$14,080	NA	3-M	2,323	163
DeVry Univ., Miramar, FL 33027-4150	2002	\$14,080	NA	3-M	1,261	91
DeVry Univ., Orlando, FL 32839	2000	\$14,080	NA	3-M	1,929	208
DeVry Univ., Decatur, GA 30030-2556	1969	\$14,080	NA	3-M	3,157	197
DeVry Univ., Addison, IL 60101-6106	1982	\$14,080	NA	3-B	1,508	154
DeVry Univ., Chicago, IL 60618-5994	1931	\$14,080	NA	3-B	2,075	203
DeVry Univ., Naperville, IL 60563-2361	NA	NA	NA	3-M	8,828	2,248
DeVry Univ., Tinley Park, IL 60477	2000	\$14,080	NA	3-M	1,471	79
DeVry Univ., Kansas City, MO 64131	1931	\$14,080	NA	3-M	1,269	81
DeVry Univ., North Brunswick, NJ 08902-3362	1969	\$14,720	NA	3-M	1,440	155
DeVry Univ., Columbus, OH 43209-2705	1952	\$14,080	NA	3-M	3,011	242
DeVry Univ., Fort Washington, PA 19034	2002	\$14,720	NA	3-M	1,049	155
DeVry Univ., Houston, TX 77041	NA	\$14,080	NA	3-M	1,694	175
DeVry Univ., Irving, TX 75063-2439	1969	\$14,080	NA	3-M	2,019	133
DeVry Univ. Online, Addison, IL 60101-6106	2000	\$14,560	NA	3-M	21,830	3,066
Dickinson Coll., Carlisle, PA 17013-2896	1773	\$40,114	\$10,080	1-B	2,376	237
Dickinson State Univ., Dickinson, ND 58601-4896	1918	\$5,249(S)	\$4,262	5-B	2,767	361
Dillard Univ., New Orleans, LA 70122-3097	1869	\$13,880	\$8,386	2-B	1,011	117
Dixie State Coll. of Utah, St. George, UT 84770-3876	1911	\$3,146(S)	\$3,948	5-B	7,708	500
Dominican Coll., Orangeburg, NY 10962-1210	1952	\$21,120	\$10,150	1-D	2,005	235
Dominican Univ., River Forest, IL 60305-1099	1901	\$24,700	\$7,620	2-D	3,909	440
Dominican Univ. of California, San Rafael, CA 94901-2298	1890	\$35,587	\$13,560	2-M	2,094	355
Dordt Coll., Sioux Center, IA 51250-1697	1955	\$22,080	\$6,010	2-M	1,331	106
Dowling Coll., Oakdale, NY 11769-1999	1955	\$22,850	\$10,200	1-D	5,532	458
Drake Univ., Des Moines, IA 50311-4516	1881	\$25,622	\$7,800	1-D	5,653	420
Drew Univ., Madison, NJ 07940-1493	1867	\$38,017	\$10,368	2-D	2,667	258
Drexel Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19104-2875	1891	\$33,005	\$13,125	1-D	22,493	1,499
Drury Univ., Springfield, MO 65802	1873	\$19,854	\$6,971	1-M	2,076	179
Duke Univ., Durham, NC 27708-0586	1838	\$40,243	\$11,622	2-D	14,350	1,155
Duquesne Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15282-0001	1878	\$26,468	\$9,200	2-D	10,270	983
D'Youville Coll., Buffalo, NY 14201-1084	1908	\$20,030	\$9,800	1-D	2,971	322
Earlham Coll., Richmond, IN 47374-4095	1847	\$36,494	\$7,400	2-D	1,308	104
East Carolina Univ., Greenville, NC 27858-4353	1907	\$4,477(S)	\$7,480	5-D	27,654	1,474
East Central Univ., Ada, OK 74820-6899	1909	\$3,436(S)	\$4,100	5-M	4,612	278
Eastern Connecticut State Univ., Willimantic, CT 06226-2295	1889	\$7,643(S)	\$10,048	5-M	5,574	446
Eastern Illinois Univ., Charleston, IL 61920-3099	1895	\$9,540(S)	\$8,078	5-M	11,966	792
Eastern Kentucky Univ., Richmond, KY 40475-3102	1906	\$6,312(S)	\$6,020	5-M	15,839	1,039
Eastern Mennonite Univ., Harrisonburg, VA 22802-2462	1917	\$24,120	\$7,650	2-D	1,525	188
Eastern Michigan Univ., Ypsilanti, MI 48197	1849	\$8,378(S)	\$7,785	5-D	22,859	1,315
Eastern Nazarene Coll., Quincy, MA 02170	1918	\$23,772	\$8,000	2-M	1,075	103
Eastern New Mexico Univ., Portales, NM 88130	1934	\$3,552(S)	\$5,374	5-M	4,679	321
Eastern Oregon Univ., La Grande, OR 97850-2899	1929	\$6,456(S)	\$7,870	5-M	3,957	127
Eastern Univ., St. Davids, PA 19087-3696	1952	\$23,770	\$8,870	2-D	3,918	343
Eastern Washington Univ., Cheney, WA 99004-2431	1882	\$5,872(S)	\$7,080	5-D	11,302	619

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East Stroudsburg Univ. of Pennsylvania, East Stroudsburg, PA 18301-2999	1893	\$7,394(S)	\$6,418	5-M	7,576	366
East Tennessee State Univ., Johnson City, TN 37614	1911	\$5,533(S)	\$5,500	5-D	14,421	841
East Texas Baptist Univ., Marshall, TX 75670-1498	1912	\$19,550	\$5,436	2-B	1,179	100
East-West Univ., Chicago, IL 60605-2103	1978	\$15,750	NA	1-B	1,170	67
Eckerd Coll., St. Petersburg, FL 33711	1958	\$33,228	\$9,326	2-B	1,863	162
ECPI Coll. of Tech, Virginia Beach, VA 23462	1966	NA	NA	3-B	12,669	791
Edgewood Coll., Madison, WI 53711-1997 (4)	1927	\$21,042	\$7,234	2-D	2,549	305
Edinboro Univ. of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, PA 16444	1857	\$7,316(S)	\$7,430	5-M	7,433	409
EDP Coll. of Puerto Rico, Inc., Hato Rey, PR 00918	1968	\$6,120	NA	3-M	1,016	84
Elizabeth City State Univ., Elizabeth City, NC 27909-7806	1891	\$1,681(S)	\$5,495	5-M	3,264	242
Elizabethtown Coll., Elizabethtown, PA 17022-2298	1899	\$33,250	\$8,500	2-M	2,367	274
Elmhurst Coll., Elmhurst, IL 60126-3296	1871	\$28,660	\$8,216	2-M	3,363	340
Elmira Coll., Elmira, NY 14901	1855	\$34,800	\$10,800	1-M	1,657	201
Elms Coll., Chicopee, MA 01013-2839 (4)	1928	\$25,152	\$9,260	2-M	1,234	146
Elon Univ., Elon, NC 27244-2010	1889	\$25,489	\$8,236	2-D	5,666	486
Embry-Riddle Aeron Univ., Prescott, AZ 86301-3720	1978	\$29,380	\$8,530	1-M	1,672	118
Embry-Riddle Aeron Univ., Daytona Beach, FL 32114-3900	1926	\$29,724	\$8,840	1-M	4,935	324
Embry-Riddle Aeron Univ. Worldwide, Daytona Beach, FL 32114-3900	1970	\$5,520	NA	1-M	16,175	2,884
Emerson Coll., Boston, MA 02116-4624	1880	\$29,918	\$12,280	1-D	4,546	431
Emmanuel Coll., Boston, MA 02115	1919	\$29,365	\$11,950	2-M	2,286	191
Emory & Henry Coll., Emory, VA 24327-0947	1836	\$24,880	\$8,300	2-M	1,002	131
Emory Univ., Atlanta, GA 30322-1100	1836	\$38,600	\$12,300	2-D	12,930	1,561
Emporia State Univ., Emporia, KS 66801-5087	1863	\$4,374(S)	\$6,146	5-D	6,314	278
Endicott Coll., Beverly, MA 01915-2096	1939	\$25,376	\$11,836	1-M	4,144	NA
Eugene Lang Coll., The New School for Liberal Arts, New York, NY 10011-8601	1978	\$34,550	\$15,260	1-B	1,439	143
Evangel Univ., Springfield, MO 65802	1955	\$15,950	\$6,000	2-M	1,955	125
Everest Univ., Pompano Beach, FL 33062	1940	NA	NA	3-M	1,377	61
Everest Univ., Tampa, FL 33614-5899	1890	NA	NA	3-M	1,320	61
Everest Univ., Tampa, FL 33619	1890	\$17,040	NA	3-M	5,984	66
The Evergreen State Coll., Olympia, WA 98505	1967	\$5,959(S)	\$8,052	5-M	4,891	243
Excelsior Coll., Albany, NY 12203-5159	1970	\$315/cr. hr.	NA	1-M	31,924	404
Fairfield Univ., Fairfield, CT 06824-5195	1942	\$37,490	\$11,270	2-M	5,074	474
Fairleigh Dickinson Univ., Coll. at Florham, Madison, NJ 07940-1099	1942	\$31,264	\$11,058	1-M	3,509	NA
Fairleigh Dickinson Univ., Metropolitan Campus, Teaneck, NJ 07666-1914	1942	\$29,066	\$11,368	1-D	8,804	NA
Fairmont State Univ., Fairmont, WV 26554	1865	\$5,372(S)	\$6,900	5-M	4,572	334
Farmingdale State Coll., Farmingdale, NY 11735	1912	\$6,000(S)	\$11,618	5-B	6,988	555
Fashion Institute of Tech, New York, NY 10001-5992 (4)	1944	\$5,618(S)	\$11,248	11-M	10,413	1,007
Faulkner Univ., Montgomery, AL 36109-3398	1942	\$14,810	\$6,570	2-D	3,349	331
Fayetteville State Univ., Fayetteville, NC 28301-4298	1867	\$3,301(S)	\$5,010	5-D	6,283	321
Felician Coll., Lodi, NJ 07644-2117	1942	\$25,050	\$9,700	2-M	2,088	191
Ferris State Univ., Big Rapids, MI 49307	1884	\$9,162(S)	\$7,944	5-D	13,865	903
Ferrum Coll., Ferrum, VA 24088	1913	\$23,565	\$7,630	2-B	1,426	109
Fisher Coll., Boston, MA 02116-1500	1903	\$24,575	\$12,600	1-B	1,310	103
Fitchburg State Coll., Fitchburg, MA 01420-2697	1894	\$6,900(S)	\$7,632	5-M	7,043	265
Five Towns Coll., Dix Hills, NY 11746-6055	1972	\$17,750	\$12,300	1-D	1,447	129
Flagler Coll., St. Augustine, FL 32085-1027	1968	\$13,330	\$7,190	1-B	2,716	197
Florida Agr. & Mech. Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32307-3200	1887	\$4,407(S)	\$6,706	5-D	12,274	730
Florida Atlantic Univ., Boca Raton, FL 33431-0991	1961	\$4,187(S)	\$9,582	5-D	27,700	1,283
Florida Gulf Coast Univ., Fort Myers, FL 33965-6565	1991	\$5,724(S)	\$7,642	5-M	11,104	556
Florida Hosp. Coll. of Health Sci., Orlando, FL 32803	1913	\$8,540	NA	1-M	2,207	84
Florida Institute of Tech, Melbourne, FL 32901-6975	1958	\$31,520	\$10,630	1-D	8,227	578
Florida Intl. Univ., Miami, FL 33199	1965	\$4,580(S)	\$11,946	5-D	39,718	1,554
Florida Memorial Univ., Miami-Dade, FL 33054	1879	\$12,254	\$5,340	2-M	1,750	173
Florida National Coll., Hialeah, FL 33012	1982	\$13,170	NA	3-B	2,811	96
Florida Southern Coll., Lakeland, FL 33801-5698	1885	\$24,662	\$8,310	2-M	2,059	216
Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306	1851	\$4,566(S)	\$8,000	5-D	39,785	1,622
Fontbonne Univ., St. Louis, MO 63105-3098 (4)	1917	\$20,380	\$7,800	2-M	3,002	331
Fordham Univ., New York, NY 10458	1841	\$35,257	\$12,980	2-D	14,544	1,386
Fort Hays State Univ., Hays, KS 67601-4099	1902	\$3,762(S)	\$6,370	5-M	11,537	NA
Fort Lewis Coll., Durango, CO 81301-3999	1911	\$7,632(S)	\$8,304	5-B	3,685	260
Fort Valley State Univ., Fort Valley, GA 31030	1895	\$4,478(S)	\$7,540	5-D	3,571	202
Framingham State Coll., Framingham, MA 01701-9101	1839	\$6,540(S)	\$8,148	5-M	5,989	250
Franciscan Univ. of Steubenville, Steubenville, OH 43952-1763	1946	\$20,320	\$6,900	2-M	2,725	223
Francis Marion Univ., Florence, SC 29502-0547	1970	\$8,480(S)	\$6,380	5-M	3,957	254
Franklin & Marshall Coll., Lancaster, PA 17604-3003	1787	\$39,990	\$10,430	1-B	2,179	250
Franklin Coll., Franklin, IN 46131	1834	\$23,275	\$6,885	2-B	1,153	105
Franklin Pierce Univ., Rindge, NH 03461-0060	1962	\$28,700	\$9,800	1-D	2,437	251
Franklin Univ., Columbus, OH 43215-5399	1902	\$10,728	NA	1-M	7,942	687
Freed-Hardeman Univ., Henderson, TN 38340-2399	1869	\$14,998	\$7,090	2-D	2,061	151
Fresno Pacific Univ., Fresno, CA 93702-4709	1944	\$23,202	\$6,800	2-M	2,353	355
Friends Univ., Wichita, KS 67213	1898	\$20,040	\$5,790	1-M	2,853	342
Frostburg State Univ., Frostburg, MD 21532-1099	1898	\$6,684(S)	\$7,304	5-M	5,385	360
Full Sail Univ., Winter Park, FL 32792-7437 (2)	1979	NA	NA	3-M	8,921	702
Furman Univ., Greenville, SC 29613	1826	\$36,656	\$9,170	1-M	2,964	270
Gallaudet Univ., Washington, DC 20002-3625	1864	\$11,226	\$9,660	1-D	1,488	NA
Gannon Univ., Erie, PA 16541-0001	1925	\$23,574	\$9,330	2-D	4,238	355
Gardner-Webb Univ., Boiling Springs, NC 28017	1905	\$22,440	\$6,810	2-D	3,855	NA
Geneva Coll., Beaver Falls, PA 15010-3599	1848	\$22,236	\$8,000	2-M	1,580	171
George Fox Univ., Newberg, OR 97132-2697	1891	\$26,180	\$8,320	2-D	3,388	364
George Mason Univ., Fairfax, VA 22030	1957	\$8,024(S)	\$7,700	5-D	32,067	2,200
Georgetown Coll., Georgetown, KY 40324-1696	1829	\$26,080	\$7,030	2-M	1,882	163
Georgetown Univ., Washington, DC 20057	1789	\$38,122	\$12,153	2-D	16,437	1,777
The George Washington Univ., Washington, DC 20052	1821	\$41,655	\$10,120	1-D	25,061	2,319
Georgia Coll. & State Univ., Milledgeville, GA 31061	1889	\$6,902(S)	\$8,228	5-M	6,506	412
Georgia Institute of Tech, Atlanta, GA 30332-0001 (2)	1885	\$7,506(S)	\$8,384	5-D	20,291	1,064
Georgian Court Univ., Lakewood, NJ 08701-2697 (4)	1908	\$24,490	\$9,386	2-M	3,023	289
Georgia Southern Univ., Statesboro, GA 30460	1906	\$5,440(S)	\$7,900	5-D	19,086	837
Georgia Southwestern State Univ., Americus, GA 31709-4693	1906	\$3,816(S)	\$5,694	5-M	2,405	155
Georgia State Univ., Atlanta, GA 30302-3083	1913	\$7,498(S)	\$10,140	5-D	30,431	1,503
Gettysburg Coll., Gettysburg, PA 17325-1483	1832	\$37,600	\$9,100	2-B	2,516	286
Glenville State Coll., Glenville, WV 26351-1200	1872	\$4,888(S)	\$6,460	5-B	1,721	102
Global Univ., Springfield, MO 65804	1948	\$3,168	NA	2-D	4,551	633
Golden Gate Univ., San Francisco, CA 94105-2968	1901	\$15,120	NA	1-D	3,528	489
Goldey-Beacom Coll., Wilmington, DE 19808-1999	1886	\$18,660	\$5,021	1-M	1,266	48
Gonzaga Univ., Spokane, WA 99258	1887	\$28,262	\$7,860	2-D	7,637	727
Gordon Coll., Wenham, MA 01984-1899	1889	\$29,458	\$8,100	2-M	1,681	149
Goshen Coll., Goshen, IN 46526-4794	1894	\$23,400	\$7,900	2-M	1,017	122
Goucher Coll., Baltimore, MD 21204-2794	1885	\$35,142	\$10,756	1-M	2,279	213
Governors State Univ., University Park, IL 60466-0975	1969	\$4,896(S)	NA	5-D	5,674	398

Name, Address	Year Founded	Tuition & Fees	Room & Board	Control, Degree	Enroll- ment	Faculty
Grace Coll., Winona Lake, IN 46590-1294	1948	\$21,100	\$6,880	2-D	1,641	128
Graceland Univ., Lamoni, IA 50140	1895	\$20,980	\$7,040	2-M	2,355	119
Grambling State Univ., Grambling, LA 71245	1901	\$4,016(S)	\$7,168	5-D	4,992	259
Grand Canyon Univ., Phoenix, AZ 85017-1097	1949	\$16,030	\$7,896	2-D	13,415	514
Grand Valley State Univ., Allendale, MI 49401-9403	1960	\$8,630(S)	\$7,478	5-D	24,408	1,587
Grand View Univ., Des Moines, IA 50316-1599	1896	\$19,324	\$6,442	2-M	2,039	203
Granite State Coll., Concord, NH 03301 (4)	1972	\$6,195(S)	NA	11-B	1,734	166
Grantham Univ., Kansas City, MO 64153	1951	\$7,950	NA	3-M	6,214	183
Greensboro Coll., Greensboro, NC 27401-1875	1838	\$23,616	\$8,721	2-M	1,264	96
Greenville Coll., Greenville, IL 62246-0159	1892	\$20,924	\$7,034	2-M	1,576	178
Grinnell Coll., Grinnell, IA 50112-1690	1846	\$36,476	\$8,536	1-B	1,688	203
Grove City Coll., Grove City, PA 16127-2104	1876	\$12,590	\$6,824	2-B	2,530	214
Guilford Coll., Greensboro, NC 27410-4173	1837	\$27,450	\$7,560	2-B	2,833	244
Gustavus Adolphus Coll., St. Peter, MN 56082-1498	1862	\$33,400	\$8,400	2-B	2,475	243
Gwynedd-Mercy Coll., Gwynedd Valley, PA 19437-0901	1948	\$25,610	\$9,760	2-M	2,636	281
Hamilton Coll., Clinton, NY 13323-1296	1812	\$39,760	\$10,100	1-B	1,882	219
Hamline Univ., St. Paul, MN 55104-1284	1854	\$30,503	\$8,396	2-D	5,166	531
Hampden-Sydney Coll., Hampden-Sydney, VA 23943 (1)	1776	\$32,364	\$10,126	2-B	1,068	119
Hampshire Coll., Amherst, MA 01002	1965	\$39,912	\$10,433	1-B	1,463	159
Hampton Univ., Hampton, VA 23668	1868	\$17,212	\$7,664	1-D	5,401	428
Harding Univ., Searcy, AR 72149-0001	1924	\$13,580	\$5,814	2-D	6,484	447
Hardin-Simmons Univ., Abilene, TX 79698-0001	1891	\$20,990	\$6,282	2-D	2,305	208
Harrington Coll. of Design, Chicago, IL 60605-1496 (4)	1931	\$18,600	NA	3-M	1,116	109
Harris-Stowe State Univ., St. Louis, MO 63103-2136	1857	\$5,320(S)	\$7,861	5-B	1,886	190
Hartwick Coll., Oneonta, NY 13820-4020	1797	\$33,330	\$9,075	1-B	1,473	195
Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA 02138	1636	\$36,828	\$11,856	1-D	10,393	2,122
Hastings Coll., Hastings, NE 68901-7696	1882	\$20,782	\$5,702	2-M	1,138	123
Haverford Coll., Haverford, PA 19041-1392	1833	\$39,085	\$11,890	1-B	1,190	138
Hawai'i Pacific Univ., Honolulu, HI 96813	1965	\$14,960	\$11,094	1-M	8,113	599
Heidelberg Univ., Tiffin, OH 44883-2462	1850	\$22,962	\$8,635	2-M	1,656	163
Henderson State Univ., Arkadelphia, AR 71999-0001	1890	\$6,204(S)	\$5,034	5-M	3,578	234
Hendrix Coll., Conway, AR 72032-3080	1876	\$30,270	\$8,664	2-M	1,463	135
Heritage Univ., Toppenish, WA 98948-9599	1982	\$12,205	NA	1-M	1,311	187
High Point Univ., High Point, NC 27262-3598	1924	\$35,900(C)	NA	2-M	3,603	292
Hilbert Coll., Hamburg, NY 14075-1597	1957	\$18,490	\$7,990	1-B	1,046	115
Hillsdale Coll., Hillsdale, MI 49242-1298	1844	\$20,500	\$7,990	1-B	1,316	154
Hiram Coll., Hiram, OH 44234-0067	1850	\$27,135	\$9,010	2-M	1,395	139
Hobart & William Smith Colls., Geneva, NY 14456-3397	1822	\$38,860	\$9,686	1-M	2,009	212
Hodges Univ., Naples, FL 34119	1990	\$16,940	NA	1-M	2,292	115
Hofstra Univ., Hempstead, NY 11549	1935	\$30,130	\$11,330	1-D	12,068	1,180
Hollins Univ., Roanoke, VA 24020-1603	1842	\$28,115	\$10,040	1-M	1,057	98
Holy Family Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19114 (4)	1954	\$23,520	\$10,400	2-M	3,345	354
Holy Names Univ., Oakland, CA 94619-1699 (4)	1868	\$27,340	\$9,320	2-M	1,135	163
Hood Coll., Frederick, MD 21701-8575	1893	\$29,860	\$9,901	1-M	2,493	257
Hope Coll., Holland, MI 49422-9000	1866	\$26,510	\$8,110	2-B	3,230	303
Hope Intl. Univ., Fullerton, CA 92831-3138	1928	\$23,565	\$7,400	2-M	1,059	120
Houghton Coll., Houghton, NY 14744	1883	\$24,440	\$7,000	2-M	1,336	144
Houston Baptist Univ., Houston, TX 77074-3298	1960	\$23,180	\$6,975	2-M	2,710	246
Howard Payne Univ., Brownwood, TX 76801-2715	1889	\$19,950	\$5,694	2-M	1,232	144
Howard Univ., Washington, DC 20059-0002	1867	\$16,075	\$7,966	1-D	10,288	1,520
Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521-8299	1913	\$5,166(S)	\$9,510	5-M	7,954	508
Hunter Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, New York, NY 10021-5085	1870	\$4,999(S)	\$5,500	11-M	15,884	1,780
Huntingdon Coll., Montgomery, AL 36106-2148	1854	\$20,990	\$8,000	2-B	1,075	120
Huntington Univ., Huntington, IN 46750-1299	1897	\$22,330	\$7,430	2-M	1,297	103
Husson Univ., Bangor, ME 04401-2999	1898	\$13,450	\$7,239	1-D	2,976	109
Idaho State Univ., Pocatello, ID 83209	1901	\$4,968(S)	\$5,050	5-D	13,493	838
Illinois Institute of Tech, Chicago, IL 60616-3793	1890	\$32,443	\$10,094	1-D	7,707	655
Illinois State Univ., Normal, IL 61790-2200	1857	\$10,471(S)	\$8,093	5-D	21,184	1,180
Illinois Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington, IL 61702-2900	1850	\$33,982	\$7,776	1-B	2,066	229
Immaculata Univ., Immaculata, PA 19345 (4)	1920	\$27,870	\$11,460	2-D	4,302	411
Indiana State Univ., Terre Haute, IN 47809	1865	\$7,426(S)	\$7,463	5-D	10,534	643
Indiana Tech, Fort Wayne, IN 46803-1297	1930	\$21,400	\$8,040	1-D	4,022	211
Indiana Univ. Bloomington, Bloomington, IN 47405-7000	1820	\$8,613(S)	\$7,546	5-D	42,347	2,285
Indiana Univ. East, Richmond, IN 47374-1289	1971	\$5,801(S)	NA	5-M	2,924	205
Indiana Univ. Kokomo, Kokomo, IN 46904-9003	1945	\$5,838(S)	NA	5-M	2,992	175
Indiana Univ. Northwest, Gary, IN 46408-1197	1959	\$5,919(S)	NA	5-M	5,560	359
Indiana Univ. of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15705-1087	1875	\$7,209(S)	\$8,558	5-D	14,638	673
Indiana Univ.-Purdue Univ. Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1499	1917	\$6,233(S)	\$5,620	5-M	13,675	812
Indiana Univ.-Purdue Univ. Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46202-2896	1969	\$7,523(S)	\$3,370	5-D	30,383	3,096
Indiana Univ. South Bend, South Bend, IN 46634-7111	1922	\$6,015(S)	NA	5-M	8,394	546
Indiana Univ. Southeast, New Albany, IN 47150-6405	1941	\$5,890(S)	\$5,630	5-M	6,840	465
Indiana Wesleyan Univ., Marion, IN 46953-4974	1920	\$21,213	\$7,008	2-D	3,245	314
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Aguadilla Campus, Aguadilla, PR 00605	1957	\$5,495	NA	1-M	4,502	231
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Arecibo Campus, Arecibo, PR 00614-4050	1957	\$4,212	NA	1-M	4,878	298
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Barranquitas Campus, Barranquitas, PR 00794	1957	NA	NA	1-M	2,329	135
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Bayamón Campus, Bayamón, PR 00957	1912	\$5,136	NA	1-M	5,162	349
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Fajardo Campus, Fajardo, PR 00738-7003	1965	\$163/credit	NA	1-M	2,239	146
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Guayama Campus, Guayama, PR 00785	1958	\$5,368	NA	1-M	2,356	192
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Metropolitan Campus, San Juan, PR 00919-1293	1960	\$4,212	NA	1-M	10,613	NA
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, Ponce Campus, Mercedita, PR 00715-1602	1962	\$4,428	NA	1-M	5,997	257
Inter Amer. Univ. of Puerto Rico, San Germán Campus, San Germán, PR 00683-5008	1912	\$5,616	NA	1-D	5,716	307
Intl. Academy of Design & Tech, Chicago, IL 60602-9736	1977	\$15,030	NA	3-B	1,832	113
Iona Coll., New Rochelle, NY 10801-1890	1940	\$28,850	\$11,800	2-M	4,248	390
Iowa State Univ. of Sci. & Tech, Ames, IA 50011	1858	\$6,997(S)	NA	5-D	27,945	1,663
Ithaca Coll., Ithaca, NY 14850	1892	\$32,060	\$11,780	1-D	6,894	702
Jackson State Univ., Jackson, MS 39217	1877	\$4,634(S)	\$5,810	5-D	8,783	525
Jacksonville State Univ., Jacksonville, AL 36265-1602	1883	\$6,240(S)	\$5,254	5-M	9,351	322
Jacksonville Univ., Jacksonville, FL 32211	1934	\$25,300	\$9,060	1-D	3,554	271
James Madison Univ., Harrisonburg, VA 22807	1908	\$7,860(S)	\$8,020	5-D	18,971	1,340
Jamestown Coll., Jamestown, ND 58405	1883	\$16,780	\$5,536	2-B	1,004	79
Jefferson Coll. of Health Sci., Roanoke, VA 24031-3186	1982	\$17,740	\$7,010	1-M	1,041	116
John Brown Univ., Siloam Springs, AR 72761-2121	1919	\$18,880	\$6,876	2-M	2,073	130
John Carroll Univ., University Heights, OH 44118-4581	1886	\$30,250	\$8,750	2-M	3,714	365
John F. Kennedy Univ., Pleasant Hill, CA 94523-4817 (4)	1964	\$13,161	NA	1-D	1,580	237

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John Jay Coll. of Criminal Justice, City Univ. of New York, New York, NY 10019	1964	\$4,600(S)	NA	11-M	15,330	1,101
The Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD 21218-2699	1876	\$39,150	\$12,040	1-D	6,782	592
Johnson & Wales Univ., Denver, CO 80220	1993	\$24,141	\$8,904	1-B	1,461	81
Johnson & Wales Univ., North Miami, FL 33181	1992	\$24,429	\$8,904	1-B	2,033	92
Johnson & Wales Univ., Charlotte Campus, Charlotte, NC 28202	2004	\$24,429	\$9,918	1-B	2,452	102
Johnson & Wales Univ., Providence, RI 02903-3703	1914	\$24,141	NA	1-D	10,709	474
Johnson C. Smith Univ., Charlotte, NC 28216-5398	1867	\$15,754	\$6,132	1-B	1,571	131
Johnson State Coll., Johnson, VT 05656	1828	\$8,913(S)	\$7,808	5-M	1,989	141
Jones Intl. Univ., Centennial, CO 80112	1995	\$11,400	NA	3-D	3,861	137
Judson Univ., Elgin, IL 60123-1498	1963	\$23,500	\$8,200	2-M	1,231	NA
Juniata Coll., Huntingdon, PA 16652-2119	1876	\$32,820	\$8,980	2-B	1,468	140
Kalamazoo Coll., Kalamazoo, MI 49006-3295	1833	\$32,643	\$7,776	2-B	1,384	111
Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506	1863	\$6,870(S)	\$6,752	5-D	23,581	1,111
Kean Univ., Union, NJ 07083	1855	\$9,446(S)	\$12,264	5-D	15,051	1,329
Keene State Coll., Keene, NH 03435	1909	\$9,334(S)	\$8,444	5-M	5,356	459
Kendall Coll., Chicago, IL 60201-2899	1934	NA	\$13,200	2-B	2,389	197
Kennesaw State Univ., Kennesaw, GA 30144-5591	1963	\$5,144(S)	\$6,593	5-D	22,389	1,234
Kent State Univ., Kent, OH 44242-0001	1910	\$8,726(S)	\$7,940	5-D	24,930	1,540
Kent State Univ. at Stark, Canton, OH 44720-7599	1967	\$4,938(S)	NA	5-M	4,363	206
Kentucky State Univ., Frankfort, KY 40601	1886	\$5,920(S)	\$6,480	12-M	2,834	180
Kenyon Coll., Gambier, OH 43022-9623	1824	\$40,900	\$9,500	1-B	1,633	202
Kettering Univ., Flint, MI 48504 (2)	1919	\$29,120	\$6,390	1-M	2,410	151
Keuka Coll., Keuka Park, NY 14478-0098	1890	\$22,680	\$9,160	2-M	1,676	175
Keystone Coll., La Plume, PA 18440	1868	\$19,120	\$9,250	1-B	1,691	277
King Coll., Bristol, TN 37620-2699	1867	\$21,880	\$7,418	2-M	1,804	152
King's Coll., Wilkes-Barre, PA 18711-0801	1946	\$25,644	\$9,838	2-M	2,645	211
Knox Coll., Galesburg, IL 61401	1837	\$31,911	\$7,164	1-B	1,407	137
Kutztown Univ. of Pennsylvania, Kutztown, PA 19530-0730	1866	\$7,397(S)	\$7,698	5-M	10,634	504
Lafayette Coll., Easton, PA 18042-1798	1826	\$37,815	\$11,799	2-B	2,406	234
LaGrange Coll., LaGrange, GA 30240-2999	1831	\$21,169	\$8,576	2-M	1,027	147
Lake Erie Coll., Painesville, OH 44077-3389	1856	\$25,674	\$8,192	1-M	1,131	108
Lake Forest Coll., Lake Forest, IL 60045	1857	\$34,206	\$8,006	1-M	1,415	171
Lakeland Coll., Sheboygan, WI 53082-0359	1862	\$19,640	\$7,016	2-M	3,932	71
Lake Superior State Univ., Sault Sainte Marie, MI 49783	1946	\$8,384(S)	\$7,994	5-M	2,588	184
Lamar Univ., Beaumont, TX 77710	1923	\$6,944(S)	\$6,900	5-D	13,992	583
Lander Univ., Greenwood, SC 29649-2099	1872	\$9,540(S)	\$6,400	5-M	2,614	222
Lane Coll., Jackson, TN 38301-4598	1882	\$8,000	\$5,520	2-B	2,146	102
Langston Univ., Langston, OK 73050	1897	NA	NA	5-M	2,526	NA
La Roche Coll., Pittsburgh, PA 15237-5898	1963	\$21,638	\$8,756	2-M	1,356	173
La Salle Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19141-1199	1863	\$33,700	\$11,230	2-D	6,470	396
Lasell Coll., Newton, MA 02466-2709	1851	\$25,300	\$10,500	1-M	1,672	179
La Sierra Univ., Riverside, CA 92515	1922	\$24,573	\$6,990	2-D	1,899	187
Lawrence Tech Univ., Southfield, MI 48075-1058	1932	\$23,008	\$9,353	1-D	4,518	430
Lawrence Univ., Appleton, WI 54911	1847	\$34,596	\$7,053	1-B	1,495	189
Lebanon Valley Coll., Annville, PA 17003-1400	1866	\$30,490	\$8,080	2-D	2,045	198
Lee Univ., Cleveland, TN 37320-3450	1918	\$11,610	\$5,650	2-M	4,262	328
Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, PA 18015-3094	1865	\$38,630	\$10,200	1-D	6,996	672
Lehman Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, Bronx, NY 10468-1589	1931	\$4,940(S)	\$12,569	11-M	12,188	772
Le Moyne Coll., Syracuse, NY 13214	1946	\$25,830	\$9,990	2-M	3,524	325
Lenoir-Rhyne Univ., Hickory, NC 28601	1891	\$23,070	\$8,150	2-M	1,562	175
Lesley Univ., Cambridge, MA 02138-2790	1909	\$29,400	\$12,800	1-D	5,564	258
LeTourneau Univ., Longview, TX 75607-7001	1946	\$21,980	\$8,390	2-M	3,386	254
Lewis & Clark Coll., Portland, OR 97219-7899	1867	\$35,233	\$9,006	1-D	3,523	380
Lewis-Clark State Coll., Lewiston, ID 83501-2698	1893	\$4,296(S)	\$5,400	5-B	4,200	269
Lewis Univ., Romeoville, IL 60446	1932	\$22,990	\$8,350	2-D	5,847	571
Liberty Univ., Lynchburg, VA 24502	1971	\$17,202	\$5,996	2-D	46,126	1,419
Life Univ., Marietta, GA 30060-2903	1974	\$8,352	\$12,480	1-D	2,301	166
LIM Coll., New York, NY 10022-5268 (4)	1939	\$21,450	\$19,875	3-M	1,388	170
Lincoln Memorial Univ., Harrogate, TN 37752-1901	1897	\$15,700	\$5,680	1-D	3,948	226
Lincoln Univ., Jefferson City, MO 65102	1866	\$5,685(S)	NA	5-M	3,314	248
Lincoln Univ., Lincoln University, PA 19352	1854	\$8,222(S)	\$7,770	12-M	2,649	194
Lindenwood Univ., St. Charles, MO 63301-1695	1827	\$13,600	\$7,210	2-D	10,413	520
Lindsey Wilson Coll., Columbia, KY 42728	1903	\$18,950	\$7,645	2-M	2,349	178
Linfield Coll., McMinnville, OR 97128-6894	1849	\$29,034	\$8,280	2-B	1,677	182
Lipscomb Univ., Nashville, TN 37204-3951	1891	\$20,390	\$7,850	2-D	3,418	335
Lock Haven Univ. of Pennsylvania, Lock Haven, PA 17745-2390	1870	\$7,201(S)	\$6,736	5-M	5,329	243
Logan Univ.—Coll. of Chiropractic, Chesterfield, MO 63006-1065	1935	\$5,730	NA	1-D	1,054	104
Loma Linda Univ., Loma Linda, CA 92350	1905	\$24,879	\$2,490	2-D	4,270	840
Long Island Univ., Brooklyn Campus, Brooklyn, NY 11201-8423	1926	\$27,358	\$10,140	1-D	8,051	718
Long Island Univ., C.W. Post Campus, Brookville, NY 11548-1300	1954	\$27,400	\$10,140	1-D	11,749	889
Longwood Univ., Farmville, VA 23909	1839	\$8,925(S)	\$7,596	5-M	4,832	279
Loras Coll., Dubuque, IA 52004-0178	1839	\$26,234	\$7,271	2-M	1,568	159
Louisiana Coll., Pineville, LA 71359-0001	1906	\$12,480	\$4,316	2-M	1,461	63
Louisiana State Univ. & Agr. & Mech. Coll., Baton Rouge, LA 70803	1860	\$5,233(S)	\$7,738	5-D	28,643	1,455
Louisiana State Univ. Health Sci. Ctr., New Orleans, LA 70112-2223	1931	\$4,196(S)	\$6,396	5-D	2,644	893
Louisiana State Univ. in Shreveport, Shreveport, LA 71115-2399	1965	\$3,925(S)	NA	5-M	4,667	NA
Louisiana Tech Univ., Ruston, LA 71272	1894	\$5,220(S)	\$5,055	5-D	11,264	476
Lourdes Coll., Sylvania, OH 43560-2898	1958	\$15,300	NA	2-M	2,220	233
Loyola Marymount Univ., Los Angeles, CA 90045-2659	1911	\$35,419	\$12,025	2-D	9,010	1,009
Loyola Univ. Chicago, Chicago, IL 60660	1870	\$32,114	\$11,220	2-D	15,879	1,352
Loyola Univ. Maryland, Baltimore, MD 21210-2699	1852	\$37,610	\$11,280	2-D	6,067	561
Loyola Univ. New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70118-6195	1912	\$31,504	\$10,388	2-D	4,714	441
Lubbock Christian Univ., Lubbock, TX 79407-2099	1957	\$15,120	\$6,182	2-M	1,906	171
Luther Coll., Decorah, IA 52101	1861	\$33,480	\$5,800	2-B	2,519	251
Luther Rice Univ., Lithonia, GA 30038-2454	1962	\$199/sem. hr.	NA	2-M	1,047	NA
Lycoming Coll., Williamsport, PA 17701-5192	1812	\$29,894	\$8,134	2-B	1,373	126
Lynchburg Coll., Lynchburg, VA 24501-3199	1903	\$28,925	\$6,970	2-M	2,589	259
Lyndon State Coll., Lyndonville, VT 05851-0919	1911	\$7,684(S)	\$7,509	5-M	1,385	167
Lynn Univ., Boca Raton, FL 33431-5598	1962	\$30,100	\$10,900	1-D	2,224	160
Macalester Coll., St. Paul, MN 55105-1899	1874	\$40,046	\$9,078	2-B	1,996	236
Macon State Coll., Macon, GA 31206	1968	\$2,392(S)	NA	5-B	6,244	293
Madonna Univ., Livonia, MI 48150-1173	1947	\$13,150	\$6,808	2-D	4,467	330
Maharishi Univ. of Mgmt., Fairfield, IA 52557	1971	\$24,000	\$6,000	1-D	1,207	49
Malone Univ., Canton, OH 44709	1892	\$22,444	\$7,548	2-M	2,620	218

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Manchester Coll., North Manchester, IN 46962-1225	1889	\$23,790	\$8,550	2-B	1,223	93
Manhattan Coll., Riverdale, NY 10471	1853	\$27,455	\$10,670	2-M	3,461	380
Manhattanville Coll., Purchase, NY 10577-2132	1841	\$34,350	\$13,920	1-M	2,890	332
Mansfield Univ. of Pennsylvania, Mansfield, PA 16933	1857	\$7,358(S)	\$6,672	5-M	3,569	223
Marian Univ., Indianapolis, IN 46222-1997	1851	\$24,960	\$7,810	2-M	2,287	202
Marian Univ., Fond du Lac, WI 54935-4699	1936	\$20,900	\$5,640	2-D	2,841	286
Marietta Coll., Marietta, OH 45750-4000	1835	\$27,066	\$8,046	1-M	1,588	146
Marist Coll., Poughkeepsie, NY 12601-1387	1929	\$26,604	\$11,225	1-M	6,179	597
Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881	1881	\$30,462	NA	2-D	11,689	1,110
Marshall Univ., Huntington, WV 25755	1837	\$5,236(S)	\$7,556	5-D	13,776	747
Mars Hill Coll., Mars Hill, NC 28754	1856	\$20,849	\$7,285	2-B	1,237	156
Martin Univ., Indianapolis, IN 46218-3867	1977	\$13,520	NA	1-M	1,236	43
Mary Baldwin Coll., Staunton, VA 24401-3610 (4)	1842	\$24,585	\$7,070	1-M	1,783	136
Marygrove Coll., Detroit, MI 48221-2599 (4)	1905	\$15,520	\$6,800	2-M	2,953	64
Maryland Institute Coll. of Art, Baltimore, MD 21217	1826	\$34,090	\$9,450	1-M	1,919	297
Marylhurst Univ., Marylhurst, OR 97036-0261 (4)	1893	\$16,920	NA	2-M	1,902	253
Marymount Manhattan Coll., New York, NY 10021-4597	1936	\$22,656	\$12,874	1-B	2,040	310
Marymount Univ., Arlington, VA 22207-4299	1950	\$22,620	\$9,745	2-D	3,480	319
Maryville Coll., Maryville, TN 37804-5907	1819	\$29,473	\$9,032	2-B	1,103	121
Maryville Univ. of St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63141-7299	1872	\$20,994	\$8,210	1-D	3,534	393
Marywood Univ., Scranton, PA 18509-1598	1915	\$26,270	\$11,498	2-D	3,471	382
Massachusetts Coll. of Art & Design, Boston, MA 02115-5882	1873	\$8,400(S)	\$11,288	5-M	2,405	244
Massachusetts Coll. of Liberal Arts, North Adams, MA 01247-4100	1894	\$6,875(S)	\$7,868	5-M	1,962	163
Massachusetts Coll. of Pharm. & Health Sci., Boston, MA 02115-5896	1823	\$24,550	\$11,900	1-D	4,278	210
Massachusetts Institute of Tech, Cambridge, MA 02139-4307	1861	\$37,782	\$11,360	1-D	10,384	1,778
Massachusetts Maritime Academy, Buzzards Bay, MA 02532-1803 (2)	1891	\$6,509(S)	\$8,917	5-M	1,288	94
The Master's Coll. & Sem., Santa Clarita, CA 91321-1200	1927	\$24,650	\$8,000	2-D	1,348	197
McDaniel Coll., Westminster, MD 21157-4390	1867	\$32,000	\$6,820	1-M	3,623	369
McKendree Univ., Lebanon, IL 62254-1299	1828	\$22,070	\$7,850	2-M	3,207	394
McMurry Univ., Abilene, TX 79697	1923	\$19,205	\$6,757	2-B	1,509	145
McNeese State Univ., Lake Charles, LA 70609	1939	\$3,422(S)	\$4,050	5-M	8,645	409
Medaille Coll., Buffalo, NY 14214-2695	1875	\$19,590	\$9,288	1-M	2,923	322
Medgar Evers Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, Brooklyn, NY 11225-2298	1969	\$4,902(S)	NA	11-B	7,081	497
Med. Coll. of Georgia, Augusta, GA 30912	1828	\$6,782(S)	NA	5-D	2,515	831
Med. Univ. of South Carolina, Charleston, SC 29425	1824	\$13,768(S)	NA	5-D	2,514	200
Mercer Univ., Macon, GA 31207-0003	1833	\$29,540	\$8,788	2-D	5,849	634
Mercy Coll., Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522-1189	1951	\$17,010	NA	1-D	9,673	828
Mercy Coll. of Northwest Ohio, Toledo, OH 43604 (4)	1993	\$10,090	NA	2-B	1,048	123
Mercyhurst Coll., Erie, PA 16546	1926	\$26,346	\$9,195	2-M	3,217	207
Meredith Coll., Raleigh, NC 27607-5298	1891	\$23,550	\$6,740	1-M	2,262	280
Merrimack Coll., North Andover, MA 01845-5800	1947	\$29,810	\$10,190	2-M	2,090	242
Mesa State Coll., Grand Junction, CO 81501-3122	1925	\$4,735(S)	\$7,355	5-M	6,261	402
Messiah Coll., Grantham, PA 17027	1909	\$27,480	\$8,160	2-M	2,801	279
Methodist Univ., Fayetteville, NC 28311-1498	1956	\$24,220	\$8,400	2-M	2,183	213
Metropolitan Coll. of New York, New York, NY 10013 (4)	1964	\$16,750	NA	1-M	1,084	183
Metropolitan State Coll. of Denver, Denver, CO 80217-3362	1963	\$3,639(S)	NA	5-B	22,837	1,317
Metropolitan State Univ., St. Paul, MN 55106-5000	1971	\$5,627(S)	NA	5-M	8,237	711
Miami Univ., Oxford, OH 45056	1809	\$13,512(S)	\$9,458	12-D	16,884	1,188
Miami Univ. Hamilton, Hamilton, OH 45011-3399	1968	\$4,350(S)	NA	5-M	4,194	224
Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI 48824	1855	\$10,880(S)	\$7,394	5-D	47,278	2,972
Michigan Tech Univ., Houghton, MI 49931	1885	\$11,348(S)	\$8,121	5-D	7,148	445
MidAmerica Nazarene Univ., Olathe, KS 66062-1899	1966	\$20,250	\$6,750	2-M	1,778	275
Mid-Continent Univ., Mayfield, KY 42066-9007	1949	\$13,700	\$6,500	2-M	1,823	146
Middlebury Coll., Middlebury, VT 05753-6002	1800	\$50,780(C)	NA	1-D	2,482	311
Middle Tennessee State Univ., Murfreesboro, TN 37132	1911	\$5,988(S)	\$6,514	5-D	25,188	NA
Midland Coll., Midland, TX 79705-6399	1969	\$2,192(A)	\$3,900	11-B	5,739	269
Midwestern State Univ., Wichita Falls, TX 76308	1922	\$6,226(S)	\$5,560	5-M	6,341	335
Miles Coll., Fairfield, AL 35064	1905	\$7,968	\$5,516	2-B	1,738	147
Millersville Univ. of Pennsylvania, Millersville, PA 17551-0302	1855	\$7,147(S)	\$7,766	5-M	8,427	437
Milligan Coll., Milligan College, TN 37682	1866	\$23,460	\$5,650	2-M	1,100	117
Millikin Univ., Decatur, IL 62522-2084	1901	\$26,345	\$7,866	2-M	2,314	277
Millsaps Coll., Jackson, MS 39210-0001	1890	\$26,240	\$9,252	2-M	1,117	116
Mills Coll., Oakland, CA 94613-1000	1852	\$37,605	\$11,644	1-D	1,501	181
Milwaukee School of Engr., Milwaukee, WI 53202-3109 (2)	1903	\$29,520	\$7,431	1-M	2,648	251
Minnesota State Univ. Mankato, Mankato, MN 56001	1868	\$6,429(S)	\$6,019	5-D	14,621	761
Minnesota State Univ. Moorhead, Moorhead, MN 56563-0002	1885	\$6,918(S)	\$6,468	5-D	7,510	484
Minot State Univ., Minot, ND 58707-0002	1913	\$5,389(S)	\$4,602	5-M	3,765	291
Misericordia Univ., Dallas, PA 18612-1098 (4)	1924	\$24,050	\$10,050	2-D	2,736	275
Mississippi Coll., Clinton, MS 39058	1826	\$13,550	\$6,150	2-D	4,772	424
Mississippi State Univ., Mississippi State, MS 39762	1878	\$5,151(S)	\$7,520	5-D	18,601	968
Mississippi Univ. for Women, Columbus, MS 39701-9998 (4)	1884	\$4,423(S)	\$5,164	5-M	2,476	185
Mississippi Valley State Univ., Itta Bena, MS 38941-1400	1946	\$191/cr. hr.(S)	NA	5-M	2,850	179
Missouri Baptist Univ., St. Louis, MO 63141-8660	1964	\$17,860	\$7,090	2-D	4,836	246
Missouri Southern State Univ., Joplin, MO 64801-1595	1937	\$4,290(S)	\$5,500	5-M	5,701	295
Missouri State Univ., Springfield, MO 65897	1905	\$6,972(S)	\$5,925	5-D	20,371	1,027
Missouri Univ. of Sci. & Tech, Rolla, MO 65409 (2)	1870	\$8,488(S)	\$7,595	5-D	6,815	456
Missouri Valley Coll., Marshall, MO 65340-3197	1889	\$15,950	\$6,050	2-B	1,639	90
Missouri Western State Univ., St. Joseph, MO 64507-2294	1915	\$5,560(S)	\$6,600	5-M	5,703	348
Molloy Coll., Rockville Centre, NY 11571-5002	1955	\$20,960	NA	1-M	3,791	519
Monmouth Coll., Monmouth, IL 61462-1998	1853	\$24,950	\$7,300	2-B	1,379	126
Monmouth Univ., West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898	1933	\$25,013	\$9,554	1-M	6,499	574
Monroe Coll., Bronx, NY 10468-5407	1933	\$12,544	\$7,940	3-M	5,068	251
Monroe Coll., New Rochelle, NY 10801	1983	\$11,744	\$7,940	3-M	2,222	93
Montana State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717	1893	\$5,988(S)	NA	5-D	12,764	808
Montana State Univ.—Billings, Billings, MT 59101-0298	1927	\$5,207(S)	\$5,460	5-M	4,912	290
Montana State Univ.—Northern, Havre, MT 59501-7751	1929	\$5,573(S)	\$5,928	5-M	1,215	NA
Montana Tech of The Univ. of Montana, Butte, MT 59701-8997	1895	\$6,007(S)	\$6,602	5-M	2,694	201
Montclair State Univ., Montclair, NJ 07043-1624	1908	\$7,042(S)	NA	5-D	18,171	1,489
Montreat Coll., Montreat, NC 28757-1267	1916	\$19,080	\$6,000	2-M	1,039	86
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, IL 60610-3284	1886	\$1,275	\$8,240	2-D	3,031	183
Moravian Coll., Bethlehem, PA 18018-6650	1742	\$32,177	\$9,164	2-M	2,057	199
Morehead State Univ., Morehead, KY 40351	1922	\$6,036(S)	\$6,192	5-M	9,046	467
Morehouse Coll., Atlanta, GA 30314 (1)	1867	\$21,376	\$10,946	1-B	2,689	213
Morgan State Univ., Baltimore, MD 21251	1867	\$6,438(S)	\$8,030	5-D	7,005	558
Morningside Coll., Sioux City, IA 51106	1894	\$22,980	\$7,040	2-M	2,036	173

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Mountain State Univ., Beckley, WV 25802-9003	1933	\$8,700	\$6,116	1-D	5,951	432
Mount Aloysius Coll., Cresson, PA 16630-1999	1939	\$17,280	\$7,300	2-M	1,604	191
Mount Holyoke Coll., South Hadley, MA 01075 (3)	1837	\$39,126	\$11,450	1-M	2,304	287
Mount Ida Coll., Newton, MA 02459-3310	1899	\$24,500	\$12,000	1-M	1,501	200
Mount Marty Coll., Yankton, SD 57078-3724	1936	\$18,908	\$5,366	2-M	1,214	100
Mount Mary Coll., Milwaukee, WI 53222-4597	1913	\$22,118	\$7,498	2-M	1,925	208
Mount Mercy Coll., Cedar Rapids, IA 52402-4797	1928	\$22,100	\$6,984	2-M	1,666	152
Mount Olive Coll., Mount Olive, NC 28365	1951	\$13,776	\$5,540	2-B	3,569	191
Mount St. Mary Coll., Newburgh, NY 12550-3494	1960	\$23,300	\$11,900	1-M	2,717	219
Mount St. Mary's Coll., Los Angeles, CA 90049-1599	1925	\$30,132	\$9,830	2-D	2,482	352
Mount St. Mary's Univ., Emmitsburg, MD 21727-7799	1808	\$30,350	\$10,308	2-D	2,080	187
Mount Vernon Nazarene Univ., Mount Vernon, OH 43050-9500	1964	\$21,330	\$6,180	2-M	2,622	267
Muhlenberg Coll., Allentown, PA 18104-5586	1848	\$36,990	\$8,440	2-B	2,517	260
Murray State Univ., Murray, KY 42071	1922	\$5,976(S)	\$6,562	5-M	10,071	567
Musicians Institute, Hollywood, CA 90028	1976	NA	NA	3-B	1,252	NA
Muskingum Univ., New Concord, OH 43762	1837	\$18,910	\$7,350	2-M	2,099	NA
Naropa Univ., Boulder, CO 80302-6697	1974	\$23,520	\$8,478	1-D	1,081	199
National-Louis Univ., Chicago, IL 60603	1886	\$19,155	NA	1-D	7,056	726
National Univ., La Jolla, CA 92037-1011	1971	\$10,788	NA	1-M	17,041	2,949
National Univ. Coll., Bayamón, PR 00960	NA	\$5,655	NA	13-B	2,443	NA
Nazareth Coll. of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14618-3790	1924	\$26,140	\$10,716	1-D	3,307	414
Nebraska Wesleyan Univ., Lincoln, NE 68504-2796	1887	\$22,432	\$6,230	2-M	2,093	168
Neumann Univ., Aston, PA 19014-1298	1965	\$21,360	\$9,718	2-D	3,099	286
Nevada State Coll. at Henderson, Henderson, NV 89015	2002	\$3,563(S)	NA	5-B	2,516	143
Newberry Coll., Newberry, SC 29108-2197	1856	\$22,470	\$7,750	2-B	1,103	88
New England Coll., Henniker, NH 03242-3293	1946	\$27,450	\$9,626	1-M	1,916	180
New Jersey City Univ., Jersey City, NJ 07305-1597	1927	\$8,988(S)	\$9,043	5-M	8,399	715
New Jersey Institute of Tech, Newark, NJ 07102	1881	\$12,856(S)	\$9,806	5-D	8,840	640
Newman Univ., Wichita, KS 67213-2097	1933	\$20,712	\$6,938	2-M	2,557	183
New Mexico Highlands Univ., Las Vegas, NM 87701	1893	\$2,741(S)	\$5,967	5-M	3,784	146
New Mexico Institute of Mining & Tech, Socorro, NM 87801	1889	\$4,607(S)	\$5,702	5-D	1,897	153
New Mexico State Univ., Las Cruces, NM 88003-8001	1888	\$4,998(S)	\$6,338	5-D	18,497	1,023
New Orleans Baptist Theol. Sem., New Orleans, LA 70126-4858 (2)	1917	NA	NA	2-D	2,036	NA
The New School for General Studies, New York, NY 10011-8603	1919	\$24,288	\$15,260	1-M	1,871	360
New York City Coll. of Tech of the City Univ. of New York, Brooklyn, NY 11201-2983	1946	\$4,939(S)	NA	11-B	15,404	1,201
New York Institute of Tech, Old Westbury, NY 11568-8000	1955	\$24,140	\$10,520	1-D	11,695	1,217
New York Univ., New York, NY 10012-1019	1831	\$38,765	\$13,228	1-D	43,404	5,160
Niagara Univ., Niagara University, NY 14109	1856	\$24,700	\$10,250	2-M	4,255	375
Nicholls State Univ., Thibodaux, LA 70310	1948	\$3,965(S)	\$7,310	5-M	7,181	271
Nichols Coll., Dudley, MA 01571-5000	1815	\$28,870	\$9,330	1-M	1,547	80
Norfolk State Univ., Norfolk, VA 23504	1935	\$5,138(S)	NA	5-D	6,993	NA
North Carolina Agr. & Tech State Univ., Greensboro, NC 27411	1891	\$3,899(S)	\$5,839	5-D	10,614	NA
North Carolina Central Univ., Durham, NC 27707-3129	1910	\$3,670(S)	\$6,015	5-D	8,587	608
North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC 27695	1887	\$5,474(S)	\$7,966	5-D	33,819	1,945
North Carolina Wesleyan Coll., Rocky Mount, NC 27804-8677	1956	\$20,790	\$7,380	2-B	1,510	169
North Central Coll., Naperville, IL 60566-7063	1861	\$26,916	\$8,565	2-M	2,798	252
Northcentral Univ., Prescott Valley, AZ 86314	NA	\$8,340	NA	3-D	8,384	470
North Central Univ., Minneapolis, MN 55404-1322	1930	\$15,701	\$5,500	2-B	1,125	102
North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58108	1890	\$6,410(S)	\$6,568	5-D	14,189	781
Northeastern Illinois Univ., Chicago, IL 60625-4699	1961	\$8,508(S)	NA	5-M	11,631	699
Northeastern State Univ., Tahlequah, OK 74464-2399	1846	\$4,155(S)	\$4,826	5-D	9,318	470
Northeastern Univ., Boston, MA 02115-5096	1898	\$35,362	\$12,350	1-D	22,091	1,423
Northern Arizona Univ., Flagstaff, AZ 86011	1899	\$6,632(S)	\$7,872	5-D	23,600	1,414
Northern Illinois Univ., De Kalb, IL 60115-2854	1895	\$9,079(S)	\$9,588	5-D	25,254	1,180
Northern Kentucky Univ., Highland Heights, KY 41099	1968	\$6,792(S)	NA	5-D	15,372	1,151
Northern Michigan Univ., Marquette, MI 49855-5301	1899	\$7,454(S)	\$7,846	5-M	9,258	462
Northern State Univ., Aberdeen, SD 57401-7198	1901	\$6,063(S)	\$4,874	5-M	2,625	96
North Georgia Coll. & State Univ., Dahlonega, GA 30597	1873	\$5,036(S)	\$5,248	5-D	5,652	339
North Greenville Univ., Tigerville, SC 29688-1892	1892	\$12,264	\$7,056	2-M	2,260	167
North Park Univ., Chicago, IL 60625-4895	1891	\$18,800	\$7,580	2-D	2,181	NA
Northwestern Coll., Orange City, IA 51041-1996	1882	\$22,240	\$6,756	2-B	1,206	135
Northwestern Coll., St. Paul, MN 55113-1598	1902	\$24,570	\$7,720	2-M	1,947	182
Northwestern Oklahoma State Univ., Alva, OK 73717-2799	1897	\$4,111(S)	\$3,430	5-M	2,232	167
Northwestern State Univ. of Louisiana, Natchitoches, LA 71497	1884	\$3,786(S)	\$6,682	5-M	9,247	531
Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL 60208	1851	\$38,461	\$11,703	1-D	18,431	1,153
Northwest Missouri State Univ., Maryville, MO 64468-6001	1905	\$7,032(S)	\$7,408	5-M	7,076	334
Northwest Nazarene Univ., Nampa, ID 83686-5897	1913	\$23,090	\$6,020	2-M	1,934	104
Northwest Univ., Kirkland, WA 98033	1934	\$22,650	\$6,724	2-D	1,383	108
Northwood Univ., Midland, MI 48640-2398	1959	\$18,408	NA	1-M	2,269	129
Norwich Univ., Northfield, VT 05663 (2)	1819	\$26,064	\$9,032	1-M	3,104	311
Notre Dame Coll., South Euclid, OH 44121-4293	1922	\$22,742	\$7,592	2-M	1,393	118
Notre Dame de Namur Univ., Belmont, CA 94002-1908	1851	\$28,500	\$11,600	2-M	1,613	169
Nova Southeastern Univ., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33314-7796	1964	\$21,100	\$8,360	1-D	29,154	1,713
Nyack Coll., Nyack, NY 10960-3698	1882	\$20,500	\$8,200	2-D	3,151	338
Oakland City Univ., Oakland City, IN 47660-1099	1885	\$16,000	\$6,700	2-D	2,550	178
Oakland Univ., Rochester, MI 48309-4401	1957	\$8,783(S)	\$7,350	5-D	18,920	976
Oakwood Univ., Huntsville, AL 35896	1896	\$13,174	\$7,458	2-M	1,824	171
Oberlin Coll., Oberlin, OH 44074	1833	\$40,004	\$10,480	1-M	2,919	285
Occidental Coll., Los Angeles, CA 90041-3314	1887	\$40,903	\$11,360	1-M	1,989	253
Oglala Lakota Coll., Kyle, SD 57752-0490	1970	NA	NA	11-M	1,000	NA
Oglethorpe Univ., Atlanta, GA 30319-2797	1835	\$26,700	\$9,990	1-M	1,099	99
Ohio Dominican Univ., Columbus, OH 43219-2099	1911	\$24,616	\$8,100	2-M	3,052	170
Ohio Northern Univ., Ada, OH 45810-1599	1871	\$31,866	\$8,280	2-D	3,651	314
The Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210	1870	\$8,706(S)	\$8,409	5-D	55,014	4,468
The Ohio State Univ. at Lima, Lima, OH 45804	1960	\$5,661(S)	NA	5-M	1,508	87
The Ohio State Univ. at Marion, Marion, OH 43302-5695	1958	\$5,661(S)	NA	5-M	1,828	117
The Ohio State Univ.—Mansfield Campus, Mansfield, OH 44906-1599	1958	\$5,661(S)	\$5,205	5-M	1,647	93
The Ohio State Univ.—Newark Campus, Newark, OH 43055-1797	1957	\$5,661(S)	NA	5-M	2,515	136
Ohio Univ., Athens, OH 45701-2979	1804	\$8,973(S)	\$9,408	5-D	22,647	1,201
Ohio Univ.—Chillicothe, Chillicothe, OH 45601	1946	\$4,581(S)	NA	5-M	1,836	NA
Ohio Univ.—Lancaster, Lancaster, OH 43130-1097	1968	\$4,581(S)	NA	5-M	1,728	NA
Ohio Univ.—Southern Campus, Ironton, OH 45638-2214	1956	\$4,395(S)	NA	5-M	1,836	NA
Ohio Univ.—Zanesville, Zanesville, OH 43701-2695	1946	\$4,662(S)	NA	5-M	1,985	130
Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware, OH 43015	1842	\$35,030	\$9,224	2-B	1,893	214

Name, Address	Year Founded	Tuition & Fees	Room & Board	Control, Degree	Enroll- ment	Faculty
Oklahoma Baptist Univ., Shawnee, OK 74804	1910	\$18,670	\$5,630	2-M	1,764	163
Oklahoma Christian Univ., Oklahoma City, OK 73136-1100	1950	\$17,456	\$5,850	2-M	2,172	174
Oklahoma City Univ., Oklahoma City, OK 73106-1402	1904	\$22,250	\$8,350	2-D	3,810	339
Oklahoma Panhandle State Univ., Goodwell, OK 73939-0430	1909	\$4,242(S)	\$3,320	5-B	1,268	102
Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078	1890	\$6,202(S)	\$6,402	5-D	22,845	1,273
Oklahoma Wesleyan Univ., Bartlesville, OK 74006-6299	1909	\$17,970	\$6,288	2-M	1,100	68
Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, VA 23529	1930	\$7,318(S)	\$7,868	5-D	24,013	1,157
Olivet Coll., Olivet, MI 49076-9701	1844	\$19,928	\$6,872	2-M	1,049	NA
Olivet Nazarene Univ., Bourbonnais, IL 60914	1907	\$21,590	\$6,400	2-M	4,636	NA
Oral Roberts Univ., Tulsa, OK 74171	1963	\$18,916	\$7,916	2-D	2,923	291
Oregon Health & Sci. Univ., Portland, OR 97239-3098	1974	\$16,051(S)	NA	12-D	2,583	NA
Oregon Institute of Tech, Klamath Falls, OR 97601-8801	1947	\$6,765(S)	\$8,615	5-M	3,915	247
Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331	1868	\$6,727(S)	\$8,352	5-D	21,969	1,195
Otis Coll. of Art & Design, Los Angeles, CA 90045-9785	1918	\$31,360	NA	1-M	1,221	278
Otterbein Univ., Westerville, OH 43081	1847	\$26,319	\$7,461	2-M	3,131	280
Ouachita Baptist Univ., Arkadelphia, AR 71998-0001	1886	\$19,820	\$5,840	2-B	1,447	149
Our Lady of Holy Cross Coll., New Orleans, LA 70131-7399	1916	\$4,035	NA	2-M	1,298	NA
Our Lady of the Lake Coll., Baton Rouge, LA 70808 (4)	1990	\$6,920	NA	2-M	1,872	145
Our Lady of the Lake Univ. of San Antonio, San Antonio, TX 78207-4689	1895	\$21,900	\$6,838	2-D	2,660	228
Pace Univ., New York, NY 10038	1906	\$33,542	\$12,240	1-D	12,706	1,118
Pacific Lutheran Univ., Tacoma, WA 98447	1890	\$28,100	\$8,600	2-M	3,581	276
Pacific Oaks Coll., Pasadena, CA 91103 (4)	1945	\$21,540	NA	1-M	1,028	125
Pacific Union Coll., Angwin, CA 94508-9707	1882	\$23,979	\$6,750	2-M	1,528	95
Pacific Univ., Forest Grove, OR 97116-1797	1849	\$29,966	\$8,118	1-D	3,167	353
Palm Beach Atlantic Univ., West Palm Beach, FL 33416-4708	1968	\$22,700	\$8,220	2-D	3,260	330
Palmer Coll. of Chiropractic, Davenport, IA 52803-5287	1897	\$6,975	NA	1-D	2,116	NA
Park Univ., Parkville, MO 64152-3795	1875	\$8,898	\$7,580	1-M	12,775	1,003
Parsons The New School for Design, New York, NY 10011-8878	1896	\$36,010	\$15,260	1-M	4,598	1,065
Patten Univ., Oakland, CA 94601-2699	1944	\$13,440	\$7,090	2-M	1,050	125
Peirce Coll., Philadelphia, PA 19102-4699	1865	\$14,850	NA	1-B	2,083	159
Penn State Abington, Abington, PA 19001	1950	\$12,250(S)	NA	12-B	3,424	237
Penn State Altoona, Altoona, PA 16601-3760	1939	\$12,750(S)	\$8,170	12-B	4,182	325
Penn State Berks, Reading, PA 19610-6009	1924	\$12,750(S)	\$8,940	12-B	2,759	200
Penn State Erie, The Behrend Coll., Erie, PA 16563-0001	1948	\$12,750(S)	\$8,170	12-M	4,400	288
Penn State Harrisburg, Middletown, PA 17057-4898	1966	\$12,750(S)	\$9,350	12-D	4,012	297
Penn State Univ. Park, University Park, PA 16802-1503	1855	\$14,416(S)	\$8,170	12-D	45,185	2,797
Pennsylvania Coll. of Tech, Williamsport, PA 17701-5778	1965	\$12,480(S)	\$8,350	12-B	6,409	484
Pepperdine Univ., Malibu, CA 90263	1937	\$37,850	\$10,900	2-D	7,733	679
Peru State Coll., Peru, NE 68421	1867	\$4,763(S)	\$4,962	5-M	2,510	115
Pfeiffer Univ., Misenheimer, NC 28109-0960	1885	\$19,040	\$7,798	2-M	2,019	150
Philadelphia Biblical Univ., Langhorne, PA 19047-2990	1913	\$19,997	\$8,050	2-D	1,373	129
Philadelphia Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19144	1884	\$27,498	\$9,182	1-D	3,497	438
Piedmont Coll., Demorest, GA 30535-0010	1897	\$18,000	NA	2-D	2,811	247
Pikeville Coll., Pikeville, KY 41501	1889	\$14,535	\$6,000	2-D	1,005	70
Pittsburg State Univ., Pittsburg, KS 66762	1903	\$4,592(S)	\$5,744	5-M	7,277	404
Pitzer Coll., Claremont, CA 91711-6101	1963	\$39,330	\$11,440	1-B	1,043	97
Plymouth State Univ., Plymouth, NH 03264-1595	1871	\$8,944(S)	\$8,594	5-D	6,245	416
Point Loma Nazarene Univ., San Diego, CA 92106-2899	1902	\$27,100	\$9,000	2-M	3,377	NA
Point Park Univ., Pittsburgh, PA 15222-1984	1960	\$21,334	\$9,020	1-M	3,986	432
Polytechnic Institute of NYU, Brooklyn, NY 11201-2990	1854	\$34,420	\$9,000	1-D	4,514	341
Polytechnic Univ. of Puerto Rico, Hato Rey, PR 00919 (2)	1966	\$6,837	\$11,704	1-M	5,520	279
Pomona Coll., Claremont, CA 91711	1887	\$38,394	\$12,936	1-B	1,550	225
Pontifical Catholic Univ. of Puerto Rico, Ponce, PR 00717-0777	1948	\$5,478	\$2,990	2-D	7,682	385
Portland State Univ., Portland, OR 97207-0751	1946	\$6,764(S)	\$9,774	5-D	26,382	1,465
Post Univ., Waterbury, CT 06723-2540	1890	\$25,050	\$9,700	1-M	2,590	218
Prairie View A&M Univ., Prairie View, TX 77446-0519	1878	\$6,664(S)	\$6,738	5-D	8,608	456
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, NY 11205-3899	1887	\$36,790	\$10,020	1-M	4,707	997
Presbyterian Coll., Clinton, SC 29325	1880	\$28,880	\$8,345	2-B	1,221	148
Prescott Coll., Prescott, AZ 86301	1966	\$23,643	\$3,630	1-D	1,121	121
Princeton Univ., Princeton, NJ 08544-1019	1746	\$36,640	\$11,940	1-D	7,592	1,058
Providence Coll., Providence, RI 02918	1917	\$39,435	\$11,690	2-M	4,500	400
Purchase Coll., State Univ. of New York, Purchase, NY 10577-1400	1967	\$6,431(S)	\$9,908	5-M	4,204	384
Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907	1869	\$8,638(S)	\$8,710	5-D	39,697	2,720
Purdue Univ. Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323-2094	1951	\$6,337(S)	\$6,653	5-M	10,133	518
Purdue Univ. North Central, Westville, IN 46391-9542	1967	\$6,704(S)	NA	5-M	4,463	314
Queens Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, Flushing, NY 11367-1597	1937	\$5,047(S)	\$11,125	11-M	20,711	1,402
Queens Univ. of Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28274-0002	1857	\$22,730	\$8,236	2-M	2,568	216
Quincy Univ., Quincy, IL 62301-2699	1860	\$22,030	\$8,380	2-M	1,845	169
Quinnipiac Univ., Hamden, CT 06518-1940	1929	\$34,250	\$12,730	1-D	7,758	845
Radford Univ., Radford, VA 24142	1910	\$6,904(S)	\$6,970	5-D	8,878	527
Ramapo Coll. of New Jersey, Mahwah, NJ 07430-1680	1969	\$11,416(S)	\$11,290	5-M	6,026	408
Randolph-Macon Coll., Ashland, VA 23005-5505	1830	\$29,182	\$8,891	2-B	1,246	143
Reed Coll., Portland, OR 97202-8199	1908	\$39,700	\$10,250	1-M	1,481	133
Regent Univ., Virginia Beach, VA 23464-9800	1977	\$14,200	\$5,175	1-D	4,886	556
Regis Coll., Weston, MA 02493	1927	\$28,900	\$12,190	2-D	1,586	138
Regis Univ., Denver, CO 80221-1099	1877	\$28,700	\$8,982	2-D	11,038	967
Reinhardt Univ., Waleska, GA 30183-2981	1883	\$16,670	\$6,272	2-M	1,123	160
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12180-3590	1824	\$39,165	\$11,145	1-D	7,656	475
Rhode Island Coll., Providence, RI 02908-1991	1854	\$6,976(S)	\$9,270	5-D	9,260	761
Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, RI 02903-2784	1877	\$36,659	\$10,846	1-D	2,259	503
Rhodes Coll., Memphis, TN 38112-1690	1848	\$33,710	\$8,314	2-M	1,685	193
Rice Univ., Houston, TX 77251-1892	1912	\$32,105	\$11,230	1-D	5,663	755
The Richard Stockton Coll. of New Jersey, Pomona, NJ 08240-0195	1969	\$11,041(S)	\$10,189	5-D	7,559	519
Rider Univ., Lawrenceville, NJ 08648-3001	1865	\$29,060	\$10,720	1-M	6,073	626
Ringling Coll. of Art & Design, Sarasota, FL 34234-5895	1931	\$28,470	\$10,470	1-B	1,318	148
Ripon Coll., Ripon, WI 54971	1851	\$25,445	\$7,270	1-B	1,065	92
Rivier Coll., Nashua, NH 03060	1933	\$25,050	\$9,428	2-M	2,256	193
Roanoke Coll., Salem, VA 24153-3794	1842	\$31,214	\$10,308	2-B	2,044	208
Robert Morris Univ., Moon Township, PA 15108-1189	1921	\$20,560	\$10,370	1-D	4,783	379
Robert Morris Univ. Illinois, Chicago, IL 60605	1913	\$20,100	\$9,945	1-M	4,619	292
Roberts Wesleyan Coll., Rochester, NY 14624-1997	1866	\$23,780	\$8,520	2-M	1,928	248
Rochester Institute of Tech, Rochester, NY 14623-5603	1829	\$29,283	\$9,642	1-D	16,773	1,426
Rockford Coll., Rockford, IL 61108-2393	1847	\$24,750	\$6,950	1-M	1,340	156
Rockhurst Univ., Kansas City, MO 64110-2561	1910	\$25,890	\$7,080	2-D	3,029	228

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Rogers State Univ., Claremore, OK 74017-3252	1909	\$4,277(S)	\$4,505	5-B	4,154	245
Roger Williams Univ., Bristol, RI 02809	1956	\$27,718	\$11,880	1-D	5,159	584
Rollins Coll., Winter Park, FL 32789-4499	1885	\$36,220	\$11,320	1-M	2,486	236
Roosevelt Univ., Chicago, IL 60605	1945	\$23,000	\$11,200	1-D	7,306	NA
Rose-Hulman Institute of Tech, Terre Haute, IN 47803-3999 (2)	1874	\$34,560	\$9,441	1-M	1,964	168
Rowan Univ., Glassboro, NJ 08028-1701	1923	\$11,234(S)	\$9,958	5-D	11,006	1,016
Rush Univ., Chicago, IL 60612-3832	1969	\$20,352	\$9,960	1-D	1,566	796
Rutgers, The State Univ. of New Jersey, Camden, Camden, NJ 08102-1401	1927	\$11,698(S)	\$9,788	5-D	5,781	434
Rutgers, The State Univ. of New Jersey, Newark, Newark, NJ 07102	1892	\$11,414(S)	\$11,155	5-D	11,500	704
Rutgers, The State Univ. of New Jersey, New Brunswick, Piscataway, NJ 08854-8097	1766	\$11,886(S)	\$10,676	5-D	37,364	2,545
Sacred Heart Univ., Fairfield, CT 06825-1000	1963	\$30,298	\$11,684	2-D	6,023	567
Saginaw Valley State Univ., University Center, MI 48710	1963	\$6,890(S)	\$7,270	5-M	10,498	597
St. Ambrose Univ., Davenport, IA 52803-2898	1882	\$23,910	\$8,585	2-D	3,729	406
St. Anselm Coll., Manchester, NH 03102-1310	1889	\$30,515	\$11,550	2-B	1,915	208
St. Augustine Coll., Chicago, IL 60640-3501	1980	\$8,400	NA	1-B	1,430	154
St. Augustine's Coll., Raleigh, NC 27610-2298	1867	\$17,160	\$7,126	2-B	1,529	134
St. Bonaventure Univ., St. Bonaventure, NY 14778-2284	1858	\$26,895	\$9,071	2-M	2,472	237
St. Catherine Univ., St. Paul, MN 55105	1905	\$28,758	\$7,330	2-D	5,277	447
St. Cloud State Univ., St. Cloud, MN 56301-4498	1869	\$6,300(S)	\$5,984	5-D	17,785	939
St. Edward's Univ., Austin, TX 78704	1885	\$26,484	\$9,036	2-M	5,293	479
St. Francis Coll., Brooklyn Heights, NY 11201-4398	1884	\$17,000	\$14,350	2-M	2,511	243
St. Francis Univ., Loretto, PA 15940-0600	1847	\$25,554	\$8,716	2-D	2,300	225
St. John Fisher Coll., Rochester, NY 14618-3597	1948	\$24,320	\$10,090	2-D	3,913	375
St. John's Univ., Collegeville, MN 56321 (2)	1857	\$29,936	\$7,714	2-D	2,020	177
St. John's Univ., Queens, NY 11439	1870	\$30,040	\$13,140	2-D	20,352	1,440
St. Joseph Coll., West Hartford, CT 06117-2700	1932	\$27,202	\$12,437	2-M	1,935	218
St. Joseph's Coll., Rensselaer, IN 47978	1889	\$24,530	\$7,420	2-M	1,076	107
St. Joseph's Coll., Long Island Campus, Patchogue, NY 11772-2399	1916	\$16,765	NA	1-M	4,358	406
St. Joseph's Coll., New York, Brooklyn, NY 11205-3688	1916	\$16,765	NA	1-M	1,358	139
St. Joseph's Coll. of Maine, Standish, ME 04084	1912	\$26,050	\$10,350	2-M	1,050	126
St. Joseph's Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19131-1395	1851	\$34,090	\$11,575	2-D	8,337	656
St. Lawrence Univ., Canton, NY 13617-1455	1856	\$39,765	\$10,160	1-M	4,696	199
St. Leo Univ., Saint Leo, FL 33574-6665	1889	\$17,646	\$8,724	2-M	4,127	157
St. Louis Coll. of Pharm., St. Louis, MO 63110-1088	1864	\$23,010	\$8,560	1-D	1,233	113
St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, MO 63103-2097	1818	\$31,342	\$8,900	2-D	13,313	1,076
St. Martin's Univ., Lacey, WA 98503	1895	\$26,402	\$8,660	2-M	1,687	192
St. Mary-of-the-Woods Coll., Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, IN 47876 (4)	1840	\$23,060	\$8,450	2-M	1,677	174
St. Mary's Coll., Notre Dame, IN 46556 (3)	1844	\$29,616	\$9,206	2-B	1,664	191
St. Mary's Coll. of California, Moraga, CA 94556	1863	\$33,910	\$11,940	2-D	3,636	403
St. Mary's Coll. of Maryland, St. Mary's City, MD 20686-3001	1840	\$13,630(S)	\$10,245	5-M	2,060	225
St. Mary's Univ., San Antonio, TX 78228-8507	1852	\$22,556	\$7,550	2-D	3,893	340
St. Mary's Univ. of Minnesota, Winona, MN 55987-1399	1912	\$26,090	\$6,940	2-D	5,565	585
St. Michael's Coll., Colchester, VT 05439	1904	\$34,845	\$8,685	2-M	2,466	214
St. Norbert Coll., De Pere, WI 54115-2099	1898	\$26,972	\$7,052	2-M	2,175	183
St. Olaf Coll., Northfield, MN 55057-1098	1874	\$35,500	\$8,200	2-B	3,099	327
St. Petersburg Coll., St. Petersburg, FL 33733-3489	1927	NA	NA	11-B	29,282	1,734
St. Peter's Coll., Jersey City, NJ 07306-5997	1872	\$25,666	\$10,336	2-M	3,081	NA
St. Thomas Aquinas Coll., Sparkill, NY 10976	1952	\$22,410	\$10,300	1-M	2,132	140
St. Thomas Univ., Miami Gardens, FL 33054-6459	1961	\$21,690	\$6,516	2-D	2,476	231
St. Vincent Coll., Latrobe, PA 15650-2690	1846	\$27,190	\$9,048	2-M	1,984	187
St. Xavier Univ., Chicago, IL 60655-3105	1847	\$24,340	\$8,408	2-M	5,048	506
Salem Intl. Univ., Salem, WV 26426-0500	1888	\$12,750	NA	1-M	NA	16
Salem State Coll., Salem, MA 01970-5353	1854	\$6,790(S)	\$6,625	5-M	10,125	759
Salisbury Univ., Salisbury, MD 21801-6837	1925	\$6,618(S)	\$8,070	5-M	8,204	571
Salve Regina Univ., Newport, RI 02840-4192	1934	\$30,000	\$10,950	2-D	2,578	248
Samford Univ., Birmingham, AL 35229	1841	\$20,420	\$6,624	2-D	4,658	419
Sam Houston State Univ., Huntsville, TX 77341	1879	\$7,000(S)	\$7,022	5-D	16,772	548
Samuel Merritt Univ., Oakland, CA 94609-3108 (4)	1909	\$34,148	NA	1-D	1,400	240
San Diego State Univ., San Diego, CA 92182	1897	\$4,902(S)	\$11,485	5-D	33,790	1,530
San Francisco State Univ., San Francisco, CA 94132-1722	1899	\$4,740(S)	\$10,904	5-D	30,469	1,566
San Jose State Univ., San Jose, CA 95192-0001	1857	\$3,992(S)	\$8,663	5-M	31,280	1,685
Santa Clara Univ., Santa Clara, CA 95053	1851	\$36,000	\$11,400	2-D	8,846	798
Santa Fe Coll., Gainesville, FL 32606	1966	\$2,031(S)	NA	11-B	14,796	821
Sarah Lawrence Coll., Bronxville, NY 10708-5999	1926	\$40,350	\$13,104	1-M	1,701	310
Savannah Coll. of Art & Design, Savannah, GA 31402-3146	1978	\$29,570	\$11,750	1-M	9,906	658
Savannah State Univ., Savannah, GA 31404	1890	\$3,726(S)	\$5,644	5-M	3,820	180
School of the Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60603-3103	1866	\$35,950	\$9,800	1-M	3,170	597
School of Visual Arts, New York, NY 10010-3994	1947	NA	NA	3-M	4,051	949
Schreiner Univ., Kerrville, TX 78028-5697	1923	\$18,731	\$8,726	2-M	1,049	92
Seattle Pacific Univ., Seattle, WA 98119-1997	1891	\$27,810	\$8,544	2-D	4,000	351
Seattle Univ., Seattle, WA 98122-1090	1891	\$29,340	\$8,805	2-D	7,751	678
Seton Hall Univ., South Orange, NJ 07079-2697	1856	\$31,890	\$12,050	2-D	9,616	879
Seton Hill Univ., Greensburg, PA 15601	1883	\$26,622	\$8,810	2-M	2,145	185
Sewanee: The Univ. of the South, Sewanee, TN 37383-1000	1857	\$35,862	\$10,250	2-D	1,543	172
Shawnee State Univ., Portsmouth, OH 45662-4344	1986	\$6,132(S)	\$7,944	5-M	4,300	322
Shaw Univ., Raleigh, NC 27601-2399	1865	\$11,696	\$7,200	2-D	2,538	236
Shenandoah Univ., Winchester, VA 22601-5195	1875	\$25,080	\$8,870	2-D	3,619	391
Shepherd Univ., Shepherdstown, WV 25443	1871	\$5,234(S)	\$7,228	5-M	4,256	334
Shippensburg Univ. of Pennsylvania, Shippensburg, PA 17257-2299	1871	\$7,444(S)	\$7,086	5-M	8,253	402
Shorter Univ., Rome, GA 30165	1873	\$440/cr. hr.	NA	2-M	1,205	149
Siena Coll., Loudonville, NY 12211-1462	1937	\$25,285	\$9,930	2-M	3,305	330
Siena Heights Univ., Adrian, MI 49221-1796	1919	\$19,210	\$7,070	2-M	2,351	216
Silicon Valley Univ., San Jose, CA 95131	NA	\$250/unit	NA	3-M	1,090	31
Simmons Coll., Boston, MA 02115	1899	\$31,450	\$12,050	1-D	5,003	548
Simpson Coll., Indianola, IA 50125-1297	1860	\$25,733	\$7,261	2-M	2,023	195
Simpson Univ., Redding, CA 96003-8606	1921	\$21,000	\$7,000	2-M	1,143	121
Skidmore Coll., Saratoga Springs, NY 12866	1903	\$40,420	\$10,776	1-M	2,720	337
Slippery Rock Univ. of Pennsylvania, Slippery Rock, PA 16057-1383	1889	\$7,235(S)	\$8,454	5-D	8,648	409
Smith Coll., Northampton, MA 01063 (3)	1871	\$37,758	\$12,622	1-D	3,121	306
Sojourner-Douglass Coll., Baltimore, MD 21205-1814 (4)	1980	\$7,478	NA	1-M	1,151	NA
Sonoma State Univ., Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3609	1960	\$5,290(S)	\$10,086	5-M	8,921	541
South Carolina State Univ., Orangeburg, SC 29117-0001	1896	\$8,462(S)	\$8,862	5-D	4,538	289
South Dakota School of Mines & Tech, Rapid City, SD 57701-3995	1885	\$6,830(S)	\$5,080	5-D	2,177	135
South Dakota State Univ., Brookings, SD 57007	1881	\$6,155(S)	\$5,668	5-D	12,376	679
Southeastern Louisiana Univ., Hammond, LA 70402	1925	\$3,932(S)	\$6,450	5-D	15,160	644
Southeastern Oklahoma State Univ., Durant, OK 74701-0609	1909	\$4,316(S)	\$4,290	5-M	4,228	247
Southeastern Univ., Lakeland, FL 33801-6099	1935	\$15,000	\$7,566	2-M	2,950	154
Setheast Missouri State Univ., Cape Girardeau, MO 63701-4799	1873	\$6,255(S)	\$6,358	5-M	10,859	591

Name, Address	Year Founded	Tuition & Fees	Room & Board	Control, Degree	Enroll- ment	Faculty
Southern Adventist Univ., Collegedale, TN 37315-0370	1892	\$17,712	\$5,174	2-M	2,891	257
Southern Arkansas Univ.—Magnolia, Magnolia, AR 71753	1909	\$6,066(S)	\$4,400	5-M	3,226	214
Southern Baptist Theol. Sem., Louisville, KY 40280-0004	1858	NA	NA	2-D	3,190	NA
Southern Connecticut State Univ., New Haven, CT 06515-1355	1893	\$8,050(S)	\$9,983	5-D	11,815	1,081
Southern Illinois Univ. Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901-4701	1869	\$10,411(S)	\$7,673	5-D	20,350	1,094
Southern Illinois Univ. Edwardsville, Edwardsville, IL 62026-0001	1957	\$8,336(S)	\$7,461	5-D	13,940	870
Southern Methodist Univ., Dallas, TX 75275	1911	\$35,160	\$12,445	2-D	10,891	1,034
Southern Nazarene Univ., Bethany, OK 73008	1899	\$17,664	\$6,490	2-M	2,069	198
Southern New Hampshire Univ., Manchester, NH 03106-1045	1932	\$26,442	\$10,176	1-D	4,211	388
Southern Oregon Univ., Ashland, OR 97520	1926	\$5,718(S)	\$8,250	5-M	5,103	290
Southern Polytechnic State Univ., Marietta, GA 30060-2896	1948	\$4,498(S)	\$6,350	5-M	5,186	278
Southern Univ. & Agr. & Mech. Coll., Baton Rouge, LA 70813	1880	\$4,100(S)	\$5,666	5-D	7,699	546
Southern Univ. at New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70126-1009 (4)	1959	\$3,072(S)	NA	5-M	3,141	102
Southern Utah Univ., Cedar City, UT 84720-2498	1897	\$4,269(S)	\$1,950	5-M	8,066	326
Southern Wesleyan Univ., Central, SC 29630-1020	1906	\$19,500	\$7,200	2-M	2,382	219
Southwest Baptist Univ., Bolivar, MO 65613-2597	1878	\$17,280	\$5,720	2-D	3,716	260
Southwestern Assemblies of God Univ., Waxahachie, TX 75165-5735	1927	\$13,780	\$5,112	2-M	2,018	142
Southwestern Coll., Winfield, KS 67156-2499	1885	\$19,630	\$5,750	2-M	1,810	102
Southwestern Oklahoma State Univ., Weatherford, OK 73096-3098	1901	\$4,110(S)	\$3,900	5-D	5,046	230
Southwestern Univ., Georgetown, TX 78626	1840	\$30,220	\$9,130	2-B	1,301	166
Southwest Florida Coll., Fort Myers, FL 33907	1940	NA	NA	1-B	1,263	NA
Southwest Minnesota State Univ., Marshall, MN 56258	1963	\$7,229(S)	\$6,846	5-M	6,740	185
Spalding Univ., Louisville, KY 40203-2188	1814	\$17,550	\$4,560	2-D	2,069	310
Spelman Coll., Atlanta, GA 30314-4399 (3)	1881	\$22,010	\$10,062	1-B	2,229	248
Spring Arbor Univ., Spring Arbor, MI 49283-9799	1873	\$19,790	\$6,950	2-M	4,120	140
Springfield Coll., Springfield, MA 01109-3797	1885	\$26,480	\$9,510	1-M	3,155	342
Spring Hill Coll., Mobile, AL 36608-1791	1830	\$25,450	\$9,730	2-M	1,521	133
Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA 94305-9991	1891	\$37,881	\$11,463	1-D	18,498	1,023
State Univ. of New York at Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000	1946	\$6,761(S)	\$10,614	5-D	14,711	871
State Univ. of New York at Fredonia, Fredonia, NY 14063-1136	1826	\$6,308(S)	\$9,330	5-M	5,776	444
State Univ. of New York at New Paltz, New Paltz, NY 12561	1828	\$6,081(S)	\$9,202	5-M	7,957	668
State Univ. of New York at Oswego, Oswego, NY 13126	1861	\$6,256(S)	\$10,870	5-M	8,119	513
State Univ. of New York at Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, NY 12901-2681	1889	\$6,100(S)	\$8,600	5-M	6,453	507
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Cortland, Cortland, NY 13045	1868	\$6,145(S)	\$9,790	5-M	7,322	597
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Geneseo, Geneseo, NY 14454-1401	1871	\$6,326(S)	\$9,550	5-M	5,660	353
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Old Westbury, Old Westbury, NY 11568-0210	1965	\$5,797(S)	\$9,390	5-M	3,897	251
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Oneonta, Oneonta, NY 13820-4015	1889	\$6,185(S)	\$8,900	5-M	5,893	499
State Univ. of New York Coll. at Potsdam, Potsdam, NY 13676	1816	\$6,124(S)	\$9,270	5-M	4,298	362
State Univ. of New York Coll. of Agr. & Tech at Cobleskill, Cobleskill, NY 12043	1916	\$6,311(S)	\$9,460	5-B	2,619	175
State Univ. of New York Coll. of Agr. & Tech at Morrisville, Morrisville, NY 13408-0901	1908	\$223/credit(S)	NA	5-B	3,432	261
State Univ. of New York Coll. of Envir. Sci., & Forestry, Syracuse, NY 13210-2779	1911	\$5,891(S)	\$12,460	5-D	2,199	173
State Univ. of New York Coll. of Tech at Canton, Canton, NY 13617	1906	\$6,279(S)	\$9,320	5-B	3,320	200
State Univ. of New York Coll. of Tech at Delhi, Delhi, NY 13753	1913	\$6,360(S)	\$9,300	5-B	2,971	187
State Univ. of New York Downstate Med. Ctr., Brooklyn, NY 11203-2098	1858	\$7,453(S)	\$11,898	5-D	1,660	981
State Univ. of New York Empire State Coll., Saratoga Springs, NY 12866-4391	1971	\$5,195(S)	NA	5-M	14,325	1,447
State Univ. of New York Institute of Tech, Utica, NY 13504-3050	1966	\$5,413(S)	\$8,320	5-M	2,828	183
State Univ. of New York Maritime Coll., Throggs Neck, NY 10465-4198 (2)	1874	\$6,090(S)	\$9,930	5-M	1,757	129
State Univ. of New York Upstate Med. Univ., Syracuse, NY 13210-2334	1950	\$5,550(S)	\$10,422	5-D	1,443	81
Stephen F. Austin State Univ., Nacogdoches, TX 75962	1923	\$6,732(S)	\$7,377	5-D	12,845	657
Stephens Coll., Columbia, MO 65215-0002 (4)	1833	\$25,400	\$7,170	1-M	1,238	113
Stetson Univ., DeLand, FL 32723	1883	\$33,424	\$9,805	1-D	3,790	353
Stevens Institute of Tech, Hoboken, NJ 07030	1870	\$37,980	\$12,150	1-D	5,862	438
Stevenson Univ., Stevenson, MD 21153	1952	\$20,644	\$10,296	1-M	3,432	349
Stillman Coll., Tuscaloosa, AL 35403-9990	1876	\$13,462	\$6,336	2-B	1,048	63
Stonehill Coll., Easton, MA 02357	1948	\$31,210	\$12,240	2-B	2,468	254
Stony Brook Univ., State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794	1957	\$6,489(S)	\$9,590	5-D	24,692	1,482
Suffolk Univ., Boston, MA 02108-2770	1906	\$27,208	\$14,544	1-D	9,457	989
Sullivan Univ., Louisville, KY 40205	1864	\$14,940	\$4,320	3-M	4,538	269
Sul Ross State Univ., Alpine, TX 79832	1920	\$2,928(S)	\$6,370	5-M	2,778	159
Susquehanna Univ., Selinsgrove, PA 17870	1858	\$32,850	\$8,800	2-B	2,231	237
Swarthmore Coll., Swarthmore, PA 19081-1397	1864	\$37,860	\$11,740	1-B	1,525	211
Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY 13244	1870	\$34,926	\$12,374	1-D	19,638	1,507
Tarleton State Univ., Stephenville, TX 76402	1899	\$7,150(S)	\$6,591	5-D	10,424	607
Taylor Univ., Upland, IN 46989-1001	1846	\$25,396	\$6,708	2-M	2,560	246
Temple Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19122-6096	1884	\$11,764(S)	\$9,198	12-D	36,505	2,890
Tennessee State Univ., Nashville, TN 37209-1561	1912	\$5,132(S)	\$5,462	5-M	8,254	603
Tennessee Tech Univ., Cookeville, TN 38505	1915	\$5,498(S)	\$7,124	5-D	10,847	633
Tennessee Wesleyan Coll., Athens, TN 37371-0040	1857	\$18,600	\$6,100	2-B	1,070	87
Texas A&M Intl. Univ., Laredo, TX 78041-1900	1969	\$5,717(S)	\$6,918	5-D	6,419	303
Texas A&M Univ., College Station, TX 77843	1876	\$8,176(S)	\$8,039	5-D	48,703	2,818
Texas A&M Univ. at Galveston, Galveston, TX 77553-1675	1962	\$6,818(S)	\$5,676	5-M	1,774	140
Texas A&M Univ.—Commerce, Commerce, TX 75429-3011	1889	\$5,500(S)	\$7,090	5-D	9,170	843
Texas A&M Univ.—Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi, TX 78412-5503	1947	\$6,221(S)	\$9,528	5-D	9,468	528
Texas A&M Univ.—Kingsville, Kingsville, TX 78363	1925	\$5,882(S)	\$5,020	5-D	7,133	559
Texas A&M Univ.—Texarkana, Texarkana, TX 75505-5518	1971	\$3,392(S)	NA	5-M	1,670	108
Texas Christian Univ., Fort Worth, TX 76129-0002	1873	\$30,048	\$10,112	2-D	8,853	799
Texas Lutheran Univ., Seguin, TX 78155-5999	1891	\$21,910	\$6,400	2-B	1,387	134
Texas Southern Univ., Houston, TX 77004-4584	1947	\$7,080(S)	\$11,620	5-D	9,394	609
Texas State Univ.—San Marcos, San Marcos, TX 78666	1899	\$7,482(S)	\$6,392	5-D	30,803	1,371
Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409	1923	\$7,485(S)	\$7,527	5-D	30,049	1,316
Texas Wesleyan Univ., Fort Worth, TX 76105-1536	1890	\$17,760	\$6,656	2-D	3,333	259
Texas Woman's Univ., Denton, TX 76201 (4)	1901	\$6,660(S)	\$5,967	5-D	13,237	749
Thomas Edison State Coll., Trenton, NJ 08608-1176	1972	\$4,695(S)	NA	5-M	18,206	NA
Thomas Jefferson Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19107	1824	NA	NA	1-D	2,867	266
Thomas More Coll., Crestview Hills, KY 41017-3495	1921	\$24,720	\$6,530	2-M	1,858	133
Tiffin Univ., Tiffin, OH 44883-2161	1888	\$18,390	\$8,340	1-M	3,429	292
Touro Coll., New York, NY 10010	1971	\$15,300	\$6,600	1-D	17,129	NA
Towson Univ., Towson, MD 21252-0001	1866	\$7,418(S)	\$8,670	5-D	21,177	1,545
Transylvania Univ., Lexington, KY 40508-1797	1780	\$25,280	\$7,770	2-B	1,092	96
Trevecca Nazarene Univ., Nashville, TN 37210-2877	1901	\$18,318	\$7,734	2-D	2,476	222
Trine Univ., Angola, IN 46703-1764	1884	\$25,400	\$8,500	1-M	1,616	102
Trinity Christian Coll., Palos Heights, IL 60463-0929	1959	\$21,335	\$8,125	2-B	1,450	151
Trinity Coll., Hartford, CT 06106-3100	1823	\$42,370	\$10,960	1-M	2,514	267
Trinity Intl. Univ., Deerfield, IL 60015-1284	1897	\$21,980	\$7,430	2-D	2,671	82
Trinity Univ., San Antonio, TX 78212-7200	1869	\$29,317	\$8,895	2-M	2,693	326

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Trinity (Washington) Univ., Washington, DC 20017-1094	1897	\$19,357	\$8,450	2-M	1,630	NA
Troy Univ., Troy, AL 36082	1887	\$7,016(S)	\$6,042	5-D	29,327	1,513
Truman State Univ., Kirksville, MO 63501-4221	1867	\$6,692(S)	\$6,854	5-M	5,747	372
Tufts Univ., Medford, MA 02155	1852	\$40,342	\$10,746	1-D	10,030	1,097
TUI Univ., Cypress, CA 90630	NA	\$9,440	NA	1-D	8,046	269
Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA 70118-5669	1834	\$40,584	\$9,606	1-D	11,911	1,184
Tusculum Coll., Greeneville, TN 37743-9997	1794	\$19,530	\$7,735	2-M	2,203	224
Tuskegee Univ., Tuskegee, AL 36088	1881	\$16,750	\$7,570	1-D	2,931	278
Union Coll., Barbourville, KY 40906-1499	1879	\$18,860	\$5,950	2-M	1,421	104
Union Coll., Schenectady, NY 12308-2311	1795	\$50,439(C)	NA	1-B	2,194	228
Union Institute & Univ., Cincinnati, OH 45206-1925	1969	\$10,528	NA	1-D	1,523	315
Union Univ., Jackson, TN 38305-3697	1823	\$20,940	\$6,930	2-D	3,922	215
United States Air Force Academy, USAF Academy, CO 80840-5025 (2)	1954	\$0(C)	NA	4-B	4,620	527
United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, NY 11024-1699	1943	\$0(C)	NA	4-M	1,003	NA
United States Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996	1802	\$0(C)	NA	4-B	4,621	625
United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD 21402-5000 (2)	1845	\$0(C)	NA	4-B	4,552	NA
United Talmudical Sem., Brooklyn, NY 11211 (1)	1949	NA	NA	2-M	1,500	NA
Universidad Adventista de las Antillas, Mayagüez, PR 00681-0118	1957	\$6,170	\$2,900	2-M	1,019	85
Universidad del Este, Carolina, PR 00984	1949	\$4,584	NA	1-M	12,291	NA
Universidad del Turabo, Gurabo, PR 00778-3030	1972	\$4,584	NA	1-D	16,296	NA
Universidad Metropolitana, San Juan, PR 00928-1150	1980	NA	NA	1-M	12,389	903
Univ. at Albany, State Univ. of New York, Albany, NY 12222-0001	1844	\$6,748(S)	\$10,238	5-D	18,020	1,268
Univ. at Buffalo, the State Univ. of New York, Buffalo, NY 14260	1846	\$7,013(S)	\$9,648	5-D	28,881	1,737
Univ. of Advancing Tech, Tempe, AZ 85283-1042 (2)	1983	\$18,900	\$11,034	3-M	1,147	103
The Univ. of Akron, Akron, OH 44325	1870	\$8,752(S)	\$8,697	5-D	24,675	1,692
The Univ. of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487	1831	\$7,000(S)	\$7,796	5-D	28,699	1,437
The Univ. of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294	1969	\$5,096(S)	\$8,142	5-D	16,874	916
The Univ. of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, AL 35899	1950	\$6,510(S)	\$7,208	5-D	7,681	457
Univ. of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, AK 99508	1954	\$4,580(S)	\$7,962	5-M	17,825	1,278
Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7520	1917	\$5,668(S)	\$6,800	5-D	9,137	1,049
Univ. of Alaska Southeast, Juneau, AK 99801	1972	\$4,903(S)	\$6,260	5-M	3,260	NA
The Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721	1885	\$5,542(S)	\$7,812	5-D	38,767	1,953
Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701-1201	1871	\$6,400(S)	\$7,422	5-D	19,849	983
Univ. of Arkansas at Fort Smith, Fort Smith, AR 72913-3649	1928	\$4,600(S)	\$4,789	11-B	7,335	399
Univ. of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, AR 72204-1099	1927	\$6,083(S)	\$3,100	5-D	13,132	749
Univ. of Arkansas at Monticello, Monticello, AR 71656	1909	\$4,740(S)	\$3,900	5-M	3,479	274
Univ. of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, Pine Bluff, AR 71601-2799	1873	\$4,796(S)	\$6,168	5-M	3,792	258
Univ. of Arkansas for Med. Sci., Little Rock, AR 72205-7199	1879	\$17,362(S)	NA	5-D	2,549	NA
Univ. of Atlanta, Atlanta, GA 30360	NA	\$3,300	NA	1-D	1,410	299
Univ. of Baltimore, Baltimore, MD 21201-5779	1925	\$7,330(S)	NA	5-D	6,265	373
Univ. of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, CT 06604	1927	\$25,465	\$11,080	1-D	5,103	493
Univ. of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720-1500	1868	\$9,817(S)	\$15,308	5-D	35,843	NA
Univ. of California, Davis, Davis, CA 95616	1905	\$9,364(S)	\$12,361	5-D	31,247	1,879
Univ. of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697	1965	\$11,913(S)	\$10,655	5-D	27,142	1,892
Univ. of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095	1919	\$9,151(S)	\$13,314	5-D	39,984	2,711
Univ. of California, Merced, Merced, CA 95343	NA	\$4,476(S)	\$10,550	5-D	3,414	217
Univ. of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521-0102	1954	\$8,507(S)	\$10,900	5-D	19,439	919
Univ. of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093	1959	\$9,698(S)	\$11,057	5-D	26,723	1,144
Univ. of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-2014	1909	\$9,055(S)	\$12,765	5-D	22,850	1,086
Univ. of California, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064	1965	\$10,095(S)	\$13,641	5-D	16,775	803
Univ. of Central Arkansas, Conway, AR 72035-0001	1907	\$6,699(S)	\$4,880	5-D	12,974	709
Univ. of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816	1963	\$4,526(S)	\$8,540	5-D	53,537	1,707
Univ. of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, MO 64093	1871	\$7,311(S)	\$6,320	5-M	11,191	559
Univ. of Central Oklahoma, Edmond, OK 73034-5209	1890	\$4,223(S)	\$7,776	5-M	16,092	860
Univ. of Charleston, Charleston, WV 25304-1099	1888	\$24,000	\$8,700	1-D	1,396	120
Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637-1513	1891	\$39,432	\$11,697	1-D	12,332	1,662
Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221	1819	\$9,399(S)	\$9,702	5-D	31,134	1,225
Univ. of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, CO 80309	1876	\$7,932(S)	\$10,378	5-D	32,751	2,091
Univ. of Colorado at Colorado Springs, Colorado Springs, CO 80933-7150	1965	\$5,693(S)	\$7,490	5-D	10,088	421
Univ. of Colorado Denver, Denver, CO 80217-3364	1912	\$6,657(S)	\$11,374	5-D	24,119	2,936
Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269	1881	\$10,416(S)	\$10,782	5-D	25,029	1,333
Univ. of Dallas, Irving, TX 75062-4736	1955	\$27,815	\$8,650	2-D	2,883	233
Univ. of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469-1300	1850	\$29,930	\$9,400	2-D	10,908	937
Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716	1743	\$9,486(S)	\$9,066	12-D	19,391	1,440
Univ. of Denver, Denver, CO 80208	1864	\$36,501	\$10,224	1-D	11,644	1,259
Univ. of Detroit Mercy, Detroit, MI 48221	1877	\$28,920	\$8,590	2-D	5,725	NA
Univ. of Dubuque, Dubuque, IA 52001-5099	1852	\$21,590	\$7,370	2-D	1,718	164
Univ. of Evansville, Evansville, IN 47722	1854	\$26,756	\$8,670	2-D	2,884	221
The Univ. of Findlay, Findlay, OH 45840-3653	1882	\$25,774	\$8,554	2-D	4,278	320
Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611	1853	\$4,373(S)	\$7,500	5-D	50,691	3,596
Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602	1785	\$7,530(S)	\$8,046	5-D	34,885	2,213
Univ. of Guam, Mangilao, GU 96923	1952	\$5,770(S)	\$9,102	7-M	3,550	258
Univ. of Hartford, West Hartford, CT 06117-1599	1877	\$29,852	\$11,572	1-D	7,212	921
Univ. of Hawaii at Hilo, Hilo, HI 96720-4091	1970	\$4,360(S)	\$11,403	5-D	3,974	347
Univ. of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822	1907	\$7,983(S)	\$8,493	5-D	20,435	1,270
Univ. of Hawaii—West Oahu, Pearl City, HI 96782-3366	1976	\$4,666(S)	NA	5-B	1,293	74
Univ. of Houston, Houston, TX 77204	1927	\$8,496(S)	\$7,164	5-D	37,000	1,780
Univ. of Houston—Clear Lake, Houston, TX 77058-1098	1971	\$5,708(S)	\$7,896	5-D	7,662	525
Univ. of Houston—Downtown, Houston, TX 77002	1974	\$5,232(S)	NA	5-M	12,742	594
Univ. of Houston—Victoria, Victoria, TX 77901-4450	1973	\$5,400(S)	NA	5-M	3,655	176
Univ. of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-2282	1889	\$4,932(S)	\$7,242	5-D	11,957	667
Univ. of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60607-7128	1946	\$12,034(S)	\$9,435	5-D	26,840	1,540
Univ. of Illinois at Springfield, Springfield, IL 62703-5407	1969	\$9,532(S)	\$9,200	5-D	4,961	358
Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL 61820	1867	\$12,660(S)	\$9,284	5-D	43,881	1,937
Univ. of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46227-3697	1902	\$21,170	\$8,040	2-D	4,989	437
The Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242-1316	1847	\$7,417(S)	\$8,331	5-D	28,987	1,679
The Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045	1866	\$8,206(S)	\$6,802	5-D	29,242	1,315
Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0032	1865	\$8,123(S)	\$9,125	5-D	26,295	1,683
Univ. of La Verne, La Verne, CA 91750-4443	1891	\$29,800	\$10,440	1-D	4,060	394
Univ. of Louisiana at Lafayette, Lafayette, LA 70504	1898	\$3,574(S)	\$4,200	5-D	16,345	743
Univ. of Louisiana at Monroe, Monroe, LA 71209-0001	1931	\$3,791(S)	\$3,370	5-D	9,004	385
Univ. of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292-0001	1798	\$7,944(S)	\$5,437	5-D	21,016	1,356
Univ. of Maine, Orono, ME 04469	1865	\$9,626(S)	\$8,008	5-D	11,867	798
Univ. of Maine at Augusta, Augusta, ME 04330-9410	1965	\$6,855(S)	NA	5-B	5,054	296
Univ. of Maine at Farmington, Farmington, ME 04938-1990	1863	\$8,710(S)	\$7,552	5-M	2,238	169
Univ. of Maine at Fort Kent, Fort Kent, ME 04743-1292	1878	\$6,803(S)	\$7,080	5-B	1,126	72

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Univ. of Maine at Presque Isle, Presque Isle, ME 04769-2888	1903	\$6,875(S)	\$7,300	5-B	1,412	119
Univ. of Mary, Bismarck, ND 58504-9652	1959	\$13,126	\$5,150	2-D	2,849	273
Univ. of Mary Hardin-Baylor, Belton, TX 76513	1845	\$20,650	\$5,350	2-D	2,768	238
Univ. of Maryland, Baltimore Cty, Baltimore, MD 21250	1963	\$8,872(S)	\$9,303	5-D	12,870	730
Univ. of Maryland, College Park, College Park, MD 20742	1856	\$8,053(S)	\$9,377	5-D	37,146	2,273
Univ. of Maryland Eastern Shore, Princess Anne, MD 21853-1299	1886	\$6,082(S)	\$7,230	5-D	3,762	283
Univ. of Maryland Univ. Coll., Adelphi, MD 20783	1947	\$5,760(S)	NA	5-D	37,347	1,958
Univ. of Mary Washington, Fredericksburg, VA 22401-5358	1908	\$3,900(S)	\$8,200	5-M	5,084	377
Univ. of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, MA 01003	1863	\$11,917(S)	\$8,276	5-D	27,016	1,315
Univ. of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, MA 02125-3393	1964	\$10,611(S)	NA	5-D	14,912	964
Univ. of Massachusetts Dartmouth, North Dartmouth, MA 02747-2300	1895	\$10,358(S)	\$8,950	5-D	9,302	588
Univ. of Massachusetts Lowell, Lowell, MA 01854-2881	1894	\$10,681(S)	\$8,635	5-D	13,602	714
Univ. of Memphis, Memphis, TN 38152	1912	\$6,458(S)	\$5,950	5-D	21,424	1,335
Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124	1925	\$37,836	\$11,062	1-D	15,629	1,296
Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109	1817	\$12,589(S)	\$8,924	5-D	41,674	3,074
Univ. of Michigan-Dearborn, Dearborn, MI 48128-1491	1959	\$9,100(S)	NA	5-D	8,343	507
Univ. of Michigan-Flint, Flint, MI 48502-1950	1956	\$8,279(S)	\$6,874	5-D	7,773	494
Univ. of Minnesota, Crookston, Crookston, MN 56716-5001	1966	\$10,647(S)	\$6,563	5-B	2,279	101
Univ. of Minnesota, Duluth, Duluth, MN 55812-2496	1947	\$11,004(S)	\$6,176	5-D	11,664	551
Univ. of Minnesota, Morris, Morris, MN 56267-2134	1959	\$10,716(S)	\$7,050	5-B	1,607	153
Univ. of Minnesota, Twin Cities, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0213	1851	\$11,017(S)	\$7,534	5-D	51,659	2,771
Univ. of Mississippi, University, MS 38677	1844	\$5,106(S)	\$7,778	5-D	15,932	877
Univ. of Mississippi Med. Ctr., Jackson, MS 39216-4505	1955	NA	NA	5-D	2,092	836
Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211	1839	\$8,501(S)	\$8,100	5-D	31,314	1,341
Univ. of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, MO 64110-2499	1929	\$8,273(S)	\$10,467	5-D	14,818	1,137
Univ. of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63121	1963	\$8,595(S)	\$8,164	5-D	16,548	858
Univ. of Mobile, Mobile, AL 36613	1961	\$14,850	\$7,570	2-M	1,572	162
The Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812-0002	1893	\$5,533(S)	\$6,611	5-D	14,207	800
The Univ. of Montana Western, Dillon, MT 59725-3598	1893	\$4,279(S)	\$6,420	5-B	1,255	89
Univ. of Montevallo, Montevallo, AL 35115	1896	\$7,750(S)	\$4,924	5-M	3,048	205
Univ. of Mount Union, Alliance, OH 44601-3993	1846	\$23,880	\$7,420	2-M	2,212	225
Univ. of Nebraska at Kearney, Kearney, NE 68849-0001	1903	\$5,634(S)	\$6,830	5-M	6,650	406
Univ. of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182	1908	\$6,229(S)	\$7,230	5-D	14,620	875
Univ. of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588	1869	\$6,857(S)	\$7,260	5-D	24,100	1,111
Univ. of Nebraska Med. Ctr., Omaha, NE 68198	1869	\$5,800(S)	NA	5-D	3,237	1,190
Univ. of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV 89154	1957	\$5,525(S)	\$10,454	5-D	29,086	1,387
Univ. of Nevada, Reno, Reno, NV 89557	1874	\$5,051(S)	\$10,595	5-D	16,862	604
Univ. of New England, Biddeford, ME 04005-9526	1831	\$27,920	\$10,870	1-D	4,493	370
Univ. of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824	1866	\$12,743(S)	\$8,874	5-D	15,311	976
Univ. of New Haven, West Haven, CT 06516-1916	1920	\$29,470	\$12,204	1-M	5,770	562
Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131-2039	1889	\$5,101(S)	\$7,778	5-D	27,241	1,481
Univ. of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70148	1958	\$4,372(S)	\$6,700	5-D	11,724	630
Univ. of North Alabama, Florence, AL 35632-0001	1830	\$6,042(S)	\$4,784	5-M	7,260	356
The Univ. of North Carolina at Asheville, Asheville, NC 28804-3299	1927	\$4,411(S)	\$6,890	5-M	3,897	300
The Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599	1789	\$5,626(S)	\$8,670	5-D	28,916	1,764
The Univ. of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28223-0001	1946	\$4,427(S)	\$6,796	5-D	24,701	1,325
The Univ. of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412-5001	1891	\$4,234(S)	\$6,506	5-D	18,433	1,255
The Univ. of North Carolina at Pembroke, Pembroke, NC 28372-1510	1887	\$3,890(S)	\$5,990	5-M	6,661	434
The Univ. of North Carolina Wilmington, Wilmington, NC 28403-3297	1947	\$4,873(S)	\$7,798	5-D	12,413	874
Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202	1883	\$6,727(S)	\$5,702	5-D	13,172	664
Univ. of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO 80639	1890	\$5,116(S)	\$8,370	5-D	12,148	705
Univ. of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA 50614	1876	\$7,008(S)	\$7,189	5-D	13,303	810
Univ. of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL 32224	1965	\$4,193(S)	\$9,982	5-D	16,477	741
Univ. of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203	1890	\$7,301(S)	\$6,534	5-D	36,123	1,505
Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556	1842	\$38,477	\$10,368	2-D	11,816	1,055
Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019-0390	1890	\$5,245(S)	\$7,598	5-D	26,638	1,375
Univ. of Oklahoma Health Sci. Ctr., Oklahoma City, OK 73190	1890	\$5,557(S)	NA	5-D	3,964	463
Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403	1872	\$7,428(S)	\$8,620	5-D	22,335	1,274
Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104	1740	\$40,514	\$11,430	1-D	19,311	2,200
Univ. of Phoenix, Phoenix, AZ 85034-7209	1989	\$12,550	NA	3-D	292,797	11,477
Univ. of Phoenix-Atlanta Campus, Sandy Springs, GA 30350-4153	NA	\$12,090	NA	3-M	1,573	220
Univ. of Phoenix-Bay Area Campus, Pleasanton, CA 94588-3677	NA	\$13,380	NA	3-M	2,240	318
Univ. of Phoenix-Central Florida Campus, Maitland, FL 32751-7057	1996	\$11,500	NA	3-M	1,537	215
Univ. of Phoenix-Central Valley Campus, Fresno, CA 93720-1562	2004	\$13,380	NA	3-M	2,235	272
Univ. of Phoenix-Charlotte Campus, Charlotte, NC 28273-3409	2003	\$11,300	NA	3-M	1,149	141
Univ. of Phoenix-Chicago Campus, Schaumburg, IL 60173-4399	2002	\$12,225	NA	3-M	1,178	191
Univ. of Phoenix-Dallas Campus, Dallas, TX 75251-2009	2001	\$12,525	NA	3-M	1,371	181
Univ. of Phoenix-Denver Campus, Lone Tree, CO 80124-5453	NA	\$11,000	NA	3-M	2,264	302
Univ. of Phoenix-Houston Campus, Houston, TX 77079-2004	2001	\$12,525	NA	3-M	2,748	325
Univ. of Phoenix-Las Vegas Campus, Las Vegas, NV 89128	1994	\$11,438	NA	3-M	3,162	279
Univ. of Phoenix-Louisiana Campus, Metairie, LA 70001-2082	1976	\$11,025	NA	3-M	1,919	246
Univ. of Phoenix-Metro Detroit Campus, Troy, MI 48098-2623	NA	\$13,200	NA	3-M	2,547	329
Univ. of Phoenix-New Mexico Campus, Albuquerque, NM 87113-1570	NA	\$10,950	NA	3-M	4,170	427
Univ. of Phoenix-North Florida Campus, Jacksonville, FL 32216-0959	1976	\$11,500	NA	3-M	1,276	210
Univ. of Phoenix-Oregon Campus, Tigard, OR 97223	1976	\$12,225	NA	3-M	1,265	253
Univ. of Phoenix-Phoenix Campus, Phoenix, AZ 85040-1958	1976	\$11,450	NA	3-M	5,379	985
Univ. of Phoenix-Puerto Rico Campus, Guaynabo, PR 00968	1995	\$6,750	NA	3-M	2,815	228
Univ. of Phoenix-Sacramento Valley Campus, Sacramento, CA 95833-3632	1993	\$13,380	NA	3-M	3,842	518
Univ. of Phoenix-San Diego Campus, San Diego, CA 92123	1988	\$13,200	NA	3-M	3,212	399
Univ. of Phoenix-Southern Arizona Campus, Tucson, AZ 85711	1979	\$11,425	NA	3-M	2,229	284
Univ. of Phoenix-Southern California Campus, Costa Mesa, CA 92626	1980	\$14,100	NA	3-M	11,780	1,340
Univ. of Phoenix-South Florida Campus, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309	NA	\$11,600	NA	3-M	2,439	233
Univ. of Phoenix-Utah Campus, Salt Lake City, UT 84123-4617	1984	\$11,500	NA	3-M	3,169	406
Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260	1787	\$14,154(S)	\$8,900	12-D	28,328	2,265
Univ. of Pittsburgh at Bradford, Bradford, PA 16701-2812	1963	\$11,722(S)	\$7,480	12-B	1,652	148
Univ. of Pittsburgh at Greensburg, Greensburg, PA 15601-5860	1963	\$11,852(S)	\$7,840	12-B	1,808	133
Univ. of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, Johnstown, PA 15904-2990	1927	\$11,754(S)	\$7,290	12-B	3,057	NA
Univ. of Portland, Portland, OR 97203-5798	1901	\$31,996	\$9,135	2-D	3,706	315
Univ. of Puerto Rico, Aguadilla Univ. Coll., Aguadilla, PR 00604	1972	\$1,747(S)	NA	6-B	3,036	NA
Univ. of Puerto Rico, Cayey Univ. Coll., Cayey, PR 00736	1967	\$1,973(S)	\$8,180	6-B	3,330	164
Univ. of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus, Mayagüez, PR 00681-9000	1911	\$1,940(S)	NA	6-D	13,324	766
Univ. of Puerto Rico, Med. Sci., Campus, San Juan, PR 00936-5067 (4)	1950	NA	NA	6-D	2,319	NA
Univ. of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras, San Juan, PR 00931-3300	1903	\$1,320(S)	\$8,280	6-D	18,966	1,084
Univ. of Puerto Rico at Arecibo, Arecibo, PR 00613	1967	\$1,872(S)	NA	6-B	4,094	NA

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Univ. of Puerto Rico at Bayamón, Bayamón, PR 00959	1971	\$2,076(S)	NA	6-B	5,184	324
Univ. of Puerto Rico at Humacao, Humacao, PR 00791	1962	\$2,013(S)	NA	6-B	4,676	320
Univ. of Puerto Rico at Ponce, Ponce, PR 00732-7186	1970	\$1,747(S)	NA	6-B	3,232	197
Univ. of Puerto Rico at Utuado, Utuado, PR 00641-2500	1979	\$1,940(S)	NA	6-B	1,623	107
Univ. of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA 98416	1888	\$37,225	\$9,650	1-D	2,901	277
Univ. of Redlands, Redlands, CA 92373-0999	1907	\$33,894	\$10,472	1-D	4,457	507
Univ. of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881	1892	\$9,528(S)	\$9,892	5-D	16,392	1,262
Univ. of Richmond, University of Richmond, VA 23173	1830	\$41,610	\$8,810	1-D	3,513	423
Univ. of Rio Grande, Rio Grande, OH 45674	1876	\$18,760	\$7,600	1-M	2,142	184
Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627	1850	\$38,690	\$11,200	1-D	9,976	804
Univ. of St. Francis, Joliet, IL 60435-6169	1920	\$22,698	\$7,938	2-D	2,157	235
Univ. of St. Francis, Fort Wayne, IN 46808-3994	1890	\$21,760	\$6,750	2-M	2,112	222
Univ. of St. Mary, Leavenworth, KS 66048-5082	1923	\$19,960	\$6,350	2-M	1,072	110
Univ. of St. Thomas, St. Paul, MN 55105-1096	1885	\$29,467	\$8,042	2-D	10,851	NA
Univ. of St. Thomas, Houston, TX 77006-4696	1947	\$21,830	\$7,400	2-D	3,234	262
Univ. of San Diego, San Diego, CA 92110-2492	1949	\$36,292	\$12,602	2-D	7,868	808
Univ. of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94117-1080	1855	\$36,380	\$11,990	2-D	9,012	939
Univ. of Sci. & Arts of Oklahoma, Chickasha, OK 73018	1908	\$4,440(S)	\$4,850	5-B	1,087	88
The Univ. of Scranton, Scranton, PA 18510	1888	\$34,536	\$11,862	2-D	5,811	502
Univ. of Sioux Falls, Sioux Falls, SD 57105-1699	1883	\$20,270	\$5,920	2-M	1,564	140
Univ. of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688-0002	1963	\$5,962(S)	\$5,344	5-D	14,522	1,084
Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208	1801	\$9,156(S)	\$7,328	5-D	28,481	1,660
Univ. of South Carolina Aiken, Aiken, SC 29801-6309	1961	\$7,582(S)	\$6,620	5-M	3,269	233
Univ. of South Carolina Beaufort, Bluffton, SC 29909	1959	\$7,330(S)	\$6,100	5-B	1,684	153
Univ. of South Carolina Upstate, Spartanburg, SC 29303-4999	1967	\$8,862(S)	\$6,300	5-M	5,403	382
The Univ. of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD 57069-2390	1862	\$6,468(S)	\$5,787	5-D	9,617	541
Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089	1880	\$39,184	\$11,458	1-D	34,824	2,771
Univ. of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN 47712-3590	1965	\$5,474(S)	\$6,700	5-D	10,516	668
Univ. of Southern Maine, Portland, ME 04104-9300	1878	\$7,467(S)	\$8,344	5-D	9,655	627
Univ. of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-0001	1910	\$5,096(S)	\$6,200	5-D	15,293	943
Univ. of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620-9951	1956	\$4,577(S)	\$8,080	5-D	47,024	1,427
The Univ. of Tampa, Tampa, FL 33606-1490	1931	\$22,482	\$8,296	1-M	6,306	531
The Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996	1794	\$6,850(S)	\$7,254	5-D	29,934	1,620
The Univ. of Tennessee at Chattanooga, Chattanooga, TN 37403-2598	1886	\$5,656(S)	\$8,056	5-D	10,526	696
The Univ. of Tennessee at Martin, Martin, TN 38238-1000	1900	\$5,769(S)	\$4,914	5-M	8,101	533
The Univ. of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019	1895	\$8,186(S)	\$6,658	5-D	28,085	1,151
The Univ. of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712-1111	1883	\$8,930(S)	\$9,602	5-D	50,995	3,039
The Univ. of Texas at Brownsville, Brownsville, TX 78520-4991	1973	\$4,547(S)	\$5,742	5-D	17,189	701
The Univ. of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, TX 75080	1969	\$10,340(S)	\$7,733	5-D	15,783	794
The Univ. of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968-0001	1913	\$5,925(S)	NA	5-D	21,011	1,158
The Univ. of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX 78249-0617	1969	\$7,527(S)	\$8,937	5-D	28,955	1,221
The Univ. of Texas at Tyler, Tyler, TX 75799-0001	1971	\$6,042(S)	\$8,016	5-D	6,163	387
The Univ. of Texas Health Sci. Ctr. at Houston, Houston, TX 77225-0036	1972	\$306/cr. hr.(S)	NA	5-D	3,969	44
The Univ. of Texas Health Sci. Ctr. at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX 78229-3900	1976	\$5,050(S)	NA	5-D	3,093	NA
The Univ. of Texas Med. Branch, Galveston, TX 77555	1891	\$5,502(S)	\$4,620	5-D	2,430	NA
The Univ. of Texas of the Permian Basin, Odessa, TX 79762-0001	1969	\$5,378(S)	\$6,445	5-M	3,546	220
The Univ. of Texas–Pan American, Edinburg, TX 78539	1927	\$4,304(S)	\$5,294	5-D	18,337	806
The Univ. of Texas Southwestern Med. Ctr. at Dallas, Dallas, TX 75390	1943	\$4,878(S)	\$11,353	5-D	2,445	2,038
The Univ. of the Arts, Philadelphia, PA 19102-4944	1870	\$31,000	\$7,200	1-M	2,401	494
Univ. of the Cumberlands, Williamsburg, KY 40769-1372	1889	\$17,000	\$6,826	2-D	2,955	154
Univ. of the District of Columbia, Washington, DC 20008-1175	1976	\$5,370(S)	NA	9-M	4,960	440
Univ. of the Incarnate Word, San Antonio, TX 78209-6397	1881	\$21,890	\$9,220	2-D	6,756	568
Univ. of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211-0197	1851	\$32,230	\$10,616	1-D	6,401	775
Univ. of the Sacred Heart, San Juan, PR 00914-0383	1935	\$5,870	\$2,500	2-M	5,666	367
Univ. of the Sci. in Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA 19104-4495	1821	\$29,630	\$11,582	1-D	2,984	276
Univ. of the Virgin Islands, Saint Thomas, VI 00802-9990	1962	\$4,150(S)	\$8,570	7-M	2,602	232
The Univ. of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606-3390	1872	\$8,066(S)	\$9,478	5-D	23,064	1,270
Univ. of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK 74104-3189	1894	\$25,144	\$8,544	2-D	4,192	397
Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112-1107	1850	\$5,746(S)	\$6,240	5-D	29,284	1,889
Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405	1791	\$13,524(S)	\$9,026	5-D	13,391	752
Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903	1819	\$9,672(S)	\$8,290	5-D	24,262	1,324
The Univ. of Virginia's Coll. at Wise, Wise, VA 24293	1954	\$6,748(S)	\$7,323	5-B	2,015	164
Univ. of Washington, Bothell, Bothell, WA 98011-8246	1990	\$7,575(S)	NA	5-M	2,820	145
Univ. of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195	1861	\$7,692(S)	\$7,800	5-D	45,943	3,752
Univ. of Washington, Tacoma, Tacoma, WA 98402-3100	1990	\$7,653(S)	\$8,949	5-M	3,111	191
The Univ. of West Alabama, Livingston, AL 35470	1835	\$5,420(S)	\$3,748	5-M	5,157	247
Univ. of West Florida, Pensacola, FL 32514-5750	1963	\$4,210(S)	\$6,900	5-D	11,143	509
Univ. of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA 30118	1933	\$4,582(S)	\$6,254	5-D	11,500	565
Univ. of Wisconsin–Eau Claire, Eau Claire, WI 54702-4004	1916	\$6,633(S)	\$5,730	5-M	11,046	505
Univ. of Wisconsin–Green Bay, Green Bay, WI 54311-7001	1968	\$6,909(S)	\$6,500	5-M	6,664	322
Univ. of Wisconsin–La Crosse, La Crosse, WI 54601-3742	1909	\$7,509(S)	\$5,630	5-D	9,890	531
Univ. of Wisconsin–Madison, Madison, WI 53706-1380	1848	\$8,314(S)	\$7,157	5-D	42,099	2,838
Univ. of Wisconsin–Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0413	1956	\$8,522(S)	\$4,290	5-D	30,418	1,607
Univ. of Wisconsin–Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI 54901	1871	\$6,038(S)	\$5,898	5-M	12,669	608
Univ. of Wisconsin–Parkside, Kenosha, WI 53141-2000	1968	\$7,196(S)	\$6,252	5-M	5,303	281
Univ. of Wisconsin–Platteville, Platteville, WI 53818-3099	1866	\$6,820(S)	\$5,800	5-M	7,648	NA
Univ. of Wisconsin–River Falls, River Falls, WI 54022	1874	\$6,460(S)	\$5,372	5-M	6,728	343
Univ. of Wisconsin–Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI 54481-3897	1894	\$6,530(S)	\$5,612	5-D	8,940	483
Univ. of Wisconsin–Stout, Menomonie, WI 54751	1891	\$7,821(S)	\$5,336	5-M	9,015	414
Univ. of Wisconsin–Superior, Superior, WI 54880-4500	1893	\$6,736(S)	\$5,485	5-M	2,793	168
Univ. of Wisconsin–Whitewater, Whitewater, WI 53190-1790	1868	\$7,439(S)	\$5,028	5-M	11,139	783
Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82070	1886	\$3,927(S)	\$8,360	5-D	12,427	783
Upper Iowa Univ., Fayette, IA 52142-1857	1857	\$22,350	\$6,870	1-M	6,605	462
Urbana Univ., Urbana, OH 43078-2091	1850	\$19,490	\$7,860	1-M	1,551	120
Ursinus Coll., Collegeville, PA 19426-1000	1869	\$40,120	\$9,750	1-B	1,742	194
Ursuline Coll., Pepper Pike, OH 44124-4398 (4)	1871	\$23,000	\$7,664	2-M	1,515	188
Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322	1888	\$4,828(S)	\$4,900	5-D	15,612	877
Utah Valley Univ., Orem, UT 84058-5999	1941	\$4,258(S)	NA	5-M	28,765	1,540
Utica Coll., Utica, NY 13502-4892	1946	\$27,284	\$10,850	1-D	3,273	343
Valdosta State Univ., Valdosta, GA 31698	1906	\$4,488(S)	\$6,480	5-D	12,391	576
Valley City State Univ., Valley City, ND 58072	1890	\$6,075(S)	\$4,528	5-M	1,083	95
Valley Forge Christian Coll., Phoenixville, PA 19460	1938	\$16,250	\$7,556	2-M	1,204	77
Valparaiso Univ., Valparaiso, IN 46383	1859	\$28,320	\$7,960	2-D	4,065	356
Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, TN 37240-1001	1873	\$38,578	\$12,650	1-D	12,506	NA
Vanguard Univ. of Southern California, Costa Mesa, CA 92626-9601	1920	\$26,342	\$8,274	2-M	1,923	150
Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, NY 12604	1861	\$41,930	\$9,370	1-M	2,453	328
Vaughn Coll. of Aeronautics & Tech, Flushing, NY 11369 (2)	1932	\$16,700	\$11,280	1-M	1,310	160

Name, Address	Year Founded	Tuition & Fees	Room & Board	Control, Degree	Enroll- ment	Faculty
Vermont Tech Coll., Randolph Center, VT 05061-0500	1866	\$10,892(S)	\$7,808	5-B	1,663	196
Villanova Univ., Villanova, PA 19085-1699	1842	\$38,305	\$10,320	2-D	10,375	909
Virginia Coll. at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35209	1989	NA	NA	3-M	3,826	NA
Virginia Commonwealth Univ., Richmond, VA 23284-9005	1838	\$7,117(S)	\$8,335	5-D	32,436	3,047
Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, VA 24450 (2)	1839	\$11,190(S)	\$6,792	5-B	1,500	172
Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State Univ., Blacksburg, VA 24061	1872	\$8,198(S)	\$5,476	5-D	30,870	1,588
Virginia State Univ., Petersburg, VA 23806-0001	1882	\$6,174(S)	\$8,050	5-D	5,366	350
Virginia Union Univ., Richmond, VA 23220-1170	1865	\$14,630	\$6,830	2-D	1,700	140
Virginia Wesleyan Coll., Norfolk, VA 23502-5599	1961	\$27,476	\$7,384	2-B	1,336	131
Viterbo Univ., La Crosse, WI 54601-4797 (4)	1890	\$20,850	\$6,970	2-M	3,282	283
Wagner Coll., Staten Island, NY 10301-4495	1883	\$32,580	\$9,700	1-M	2,265	238
Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem, NC 27109	1834	\$39,970	\$11,010	1-D	7,079	625
Walden Univ., Minneapolis, MN 55401	1970	\$9,105	NA	3-D	40,714	1,854
Walla Walla Univ., College Place, WA 99324-1198	1892	\$21,936	\$4,320	2-M	1,800	205
Walsh Coll. of Accountancy & Bus. Admin., Troy, MI 48007-7006	1922	\$10,959	NA	1-M	3,106	178
Walsh Univ., North Canton, OH 44720-3396	1958	\$22,280	\$8,360	2-D	2,760	266
Warner Pacific Coll., Portland, OR 97215-4099	1937	\$17,110	\$6,646	2-M	1,333	116
Warren Wilson Coll., Asheville, NC 28815-9000	1894	\$24,196	\$7,770	2-M	1,002	84
Wartburg Coll., Waverly, IA 50677-0903	1852	\$29,020	\$7,975	2-B	1,800	181
Washburn Univ., Topeka, KS 66621	1865	\$6,116(S)	\$5,792	10-D	6,652	499
Washington Adventist Univ., Takoma Park, MD 20912	1904	\$19,480	\$7,200	2-M	1,183	109
Washington & Jefferson Coll., Washington, PA 15301	1781	\$32,895	\$8,925	1-B	1,514	159
Washington & Lee Univ., Lexington, VA 24450-0303	1749	\$38,877	\$8,410	1-D	2,153	281
Washington Coll., Chestertown, MD 21620-1197	1782	\$35,350	\$7,460	1-M	1,372	153
Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA 99164	1890	\$8,489(S)	\$8,886	5-D	26,101	1,626
Washington Univ. in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899	1853	\$40,374	\$12,941	1-D	13,575	1,092
Wayland Baptist Univ., Plainview, TX 79072-6998	1908	\$12,470	\$3,864	2-M	1,260	125
Waynesburg Univ., Waynesburg, PA 15370-1222	1849	\$17,760	\$7,370	2-D	2,515	226
Wayne State Coll., Wayne, NE 68787	1910	\$4,805(S)	\$5,280	5-M	3,631	220
Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI 48202	1868	\$8,643(S)	\$7,210	5-D	31,786	2,043
Weber State Univ., Ogden, UT 84408-1001	1889	\$3,133/term(S)	NA	5-M	23,001	866
Webster Univ., St. Louis, MO 63119-3194	1915	\$21,056	\$9,070	1-D	8,241	905
Wellesley Coll., Wellesley, MA 02481 (3)	1870	\$38,062	\$11,732	1-B	2,324	314
Wentworth Institute of Tech, Boston, MA 02115-5998	1904	\$21,800	\$10,500	1-M	3,892	307
Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, CT 06459	1831	\$40,092	\$11,040	1-D	3,148	361
Wesley Coll., Dover, DE 19901-3875	1873	\$18,530	\$8,400	2-M	1,871	157
West Chester Univ. of Pennsylvania, West Chester, PA 19383	1871	\$7,211(S)	\$7,032	5-M	14,211	825
West Coast Univ., North Hollywood, CA 91606	1909	NA	NA	3-B	NA	NA
Western Carolina Univ., Cullowhee, NC 28723	1889	\$4,330(S)	\$5,912	5-D	9,429	639
Western Connecticut State Univ., Danbury, CT 06810-6885	1903	\$7,909(S)	\$5,858	5-D	6,617	582
Western Governors Univ., Salt Lake City, UT 84107	1998	NA	NA	1-M	9,022	NA
Western Illinois Univ., Macomb, IL 61455-1390	1899	\$8,958(S)	\$7,642	5-D	12,679	754
Western Intl. Univ., Phoenix, AZ 85021-2718	1978	\$11,250	NA	3-M	3,021	275
Western Kentucky Univ., Bowling Green, KY 42101	1906	\$7,200(S)	\$6,351	5-D	20,712	1,150
Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo, MI 49008	1903	\$8,382(S)	\$7,784	5-D	24,576	1,435
Western New England Coll., Springfield, MA 01119	1919	\$28,816	\$10,980	1-D	3,710	301
Western New Mexico Univ., Silver City, NM 88062-0680	1893	\$3,589(S)	\$5,200	5-M	2,697	259
Western Oregon Univ., Monmouth, OR 97361-1394	1856	\$7,458(S)	\$8,208	5-M	5,654	359
Western State Coll. of Colorado, Gunnison, CO 81231	1901	\$4,064(S)	\$8,324	5-M	2,193	150
Western Washington Univ., Bellingham, WA 98225-5996	1893	\$6,159(S)	\$8,393	5-M	14,575	730
Westfield State Coll., Westfield, MA 01086	1838	\$7,016(S)	\$7,728	5-M	5,675	448
West Liberty Univ., West Liberty, WV 26074	1837	\$4,880(S)	\$6,870	5-M	2,645	202
Westminster Coll., Fulton, MO 65251-1299	1851	\$17,990	\$7,120	2-B	1,087	91
Westminster Coll., New Wilmington, PA 16172-0001	1852	\$29,150	\$8,840	2-M	1,593	149
Westminster Coll., Salt Lake City, UT 84105-3697	1875	\$24,996	\$7,006	1-M	3,037	327
Westmont Coll., Santa Barbara, CA 93108-1099	1937	\$34,460	\$10,960	2-B	1,308	133
West Texas A&M Univ., Canyon, TX 79016-0001	1909	\$5,382(S)	\$5,627	5-M	7,535	342
West Virginia State Univ., Institute, WV 25112-1000	1891	\$4,346(S)	\$6,020	5-M	4,003	196
West Virginia Univ., Morgantown, WV 26506	1867	\$5,304(S)	\$7,770	5-D	28,898	1,235
West Virginia Univ. Institute of Tech, Montgomery, WV 25136	1895	\$4,812(S)	\$8,028	5-M	1,244	111
West Virginia Wesleyan Coll., Buckhannon, WV 26201	1890	\$23,980	\$7,140	2-M	1,416	156
Westwood Coll.-Anaheim, Anaheim, CA 92806	NA	NA	NA	3-B	1,206	82
Westwood Coll.-Inland Empire, Upland, CA 91786	NA	NA	NA	3-B	1,140	94
Westwood Coll.-Online Campus, Broomfield, CO 80021	NA	NA	NA	3-M	7,584	281
Wheaton Coll., Wheaton, IL 60187-5593	1860	\$27,580	\$8,050	2-D	2,920	306
Wheaton Coll., Norton, MA 02766	1834	\$41,084	\$10,180	1-B	1,632	169
Wheeling Jesuit Univ., Wheeling, WV 26003-6295	1954	\$24,390	NA	2-D	1,361	145
Wheelock Coll., Boston, MA 02215-4176 (4)	1888	\$28,160	\$11,200	1-M	1,055	143
Whitman Coll., Walla Walla, WA 99362-2083	1859	\$38,770	\$9,720	1-B	1,515	186
Whittier Coll., Whittier, CA 90608-0634	1887	\$34,388	\$9,758	1-D	2,009	130
Whitworth Univ., Spokane, WA 99251-0001	1890	\$27,420	\$7,700	2-M	2,607	294
Wichita State Univ., Wichita, KS 67260	1895	\$5,450(S)	\$6,700	5-D	14,823	488
Widener Univ., Chester, PA 19013-5792	1821	\$31,840	\$11,270	1-D	6,549	666
Wilkes Univ., Wilkes-Barre, PA 18766-0002	1933	\$26,010	\$11,100	1-D	6,239	454
Willamette Univ., Salem, OR 97301-3931	1842	\$35,610	\$8,350	2-D	2,886	296
William Carey Univ., Hattiesburg, MS 39401-5499	1906	\$9,750	\$4,815	2-M	2,493	210
William Jewell Coll., Liberty, MO 64068-1843	1849	\$28,750	\$7,200	2-B	1,083	147
William Paterson Univ. of New Jersey, Wayne, NJ 07470-8420	1855	\$10,838(S)	\$10,280	5-M	10,819	942
William Penn Univ., Oskaloosa, IA 52577-1799	1873	\$20,234	\$5,392	2-M	1,861	52
Williams Coll., Williamstown, MA 01267	1793	\$39,490	\$10,390	1-M	2,123	305
William Woods Univ., Fulton, MO 65251-1098	1870	\$17,310	\$6,950	2-M	2,185	249
Wilmington Coll., Wilmington, OH 45177	1870	\$24,286	\$8,272	2-M	1,603	113
Wilmington Univ., New Castle, DE 19720-6491	1967	\$7,274	NA	1-D	9,658	1,086
Wingate Univ., Wingate, NC 28174-0159	1896	\$21,140	\$8,350	2-D	2,159	192
Winona State Univ., Winona, MN 55987-5838	1858	\$7,916(S)	\$6,556	5-D	8,606	480
Winston-Salem State Univ., Winston-Salem, NC 27110-0003	1892	\$3,522(S)	\$6,954	5-M	6,427	336
Winthrop Univ., Rock Hill, SC 29733	1886	\$11,606(S)	\$6,530	5-M	6,241	552
Wittenberg Univ., Springfield, OH 45501-0720	1845	\$34,190	\$8,772	2-M	1,934	197
Wofford Coll., Spartanburg, SC 29303-3663	1854	\$30,280	\$8,480	2-B	1,439	147
Woodbury Univ., Burbank, CA 91504-1099	1884	\$28,855	\$9,293	1-M	1,614	280
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, MA 01609-2280	1865	\$38,920	\$11,610	1-D	4,978	365
Worcester State Coll., Worcester, MA 01602-2597	1874	\$6,605(S)	\$9,067	5-M	5,473	378
Wright State Univ., Dayton, OH 45435	1964	\$7,797(S)	NA	5-D	17,558	880
Xavier Univ., Cincinnati, OH 45207	1831	\$28,570	\$9,530	2-D	6,966	625
Xavier Univ. of Louisiana, New Orleans, LA 70125-1098	1925	\$15,300	\$7,000	2-D	3,338	258
Yale Univ., New Haven, CT 06520	1701	\$36,500	\$11,000	1-D	11,593	1,653
Yeshiva Univ., New York, NY 10033-3201	1886	\$32,094	\$10,380	1-D	6,246	524
York Coll. of the City Univ. of New York, Jamaica, NY 11451-0001	1967	\$4,912(S)	NA	11-M	7,780	NA
York Coll. of Pennsylvania, York, PA 17405-7199	1787	\$15,140	\$8,530	1-M	5,564	556
Youngstown State Univ., Youngstown, OH 44555-0001	1908	\$6,956(S)	\$7,400	5-D	14,672	1,011

DIRECTORY

Associations and Organizations

Source: World Almanac research

Selected list, generally by **category** and first distinctive **key word** in each title. Listed by acronym when that is the official name. Year established is in parentheses. Entries for religious organizations include addresses and leadership information for 2010.

Academic and Educational Academies, Natl. (1863): (202) 334-2000; www.nationalacademies.org
African-American Life and History, Assn. for the Study of (1915): (202) 865-0053; www.asalh.org
Alpha Delta Kappa (1947): (816) 363-5525; www.alphadeltakappa.org
AMIDEAST (formerly American Mideast Educational and Training Services) (1951): (202) 776-9616; www.amideast.org
Anthropological Assn., American (1902): (703) 528-1902; www.aaanet.org
Archaeological Institute of America (1879): (617) 353-9361; www.archaeological.org
Arts, Americans for the (1996): (202) 371-2830; www.artsusa.org
Arts and Sciences, American Academy of (1780): (617) 576-5000; www.amacad.org
Beta Gamma Sigma Honor Society (1913): (314) 432-5650; www.betagammastigma.org
Beta Sigma Phi (1931): (816) 444-6800; www.betasigmaphi.org
Biological Sciences, American Institute of (1947): (202) 628-1500; www.aibs.org
College Board (1900): (212) 713-8000; www.collegeboard.org
Colleges and Universities, Assn. of American (1915): (202) 387-3760; www.aacu.org
Community Colleges, American Assn. of (1920): (202) 728-0200; www.aacc.nche.edu
Consumer Interests, American Council on (1953): (812) 470-1985; www.consumerinterests.org
Delta Kappa Gamma Society Intl. (1929): (512) 478-5748; www.deltakappagamma.net
Education, American Council on (1918): (202) 939-9300; www.acenet.edu
Education, Council for Advancement and Support of (1974): (202) 328-2273; www.case.org
Education of Young Children, Natl. Assn. for the (1926): (202) 232-8777; www.naeyc.org
Educators for World Peace, Intl. Assn. of (1973): (256) 534-5501; www.iaewp.org
English-Speaking Union of the U.S. (1920): (212) 818-1200; www.esuus.org
Entomological Society of America (1889): (301) 731-4535; www.entsoc.org
Esperanto League for North America Inc. (1953): (510) 653-0998; www.esperanto-usa.org
Family Relations, Natl. Council on (1938): (888) 781-9331; www.ncfr.org
Foreign Study, American Institute for (1964): (866) 906-2437; www.aifs.com
Freedom of Information Center (1958): (573) 882-5736; foi.missouri.edu
French Institute/Alliance Française (1971): (212) 355-6100; www.fiaf.org
Genealogical Society, Natl. (1903): (703) 525-0050; www.ngsgenealogy.org
Genetic Association, American (1903): (541) 867-0334; www.theaga.org
Geological Society of America (1888): (303) 357-1000; www.geosociety.org
Hemispheric Affairs, Council on (1975): (202) 223-4975; www.coha.org
Industrial and Applied Mathematics, Society for (1952): (215) 382-9800; www.siam.org
Intl. Education, Institute of (1919): (212) 883-8200; www.iie.org
Intl. Educational Exchange, Council on (1947): (207) 553-4000; www.ciee.org
Intl. Law, American Society of (1906): (202) 939-6000; www.asil.org
Irish American Cultural Inst. (1962): (973) 605-1991; www.irishaci.org
Law Libraries, American Assn. of (1906): (312) 939-4764; www.aallnet.org
Learned Societies, American Council of (1919): (212) 697-1505; www.acls.org
Libraries Assn., Special (1909): (703) 647-4900; www.sla.org
Linguistic Society of America (1924): (202) 835-1714; www.lsadc.org
Mathematical Society, American (1888): (401) 455-4000; www.ams.org
MENC: The Natl. Assn. for Music Education (formerly Music Educators Natl. Conference) (1907): (703) 860-4000; www.menc.org
Mensa, Ltd., American (1960): (817) 607-0060; www.us.mensa.org

Meteorological Society, American (1919): (617) 227-2425; www.ametsoc.org
Metric Assn., Inc., U.S. (1916): (818) 363-5606; www.metric.org
Microbiology, American Society for (1899): (202) 737-3600; www.asm.org
Modern Language Assn. of America (1883): (646) 576-5000; www.mla.org
Museums, American Assn. of (1906): (202) 289-9127; www.aam-us.org
Musicological Society, American (1934): (207) 798-4243; www.ams-net.org
Negro College Fund, United (1944): (800) 331-2244; www.uncf.org
Oriental Society, American (1842): (734) 647-4760; www.umich.edu/~aos
ORT Inc., American (Org. for Rehabilitation Through Training) (1922): (212) 505-7700; www.ortamerica.org
PEN American Center, Inc. (1922): (212) 334-1660; www.pen.org
Phi Beta Kappa Society (1776): (202) 265-3808; www.pbk.org
Phi Theta Kappa Intl. Honor Society (1918): (601) 984-3504; www.ptk.org
Philological Association, American (1869): (215) 898-4975; www.apaclassics.org
Philosophical Assn., American (1900): (302) 831-1112; www.apaonline.org
Physics, American Inst. of (1931): (301) 209-3100; www.aip.org
Physiological Society, American (1887): (301) 634-7164; www.the-aps.org
Poetry Society of America (1910): (212) 254-9628; www.poetrysociety.org
Poets, Academy of American (1934): (212) 274-0343; www.poets.org
Political Science, Academy of (1880): (212) 870-2500; www.psqonline.org
Population Connection (1968): (202) 332-2200; www.populationconnection.org
Radio and Television Society Foundation, Intl. (1939): (212) 867-6650; www.irts.org
Reading Assn., Intl. (1956): (302) 731-1600; www.reading.org
Religion, American Academy of (1909): (404) 727-3049; www.aarweb.org
Science Fiction Society, World (1939): www.wsfs.org
Sciences, Natl. Academy of (1863): (202) 334-2000; www.nas.edu
Sigma Beta Delta (1994): (314) 516-4723; www.sigmapbetadelta.org
Sociological Assn., American (1905): (202) 383-9005; www.asanet.org
Tau Beta Pi Association (1885): (865) 546-4578; www.tbp.org
Teach For America (1990): (212) 279-2080; www.teachforamerica.org
Theological Schools in the U.S. and Canada, Assn. of (1918): (412) 788-6505; www.ats.edu
Theosophical Society in America (1875): (630) 668-1571, ext. 300; www.theosophical.org
Universities, Assn. of American (1900): (202) 408-7500; www.aau.edu
World Learning (1954): (802) 257-7751; www.worldlearning.org
Animal Welfare and Environment Animals, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to (ASPCA) (1866): (212) 876-7700; www.asPCA.org
Animals, People for the Ethical Treatment of (PETA) (1980): (757) 622-7382; www.peta.org
Animal Welfare Institute (1951): (703) 836-4300; www.awionline.org
Appalachian Trail Conservancy (1925): (304) 535-6331; www.appalachiantrail.org
Audubon Society, Natl. (1905): (212) 979-3000; www.audubon.org
Bat Conservation International (1982): (512) 327-9721; www.batcon.org
Cat Fanciers' Assn., Inc., The (1906): (732) 528-9797; www.cfa.org
Conservation International (1987): (703) 341-2400; www.conservation.org
Defenders of Wildlife (1947): (800) 385-9712; www.defenders.org
Ducks Unlimited (1937): (901) 758-3825; www.ducks.org
Foresters, Society of American (1900): (301) 897-8720; www.safnet.org

Forest History Society (1946): (919) 682-9319; www.foresthistory.org
Friends of the Earth (1969): (202) 783-7400; www.foe.org
Garden Club of America (1913): (212) 753-8287; www.gcamerica.org
Garden Clubs, Inc., National Council of State (1929): (314) 776-7574; www.gardenclub.org
Geographic Society, Natl. (1888): (813) 979-6845; www.nationalgeographic.com
Green Mountain Club (1910): (802) 244-7037; www.greenmountainclub.org
Greenpeace, Inc. (1971): (202) 462-1177; www.greenpeaceusa.org
Hiking Society, American (1976): (301) 565-6714; www.americanhiking.org
Horse Council, American (1969): (202) 296-4031; www.horsecouncil.org
Humane Society of the U.S., The (1954): (202) 452-1100; www.humanesociety.org
Natural Resources Defense Council (1970): (212) 727-2700; www.nrdc.org
Nature Conservancy, The (1951): (703) 841-5300; www.nature.org
Ocean Conservancy (1972): (202) 429-5609; www.oceanconservancy.org
Ornithologists' Union, American (1883): (505) 326-1579; www.aou.org
Recreation and Park Assn., Natl. (1965): (703) 858-0784; www.nrpa.org
Recycling Coalition, Natl. (1978): (202) 789-1430; www.nrc-recycle.org
Rose Society, American (1892): (318) 938-5402; www.ars.org
Save-the-Redwoods League (1918): (415) 362-2352; www.savetheredwoods.org
Sierra Club (1892): (415) 977-5500; www.sierraclub.org
Water Environment Federation (1928): (800) 666-0206; www.wef.org
Wildflower Center, Lady Bird Johnson (1982): (512) 232-0100; www.wildflower.org
Wildlife Federation, Natl. (1936): (800) 822-9919; www.nwf.org
World Wildlife Fund (1961): (202) 293-4800; www.worldwildlife.org
Children and Social Services
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America (1904): (215) 567-7000; www.bbbs.org
Boy Scouts of America (1910): (972) 580-2000; www.scouting.org
Boys & Girls Clubs of America (1906): (404) 487-5700; www.bgca.org
Camp Fire USA (formerly Camp Fire Boys & Girls) (1910): (816) 285-2010; www.campfireusa.org
Children's Aid Society (1912): (205) 251-7148; www.childrensaid.org
Children's Book Council, The (1945): (212) 966-1990; www.cbcbooks.org
Child Welfare League of America (1920): (703) 412-2400; www.cwla.org
Feeding America (formerly America's Second Harvest) (1979): (800) 771-2303; feedingamerica.org
4-H Council, Natl. (1914): (301) 961-2800; www.4-h.org
Future Business Leaders of America/Phi Beta Lambda, Inc. (1942): (800) 325-2946; www.fbld-pbl.org
Future Farmers of America Org., Natl. (1928): (317) 802-6060; www.ffa.org
Gifted Children, Natl. Assn. for (1954): (202) 785-4268; www.nagc.org
Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. (1912): (212) 852-8000; www.girlscouts.org
Honor Society, Natl. (1921): (703) 860-0200; www.nhs.us
Junior Achievement, Inc. (1919): (719) 540-8000; www.ja.org
Junior Auxiliaries, Natl. Assn. of (1941): (662) 332-3000; www.najanet.org
Junior Chamber of Commerce, U.S. (1920): (800) 529-2337; www.usjaycees.org
Junior Honor Society, Natl. (1929): (703) 860-0200; www.njhs.us
Missing and Exploited Children, Natl. Center for (1984): 703-274-3900; www.missingkids.com
Pilot Intl. Foundation (1921): (478) 477-1208; www.pilotinternational.org
Student Councils, Natl. Assn. of (1931): (703) 860-0200; www.nasc.us

Fraternal

Eagles, Fraternal Order of (1898): (614) 883-2200; www.foe.com
Eastern Star, General Grand Chapter, Order of the (1876): (202) 667-4737; www.easternstar.org
Elks of the U.S.A., Benevolent and Protective Order of (1868): (773) 755-4700; www.elks.org
Freemasonry, Supreme Council Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction (1813): (781) 862-4410; www.supremecouncil.org
Freemasonry, Supreme Council Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of, Southern Jurisdiction (1802): (202) 232-3579; www.srmason-sj.org
Free Men, Natl. Coalition of (1977): (888) 223-1280; www.ncfm.org
Kiwanis International (1915): (317) 875-8755; www.kiwanis.org
Knights of Columbus (1882): (203) 752-4000; www.kofc.org
Knights of Pythias, Order of (1864): (617) 472-8800; www.pythias.org
Lions Clubs, Intl., Assn. of (1917): (630) 571-5466; www.lionsclubs.org
Moose Intl., Inc. (1888): (630) 859-2000; www.moosintl.org
Odd Fellows, Independent Order of (1819): (336) 725-5955; www.ioof.org
Rotary Intl. (1905): (847) 866-3000; www.rotary.org
Shriners International (1872): (813) 281-0300; www.shrinershq.org
Sons of Italy in America, Order (1905): (202) 547-2900; www.osia.org
Sons of Norway (1895): (612) 827-3611; www.sofn.com
Woodmen of America, Modern (1883): (309) 558-3100; www.modern-woodmen.org

Historical

Civil War Preservation Trust (1987): (202) 367-1861; www.civilwar.org
Colonial Dames XVII Century, Natl. Soc. (1915): (202) 293-1700; www.colonialdames17c.net
Daughters of the American Revolution (1890): (202) 628-1776; www.dar.org
Daughters of the Confederacy, United (1894): (804) 355-1636; www.hqudc.org
Historical Assn., American (1884): (202) 544-2422; www.historians.org
Historical Society, United States (1971): (800) 788-4478; www.ushs.org
Historic Preservation, Natl. Trust for (1949): (202) 588-6000; www.preservationnation.org
Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation (1969): (406) 454-1234; www.lewisandclark.org
Mayflower Descendants, General Soc. of (1897): (508) 746-3188; www.themayflowersociety.com
Pilgrims, Natl. Soc. Sons and Daughters of the (1908): www.nssdp.com
Railway Historical Society, Natl. (1935): (215) 557-6606; www.nrhs.com
Sons of the American Revolution, Natl. Society of (1889): (502) 589-1776; www.sar.org
Sons of Confederate Veterans (1896): (800) 380-1896; www.scv.org
State and Local History, American Assn. for (1940): (615) 320-3203; www.aaslh.org
Supreme Court Historical Society (1974): (202) 543-0400; www.supremecourthistory.org
Theodore Roosevelt Assn. (1920): (516) 921-6319; www.theodoreroosevelt.org
Thoreau Society (1941): (978) 369-5310; www.thoreausociety.org
Titanic Historical Society, Inc. (1963): (413) 543-4770; www.titanichistoricalociety.org
Victorian Society in America (1966): (215) 636-9872; www.victoriansociety.org

Industrial and Trade

Aerospace Industries Assn. of America Inc. (1919): (703) 358-1000; www.aia-aerospace.org
Better Business Bureaus, Council of (1912): (703) 276-0100; www.bbb.org
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A. (1912): (202) 659-6000; www.uschamber.com
Chemistry Council, American (1872): (703) 741-5000; www.americanchemistry.com
Construction Specifications Institute (1948): (703) 684-0300; www.csinet.org
Croplife America (1933): (202) 296-1585; www.croplifeamerica.org

Cryogenic Soc. of America, Inc. (1964): (708) 383-6220; www.cryogenicsociety.org
Electrical Manufacturers Assn., Natl. (1926): (703) 841-3200; www.nema.org
Fire Protection Assn., Natl. (NFPA) (1896): (617) 770-3000; www.nfpa.org
Fisheries Soc., American (1870): (301) 897-8616; www.fisheries.org
Foreign Trade Council, Inc., Natl. (1914): (202) 887-0278; www.nftc.org
Funeral Consumers Alliance (1963): (800) 765-0107; www.funerals.org
Hotel & Lodging Assn., American (1910): (202) 289-3100; www.ahla.com
Insurance Assn., American (1866): (202) 828-7100; www.aiadc.org
Magazine Publishers of America (1919): (212) 872-3700; www.magazine.org
Manufacturers, Natl. Assn. of (1895): (202) 637-3000; www.nam.org
Newspaper Assn. of America (1992): (571) 366-1000; www.naa.org
Nuclear Society, American (1954): (708) 352-6611; www.ans.org
Petroleum Institute, American (1919): (202) 682-8000; www.api.org
Printing Industries of America, Inc. (1887): (412) 741-6860; www.gain.net
Publishers, Assn. of American (1970): (202) 347-3375; www.publishers.org
Retail Federation, Natl. (1908): (800) 673-4692; www.nrf.com
Safety Council, Natl. (1913): (630) 285-1121; www.nsc.org
Shipbuilders Council of America (1920): (202) 347-5462; www.shipbuilders.org
Small Business Assn, Natl. (1937): (800) 345-6728; www.nsba.biz
Software and Information Industry Assn. (1999): (202) 289-7442; www.siiia.net
Symphony Orchestra League, American (1942): (212) 262-5161; www.symphony.org
Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat, Council on (1969): (312) 567-3307; www.ctbuh.org
Toy Industry Assn., Inc. (1916): (212) 675-1141; www.toyassociation.org
Water Works Assn., American (1881): (303) 794-7711; www.awwa.org
Zoo and Aquarium Assn., American (1924): (301) 562-0777; www.aza.org

Lifestyle and Travel

AAA (American Automobile Assn.) (1902): (407) 444-7000; www.aaa.com
AARP (formerly American Assn. of Retired Persons) (1958): (888) 687-2277; www.aarp.org
AFS Intercultural Programs USA (1947): (212) 299-9000; www.afs.org/usa
Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn. (1939): (800) 872-2672; www.aopa.org
Appalachian Mountain Club (1876): (617) 523-0655; www.outdoors.org
Boat Owners Assn. of the U.S. (1966): (703) 461-4666; www.boatus.com
Camping Assn., American (1910): (765) 342-8456; www.acacamps.org
Consumer Federation of America (1968): (202) 387-6121; www.consumerfed.org
Consumers Union of the U.S. (1936): (914) 378-2000; www.consumersunion.org
Green America (formerly Co-op America) (1982): (800) 584-7336; www.greenamerica.today.org
Helicopter Society, American (1944): (703) 684-6777; www.vtol.org
Hostelling Intl. USA (1934): (301) 495-1240; www.hiayh.org
Jewish Community Centers Assn. of North America (1917): (212) 532-4949; www.jcca.org
Motorcyclist Assn., American (1924): (800) 262-5646; www.amadirectlink.com
Nude Recreation, American Assn. for (1931): (407) 933-2064; www.aanr.com
Parents Without Partners, Inc. (1957): (561) 391-8833; www.parentswithoutpartners.org
Planetary Society (1980): (626) 793-5100; www.planetary.org
Retired Persons, American Assn. of (1958): (888) 687-2277; www.aarp.org
Scrabble® Assn., Natl. (1978): (631) 477-0033; www.scrabble-assoc.com
Sports Car Club of America (1944): (785) 357-7222; www.scca.org
Toastmasters Intl. (1924): (949) 858-8255; www.toastmasters.org
YMCA (Young Men's Christian Assn.) of the USA (1851): (800) 872-9622; www.ymca.net
YWCA (Young Women's Christian Assn.) USA (1858): (202) 467-0801; www.ywca.org

Military and Veterans'

Air Force Assn. (1946): (703) 247-5800; www.afa.org
American Legion (1919): (317) 630-1200; www.legion.org
American Legion Auxiliary (1919): (317) 569-4500; www.legion-aux.org
AMVETS (American Veterans) (1944): (301) 459-9600; www.amvets.org
Army, Assn. of the United States (1950): (703) 841-4300; www.ausa.org
Blinded Veterans Assn. (1958): (202) 371-8880; www.bva.org
Civil Air Patrol (1941): (877) 227-9142; www.cap.gov
Coast Guard Combat Veterans Assn. (1985): (330) 887-5539; www.coastguardcombatvets.com
Disabled American Veterans (1932): (859) 441-7300; www.dav.org
88th Infantry Division Assn. (1946): (508) 584-4169; www.88infdiv.org
82nd Airborne Division Assn., Inc. (1946): (910) 822-4534; www.82ndassociation.org
Ex-Prisoners of War, American (1942): (817) 649-2979; www.axpow.org
Fleet Reserve Association (1924): (703) 683-1400; www.fra.org
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. (1896): (202) 265-6280; www.jvw.org
Legion of Valor Museum (1991): (559) 498-0510; www.legionofvalormuseum.org
Marine Corps League (1937): (703) 207-9588; www.mcleague.org
Military Officers Assn. (1929): (703) 549-2311; www.moaa.org
Military Order of the World Wars (1919): (877) 320-3774; www.militaryorder.net
National Guard Assn. of the U.S. (1878): (202) 789-0031; www.ngaus.org
Naval Institute, U.S. (1873): (410) 268-6110; www.usni.org
Naval Reserve Assn. (1954): (866) 672-4968; www.navy-reserve.org
Navy League of the United States (1902): (703) 528-1775; www.navyleague.org
Ninety-Nines (Intl. Org. of Women Pilots) (1929): (405) 685-7969; www.ninety-nines.org
Non-Commissioned Officers Assn. (1960): (800) 662-2620; www.ncoausa.org
Paralyzed Veterans of America (1946): (800) 424-8200; www.pva.org
Purple Heart, Military Order of the (1932): (703) 354-2140; www.purpleheart.org
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S. (1922): (202) 479-2200; www.roa.org
Sons of the American Legion (1932): (317) 630-1200; www.sal.legion.org
Tin Can Sailors (1976): (508) 677-0515; www.destroyers.org
Uniformed Services, Natl. Assn. for (1968): (703) 750-1342; www.naus.org
USO World Headquarters (1941): (703) 908-6400; www.uso.org
USS Forrestal CVA/CV/AVT-59 Assn., Inc. (1990): (888) 434-5955; www.lancehatfield.com/cv59.htm
USS Missouri Memorial Assn., Inc. (1994): (808) 455-1600; www.ussmissouri.org
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S. (1899): (816) 756-3390; www.vfw.org
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., Ladies Auxiliary to the (1914): (816) 756-3390; www.ladiesauxvfw.org
Veterans of the Vietnam War, Inc. (1978): (570) 603-9740; www.vvnw.org
War Mothers, American (1917): (202) 362-0090; www.americanwarmoms.org
Women's Army Corps Veterans Assn. (1946): www.armywomen.org
USS Idaho BB-42 Assn. (1957): P.O. Box 711247, San Diego, CA 92171; (858) 271-6106
USS Los Angeles CA-135 Assn. (1977): c/o Jim Osborne, 1314 N. Alden Rd., Muncie, IN 47304; www.uss-la-ca135.org

Political

Abortion Federation, National (1977): (202) 667-5881; www.prochoice.org
Advancement and Support of Education, Council for (1974): (202) 328-2273; www.case.org
American Indians, Natl. Congress of (1944): (202) 466-7767; www.ncai.org

American-Islamic Relations, Council on (1994): (202) 488-8787; www.cair.com

Center for Responsive Politics (1983): (202) 857-0044; www.opensecrets.org

Cities, Natl. League of (1924): (202) 626-3000; www.nlc.org

Civil Liberties Union, American (ACLU) (1920): (888) 567-2258; www.aclu.org

Coffee Party USA (2010): www.coffeepartyusa.com

Common Cause (1970): (202) 833-1200; www.commoncause.org

Concerned Women for America (1979): (202) 488-7000; www.cwfa.org

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) (1942): (212) 598-4000; www.core-online.org

Conscientious Objectors, Central Committee for (1948): (510) 465-1617; www.objector.org

Crime and Delinquency, Natl. Council on (1907): (510) 208-0500; www.nccd-crc.org

Democratic Natl. Committee (1848): (202) 863-8000; www.democrats.org

Feminists for Life of America (1972): (703) 836-3354; www.feministsforlife.org

Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation (GLAAD) (1985): (212) 629-3322; www.glaad.org

Gay and Lesbian Task Force, Natl. (1973): (202) 393-5177; www.thetaskforce.org

Governors' Assn., Natl. (1908): (202) 624-5300; www.nga.org

Grange Patrons of Husbandry, Natl. (1867): (202) 628-3507; www.nationalgrange.org

Gray Panthers (1970): (202) 737-6637; www.graypanthers.org

Green Party (1984): (866) 473-3672; www.greenparty.org

Homeless, Natl. Coalition for the (1984): (202) 462-4822; www.nationalhomeless.org

Japanese-American Citizens League (1929): (415) 921-5225; www.jacl.org

Jewish Committee, American (1906): (212) 751-4000; www.ajc.org

John Birch Society (1958): (920) 749-3780; www.jbs.org

Libertarian Party (1971): (202) 333-0008; www.lp.org

Mayors, U.S. Conference of (1932): (202) 293-7330; www.usmayors.org

NAACP (Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People) (1909): (410) 580-5777; www.naacp.org

National Tea Party Federation (2010): www.thenationalteapartyfederation.com

NRA (National Rifle Assn.) (1871): (800) 672-3888; www.nra.org

Parliamentarians, Natl. Assn. of (1930): (816) 833-3892; www.parliamentarians.org

Reform Party of the U.S.A. (1995): (877) GO-REFORM; www.reformpartyusa.org

Republican National Committee (1856): (202) 863-8500; www.rnc.org

Science, American Assn. for the Advancement of (1848): (202) 326-6400; www.aaas.org

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (1957): (404) 522-1420; sclcnational.org

Southern Poverty Law Center (1971): (334) 956-8200; www.splccenter.org

State Governments, Council of (1933): (859) 244-8000; www.csg.org

Tax Foundation (1937): (202) 464-6200; www.taxfoundation.org

Taxpayers Union, Natl. (1969): (703) 683-5700; www.ntu.org

Term Limits, U.S. (1992): (703) 383-0907; www.termlimits.org

Urban League, Natl. (1910): (212) 558-5300; www.nul.org

Women, Natl. Organization for (NOW) (1966): (202) 628-8669; www.now.org

Women and Families, Natl. Partnership for (1971): (202) 986-2600; www.nationalpartnership.org

Women's Christian Temperance Union, Natl. (1874): (847) 864-1397; www.wctu.org

Women Voters of the U.S., League of (1920): (202) 429-1965; www.lvw.org

Zionist Organization of America (1897): (212) 481-1500; www.zoa.org

Religious

African Methodist Episcopal Church (1787): 3801 Market St., Ste. 300, Philadelphia, PA 29204; (215) 662-0506; www.ame-church.com; Senior Bishop, Bishop John R. Bryant

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (1796): 3225 West Sugar Creek Rd., Charlotte, NC 28269; (704) 688-2549;

www.amez.org; Senior Bishop, George W. C. Walker Sr.

American Baptist Churches in the U.S.A. (1907): P.O. Box 851, Valley Forge, PA 19482; www.abc-usa.org; Pres., Frank Christine.

Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America (1895): 358 Mountain Rd., Englewood, NJ 07631; (201) 871-7954; www.antiochian.org; Primate, Archbishop, Metropolitan Philip Saliba

Armenian Apostolic Church of America (1887): www.armprelacy.org; *Eastern Prelacy*: 138 E. 39th St., New York, NY 10016; (212) 689-7810; Prelate, Archbishop Oshagan Cholyan; *Western Prelacy*: 6252 Honolulu Ave., La Crescenta, CA 91214; (818) 248-7737; Prelate, Archbishop Moushegh Mardirossian

Assemblies of God (1914): 1445 N. Boonville Ave., Springfield, MO 65802; (417) 862-2781; www.ag.org/top; Gen. Supt., George O. Wood

Atheists, American (1963): P.O. Box 5733, Parsippany, NJ 07054; (908) 276-7300; www.atheists.org

Bahá'í Faith, National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of the U.S. (1907): 1233 Central St., Evanston, IL 60201; (847) 733-3400; www.bahai.us; Sec. Gen., Dr. Robert C. Henderson

Baptist Bible Fellowship Intl. (1950): Baptist Bible Fellowship Missions Bldg., 720 E. Kearney St., Springfield, MO 65803; (417) 862-5001; www.bbfi.org; Pres., Rev. Bill Monroe

Baptist Convention, Southern (1845): 901 Commerce St., Nashville, TN 37203; (615) 244-2355; www.sbc.net; Pres. Frank Page

Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., National (1895): 1700 Baptist World Center Dr., Nashville, TN 37207; (615) 228-6292; www.nationalbaptist.com; Pres., Dr. Julius R. Scruggs

Baptist Convention of America, National (1880): 777 S.R.L. Thornton Freeway, Ste. 205, Dallas, TX 75203; (214) 946-8913; www.nbcamerica.net; Pres., Rev. Stephen J. Thurston

Baptist Convention of America, National Missionary (1988): 4269 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, CA 90037; (323) 846-1950; www.nmbca.com; Pres., Dr. C. C. Robertson

Baptist General Conference (1852): 2002 S. Arlington Heights Rd., Arlington Heights, IL 60005; (847) 228-0200; www.bgcworld.org; Pres. and CEO, Dr. Gerald Sheveland

Bible Society, American (1816): 1865 Broadway, New York, NY 10023; (800) 322-4253; www.bibles.com

Biblical Literature, Society of (1880): 825 Houston Mill Rd., Atlanta, GA 30329; (404) 727-3100; www.sbl-site.org

B'nai B'rith Intl. (1843): 2020 K St. NW, 7th Fl., Washington, DC 20006; (202) 857-6600; www.bnaibrith.org

Brethren in Christ Church (1778): General Church Office, P.O. Box A, Grantham, PA 17027; (717) 697-2634; www.bic-church.org; Moderator, Dr. Warren L. Hoffman

Buddhist Churches of America (1899): 1710 Octavia St., San Francisco, CA 94109; (415) 776-5600; www.buddhistchurchesofamerica.com; Presiding Bishop, Socho Koshin Ogui

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) (1832): Disciples Center, 130 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, IN 46206; (317) 635-3100; www.disciples.org; Pres., Rev. Dr. Sharon E. Watkins

Christian Churches and Churches of Christ, 4210 Bridgetown Rd., Box 11326, Cincinnati, OH 45211; (513) 598-6222; www.cctoday.com

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church (1870): First Memphis Plaza, 4466 Elvis Presley Blvd., Memphis, TN 38116; (216) 382-3559; www.c-m-e.org; Exec. Sec., Atty. Juanita Bryant

Church of the Brethren (1708): General Offices, 1451 Dundee Ave., Elgin, IL 60120; (847) 742-5100, ext. 206; www.brethren.org; Moderator, James M. Beckwith

Church of Christ (1830): Temple Lot, 200 S. River St., P.O. Box 472, Independence, MO 64051; (816) 833-3995; www.church-of-christ.com; Council of Apostles, Sec., Apostle Smith N. Brickhouse

Church of God (Anderson, IN) (1881): Box 2420, Anderson, IN 46018; (765) 642-0256;

www.chog.org; Gen. Dir., Pres. Dr. Ronald V. Duncan

Church of God (Cleveland, TN) (1886): 2490 Keith St. NW, Cleveland, TN 37320; (423) 472-3361; www.churchofgod.org; Gen. Overseer, G. Dennis McGuire

Church of God in Christ (1897): Mason Temple, 938 Mason St., Memphis, TN 38126; (901) 947-9300; www.cogic.org; Presiding Bishop, Bishop C. E. Blake

Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites) (1862): 6th and Lincoln Sts., Monongahela, PA 15063; (412) 258-3066; Pres., Dominic Thomas

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, The (Mormons) (1830): 47 E. South Temple St., Salt Lake City, UT 84150; (801) 240-1000; www.lds.org; Pres., Gordon B. Hinckley

Church of the Nazarene (1907): 6401 The Paseo, Kansas City, MO 64131; (816) 333-7000; www.nazarene.org; Gen. Secy., David P. Wilson

Community of Christ (reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints) (1830): Intl. Headquarters, 1001 W. Walnut, Independence, MO 64050; www.cofchrist.org; Pres., Stephen M. Veazey

Community Churches, International Council of (1950): 21116 Washington Pkwy., Frankfort, IL 60423; (815) 464-5690; www.icccusa.com; Exec. Dir., Michael Livingston

Conservative Judaism, United Synagogue of (1913): 820 Second Ave., New York, NY 10017; (212) 533-7800; www.uscj.org; Pres., Dr. Raymond B. Goldstein

Cumberland Presbyterian Church (1810): 1978 Union Ave., Memphis, TN 38104; (901) 276-4572; www.cumberland.org; Moderator, Rev. Frank Ward

Episcopal Church (1789): 815 Second Ave., New York, NY 10017; (212) 716-6240; www.ecausa.anglican.org; Presiding Bishop and Primate, Most Rev. Katharine Jefferts-Schori

Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (1987): 8765 W. Higgins Rd., Chicago, IL 60631; (773) 380-2700; www.elca.org; Presiding Bishop, Rev. Mark S. Hanson

First Church of Christ, Scientist, The (1879): 210 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, MA 02115; (617) 450-2000; www.tfccs.com; Pres., Barbara Vining

Free Methodist Church of North America (1860): World Ministries Center, 770 N. High School Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46214; (317) 244-1247; www.freemethodistchurch.org; The Board of Bishops

Freedom From Religion Foundation (1978): P.O. Box 750, Madison, WI 53701; (608) 256-8900; www.ffrf.org

Friends General Conference (1900): 1216 Arch St. 2B, Philadelphia, PA 19107; (215) 561-1700; www.fgcquaker.org; Gen. Sec., Bruce Birchard

Gideons Intl. (1899): P.O. Box 140800, Nashville, TN 37214; (615) 564-5000; www.gideons.org

Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America (1922): 8-10 E. 79th St., New York, NY 10021; (212) 570-3500; www.goarch.org; Primate, Archbishop Demetrios

Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America (1912): 50 W. 58th St., New York, NY 10019; (888) 303-3640; www.hadassah.org

Interfaith Alliance, The (1994): 1212 New York Ave. NW, 7th Fl., Washington, DC 20005; (202) 238-3300; www.interfaithalliance.org

Islamic Society of North America: 6555 S. 750 East, Plainfield, IN 46168; (317) 839-8157; www.isna.net; Exec. Dir., Louay Safi

Jehovah's Witnesses (1884): 25 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, NY 11201; (718) 560-5000; www.watchtower.org; Pres., Don Adams

Jewish Congress, American (1918): 825 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022; (212) 879-4500; www.ajcongress.org

Jewish Reconstructionist Federation (1955): Beit Devora, 101 Greenwood Ave., Ste. 430, Jenkintown, PA 19046; (215) 885-5601; www.jrf.org; Pres., Robert Barkin

Jewish Women, Natl. Council of (1893): 475 Riverside Dr., Ste. 520, New York, NY 10115; (212) 645-4048; www.ncjw.org

Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod (1847): 1333 S. Kirkwood Rd., St. Louis, MO 63122; (314) 996-1236; www.lcms.org; Pres., Dr. Gerald B. Kieschnick

Mennonite Church USA (2001): 722 N. Main St., Newton, KS 67114; (316) 283-5100; www.mennonitechurch.org; Moderator, Edward D. Diller

Moravian Church in North America (1735): www.moravian.org; *Northern Prov.*: 1021 Center St., P.O. Box 1245, Bethlehem, PA 18016; (610) 867-7566; Pres., David L. Wickmann; *Southern Prov.*: 459 S. Church St., Winston-Salem, NC 27101; (336) 725-5811; Pres., Rt. Rev. Wayne Burkette

North American Shi'a Muslim Communities Organization (1986) P.O. Box 29691, Minneapolis, MN 55429; (905) 763-7512; www.nasimco.org; Pres., Hussein Walji

Orthodox Jewish Congregations in America, Union of (1898): 11 Broadway, New York, NY 10004; (212) 563-4000; www.ou.org; Pres., Stephen J. Stavitsky

Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Inc. (1925): 3939 Meadows Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46205; (317) 547-9541; www.pawinc.org; Presiding Bishop, Horace E. Smith

Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) (1983): 100 Witherspoon St., Louisville, KY 40202; (888) 728-7228; www.pcusa.org; Exec. Dir., Linda Valentine

Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc. (1961): 601 50th St. NE, Washington, DC 20019; (202) 396-0558; www.pnbc.org; Pres., Dr. T. DeWitt Smith Jr.

Rabbis, Central Conference of American (1889): 355 Lexington Ave., New York, NY 10017; (212) 972-3636; www.ccarnet.org

Reform Judaism, Union for (1873): 633 3rd Ave., New York, NY 10017; www.urj.org; (212) 650-4000; Pres., Rabbi Eric Yoffie

Roman Catholic Church (1634): U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, 3211 4th St. NE, Washington, DC 20017; (202) 541-3000; www.usccb.org; Gen. Sec., Msgr. David J. Malloy

Secular Humanism, Council for (1980): P.O. Box 664, Amherst, NY 14226; (716) 636-7571; www.secularhumanism.org

Separation of Church and State, Americans United for (1947): 518 C St. NE, Washington, DC 20002; (202) 466-3234; www.au.org

Seventh-day Adventist Church (1863): 12501 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, MD 20904; (301) 680-6000; www.adventist.org; Pres., Jan Paulsen

Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations (1961): 25 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02108; (617) 742-2100; www.uua.org; Pres., The Rev. William Sinkford

United Church of Christ (1957): 700 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 736-2100; www.ucc.org; Pres., Rev. John H. Thomas

United Methodist Church (1968): Council of Bishops, 100 Maryland Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20002; (615) 742-5406; www.umc.org; Pres. Bishop Peter D. Weaver

United Pentecostal Church Intl. (1945): 8855 Dunn Rd., Hazelwood, MO 63042; (314) 837-7300; www.upci.org; Gen. Supt. Rev. Kenneth F. Haney

Wesleyan Church (1968): P.O. Box 50434, Indianapolis, IN 46250; (317) 774-7900; www.wesleyan.org; Gen. Sec., Dr. Ronald D. Kelly

World Council of Churches, U.S. Office (1948): 475 Riverside Dr., Ste. 1370, New York, NY 10115; (212) 870-2533; www.wcc-usa.org

Businesses and Corporations

Source: World Almanac research

Listed below are major corporations offering products and services to U.S. consumers. Information as of Oct. 2010. Alphabetization is by first key word or founder last name. Listings generally include examples of products offered.

Company name (NYSE/Nasdaq symbol, if traded on those markets): Address; Telephone number; Website; Top executive; Business, products, or services.

A&P: see Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Inc.

Abbott Laboratories (ABT): 100 Abbott Park Rd., Abbott Park, IL 60064; (847) 937-6100; www.abbott.com; Miles D. White; development, mfr. of pharmaceutical, nutritional, diagnostic prods.

Advance Publications, Inc.: 950 Fingerboard Rd., Staten Island, NY, 10305; (718) 981-1234; www.advance.net; Samuel I. Newhouse Jr.; communications, newspaper and magazine publisher (Parade; Condé Nast subsids.: New Yorker, Vanity Fair, Vogue).

Aetna, Inc. (AET): 151 Farmington Ave., Hartford, CT 06156; (860) 273-0123; www.aetna.com; Ronald A. Williams; health care, employee benefits.

Aflac, Inc. (AFL): 1932 Wynnnton Rd., Columbus, GA 31999; (706) 323-3431; www.aflac.com; Daniel P. Amos; supplemental health and life insurance.

Alaska Air Group, Inc. (ALK): 19300 International Blvd., Seattle, WA 98188; (206) 392-5040; www.alaskaair.com; William S. Ayer; airline carriers (Alaska Airlines, Horizon Air).

Alberto Culver Co. (ACV): 2525 Armitage Ave., Melrose Park, IL 60160; (708) 450-3000; www.alberto.com; Carol Lavin Bernick; personal care prods. (Alberto VO5, Nexxus, Noxzema), food and household prods. (Mrs. Dash).

Alcatel-Lucent (ALU): 54 rue La Boétie, Paris 75008, France; +33 (1) 4076-1010; www.alcatel-lucent.com; Ben Verwaayen; telecom-communications equip., broadband networks.

Alcoa Inc. (AA): 201 Isabella St., Pittsburgh, PA 15212; (412) 553-4545; www.alcoa.com; Klaus Kleinfeld; prod., mgt. of aluminum, aluminum products (aerospace, automotive, industrial materials and components).

Allegheny Technologies Inc. (ATI): 1000 Six PPG Pl., Pittsburgh, PA 15222; (412) 394-2800; www.alleghenytechnologies.com; L. Patrick Hassey; specialty metals mfr. (titanium, alloys).

Allstate Corp. (ALL): 2775 Sanders Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062; (847) 402-5000; www.allstate.com; Thomas J. Wilson; personal property and casualty insurance; financial services.

Altria Group, Inc. (MO): 6601 West Broad St., Richmond, VA 23230; (807) 274-2200; www.altria.com; Michael E. Szymanczyk; largest U.S. tobacco company (Philip Morris USA brands: Marlboro, Merit, Parliament, Virginia Slims). Acquired UST Inc. smokeless tobacco mfr., 1/6/2009.

Amazon.com, Inc. (AMZN): 1200 12th Ave. S., Ste. 1200, Seattle, WA 98144; (206) 266-1000; www.amazon.com; Jeffrey P. Bezos; online retailer of books, music, other consumer and household prods.

American Electric Power Co., Inc. (AEP): 1 Riverside Plz., Columbus, OH 43215; (614)

716-1000; www.aep.com; Michael G. Morris; public utilities.

American Express Co. (AXP): World Financial Ctr., 200 Vesey St., NY, NY 10285; (212) 640-2000; www.americanexpress.com; Kenneth I. Chenault; charge and credit cards, travel-related services.

American Greetings Corp. (AM): 1 American Rd., Cleveland, OH 44144; (216) 252-7300; www.americangreetings.com; Morry Weiss; greeting cards, stationery, party goods, gift items.

American Intl. Group, Inc. (AIG): 70 Pine St., NY, NY 10270; (212) 770-7000; www.aigcorporate.com; Robert H. Benmosche; insurance, financial services. AIG received \$85 bil govt. bailout, 9/16/2008. As of end of June 2010, it still owed the fed. govt. \$101.2 bil.

American Standard Brands (AS America, Inc.): 1 Centennial Plz., Piscataway, NJ 08855; (732) 980-6000; www.americanstandard-us.com; Donald C. Devine; kitchen and bath prods. Formed from merger of American Standard America, Crane Plumb-ing, and Eljer, 3/6/2008.

AMR Corp. (AMR): 4333 Amon Carter Blvd., Ft. Worth, TX 76155; (817) 963-1234; www.aa.com; Gerard J. Arpey; one of the world's largest air carriers (American Airlines, American Eagle).

Anheuser-Busch InBev (BUD): Brouwerijplein 1, 3000 Leuven, Belgium; +32 (16) 247111; www.ab-inbev.com; Carlos Brito; world's largest brewer (Budweiser, Bud Light, Michelob, Busch), aluminum can mfr. and recycling. Anheuser-Busch became wholly owned subsid. of InBev, 11/18/2008. Anheuser-Busch InBev agreed to sell subsid. Busch Entertainment Corp., 2nd largest theme park operator in U.S., 10/7/2009.

Apple Inc. (AAPL): 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, CA 95014; (408) 996-1010; www.apple.com; Steve Jobs; mfr. of computers (Mac), digital media devices (iPod, iPhone) and distrib. (iTunes store).

ARAMARK Corp.: ARAMARK Tower, 1101 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19107; (215) 238-3000; www.aramark.com; Joseph Neubauer; food/support services to institutions and facilities, uniforms and career apparel.

ArcelorMittal USA, Inc.: 1 South Dearborn, Chicago, IL 60603; (312) 899-3440; www.arcelormittal.com; Michael G. Rippey; U.S. subsidiary of Arcelor Mittal, world's largest steel co., based in Luxembourg.

Archer Daniels Midland Co. (ADM): 4666 Faries Pkwy., Decatur, IL 62526; (217) 424-5200; www.adm.com; Patricia A. Woertz; agricultural commodities and prods.

Armstrong World Industries, Inc. (AWI): 2500 Columbia Ave., P.O. Box 3001, Lancaster, PA 17604; (717) 397-0611;

www.armstrong.com; Matthew J. Espe; mfr. of flooring, ceiling prods., cabinets.

ArvinMeritor, Inc. (ARM): 2135 W. Maple Rd., Troy, MI 48084; (248) 435-1000; www.arvinmeritor.com; Charles G. McClure; commercial vehicles systems and components.

Ashland Inc. (ASH): 50 E. RiverCenter Blvd., Covington, KY 41012; (859) 815-3333; www.ashland.com; James J. O'Brien; petroleum producer and refiner (Valvoline, plastics), chemicals, road construction. Acquired Hercules, Inc., 11/13/2008.

AT&T Inc. (T): 208 S. Akard St., Dallas, TX 75202; (210) 821-4105; www.att.com; Randall L. Stephenson; telecommunications, global information management.

AutoNation, Inc. (AN): 110 SE 6th St., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301; (954) 769-6000; www.autonation.com; Mike Jackson; new and used vehicles; auto parts, maintenance, and repair; auto finance and insurance.

Avon Products, Inc. (AVP): 1345 Ave. of the Americas, NY, NY 10105; (212) 282-5000; www.avon.com; Andrea Jung; cosmetics, fragrances, skin and personal care items; fashion apparel, accessories; housewares.

Bank of America Corp. (BAC): Bank of America Corporate Center, 100 N. Tryon St., 18th Fl., Charlotte, NC 28255; (704) 386-5681; www.bankofamerica.com; Brian T. Moynihan; banking and nonbanking financial services. Acquired Merrill Lynch, 1/1/2009.

Barnes & Noble, Inc. (BKS): 122 Fifth Ave., NY, NY 10011; (212) 633-3300; www.barnesandnobleinc.com; Leonard S. Riggio; leading U.S. bookseller (retail and college), publisher (Sterling Pub. Co.).

Bausch & Lomb Inc.: One Bausch & Lomb Pl., Rochester, NY 14604; (585) 338-6000; www.bausch.com; Brent L. Saunders; vision care prods., pharmaceuticals, surgical equip. Acquired by Warburg Pincus, 10/26/2007.

Baxter International Inc. (BAX): 1 Baxter Pkwy., Deerfield, IL 60015; (847) 948-2000; www.baxter.com; Robert L. Parkinson Jr.; mfr. of health care prods.

Bear Stearns Cos. Inc.: see JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Becton, Dickinson & Co. (BDX): 1 Becton Dr., Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417; (201) 847-6800; www.bd.com; Edward J. Ludwig; medical, laboratory, diagnostic prods.

BellSouth Corp.: see AT&T Inc.

Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (BRK.A): 3555 Farnam St., Ste. 1440, Omaha, NE 68131; (402) 346-1400; www.berkshirehathaway.com; Warren E. Buffett; insurance (GEICO), building materials (Benjamin Moore & Co., Shaw), apparel (Fruit of the Loom), food (Dairy Queen). Merged Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corp. rail transportation co. into Berkshire subsidiary, 2/12/2010.

Bertelsmann AG: Carl-Bertelsmann-Str. 270, D-33311 Gütersloh, Germany; +49-5241-80-0; www.bertelsmann.de; Hartmut Ostrowski; world's largest trade book publisher (Random House: Knopf, Doubleday). Sold stake in Sony BMG to Sony Corp., 10/1/2008.

Best Buy Co., Inc. (BBY): 7601 Penn Ave. S., Richfield, MN 55423; (612) 291-1000; www.bestbuy.com; Brian J. Dunn; retailer of software, appliances, consumer electronics.

Blackstone Group LP, The (BX): 345 Park Ave., NY, NY 10154; (212) 583-5000; www.blackstone.com; Stephen A. Schwarzman; asset mgmt., financial services.

Blockbuster Inc. (BBI): 1201 Elm St., Dallas, TX 75270; (214) 854-3000; www.blockbuster.com; James W. Keyes; in-home movie and video game rental, purchases.

Boeing Co. (BA): 100 N. Riverside Plz., Chicago, IL 60606; (312) 544-2000; www.boeing.com; W. James McNerney Jr.; world's leading aerospace co., largest mfr. of commercial jet and military aircraft; one of the largest U.S. defense contractors.

The Brink's Co. (BCO): 1801 Bayberry Ct., Richmond, VA 23226; (804) 289-9600; www.brinkscorp.com; Michael T. Dan; security (armored transport, alarm systems, guarding services). Completed spin-off of Home Security Holdings, 10/31/2008.

Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. (BMY): 345 Park Ave., NY, NY 10154; (212) 546-4000; www.bms.com; James M. Cornelius; development, mfr., and sale of pharmaceuticals (Plavix, Abilify, Atripla).

Brown-Forman Corp. (BFB): 850 Dixie Hwy., Louisville, KY 40210; (502) 585-1100; www.brown-forman.com; Paul C. Varga; distilled spirits (Jack Daniel's, Southern Comfort), wine and champagne (Fetzer, Korbel).

Brown Shoe Co., Inc. (BWS): 8300 Maryland Ave., St. Louis, MO 63105; (314) 854-4000; www.brownshoe.com; Ronald A. Fromm; shoe mfr. (Buster Brown, Naturalizer, Dr. Scholl's) and retailer (Famous Footwear).

Brunswick Corp. (BC): 1 N. Field Ct., Lake Forest, IL 60045; (847) 735-4700; www.brunswick.com; Dustan E. McCoy; largest U.S. maker of leisure and recreation prods., incl. marine engines and boats; billiards, bowling, and fitness equipment.

Burger King Holdings, Inc. (BKC): 5505 Blue Lagoon Dr., Miami, FL 33126; (305) 378-3000; www.bk.com; John W. Chidsey; fast food hamburger restaurant chain.

Cablevision Systems Corp. (CVC): 1111 Stewart Ave., Bethpage, NY 11714; (516) 803-2300; www.cablevision.com; James L. Dolan; cable and Internet services provider (Optimum); cable networks (AMC, IFC, WE); movie theaters (Clearview). Approved spin off of Madison Square Garden, 1/12/2010.

Campbell Soup Co. (CPB): One Campbell Pl., Camden, NJ 08103; (856) 342-4800; www.campbellsoupcompany.com; Douglas R. Conant; world's largest soup mfr.; sauces (Pace, Prego), V8 juice, Pepperidge Farm prods.

Caterpillar Inc. (CAT): 100 NE Adams St., Peoria, IL 61629; (309) 675-1000; www.cat.com; Douglas R. Oberhelman; world's largest mfr. of construction and mining equip.

CBS Corp. (CBS): 51 W. 52nd St., NY, NY 10019; (212) 975-4321; www.cbcorporation.com; Leslie Moonves; TV networks (CBS, Showtime); TV distribution; book publishing (Simon & Schuster); advertising.

Chevron Corp. (CVX): 6001 Bollinger Canyon Rd., San Ramon, CA 94583; (925) 842-1000; www.chevron.com; John S. Watson; one of the world's largest integrated-energy co..

Chiquita Brands International, Inc. (CQB): 250 E. 5th St., Cincinnati, OH 45202; (513) 784-8000; www.chiquitabrands.com; Fernando Aguirre; bananas and other fruits and vegetables.

Church & Dwight Co., Inc. (CHD): 469 N. Harrison St., Princeton, NJ 08543; (609) 683-5900; www.churchdwight.com; James R. Craigie; world's largest producer of sodium bicarbonate (ARM & HAMMER baking soda); household (OxiClean) and personal care prods. (Arrid, Trojan, First Response).

Cigna Corp. (CI): 2 Liberty Pl., 1601 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19192; (215) 761-1000; www.cigna.com; David M. Cordani; health-care, life and accident insurance provider.

Cintas Corp. (CTAS): 6800 Cintas Blvd., Cincinnati, OH 45262; (513) 459-1200; www.cintas.com; Scott D. Farmer; largest uniform supplier in North America.

Circuit City Stores, Inc.: see Systemax Inc.

Cisco Systems, Inc. (CSCO): 170 West Tasman Dr., Bldg. 10, San Jose, CA 95134; (408) 526-4000; www.cisco.com; John T. Chambers; networking and communication products.

Citigroup, Inc. (C): 399 Park Ave., NY, NY 10043; (212) 559-1000; www.citigroup.com; Vikram Pandit; diversified financial services. Announced plans to realign into two business segments (Citicorp and Citi Holdings), 1/16/2009.

Clear Channel Communications, Inc. (CCMO): 200 E. Basse Rd., San Antonio, TX 78209; (210) 822-2828; www.clearchannel.com; Mark P. Mays; largest radio station owner in U.S. (850+ stations); outdoor advertising (billboards, mass transit ads). Acquired by CC Media Holdings, 7/30/2008.

Clorox Co. (CLX): 1221 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612; (510) 271-7000; www.clorox.com; Donald R. Knauss; retail consumer prods. (Clorox, Formula 409, Pine-Sol, S.O.S., Tilex; ArmorAll, STP automotive prods.; Scoop Away, Fresh Step cat litters; Kingsford charcoal; Hidden Valley dressing; Glad plastic bags; Brita water systems; Burt's Bees personal care prods.).

Coca-Cola Co. (KO): 1 Coca-Cola Plz., Atlanta, GA 30313; (404) 676-2121; www.coca-cola.com; Muhtar Kent; world's largest soft drink co. (Coca-Cola, Sprite, Dasani water, POWERade), world's largest dist. of juice prods. (Minute Maid).

Colgate-Palmolive Co. (CL): 300 Park Ave., NY, NY 10022; (212) 310-2000; www.colgate.com; Ian M. Cook; soap (Irish Spring), detergent (Palmolive), household cleansers (Ajax), toothpaste (Colgate, Tom's of Maine), pet food (Hill's Science Diet).

Collective Brands, Inc. (PSS): 3231 SE 6th Ave., Topeka, KS 66607; (785) 233-5171; www.collectivebrandsinc.com; Matthew E. Rubel; shoe mfr./retailer. Formed by acquisition of StrideRite by Payless ShoeSource, 8/17/2007.

Comcast Corp. (CMCSA): 1 Comcast Ctr., Philadelphia, PA 19103; (215) 286-1700; www.comcast.com; Brian L. Roberts; largest U.S. cable company; broadband cable, internet, and voice services. Some programming (E!, Golf Channel).

Compaq Computer Corp.: see Hewlett-Packard Co.

CompUSA Inc.: see Systemax Inc.

Computer Sciences Corp. (CSC): 3170 Fairview Park Dr., Falls Church, VA 22042; (703) 876-1000; www.csc.com; Michael W. Laphen; technology services.

ConAgra Foods, Inc. (CAG): 1 ConAgra Dr., Omaha, NE 68102; (402) 595-4000; www.conagrafoods.com; Gary M. Rodkin; food processor (Chef Boyardee, Healthy Choice frozen dinners, Egg Beaters, Reddip); food service supplier.

ConocoPhillips Co. (COP): 600 N. Dairy Ashford Rd., P.O. Box 2197, Houston, TX 77079; (281) 293-1000; www.conocophillips.com; James J. Mulva; 2nd-largest U.S. oil and gas company.

Consolidated Edison, Inc. (ED): 4 Irving Pl., NY, NY 10003; (212) 460-4600; www.conedison.com; Kevin Burke; electric, natural gas utilities.

Continental Airlines, Inc. (CAL): 1600 Smith St., Dept. HQSEO, Houston, TX 77002; (713) 324-2950; www.continental.com; Jeffery A. Smisek; air transportation; merger with United Airlines closed 10/1/2010.

Corning Inc. (GLW): 1 Riverfront Plz., Corning, NY 14831; (607) 974-9000; www.corning.com; Wendell P. Weeks; mfr. of telecommunications, specialty equipment, fiber optics.

Costco Wholesale Corp. (COST): 999 Lake Dr., Issaquah, WA 98027; (425) 313-8100; www.costco.com; James D. Sinegal; wholesale warehouse stores.

Countrywide Financial: see Bank of America Corp.

Crane Co. (CR): 100 First Stamford Pl., Stamford, CT 06902; (203) 363-7300;

www.craneco.com; Eric C. Fast; mfr. of fluid control devices, vending machines, aircraft components.

A. T. Cross Co. (ATX): 1 Albion Rd., Lincoln, RI 02865; (401) 333-1200; www.cross.com; David G. Whalen; writing instruments, timepieces, personal accessories.

Crown Holdings, Inc. (CCK): 1 Crown Way, Philadelphia, PA 19154; (215) 698-5100; www.crowncork.com; John W. Conway; leading producer of packaging prods.

CSX Corp. (CSX): 500 Water St., 15th Fl., Jacksonville, FL 32202; (904) 359-3200; www.csx.com; Michael J. Ward; rail and road freight transport.

CVS Caremark Corp. (CVS): 1 CVS Dr., Woonsocket, RI 02895; (401) 765-1500; www.cvs.com; Thomas M. Ryan. Acquired Eckerd Corp. in Aug. 2004, to become nation's largest drugstore chain; announced acquisition of Long Drug Stores Corp., 8/12/2008.

Dana Holding Corp. (DAN): 4500 Dorr St., Toledo, OH 43615; (419) 535-4500; www.dana.com; James E. Sweetnam; truck and auto parts, supplies; emerged from Chap. 11 reorganization, 2/1/2008.

Darden Restaurants, Inc. (DRI): 5900 Lake Ellenor Dr., Orlando, FL 32809; (407) 245-4000; www.dardenrestaurants.com; Clarence Otis Jr.; casual-dining restaurants (Red Lobster, Olive Garden).

Dean Foods Co. (DF): 2515 McKinney Ave., Ste. 1200, Dallas, TX 75201; (214) 303-3400; www.deanfoods.com; Gregg L. Engles; milk and specialty dairy products (Land O Lakes, Horizon Organic, Silk soy milk), yogurt (Mountain High).

Deere & Co. (DE): One John Deere Pl., Moline, IL 61265; (309) 765-8000; www.deere.com; Samuel L. Allen; one of the world's largest mfrs. of farm equip.; mfr. industrial equip., lawn and garden tractors.

Dell Inc. (DELL): 1 Dell Way, Round Rock, TX 78682; (512) 338-4400; www.dell.com; Michael S. Dell; laptop and desktop computers, network accessories, peripherals.

Del Monte Foods Co. (DLM): One Market @ The Landmark, San Francisco, CA 94105; (415) 247-3000; www.delmonte.com; Richard G. Wolford; canned food (College Inn, Del Monte, Contadina); pet food (9Lives, Gravy Train, Milk-Bone, Meow Mix).

Delphi Corp. (DPHI): 5725 Delphi Dr., Troy, MI 48098; (248) 813-2000; www.delphi.com; Rodney O'Neal; automotive systems, audio systems, mobile electronics; emerged from Chap. 11 bankruptcy protection, 10/6/2009.

Delta Air Lines, Inc. (DAL): 1030 Delta Blvd., Atlanta, GA 30320; (404) 715-2600; www.delta.com; Edward H. Bastian; world's largest airline; emerged from Chap. 11, 4/30/2007; merged with Northwest Airlines, 10/29/2008.

Dial Corp.: 15501 N. Dial Blvd., Scottsdale, AZ 85260; (480) 754-3425; www.henkelna.com; Bradley A. Casper; consumer prods. (Dial soap, Purex detergent, Right Guard antiperspirant, Renuzit air fresheners); U.S. subsidiary of Germany's Henkel company.

Diebold, Inc. (DBD): 5995 Mayfair Rd., North Canton, OH 44720; (330) 490-4000; www.diebold.com; Thomas W. Swidarski; mfr. ATMs, security systems and prods.

Dillard's, Inc. (DDS): 1600 Cantrell Rd., Little Rock, AR 72201; (501) 376-5200; www.dillards.com; William Dillard II; dept. store chain.

Walt Disney Co., The (DIS): 500 S. Buena Vista St., Burbank, CA 91521; (818) 560-1000; disney.go.com; Robert A. Iger; one of the world's largest media conglomerates; motion pictures (Touchstone, Pixar, Miramax); TV (ABC, ESPN) and radio; publishing; theme parks (Walt Disney World, Disneyland) and resorts. Acquired Marvel Entertainment, 12/31/2009. Announced sale of Miramax Films, 7/29/2010.

Doctor's Associates Inc.: 325 Bic Dr., Milford, CT 06461; (203) 877-4281; www.subway.com; Frederick A. DeLuca; restaurants (Subway).

Dole Food Co., Inc.: One Dole Dr., Westlake Village, CA 91362; (818) 879-6600; www.dole.com; David A. DeLorenzo; food prods., fresh fruits and vegetables. Announced plans to go public through an IPO, 8/14/2009.

R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. (RRD): 111 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606; (312) 326-8000; www.rrdonnelley.com; Thomas J. Quinlan III; commercial printing; photos/graphics, translation; printer of *The World Almanac*.

Dow Chemical Co. (DOW): 2030 Dow Ctr., Midland, MI 48674; (989) 636-1000; www.dow.com; Andrew N. Liveris; chemicals, plastics (world's 2nd-largest chemical co.). Acquired Rohm and Haas, 4/1/2009.

Dow Jones & Co., Inc.: see News Corp.

Dr Pepper Snapple Group, Inc. (DPS): 5301 Legacy Dr., Plano, TX 75024; (972) 673-7000; www.drpeppersnapplegroup.com; Larry D. Young; bottler and distributor of non-alcoholic beverages (Dr Pepper, Hawaiian Punch, 7UP, Snapple, Mott's). Created from separation of Cadbury Schweppes into Cadbury and Dr Pepper Snapple Group, 5/7/2008.

Duke Energy Corp. (DUK): 526 S. Church St., Charlotte, NC 28202; (704) 594-6200; www.duke-energy.com; James E. Rogers; utilities, fiber optics networks.

Dun & Bradstreet Corp. (DNB): 103 JFK Pkwy., Short Hills, NJ 07078; (973) 921-5500; www.dnb.com; Sara Mathew; business information, research.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Dupont) (DD): 1007 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898; (302) 774-1000; www.dupont.com; Ellen J. Kullman; 3rd-largest U.S. chemical co.; petroleum, consumer prods.

Eastman Kodak Co. (EK): 343 State St., Rochester, NY 14650; (585) 724-4000; www.kodak.com; Antonio M. Perez; film; digital cameras; printers.

Eaton Corp. (ETN): Eaton Ctr., 1111 Superior Ave., Cleveland, OH 44114; (216) 523-5000; www.eaton.com; Alexander M. Cutler; mfr. vehicle components, controls.

eBay Inc. (EBAY): 2145 Hamilton Ave., San Jose, CA 95125; (408) 376-7400; www.ebay.com; John Donahoe; online auctions. Acquired StubHub.com, 2/13/2007.

Edison Intl. (EIX): 2244 Walnut Grove Ave., Rosemead, CA 91770; (626) 302-2222; www.edison.com; Theodore F. Craver Jr.; electric utilities.

Electronic Arts Inc. (ERTS): 209 Redwood Shores Pkwy., Redwood City, CA 94065; (650) 628-1500; www.ea.com; John Riccitello; leading U.S. video game publisher (Madden NFL, Battlefield, The Sims).

Electronic Data Systems: see Hewlett-Packard CO.

Eli Lilly and Co. (LLY): Lilly Corporate Center, 893 S. Delaware, Indianapolis, IN 46285; (317) 276-2000; www.lilly.com; John C. Lechleiter; pharmaceutical research, development, and manufacturing (Prozac, Strattera, Cialis).

El Paso Corp. (EP): 1001 Louisiana St., Houston, TX 77002; (713) 420-2600; www.elpaso.com; Douglas L. Foshee; natural gas/oil transportation, storage, exploration, production.

EMC Corp. (EMC): 176 South St., Hopkinton, MA 01748; (508) 435-1000; www.emc.com; Joseph M. Tucci; data storage/protection.

Emerson Electric Co. (EMR): 8000 W. Florissant Ave., St. Louis, MO 63136; (314) 553-2000; www.emerson.com; David N. Farr; electrical, electronics prods. & systems.

Energizer Holdings, Inc. (ENR): 533 Maryville Univ. Dr., St. Louis, MO 63141; (314) 985-2000; www.energizer.com; Ward M. Klein; batteries, flashlights.

Estée Lauder Cos. Inc. (EL): 767 Fifth Ave., NY, NY 10153; (212) 572-4200; www.elcompanies.com; William P. Lauder; cosmetics (Clinique, Bobbi Brown), fragrance, skin care prods.

Exelon Corp. (EXC): 10 S. Dearborn St., 37th Fl., Chicago, IL 60680; (312) 394-7398; www.exeloncorp.com; John W. Rowe; electricity generation/distribution; natural gas.

Exxon Mobil Corp. (XOM): 5959 Las Colinas Blvd., Irving, TX 75039; (972) 444-1000; www.exxonmobil.com; Rex W. Tillerson; world's largest integrated oil co.

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. (Freddie Mac) (FRE): 8200 Jones Branch Dr., McLean, VA 22102; (703) 903-2000; www.freddiemac.com; Charles E. Haldeman Jr.; residential mortgage provider. Taken over by U.S. government, 9/7/2008.

Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) (FNM): 3900 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20016; (202) 752-7000; www.fanniemae.com; Michael J. Williams; largest U.S. provider of residential mortgage funds. Taken over by U.S. government, 9/7/2008.

FedEx Corp. (FDX): 942 S. Shady Grove Rd., Memphis, TN 38120; (901) 818-7500; www.fedex.com; Frederick W. Smith; world's largest express delivery service.

First Data Corp.: 5565 Glenridge Connector NE, Ste. 2000, Atlanta, GA 30342; (303) 967-8000; www.firstdata.com; Jonathan J. Judge; financial transaction processing. Acquired by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., 9/24/2007.

FirstEnergy Corp. (FE): 76 S. Main St., Akron, OH 44308; (800) 633-4766; www.firstenergycorp.com; Anthony J. Alexander; public electricity supplier.

Fleetwood Enterprises, Inc. (FLE): 3125 Myers St., Riverside, CA 92503; (951) 351-3500; www.fleetwood.com; Elden L. Smith; manufactured homes. Filed for Chap. 11 reorganization, 3/10/2009.

Fluor Corp. (FLR): 6700 Las Colinas Blvd., Irving, TX 75039; (469) 398-7000; www.fluor.com; Alan L. Boeckmann; international engineering and construction co.

Foot Locker, Inc. (FL): 112 W. 34th St., NY, NY 10120; (212) 720-3700; www.footlocker-inc.com; Ken C. Hicks; retail athletic stores (Footaction, Foot Locker, Champs Sports).

Ford Motor Co. (F): 1 American Rd., Dearborn, MI 48126; (313) 322-3000; www.ford.com; William C. Ford Jr.; auto mfr.; motor vehicle sales (Ford, Lincoln, Mercury, Volvo); largest U.S. auto. finance co. (Ford Motor Credit).

Fortune Brands, Inc. (FO): 520 Lake Cook Rd., Deerfield, IL 60015; (847) 484-4400; www.fortunebrands.com; Bruce A. Carbonari; spirits and wine (Jim Beam, Courvoisier, Sauza); home and hardware prods. (Moen, Master Lock); golf and leisure prods. (Titleist, Cobra, FootJoy).

Gannett Co., Inc. (GCI): 7950 Jones Branch Dr., McLean, VA 22107; (703) 854-6000; www.gannett.com; Craig A. Dubow; largest U.S. newspaper publisher (*USA Today*); network and cable TV.

Gap Inc. (GPS): 2 Folsom St., San Francisco, CA 94105; (650) 952-4400; www.gap.com; Glenn K. Murphy; casual apparel retailer (Gap, Banana Republic, Old Navy).

Gateway, Inc.: 7565 Irvine Center Dr., Irvine, CA 92618; (949) 471-7000; www.gateway.com; personal computers, network servers, peripherals; acquired by Taiwan-based Acer Inc., 10/16/2007.

General Dynamics Corp. (GD): 2941 Fairview Park Dr., Ste. 100, Falls Church, VA 22042; (703) 876-3000; www.generaldynamics.com; Jay L. Johnson; defense contractor: aerospace, combat systems, marine systems, computing devices.

General Electric Co. (GE): 3135 Easton Tpke., Fairfield, CT 06828; (203) 373-2211; www.ge.com; Jeffrey Immelt; electrical, electronic equip., financial services, radio and TV broadcasting (NBC, Bravo, USA, Telemundo), aircraft engines, power generation, appliances.

General Mills, Inc. (GIS): One General Mills Blvd., Minneapolis, MN 55426; (763) 764-7600; www.generalmills.com; Kendall J. Powell; food mfr. (Betty Crocker, Bisquick, Cheerios, Chex, Colombo, Green Giant, Haagen-Dazs, Pillsbury, Progresso, Total, Wheaties).

General Motors Co. (GM): 300 Renaissance Ctr., Detroit, MI 48265; (313) 556-5000; www.gm.com; Daniel F. Akerson; world's largest auto mfr. (Chevrolet, Cadillac, Buick, GMC); auto financing (GMAC). General Motors Corp. filed for Chap. 11 reorganization, 6/1/2009; sold its profitable components to a new, smaller company called General Motors Co., 7/10/2009.

Genuine Parts Co. (GPC): 2999 Circle 75 Pkwy., Atlanta, GA 30339; (770) 953-1700; www.genpt.com; Thomas C. Gallagher; auto replacement parts distributor (NAPA).

Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (GS): 85 Broad St., NY, NY 10004; (212) 902-1000; www.goldmansachs.com; Lloyd C. Blankfein; investment banking, asset management, securities services.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (GT): 1144 E. Market St., Akron, OH 44316; (330) 796-2121; www.goodyear.com; Richard J. Kramer; tires and other auto prods.

Google, Inc. (GOOG): 1600 Amphitheatre Pkwy., Mountain View, CA 94043; (650) 253-0000; www.google.com; Eric E. Schmidt; leading internet search engine. Acquired YouTube, 10/9/2006, DoubleClick, 3/11/2008.

W. R. Grace & Co. (GRA): 7500 Grace Dr., Columbia, MD 21044; (410) 531-4000; www.grace.com; Fred E. Festa; chemicals, construction prods.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Inc. (GAP): 2 Paragon Dr., Montvale, NJ 07645; (201) 573-9700; www.aptea.com; Christian Haub; supermarkets (A&P, The Food Emporium, Super Fresh, Waldbaum's, Pathmark). Acquired Pathmark, 12/3/2007.

Halliburton Co. (HAL): 5 Houston Center, 1401 McKinney St., Ste. 2400, Houston, TX 77010; (713) 759-2600; www.halliburton.com; David J. Lesar; oil field mgmt., energy services. Split off subsidiary KBR, Inc., 4/5/2007.

Hanesbrands Inc. (HBI): 1000 E. Hanes Mill Rd., Winston-Salem, NC 27105; (336) 519-4400; www.hanesbrands.com; Richard A. Knoll; apparel mfr. (Hanes, L'eggs, Just My Size, Playtex, Wonderbra). Spun off from parent co. Sara Lee Corp., 9/5/2006.

Harley-Davidson, Inc. (HOG): 3700 W. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53208; (414) 342-4680; www.harley-davidson.com; Keith E. Wandell; mfr. motorcycles, parts, and accessories.

Harrah's Entertainment, Inc.: One Caesars Palace Dr., Las Vegas, NV 89109; (702) 407-6000; www.harrah.com; Gary W. Loveman; world's largest provider of branded casino entertainment (Caesars, Horseshoe, World Series of Poker). Acquired by Apollo Global Mgmt. and Texas Pacific Group Capital, 1/28/2008.

Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. (HIG): One Hartford Plz., Hartford, CT 06155; (860) 547-5000; www.thehartford.com; Liam E. McGee; insurance, financial services.

Hasbro, Inc. (HAS): 1027 Newport Ave., Pawtucket, RI 02862; (401) 431-8697; www.hasbro.com; Brian Goldner; toy and game mfr. (Milton Bradley, Playskool, G.I. Joe, Parker Bros., Nerf, Play-Doh).

HCA Inc.: 1 Park Plz., Nashville, TN 37203; (615) 344-9551; www.hcahealthcare.com; Richard M. Bracken; owns and operates hospitals; other diagnostic, surgical, health treatment centers.

H. J. Heinz Co. (HNZ): 1 PPG Pl., Ste. 3100, Pittsburgh, PA 15222; (412) 456-5700; www.heinz.com; William R. Johnson; food mfr. (Ore-Ida, 57 Varieties ketchup, Weight Watchers foods).

Hershey Co. (HSY): 100 Crystal A Dr., Hershey, PA 17033; (717) 534-4200; www.hersheys.com; David J. West; largest North American producer of chocolate prods. (Reese's, Kit Kat, Mounds, Almond Joy, Jolly Rancher, Twizzlers, Milk Duds, Good & Plenty).

Hertz Global Holdings, Inc. (HTZ): 225 Brae Blvd., Park Ridge, NJ 07656; (201) 307-2000; www.hertz.com; Mark P. Frissora; car rentals.

Hess Corp. (HES): 1185 Ave. of the Americas, NY, NY 10036; (212) 997-8500; www.hess.com; John B. Hess; integrated oil and gas co.

Hewlett-Packard Co. (HPQ): 3000 Hanover St., Palo Alto, CA 94304; (650) 857-1501; www.hp.com; Léo Apotheker; computers, electronic prods. and systems. Merged with Compaq, 5/3/2002. Acquired Electronic Data Systems, 8/26/2008.

Hillenbrand, Inc. (HI): One Batesville Blvd., Batesville, IN 47006; (812) 934-7000; www.hillenbrandinc.com; Kenneth A. Camp; holder of Batesville Caskets, coffin mfr. Spun off from Hill-Rom Holdings, 4/1/2008.

Hill-Rom Holdings, Inc. (HRC): 1069 State Rte. 46 E., Batesville, IN 47006; (812) 934-7777; www.hillenbrand.com; John J. Greisch; mfr. hospital beds, other hospital equip. Hill-Rom separated its funeral casket mfr., 4/1/2008.

Hilton Worldwide: 7930 Jones Branch Dr., McLean, VA 22102; (703) 883-1000; www.hiltonworldwide.com; Christopher J. Nassetta; hotels and resorts (Doubletree, Embassy, Hampton). Merged with The Blackstone Group, 10/24/2007.

Home Depot, Inc. (HD): 2455 Paces Ferry Rd. NW, Atlanta, GA 30339; (770) 433-8211; www.homedepot.com; Francis S. Blake; world's largest home improvement retailer; 2nd-largest U.S. retailer; home improvement warehouse stores. Sold construction business, HD Supply, 8/30/2007.

Honeywell Intl. Inc. (HON): 101 Columbia Rd., Morristown, NJ 07962; (973) 455-2000; www.honeywell.com; David Cote; industrial and home control systems, aerospace guidance systems.

Hormel Foods Corp. (HRL): 1 Hormel Pl., Austin, MN 55912; (507) 437-5611; www.hormel.com; Jeffrey M. Ettinger; meat processor; pork, turkey, and beef prods. (SPAM, Dinty Moore, Jennie-O).

Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Co.: 222 Berkeley St., Boston, MA 02116; (617) 351-5000; www.hmhc.com; Barry O'Callaghan; publisher of textbooks and other educational prods. (McDougal Littell), trade and reference books.

H&R Block, Inc. (HRB): 1 H&R Block Way, Kansas City, MO 64105; (816) 854-3000; www.hrblock.com; Alan Bennett; tax return preparation; business and consulting services.

Humana Inc. (HUM): 500 W. Main St., Louisville, KY 40202; (502) 580-1000; www.humana.com; Michael B. McCallister; managed health care service provider, related specialty products.

IAC/InterActive Corp (IACI): 555 W. 18th St., NY, NY 10011; (212) 314-7300; www.iac.com; Barry Diller; internet conglomerate (Ask.com, Match.com, Citysearch). Split off television, leisure, and financial holdings into 5 separate cos., 8/21/2008.

Illinois Tool Works Inc. (ITW): 3600 W. Lake Ave., Glenview, IL 60026; (847) 724-7500; www.itw.com; David B. Speer; consumer & industrial tools; food equip. (Hobart), packaging (Zip-Pak).

Ingersoll-Rand plc (IR): 170/175 Lakeview Dr., Airside Business Park, Swords, Dublin, Ireland; 353-1-870-7400; www.irco.com; Herbert L. Henkel; locks and security systems (Schlage, Kryptonite); refrigeration equip. (Thermo King, Hussmann); industrial equip.; air conditioning systems (Trane). Sold Bobcat, Utility Equip., & Attachments, 11/30/2007. Acquired Trane, 6/5/2008.

Intel Corp. (INTC): 2200 Mission College Blvd., Santa Clara, CA 95054; (408) 765-8080; www.intel.com; Paul S. Otellini; mfr. semiconductors, microprocessors (Core, Centrino).

International Business Machines Corp. (IBM): One New Orchard Rd., Armonk, NY 10504; (914) 499-1900; www.ibm.com; Samuel Palmisano; world's largest supplier of advanced information processing technology equip., services.

International Paper Co. (IP): 6400 Poplar Ave., Memphis, TN 38197; (901) 419-7000; www.ipaper.com; John V. Faraci Jr.; world's largest paper/forest prods. co.

International Textile Group, Inc. (ITXN): 804 Green Valley Rd., Ste. 300, Greensboro, NC 29605; (336) 379-2865; www.itg-global.com; Joseph L. Gorga; apparel and home textiles/fabrics.

Interstate Bakeries Corp.: 6031 Connection Dr., Irving, TX 75039; (800) 483-7253; www.hostessbrands.com; Brian J. Driscoll; baked goods wholesaler, distributor (Wonder, Hostess, Dolly Madison, Drake's, Home Pride). Emerged from Chap. 11 reorganization, 2/3/2009.

J.C. Penney Co., Inc. (JCP): 6501 Legacy Dr., Plano, TX 75024; (972) 431-1000; www.jcpennney.net; Myron E. Ullman III; dept. store retailer, general merchandise catalog sales.

J. Crew Group, Inc. (JCG): 770 Broadway, NY, NY 10003; (212) 209-2500; www.jcrew.com; Millard S. Drexler; retail and mail order apparel and accessories.

JetBlue Airways Corp. (JBLU): 118-29 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, NY 11375; (718) 286-7900; www.jetblue.com; David Barger; air transportation.

Jo-Ann Stores, Inc. (JAS): 5555 Darrow Rd., Hudson, OH 44236; (330) 656-2600;

www.joann.com; Darrell D. Webb; nation's largest specialty fabric and craft stores.

Johnson Controls, Inc. (JCI): 5757 N. Green Bay Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53209; (414) 524-1200; www.johnsoncontrols.com; Stephen A. Roell; fire protection services, auto interiors, batteries.

Johnson & Johnson (JNJ): 1 Johnson & Johnson Plz., New Brunswick, NJ 08933; (732) 524-0400; www.jnj.com; William Weldon; health care prods. (Band-Aid), pharmaceuticals (Tylenol, Motrin, Risperdal), toiletries (Neutrogena, Aveeno); acquired Pfizer's consumer prods. division (Neosporin, Listerine, Sudafed), 12/20/2006.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.: 1525 Howe St., Racine, WI 53403; (262) 260-2000; www.scjohnson.com; H. Fisk Johnson; cleaning and other household prods. (Johnson's Wax, Windex, Pledge, Fantastik, Raid, OFF!, Shout, Glade, Scrubbing Bubbles, Ziploc bags).

Jones Apparel Group, Inc. (JNY): 1411 Broadway, NY, NY 10018; (212) 642-3860; www.jny.com; Wesley R. Card; apparel (Jones New York, Gloria Vanderbilt), shoes (Nine West, Anne Klein); retail and outlet stores. Sold Barneys New York, 9/7/2007.

JPMorgan Chase & Co. (JPM): 270 Park Ave., NY, NY 10017; (212) 270-6000; www.jpmorganchase.com; James Dimon; financial service. Merged with Bank One Corp., 7/1/2004; acquired Bear Stearns, 6/2/2008; acquired Washington Mutual, 9/25/2008.

KBR, Inc. (KBR): 601 Jefferson St., Ste. 3400, Houston, TX 77002; (713) 753-3011; www.kbr.com; William P. Utt; engineering; construction mgmt. services. Separated from parent company Halliburton, 4/5/2007.

Kellogg Co. (K): One Kellogg Sq., Battle Creek, MI 49016; (269) 961-2000; www.kelloggcompany.com; A.D. David Mackay; world's largest mfr. of ready-to-eat cereals, other food prods. (Frosted Flakes, Rice Krispies, Froot Loops, Pop-Tarts, Nutri-Grain, Keebler, Eggo).

Kelly Services, Inc. (KELYA): 999 W. Big Beaver Rd., Troy, MI 48084; (248) 362-4444; www.kellyservices.com; Carl T. Camden; temporary staffing services.

Kimberly-Clark Corp. (KMB): 351 Phelps Dr., Irving, TX 75038; (972) 281-1200; www.kimberly-clark.com; Thomas J. Falk; personal care prods. (Kleenex, Scott, Cottonelle, Huggies, Kotex).

Kmart Corp.: see Sears Holdings Corp.

Koch Industries, Inc.: 4111 E. 37th St. N., Wichita, KS 67220; (316) 828-5500; www.kochind.com; Charles G. Koch; forest prod. mfr.; oil refineries/pipeline; ranching. Acquired Georgia-Pacific, 12/23/2005.

Kraft Foods Inc. (KFT): 3 Lakes Dr., Northfield, IL 60093; (847) 646-2000; www.kraftfoods.com; Irene B. Rosenfeld; world's second largest food company, including Nabisco (Oreo), Jell-O, Oscar Mayer, Maxwell House, Trident. Spun off Post cereals into Ralcorp Holdings, 8/4/2008. Announced acquisition of Cadbury plc, 2/2/2010.

Kroger Co. (KR): 1014 Vine St., Cincinnati, OH 45202; (513) 762-4000; www.kroger.com; David B. Dillon; largest U.S. retail grocery chain, convenience stores, mall jewelry stores.

La-Z-Boy Inc. (LZB): 1284 N. Telegraph Rd., Monroe, MI 48162; (734) 242-1444; www.lazboy.com; Kurt L. Darrow; reclining chairs, other furniture.

Leggett & Platt, Inc. (LEG): No. 1 Leggett Rd., Carthage, MO 64836; (417) 358-8131; www.leggett.com; David S. Haffner; furniture and its components, industrial materials, automotive seating suspension, control and power train cable systems.

Lehman Bros. Holdings Inc.: 745 7th Ave., NY, NY 10019; (212) 526-7000; www.lehman.com; Bryan P. Marsal; investment bank. Filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy, 9/15/2008.

Levi Strauss & Co.: 1155 Battery St., San Francisco, CA 94111; (415) 501-6000; www.levistrauss.com; R. John Anderson; blue jeans, casual sportswear (Dockers).

Lexmark Intl., Inc. (LXK): 740 W. New Circle Rd., Lexington, KY 40550; (859) 232-2000; www.lexmark.com; Paul J. Curlander; computer printers and peripherals.

Liberty Mutual Holding Co. Inc.: 175 Berkeley St., Boston, MA 02116; (617) 357-9500; www.libertymutual.com; Edmund F. Kelly; auto, home, and life insurance.

Limited Brands, Inc. (LTD): 3 Limited Pkwy., Columbus, OH 43216; (614) 415-7000; www.limitedbrands.com; Leslie H. Wexner; apparel stores (La Senza, Victoria's Secret, Henri Bendel), home decor (White Barn Candle Co.), personal care (Bath & Body Works).

Liz Claiborne, Inc. (LIZ): 1441 Broadway, NY, NY 10018; (212) 354-4900; www.lizclaiborne.com; William L. McComb; women's apparel (Kate Spade, Juicy Couture, Lucky Brand Jeans, Mexx).

L.L. Bean, Inc.: 3 Campus Dr., Freeport, ME 04033; (207) 552-3028; www.llbean.com; Christopher J. McCormick; catalog and retail outdoor apparel, footwear, gear.

Lockheed Martin Corp. (LMT): 6801 Rockledge Dr., Bethesda, MD 20817; (301) 897-6000; www.lockheedmartin.com; Robert J. Stevens; leading U.S. defense contractor; commercial and military aircraft, electronics, missiles, information tech., and communications.

Loews Corp. (L): 667 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10065; (212) 521-2000; www.loews.com; James S. Tisch; hotels, insurance (CNA Financial), offshore drilling (Diamond). Spun off Lorillard, Inc., tobacco prods. mfr., 12/17/2007.

Longs Drug Stores: see CVS Caremark Corp.

Lorillard, Inc. (LO): 714 Green Valley Rd., Greensboro, NC 27408; (336) 335-7000; www.lorillard.com; Martin Orlowsky; 3rd-largest U.S. cigarette mfr. (Newport, Kent). Spun off from Loews Corp., 12/17/2007.

Lowe's Cos., Inc. (LOW): 1000 Lowe's Blvd., Mooresville, NC 28117; (704) 758-1000; www.lowes.com; Robert A. Niblock; building material and home improvement superstores.

Macy's, Inc. (M): 7 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, OH 45202; (513) 579-7000; www.federated-fds.com; Terry J. Lundgren; dept. stores (Macy's, Bloomingdale's). Acquired May Dept. Stores (Lord & Taylor, Marshall Field's), 2/28/2005. Federated Dept. Stores changed its name to Macy's, 6/1/2007.

Manpower Inc. (MAN): 100 Manpower Pl., Milwaukee, WI 53212; (414) 961-1000; www.manpower.com; Jeffrey A. Joerres; employment services.

Marathon Oil Corp. (MRO): 5555 San Felipe Rd., Houston, TX 77056; (713) 629-6600; www.marathon.com; Clarence P. Cazalot Jr.; integrated oil co.

Marriott International, Inc. (MAR): 10400 Fernwood Rd., Bethesda, MA 20058; (301) 380-3000; www.marriott.com; J. W. Marriott Jr.; hotels (Renaissance, Courtyard, Fairfield Inn, Ritz-Carlton).

Mars, Inc.: 6885 Elm St., McLean, VA 22101; (703) 821-4900; www.mars.com; Paul S. Michaels; one of the largest food mfrs. in the world, including of chocolate (M&M's, Snickers, Dove), food (Uncle Ben's), pet food (Pedigree, Whiskas). Acquired Wm. Wrigley Jr., 10/6/2008.

Masco Corp. (MAS): 21001 Van Born Rd., Taylor, MI 48180; (313) 274-7400; www.masco.com; Richard A. Manoogian; mfr. kitchen, bathroom prods. (Delta, Peerless faucets; Merillat cabinets); paints (Behr).

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. (MassMutual Financial Group): 1295 State St., Springfield, MA 01111; (413) 744-1000; www.massmutual.com; Stuart H. Reese; financial planning and investment, life insurance.

Mattel, Inc. (MAT): 333 Continental Blvd., El Segundo, CA 90245; (310) 252-2000; www.mattel.com; Robert A. Eckert; largest U.S. toymaker (Barbie, Fisher-Price, Hot Wheels, Matchbox, American Girls).

McClatchy Co. (MNI): 2100 Q St., Sacramento, CA 95816; (916) 321-1846; www.mcclatchy.com; Gary B. Pruitt; 3rd-largest U.S. newspaper publisher. Acquired Knight Ridder papers, 6/27/2006.

McDonald's Corp. (MCD): 2111 McDonald's Dr., Oak Brook, IL 60523; (630) 623-3000; www.mcdonalds.com; James A. Skinner; world's largest fast food co.

McGraw-Hill Cos., Inc. (MHP): 1221 Ave. of the Americas, NY, NY 10020; (212) 512-2000; www.mcgraw-hill.com; Harold McGraw III; book, textbook, magazine publishing (*BusinessWeek*); information and financial services (Standard & Poor's); TV stations.

McKesson Corp. (MCK): 1 Post St., San Francisco, CA 94104; (415) 983-8300; www.mckesson.com; John H. Hammergren; distributor of drugs and toiletries; provides mgmt. software and services.

MeadWestvaco Corp. (MWV): 11013 W. Broad St., Glen Allen, VA 23060; (804) 327-5200; www.meadwestvaco.com; John A. Luke Jr.; packaging, shipping containers, chemicals, school supplies.

Medco Health Solutions, Inc. (MHS): 100 Parsons Pond Dr., Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417; (201) 269-3400; www.medco.com; David B. Snow Jr.; pharmacy benefits management.

Medtronic, Inc. (MDT): 710 Medtronic Pkwy., Minneapolis, MN 55432; (763) 514-4000; www.medtronic.com; William A. Hawkins III; mfr. of implantable biomedical devices.

Merck & Co., Inc. (MRK): 1 Merck Dr., Whitehouse Station, NJ 08889; (908) 423-1000; www.merck.com; Richard T. Clark; pharmaceuticals (Gardasil, Propecia, Singulair, Vytorin, Zocor). Announced plans to merge with Schering-Plough Corp., 3/9/2009.

Meredith Corp. (MDP): 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, IA 50309; (515) 284-3000; www.meredith.com; Stephen M. Lacy; magazine publishing (*Better Homes and Gardens*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Parents*, *Family Circle*), book publishing, broadcasting.

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.: see Bank of America Corp.

MetLife, Inc. (MET): 200 Park Ave., NY, NY 10166; (212) 578-2211; www.metlife.com; C. Robert Henrikson; insurance, financial services.

MGM MIRAGE (MGM): 3600 Las Vegas Blvd. S., Las Vegas, NV 89109; (702) 693-7120; www.mgmmirage.com; James J. Murren; hotel-casino operator (Mirage, New York-New York, Luxor, Circus Circus, Monte Carlo). Acquired Mandalay Resort Group, 4/25/2005.

Microsoft Corp. (MSFT): One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052; (425) 882-8080; www.microsoft.com; William H. Gates III; world's largest consumer software maker (Windows, Word, Excel); video game consoles (Xbox).

Miller Brewing Co.: see SABMiller plc.

Molson Coors Brewing Co. (TAP): 1225 17th St., Ste. 3200, Denver, CO 80202; (303) 279-6565; www.molsoncoors.com; Peter H. Coors; brewer (Coors, Killian's, Molson). Formed by merger of Adolph Coors and Molson, 2/9/2005. Announced creation of Miller-Coors, joint venture with SABMiller, 7/1/2008.

Morgan Stanley (MS): 1585 Broadway, NY, NY 10036; (212) 761-4000; www.morganstanley.com; John J. Mack; diversified financial services.

Motorola, Inc. (MOT): 1303 E. Algonquin Rd., Schaumburg, IL 60196; (847) 576-5000; www.motorola.com; Greg Brown and Sanjay K. Jha; electronic equipment and components; communication devices.

National Semiconductor Corp. (NSM): 2900 Semiconductor Dr., Santa Clara, CA 95052; (408) 721-5000; www.national.com; Brian L. Halla; mfr. semiconductors, integrated circuits.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.: One Nationwide Plz., Columbus, OH 43215; (614) 249-7111; www.nationwide.com; Stephen S. Rasmussen; property/casualty, life insurance; financial services.

Navistar Intl. Corp. (NAV): 4201 Winfield Rd., Warrenville, IL 60555; (630) 753-5000; www.navistar.com; Daniel Ustian; mfr. heavy-duty trucks, parts, school buses.

NCR Corp. (NCR): 1700 S. Patterson Blvd., Dayton, OH 45479; (937) 445-5000; www.ncr.com; William R. Nuti; mfr. ATMs, retail technology, hardware and software; computer services and supplies.

Nestlé USA, Inc.: 800 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale, CA 91203; (818) 549-6000; www.nestleusa.com; Brad Alford; candy (Baby Ruth, Raisinets), beverages (Nestea), frozen foods (Stouffer's), pet foods (Purina, Alpo, Friskies). Subsidiary of Nestlé SA in Switzerland, world's largest food co.

Netflix, Inc. (NFLX): 100 Winchester Cir., Los Gatos, CA 95032; (408) 540-3700; www.netflix.com; Reed Hastings; online DVD rentals.

New York Life Insurance Co.: 51 Madison Ave., Ste. 3200, NY, NY 10010; (212) 576-7000; www.newyorklife.com; Theodore A. Mathas; life insurance, annuities, mutual funds.

New York Times Co. (NYT): 620 8th Ave., NY, NY 10018; (212) 556-1234; www.nytimes.com; Arthur O. Sulzberger Jr.; newspapers (New York Times, Boston Globe).

Newell Rubbermaid Inc. (NWL): 3 Glenlake Pkwy., Ste. 300, Atlanta, GA 30328; (770) 418-7000; www.newellrubbermaid.com; Mark D. Ketchum; housewares (Rubbermaid, Levolor); hair accessories (Goody); writing utensils (Parker, Sharpie); hardware and tools (Irwin, Amerock); juvenile prods. (Graco).

News Corp. (NWS): 1211 Ave. of the Americas, NY, NY 10036; (212) 852-7000; www.newscorp.com; K. Rupert Murdoch; newspaper, magazine, book publishing (HarperCollins); TV and CATV stations (FOX, Fox News Channel, FX); film (20th Century Fox, Fox Searchlight); websites (MySpace.com, RottenTomatoes.com). Acquired Dow Jones (*Wall Street Journal*), 12/13/2007.

NIKE, Inc. (NKE): 1 Bowerman Dr., Beaverton, OR 97005; (503) 671-6453; www.nike.biz.com; Mark G. Parker; world's largest footwear mfr. Acquired Umbro, 1/31/2008.

Nordstrom, Inc. (JWN): 1617 6th Ave., Seattle, WA 98101; (206) 628-2111; www.nordstrom.com; Enrique Hernandez Jr.; upscale dept. store chain.

Norfolk Southern Corp. (NSC): Three Commercial Pl., Norfolk, VA 23510; (757) 629-2600; www.nscorp.com; Charles W. Moorman IV; railway operator; freight carrier.

Northrop Grumman Corp. (NOC): 1840 Century Park East, Los Angeles, CA 90067; (310) 553-6262; www.northropgrumman.com; Ronald D. Sugar; world's largest shipbuilder; defense contractor: aircraft, electronics, data systems, information systems, missiles.

Northwest Airlines Corp.: 2700 Lone Oak Pkwy., Eagan, MN 55121; (612) 726-2111; www.nwa.com; Edward H. Bastian; air transportation; emerged from Chap. 11 reorganization, 5/31/2007; merged with Delta Air Lines, 10/29/2008.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 720 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53202; (414) 271-1444; www.northwesternmutual.com; John E. Schlifske; life insurance, investment products and services, annuities.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. (OXY): 10889 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024; (310) 208-8800; www.oxy.com; Ray R. Irani; oil, natural gas, chemicals, plastics, fertilizers.

Office Depot, Inc. (ODP): 6600 N. Military Trl., Boca Raton, FL 33496; (561) 438-4800; www.officedepot.com; Steve Odland; office supply retail stores.

Omnicom Group Inc. (OMC): 437 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10022; (212) 415-3600; www.omnicomgroup.com; John D. Wren; advertising, marketing, interactive/digital media.

Oracle Corp. (ORCL): 500 Oracle Pkwy., Redwood City, CA 94065; (650) 506-7000; www.oracle.com; Lawrence J. Ellison; database and file management software. Acquired BEA Systems, 4/29/2008; announced plans to acquire Sun Microsystems, 4/20/2009.

Owens Corning (OC): 1 Owens Corning Pkwy., Toledo, OH 43659; (419) 248-8000; www.owenscorning.com; Michael H. Thaman; world leader in insulation, advanced glass, composite materials. Emerged from Chap. 11 reorganization, 10/31/2006.

Owens-Illinois, Inc. (OI): 1 Michael Owens Way, Perrysburg, OH 43551; (567) 336-5000; Albert P. L. Stroucken; www.o-i.com; mfr. glass containers. Sold plastic packaging division, 8/1/2007.

PepsiCo, Inc. (PEP): 700 Anderson Hill Rd., Purchase, NY 10577; (914) 253-2000; www.pepsico.com; Indra K. Nooyi; soft drinks and other beverages (Pepsi-Cola, Mountain Dew, Gatorade, Tropicana), snacks and cereals (Fritos, Lay's, Ruffles, Quaker). Acquired Pepsi Bottling Group and Pepsi-Americas, 3/1/2010, making it largest food and beverage co. in North America.

Pfizer, Inc. (PFE): 235 E. 42nd St., NY, NY 10017; (212) 733-2323; www.pfizer.com; Jeffrey B. Kindler; biopharmaceuticals (Celebrex, Lipitor, Viagra, Zolofit); human and animal health care prods. Acquired Wyeth, 10/15/2009.

PG&E Corp. (PCG): One Market, Spear Tower, Ste. 2400, San Francisco, CA 94105; (415) 267-7000; www.pgecorp.com; Peter A. Darbee; operates Pacific Gas and Electric public utility.

Philip Morris Intl. Inc. (PM): 120 Park Ave., NY, NY 10017; (917) 663-2000; www.pmi.com; Louis C. Camilleri; mfr. and distributor of tobacco. Spun off from parent company Altria Group, 3/28/2008.

Phillips-Van Heusen Corp. (PVH): 200 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10016; (212) 381-3500; www.pvh.com; Emanuel Chirico; mfr. of apparel, including licensed brands (Calvin Klein, Izod, Geoffrey Beene, Kenneth Cole, DKNY, Tommy Hilfiger, Sean John).

Pitney Bowes Inc. (PBI): 1 Elmcroft Rd., Stamford, CT 06926; (203) 356-5000; www.pb.com; Murray D. Martin; postage meters and mailing equip.

Plains All American Pipeline, L.P. (PAA): 333 Clay St., Ste. 1600, Houston, TX 77002; (713) 646-4100; www.plainsallamerican.com; Greg L. Armstrong; oil transportation, storage.

Polo Ralph Lauren Corp. (RL): 650 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10022; (212) 318-7000; www.ralphlauren.com; Ralph Lauren; men's and women's apparel, home furnishings, fragrances.

PPG Industries, Inc. (PPG): 1 PPG Pl., Pittsburgh, PA 15272; (412) 434-3131; www.ppg.com; Charles E. Bunch; glass prods., silicas, fiberglass, chemicals, sealants; world's leading supplier of automobile/industrial coatings. Acquired SigmaKalon, 1/2/2008.

Procter & Gamble Co. (PG): 1 Procter & Gamble Plz., Cincinnati, OH 45202; (513) 983-1100; www.pg.com; Bob McDonald; soaps and detergents (Ivory, Cheer, Tide, Mr. Clean, Zest); toiletries (Crest, Scope, Head & Shoulders, Old Spice); pharmaceuticals (Pepto-Bismol, Vicks cough medicines); food (Pringles); paper prods. (Charmin toilet tissues, Bounty towels), Tampax tampons; Pampers & Luvs disposable diapers; CoverGirl and Max Factor cosmetics, Clairol hair care. Acquired Gillette (razors, batteries), 10/1/2005; sold Folgers to J. M. Smucker, 11/6/2008.

Prudential Financial, Inc. (PRU): 751 Broad St., Newark, NJ 07102; (973) 802-6000; www.prudential.com; John R. Strangfeld Jr.; insurance, financial services.

Publix Super Markets Inc.: 3300 Publix Corporate Pkwy., Lakeland, FL 33811; (863) 688-1188; www.publix.com; William Crenshaw; supermarket chain.

Quest Diagnostics Inc. (DGX): 3 Giralda Farms, Madison, NJ 07940; (201) 393-5000; www.questdiagnostics.com; Surya N. Mohapatra; leading clinical laboratory.

Qwest Communications Intl. Inc. (Q): 1801 California St., Denver, CO 80202; (800) 899-7780; www.qwest.com; Edward A. Mueller; telecommunications; wireless and directory services.

RadioShack Corp. (RSH): 300 RadioShack Cir., Fort Worth, TX 76102; (817) 415-3011; www.radioshack.com; Julian C. Day; consumer electronics retailer.

Ralcorp Holdings, Inc. (RAH): 800 Market St., St. Louis, MO 63101; (314) 877-7000; www.ralcorp.com; William P. Stiritz; private-label breakfast cereals, snack foods. Acquired Post cereals, 8/4/2008.

Raytheon Co. (RTN): 870 Winter St., Waltham, MA 02451; (781) 522-3000; www.raytheon.com; William Swanson; defense, communications systems.

Reader's Digest Assn., Inc.: Reader's Digest Rd., Pleasantville, NY 10570; (914) 238-1000; www.rd.com; Mary G. Berner; publisher of world's largest paid-circulation magazine; marketer of books, music, video prods. Emerged from Chap. 11 reorganization, 2/19/2010.

Reebok Intl. Ltd.: 1895 J.W. Foster Blvd., Canton, MA 02021; (781) 401-5000; www.reebok.com; Uli Becker; athletic and leisure footwear, apparel. Acquired by Germany's adidas AG, 1/31/2006.

Republic Services, Inc. (RSG): 18500 N. Allied Way, Phoenix, AZ 85054; (480) 627-2700; www.republicservices.com; James E. O'Connor; waste management co. Merged with Allied Waste Industries, 12/5/2008.

Revlon, Inc. (REV): 237 Park Ave., NY, NY 10017; (212) 527-4000; www.revlon.com; Ronald O. Perelman; cosmetics, skin care.

Reynolds American Inc. (RAI): 401 N. Main St., Winston-Salem, NC 27101; (336) 741-2000; www.reynoldsamerican.com; Susan M. Ivey; 2nd-largest U.S. producer of

cigarettes (Winston, Camel, Pall Mall, Kool, Doral). Acquired Conwood smokeless tobacco co., 5/31/2006.

Rite Aid Corp. (RAD): 30 Hunter Ln., Camp Hill, PA 17011; (717) 761-2633; www.riteaid.com; John T. Standley; 3rd-largest U.S. drugstore chain. Acquired Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains, 6/4/2007.

Rockwell Automation, Inc. (ROK): 1201 S. 2nd St., Milwaukee, WI 53204; (414) 382-2000; www.rockwellautomation.com; Keith D. Nosbusch; industrial automation co.

Rohm and Haas Co.: 100 Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19106; (215) 592-3000; www.rohmmaas.com; Jerome A. Peribere; adhesives and sealants, performance chemicals, automotive coatings; salt (Morton). Acquired by Dow Chemical, 4/1/2009.

Ryder System, Inc. (R): 11690 NW 105th St., Miami, FL 33178; (305) 500-3726; www.ryder.com; Gregory T. Swienton; truck-leasing service.

SABMiller plc: 1 Stanhope Gate, London, W1K 1AF, United Kingdom; +44-20-7659-0100; www.sabmiller.com; Ernest A. Mackay; brewing company (Miller, Peroni, Grolsch). Announced creation of MillerCoors, joint venture with Molson Coors, 7/1/2008.

Safeway Inc. (SWY): 5918 Stoneridge Mall Rd., Pleasanton, CA 94588; (925) 467-3000; www.safeway.com; Steven A. Burd; supermarkets.

Sara Lee Corp. (SLE): 3500 Lacey Rd., Downers Grove, IL 60515; (630) 598-8100; www.saralee.com; Brenda Barnes; baked goods, fresh and processed meats (Ball Park, Jimmy Dean, Hillshire Farm, Kahn's). Spun off apparel business as Hanesbrands Inc., 9/5/2006.

SBC Communications, Inc.: see AT&T Inc.

Schering-Plough Corp. (SGP): 2000 Galloping Hill Rd., Kenilworth, NJ 07033; (908) 298-4000; www.sch-plough.com; Fred Hassan; pharmaceuticals (Clarinet, Levitra, Nasonex, Proventil), consumer prods. (Afrin, Claritin, Coppertone, Dr. Scholl's, MiraLAX), animal health prods. Announced plans to merge with Merck & Co., 3/9/2009.

Sears Holdings Corp. (SHLD): 3333 Beverly Rd., Hoffman Estates, IL 60179; (847) 286-2500; www.searshc.com; Edward S. Lampert; 3rd-largest U.S. retailer; formed by merger of Kmart and Sears, 3/24/2005.

Shell Oil Co.: 910 Louisiana St., Houston, TX 77002; (713) 241-6161; www.shellus.com; Marvin Odum; integrated oil co; subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell, world's 2nd-largest oil co.

Sherwin-Williams Co. (SHW): 101 Prospect Ave. NW, Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 566-2000; www.sherwin-williams.com; Christopher M. Connor; largest North American paint and varnish producer (Dutch Boy, Krylon, Minwax).

Smithfield Foods, Inc. (SFD): 200 Commerce St., Smithfield, VA 23430; (757) 365-3000; www.smithfieldfoods.com; C. Larry Pope; world's largest producer of pork and processed meat products. Acquired Premium Standard Farms, 5/7/2007.

J. M. Smucker Co. (SJM): One Strawberry Ln., Orrville, OH 44667; (330) 682-3000; www.smuckers.com; Timothy P. Smucker; leading producer of fruit spreads, toppings (Magic Shell), peanut butter (Jif), oils (Crisco). Merged with Follers Coffee Co., 11/6/2008.

Smurfit-Stone Container Corp.: 222 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60601; (312) 346-6600; www.smurfit.com; Patrick J. Moore; industry leader for corrugated containers, paper bags, and sacks. Filed for Chap. 11 reorganization, 1/26/2009.

Sony Corp. of America: 550 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10022; (212) 833-6800; www.sony.com; Howard Stringer; U.S. subsidiary of Japan-based Sony Corp.; electronics, movies, music. Acquired Bertelsmann's stake in Sony BMG and renamed it Sony Music Entertainment, 10/1/2008.

Southwest Airlines Co. (LUV): 2702 Love Field Dr., Dallas, TX 75235; (214) 792-4000; www.southwest.com; Gary C. Kelly; air transportation.

Sprint Nextel Corp. (S): 6200 Sprint Pkwy., Overland Park, KS 66251; (703) 433-4000; www.sprint.com; Dan Hesse; wireless and long-distance telecommunications; merged with Nextel, 8/12/2005.

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc. (SWK): 1000 Stanley Dr., New Britain, CT 06053; (860)

225-5111; www.bdk.com; John F. Lundgren; one of the top U.S. mfrs. of hand and power tools (DeWalt, Bostitch), household prods. (Kwikset). The Stanley Works and Black & Decker merged, 3/12/2010.

Staples, Inc. (SPLS): 500 Staples Dr., Framingham, MA 01702; (508) 253-5000; www.staples.com; Ronald L. Sargent; largest U.S. office-supply retailer.

Starbucks Corp. (SBUX): 2401 Utah Ave. S., Seattle, WA 98134; (206) 447-1575; www.starbucks.com; Howard D. Schultz; coffee producer; world's leading specialty coffee retailer.

Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc. (HOT): 1111 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10604; (914) 640-8100; www.starwoodhotels.com; Bruce W. Duncan; hotel and resort co. (Westin, Sheraton, W Hotels).

State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co.: 1 State Farm Plz., Bloomington, IL 61710; (309) 766-2311; www.statefarm.com; Edward B. Rust Jr.; largest U.S. provider of auto/homeowners insurance.

Sun Microsystems, Inc. (JAVA): 4150 Network Cir., Santa Clara, CA 95054; (650) 960-1300; www.sun.com; Jonathan I. Schwartz; supplier of network computer systems. Announced plans to be acquired by Oracle, 4/20/2009.

Sunoco, Inc. (SUN): 1735 Market St., Ste. LL, Philadelphia, PA 19103; (215) 977-3000; www.sunocoinc.com; Lynn Elsenhans; energy resources co., gasoline retailer.

SUPERVALU Inc. (SVU): 11840 Valley View Rd., Eden Prairie, MN 55344; (952) 828-4000; www.supervalu.com; Craig R. Herkert; food retailer, wholesale distrib. (Albertsons, Shoppers).

SYSCO Corp. (SYY): 1390 Enclave Pkwy., Houston, TX 77077; (281) 584-1390; www.sysco.com; William J. DeLaney; largest food-service distributor in North America.

Systemax Inc. (SYX): 11 Harbor Park Dr., Port Washington, NY 11050; (516) 625-4300; www.systemax.com; Richard Leeds; computers, electronics, industrial prod. retailer. Acquired CompUSA, 1/6/2008; acquired Circuit City, 5/19/2009.

Target Corp. (TGT): 1000 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, MN 55403; (612) 304-6073; www.target.com; Gregg W. Steinhafel; 2nd-largest U.S. discount retailer.

Tenneco Inc. (TEN): 500 N. Field Dr., Lake Forest, IL 60045; (847) 482-5000; www.tenneco.com; Gregg M. Sherrill; automotive parts (Monroe, Walker).

Texas Instruments Inc. (TXN): 12500 TI Blvd., Dallas, TX 75266; (972) 995-2011; www.ti.com; Richard K. Templeton; processors, semiconductors, software, handheld calculators.

Textron Inc. (TXT): 40 Westminster St., Providence, RI 02903; (401) 421-2800; www.textron.com; Lewis B. Campbell; aircraft (Cessna, Bell), industrial, automotive prods.; financial services.

3M Co. (MMM): 3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144; (651) 733-1110; www.mmm.com; George W. Buckley; abrasives, adhesives, electrical, health care, cleaning (Scotch-Brite, O-Cel-O sponges, Scotchgard), printing, consumer prods. (Scotch Tape, Post-it).

TIAA-CREF: 730 Third Ave., NY, NY 10017; (212) 490-9000; www.tiaa-cref.org; Roger W. Ferguson Jr.; financial services provider.

Timberland Co. (TBL): 200 Domain Dr., Stratham, NH 03885; (603) 772-9500; www.timberland.com; Jeffrey B. Swartz; footwear, apparel, accessories.

Time Warner Inc. (TWX): One Time Warner Ctr., NY, NY 10019; (212) 484-8000; www.timewarner.com; Jeffrey L. Bewkes; magazine publishing (*Time*, *Sports Illustrated*, *Fortune*, *Money*, *People*, DC Comics), TV and CATV (Cartoon Network, HBO, CNN, TBS, TNT), motion pictures (Warner Bros., New Line Cinema), recordings. AOL and Time Warner completed the largest corporate merger in history in 2001; Time Warner spun off AOL, 12/9/2009.

TJX Cos., Inc. (TJX): 770 Cochituate Rd., Framingham, MA 01701; (508) 390-1000; www.tjx.com; Carol Meyrowitz; world's largest off-price apparel retailer (T.J. Maxx, Marshalls); home furnishing retailer (Home Goods).

Toro Co. (TTC): 8111 Lyndale Ave. S., Bloomington, MN 55420; (952) 888-8801; www.thetorocompany.com; Michael J. Hoffman; lawn and turf maintenance prods. (Lawn-Boy), snow removal equip.; irrigation systems.

Toys "R" Us, Inc.: 1 Geoffrey Way, Wayne, NJ 07470; (973) 617-3500; www.toysrus.com; Gerald L. Storch; children's specialty retailer. Acquired FAO Schwarz, 5/28/2009.

Tribune Co.: 435 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611; (312) 222-9100; www.tribune.com; Sam Zell; newspapers (*Los Angeles Times*, *Chicago Tribune*), broadcasting (incl. WGN and 23 other television and radio stations), Chicago Cubs franchise. Filed for Chap. 11 reorganization, 12/8/2008.

Trinity Industries, Inc. (TRN): 2525 Stemmons Fwy., Dallas, TX 75207; (214) 631-4420; www.trin.net; Timothy R. Wallace; mfr. metal prods., rail and freight equip.

Tyco Intl. Ltd. (TYC): 9 Roszel Rd., Princeton, NJ 08540; (609) 720-4200; www.tyco.com; Edward D. Breen Jr.; security and engineered prods. Spun off health care and electronics divisions, 6/29/2007.

Tyson Foods, Inc. (TSN): 2200 Don Tyson Pkwy., Springdale, AR 72762; (479) 290-4000 www.tysonfoodsinc.com; Leland E. Tollett; fresh and processed poultry; beef and pork prods.

UAL Corp. (UAUA): 77 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago IL 60601; (312) 997-8000; www.united.com; Glenn F. Tilton; air transportation (United Airlines); merger with Continental Airlines closed 10/1/2010.

UBS Financial Services Inc.: 1285 Ave. of the Americas, NY, NY 10019; (212) 713-2000; www.ubs.com; Marten Hoekstra; financial services; subsidiary of Switzerland's UBS AG.

Unilever US (UN/UL): 800 Sylvan Ave., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632; (201) 894-4000; www.unilever.com; Paul Polman; food (Hellmann's mayonnaise, Knorr soups, Ragu pasta sauce, Wish-Bone salad dressing, Lipton, Skippy peanut butter, Slim-Fast), hygiene prods. (Dove, Q-tips, Vaseline). Subsidiary of Unilever NV (Neth.) and Unilever plc (UK).

Union Pacific Corp. (UNP): 1400 Douglas St., Omaha, NE, 68179; (402) 544-5000; www.up.com; James R. Young; one of the largest railroad freight cos. in U.S.

Unisys Corp. (UIS): Unisys Way, Blue Bell, PA 19424; (215) 986-4011; www.unisys.com; J. Edward Coleman; designs, manuf. computer information systems; IT consulting.

UnitedHealth Group Inc. (UNH): UHG Center, 9900 Bren Rd. E., Minnetonka, MN 55343; (952) 936-1300; www.unitedhealthgroup.com; Stephen J. Hemsley; health insurer.

United Parcel Service, Inc. (UPS): 55 Glenlake Pkwy. NE, Atlanta, GA 30328; (404) 828-6000; www.ups.com; D. Scott Davis; world's largest package delivery co.

United States Steel Corp. (X): 600 Grant St., Pittsburgh, PA 15219; (412) 433-1121; www.ussteel.com; John P. Surma Jr.; steel, tin prods., resource mgmt.

United Technologies Corp. (UTX): One Financial Plz., Hartford, CT 06103; (860) 728-7000; www.utc.com; George David; aerospace, industrial prods. and services (Carrier, Otis, Pratt & Whitney, Sikorsky).

US Airways Group, Inc. (LCC): 111 W. Rio Salado Pkwy., Tempe, AZ 85281; (480) 693-0800; www.usairways.com; William Douglas Parker; air transportation.

Verizon Communications Inc. (VZ): 140 West St., NY, NY 10007; (212) 395-1000; www.verizon.com; Ivan Seidenberg; broadband, wireless, wireline services provider. Acquired MCI, Inc., 1/6/2006.

V.F. Corp. (VFC): 105 Corporate Center Blvd., Greensboro, NC 27408; (336) 424-6000; www.vfc.com; Eric C. Wiseman; apparel (Lee, Wrangler, North Face).

Viacom Inc. (VIA): 1515 Broadway, NY, NY 10036; (212) 258-6000; www.viacom.com; Philippe P. Dauman; media networks (BET, Comedy Central, MTV, VH1, Nickelodeon); movies (Paramount). Spun off from company that became CBS Corp., 12/31/2005.

Visteon Corp.: One Village Center Dr., Van Buren Twp., MI 48111; (734) 710-5000; www.visteon.com; Donald J. Stebbins; automotive parts mfr. Filed for Chap. 11 reorganization, 5/28/2009.

Walgreen Co. (Walgreens) (WAG): 200 Wilmot Rd., Deerfield, IL 60015; (847) 914-2500; www.walgreens.com; Gregory D. Wasson; retail drugstores.

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. (WMT): 702 SW 8th St., Bentonville, AR 72716; (479) 273-4000; www.walmartstores.com; Michael T. Duke; world's largest retailer; discount stores, membership warehouse clubs (Sam's Club).

Washington Post Co. (WPO): 1150 15th St. NW, Washington, DC 20071; (202) 334-6000; www.washpostco.com; Donald E. Graham; media (newspapers, *Newsweek*, *Slate.com*, TV) and education (Kaplan).

Waste Management, Inc. (WMI): 1001 Fannin St., Ste. 4000, Houston, TX 77002; (713) 512-6200; www.wm.com; David P. Steiner; North America's largest waste co., recycler.

WellPoint, Inc. (WLP): 120 Monument Cir., Indianapolis, IN 46204; (317) 532-6000; www.wellpoint.com; Angela F. Braly; largest U.S. health benefits co.; HMOs and PPOs, an independent licensee of the Blue Cross Blue Shield Assn.

Wells Fargo & Co. (WFC): 420 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94163; (866) 249-3302; www.wellsfargo.com; John G. Stumpf;

financial services. Acquired Wachovia, 12/31/2008.

Wendy's/Arby's Group, Inc. (WEN): 1155 Perimeter Ctr. W., Atlanta, GA 30338; (678) 514-4100; www.wendysarbys.com; Roland C. Smith; one of the largest fast food restaurant companies in the U.S. (Wendy's, Arby's).

Western Union Co. (WU): 12500 E. Belford Ave., Englewood, CO 80112; (720) 332-1000; www.westernunion.com; Christina A. Gold; money transfers, payment services.

Weyerhaeuser Co. (WY): 33663 Weyerhaeuser Way S., Federal Way, WA 98063; (253) 924-2345; www.weyerhaeuser.com; Daniel S. Fulton; produces, distributes wood prods; real estate development.

Whirlpool Corp. (WHR): 2000 N. M-63, Benton Harbor, MI 49022; (269) 923-5000; www.whirlpoolcorp.com; Jeff M. Fettig; mfr. of major home appliances (KitchenAid, Amana).

Whole Foods Market, Inc. (WFMI): 550 Bowie St., Austin, TX 78703; (512) 477-4455; www.wholefoodsmarket.com; John P. Mackey; largest U.S. retailer of natural and organic foods.

Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc. (WINN): 5050 Edgewood Ct., Jacksonville, FL 32254; (904) 783-5000; www.winndixie.com; Peter Lynch;

one of the largest food retailers in U.S. (Winn-Dixie, SaveRite). Emerged from Chap. 11, 11/21/2006.

Winnbago Industries, Inc. (WGO): 605 W. Crystal Lake Rd., Forest City, IA 50436; (641) 585-3535; www.winnbagoind.com; Robert J. Olson; mfr. of motor homes, or recreational vehicles (RVs).

Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.: 410 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611; (312) 644-2121; www.wrigley.com; William Wrigley Jr.; mfr. of chewing gum and other confections (Juicy Fruit, Wrigley's, Altoids). Acquired by Mars, Inc., 10/6/2008.

Xerox Corp. (XRX): 45 Glover Ave., P.O. Box 4505, Norwalk, CT 06856; (203) 968-3000; www.xerox.com; Ursula M. Burns; printers, multifunction devices, document publishing technology and support.

Yahoo! Inc. (YHOO): 701 First Ave., Sunnyvale, CA 94089; (408) 349-3300; www.yahoo.com; Carol Bartz; Internet media company.

YUM! Brands, Inc. (YUM): 1441 Gardiner Ln., Louisville, KY 40213; (502) 874-8300; www.yum.com; David C. Novak; fast food restaurants (Pizza Hut, KFC, Taco Bell, Long John Silver's, A&W).

Labor Unions and Professional Organizations

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; AFL-CIO; World Almanac research.

= Member of Change to Win coalition formed in 2005 by unions disaffiliated from AFL-CIO. * = Independent union or one not otherwise affiliated with Change to Win or AFL-CIO. All other groups listed here are affiliated with AFL-CIO as of 2010. Year established is in parenthesis.

Labor Unions

Air Line Pilots Association (ALPA) (1931): 53,000 members, 38 U.S. and Canadian airlines; (703) 689-2270; www.alpa.org

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) (1955): federation of 56 unions, 11.5 mil members; (202) 637-5000; www.aflcio.org

Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, International Union, United (UAW) (1935): 640,000 active (500,000 ret.) members, 800 locals; (313) 926-5000; www.uaw.org

Bakery, Confectionery, Tobacco Workers, and Grain Millers International Union (BCTGM) (1886): 100,000+ members; (301) 933-8600; www.bctgm.org

Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers, International Union of (BAC) (1865): 100,000 members, 50 locals; (202) 783-3788; www.bacweb.org

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of (UBC) (1881): 520,000+ members, 1,035 locals; (732) 417-9229; www.carpenters.org

#Change to Win Coalition (2005): 5 unions, ex-affiliates of AFL-CIO, 5.5 mil members; (202) 721-0660; www.changetowin.org

Communications Workers of America (IUE-CWA) (1938): 700,000+ members, 1,200 locals; (202) 434-1100; www.cwa-union.org

***Education Association, National (NEA) (1857):** 3.2 mil members, 14,000+ affiliates; (202) 833-4000; www.nea.org

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of (IBEW) (1891): 750,000 members, 900 locals; (202) 833-7000; www.ibew.org

Engineers, International Union of Operating (IUOE) (1896): 400,000 members, 170 locals; (202) 429-9100; www.iuoe.org

#Farm Workers of America, United (UFW) (1962): 27,000+ members; (661) 823-6250; www.ufw.org

***Federal Employees, National Federation of (NFFE; affiliated with IAMAW) (1917):** 110,000 members, nearly 200 locals; (202) 216-4420; www.nffe.org

Fire Fighters, International Association of (IAFF) (1918): 297,000 members, 3,100+ locals; (202) 737-8484; www.iaff.org

Flight Attendants, Association of (CWA-AFA) (1945): 50,000+ members, 22 airlines; merged with Communications Workers of America in 2004; (202) 434-1300; www.afanet.org

#Food and Commercial Workers International Union, United (UFCW) (1979): 1.3 mil members, 500 locals; (202) 223-3111; www.ufcw.org

Glass, Molders, Pottery, Plastics and Allied Workers Intl. Union (GMP) (1842): 51,000 members, 250+ locals; (610) 565-5051; www.gmpiu.org

Government Employees, American Federation of (AFGE) (1932): 600,000 members; 1,100 locals; (202) 737-8700; www.afge.org

Teamsters Graphic Communications Conference (GCC/IBT) (1983): 60,000+ members; merged with Teamsters in 2005; (202) 462-1400; www.gciu.org

Iron Workers, Intl. Assn. of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental, and Reinforcing (1896): 140,000 members, 213 locals; (202) 383-4800; www.ironworkers.org

Laborers' International Union of North America (LIUNA) (1903): 818,000 members, 500+ locals; (202) 737-8320; www.liuna.org

Letter Carriers, National Association of (NALC) (1889): 300,058 members, 2,500 locals; (202) 393-4695; www.nalc.org

#Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen, Brotherhood of (BLET) (1863): 59,000+ members, 600+ divisions; (216) 241-2630; www.ble-t.org

Longshoremen's Association, International (ILA) (1892): 65,000+ members, approx. 200 locals; (212) 425-1200; www.ilaunion.org

Machinists and Aerospace Workers, International Association of (IAMAW) (1888): 730,000 members (current and retired), 1,174 locals; merged with TCU in 2006; (301) 967-4500; www.goiam.org

Maintenance of Way Employees, Division of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters; Brotherhood of (BMWED) (1887): 35,000 members, 770 locals; merged with Teamsters in 2004; (248) 948-1010; www.bmwed.org (Note: In honor of tradition, the union maintains the variant spelling of "employees" in its logo.)

Mine Workers of America, United (UMWA) (1890): 110,000 members, 600 locals; (703) 208-7200; www.umwa.org

Musicians of the United States and Canada, American Federation of (AFM) (1896): 90,000 members, 250 locals; (212) 869-1330; www.afm.org

Newspaper Guild—Communications Workers of America, The (TNG) (CWA) (1933): 34,000+ members, 90 locals; (202) 434-7177; www.newsguild.org

***Nurses Association, American (ANA) (1897):** 2.9 mil members, 54 constituent state & territorial assns.; (301) 628-5000; www.nursingworld.org

Office and Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU) (1945): 125,000 members, 200 locals; (800) 346-7348; www.opeiu.org

Painters and Allied Trades, International Union of (IUPAT) (1887): 140,000+ members, 425 locals; (202) 637-0700; www.ibpat.org

Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the U.S. and Canada, United Assn. of Journeymen and Apprentices of the (UA) (1889): 326,000 members, 300+ locals; (410) 269-2000; www.ua.org

***Police, National Fraternal Order of (1915):** 325,000 members, 2,100+ affiliates; (615) 399-0900; www.grandlodgefop.org

Police Associations, International Union of (IUPA) (1979): 80,000 members, 500 locals; (941) 487-2560; www.iupa.org

Postal Workers Union, American (APWU) (1971): 333,000+ U.S.P.S. employees, 2,000 private employees, 1,600+ locals; (202) 842-4200; www.apwu.org

Roofers, Waterproofers and Allied Workers, United Union of (1906): 22,000 members; (202) 463-7663; www.unionroofers.com

***Rural Letter Carriers' Association, National (1903):** 100,000+ members; 50 state org; (703) 684-5545; www.nrca.org

***Security, Police, and Fire Professionals of America (SPFPA) (1948):** 30,000+ members, 300 locals; (800) 228-7492; www.spfpa.org

#Service Employees International Union (SEIU) (1921): 2.2 mil members, 150+ locals; (202) 730-7000; www.seiu.org

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association (SMWIA) (1888): 150,000+ members, 200 locals; (202) 783-5880; www.smwia.org

State, County, and Municipal Employees, American Federation of (AFSCME): 1.4 mil members, 3,400+ locals; (202) 429-1000; www.afscme.org

Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, United (USW) (2005): 850,000+ members, 1,800+ locals; formed from merger of the unions United Steelworkers of America (USWA) (1936) and Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers (PACE) (1999); (412) 562-2400; www.usw.org

Teachers, American Federation of (AFT) (1916): 1.4+ mil members, 3,000 locals; (202) 879-4400; www.aft.org

#Teamsters, International Brotherhood of (IBT) (1903): 1.4 mil. members, 475 locals; (202) 624-6800; www.teamster.org

Theatrical Stage Employees, Moving Picture Technicians, Artists and Allied Crafts of the U.S., Its Territories, and Canada, Intl. Alliance of (IATSE) (1893): 110,000+ members, 555+ locals; (212) 730-1770; www.iatse-intl.org

Transit Union, Amalgamated (ATU) (1892): 185,000+ members, 268 locals; (202) 537-1645; www.atu.org

Transportation Communications Intl. Union (TCU) (1899): merged with IAMAW in 2006; see Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

Transportation Union, United (UTU) (1969): 125,000 members, 600+ locals; (216) 228-9400; www.utu.org

Transport Workers Union of America (TWU) (1934): 130,000 members, 114 locals; (212) 259-4900; www.twu.org

***Treasury Employees Union, National** (NTEU) (1938): 150,000 represented, 270+ chapters; (202) 572-5500; www.nteu.org

UNITE HERE (UNITE, 1900; HERE, 1891; merged 2004): 265,000 members; (212) 265-7000; www.unitehere.org

***Workers United** (affiliated with SEIU) (2009): 150,000 members; (646) 448-6402; workers-united.org

Writers Guild of America, West (1933): 12,045 members; (323) 951-4000; www.wga.org

Professional Organizations and Societies

Accountants, American Institute of Certified Public (1887): 349,170 members; (888) 777-7077; www.aicpa.org

Actuaries, Society of (1949): 18,000 members; (847) 706-3500; www.soa.org

Administrative Professionals, Intl. Assn. of (1942): 40,000 members; (816) 891-6600; www.iaap-hq.org

Aerospace Medical Assn. (1929): 3,200+ members; (703) 739-2240; www.asma.org

Agricultural and Biological Engineers, American Soc. of (1907): 9,000 members; (269) 429-0300; www.asabe.org

Air & Waste Management Assn. (1907): 8,000+ members; (412) 232-3444; www.awma.org

AMSUS—The Society of the Federal Health Agencies (1891): 8,000 members; (301) 897-8800; www.amsus.org

APICS—The Assn. for Operations Management (1957): 43,000+ members; (773) 867-1777; www.apics.org

Architects, American Institute of (1857): 83,000+; (202) 626-7300; www.aia.org

Astrologers, Inc., American Federation of (1938): 4,000; (480) 838-1751; www.astrologers.com

Astronautical Society, American (1954): 1,500 members; (703) 866-0020; www.astronautical.org

Astronomical Society, American (1899): 6,467 members; (202) 328-2010; www.aas.org

Authors Guild, The (1912): 8,000+ members; (212) 563-5904; www.authorsguild.org

Bankers of America, Independent Community (1930): 5,000 members; (202) 659-8111; www.icba.org

Bar Assn., American (1878): 400,000+; (312) 988-5000; www.abanet.org

Bar Assn., Federal (1920): 16,000 members; (571) 481-9100; www.fedbar.org

Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, American Society for (1906): 12,000+ members; (301) 634-7145; www.asbmb.org

Broadcasters, Natl. Assn. of (1923): 8,300 members; (202) 429-5300; www.nab.org

Business Women's Assn., American (1949): 40,000 members; (800) 228-0007; www.abwa.org

Cartoonists Society, Natl. (1948): 500+ members; (407) 647-8839; www.reuben.org

Ceramic Society, American (1899): 6,000+ members; (240) 646-7054; www.ceramics.org

Chamber Music Players, Inc., Amateur (1969): 5,400+ members; (212) 645-7424; www.acmp.net

Chemical Society, American (1876): 160,000+ members; (202) 872-4600; www.chemistry.org

Chiefs of Police, Intl. Assn. of (1893): 20,000+ members; (703) 836-6767; www.theiacp.org

Chiropractic Assn., American (1963): 15,000 members; (703) 276-8800; www.amerchiro.org

Civil Engineers, American Society of (1852): 141,000+ members; (800) 548-2723; www.asce.org

College Admission Counseling, Natl. Assn. for (1937): 10,000 members; (703) 836-2222; www.nacacnet.org

Commercial Law League of America (1895): 4,000 members; (312) 781-2000; www.clla.org

Communication Assn., Natl. (1914): 7,700 members; (202) 464-4622; www.natcom.org

Composers, Authors & Publishers, American Soc. of (ASCAP) (1914): 330,000+ members; (212) 621-6000; www.ascap.com

Computing Machinery, Assn. for (1947): 85,500 members; (212) 626-0500; www.acm.org

Computing Professionals, Institute for Certification of (1973): 50,000 members; (847) 299-4227; www.iccp.org

Construction Inspectors, Assn. of (1974): 1,000; (623) 580-4646; www.aci-assoc.org

Cosmetology Assn., Natl. (1921): 25,000 members; (866) 871-0656; www.ncacares.org

Counseling Assn., American (1952): 45,000 members; (800) 347-6647; www.counseling.org

Country Music Assn. (1958): 5,500 members; (615) 244-2840; www.CMAworld.com

Customs Brokers and Forwarders Assn. of America, Inc., Natl. (1897): 800 cos.; (202) 466-0222; www.ncbfaa.org

Dental Assn., American (1859): 155,000+ members; (312) 440-2500; www.ada.org

Directors Guild of America (1936): 13,400 members; (310) 289-2000; www.dga.org

Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Institute of (1963): 375,000+ members; (732) 981-0060; www.ieee.org

Electronics Technicians, Intl. Soc. of Certified (1980): 50,000+ members; (800) 946-0201; www.iscet.org

Energy Engineers, Assn. of (1977): 8,500 members; (770) 447-5083; www.aeecenter.org

Engineers, Natl. Society of Professional (1934): 45,000 members; (703) 684-2800; www.nspe.org

Environmental Assessment Association (1972): 3,500 members; (623) 580-4646; www.eaa-assoc.org

Environmental Health Assn., Natl. (1937): 4,500 members; (303) 756-9090; www.neha.org

Family Physicians, American Academy of (1947): 93,000+; (913) 906-6000; www.aafp.org

Farm Bureau, American (1919): 6.2 mil members; (202) 406-3600; www.fb.org

Farmers Union, Natl. (1902): 250,000 families; (202) 554-1600; www.nfu.org

Financial Professionals, Assn. for (1979): 16,000+ members; (301) 907-2862; www.AFPonline.org

Financial Service Professionals, Soc. of (1928): 18,000 members; (610) 526-2600; www.financialpro.org

Financial Women Intl. (1921): 1,000+ members; (651) 487-7632; www.fwi.org

Fire Chiefs, Intl. Assn. of (1873): 13,000 members; (703) 273-0911; www.iafc.org

Fire Protection Engineers, Soc. of (1950): 4,500 members; (301) 718-2910; www.sfpe.org

Food Technologists, Institute of (1939): 22,000 members; (312) 782-8424; www.ift.org

Forensic Sciences, American Academy of (1948): 6,000 members; (719) 636-1100; www.aafs.org

Funeral Directors Assn., Natl. (1882): 20,300 members; (262) 789-1880; www.nfda.org

General Contractors of America, Associated (1918): 32,000+ cos.; (703) 548-3118; www.agc.org

Geographers, Assn. of American (1904): 10,000 members; (202) 234-1450; www.aag.org

Graphic Arts, American Institute of (1914): 22,000 members; (212) 807-1990; www.aiga.org

Ground Water Assn., Natl. (1948): 14,000 members; (614) 898-7786; www.ngwa.org

Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc., American Soc. of (1894): 51,000 members; (404) 636-8400; www.ashrae.org

Home Builders, Natl. Assn. of (1942): 235,000 members; (202) 266-8200; www.nahb.org

Human Resource Management, Society for (SHRM) (1948): 225,000+ members; (703) 548-3440; www.shrm.org

Illustrators, Inc., Society of (1901): 1,000 members; (212) 838-2560; www.societyillustrators.org

Industrial Designers Society of America (1965): 3,300 members; (703) 707-6000; www.idsa.org

Industrial Security, American Soc. for (1955): 36,000+ members; (703) 519-6200; www.asisonline.org

Intelligence Officers, Assn. of Former (1975): 24 chap., 4,000 members; (703) 790-0320; www.afio.com

Interior Designers, American Society of (1975): 40,000 members; (202) 526-3240; www.asid.org

Investigative Pathology, American Soc. for (1900): 1,718 members; (301) 634-7130; www.asip.org

Jail Assn., American (1981): 5,000 members; (301) 790-3930; www.aja.org

Journalists, Society of Professional (1909): 10,000 members; (317) 927-8000; www.spj.org

Journalists and Authors, American Society of (1948): 1,100+ members; (212) 997-0947; www.asja.org

Judicature Society, American (1913): 6,000 members; (515) 271-2281; www.ajs.org

Landscape Architects, American Society of (1899): 18,000+ members; (202) 898-2444; www.asla.org

Legal Administrators, Assn. of (1971): 10,534 members; (847) 267-1252; www.alanet.org

Legal Secretaries, Natl. Assn. of (NALS) (1929): 6,000 members; (918) 582-5188; www.nals.org

Library Assn., American (1876): 66,000 members; (800) 545-2433; www.ala.org

Lifesaving Assn., U.S. (1964): 11,000 members; (866) 367-8752; www.usla.org

Logistics, Intl. Society of (SOLE) (1966): 3,000+ members; (301) 459-8446; www.sole.org

Magicians, Intl. Brotherhood of (1922): 13,000 members; (314) 845-9200; www.magician.org

Management Accountants, Institute of (1919): 65,000 members; (201) 573-9000; www.imanet.org

Management Assn., American (1923): 4,100 cos., 38,000 ind.; (212) 903-7976; www.amanet.org

Marketing Assn., American (1915): 40,000 members; (312) 542-9000; www.marketingpower.com

Master Brewers Association of the Americas (1887): 3,500 members; (651) 454-7250; www.mbaa.com

Materials and Process Engineering, Soc. for the Advancement of (1944): 4,500 members; (626) 331-0616; www.sampe.org

Mechanical Engineers, American Soc. of (1880): 127,000 members; (973) 882-1170; www.asme.org

Medical Assn., American (1847): 250,000; (800) 621-8335; www.ama-assn.org

Medical Library Assn. (1898): 4,000 members; (312) 419-9094; www.mlanet.org

Motion Picture Arts & Sciences, Academy of (1927): 6,500+ members; (310) 247-3000; www.oscars.org

Motion Picture and Television Engineers, Soc. of (1916): 8,000 members; (914) 761-1100; www.smp-te.org

Mystery Writers of America, Inc. (1945): 3,000+ members; (212) 888-8171; www.mysterywriters.org

Notaries, American Society of (1965): approx. 20,000 members; (850) 671-5164; www.notaries.org

Nursing, Natl. League for (1893): 30,000 members; 1,200 institutions; (212) 363-5555; www.nln.org

Operations Management, Assn. for (APICS) (1957): 43,000+ members; (773) 867-1777; www.apics.org

Optometric Assn., American (1898): 35,000+ members; (800) 365-2219; www.aoa.org

Organists, American Guild of (1896): 20,000 members; (212) 870-2310; www.agohq.org

Pen Women, Natl. League of American (1897): 3,000 members; (202) 785-1997; www.americanpenwomen.org

Pharmacists Assn., American (1852): 60,000+ members; (202) 628-4410; www.pharmacist.com

Physical Therapy Assn., American (1921): 72,000+ members; (703) 684-2782; www.apta.org

Plastics Engineers, Society of (1942): 20,000 members; (203) 775-0471; www.4spe.org

Police Assn.—United States Section, Intl. (1962): 10,000 members; (248) 486-7137; www.ipa-usa.org

Population Assn. of America (1931): 3,000 members; (301) 565-6710; www.popassoc.org

Postmasters of the U.S., Natl. Assn. of (1898): 42,000 members, 95 clubs; (703) 683-9027; www.napus.org

Press Club, National (1908): 3,500+ members; (202) 662-7500; www.press.org

Professional Ball Players of America, Assn. of (1924): 11,000 members; (714) 935-9993; www.apbpa.org

Psychiatric Assn., American (1844): 38,000 members; (703) 907-7300; www.psych.org

Psychological Assn., American (1892): 148,000 members; (202) 336-5500; www.apa.org

Public Administration, American Soc. for (1939): 9,000 members; (202) 393-7878; www.aspanet.org

Public Health Assn., American (1872): 50,000+ members; (202) 777-2042; www.apha.org

Public Relations Society of America (1947): 32,000 members; (212) 460-1400; www.prsa.org

Range Management, Society for (1948): 4,000 members; (303) 986-3309; www.rangelands.org

Real Estate Appraisers, Natl. Assn. of (1966): 5,500 members; (623) 580-4646; www.narea-assoc.org

Rehabilitation Assn., Natl. (1925): 6,000 members; (703) 836-0850; www.nationalrehab.org

Road & Transportation Builders Assn., American (1902): 5,000+ members; (202) 289-4434; www.artba.org

Safety Engineers, American Soc. of (1911): 32,000+ members; (847) 699-2929; www.asse.org

School Administrators, American Assn. of (1865): 13,000+ members; (703) 528-0700; www.aasa.org

Science Teachers Assn., Natl. (1944): 55,000 members; (703) 243-7100; www.nsta.org

Science Writers, Natl. Assn. of (1955): 2,300 members; (304) 754-5077; www.nasw.org

Screen Actors Guild (1933): 120,000 members; (323) 954-1600; www.sag.com

Songwriters Guild of America (1931): 5,000+ members; (615) 742-9945; www.songwritersguild.com

Sportscasters Assn., American (1980): 500+ members; (212) 227-8080; www.americansportscastersonline.com

Surgeons, American College of (1913): 70,000+ members; (312) 202-5000; www.facs.org

Tax Administrators, Federation of (1937): (202) 624-5890; www.taxadmin.org

Teachers of English, Natl. Council of (1911): 60,000+ members; (217) 328-3870; www.ncte.org

Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (1966): 14,000 members; (703) 836-0774; www.tesol.org

Teachers of French, American Assn. of (1927): 10,000 members; (618) 453-5731; www.frenchteachers.org

Teachers of German, American Assn. of (1926): 5,500 members; (856) 795-5553; www.aatg.org

Teachers of Mathematics, Natl. Council of (1920): 100,000+ members; (703) 620-9840; www.nctm.org

Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, American Assn. of (1917): 11,000 members; (248) 960-2180; www.aatsp.org

Television Academy, Natl. (1955): (212) 586-8424; www.emmyonline.org

Theological Library Assn., American (1946): 1,000+ members; (312) 454-5100; www.atla.com

Transportation Engineers, Inst. of (1930): 17,000 members; (202) 289-0222; www.ite.org

Travel Agents, American Soc. of (1931): 12,000 members; (703) 739-2782; www.astanet.com

Underwriters, Soc. of Chartered Property and Casualty (1944): 28,000+ members; (800) 932-2728; www.cpcusociety.org

University Women, American Assn. of (1881): 100,000 members; (202) 785-7700; www.aauw.org

Veterinary Medical Assn., American (1863): 76,000+ members; (847) 925-8070; www.avma.org

Women in Communications, Association for (1909): 3,000+ members; (703) 370-7436; www.womcom.org

Women Engineers, Society of (1950): 17,000; (392) 596-5223; www.swe.org

Women in Radio and Television Inc., Amer. (1951): 1,500 members; (703) 506-3290; www.awrt.org

Sports Organizations

Source: World Almanac research

Major League Baseball
Office of the Commissioner, 245 Park Ave., 31st Fl., New York, NY 10167; www.mlb.com

American League

Baltimore Orioles (1953): 333 W. Camden St., Baltimore, MD 21201; (410) 685-9800; www.orioles.com

Boston Red Sox (1901): 4 Yawkey Way, Boston, MA 02215; (617) 267-9440; www.redsox.com

Chicago White Sox (1900, as Chicago White Stockings): 333 W. 35th St., Chicago, IL 60616; (312) 674-1000; www.whitesox.com

Cleveland Indians (1901): 2401 Ontario St., Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 420-4200; www.indians.com

Detroit Tigers (1901): 2100 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 48201; (313) 471-2000; www.tigers.com

Kansas City Royals (1969): One Royal Way, Kansas City, MO 64129; (816) 921-8000; www.royals.com

Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim (1961): 2000 Gene Autry Way, Anaheim, CA 92806; (714) 940-2000; www.angelsbaseball.com

Minnesota Twins (1960): 1 Twins Way, Minneapolis, MN 55403; (612) 659-3400; www.twinsbaseball.com

New York Yankees (1903): One East 161st St., Bronx, NY 10451; (718) 293-4300; www.yankees.com

Oakland Athletics (1901, as Philadelphia Athletics): 7000 Coliseum Way, Oakland, CA 94621; (510) 638-4900; www.oaklandathletics.com

Seattle Mariners (1977): P.O. Box 4100, Seattle, WA 98104; (206) 346-4000; www.mariners.com

Tampa Bay Rays (1995, as Tampa Bay Devil Rays): One Tropicana Dr., St. Petersburg, FL 33705; (727) 825-3137; www.raysbaseball.com

Texas Rangers (1960): 1000 Ballpark Way, Arlington, TX 76011; (817) 273-5222; www.texasrangers.com

Toronto Blue Jays (1976): One Blue Jays Way, Ste. 3200, Toronto, ON M5V1J1, Canada; (416) 341-1000; www.bluejays.com

National League

Arizona Diamondbacks (1998): 401 E. Jefferson St., Phoenix, AZ 85001; (602) 462-6500; www.dbacks.com

Atlanta Braves (1876, as Boston Red Stockings): 755 Hank Aaron Dr., Atlanta, GA 30315; (404) 522-7630; www.braves.com

Chicago Cubs (1876, as Chicago White Stockings): 1060 W. Addison St., Chicago, IL 60613; (773) 404-2827; www.cubs.com

Cincinnati Reds (1869, as Cincinnati Red Stockings): 100 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45202; (513) 765-7000; www.reds.com

Colorado Rockies (1991): 2001 Blake St., Denver, CO 80205; (303) 292-0200; www.coloradorockies.com

Florida Marlins (1991): 2267 Dan Marino Blvd., Miami, FL 33056; (305) 626-7400; www.floridamarlins.com

Houston Astros (1962, as Houston Colt .45s): 501 Crawford St., Houston, TX 77002; (713) 259-8000; www.astros.com

Los Angeles Dodgers (1890): 1000 Elysian Park Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90012; (323) 224-1500; www.dodgers.com

Milwaukee Brewers (1970): One Brewers Way, Milwaukee, WI 53214; (414) 902-4400; www.brewers.com

New York Mets (1961): Citi Field, Flushing, NY 11368; (718) 507-6387; www.mets.com

Philadelphia Phillies (1883): One Citizens Bank Way, Philadelphia, PA 19148; (215) 463-6000; www.phillies.com

Pittsburgh Pirates (1887): 115 Federal St., Pittsburgh, PA 15212; (412) 323-5000; www.pirates.com

St. Louis Cardinals (1892): 700 Clark St., St. Louis, MO 63102; (314) 345-9600; www.stlcardinals.com

San Diego Padres (1968): 100 Park Blvd., San Diego, CA 92101; (619) 795-5000; www.padres.com

San Francisco Giants (1883, as New York Gothams): 24 Willie Mays Plz., San Francisco, CA 94107; (415) 972-2000; www.sfgiants.com

Washington Nationals (1969, as Montreal Expos): 1500 South Capitol St., SE, Washington, DC 20003; (202) 675-6287; www.nationals.com

National Basketball Association

League Office, Olympic Tower, 645 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10022; www.nba.com

Atlanta Hawks (1949, as Tri-City Blackhawks): 101 Marietta St. NW, Ste. 1900, Atlanta, GA 30303; (404) 878-3800; www.nba.com/hawks

Boston Celtics (1946): 226 Causeway St., 4th Fl., Boston, MA 02114; (866) 423-5849; www.nba.com/celtics

Charlotte Bobcats (2004): 333 E. Trade St., Charlotte, NC 28202; (704) 688-8600; www.nba.com/bobcats

Chicago Bulls (1966): 1901 W. Madison St., Chicago, IL 60612; (312) 455-4500; www.nba.com/bulls

Cleveland Cavaliers (1970): One Center Ct., Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 420-2000; www.nba.com/cavaliers

Dallas Mavericks (1980): 2909 Taylor St., Dallas, TX 75226; (214) 747-6287; www.nba.com/mavericks

Denver Nuggets (1967, as Denver Rockets): 1000 Chopper Cir., Denver, CO 80204; (303) 405-1100; www.nba.com/nuggets

Detroit Pistons (1957): Five Championship Dr., Auburn Hills, MI 48326; (248) 377-0100; www.nba.com/pistons

Golden State Warriors (1946, as Philadelphia Warriors): 1011 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94607; (510) 986-2200; www.nba.com/warriors

Houston Rockets (1967, as San Diego Rockets): 1510 Polk St., Houston, TX 77002; (713) 627-3865; www.nba.com/rockets

Indiana Pacers (1967): 125 S. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, IN 46204; (317) 917-2500; www.nba.com/pacers

Los Angeles Clippers (1970, as Buffalo Braves): 1111 S. Figueroa St., Ste. 1100, Los Angeles, CA 90015; (888) 895-8662; www.nba.com/clippers

Los Angeles Lakers (1947, as Minneapolis Lakers): 555 N. Nash St., El Segundo, CA 90245; (310) 426-6000; www.nba.com/lakers

Memphis Grizzlies (1995, as Vancouver Grizzlies): 191 Beale St., Memphis, TN 38103; (901) 888-4667; www.nba.com/grizzlies

Miami Heat (1988): 601 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, FL 33132; (786) 777-4328; www.nba.com/heat

Milwaukee Bucks (1968): 1001 N. 4th St., Milwaukee, WI 53203; (414) 227-0599; www.nba.com/bucks

Minnesota Timberwolves (1989): 600 1st Ave. North, Minneapolis, MN 55403; (612) 673-1600; www.nba.com/timberwolves

New Jersey Nets (1967, as New Jersey Americans): 390 Murray Hill Pkwy., E. Rutherford, NJ 07073; (201) 935-8888; www.nba.com/nets

New Orleans Hornets (1988, as the Charlotte Hornets): 1250 Poydras St., 19th Fl., New Orleans, LA 70113; (504) 593-4700; www.nba.com/hornets

New York Knickerbockers (1946): Two Pennsylvania Plz., New York, NY 10121; (212) 465-6471; www.nba.com/knicks

Oklahoma City Thunder (1967, as Seattle SuperSonics): 2 Leadership Square, 211 N. Robinson Ave., Ste. 300; Oklahoma City, OK 73102; (405) 208-4800; www.nba.com/thunder

Orlando Magic (1989): 8701 Maitland Summit Blvd., Orlando, FL 32810; (407) 916-2400; www.nba.com/magic

Philadelphia 76ers (1937, as Syracuse Nationals): 3601 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19148; (215) 336-3600; www.nba.com/sixers

Phoenix Suns (1968): 201 E. Jefferson St., Phoenix, AZ 85004; (602) 379-7900; www.nba.com/suns

Portland Trail Blazers (1970): One Center Ct., Ste. 200, Portland, OR 97227; (503) 234-9291; www.nba.com/blazers

Sacramento Kings (1945, as Rochester Royals): One Sports Pkwy., Sacramento, CA 95834; (916) 928-0000; www.nba.com/kings

San Antonio Spurs (1967, as Dallas Chaparrals): One AT&T Center, San Antonio, TX 78219; (210) 444-5000; www.nba.com/spurs

Toronto Raptors (1995): 40 Bay St., Toronto, ON M5J 2X2, Canada; (416) 366-3865; www.nba.com/raptors

Utah Jazz (1974, as New Orleans Jazz): 301 W. South Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84101; (801) 325-2500; www.nba.com/jazz

Washington Wizards (1963, as Baltimore Bullets): 601 F St. NW, Washington, DC 20004; (202) 661-5000; www.nba.com/wizards

National Hockey League

NHL Headquarters, 1185 Ave. of the Americas, New York, NY 10036; www.nhl.com

Anaheim Ducks (1993): 2695 E. Katella Ave., Anaheim, CA 92806; (877) 945-3946; www.ducks.nhl.com

Atlanta Thrashers (1999): Centennial Tower, 101 Marietta St. NW, Ste. 1900, Atlanta, GA 30303; (404) 878-3000; www.thrashers.nhl.com

Boston Bruins (1924): 100 Legends Way, Boston, MA 02114; (617) 624-1900; www.bruins.nhl.com

Buffalo Sabres (1970): One Seymour H. Knox III Plz., Buffalo, NY 14203; (716) 855-4100; www.sabres.nhl.com

Calgary Flames (1980): P.O. Box 1540, Station M, Calgary, AB T2P 3B9, Canada; (403) 777-2177; www.flames.nhl.com

Carolina Hurricanes (1972, as New England Whalers): 1400 Edwards Mill Rd., Raleigh, NC 27607; (919) 467-7825; www.hurricanes.nhl.com

Chicago Blackhawks (1926): 1901 W. Madison St., Chicago, IL 60612; (312) 455-7000; www.blackhawks.nhl.com

Colorado Avalanche (1972, as Quebec Nordiques): 1000 Chopper Cir., Denver, CO 80204; (303) 405-1100; www.avalanche.nhl.com

Columbus Blue Jackets (2000): 200 W. Nationwide Blvd., Columbus, OH 43215; (614) 246-4625; www.bluejackets.nhl.com

Dallas Stars (1967, as Minnesota North Stars): 2601 Ave. of the Stars, Frisco, TX 75034; (214) 387-5500; www.stars.nhl.com

Detroit Red Wings (1926, as Detroit Cougars): 600 Civic Center Dr., Detroit, MI 48226; (313) 983-6606; www.redwings.nhl.com

Edmonton Oilers (1972): 11230 110 St., Edmonton, AB T5G 3H7, Canada; (780) 414-4000; www.oilers.nhl.com

Florida Panthers (1993): One Panther Pkwy., Sunrise, FL 33323; (954) 835-7000; www.panthers.nhl.com

Los Angeles Kings (1967): 1111 S. Figueroa St., Ste. 3100, Los Angeles, CA 90015; (213) 742-7100; www.kings.nhl.com

Minnesota Wild (2000): 317 Washington St., St. Paul, MN 55102; (651) 602-6000; www.wild.nhl.com

Montreal Canadiens (1917): 1275 St. Antoine St. W, Montreal, QC H3C 5L2, Canada; (514) 932-2582; www.canadiens.nhl.com

Nashville Predators (1998): 501 Broadway, Nashville, TN 37203; (615) 770-2355; www.predators.nhl.com

New Jersey Devils (1974): Prudential Center, 165 Mulberry St., Newark, NJ 07102; (973) 757-6100; www.devils.nhl.com

New York Islanders (1972): 1255 Hempstead Tpke., Uniondale, NY 11553; (516) 501-6700; www.islanders.nhl.com

New York Rangers (1926): Two Pennsylvania Plz., New York, NY 10121; (212) 465-6000; www.rangers.nhl.com

Ottawa Senators (1901): 1000 Palladium Dr., Ottawa, ON K2V 1A5, Canada; (613) 599-0250; www.senators.nhl.com

Philadelphia Flyers (1967): 3601 South Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19148; (215) 336-3600; www.flyers.nhl.com

Phoenix Coyotes (1979, as Winnipeg Jets): 6751 N. Sunset Blvd. #200, Glendale, AZ 85305; (623) 772-3200; www.coyotes.nhl.com

Pittsburgh Penguins (1967): One Chatham Ctr., Ste. 400, Pittsburgh, PA 15219; (412) 642-1300; www.penguins.nhl.com

St. Louis Blues (1967): 1401 Clark Ave., St. Louis, MO 63103; (314) 622-2500; www.blues.nhl.com

San Jose Sharks (1991): 525 W. Santa Clara St., San Jose, CA 95113; (408) 287-7070; www.sharks.nhl.com

Tampa Bay Lightning (1992): 401 Channelside Dr., Tampa, FL 33602; (813) 301-6500; www.lightning.nhl.com

Toronto Maple Leafs (1919, as Toronto St. Pats): 40 Bay St., Ste. 400, Toronto, ON M5J 2X2, Canada; (416) 815-5700; www.mapleleafs.nhl.com

Vancouver Canucks (1946): 800 Griffiths Way, Vancouver, BC V6B 6G1, Canada; (604) 899-7400; www.canucks.nhl.com

Washington Capitals (1974): 627 N. Glebe Rd., Ste. 850, Arlington, VA 22203; (202) 266-2200; www.capitals.nhl.com

National Football League

League Office, 280 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017; www.nfl.com

Arizona Cardinals (1898): P.O. Box 888, Phoenix, AZ 85001; (602) 379-0101; www.azcardinals.com

Atlanta Falcons (1965): 4400 Falcon Pkwy., Flowery Branch, GA 30542; (770) 965-3115; www.atlantafalcons.com

Baltimore Ravens (1946, as Baltimore Colts): 1101 Russel St., Baltimore, MD 21230; (410) 261-7283; www.baltimoreravens.com

Buffalo Bills (1959): One Bills Dr., Orchard Park, NY 14127; (877) 228-4257; www.buffalobills.com

Carolina Panthers (1993): 800 S. Mint St., Charlotte, NC 28202; (704) 358-7000; www.panthers.com

Chicago Bears (1920, as Decatur Staleys): 1000 Football Dr., Lake Forest, IL 60045; (888) 792-3277; www.chicagobears.com

Cincinnati Bengals (1968): One Paul Brown Stadium, Cincinnati, OH 45202; (513) 621-3550; www.bengals.com

Cleveland Browns (1946): 100 Alfred Lerner Way, Cleveland, OH 44114; (440) 824-6284; www.clevelandbrowns.com

Dallas Cowboys (1960): 900 E. Randol Mill Rd., Arlington, TX 76011; (817) 892-5000; www.dallascowboys.com

Denver Broncos (1960): 13655 Broncos Pkwy., Englewood, CO 80112; (303) 649-9000; www.denverbroncos.com

Detroit Lions (1934): 222 Republic Dr., Allen Park, MI 48101; (313) 262-2002; www.detroitlions.com

Green Bay Packers (1919): 1265 Lombardi Ave., Green Bay, WI 54304; (920) 569-7500; www.packers.com

Houston Texans (2002): Two Reliant Park, Houston, TX 77054; (832) 667-2000; www.houstontexans.com

Indianapolis Colts (1946): 7001 W. 56th St., Indianapolis, IN 46254; (317) 297-2658; www.colts.com

Jacksonville Jaguars (1995): One Stadium Pl., Jacksonville, FL 32202; (904) 633-2000; www.jaguars.com

Kansas City Chiefs (1960): One Arrowhead Dr., Kansas City, MO 64129; (816) 920-9300; www.kcchiefs.com

Miami Dolphins (1966): 7500 SW 30th St., Davie, FL 33314; (888) 346-7849; www.miamidolphins.com

Minnesota Vikings (1961): 9520 Viking Dr., Eden Prairie, MN 55344; (952) 858-6500; www.vikings.com

New England Patriots (1960): One Patriot Pl., Foxboro, MA 02035; (800) 543-1776; www.patriots.com

New Orleans Saints (1967): 5800 Airline Dr., Metairie, LA 70003; (504) 731-1700; www.neworleanssaints.com

New York Giants (1925): Giants Stadium, E. Rutherford, NJ 07073; (201) 935-8111; www.giants.com

New York Jets (1960): One Jets Dr., Florham Park, NJ 07932; (516) 560-8200; www.newyorkjets.com

Oakland Raiders (1960): 1220 Harbor Bay Pkwy., Alameda, CA 94502; (510) 864-5000; www.raiders.com

Philadelphia Eagles (1933): One NovaCare Way, Philadelphia, PA 19145; (215) 463-2500; www.philadelphiaeagles.com

Pittsburgh Steelers (1933): 100 Art Rooney Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15212; (412) 432-7800; www.steelers.com

St. Louis Rams (1937): One Rams Way, St. Louis, MO 63045; (314) 982-7267; www.stlouisrams.com

San Diego Chargers (1960): 4020 Murphy Canyon Rd., San Diego, CA 92123; (858) 874-4500; www.chargers.com

San Francisco 49ers (1950): 4949 Centennial Blvd., Santa Clara, CA 95054; (408) 562-4949; www.sf49ers.com

Seattle Seahawks (1976): 12 Seahawks Way, Renton, WA 98056; (888) 635-4295; www.seahawks.com

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (1976): One Buccaneer Pl., Tampa, FL 33607; (813) 870-2700; www.buccaneers.com

Tennessee Titans (1960): One Titans Way, Nashville, TN 37213; (615) 565-4000; www.titansonline.com

Washington Redskins (1937): 21300 Redskin Park Dr., Ashburn, VA 20147; (703) 726-7000; www.redskins.com

**Other North American
Sports Organizations**

American Kennel Club (1884): 260 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016; (919) 233-9767; www.akc.org

Archery, USA (1879): 711 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, CO 80903; (719) 866-4576; www.usarchery.org

Athletic Union, Amateur (1888): P.O. Box 22409, Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830; (407) 934-7200; www.aausports.org

Auto Club, U.S. (1955): 4910 W. 16th St., Speedway, IN 46224; (317) 247-5151; www.usacracing.com

Badminton Assn., USA (1938): One Olympic Plz., Colorado Springs, CO 80909; (719) 866-4808; www.usabadminton.org

Baseball, Little League (1939): 539 US Rte. 15 Hwy, P.O. Box 3485, Williamsport, PA 17701; (570) 326-1921; www.littleleague.org

Baseball Congress, American Amateur (1935): 100 W. Broadway, Farmington, NM 87401; (505) 327-3120; www.aabc.us

Baseball Congress, Natl. (1934): 300 S. Sycamore, Wichita, KS 67213; (316) 264-4625; www.nbcbaseball.com

Baseball Research, Inc., Society for American (1971): 812 Huron Rd., Ste. 719, Cleveland, OH 44115; (216) 575-0500; www.sabr.org

Basketball Association, Women's National (WNBA) (1996): 645 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10022; (212) 688-9622; www.wnba.com

Bowlers Assn., Pro (1958): 719 2nd Ave., Ste. 701, Seattle, WA 98104; (206) 332-9688; www.pbatour.org

Bowling Congress, U.S. (2005): 621 Six Flags Dr., Arlington, TX 76011; (800) 514-2695; www.bowl.com

Canadian Football League (1958): 50 Wellington St. E., 3rd Fl., Toronto, ON M5E 1C8, Canada; (416) 322-9650; www.cfl.ca

Cheer and Dance Teams, U.S. All Star Federation for (2003): 6745 Lenox Center Ct., Ste. 300, Memphis, TN 38115; (800) 929-6237; www.usasf.net

Chess Federation, U.S. (1939): P.O. Box 3967, Crossville, TN 38557; (931) 787-1234; www.uschess.org

Contract Bridge League, American (1937): 2990 Airways Blvd., Memphis, TN 38116; (901) 332-5586; www.acbl.org

Curling Association, United States (1948): 5525 Clem's Way, Stevens Point, WI 54482; (715) 344-1199; www.curlingrocks.net

Cycling, USA (1920): 210 USA Cycling Pt., Ste. 100, Colorado Springs, CO 80919; (719) 434-4200; www.usacycling.org

Dance, USA (1965): P.O. Box 152988, Cape Coral, FL 33915; (800) 447-9047; www.usadance.org

Disabled Sports USA (1967): 451 Hungerford Dr., Ste. 100, Rockville, MD 20850; (301) 217-0960; www.dsusa.org

Equestrian Federation, U.S. (1917): 4047 Iron Works Pkwy., Lexington, KY 40511; (859) 258-2472; www.usef.org

Figure Skating Assn., U.S. (1921): 20 First St., Colorado Springs, CO 80906; (719) 635-5200; www.usfigureskating.org

Game Fish Assn., Intl. (1939): 300 Gulf Stream Way, Dania Beach, FL 33004; (954) 927-2628; www.igfa.org

Golf Assn., Ladies Professional (LPGA) (1950): 100 International Golf Dr., Daytona Beach, FL 32124; (386) 274-6200; www.lpga.com

Golf Assn., U.S. (1894): P.O. Box 708, Far Hills, NJ 07931; (908) 234-2300; www.usga.org

Golfers' Association of America, Professional (PGA) (1916): 100 Ave. of the Champions, Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33418; (561) 624-8400; www.pga.com

Gymnastics, USA (1963): 132 E. Washington St., Ste. 700, Indianapolis, IN 46204; (317) 237-5050; www.usa-gymnastics.org

Handball Assn., U.S. (1951): 2333 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85716; (520) 795-0434; www.ushandball.org

Highpointers Club (1986): P.O. Box 6364, Sevierville, TN 37864; (303) 278-1915; www.highpointers.org

Hockey, USA (1936): 1775 Bob Johnson Dr., Colorado Springs, CO 80906; (719) 576-8724; www.usahockey.com

Hot Rod Assn., Natl. (1951): 2035 Financial Way, Glendora, CA 91741; (626) 914-4761; www.nhra.com

Indy Racing League (1994): 4565 W. 16th St., Indianapolis, IN 46222; (317) 492-6526; www.indycar.com

Intercollegiate Athletics, Natl. Assn. of (1937): 1200 Grand Blvd., Kansas City, MO 64106; (816) 595-8000; www.naia.org

Lacrosse, US (1998): 113 W. University Pkwy., Baltimore, MD 21210; (410) 235-6882; www.uslacrosse.org

Muzzle Loading Rifle Assn., Natl. (1933): P.O. Box 67, Friendship, IN 47021; (812) 667-5131; www.nmlra.org

NASCAR (National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing) (1948): P.O. Box 2875, Daytona Beach, FL 32120; (386) 253-0611; www.nascar.com

NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) (1906, as Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States): 700 W. Washington St., P.O. Box 6222, Indianapolis, IN 46206; (317) 917-6222; www.ncaa.org

Olympic Committee, U.S. (1896, as American Olympic Association): One Olympic Plz., Colorado Springs, CO 80909; (719) 632-5551; www.usoc.org

Paralympics, U.S. (2001): One Olympic Plz., Colorado Springs, CO 80909; (719) 866-2030; www.usparalympics.org

Polo Assn., U.S. (1890): 4037 Ironworks Pkwy., Ste. 110, Lexington, KY 40511; (859) 219-1000; www.us-polo.org

Power Boat Assn., American (1903): 17640 E. Nine Mile Rd., P.O. Box 377, Eastpointe, MI 48021; (586) 773-9700; www.apba-racing.com

Rifle Assn., National (1871): 11250 Waples Mill Rd., Fairfax, VA 22030; (800) 672-3888; www.nra.org

Rodeo Cowboys Assn., Pro (1936): 101 Pro Rodeo Dr., Colorado Springs, CO 80919; (719) 593-8840; www.prorodeo.com

Roller Sports, U.S.A. (1937): 4730 South St., Lincoln, NE 68506; (402) 483-7551; www.usarollersports.org

Rugby, USA (1975): 2500 Arapahoe Ave., Ste. 200, Boulder, CO 80302; (303) 539-0300; www.usarugby.org

Running Assn., American (1968): 4405 East West Hwy., Ste. 405, Bethesda, MD 20814; (800) 776-2732; www.americanrunning.org

Skeet Shooting Assn., Natl. (1928): 5931 Roft Rd., San Antonio, TX 78253; (210) 688-3371; www.mynssa.com

Ski and Snowboard Assn., U.S. (1964): 1 Victory Ln., P.O. Box 100, Park City, UT 84060; (435) 649-9090; www.ussa.org

Soccer, Major League (MLS) (1993): 420 Fifth Ave., 7th Fl., New York, NY 10018; (212) 450-1200; www.mlssnet.com

Soccer Federation, U.S. (1903): 1801 S. Prairie Ave., Chicago, IL 60616; (312) 808-1300; www.ussoccer.com

Softball Assn., Amateur (1993): 2801 NE 50th St., Oklahoma City, OK 73111; (405) 424-5266; www.softball.org

Special Olympics (1968): 1133 19th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 628-3630; www.specialolympics.org

Speedskating, U.S. (1966): 5662 S. 4800 W., Kearns, UT 84118; (801) 417-5360; www.usspeedskating.org

Speleological Society, Natl. (1941): 2813 Cave Ave., Huntsville, AL 35810; (256) 852-1300; www.caves.org

Swimming, USA (1979): One Olympic Plz., Colorado Springs, CO 80909; (719) 866-4578; www.usa-swimming.org

Table Tennis Assn., U.S. (1933): One Olympic Plz., Colorado Springs, CO 80909; (719) 866-4583; www.usattf.org

Tennis Assn., U.S. (1881): 70 W. Red Oak Ln., White Plains, NY 10604; (914) 696-7000; www.usta.com

Thoroughbred Racing Associations (1942): 420 Fair Hill Dr., Ste. 1, Elkton, MD 21921; (410) 392-9200; www.tra-online.com

Track & Field, USA (1878, as Amateur Athletic Union): 132 E. Washington St., Ste. 800, Indianapolis, IN 46204; (317) 261-0500; www.usatf.org

Trapshooting Assn. of America, Amateur (1900): 601 W. National Rd., Vandalia, OH 45377; (937) 898-4638; www.shootata.com

Trotting Assn., U.S. (1939): 750 Michigan Ave., Columbus, OH 43215; (614) 224-2291; www.ustrotting.com

Ultimate, USA (1979): 4730 Table Mesa Dr., Ste. I-200C, Boulder, CO 80305; (303) 447-3472; www.usultimate.org

Volleyball, USA (1928): 715 S. Circle Dr., Colorado Springs, CO 80910; (719) 228-6800; www.usavolleyball.org

Wheelchair Sports, USA (1956): 1236 Jungermann Rd., St. Peters, MO 63376; (636) 614-6784; www.wsusa.org

Wrestling, USA (1968): 6155 Lehman Dr., Colorado Springs, CO 80918; (719) 598-8181; www.themat.com

Health Organizations

Source: World Almanac research

Entries are roughly alphabetized by the basic condition addressed or organization name. Year established is in parentheses. In addition to these selected sites, there is a vast array of medical information on the Internet. It is important, however, to be certain that the source of information is reliable and accurate. Always check with a physician before embarking on any new health-related undertaking.

Al-Anon/Alateen (1951): (757) 563-1600; www.al-anon.alateen.org

Alcohol and Drug Information, SAMHSA National Clearinghouse: (800) 729-6686; ncadi.samhsa.gov

Alcoholics Anonymous (1935): (212) 870-3400; www.alcoholics-anonymous.org

Alcoholism, American Council on (1953): (800) 527-5344; www.aca-usa.org

Alcoholism and Drug Dependence Hope-line, National Council on (1944): (212) 269-7797; www.ncadd.org

Aging, National Institute on (1974): (301) 496-1752; www.nia.nih.gov

Aging's Eldercare Locator Line, Administration on (1991): (800) 677-1116; www.eldercare.gov

AIDSinfo: (800) HIV-0440 (448-0440); www.aidsinfo.nih.gov

AIDS Society, Canadian (1988): (613) 230-3580; www.cdnaids.ca

Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology, American Academy of (1943): (414) 272-6071; www.aaaai.org

ALS Association [Lou Gehrig's disease] (1985): (818) 880-9007; www.alsa.org

Alzheimer's Association (1979): (312) 335-8700; www.alz.org

Alzheimer's Society of Canada (1978): (416) 488-8772; www.alzheimer.ca

Anorexia Nervosa and Associated Disorders, National Association of (1976): (847) 831-3438; www.anad.org

Arc of the United States, The [intellectual and developmental disabilities] (1950): (800) 433-5255; www.thearc.org

Arthritis Foundation (1948): (800) 283-7800; www.arthritis.org

Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, National Institute of (1986): (877) 226-4267; www.niams.nih.gov

Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America (1953): (800) 727-8462; www.aafa.org

Autism Society of America (1965): (800) 328-8476; www.autism-society.org

Blind, American Council of the (1961): (202) 467-5081; www.acb.org

Blind, Inc., Guide Dog Foundation for the (1946): (800) 548-4337; www.guidedog.org

- Blind, National Federation of the** (1940): (410) 659-9314; www.nfb.org
- Blind and Physically Handicapped, National Library Service for the** (1931): (202) 707-5100; TTY (202) 707-0744; www.loc.gov/nls
- Blindness, Foundation Fighting** (1971): (800) 683-5555; www.blindness.org
- Blindness America, Prevent** (1908): (800) 331-2020; www.preventblindness.org
- Brain Tumor Society, National** (2008): (800) 770-8287; www.braintumor.org
- Breast Cancer Network of Strength** (1978): (800) 221-2141 or (800) 986-9505 (Spanish); www.networkofstrength.org
- Cancer Institute's Cancer Information Service, National** (1975): (800) 422-6237; cis.nci.nih.gov
- Cancer Society, American** (1913): (800) 227-2345; www.cancer.org
- Cancer Society, Canadian** (1938): (416) 961-7223; www.cancer.ca
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** (1946): (800) 311-3435; www.cdc.gov
- Cerebral Palsy, Inc., United** (1949): (202) 776-0406; www.ucp.org
- CFIDS Association of America** [chronic fatigue syndrome] (1987): (704) 365-2343; www.cfids.org
- Child Abuse and Family Violence, National Council on** (1984): (800) 422-4453; www.nccafv.org
- Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline** (1959): (800) 4-A-CHILD (422-4453); www.childhelp.org
- Children, National Center for Missing and Exploited** (1984): (703) 274-3900; www.missingkids.com
- Children's Tumor Foundation** (1978): (212) 344-6633; www.ctf.org
- Chronic Pain Association, American** (1980): (800) 533-3231; www.theacpa.org
- Continence, National Association for** (1982): (843) 377-0900; www.nafc.org
- Continence, Simon Foundation for** (1983): (800) 237-4666; www.simonfoundation.org
- Cooley's Anemia Foundation** [thalassemia major] (1954): (800) 522-7222; www.thalassemia.org
- Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America** (1967): (800) 932-2423; www.ccfa.org
- Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of Canada** (1974): (416) 920-5035; www.ccfc.ca
- Cystic Fibrosis Foundation** (1955): (800) 344-4823 or (301) 951-4422; www.cff.org
- Deaf, Natl. Assn. of the** (1880): (301) 587-1788, TTY (301) 587-1789; www.nad.org
- Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance** (1985): (800) 826-3632; www.dbsalliance.org
- Diabetes Association, American** (1940): (800) 342-2383; www.diabetes.org
- Diabetes Association, Canadian** (1953): (416) 363-0177; www.diabetes.ca
- Diabetes Research Foundation Hotline, Juvenile** (1973): (800) 533-2873; www.jdrf.org
- Dial-A-Hearing Screening Test:** (800) 222-EARS (322-3277)
- Domestic Violence Hotline, National** (1996): (800) 799-7233; TTY (800) 787-3224; www.ndvh.org
- Down Syndrome Congress, National** (1973): (800) 232-6372; www.ndsccenter.org
- Down Syndrome Society, National** (1979): (800) 221-4602; www.ndss.org
- Dyslexia Association, International** (1949): (410) 296-0232; www.interdys.org
- Easter Seals** [disabilities, special needs] (1919): (800) 221-6827; www.easterseals.com
- Endometriosis Association** (1980): (414) 355-2200; www.endometriosisassn.org
- Epilepsy Foundation's Answer Place** (1967): (800) 332-1000; www.epilepsyfoundation.org/answerplace
- Fat Acceptance, Natl. Assn. to Advance** (1969): (916) 558-6880; www.naafa.org
- First Candle** [sudden infant death syndrome] (1987): (800) 221-7437; www.sidsalliance.org
- FoodSafety.gov—Gateway to Federal Food Safety Information:** Food (except for meat, poultry, eggs): (888) 723-3366 (FDA Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition); Meat, poultry, eggs: (888) 674-6854 (USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline); Illness or food poisoning: (800) 232-4636 (CDC)
- Gamblers Anonymous** (1957): (213) 386-8789; www.gamblersanonymous.org
- Geriatrics Society, American** (1942): (212) 308-1414; www.americangeriatrics.org
- Hard of Hearing Association, Canadian** (1982): (613) 526-1584, TTY (613) 526-2692; www.chha.ca
- Headache Foundation, National** (1970): (888) 643-5552; www.headaches.org
- Hearing Society, Intl.** (1951): (734) 522-7200; www.ihsinfo.org
- Heart Association, American** (1924): (800) 242-8721; www.americanheart.org
- Hearts, Inc., Mended** (1950): (214) 360-6149; www.mendedhearts.org
- Hospice Education Institute Hospicelink** (1985): (800) 331-1620; www.hospiceworld.org
- Hospice International, Children's** (1983): (800) 242-4453; www.chionline.org
- Hospital Association, American** (1898): (312) 422-3000; www.aha.org
- Huntington's Disease Society of America** (1967): (800) 345-4372; www.hdsa.org
- Kidney Foundation, National** (1950): (212) 889-2210; www.kidney.org
- Kidney Foundation of Canada** (1964): (514) 369-4806; www.kidney.ca
- Kidney Fund, American** (1971): (800) 638-8299; www.kidneyfund.org
- Kidney and Urologic Diseases Information Clearinghouse, National:** (800) 891-5390; www.kidney.niddk.nih.gov
- La Leche League Intl.** [breastfeeding] (1957): (800) 525-3243; www.llli.org
- Leukemia and Lymphoma Society** (1949): (800) 955-4572; www.lls.org
- Liver Foundation, American** (1976): (212) 668-1000; www.liverfoundation.org
- Living Bank** [organ donation] (1968): (800) 528-2971; www.livingbank.org
- Lung Association, American** (1904): (800) 586-4872; www.lungusa.org
- Lung Line** (1983): (800) 222-5864; www.nationaljewish.org/about/contact/lung-line.aspx
- Lupus Foundation of America, Inc.** (1977): (202) 349-1155; www.lupus.org
- Lyme Disease Foundation** (1988): (860) 870-0070; www.lyme.org
- March of Dimes** [babies' health] (1938): (914) 997-4488; www.marchofdimes.com
- Marfan Foundation, Natl.** (1981): (800) 8-MARFAN (862-7326); www.marfan.org
- Mayo Clinic** (1889): (507) 284-2511; www.mayoclinic.com
- Mental Health, National Institute of** (1946): (301) 443-4513, TTY (301) 443-8431; www.nimh.nih.gov
- Mental Health America** (1909): (800) 969-6642; www.nmha.org
- Mentally Ill, Natl. Alliance for the** (1979): (703) 524-7600; www.nami.org
- Multiple Sclerosis Society, National** (1946): (800) 344-4867; www.nationalmssociety.org
- Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada** (1948): (416) 922-6065; www.mssociety.ca
- Muscular Dystrophy Association** (1950): (800) 572-1717; www.mdausa.org
- Myeloma Foundation, Intl.** (1990): (800) 452-2873; www.myeloma.org
- Narcotics Anonymous** (1953): (818) 773-9999; www.na.org
- National Health Council** (1920): (202) 785-3910; www.nationalhealthcouncil.org
- National Health Information Center** (1979): (800) 336-4797; www.health.gov/NHIC
- National Institutes of Health (NIH)** (1887): (301) 496-4000; www.nih.gov
- Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institute of** (1950): (800) 352-9424, TTY (301) 468-5981; www.ninds.nih.gov
- Organ Sharing, United Network for** (1984): (804) 782-4800; www.unos.org
- Osteoporosis Foundation, National** (1984): (800) 231-4222; www.nof.org
- Overeaters Anonymous** (1960): (505) 891-2664; www.aa.org
- Parkinson Foundation, National** (1957): (800) 327-4545; www.parkinson.org
- Parkinson's Disease Foundation, Inc.** (1957): (212) 923-4700; www.pdf.org
- Parkinson Society Canada** (1965): (416) 227-9700; www.parkinson.ca
- Pediatrics, American Academy of** (1930): (847) 434-4000; www.aap.org
- Phoenix House** [substance abuse] (1967): (800) DRUG-HELP; www.phoenixhouse.org
- Physically Handicapped, Inc., Natl. Assn. of the** (1958): www.naph.net
- Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.** (1916): (212) 541-7800; www.plannedparenthood.org
- Plastic Surgery Referral Service** (1931): (847) 228-9900; www.plasticsurgery.org
- Post-Polio Health International** (1960): (314) 534-0475; www.post-polio.org
- Psoriasis Foundation, Natl.** (1968): (503) 244-7404; www.psoriasis.org
- Rare Disorders, National Organization for** (1983): (203) 744-0100; www.rarediseases.org
- Rehabilitation Information Center, National** (1977): (800) 346-2742; TTY (301) 459-5984; www.naric.com
- Reye's Syndrome Foundation, Natl.** (1974): (419) 924-9000; www.reyessyndrome.org
- Runaway Switchboard, National** (1971): (773) 880-9860; www.nrscrisisline.org
- Scleroderma Foundation, United** (1998): (800) 722-HOPE (722-4673); www.scleroderma.org
- Sickle Cell Disease Association of America** (1971): (800) 421-8453; www.sicklecelldisease.org
- Sjögren's Syndrome Foundation** (1983): (800) 475-6473; www.sjogrens.org
- Speech-Language-Hearing Association Action Center, American** (1958): (800) 638-8255, TTY (301) 296-5650; www.asha.org
- Spinal Cord Injury Association, National** (1948): (800) 962-9629; www.spinalcord.org
- STD Hotline, National** (1914): (800) 227-8922; www.ashastd.org
- Stroke Association, National** (1984): (800) 787-6537; www.stroke.org
- Stuttering, National Center for** (1976): (800) 221-2483; www.stuttering.com
- Stuttering Association, Natl.** (1977): (212) 944-4050; www.nsastutter.org
- Stuttering Foundation of America** (1947): (800) 992-9392; www.stutteringhelp.org
- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Institute, American** (1983): (800) 232-7437; www.sids.org
- Suicide Prevention Lifeline, National** (2004): (800) 273-TALK (273-8255); www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org
- Therapy Dogs Intl.** (1976): (973) 252-9800; www.tdi-dog.org
- Tourette Syndrome Association** (1972): (718) 224-2999; tsa-usa.org
- Tuberous Sclerosis Alliance** (1974): (301) 562-9890; www.tsalliance.org
- Urological Association, American** (1902): (866) 746-4282; www.auanet.org
- Visual Impairments, Natl. Assn. for Parents of Children with** (1980): (800) 562-6265; www.napvi.org
- Women's Health Network, National** (1975): (202) 347-1140; www.nwhn.org
- Women's Health Resource Center, National** (1988): (877) 986-9472; www.healthyywomen.org

UNITED STATES FACTS

Superlative U.S. Statistics¹

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Dept. of the Interior; U.S. Census Bureau, Dept. of Commerce; World Almanac research

Total area for 50 states and Washington, DC (land, 3,537,440 sq mi; water, 256,648 sq mi)	3,794,085 sq mi ²
Largest state	Alaska 663,267 sq mi
Smallest state	Rhode Island 1,545 sq mi
Largest county (excluding Alaska)	San Bernardino County, CA 20,105 sq mi
Smallest county	Arlington County, VA ³ 26 sq mi
Largest incorporated city (in area; pop. 1,000+)	Sitka, AK 4,812 sq mi
Northernmost city	Barrow, AK 71°17' N
Northernmost point	Point Barrow, AK 71°23' N
Southernmost city	Hilo, HI 19°44' N
Southernmost settlement	Naalehu, HI 19°03' N
Southernmost point	Ka Lae (South Cape), island of Hawaii 18°55' N (155°41' W)
Easternmost city	Eastport, ME 66°59'05'' W
Easternmost settlement ⁴	Attu Station, AK 173°11' E
Easternmost point ⁴	Pochnoi Point, on Semisopochnoi Island, AK 179°46' E
Westernmost city	Adak Station, AK 173°11' E
Westernmost settlement	Adak Station, AK 173°11' E
Westernmost point	Amatignak Isl., AK 179°06' W
Highest settlement	Tordal Estates, CO 10,653 ft
Lowest settlement	Bombay Beach, CA -223 ft
Highest point on Atlantic coast	Cadillac Mountain, Mount Desert Island, ME 1,530 ft
Oldest national park	Yellowstone National Park (1872), WY-MT-ID 2,219,791 acres
Largest national park	Wrangell-St. Elias, AK 8,323,148 acres
Highest waterfall	Yosemite Falls—total in 3 sections 2,425 ft (Upper Yosemite Fall, 1,430 ft; Cascades, 675 ft; Lower Yosemite Fall, 320 ft)
Longest river system	Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock 3,710 mi
Highest mountain	Mount McKinley (Denali), AK 20,320 ft
Lowest point	Death Valley, CA -282 ft
Deepest lake	Crater Lake, OR 1,958 ft
Rainiest spot	Mount Waialeale, HI annual avg. rainfall 426 in.
Largest gorge	Grand Canyon, Colorado River, AZ 277 mi long, 600 ft to 18 mi wide, 1 mi deep
Deepest gorge	Hells Canyon, Snake River, OR-ID 7,900 ft
Largest dam	New Cornelia Tailings, Ten Mile Wash, AZ ⁵ 274,026,000 cu yds material used
Tallest building	Willis Tower, Chicago, IL ⁶ 1,451 ft
Largest building	Boeing Manufacturing Plant, Everett, WA 472,000,000 cu ft; covers 98 acres
Largest office building	Pentagon, Arlington, VA 77,025,000 cu ft; covers 29 acres
Tallest structure	TV tower, Blanchard, ND 2,063 ft
Longest bridge span	Verrazano-Narrows, NY 4,260 ft
Highest bridge	Royal Gorge, CO 1,053 ft above water
Deepest well	Bertha Rogers gas well (inactive), Washita County, OK 31,441 ft

The 48 Contiguous States

Total area for 48 states and Washington, DC (land, 2,959,066 sq mi; water, 160,824 sq mi)	3,119,887 sq mi ²
Largest state	Texas 268,581 sq mi
Northernmost city	Bellingham, WA 48°46' N
Northernmost settlement	Angle Inlet, MN 49°21' N
Northernmost point	Northwest Angle, MN 49°23' N
Southernmost city	Key West, FL 24°33' N
Southernmost mainland city	Florida City, FL 25°27' N
Southernmost point	Ballast Key 24°31' N
Easternmost settlement	Lubec, ME 66°58'49'' W
Easternmost point	West Quoddy Head, ME 66°57' W
Westernmost town	La Push, WA 124°38' W
Westernmost point	Bodelteh Islands, WA 124°46' W
Highest mountain	Mount Whitney, CA 14,494 ft

(1) All areas are total area, including water, unless otherwise noted. (2) Does not add, because of rounding. (3) Smallest county by land area is New York County (Manhattan) at 23 sq mi; its total area including water is 34 sq mi. Superlative shown is for smallest total area. (4) Alaska's Aleutian Islands extend into the eastern hemisphere (across 180° longitude) and thus technically contain the easternmost point and settlement in the U.S. (5) The New Cornelia Tailings Dam is a privately owned industrial dam composed of tailings, remnants of a mining process. (6) The former Sears Tower became formally known as the Willis Tower as of July 16, 2009.

Geodetic Datum of North America

In July 1986, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Geodetic Survey (NGS), in cooperation with Canada and Mexico, completed readjustment and redefinition of the system of latitudes and longitudes. The resulting North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) replaces the North American Datum of 1927, as well as local reference systems for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The change was prompted by Hawaii's increased need for accurate coordinate information. To facilitate use of satellite surveying and navigation systems, such as the Global Positioning System (GPS), the new datum was redefined using the Geodetic Reference System 1980 as the reference ellipsoid because this model more closely approximates the true size and shape of the earth. In addition, the origin of the coordinate system is referenced to the mass center of the Earth to coincide with the orbital orientation of the GPS satellites. Positional changes resulting from the datum redefinition can reach 330 ft in the continental U.S., Canada, and Mexico. Changes that exceed 660 ft can be expected in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Hawaii's coordinates changed about 1,300 ft.

Additional Statistical Information About the U.S.

The annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, published by the U.S. Commerce Dept., Bureau of the Census, contains additional data. For information, write Supt. of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000; bookstore.gpo.gov/help/ordering.jsp, call 1-866-512-1800, or e-mail ContactCenter@gpo.gov. The *Statistical Abstract* can be viewed online at www.census.gov/compendia/statab

Highest and Lowest Altitudes in U.S. States and Territories

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Dept. of the Interior
(negative sign indicates below sea level)

State/territory	Name	Highest point County	Elev. (ft)	Name	Lowest point County	Elev. (ft)
Alabama	Cheaha Mountain	Cleburne	2,407	Gulf of Mexico		Sea level
Alaska	Mount McKinley	Denali	20,320	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
American Samoa	Lata Mountain	Tau Island	3,160	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
Arizona	Humphreys Peak	Coconino	12,633	Colorado R.	Yuma	70
Arkansas	Magazine Mountain	Logan	2,753	Ouachita R.	Ashley-Union	55
California	Mount Whitney	Inyo-Tulare	14,494	Death Valley	Inyo	-282
Colorado	Mount Elbert	Lake	14,433	Arikaree R.	Yuma	3,315
Connecticut	S. slope of Mt. Frissell	Litchfield	2,380	Long Island Sound		Sea level
Delaware	Ebright Azimuth	New Castle	448	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Dist. of Columbia	Tenleytown	NW part	410	Potomac R.		1
Florida	Britton Hill	Walton	345	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Georgia	Brasstown Bald	Towns-Union	4,784	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Guam	Mount Lamlam	Agat District	1,332	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
Hawaii	Mauna Kea	Hawaii	13,796	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
Idaho	Borah Peak	Custer	12,662	Snake R.	Nez Perce	710
Illinois	Charles Mound	Jo Daviess	1,235	Mississippi R.	Alexander	279
Indiana	Hoosier Hill	Wayne	1,257	Ohio R.	Posey	320
Iowa	Hawkeye Point	Osceola	1,670	Mississippi R.	Lee	480
Kansas	Mount Sunflower	Wallace	4,039	Verdigris R.	Montgomery	679
Kentucky	Black Mountain	Harlan	4,145	Mississippi R.	Fulton	257
Louisiana	Driskill Mountain	Bienville	535	New Orleans	Orleans	-8
Maine	Mount Katahdin	Piscataquis	5,268	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Maryland	Hoye Crest	Garrett	3,360	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Massachusetts	Mount Greylock	Berkshire	3,491	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Michigan	Mount Arvon	Baraga	1,979	Lake Erie		571
Minnesota	Eagle Mountain	Cook	2,301	Lake Superior		601
Mississippi	Woodall Mountain	Tishomingo	806	Gulf of Mexico		Sea level
Missouri	Taum Sauk Mountain	Iron	1,772	St. Francis R.	Dunklin	230
Montana	Granite Peak	Park	12,799	Kootenai R.	Lincoln	1,800
Nebraska	Panorama Point	Kimball	5,424	Missouri R.	Richardson	840
Nevada	Boundary Peak	Esmeralda	13,140	Colorado R.	Clark	479
New Hampshire	Mount Washington	Coos	6,288	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
New Jersey	High Point	Sussex	1,803	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
New Mexico	Wheeler Peak	Taos	13,161	Red Bluff Reservoir	Eddy	2,842
New York	Mount Marcy	Essex	5,344	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
North Carolina	Mount Mitchell	Yancey	6,684	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
North Dakota	White Butte	Slope	3,506	Red R. of the North	Pembina	750
Ohio	Campbell Hill	Logan	1,550	Ohio R.	Hamilton	455
Oklahoma	Black Mesa	Cimarron	4,973	Little R.	McCurtain	289
Oregon	Mount Hood	Clackamas-Hood R.	11,239	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
Pennsylvania	Mount Davis	Somerset	3,213	Delaware R.	Delaware	Sea level
Puerto Rico	Cerro de Punta	Ponce District	4,390	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Rhode Island	Jerimoth Hill	Providence	812	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
South Carolina	Sassafras Mountain	Pickens	3,560	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
South Dakota	Harney Peak	Pennington	7,242	Big Stone Lake	Roberts	966
Tennessee	Clingmans Dome	Sevier	6,643	Mississippi R.	Shelby	178
Texas	Guadalupe Peak	Culberson	8,749	Gulf of Mexico		Sea level
Utah	Kings Peak	Duchesne	13,528	Beaver Dam Wash	Washington	2,000
Vermont	Mount Mansfield	Chittenden	4,393	Lake Champlain		95
Virginia	Mount Rogers	Grayson-Smyth	5,729	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Virgin Islands	Crown Mountain	St. Thomas Island	1,556	Atlantic Ocean		Sea level
Washington	Mount Rainier	Pierce	14,411	Pacific Ocean		Sea level
West Virginia	Spruce Knob	Pendleton	4,863	Potomac R.	Jefferson	240
Wisconsin	Timms Hill	Price	1,951	Lake Michigan		579
Wyoming	Gannett Peak	Fremont	13,804	Belle Fourche R.	Crook	3,099

U.S. Coastline by States

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(in statute miles)

	Coastline ¹	Shoreline ²		Coastline ¹	Shoreline ²
Atlantic Coast	2,069	28,673	Gulf Coast	1,631	17,141
Connecticut	0	618	Alabama	53	607
Delaware	28	381	Florida	770	5,095
Florida	580	3,331	Louisiana	397	7,721
Georgia	100	2,344	Mississippi	44	359
Maine	228	3,478	Texas	367	3,359
Maryland	31	3,190	Pacific Coast	7,623	40,298
Massachusetts	192	1,519	Alaska	5,580	31,383
New Hampshire	13	131	California	840	3,427
New Jersey	130	1,792	Hawaii	750	1,052
New York	127	1,850	Oregon	296	1,410
North Carolina	301	3,375	Washington	157	3,026
Pennsylvania	0	89	Arctic Coast	1,060	2,521
Rhode Island	40	384	United States	12,383	88,633
South Carolina	187	2,876			
Virginia	112	3,315			

(1) Figures are lengths of general outline of seacoast. Measurements were made with a unit measure of 30 minutes of latitude on charts as near the scale of 1:1,200,000 as possible. Coastline of sounds and bays is included to a point where they narrow to width of unit measure, and includes the distance across at such point. (2) Figures obtained in 1939-40 with a recording instrument on the largest-scale charts and maps then available. Shoreline of outer coast, offshore islands, sounds, bays, rivers, and creeks is included to the head of tidewater or to a point where tidal waters narrow to a width of 100 ft.

States: Capitals, Key Dates, Geographic Data

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, U.S. Census Bureau, Dept. of Commerce

The 13 colonies that declared independence from Great Britain and fought the War of Independence (American Revolution) became the 13 original states. They were (in the order in which they ratified the Constitution): Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island.

State	Settled ¹	Capital	Entered Union		Extent (mi)		Area (sq mi)			Rank in area ²
			Date	Order	Long (approx.)	Wide (mean)	Land	Water	Total	
AL	1702	Montgomery	Dec. 14, 1819	22	330	190	50,644	1,776	52,420	30
AK	1784	Juneau	Jan. 3, 1959	49	1,480 ³	810	570,665	94,323	664,988	1
AZ	1776	Phoenix	Feb. 14, 1912	48	400	310	113,595	396	113,990	6
AR	1686	Little Rock	June 15, 1836	25	260	240	52,030	1,149	53,178	29
CA	1769	Sacramento	Sept. 9, 1850	31	770	250	155,766	7,928	163,694	3
CO	1858	Denver	Aug. 1, 1876	38	380	280	103,641	454	104,094	8
CT	1634	Hartford	Jan. 9, 1788	5	110	70	4,840	703	5,544	48
DE	1638	Dover	Dec. 7, 1787	1	100	30	1,949	539	2,489	49
DC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61	7	68	51
FL	1565	Tallahassee	Mar. 3, 1845	27	500	160	53,603	12,154	65,758	22
GA	1733	Atlanta	Jan. 2, 1788	4	300	230	57,501	1,924	59,425	24
HI	1820	Honolulu	Aug. 21, 1959	50	NA	NA	6,428	4,499	10,926	43
ID	1842	Boise	July 3, 1890	43	570	300	82,643	926	83,568	14
IL	1720	Springfield	Dec. 3, 1818	21	390	210	55,518	2,398	57,916	25
IN	1733	Indianapolis	Dec. 11, 1816	19	270	140	35,823	594	36,417	38
IA	1788	Des Moines	Dec. 28, 1846	29	310	200	55,858	415	56,273	26
KS	1727	Topeka	Jan. 29, 1861	34	400	210	81,762	516	82,278	15
KY	1774	Frankfort	June 1, 1792	15	380	140	39,492	919	40,411	37
LA	1699	Baton Rouge	Apr. 30, 1812	18	380	130	43,199	8,789	51,988	31
ME	1624	Augusta	Mar. 15, 1820	23	320	190	30,841	4,543	35,384	39
MD	1634	Annapolis	Apr. 28, 1788	7	250	90	9,705	2,700	12,406	42
MA	1620	Boston	Feb. 6, 1788	6	190	50	7,801	2,754	10,554	44
MI	1668	Lansing	Jan. 26, 1837	26	490	240	56,528	40,185	96,713	11
MN	1805	St. Paul	May 11, 1858	32	400	250	79,607	7,328	86,935	12
MS	1699	Jackson	Dec. 10, 1817	20	340	170	46,920	1,512	48,432	32
MO	1735	Jefferson City	Aug. 10, 1821	24	300	240	68,716	987	69,702	21
MT	1809	Helena	Nov. 8, 1889	41	630	280	145,541	1,498	147,039	4
NE	1823	Lincoln	Mar. 1, 1867	37	430	210	76,825	524	77,349	16
NV	1849	Carson City	Oct. 31, 1864	36	490	320	109,780	792	110,572	7
NH	1623	Concord	June 21, 1788	9	190	70	8,952	396	9,348	46
NJ	1660	Trenton	Dec. 18, 1787	3	150	70	7,354	1,369	8,723	47
NM	1610	Santa Fe	Jan. 6, 1912	47	370	343	121,297	293	121,590	5
NY	1614	Albany	July 26, 1788	11	330	283	47,126	7,429	54,555	27
NC	1660	Raleigh	Nov. 21, 1789	12	500	150	48,619	5,200	53,819	28
ND	1812	Bismarck	Nov. 2, 1889	39	340	211	69,001	1,697	70,698	19
OH	1788	Columbus	Mar. 1, 1803	17	220	220	40,858	3,967	44,825	34
OK	1889	Oklahoma City	Nov. 16, 1907	46	400	220	68,603	1,296	69,899	20
OR	1811	Salem	Feb. 14, 1859	33	360	261	95,985	2,394	98,379	9
PA	1682	Harrisburg	Dec. 12, 1787	2	283	160	44,739	1,316	46,055	33
RI	1636	Providence	May 29, 1790	13	40	30	1,034	511	1,545	50
SC	1670	Columbia	May 23, 1788	8	260	200	30,070	1,951	32,021	40
SD	1859	Pierre	Nov. 2, 1889	40	380	210	75,811	1,305	77,116	17
TN	1769	Nashville	June 1, 1796	16	440	120	41,235	910	42,144	36
TX	1682	Austin	Dec. 29, 1845	28	790	660	261,226	7,371	268,597	2
UT	1847	Salt Lake City	Jan. 4, 1896	45	350	270	82,191	2,706	84,897	13
VT	1724	Montpelier	Mar. 4, 1791	14	160	80	9,217	400	9,616	45
VA	1607	Richmond	June 25, 1788	10	430	200	39,493	3,282	42,775	35
WA	1811	Olympia	Nov. 11, 1889	42	360	240	66,449	4,849	71,298	18
WV	1727	Charleston	June 20, 1863	35	240	130	24,038	192	24,230	41
WI	1766	Madison	May 29, 1848	30	310	260	54,154	11,342	65,496	23
WY	1834	Cheyenne	July 10, 1890	44	360	280	97,088	724	97,812	10

NA = Not applicable. **Note:** Land and water areas may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) First permanent settlement by Europeans. (2) Rank is based on total area as shown. (3) Aleutian Islands and Alexander Archipelago not included.

The Continental Divide of the U.S.

The Continental Divide of the U.S., also known as the Great Divide, is located at the watershed created by the mountain ranges, or tablelands, of the Rocky Mountains. This watershed separates the waters that drain easterly into the Atlantic Ocean and its marginal seas, such as the Gulf of Mexico, from those waters that drain westerly into the Pacific Ocean. The majority of easterly flowing water in the U.S. drains into the Gulf of Mexico before reaching the Atlantic Ocean. The majority of westerly flowing water, before reaching the Pacific Ocean, drains either through the Columbia River or through the Colorado River, which flows into the Gulf of California before reaching the Pacific Ocean.

The location and route of the Continental Divide across the U.S. can briefly be described as follows:

Beginning at the U.S.-Mexican boundary, near long. 108° 45' W, the Divide, in a northerly direction, crosses New Mexico

along the W edge of the Rio Grande drainage basin, entering Colorado near long. 106° 41' W.

From there by a very irregular route north across Colorado along the W summits of the Rio Grande and of the Arkansas, the South Platte, and the North Platte river basins, and across Rocky Mountain National Park, entering Wyoming near long. 106° 52' W.

From there in a northwesterly direction, forming the W rims of the North Platte, the Big Horn, and the Yellowstone river basins, crossing the SW portion of Yellowstone National Park.

From there in a westerly and then a northerly direction forming the common boundary of Idaho and Montana, to a point on said boundary near long. 114° 00' W.

From there northeasterly and northwesterly through Montana and the Glacier National Park, entering Canada near long. 114° 04' W.

Chronological List of Territories, With State Admissions to Union

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

Name of territory	Date of act creating territory	When act took effect	Admission as state	Years as terr.
Northwest Territory ¹	July 13, 1787	No fixed date	Mar. 1, 1803 ²	16
Territory southwest of Ohio River	May 26, 1790	No fixed date	June 1, 1796 ³	6
Mississippi	Apr. 7, 1798	When president acted	Dec. 10, 1817	19
Indiana	May 7, 1800	July 4, 1800	Dec. 11, 1816	16
Orleans	Mar. 26, 1804	Oct. 1, 1804	Apr. 30, 1812 ⁴	7
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	June 30, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	31
Louisiana-Missouri ⁵	Mar. 3, 1805	July 4, 1805	Aug. 10, 1821	16
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	Mar. 1, 1809	Dec. 3, 1818	9
Alabama	Mar. 3, 1817	When MS became a state	Dec. 14, 1819	2
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	July 4, 1819	June 15, 1836	17
Florida	Mar. 30, 1822	No fixed date	Mar. 3, 1845	23
Wisconsin	Apr. 20, 1836	July 3, 1836	May 29, 1848	12
Iowa	June 12, 1838	July 3, 1838	Dec. 28, 1846	8
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	Date of act	Feb. 14, 1859	10
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1849	Date of act	May 11, 1858	9
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	On president's proclamation	Jan. 6, 1912	61
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	Date of act	Jan. 4, 1896	46
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	Date of act	Nov. 11, 1889	36
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	Date of act	Mar. 1, 1867	12
Kansas	May 30, 1854	Date of act	Jan. 29, 1861	6
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	Date of act	Aug. 1, 1876	15
Nevada	Mar. 2, 1861	Date of act	Oct. 31, 1864	3
Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861	Date of act	Nov. 2, 1889	28
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	Date of act	Feb. 14, 1912	49
Idaho	Mar. 3, 1863	Date of act	July 3, 1890	27
Montana	May 26, 1864	Date of act	Nov. 8, 1889	25
Wyoming	July 25, 1868	When officers were qualified	July 10, 1890	22
Alaska ⁶	May 17, 1884	No fixed date	Jan. 3, 1959	75
Oklahoma	May 2, 1890	Date of act	Nov. 16, 1907	17
Hawaii	Apr. 30, 1900	June 14, 1900	Aug. 21, 1959	59

(1) Included what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, E Minnesota. (2) Ohio was the first state of NW territory admitted. (3) Admitted as the state of Tennessee. (4) Admitted as the state of Louisiana. (5) The act creating Missouri Territory (June 4, 1812) became effective Dec. 7, 1812. (6) Although the May 17, 1884, act actually constituted Alaska as a district, it was often referred to as a territory, and administered as such. The Territory of Alaska was formally organized by an act of Aug. 24, 1912.

Geographic Centers, U.S. and Each State

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Dept. of the Interior

There is no generally accepted definition of geographic center and no uniform method for determining it. Following the U.S. Geological Survey, the geographic center of an area is defined here as the center of gravity of the surface, or that point on which the surface would balance if it were a plane of uniform thickness. All locations in the following list are approximate.

No marked point has been officially established by any government agency as the geographic center of the 50 states, the conterminous U.S. (48 states), or the North American continent. A group of private citizens erected a monument in Lebanon, KS, marking it as geographic center of the conterminous U.S., and a cairn erected in Rugby, ND, asserts that location as the center of the North American continent.

Geographic centers as reported by the U.S. Geological Survey are indicated below:

United States, including Alaska and Hawaii: W of Castle Rock, Butte County, SD; lat. 44° 58' N, long. 103° 46' W
Conterminous U.S. (48 states): Near Lebanon, Smith County Kansas; lat. 39° 50' N, long. 98° 35' W
North American continent: 6 mi W of Balta, Pierce County, North Dakota; lat. 48° 10' N, long. 100° 10' W
Alabama: Chilton, 12 mi SW of Clanton
Alaska: approx. 60 mi NW of Mt. McKinley; lat. 63° 50' N, long. 152° W;
Arizona: Yavapai, 55 mi E-SE of Prescott
Arkansas: Pulaski, 12 mi NW of Little Rock
California: Madera, 38 mi E of Madera
Colorado: Park, 30 mi NW of Pikes Peak
Connecticut: Hartford, at East Berlin
Delaware: Kent, 11 mi S of Dover
District of Columbia: Near 4th and L Sts. NW
Florida: Hernando, 12 mi N-NW of Brooksville
Georgia: Twiggs, 18 mi SE of Macon
Hawaii: off Maui; lat. 20° 15' N, long. 156° 20' W
Idaho: Custer, SW of Challis
Illinois: Logan, 28 mi NE of Springfield
Indiana: Boone, 14 mi N-NW of Indianapolis
Iowa: Story, 5 mi NE of Ames
Kansas: Barton, 15 mi NE of Great Bend
Kentucky: Marion, 3 mi N-NW of Lebanon
Louisiana: Avoyelles, 3 mi SE of Marksville
Maine: Piscataquis, 18 mi N of Dover
Maryland: Prince George's, 4.5 mi NW of Davidsonville
Massachusetts: Worcester, N part of city

Michigan: Wexford, 5 mi N-NW of Cadillac
Minnesota: Crow Wing, 10 mi SW of Brainerd
Mississippi: Leake, 9 mi W-NW of Carthage
Missouri: Miller, 20 mi SW of Jefferson City
Montana: Fergus, 11 mi W of Lewistown
Nebraska: Custer, 10 mi NW of Broken Bow
Nevada: Lander, 26 mi SE of Austin
New Hampshire: Belknap, 3 mi E of Ashland
New Jersey: Mercer, 5 mi SE of Trenton
New Mexico: Torrance, 12 mi S-SW of Willard
New York: Madison, 12 mi S of Oneida and 26 mi SW of Utica
North Carolina: Chatham, 10 mi NW of Sanford
North Dakota: Sheridan, 5 mi SW of McClusky
Ohio: Delaware, 25 mi N-NE of Columbus
Oklahoma: Oklahoma, 8 mi N of Oklahoma City
Oregon: Crook, 25 mi S-SE of Prineville
Pennsylvania: Centre, 2.5 mi SW of Bellefonte
Rhode Island: Kent, 1 mi S-SW of Crompton
South Carolina: Richland, 13 mi SE of Columbia
South Dakota: Hughes, 8 mi NE of Pierre
Tennessee: Rutherford, 5 mi NE of Murfreesboro
Texas: McCulloch, 15 mi NE of Brady
Utah: Sanpete, 3 mi N of Manti
Vermont: Washington, 3 mi E of Roxbury
Virginia: Buckingham, 5 mi SW of Buckingham
Washington: Chelan, 10 mi W-SW of Wenatchee
West Virginia: Braxton, 4 mi E of Sutton
Wisconsin: Wood, 9 mi SE of Marshfield
Wyoming: Fremont, 58 mi E-NE of Lander

International Boundary Lines of the U.S.

The length of the N boundary of the conterminous U.S.—the U.S.-Canadian border, excluding Alaska—is 3,987 mi according to the U.S. Geological Survey, Dept. of the Interior. The length of the Alaskan-Canadian border is 1,538 mi. The U.S.-Mexican border, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, is about 1,933 mi (1963 boundary agreement).

Origins of the Names of U.S. States

Source: State officials; Smithsonian Institution; Topographic Division, U.S. Geological Survey, Dept. of the Interior

Alabama: Choctaw word for a Chickasaw tribe. First noted in accounts of De Soto expedition.

Alaska: Russian version of Aleutian (Eskimo) word, *alakshak*, for “peninsula,” “great lands,” or “land that is not an island.”

Arizona: Spanish version of Pima Indian word for “little spring place,” or Aztec *arizuma*, meaning “silver-bearing.”

Arkansas: Algonquin name for the Quapaw Indians, meaning “south wind.”

California: Bestowed by the Spanish conquistadors (possibly by Cortez). It was the name of an imaginary island, an earthly paradise, in *Las Serges de Esplandian*, a Spanish romance written by Montalvo in 1510. *Baja California* (Lower California, in Mexico) was first visited by Spanish in 1533. The present U.S. state was called *Alta* (Upper) *California*.

Colorado: From Spanish for “red,” first applied to Colorado River.

Connecticut: From Mohican and other Algonquin words meaning “long river place.”

Delaware: Named for Lord De La Warr, early governor of Virginia; first applied to river, then to Indian tribe (Lenni-Lenape), and the state.

District of Columbia: For Christopher Columbus, 1791.

Florida: Named by Juan Ponce de León *Pascua Florida*, “Flowery Easter,” on Easter Sunday, 1513.

Georgia: For King George II of England, by James Oglethorpe, colonial administrator, 1732.

Hawaii: Possibly derived from native word for homeland, *Hawaiki* or *Owhyhee*.

Idaho: Said to be a coined name with the invented meaning “gem of the mountains”; originally suggested for the Pikes Peak mining territory (Colorado), then applied to the new mining territory of the Pacific Northwest. Another theory suggests *Idaho* may be a Kiowa Apache term for the Comanche.

Illinois: French for *Illini* or “land of *Illini*,” Algonquin word meaning “men” or “warriors.”

Indiana: Means “land of the Indians.”

Iowa: Indian word variously translated as “here I rest” or “beautiful land.” Named for the Iowa River, which was named for the Iowa Indians.

Kansas: Sioux word for “south wind people.”

Kentucky: Indian word that is variously translated as “dark and bloody ground,” “meadowland,” and “land of tomorrow.”

Louisiana: Part of territory called Louisiana by Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle for French King Louis XIV.

Maine: From Maine, ancient French province. Also descriptive, referring to the mainland as distinct from the many coastal islands.

Maryland: For Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I of England.

Massachusetts: From Indian tribe whose name meant “at or about the Great Hill” in Blue Hills region south of Boston.

Michigan: From Chippewa words, *mici gama*, meaning “great water,” after the lake of the same name.

Minnesota: From Dakota Sioux word meaning “cloudy water” or “sky-tinted water” of the Minnesota River.

Mississippi: Probably Chippewa: *mici zibi*, “great river” or “gathering-in of all the waters.” Also: Algonquin word, *messipi*.

Missouri: An Algonquin Indian term meaning “river of the big canoes.”

Montana: Latin or Spanish for “mountainous.”

Nebraska: From Omaha or Otos Indian word meaning “broad water” or “flat river,” describing the Platte River.

Nevada: Spanish, meaning “snow-clad.”

New Hampshire: Named, 1629, by Capt. John Mason of Plymouth Council for his home county in England.

New Jersey: The Duke of York, 1664, gave a patent to John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret to be called *Nova Caesaria*, or New Jersey, after England’s Isle of Jersey.

New Mexico: Spaniards in Mexico applied term to land north and west of Rio Grande in the 16th century.

New York: For Duke of York and Albany, who received patent to New Netherland from his brother Charles II and sent an expedition to capture it, 1664.

North Carolina: In 1619 Charles I gave a large patent to Sir Robert Heath to be called Province of Carolana, from *Carolus*, Latin name for Charles. A new patent was granted by Charles II to Earl of Clarendon and others. Divided into North and South Carolina, 1710.

North Dakota: *Dakota* is Sioux for “friend” or “ally.”

Ohio: Iroquois word for “fine or good river.”

Oklahoma: Choctaw word meaning “red man,” proposed by Rev. Allen Wright, Choctaw-speaking Indian.

Oregon: Origin unknown. One theory holds that the name possibly derives from *wauregan*, meaning “beautiful,” term used by Indians in New England.

Pennsylvania: William Penn, the Quaker who was made full proprietor of this area by King Charles II in 1681, suggested “Sylvania,” or “woodland,” for his tract. The king’s government owed Penn’s father, Admiral William Penn, 16,000 pounds, and the land was granted as partial settlement. Charles II added the “Penn” to Sylvania, against the desires of the modest proprietor, in honor of the admiral.

Puerto Rico: Spanish for “rich port.”

Rhode Island: Exact origin is unknown. One theory notes that Giovanni de Verrazano recorded an island about the size of Rhodes in the Mediterranean in 1524, but others believe the state was named *Roode Eylandt* by Adriaen Block, Dutch explorer, because of its red clay.

South Carolina: See North Carolina.

South Dakota: See North Dakota.

Tennessee: *Tanasi* was the name of Cherokee villages on the Little Tennessee River. From 1784 to 1788 this was the State of Franklin, or Frankland.

Texas: Variant of word used by Caddo and other Indians meaning “friends” or “allies,” and applied to them by the Spanish in eastern Texas. Also written *Texias*, *Tejas*, *Teysas*.

Utah: From a Navajo word meaning “upper,” or “higher up,” as applied to a Shoshone tribe called Ute. Spanish form is *Yutta*; the English is *Uta* or *Utah*. Proposed name *Deseret*, “land of honeybees,” from Book of Mormon, was rejected by Congress.

Vermont: From French words *vert* (green) and *mont* (mountain). The Green Mountains were said to have been named by Samuel de Champlain. When the state was formed, 1777, Dr. Thomas Young suggested combining *vert* and *mont* into Vermont.

Virginia: Named by Sir Walter Raleigh, who fitted out the expedition of 1584, in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England.

Washington: Named after George Washington. When the bill creating the Territory of Columbia was introduced in the 32nd Congress, its name was changed to Washington because of the existence of the District of Columbia.

West Virginia: So named when western counties of Virginia refused to secede from the U.S. in 1863.

Wisconsin: An Indian name, spelled *Ouisconsin* and *Mesconsing* by early chroniclers. Believed to mean “grassy place” in Chippewa. Congress made it *Wisconsin*.

Wyoming: From the Algonquin words for “large prairie place,” “at the big plains,” or “on the great plain.”

Territorial Sea of the U.S.

According to a Dec. 27, 1988, proclamation by Pres. Ronald Reagan, “The territorial sea of the United States henceforth extends to 12 nautical miles from the baselines of the United States determined in accordance with international law. In accordance with international law, as reflected in the applicable provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, within the territorial sea of the United States, the ships of all countries enjoy the right of innocent passage and the ships and aircraft of all countries enjoy the right of transit passage through international straits.”

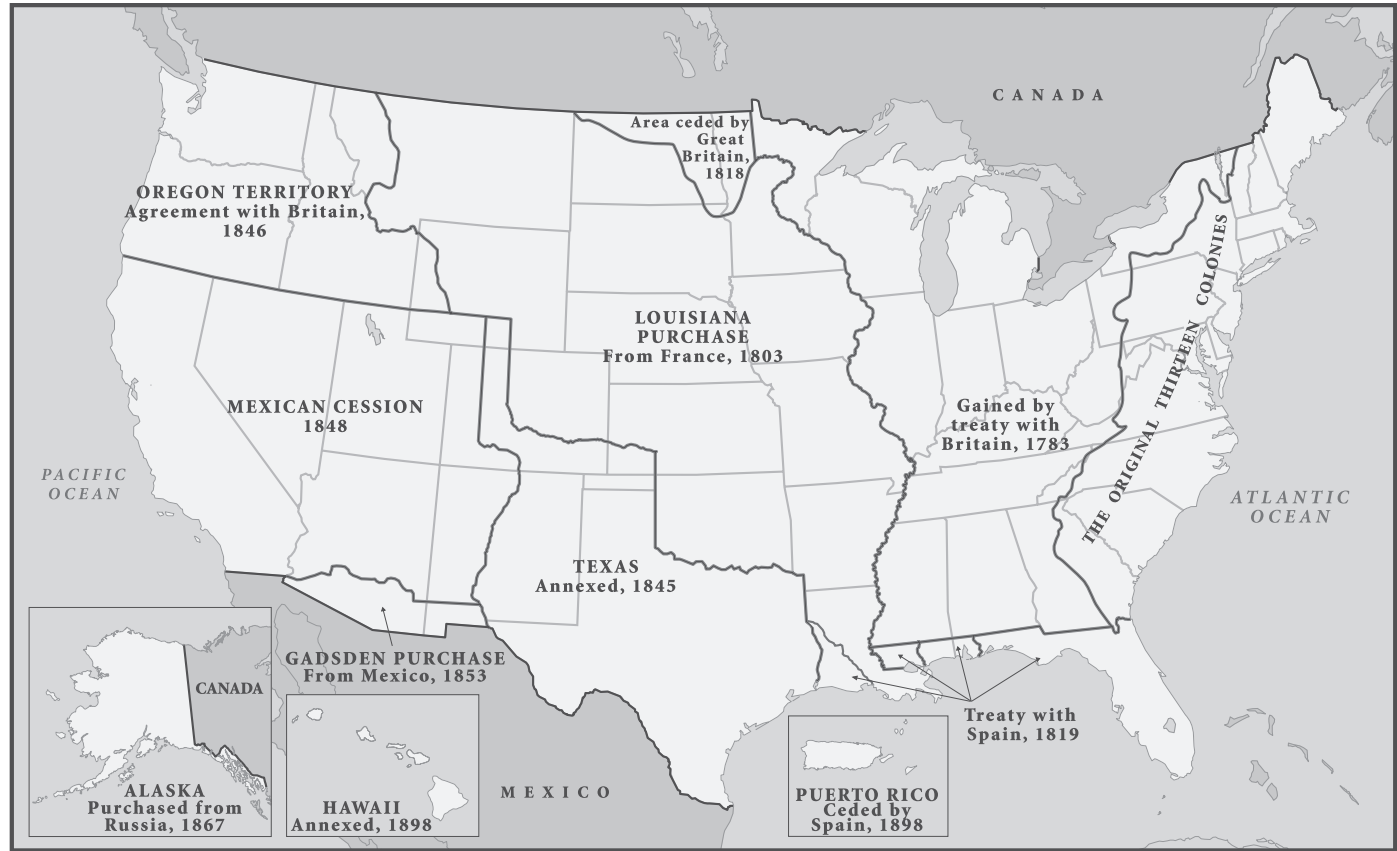
Major Accessions of Territory by the U.S.

Source: U.S. Dept. of the Interior; U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Not including territories such as Panama Canal Zone and the Philippines which are no longer under U.S. jurisdiction; area figures are for total area and may differ from figures for current areas given elsewhere.

Accession	Date	Area (sq mi)	Accession	Date	Area (sq mi)	Accession	Date	Area (sq mi)
Territory in 1790 ¹	NA	888,685	Mexican Cession	1848	529,017	Guam ³	1899	212
Louisiana Purchase	1803	827,192	Gadsden Purchase	1853	29,640	American Samoa ⁴	1900	76
Treaty of Florida	1819	72,003	Alaska	1867	586,412	U.S. Virgin Islands	1917	133
Texas	1845	390,143	Hawaii	1898	6,450	Northern Marianas ⁵	1986	179
Oregon Territory	1846	285,680	Puerto Rico ²	1899	3,435			

NA = Not applicable. (1) Includes that part of a drainage basin of Red River of the North, S of 49th parallel, sometimes considered part of Louisiana Purchase. (2) Ceded by Spain in 1898, ratified in 1899, and became the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico by Act of Congress on July 25, 1952. (3) Acquired in 1898; ratified 1899. (4) Acquired in 1899; ratified 1900. (5) Formerly a part of the U.S. administered Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; became a U.S. commonwealth, Nov. 3, 1986.



Special Areas Administered by the U.S. Forest Service, 2009

Source: U.S. Forest Service, Dept. of Agriculture

NHL = Natl. Historic Landmark; NS(A) = Natl. Scenic (Area); NM = Natl. Monument; NP = Natl. Preserve; NRA = Natl. Recreation Area; NVM = Natl. Volcanic Monument; SRA = Scenic Recreation Area

Area name	Location	Estab.	Acres ¹	Area name	Location	Estab.	Acres ¹
Admiralty Island NM	AK	1980	978,881	Mount Hood NRA	OR	2009	34,550
Allegheny NRA	PA	1984	23,063	Mount Pleasant NSA	VA	1994	7,580
Arapaho NRA	CO	1978	30,690	Mount Rogers NRA	VA	1966	114,520
Bear Creek NSA	VA	2009	5,128	Mount St. Helens NVM	WA	1989	112,593
Beech Creek NS & Botanic Area	OK	1988	7,500	Newberry NVM	OR	1990	54,822
Cascade Head NS Research Area	OR	1974	6,630	North Cascades NSA	WA	1984	87,600
Columbia River Gorge NSA	OR-WA	1986	63,150	Opal Creek SRA	OR	1996	13,000
Coosa Bald NSA	GA	1991	7,100	Oregon Dunes NRA	OR	1972	27,212
Ed Jenkins NRA	GA	1991	23,166	Pine Ridge NRA	NV	1986	6,600
Flaming Gorge NRA	UT-WY	1968	189,825	Rattlesnake NRA	MT	1980	59,119
Giant Sequoia NM	CA	2000	327,769	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains NM	CA	2000	272,000
Grand Island NRA	MI	1990	12,961	Sawtooth NRA	ID	1972	729,322
Grey Towers NHL	PA	1963	102	Seng Mountain NSA	VA	2009	5,192
Hells Canyon NRA	OR-ID	1975	536,648	Smith River NRA	CA	1990	305,169
Indian Nations NS & Wildlife Area	OK	1988	40,051	Spring Mountain NRA	NV	1993	316,000
Jemez NRA	NM	1993	57,000	Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks NRA	WV	1965	57,237
Land Between the Lakes NRA	KY-TN	1998	170,000	Valles Caldera NP	NM	2000	88,900
Misty Fiords NM	AK	1980	2,293,428	Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA	CA	1965	176,367
Mono Basin NSA	CA	1984	115,600	White Rocks NRA	VT	1984	36,400
Moosalamoo NRA	VT	2006	15,857	Winding Stair Mt. NRA	OK	1988	25,890
Mount Baker NRA	WA	1984	8,473				

(1) Area administered by the Forest Service or federally owned.

20 Most-Visited Sites in the National Park System, 2009

Source: National Park Service, Dept. of the Interior
Attendance at all areas administered by the National Park Service in 2009 totaled 285,579,941 recreation visits.

Site (location)	Recreation visits
Blue Ridge Parkway (NC-VA)	15,936,316
Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area (CA)	15,036,372
Great Smoky Mountains NP (NC-TN)	9,491,437
Gateway Natl. Recreation Area (NJ-NY)	9,010,522
Lake Mead Natl. Recreation Area (AZ-NV)	7,668,689
George Washington Memorial Pkwy. (VA-MD-DC)	6,938,309
Natchez Trace Parkway (MS-AL-TN)	5,934,363
Lincoln Memorial (DC)	5,255,570
Delaware Water Gap Natl. Recreation Area (NJ-PA)	5,213,030
Vietnam Veterans Memorial (DC)	4,437,771
Grand Canyon National Park (AZ)	4,348,068

Site (location)	Recreation visits
Cape Cod National Seashore (MA)	4,311,949
San Francisco Maritime Natl. Historical Park (CA)	4,152,497
Gulf Islands National Seashore (FL-MS)	4,132,674
World War II Memorial (DC)	4,118,528
Castle Clinton National Monument (NY)	4,080,152
Independence National Historical Park (PA)	3,967,694
Statue of Liberty NM.	3,829,483
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Natl. Historical Park (DC-MD-WV)	3,751,681
Yosemite National Park (CA)	3,737,472

National Parks, Other Areas Administered by National Park Service

As of Dec. 31, 2009, the National Park Service administered 84,378,873 acres of federal and non-federal land across 392 sites. Dates when sites were authorized for initial protection by Congress or by presidential proclamation are given in parentheses. If different, the date the area got its current designation, or was transferred to the National Park Service, follows. Gross area in acres, as of Dec. 31, 2009, follows date(s). Some parks, trails, and other areas are not listed.

National Parks

Acadia, ME (1916/1929): 47,414. Includes Mount Desert Isl., half of Isle au Haut, Schoodic Peninsula on mainland. Highest elevation on Eastern seaboard.

American Samoa, AS (1988): 9,000. Features a paleotropical rain forest and a coral reef.

Arches, UT (1929/1971): 76,679. Contains giant red sandstone arches and other products of erosion.

Badlands, SD (1929/1978): 242,756. Reformations and native prairie. Animal fossils 23-37 mil years old.

Big Bend, TX (1935): 801,163. Rio Grande, Chisos Mts.

Biscayne, FL (1968/1980): 172,971. Aquatic park encompassing chain of islands south of Miami.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison, CO (1933/1999): 30,750. Has a canyon 2,900 ft deep and 40 ft wide at its narrowest part.

Bryce Canyon, UT (1923/1928): 35,835. Spectacularly colorful and unusual display of erosion effects.

Canyonlands, UT (1964): 337,598. At junction of Colorado and Green rivers; extensive evidence of prehistoric Indians.

Capitol Reef, UT (1937/1971): 241,904. A 70-mi uplift of sandstone cliffs dissected by high-walled gorges.

Carlsbad Caverns, NM (1923/1930): 46,766. Largest known caverns; not yet fully explored.

Channel Islands, CA (1938/1980): 249,561. Sea lion breeding place, nesting sea birds, unique plants.

Congaree, SC (1976/2003): 26,546. Largest intact tract of old-growth bottomland hardwood forest in the U.S.

Crater Lake, OR (1902): 183,224. Extraordinary blue lake in the crater of Mt. Mazama, a volcano that erupted about 7,700 years ago; deepest U.S. lake.

Cuyahoga Valley, OH (1974/2000): 32,856. Rural landscape along Ohio and Erie Canal system between Akron and Cleveland.

Death Valley, CA-NV (1933/1994): 3,373,042. Large desert area. Includes the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere; also includes Scotty's Castle.

Denali, AK (1917/1980): 4,740,912. Name changed from Mt. McKinley National Park. Has highest mountain in U.S.; wildlife.

Dry Tortugas, FL (1935/1992): 64,701. Ft. Jefferson and seven coral reef and sand islands near Key West.

Everglades, FL (1934): 1,398,893. Largest remaining subtropical wilderness in continental U.S.

Gates of the Arctic, AK (1978/1984): 7,523,898. Vast wilderness in north central region. Limited federal facilities.

Glacier, MT (1910): 1,013,322. Superb Rocky Mt. scenery, numerous glaciers and glacial lakes. Part of Waterton-Glacier Intl. Peace Park established by U.S. and Canada in 1932.

Glacier Bay, AK (1925/1986): 3,224,841. Great tidewater glaciers that move down mountainsides and break up into the sea; much wildlife.

Grand Canyon, AZ (1893/1919): 1,217,403. Most spectacular part of Colorado River's greatest canyon.

Grand Teton, WY (1929): 310,044. Most impressive part of the Teton Mts., winter feeding ground of largest American elk herd.

Great Basin, NV (1922/1986): 77,180. Includes Wheeler Pk., Lexington Arch, and Lehman Caves.

Great Sand Dunes, CO (1932/2000): 44,246. North America's tallest dunes.

Great Smoky Mountains, NC-TN (1926/1934): 522,051. Largest Eastern U.S. mountain range, magnificent forests.

Guadalupe Mountains, TX (1966): 86,416. Extensive Permian limestone fossil reef; tremendous earth fault.

Haleakala, HI (1916/1960): 33,223. Dormant volcano on Maui with large colorful craters.

Hawaii Volcanoes, HI (1916/1961): 323,431. Contains Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes.

Hot Springs, AR (1832/1921): 5,550. Bathhouses are furnished with thermal waters from the park's 47 hot springs; these waters are used for bathing and drinking.

Isle Royale, MI (1931): 571,790. Largest island in Lake Superior, noted for its wilderness area and wildlife.

Joshua Tree, CA (1936/1994): 789,866. Desert region includes Joshua trees, other plant and animal life.

Katmai, AK (1918/1980): 3,674,540. "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," scene of 1912 volcanic eruption.

Kenai Fjords, AK (1978/1980): 669,983. Abundant marine mammals, birdlife; Harding Icefield, one of 4 major icecaps in U.S.

Kings Canyon, CA (1890/1940): 461,901. Mountain wilderness, dominated by Kings River Canyons and High Sierra; contains giant sequoias.

Kobuk Valley, AK (1978/1980): 1,750,717. Contains geological and recreational sites. Limited federal facilities.

Lake Clark, AK (1978/1980): 2,619,733. Across Cook Inlet from Anchorage. A scenic wilderness rich in fish and wildlife. Limited federal facilities.

Lassen Volcanic, CA (1907/1916): 106,372. Contains Lassen Peak, recently active volcano, and other volcanic phenomena.

Mammoth Cave, KY (1926/1941): 52,830. 365 mi of explored underground passages, beautiful natural formations, river 300 ft below surface.

Mesa Verde, CO (1906): 52,485. Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in the U.S.

Mount Rainier, WA (1899): 236,381. Greatest single-peak glacial system in the U.S.

North Cascades, WA (1968): 504,781. Spectacular mountainous region with many glaciers, lakes.

Olympic, WA (1909/1938): 922,651. Mountain wilderness containing finest remnant of Pacific Northwest rainforest, active glaciers, Pacific shoreline, rare elk.

Petrified Forest, AZ (1906/1962): 221,621. Extensive petrified wood and Indian artifacts. Contains part of Painted Desert.

Redwood, CA (1968): 112,582. 40 mi of Pacific coastline, groves of ancient redwoods and world's tallest trees.

Rocky Mountain, CO (1915): 265,758. On the Continental Divide; includes peaks over 14,000 ft.

Saguaro, AZ (1933/1994): 91,440. Part of the Sonoran Desert; includes the giant saguaro cacti, unique to the region.

Sequoia, CA (1890): 404,063. Groves of giant sequoias, highest mountain in conterminous U.S.: Mt. Whitney (14,494 ft). World's largest tree.

Shenandoah, VA (1926): 199,100. Portion of the Blue Ridge Mts.; overlooks Shenandoah Valley; Skyline Drive.

Theodore Roosevelt, ND (1947/1978): 70,447. Contains part of Roosevelt's ranch and scenic badlands.

Virgin Islands, VI (1956): 15,006. Authorized to cover 75% of St. John Isl. and Hassel Isl.; lush growth, lovely beaches, Carib Indian petroglyphs, evidence of colonial Danes.

Voyageurs, MN (1971): 218,200. Abundant lakes, forests, wildlife, canoeing, boating.

Wind Cave, SD (1903): 28,295. Limestone caverns in Black Hills. Extensive wildlife includes a herd of bison.

Wrangell-St. Elias, AK (1978/1980): 8,323,043. Largest area in park system, most peaks over 16,000 ft, abundant wildlife; day's drive east of Anchorage. No federal facilities.

Yellowstone, ID-MT-WY (1872): 2,219,791. World's first national park. World's greatest geyser area has about 10,000 geysers and hot springs; spectacular falls and impressive canyons of the Yellowstone River; grizzly bear, moose, and bison.

Yosemite, CA (1890): 761,268. Yosemite Valley, the nation's highest waterfall, grove of sequoias, and mountains.

Zion, UT (1909/1919): 146,597. Unusual shapes and landscapes resulting from erosion and faulting; evidence of past volcanic activity; contains the "Great White Throne," 2,394-ft monolith.

National Historical Parks

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace, Hodgenville, KY (1916/1959): 11. Memorial building, sinking spring.

Adams, MA (1946/1998): 24. Home of Pres. John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and celebrated descendants.

Appomattox Court House, VA (1930/1954): 1,774. Where Lee surrendered to Grant.

Boston, MA (1974): 44. Includes Faneuil Hall, Old North Church, Bunker Hill, Paul Revere House.

Cane River Creole (and heritage area), LA (1994): 207. Preserves the Creole culture as it developed along the Cane R.

Cedar Creek & Belle Grove, VA (2002): 3,712. Civil War battle site and an antebellum plantation in the Shenandoah Valley.

Chaco Culture, NM (1907/1980): 33,960. Ruins of pueblos built by prehistoric Indians including the Pueblo, Hopi, and Navajo.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, MD-DC-WV (1938/1971): 19,616. 184-mi historic canal; DC to Cumberland, MD.

Colonial, VA (1930/1936): 8,677. Includes most of Jamestown Isl., site of first successful English colony; Yorktown, site of Cornwallis's surrender to George Washington; and Colonial Parkway.

Cumberland Gap, KY-TN-VA (1940): 22,366. Mountain pass of the Wilderness Road, which carried the first great migration of pioneers into America's interior.

Dayton Aviation Heritage, OH (1992): 86. Commemorates the area's aviation heritage.

Edison, West Orange, NJ (1955/1962): 21. Inventor's home and laboratory.

George Rogers Clark, IN (1966): 26. Commemorates American defeat of British in West during Revolution.

Harpers Ferry, MD-VA-WV (1944/1963): 3,647. At the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, the site of John Brown's 1859 raid on the Army arsenal.

Hopewell Culture, OH (1923/1992): 1,170. Remains of ceremonial mounds built in the Ohio River Valley, 200 BCE-500 CE.

Independence, PA (1948): 45. Contains several properties associated with the American Revolution and the founding of the U.S. Includes Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell Center.

Jean Lafitte (and preserve), LA (1907/1978): 20,001. Includes Chalmette, site of 1815 Battle of New Orleans; French Quarter.

Kalaupapa, HI (1980): 10,779. Molokai's former leper colony.

Kaloko-Honokohau, HI (1978): 1,161. Preserves the native culture of Hawaii.

Keweenaw, MI (1992): 1,870. Site of first significant copper mine in U.S.

Klondike Gold Rush, AK-WA (1976): 12,996. Preserves Chilkoot Trail used in 1898 Gold Rush. Museum in Seattle.

Lewis & Clark, OR-WA (1958/2004): 1,584. Lewis and Clark encampment, 1805-06. Incorporates former Fort Clatsop Natl. Mem. Park and OR-WA state parks.

Lowell, MA (1978): 141. Textile mills, canal, 19th-cent. structures; park shows planned city of Industrial Revolution.

Lyndon B. Johnson, TX (1969/1980): 1,570. President's birthplace, boyhood home, ranch.

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller, VT (1992): 643. Boyhood home of conservationist George Perkins Marsh.

Minute Man, MA (1959): 961. Where the Minute Men battled the British, Apr. 19, 1775. Also contains Nathaniel Hawthorne's home.

Morristown, NJ (1933): 1,711. Sites of important military encampments during the American Revolution; Washington's headquarters, 1779-80.

Natchez, MS (1988): 108. Mansions, townhouses, and villas related to history of Natchez.

New Bedford Whaling, MA (1996): 34. Preserves structures and relics associated with the city's 19th-cent. whaling industry.

New Orleans Jazz, LA (1994): 5. Preserves, educates, and interprets jazz as it has evolved in New Orleans.

Nez Perce, ID-MT-OR-WA (1965): 4,570. Illustrates the history and culture of the Nez Perce Indian country (38 separate sites).

Palo Alto Battlefield, TX (1978): 3,407. Scene of first battle of the Mexican War.

Pecos, NM (1965/1990): 6,669. Ruins of ancient Pueblo of Pecos, archaeological sites, and 2 associated Spanish colonial missions from the 17th and 18th centuries.

Pu'uhonua o Honaunau, HI (1955/1978): 420. Until 1819, a sanctuary for Hawaiians vanquished in battle and for those guilty of crimes or breaking taboos.

Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front, CA (2000): 145. Site of a shipyard that employed thousands of women in WWII; commemorates women who worked in wartime industries.

Salt River Bay (and ecological preserve), St. Croix, VI (1992): 982. The only known site where, in 1493, members of a Columbus party landed on what is now territory of the U.S.

San Antonio Missions, TX (1978): 826. Four of finest Spanish missions in U.S., 18th-cent. irrigation system.

San Francisco Maritime, CA (1988): 50. Artifacts, photographs, and historic vessels related to the development of the Pacific Coast.

San Juan Island, WA (1966): 1,752. Commemorates peaceful relations between the U.S., Canada, and Great Britain since the 1872 boundary disputes.

Saratoga, NY (1938): 3,394. Scene of a major 1777 battle that became a turning point in the American Revolution.

Sitka, AK (1910/1972): 112. Scene of last major resistance of the Tlingit Indians to the Russians, 1804.

Tumacacori, AZ (1908/1990): 360. Historic Spanish mission building stands near site first visited by Father Kino in 1691.

Valley Forge, PA (1976): 3,466. Continental Army campsite in 1777-78 winter.

War in the Pacific, GU (1978): 2,037. Seven distinct units illustrating the Pacific theater of WWII. Limited federal facilities.

Women's Rights, NY (1980): 7. Seneca Falls site where Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized movement in 1848.

National Battlefields/Parks/Sites

Antietam, MD (1890/1978): 3,230. Battle here ended first Confederate invasion of North, Sept. 17, 1862.

Big Hole, MT (1910/1963): 1,011. Site of major battle with Nez Perce Indians, Aug. 9-10, 1877.

Brices Cross Roads, MS (1929): 1. Site of the Confederate victory, June 10, 1864.

Cowpens, SC (1929/1972): 842. American Revolution battlefield, Jan. 17, 1781.

Fort Donelson, TN-KY (1928/1985): 1,006. Site of first major Union victory, Feb. 14-16, 1862.

Fort Mifflin, PA (1931/1961): 903. Site of first battle of French and Indian War, July 3, 1754.

Kennesaw Mountain, GA (1917/1935): 2,853. Site of major battle of Atlanta campaign in Civil War.

Manassas, VA (1940): 5,073. Scene of two battles in Civil War, 1861 and 1862.

Monocacy, MD (1934/1976): 1,647. Civil War battle in defense of Washington, DC, fought here, July 9, 1864.

Moore's Creek, NC (1926/1980): 88. Feb. 27, 1776, battle between Patriots and Loyalists commemorated here.

Petersburg, VA (1926/1962): 2,740. Scene of 10-month Union campaigns, 1864-65.

Richmond, VA (1936): 7,131. Site of battles defending Confederate capital.

Stones River, TN (1927/1960): 709. Scene of battle that began federal offensive to trisect Confederacy, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863.

Tupelo, MS (1929/1961): 1. Site of crucial battle over Sherman's supply line, July 14-15, 1865.

Wilson's Creek, MO (1960/1970): 2,369. Scene of Civil War battle for control of Missouri, Aug. 10, 1861.

National Military Parks

Chickamauga and Chattanooga, GA-TN (1890): 9,036. Site where Gen. Sherman and Union armies gained control of TN, 1863.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County, VA (1927/1933): 8,382. Sites of several major Civil War battles and campaigns.

Gettysburg, PA (1895/1933): 5,990. Site of decisive Confederate defeat in North, July 1863, and of Gettysburg Address.

Guilford Courthouse, NC (1917/1933): 230. American Revolution battle site.

Horseshoe Bend, AL (1956): 2,040. On Tallapoosa River, where Gen. Andrew Jackson's forces broke the power of the Upper Creek Indian Confederacy on Mar. 27, 1814.

Kings Mountain, SC (1931/1933): 3,945. Site of American Revolution battle, fought on Oct. 7, 1780.

Pea Ridge, AR (1956): 4,300. Scene of Civil War battle, fought Mar. 7-8, 1862.

Shiloh, TN (1894/1933): 6,181. Major Civil War battle site; includes some well-preserved Indian burial mounds.

Vicksburg, MS (1899/1933): 1,795. Union victory gave North control of the Mississippi and split the Confederate forces.

National Memorials

Arkansas Post, AR (1960): 758. First permanent French settlement in the lower Mississippi River valley.

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial, VA (1925/1972): 28. Lee's home overlooking the Potomac River.

Chamizal, El Paso, TX (1966/1974): 55. Commemorates 1963 settlement of 99-year border dispute with Mexico.

Coronado, AZ (1941/1952): 4,750. Commemorates first European exploration of the Southwest.

De Soto, FL (1948): 30. Commemorates 16th-cent. Spanish explorations.

Federal Hall, NY (1939/1955): 0.45. First seat of U.S. government under the Constitution.

Flight 93, Shanksville, PA (2002): 2,262. Commemorates the passengers and crew of Flight 93, who died thwarting an attack on Sept. 11, 2001. Permanent memorial expected for completion in 2011.

Fort Caroline, FL (1950): 138. On St. Johns River, overlooks site of a former French Huguenot colony.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, DC (1982): 8. Statues of Pres. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt; waterfalls and gardens.

General Grant, NY (1958): 0.76. Tomb of Ulysses Grant and wife.

Hamilton Grange, NY (1962): 1. Home of Alexander Hamilton.

Jefferson National Expansion, MO (1935): 91. Commemorates westward expansion.

Johnstown Flood, PA (1964): 178. Commemorates 1889 flood.

Korean War Veterans, DC (1986): 2. Dedicated in 1995; honors those who served in the Korean War.

Lincoln Boyhood, IN (1962): 200. Site of Lincoln cabin, Lincoln's boyhood home, and grave site of Lincoln's mother.

Lincoln Memorial, DC (1911/1933): 107. Marble statue of the 16th U.S. president.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac, DC (1973): 17. Overlooks the Potomac R.; vista of the Capitol.

Mount Rushmore, SD (1925): 1,278. World-famous sculpture of 4 presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, T. Roosevelt.

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, Put-in-Bay, OH (1936/1972): 25. The world's most massive Doric column, constructed 1912-15, promotes pursuit of peace through arbitration and disarmament.

Port Chicago Naval Magazine, Danville, CA (2009): 5. 1944 munitions ship explosion killed 320 men.

Roger Williams, Providence, RI (1965): 5. Memorial to founder of Rhode Island.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko, PA (1972): 0.02. Memorial to Polish hero of American Revolution.

Theodore Roosevelt Island, DC (1932/1933): 89. Statue of Roosevelt in wooded island sanctuary.

Thomas Jefferson, DC (1934): 18. Statue of Jefferson in an inscribed circular, colonnaded structure.

Vietnam Veterans, DC (1980): 2. Black granite wall inscribed with names of those missing or killed in action in Vietnam War.

Washington Monument, DC (1848/1933): 106. Obelisk honoring the first U.S. president.

World War II, DC (1994/2004): 7. Oval plaza with central pool commemorating those who fought and died.

Wright Brothers, NC (1927/1953): 428. Site of first powered flight.

National Historic Sites

Allegheny Portage Railroad, PA (1964): 1,284. Linked the Pennsylvania Canal system and the West.

Andersonville, GA (1970): 515. Noted Civil War prisoner-of-war camp.

Andrew Johnson, Greeneville, TN (1935/1963): 17. Two homes and the tailor shop of the 17th U.S. president.

Bent's Old Fort, CO (1960): 799. Replica of S. Plains outpost.

Boston African-American, MA (1980): 0.59. Pre-Civil War black-owned structures.

Brown v. Board of Education, KS (1992): 2. Commemorates the landmark 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision, which ended legal segregation in schools.

Carl Sandburg Home, Flat Rock, NC (1968): 264.

Carter G. Woodson Home, DC (2006): 0.15.

Charles Pinckney, SC (1988): 28. Statesman's farm. Pinckney was a principal author and signer of the Constitution.

Christiansted, St. Croix, VI (1952/1961): 27. Commemorates Danish colony.

Clara Barton, MD (1974): 9. Home of founder of American Red Cross.

Edgar Allan Poe, Philadelphia, PA (1978/1980): 0.52. Writer's home, where he wrote short stories.

Eisenhower, Gettysburg, PA (1967): 690. Home of 34th president.

Eleanor Roosevelt, Hyde Park, NY (1977): 181. The former first lady's personal retreat.

Eugene O'Neill, Danville, CA (1976): 13. Playwright's home where he wrote his final plays, including *The Iceman Cometh*.

First Ladies, Canton, OH (2000): 0.33. Home of first lady Ida Sexton McKinley. Library now devoted to America's first ladies.

Ford's Theatre, DC (1866/1970): 0.30. Includes theater, now restored, where Lincoln was assassinated, house where he died, and Lincoln Museum.

Fort Bowie, AZ (1964): 999. Focal point of operations against Geronimo and the Apaches.

Fort Davis, TX (1961): 474. Frontier outpost in West Texas. Established to guard the San Antonio-El Paso Road.

Fort Laramie, WY (1938/1960): 833. Military post on Oregon Trail.

Fort Larned, KS (1964/1966): 718. Military post on Santa Fe Trail.

Fort Point, San Francisco, CA (1970): 29. West Coast fortification. Protected San Francisco during and after Civil War.

Fort Raleigh, NC (1941): 513. First attempted English settlement in North America.

Fort Scott, KS (1965/1978): 17. Commemorates U.S. frontier of 1840s and '50s. Was a major focal point of black troop activity and training during Civil War.

Fort Smith, AR-OK (1961): 75. One of the earliest U.S. posts in Missouri Territory, active 1817-90.

Fort Union Trading Post, MT-ND (1966): 444. Principal fur-trading post on upper Missouri, 1829-67.

Fort Vancouver, WA-OR (1948/1961): 194. Headquarters for Hudson's Bay Company in 1825. Early political seat.

Frederick Douglass, DC (1962/1988): 9. Home of famous black abolitionist, writer, and orator.

Frederick Law Olmsted, MA (1979): 7. Home of city planner, famous for designing Central Park in NYC.

Friendship Hill, PA (1978): 675. Home of Albert Gallatin, Jefferson's and Madison's secretary of treasury.

Golden Spike, UT (1957): 2,735. Commemorates completion of first transcontinental railroad in 1869.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch, MT (1972): 1,618. Ranch house owned by John Grant, a 19th-cent. range-cattle industry pioneer.

Hampton, MD (1948): 62. 18th-cent. Georgian mansion, which in 1790 was the largest house in the U.S.

Harry S. Truman, MO (1983): 7. Home of pres. after 1919.

Herbert Hoover, West Branch, IA (1965): 187. Birthplace and boyhood home of 31st president.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hyde Park, NY (1944): 792. FDR's birthplace, home, and "summer White House."

Hopewell Furnace, PA (1938/1985): 848. 19th-cent. iron-making village.

Hubbell Trading Post, AZ (1965): 160. Trading post that allowed interaction between the Navajo and white traders in the late 19th and 20th century. Still active today.

James A. Garfield, Mentor, OH (1980): 8. Home of 20th president. Site of his front-porch campaign.

Jimmy Carter, GA (1987): 72. Birthplace and home of 39th president.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Brookline, MA (1967): 0.09. Birthplace and childhood home of 35th president.

John Muir, Martinez, CA (1964): 345. Home of Sierra Club founder and "Father of the National Park Service."

Knife River Indian Villages, ND (1974): 1,758. Remnants of villages last occupied by Hidatsa and Mandan Indians.

Lincoln Home, Springfield, IL (1971): 12. Lincoln's residence at the time he was elected 16th president, 1860.

Little Rock Central High School, AR (1998): 27. Commemorates 1957 desegregation during which federal troops had to be called in to protect 9 black students.

Longfellow, Cambridge, MA (1972): 2. Poet's home, 1837-82; Washington's headquarters during Boston siege, 1775-76.

Maggie L. Walker, VA (1978): 1. Richmond home of black leader and first female bank president, daughter of a former slave.

Manzanar, Lone Pine, CA (1992): 814. Commemorates Manzanar War Relocation Ctr., a Japanese-American internment camp during WWII.

Martin Luther King Jr., Atlanta, GA (1980): 39. Birthplace, grave, church of the civil rights leader.

Martin Van Buren, NY (1974): 40. Lindenwald, home of 8th president, near Kinderhook.

Mary McLeod Bethune Council House, DC (1982/1991): 0.07. Commemorates Bethune's leadership in the black women's movement.

Minidoka, ID (2008): 72.75. WWII Japanese internment center.

Minuteman Missile, SD (1999): 15. Missile launch facilities dating back to the Cold War era.

Nicodemus, KS (1996): 5. Only remaining Western town established by African Americans during Reconstruction.

Ninety Six, SC (1976): 1,022. Colonial trading village and the site of Gen. Nathanael Greene's siege on Loyalist-held fort in 1781.

Pennsylvania Avenue, DC (1965): 0.26. Includes area between Capitol and White House, encompassing the U.S. Navy Memorial, Freedom Plaza, the Old Post Office Pavilion, and other sites.

Puukohola Heiau, HI (1972): 86. Ruins of temple built by King Kamehameha, first king of united Hawaiian islands.

Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, NY (1962): 83. Home of Pres. Theodore Roosevelt from 1885 until his death in 1919.

Saint-Gaudens, Cornish, NH (1964): 148. Home, studio, and gardens of American sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

Saint Paul's Church, New York, NY (1943): 6. Site associated with John Peter Zenger's "freedom of press" trial.

Salem Maritime, MA (1938): 9. Major fishing and whaling port famous for 1692 witchcraft trials.

San Juan, PR (1949): 75. 16th-cent. Span. fortifications.

Sand Creek Massacre, CO (2000): 12,583. Site where more than 160 Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians were killed by U.S. soldiers in 1864.

Saugus Iron Works, MA (1974): 9. Reconstructed 17th-cent. colonial ironworks.

Springfield Armory, MA (1974): 55. Small-arms manufacturing center for nearly 200 years.

Steamtown, PA (1986): 62. Rail yard, roadhouse, repair shops of former Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace, New York, NY (1962): 0.11. Reconstructed brownstone where the president was born.

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural, Buffalo, NY (1966): 1. Wilcox House, where he took oath of office, 1901.

Thomas Stone, MD (1978): 328. Home of signer of Declaration of Independence.

Tuskegee Airmen, AL (1998): 90. Airfield where pilots of all-black air corps unit of WWII received flight training.

Tuskegee Institute, AL (1974): 58. College founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881 for blacks.

Ulysses S. Grant, St. Louis Co., MO (1989): 10. Home of Grant during pre-Civil War years.

Vanderbilt Mansion, Hyde Park, NY (1940): 212. Mansion of 19th-cent. financier.

Washita Battlefield, OK (1996): 315. Scene of Nov. 27, 1868, battle between Plains tribes and the U.S. army.

Weir Farm, Wilton, CT (1990): 74. Home and studio of American impressionist painter J. Alden Weir.

Whitman Mission, WA (1936/1963): 139. Site of Protestant Missionaries to the Cayuse Indians during the mid-19th cent.

William Howard Taft, Cincinnati, OH (1969): 3. Birthplace and early home of the 27th president.

Name	State	Year ¹	Acreage	Name	State	Year ¹	Acreage
National Monuments				Mojave	CA	1994	1,533,563
African Burial Ground ⁴	NY	2006	0.35	Noatak	AK	1978	6,569,904
Agate Fossil Beds	NE	1965	3,058	Tallgrass Prairie	KS	1996	10,894
Alibates Flint Quarries	TX	1965	1,371	Timucuan Ecological and Historic	FL	1988	46,295
Aniakchak ²	AK	1978	137,176	Wrangell-St. Elias	AK	1978	4,852,753
Aztec Ruins	NM	1923	318	Yukon-Charley Rivers ³	AK	1978	2,526,512
Bandelier	NM	1916	33,677	National Seashores			
Booker T. Washington	VA	1956	239	Assateague Island	MD-VA	1965	39,727
Buck Island Reef	VI	1961	19,015	Canaveral	FL	1975	57,662
Cabrillo	CA	1913	160	Cape Cod	MA	1961	43,609
Canyon de Chelly	AZ	1931	83,840	Cape Hatteras	NC	1937	30,351
Cape Krusenstern ³	AK	1978	649,085	Cape Lookout	NC	1966	28,243
Capulin Volcano	NM	1916	793	Cumberland Island	GA	1972	36,347
Casa Grande Ruins	AZ	1889	473	Fire Island	NY	1964	19,580
Castillo de San Marcos	FL	1924	18	Gulf Islands	FL-MS	1971	137,991
Castle Clinton	NY	1946	1	Padre Island	TX	1962	130,434
Cedar Breaks	UT	1933	6,155	Point Reyes	CA	1962	71,070
Chiricahua	AZ	1924	11,985	National Parkways			
Colorado	CO	1911	20,534	Blue Ridge	NC-VA	1933	94,250
Craters of the Moon	ID	1924	53,571	George Washington Memorial	VA-MD-DC	1930	6,997
Devils Postpile	CA	1911	798	John D. Rockefeller Jr. Mem.	WY	1972	23,777
Devils Tower	WY	1906	1,347	Natchez Trace	MS-AL-TN	1938	52,316
Dinosaur	CO-UT	1915	210,278	National Lakeshores			
Effigy Mounds	IA	1949	2,526	Apostle Islands	WI	1970	69,372
El Malpais	NM	1987	114,277	Indiana Dunes	IN	1966	15,096
El Morro	NM	1906	1,279	Pictured Rocks	MI	1966	73,236
Florissant Fossil Beds	CO	1969	5,998	Sleeping Bear Dunes	MI	1970	71,291
Fort Frederica	GA	1936	284	National Reserves			
Fort Matanzas	FL	1924	300	City of Rocks	ID	1988	14,407
Fort McHenry (and Historic Shrine)	MD	1925	43	Ebey's Landing Historical	WA	1978	19,333
Fort Pulaski	GA	1924	5,623	National Rivers			
Fort Stanwix	NY	1935	16	Big South Fork (and Rec. Area)	KY-TN	1976	125,310
Fort Sumter	SC	1948	235	Buffalo	AR	1972	94,293
Fort Union	NM	1954	721	Mississippi (and Rec. Area)	MN	1988	53,775
Fossil Butte	WY	1972	8,198	New River Gorge	WV	1978	72,186
George Washington Birthplace	VA	1930	662	Ozark Riverways	MO	1964	80,785
George Washington Carver	MO	1943	210	National Wild and Scenic Rivers			
Gila Cliff Dwellings	NM	1907	533	Alagnak Wild	AK	1980	30,665
Governors Island	NY	2001	23	Bluestone Scenic ²	WV	1978	4,310
Grand Portage	MN	1951	710	Delaware Scenic	NY-NJ-PA	1978	1,973
Hagerman Fossil Beds	ID	1988	4,351	Great Egg Harbor Scenic/Rec.	NJ	1992	43,311
Hohokam Pima ⁴	AZ	1972	1,690	Missouri Recreational	NE-SD	1991	34,159
Homestead NM of America	NE	1936	211	Niobrara Scenic	NE	1991	23,074
Hovenweep	CO-UT	1923	785	Obed Wild and Scenic	TN	1976	5,073
Jewel Cave	SD	1908	1,274	Rio Grande Wild and Scenic ³	TX	1978	9,600
John Day Fossil Beds	OR	1974	13,944	Saint Croix Riverway	MN-WI	1968	67,469
Lava Beds	CA	1925	46,560	Upper Delaware Scenic/Recreational	NY-PA	1978	75,000
Little Bighorn Battlefield	MT	1879	765	National Recreation Areas			
Montezuma Castle	AZ	1906	859	Amistad	TX	1965	58,500
Muir Woods	CA	1908	554	Bighorn Canyon	MT-WY	1966	120,296
Natural Bridges	UT	1908	7,636	Boston Harbor Islands	MA	1996	1,482
Navajo	AZ	1909	360	Chattahoochee R.	GA	1978	9,354
Ocmulgee	GA	1934	702	Chickasaw	OK	1902	9,899
Oregon Caves	OR	1909	488	Curecanti	CO	1965	41,972
Organ Pipe Cactus	AZ	1937	330,689	Delaware Water Gap	NJ-PA	1965	66,741
Papahānaumokuākea Marine	HI	2006	88,190,080	Gateway	NJ-NY	1972	26,607
Petroglyph	NM	1990	7,232	Gauley R. ³	WV	1988	11,560
Pinnacles	CA	1908	26,491	Glen Canyon	AZ-UT	1958	1,254,117
Pipe Spring	AZ	1923	40	Golden Gate	CA	1972	80,020
Pipestone	MN	1937	282	Lake Chelan	WA	1968	61,947
Poverty Point ²	LA	1988	911	Lake Mead	AZ-NV	1936	1,495,664
Rainbow Bridge ³	UT	1910	160	Lake Meredith	TX	1965	44,978
Russell Cave	AL	1961	310	Lake Roosevelt ²	WA	1946	100,390
Salinas Pueblo Missions	NM	1909	1,071	Ross Lake	WA	1968	117,575
Scotts Bluff	NE	1919	3,005	Santa Monica Mts. ⁵	CA	1978	156,673
Statue of Liberty	NJ-NY	1924	61	Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity	CA	1965	42,503
Sunset Crater Volcano	AZ	1930	3,040	Other Designations			
Timpanogos Cave	UT	1922	250	Catoctin Mountain	MD	1954	5,810
Tonto	AZ	1907	1,120	Constitution Gardens	DC	1974	52
Tuzigoot	AZ	1939	812	Fort Washington	MD	1930	341
Virgin Islands Coral Reef	VI	2001	13,893	Greenbelt	MD	1950	1,175
Walnut Canyon	AZ	1915	3,529	National Capital	DC	1933	6,726
White Sands	NM	1933	143,733	National Mall	DC	1933	146
World War II Valor in the Pacific	HI-CA	2008	53,55	Piscataway	MD	1961	4,626
Wupatki	AZ	1924	35,422	Prince William Forest	VA	1948	16,047
Yucca House ²	CO	1919	34	Rock Creek	DC	1890	1,755
National Preserves				White House	DC	1933	18
Aniakchak	AK	1978	464,118	Wolf Trap Park for Performing Arts	VA	1966	130
Bering Land Bridge	AK	1978	2,697,392	International Historic Site			
Big Cypress	FL	1974	574,448	Saint Croix Island ³	ME	1949	45
Big Thicket	TX	1974	99,404	National Scenic Trails			
Craters of the Moon	ID	2002	410,733	Appalachian	ME to GA	1968	2,175
Denali	AK	1917	1,334,118	Ice Age	WI	1980	1,000
Gates of the Arctic	AK	1978	948,608	Natchez Trace	MS-TN	1983	64
Glacier Bay	AK	1925	58,406	North Country	NY to ND	1980	3,200
Great Sand Dunes	CO	2000	41,686	Potomac Heritage	VA to PA	1983	520
Katmai	AK	1918	418,699				
Lake Clark	AK	1978	1,410,292				
Little River Canyon ³	AL	1992	13,633				

(1) Year first designated. (2) No federal facilities. (3) Limited federal facilities. (4) Not open to the public. (5) Formerly Coulee Dam National Recreation Area.

UNITED STATES HISTORY

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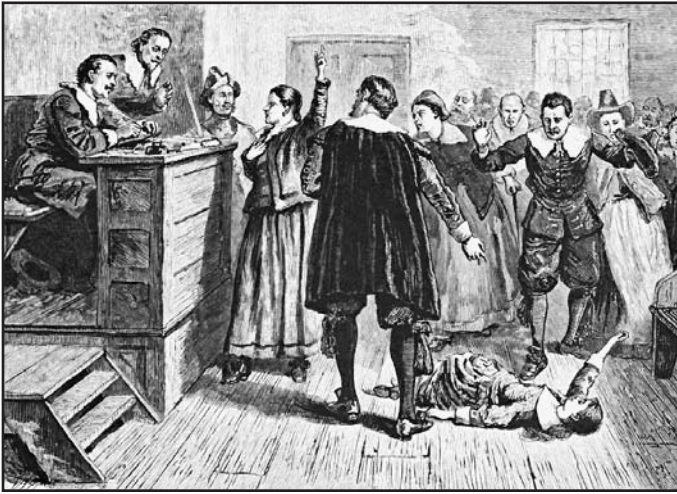
Chronology of Events

- 1492 Christopher Columbus** and crew sighted land Oct. 12 in present-day Bahamas.
- 1513 Juan Ponce de León** explored Florida coast.
- 1524 Giovanni da Verrazano** led French expedition along coast from Carolina north to Nova Scotia; entered New York Harbor.
- 1526** San Miguel de Guadalupe, **first European settlement** in what became U.S. territory, was established in the summer off South Carolina coast; abandoned in Oct.
- 1539 Hernando de Soto** landed in Florida May 28; crossed Mississippi River, **1541**.
- 1540 Francisco Vázquez de Coronado** explored Southwest north of Rio Grande. **Hernando de Alarcón** reached Colorado River; **García López de Cárdenas** reached Grand Canyon. Others explored California coast.
- 1562 First French colony** in what became U.S. territory founded on Parris Island off South Carolina coast; abandoned, **1564**.
- 1565 St. Augustine, FL**, oldest continuously occupied European settlement in U.S., founded Sept. 8 by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés. Spain ceded settlement to U.S. in **1821**.
- 1579 Sir Francis Drake** entered San Francisco Bay and claimed region for Britain.
- 1585 First English colony** in America, sponsored by Sir Walter Raleigh, founded on **Roanoke Island**, off North Carolina coast; colony failed.
- 1587** Second colony attempted on Roanoke Island. Virginia Dare of colony became **first English infant born** in the New World. Settlers of second colony found to have vanished, **1590**.
- 1607** Capt. **John Smith** and 105 cavaliers in 3 ships landed on Virginia coast, started Jamestown, **first permanent English settlement** in New World.
- 1609 Henry Hudson**, English explorer of Northwest Passage, employed by Dutch, sailed into New York Harbor in Sept. and up Hudson to Albany. **Samuel de Champlain** explored Lake Champlain, to the north. Spaniards settled **Santa Fe, NM**.
- 1619** House of Burgesses, **first representative assembly** in New World, elected July 30 at Jamestown, VA. **First black laborers**—indentured servants—in English North American colonies, brought by Dutch to Jamestown in Aug. Chattel slavery legally recognized, **1650**.
- 1620 Pilgrims**, Puritan separatists, left Plymouth, England, Sept. 16 on *Mayflower*; reached Cape Cod Nov. 19; 103 passengers landed at Plymouth, Dec. 26. **Mayflower Compact**,

- signed Nov. 11, was agreement to form a self-government. Half of colony died during harsh winter.
- 1624** Dutch colonies started in Albany and in New York area, where **New Netherland** was established in May.
- 1626** Peter Minuit bought **Manhattan** for Dutch West India Co. from Manahatta Indians during summer for goods valued at \$24; named island **New Amsterdam**.
- 1630** Settlement of **Boston** established by Massachusetts colonists led by John Winthrop; Winthrop began *The History of New England*. **William Bradford**, a governor of Plymouth Colony, began his chronicle *History of Plymouth Plantation (1620-1647)*, first published in entirety in **1856**.
- 1634 Maryland** founded as Catholic colony under charter to Lord Baltimore. Act of Toleration passed **1649** provided for religious tolerance.
- 1635** Boston Latin School, **oldest public school** in continuous existence in U.S., founded Apr. 23.
- 1636** Roger Williams founded **Providence, RI**, in June, as a democratically ruled colony with separation of church and state. Charter granted, **1644**. **Harvard College** founded; **oldest institution of higher learning** in U.S.
- 1640 First book printed** in America, the so-called *Bay Psalm Book*.
- 1647 Liberal constitution** drafted in Rhode Island. First law in America providing for **free compulsory basic education** enacted in Massachusetts.
- 1660** British Parliament passed first **Navigation Act** Dec. 1, regulating colonial commerce to suit English needs.
- 1661** A version of the New Testament translated into Algonquian became the **first Bible printed** in the colonies.
- 1664** British troops Sept. 8 seized New Netherland from Dutch. Charles II granted New Netherland and city of New Amsterdam to brother, Duke of York; both renamed **New York**. Dutch recaptured colony **1673**, but ceded it to Britain Nov. 10, **1674**.
- 1670 Charles Town, SC**, founded by English colonists in Apr.
- 1673 Regular mail service** on horseback instituted Jan. 1 between New York and Boston. **Jacques Marquette** and **Louis Jolliet** reached the upper Mississippi and traveled down it.
- 1674** Future **Salem witch trial** judge Samuel Sewall began renowned diary covering events through **1729**.
- 1676 Bloody Indian war** in New England ended Aug. 12. King Philip, Wampanoag chief, and Narragansett Indians killed. **Nathaniel Bacon** led planters against autocratic British Gov. Sir William Berkeley, burned Jamestown, VA, Sept. 19. Rebellion collapsed when Bacon died; 23 followers executed.
- 1678** A book of poetry by **Anne Bradstreet** (first published in Britain) revised and expanded for posthumous publication in Massachusetts. Considered first female poet in American colonies.
- 1679** Fire destroyed 150 houses in Boston. City imported **first fire engines** from England.
- 1681** John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress* published in America; became best seller.
- 1682 Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle**, claimed lower Mississippi River country for France and called it **Louisiana** Apr. 9. Had French outposts built in Illinois and Texas, **1684**. Killed during mutiny, **1687**. Spanish colonists became the **first Europeans to settle Texas**, at site of present-day El Paso.
- 1683** William Penn signed treaty with Delaware Indians Apr. 23 and made payment for **Pennsylvania** lands. The **first German colonists** in America settled near Philadelphia.
- 1689** New York's English colonial governor, **Sir Edmund Andros**, resigned after armed uprising in Boston on Apr. 18.



1620: Pilgrims and other colonists sign the Mayflower Compact to form a "civil body politic."



1692: Witch trials begin in Salem Village; 20 men and women are executed.

1690 First colonial newspaper, *Publick Occurrences*, published by Benjamin Harris but promptly shut down for lack of official permission. Harris also published *New England Primer* for use as elementary school textbook. Large-scale whaling operations began in Nantucket, MA.

1692 Witchcraft hysteria began in Salem Village (now Danvers), MA; 20 men and women convicted of witchcraft executed by special court.

1697 *The Essays of Sir Francis Bacon*, first published in England in 1597, was published in America; it became a best seller.

1699 Former privateer Capt. **William Kidd** arrested and sent to England; hanged for piracy, **1701**. French settlements made in **Mississippi, Louisiana**.

1702 Legislation enacted making **Church of England** the established church in Maryland.

1704 Indians attacked Deerfield, MA, Feb. 28-29; killed 40, carried off 100. *Boston News Letter*, **first regular newspaper**, started by postmaster John Campbell.

1710 British-colonial troops captured French fort, Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in **Queen Anne's War, 1702-13**. France yielded Nova Scotia by treaty, **1713**.

1712 Slaves revolted in New York Apr. 6; 21 were executed. Second uprising, **1741**; 13 slaves hanged, 13 burned, 71 deported.

1716 First theater in colonies opened in Williamsburg, VA.

1726 Great Awakening, general revival of evangelical religion, began in colonies.

1731 America's **first circulating library** founded in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin.

1732 Benjamin Franklin published the **first Poor Richard's Almanack**; published annually until **1757**. Georgia, last of 13 colonies, chartered.

1733 Influenza epidemic swept through New York City and Philadelphia.

1735 Editor **John Peter Zenger** was acquitted of libel Aug. 5 in New York after criticizing the British governor's conduct in office.

1739 A series of **slave uprisings** put down in South Carolina.

1741 Famous sermon "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," delivered July 8 at Enfield, MA, by Jonathan Edwards, one of the most important preachers in the **Great Awakening** religious revival. Danish navigator **Vitus Bering**, commanding Russian expedition, reached Alaska.

1744 King George's War pitted British and colonials versus French. Colonials captured Louisbourg, Cape Breton Isl., Nova Scotia, June 17, **1745**. Returned to France **1748** by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1752 Benjamin Franklin, flying kite in thunderstorm, proved lightning is electricity, June 15; invented lightning rod. **Liberty Bell**, cast in England, was delivered to Pennsylvania.

1754 French and Indian War began with Ft. Necessity campaign in Pennsylvania. Skirmish May 28, battle at fort July 3-4. British moved Acadian French from Nova Scotia to

Louisiana Oct. 8, **1755**. British captured Québec Sept. 18, **1759**, in battles in which French Gen. Joseph de Montcalm and British Gen. James Wolfe were killed. Peace pact signed Feb. 10, **1763**. French lost Canada and Midwest. Delegates from 7 colonies to New York for **Albany Congress**, July 19, approved plan of union by Benjamin Franklin; plan rejected by the colonies.

1757 First streetlights appeared in Philadelphia.

1764 Sugar Act, Apr. 5, placed duties on lumber, foodstuffs in colonies. First law passed by Parliament to specifically raise revenue from colonies, alleviate French and Indian War debts. British enforced this act, unlike with **Molasses Act of 1733**.

1765 Stamp Act, enacted by Parliament Mar. 22, required revenue stamps to help fund royal troops. Nine colonies, at Stamp Act Congress in New York Oct. 7-25, adopted Declaration of Rights. Stamp Act repealed Mar. 17, **1766**. **Quartering Act**, requiring colonists to house British troops, went into effect Mar. 24.

1767 Townshend Acts levied taxes on glass, painter's lead, paper, and tea. In **1770** all duties except on tea were repealed.

1770 British troops fired Mar. 5 into Boston mob, killed 5 including **Crispus Attucks**, a black man, reportedly leader of group; later called **Boston Massacre**.

1773 East India Co. tea ships turned back at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia in May. Cargo ship burned at Annapolis, Oct. 14; cargo thrown overboard at **Boston Tea Party**, Dec. 16, to protest the tea tax. **First museum** in the colonies was officially established in Charleston, SC; later named the Charleston Museum.

1774 "Intolerable Acts" of Parliament curtailed Massachusetts self-rule; barred use of Boston Harbor until tea was paid for. **First Continental Congress** held in Philadelphia Sept. 5-Oct. 26; called for civil disobedience against British. Rhode Island **abolished slavery**.

1775 Patrick Henry addressed Virginia convention, Mar. 23, said, "Give me liberty or give me death!" **Paul Revere**, **William Dawes**, and Dr. **Samuel Prescott**, Apr. 18, rode to alert patriots that British were on their way to



1765: Demonstrations erupt in Boston in response to the Stamp Act proclamations.



1776: George Washington's army crosses the Delaware River to defeat Hessian forces in the Battle of Trenton.

Concord to destroy arms. At **Lexington, MA**, Apr. 19, Minutemen lost 8. On return from **Concord**, British suffered 273 casualties. Col. Ethan Allen (joined by Col. Benedict Arnold) captured **Ft. Ticonderoga** in New York, May 10, also Crown Point. Colonials headed for **Bunker Hill**, fortified Breed's Hill, Charlestown, MA. Repulsed British under Gen. William Howe twice before retreating, June 17. Continental Congress June 15 named **George Washington** commander in chief. Established a postal system, July 26; Benjamin Franklin became the **first postmaster general**.

1776 Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*, famous pro-independence pamphlet, published Jan. 10; quickly sold some 100,000 copies. **France and Spain** agreed May 2 to provide arms to U.S. In Continental Congress June 7, Richard Henry Lee (VA) moved "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." Resolution adopted July 2. **Declaration of Independence** approved July 4, signed Aug. 2. Col. William Moultrie's batteries at **Charleston, SC**, repulsed British sea attack June 28. Washington lost **Battle of Long Island** Aug. 27; evacuated New York. **Nathan Hale** executed as spy by British Sept. 22. Brig. Gen. Arnold's **Lake Champlain** fleet was defeated at Valcour Oct. 11, but British returned to Canada. Howe failed to destroy Washington's army at White Plains, Oct. 28. Hessians captured Ft. Washington, Manhattan, and 3,000 men, Nov. 16; captured Ft. Lee, NJ, Nov. 20. Washington, in Pennsylvania, recrossed **Delaware River** Dec. 25-26, defeated Hessians at Trenton, NJ, Dec. 26.

1777 Washington defeated Lord Charles Cornwallis at **Princeton** Jan. 3. Continental Congress, June 14, authorized an **American flag**, the Stars and Stripes. Maj. Gen. John Burgoyne's force of 8,000 from Canada, captured **Ft. Ticonderoga**, July 6. Americans beat back Burgoyne at Bemis Heights, Oct. 7, cut off British escape route. Burgoyne surrendered 5,000 men at Saratoga, NY, Oct. 17. **Articles of Confederation** adopted by Continental Congress, Nov. 15; took effect Mar. 1, **1781**.

1778 **France** signed treaty of aid with U.S. Feb. 6. Sent fleet; British evacuated Philadelphia, June 18.

1779 **George Rogers Clark** took Ft. Vincennes in what is now Indiana in Feb. **John Paul Jones** on the *Bonhomme Richard* defeated *Serapis* in British North Sea waters, Sept. 23.

1780 Charleston, SC, fell to the British May 12, but Loyalists were defeated in battle of **Kings Mountain, NC**, Oct. 7 in what Thomas Jefferson called "the turn of the tide of success." **Benedict Arnold** found to be a traitor Sept. 23. Arnold escaped, made brigadier general in British army.

1781 Bank of North America, **first commercial bank**, incorporated May 26. Cornwallis retired to **Yorktown, VA**. Adm. Francois Joseph de Grasse landed 3,000 French and stopped British fleet in **Hampton Roads**. Washington and Jean Baptiste de Rochambeau joined forces, arrived near Williamsburg, Sept. 26. Siege of Cornwallis began, Oct. 6; **Cornwallis surrendered** Oct. 19.

1782 New British cabinet agreed in Mar. to **recognize U.S. independence**. Preliminary agreement signed in Paris, Nov. 30. Use of **scarlet letter A**, sewn on clothing or branded on skin of adulterers, discontinued in New England.

1783 Massachusetts Supreme Court decision in final Quock Walker trial **legally ended slavery**. Newspapers typically published weekly; **first regular daily newspaper**, *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, went on sale in Philadelphia, May 30. Britain, U.S. signed **Paris peace treaty**, Sept. 3, recognizing American independence; Congress ratified it Jan. 14, **1784**. **Washington ordered army disbanded** Nov. 3, bade farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern, New York City, Dec. 4.

1784 Thomas Jefferson's proposal to **ban slavery in new territories** after **1802** was narrowly defeated, Mar. 1.

1785 **Regular stagecoach routes** established between Albany, New York City, and Philadelphia.

1786 Delegates from 5 states at Annapolis, MD, Sept. 11-14 asked Congress to call a **constitutional convention**.

1787 **Shays's Rebellion** of debt-ridden farmers in Massachusetts failed, Jan. 25. **Constitutional convention** opened in Philadelphia, May 25, with Washington presiding. Constitution accepted by delegates, Sept. 17; Delaware became first state to ratify it, Dec. 7; Pennsylvania and New Jersey followed. **Northwest Ordinance** adopted July 13 by Continental Congress for Northwest Territory, north of Ohio River, west of New York; made rules for statehood. Guaranteed freedom of religion, support for schools, no slavery. *Federalist Papers* first appeared in *NY Independent Journal*.

1788 A **large fire in New Orleans**, then a Spanish territory, destroyed much of the city, Mar. 21. **Constitution adopted** June 21 after being ratified by the requisite ninth state (New Hampshire); also ratified by **Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, and New York** throughout the year. **First U.S. senators elected** Sept. 30, from Pennsylvania.

1789 **George Washington** chosen president by all electors voting (73 eligible, 69 voting, 4 absent); **John Adams**, vice president, got 34 votes. **First Congress** met at Federal Hall, New York City, and declared Constitution in effect, Mar. 4; Washington inaugurated there Apr. 30; **first inaugural ball** held May 7. **U.S. State Dept.** established by Congress July 27. (Thomas Jefferson installed as first secretary of state Feb. **1790**.) **War Dept.** created Aug. 7, with Henry Knox as secretary; **Treasury Dept.** created Sept. 2, with Alexander Hamilton to be secretary. **Supreme Court** created by Federal Judiciary Act, Sept. 24; **John Jay** confirmed by Congress as **first Supreme Court chief justice**, Sept. 26.

1790 **First Supreme Court session** held Feb. 2 in New York City. Congress, Mar. 1, authorized decennial **U.S. census**. Collection of data took 18 months. **Naturalization Act** (2-year residency) passed Mar. 26. John Carroll consecrated as **first American Catholic bishop**, Aug. 15. Congress met in **Philadelphia**, new temporary capital, Dec. 6.

1791 **Bill of Rights**, submitted to states, Sept. 25, **1789**, went into effect Dec. 15. First Bank of the United States, **first bank to be chartered by federal government**, established in Philadelphia.

1792 Coinage Act established **U.S. Mint** in Philadelphia, Apr. 2. Gen. "**Mad**" **Anthony Wayne** made commander in Ohio-Indiana area, trained American Legion, established string of forts. Routed Indians at Fallen Timbers on Maumee River, Aug. 20, **1794**, checked British at Fort Miami, OH, same year. **White House** cornerstone laid Oct. 13.

1793 **Washington** inaugurated for second term, Mar. 4, having received 132 electoral votes; **John Adams** again became vice president, having received second highest total, 77. Washington declared **U.S. neutrality**, Apr. 22, in war between Britain and France. Eli Whitney invented **cotton gin**, reviving Southern slavery.

1794 **Whiskey Rebellion**, western Pennsylvania farmers protesting liquor tax of **1791**, suppressed by federal militia in Sept. **Jay's Treaty**, controversial treaty with Britain negotiated by John Jay, signed Nov. 19, ratified June 24, **1795**. This treaty intended to settle long-standing differences between U.S. and Britain.

1795 U.S. bought peace from **Algerian pirates** by paying \$1 mil ransom for 115 seamen Sept. 5, followed by annual tributes. Gen. Wayne signed **Treaty of Greenville** with Indians, opening Northwest Territory to settlers. Univ. of North Carolina became **first operating state university**.



1793: Eli Whitney patents the cotton gin; massive growth in U.S. cotton production and expansion of Southern slavery follows.

1796 Washington's farewell address as president delivered Sept. 17. Warned against permanent alliances with foreign powers, big public debt, large military establishment, and devices of "small, artful, enterprising minority."

1797 John Adams inaugurated as second president Mar. 4, having received 71 electoral votes; Thomas Jefferson became vice president, having received 68. U.S. frigate *United States* launched at Philadelphia, July 10; *Constellation* at Baltimore, Sept. 7; *Constitution* (Old Ironsides) at Boston, Sept. 20.

1798 Alien and Sedition Acts passed by Federalists June-July; intended to silence political opposition. War with France threatened over French raids on U.S. shipping and rejection of U.S. diplomats. Navy (45 ships) and 365 privateers captured 84 French ships. USS *Constellation* took French warship *Insurgente*, 1799. Napoleon stopped French raids after becoming first consul.

1800 Federal government moved to Washington, DC.

1801 John Marshall named Supreme Court chief justice, Jan. 20. Thomas Jefferson, who had received same number of electoral votes as Aaron Burr in 1800 election, won out over Burr in House vote reached Feb. 17; Burr named vice president. Tripoli declared war June 10 against U.S., which refused added tribute to commerce-raiding Arab corsairs. Land and naval campaigns forced Tripoli to negotiate peace, June 4, 1805. Oldest U.S. art institution, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, founded in Philadelphia.

1802 Congress established U.S. Military Academy at West Point, NY.

1803 Supreme Court, in *Marbury v. Madison*, overturned U.S. law for first time, Feb. 24. Napoleon sold all of Louisiana, stretching to Canadian border, to U.S. for \$11,250,000 in bonds, plus \$3,750,000 indemnities to American citizens with claims against France. U.S. took title Dec. 20. Louisiana Purchase doubled U.S. area.

1804 Meriwether Lewis and William Clark expedition ordered by Pres. Thomas Jefferson to explore what is now Northwest U.S. Started from St. Louis May 14; ended Sept. 23, 1806, back in St. Louis. Vice Pres. Aaron Burr shot Alexander Hamilton in duel July 11 in Weehawken, NJ; Hamilton died next day.

1805 U.S. Marines aided by Arab mercenaries, Apr. 27, captured Tripolitan port of Derna. Major victory in war against Barbary pirates; inspiration for "to the shores of Tripoli" in Marines Corps song.

1807 Robert Fulton made first practical steamboat trip; left New York City Aug. 17, reached Albany, 150 mi away, in 32 hrs. Embargo Act banned all trade with foreign countries, forbidding ships to set sail for foreign ports Dec. 22.

1808 Slave importation outlawed. Some 250,000 slaves were illegally imported 1808-60.

1810 Third U.S. Census found population of 7,239,814. The slave population was put at 1,191,364, and the population of all other non-white free persons at 186,446.

1811 Indiana Territory governor William Henry Harrison defeated Indians led by Tenskwatawa, called the Prophet, in

Battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7. Construction began on Cumberland Road in Cumberland, MD; road became important route to West. About 400 slaves revolted in Louisiana, killing the son of a plantation owner and marching on New Orleans. The insurrection was suppressed; some 75 slaves killed.

1812 War of 1812 had 3 main causes: Britain seized U.S. ships trading with France; Britain had seized 4,000 naturalized U.S. sailors by 1810; Britain armed Indians, who raided Western border. U.S. stopped trade with Europe 1807 and 1809. Trade with Britain only was stopped 1810. Unaware that Britain had raised blockade against France two days before, Congress declared war June 18. British took Detroit Aug. 16.

1813 Oliver H. Perry defeated British fleet at Battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10. U.S. won Battle of the Thames, Ontario, Oct. 5, but failed in Canadian invasion attempts. York (Toronto) and Buffalo were burned.

1814 Troops under Andrew Jackson defeated Creek Indians led by Chief Weatherford at Battle of Horseshoe Bend in Alabama, Mar. 29, ending Creek Indian War, begun a year earlier. British landed in Maryland in Aug., defeated U.S. force Aug. 24, burned Capitol and White House. Maryland militia stopped British advance, Sept. 12. British bombardment of Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, for 25 hours, Sept. 13-14, failed, inspiring Francis Scott Key to write the words to "The Star-Spangled Banner." U.S. won naval Battle of Lake Champlain Sept. 11. Peace treaty with Great Britain signed at Ghent, Dec. 24.

1815 Some 5,300 British, unaware of peace treaty, attacked U.S. entrenchments near New Orleans, Jan. 8. British had more than 2,000 casualties; Americans lost 71. U.S. flotilla finally ended attacks by pirates from Ottoman states of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli.

1816 Second Bank of the U.S. chartered Apr. 10. The American Colonization Society, which sought to address slavery issue by transporting freed blacks to Africa, formed in Washington, DC, Dec. 1816-Jan. 1817.

1817 Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet established the first free public school for the deaf in Hartford, CT.

1818 Connecticut expanded suffrage among white male voters. Massachusetts followed suit in 1820, and New York in 1821, reducing or eliminating property qualifications.

1819 Spain ceded Florida to U.S. Feb. 22. American steamship *Savannah* made first part-steam-powered, part-sail-powered crossing of Atlantic, traveling from Savannah, GA, to Liverpool, England, in 29 days. Washington Irving's *Sketch Book* became best seller.

1820 First organized immigration of blacks to Africa from U.S. began with 86 free blacks sailing to Sierra Leone in Feb. Henry Clay's Missouri Compromise bill passed by Congress, Mar. 3. Slavery was allowed in Missouri but not west of the Mississippi River, north of 36° 30' (the southern line of Missouri). Repealed 1854.

1821 Emma Willard founded Troy Female Seminary, first U.S. women's college. Stephen Austin established first American community in Texas, San Felipe de Austin. James Fenimore Cooper's *The Spy*, novel set during American Revolution, published and became a best seller.

1822 Tension between sports and academics surfaced when Yale College Pres. Timothy Dwight banned a primitive form of football, setting fines for violators.

1823 Monroe Doctrine, opposing European intervention in the Americas, enunciated by Pres. James Monroe Dec. 2. The Hudson River School, painters who focused on the beauties of nature, began to come to public attention.

1824 Pawtucket, RI, weavers strike, first such action by women workers. Slavery abolished in state of Illinois Aug. 2.

1825 After a deadlocked election, John Quincy Adams was elected president by the House, Feb. 9. Erie Canal opened; first boat left Buffalo Oct. 26, reached New York City Nov. 4. John Stevens, of Hoboken, NJ, built and operated first experimental steam locomotive in U.S.

1826 Thomas Jefferson and John Adams both died July 4. James Fenimore Cooper's *The Last of the Mohicans* published.

1827 Massachusetts became first state to pass a law providing for tax-supported public high schools.

1828 Baltimore & Ohio, the **first U.S. passenger railroad**, began operations July 4. South Carolina Dec. 19 declared right of **state nullification of federal laws**, opposing the "Tariff of Abominations." **Noah Webster** published his *American Dictionary of the English Language*.

1829 **Andrew Jackson** inaugurated as president, Mar. 4.

1830 Famous **debate** Jan. 27 between Sen. **Daniel Webster** (MA) and Robert Hayne (SC), on state right to nullify federal law. **Mormon church** organized by Joseph Smith in Fayette, NY, Apr. 6. Pres. Jackson, May 28, signed **Indian Removal Act**, granting president authority to negotiate treaties whereby Indians living east of Mississippi R. gave up lands in exchange for lands in West.

1831 William Lloyd Garrison began **abolitionist newspaper** *The Liberator* Jan. 1. **Nat Turner**, black slave in Virginia, led local slave rebellion, starting Aug. 21; 57 whites killed. Troops called in, 100 slaves killed. Turner captured, tried, hanged Nov. 11.

1832 **Black Hawk War** in Illinois and Wisconsin Apr.-Sept. pushed Sauk and Fox Indians west across Mississippi.

1833 **American Anti-Slavery Society** founded in Philadelphia, Dec. 4. **Oberlin College** became **first to adopt coeducation** in U.S.

1835 **Liberty Bell cracked** July 8 while tolling death of Chief Justice John Marshall. **Seminole Indians** in Florida under Osceola began attacks Nov. 1, protesting forced removal. The unpopular war ended Aug. 14, **1842**; most of the Indians sent to Oklahoma. **Texas** proclaimed right to secede from Mexico; **Sam Houston** put in command of Texas army, Nov. 2-4. **Gold** discovered on Cherokee land in Georgia. Indians forced to cede lands, Dec. 20, and to cross Mississippi.

1836 Texans besieged at **Alamo** in San Antonio by Mexicans under Santa Anna, Feb. 23-Mar. 6; entire garrison killed. Texas independence declared, Mar. 2. At San Jacinto Apr. 21, Sam Houston and Texans defeated Mexicans. **Ralph Waldo Emerson** published his first work, *Nature*, espousing his philosophy of **transcendentalism**. Marcus Whitman, H. H. Spaulding, and wives reached Fort Walla Walla on Columbia River, OR, **first white women to cross the Continental Divide**, in the Rocky Mountains.

1838 Cherokee Indians forced to walk "**Trail of Tears**" from southeast U.S. to area in present-day Oklahoma. At least 4,000—nearly one-fifth of Cherokee population—are estimated to have died.

1841 **First emigrant wagon train bound for California**, 47 persons, left Independence, MO, May 1, reached California Nov. 4. **Edgar Allan Poe** published one of the **first American detective stories**, *The Murders in the Rue Morgue*.

1842 **Webster-Ashburton Treaty** signed Aug. 9, fixing U.S.-Canada border in Maine and Minnesota. **First use of anesthetic** (sulfuric ether gas).

1843 More than 1,000 settlers left Independence, MO, for Oregon May 22, arriving in Oct. via **Oregon Trail**.

1844 **First message over first telegraph line** sent May 24 by inventor Samuel F. B. Morse from Washington to Baltimore: "What hath God wrought?"

1845 Congress **overrode a presidential veto for the first time**, Mar. 3, after Pres. John Tyler vetoed a tariff bill.



1838: Cherokee Indians are marched from their homes in southeast U.S. to present-day Oklahoma on the "Trail of Tears."

Congress of **Texas voted for annexation** by U.S., July 4. Texas admitted to Union, Dec. 29. **Edgar Allan Poe's** poem "The Raven" published.

1846 **Mexican War** began after Pres. James K. Polk ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor to seize disputed Texan land settled by Mexicans. After border clash, U.S. declared war May 13; Mexico declared war May 23. About 12,000 U.S. troops took Vera Cruz Mar. 27, **1847**, and Mexico City Sept. 14, **1847**. Treaty signed Feb. 2, **1848**, ended war, and Mexico ceded claims to Texas, California, and other territory. Bear flag of **Republic of California** raised by American settlers at Sonoma, June 14. Treaty with Britain June 15 set **Oregon territory boundary** at 49th parallel (extension of existing line). Expansionists had used slogan "54° 40' or fight." The term "**manifest destiny**," coined by journalist in **1845**, also came into play. **Mormons**, after violent clashes with settlers over polygamy, left Nauvoo, IL, for West under Brigham Young. They settled July **1847** at Salt Lake City, UT. Elias Howe invented **sewing machine**.

1847 **First adhesive U.S. postage stamps**—Benjamin Franklin 5¢, Washington 10¢—sold July 1. **Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's** *Evangeline* published.

1848 **Gold discovered** Jan. 24 in California; 80,000 prospectors emigrated in **1849**. **Lucretia Mott** and **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** led Seneca Falls, NY, **Women's Rights Convention** July 19-20.

1850 Sen. Henry Clay's **Compromise of 1850** admitted California as 31st state Sept. 9, with slavery forbidden; made Utah and New Mexico territories; made **Fugitive Slave Law** more harsh; and ended District of Columbia slave trade. **Nathaniel Hawthorne's** *The Scarlet Letter* published.

1851 **Herman Melville's** *Moby-Dick* published.

1852 **Harriet Beecher Stowe's** *Uncle Tom's Cabin* published.

1853 Japan receives Comm. Matthew C. Perry, July 14. He negotiated **treaty to open Japan** to U.S. ships. New York City hosted **first World's Fair** in the U.S., beginning July 14. **Stephen Foster** published "My Old Kentucky Home."

1854 **Republican Party** formed at Ripon, WI, Feb. 28. Opposed Kansas-Nebraska Act, which left issue of slavery to vote of settlers. Act became law May 30. Treaty ratified with Mexico Apr. 25, providing for **Gadsden Purchase** of a strip of land. **Henry David Thoreau's** *Walden* published.

1855 **First railroad train crossed Mississippi River** on river's first bridge, between Rock Island, IL, and Davenport, IA, Apr. 21. **Walt Whitman's** *Leaves of Grass* published.

1856 Republican Party's **first presidential nominee**, John C. Fremont, defeated. Abraham Lincoln made 50 speeches for him. Proslavery group sacked **Lawrence, KS**, May 21; abolitionist John Brown led antislavery contingent against Missourians at Osawatimie, KS, Aug. 30. **First U.S. kindergarten** opened in Watertown, WI.

1857 In **Dred Scott** case, which involved determination of constitutionality of already-repealed Missouri Compromise, Supreme Court decided Mar. 6 that slaves did not become free in a free state, and blacks were not and could not be citizens. **Currier & Ives**, firm of American lithographers, issued their first print.

1858 **First Atlantic cable** completed, by Cyrus W. Field Aug. 5. **Lincoln-Douglas debates** in Illinois, Aug. 21-Oct. 15.

1859 Edwin L. Drake drilled the **first commercially productive oil well** near Titusville, PA, Aug. 27. Abolitionist **John Brown**, with 21 men, seized U.S. armory at **Harpers Ferry, WV**, Oct. 16. U.S. Marines captured raiders, killing several. Brown was hanged for treason Dec. 2.

1860 Shoeworkers in Lynn, MA, went on strike Feb. 22. Within a week, strike spread to include 20,000 shoeworkers throughout New England in country's **largest strike to date**. **First Pony Express** between Sacramento, CA, and St. Joseph, MO, started Apr. 3. Republican **Abraham Lincoln** elected president Nov. 6 in 4-way race.

1861 Seven southern states set up **Confederate States of America** Feb. 8, with **Jefferson Davis** as president. Civil

War began as Confederates fired on **Ft. Sumter** in Charleston, SC, Apr. 12. They captured it Apr. 14. Pres. Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers Apr. 15. By May, 11 states had **seceded**. Lincoln blockaded Southern ports Apr. 19, cutting off vital exports and aid. Confederates repelled Union forces at first **Battle of Bull Run**, July 21. **First transcontinental telegraph line** put in operation.

1862 Union forces were victorious in Western campaigns, took New Orleans May 1. Battles in East were largely inconclusive despite heavy casualties. The **Battle of Antietam**, in western Maryland Sept. 17, was bloodiest one-day battle of war; each side lost more than 2,000 men. **Homestead Act**, which granted free farms to settlers, approved May 20. **Land Grant Act**, which provided for public land sale to benefit agricultural education, approved July 7. It eventually led to establishment of state university systems.

1863 Pres. Lincoln issued **Emancipation Proclamation** Jan. 1, freeing "all slaves in areas still in rebellion." Entire Mississippi River was in Union hands by July 4. Union forces won major victory at Gettysburg, PA, July 1-3. Pres. Lincoln gave his **Gettysburg Address** Nov. 19. Confederate forces under siege surrendered **Vicksburg, MS**, to Union forces under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, July 4. About 1,000 were killed or wounded in **draft riots** in New York City; some blacks were hanged by mobs July 13-16. Pres. Lincoln declared **Thanksgiving** a national holiday.

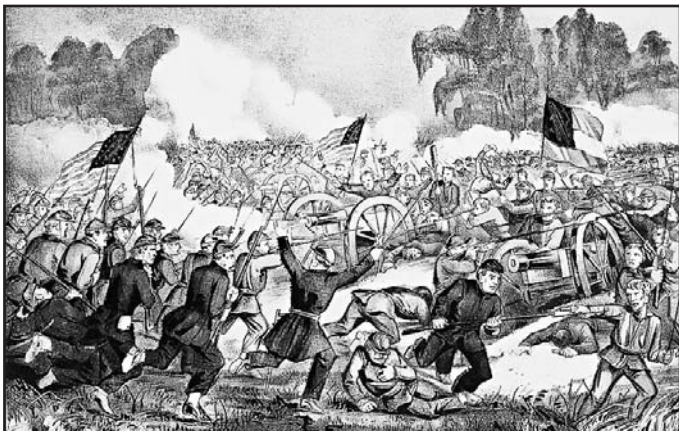
1864 Gen. **William Tecumseh Sherman** marched through Georgia, taking Atlanta Sept. 1 and Savannah Dec. 22. **Sand Creek massacre** of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians Nov. 29. Soldiers drove Indians out of village; about 150 killed.

1865 Gen. **Robert E. Lee** surrendered 27,800 Confederate troops to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court House in VA, Apr. 9. J. E. Johnston surrendered 31,200 to Sherman at Durham Station, NC, Apr. 18. Last rebel troops surrendered May 26. Pres. Lincoln shot Apr. 14 by **John Wilkes Booth** in Ford's Theater, Washington, DC. Died the following morning. Vice Pres. **Andrew Johnson** was sworn in as president. Booth was hunted down and fatally wounded, perhaps by his own hand, Apr. 26. Four co-conspirators were hanged July 7. **13th Amendment**, abolishing slavery, ratified Dec. 6.

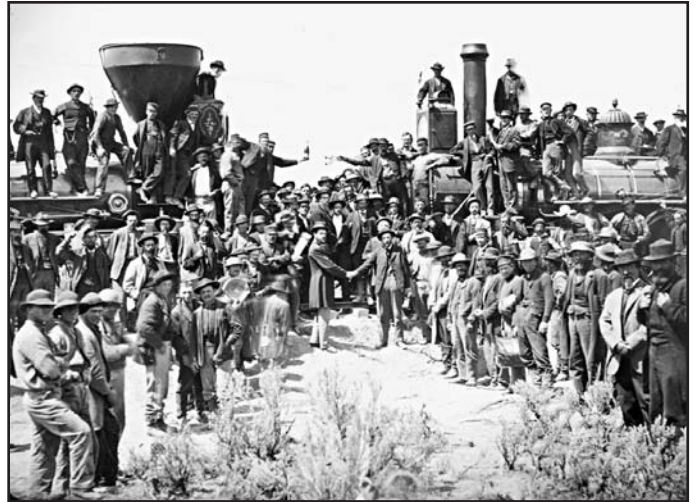
1866 Congress took control of Southern **Reconstruction**, backed freedmen's rights in legislation vetoed by Johnson; veto overridden by Congress, Apr. 9. **Ku Klux Klan** formed secretly in South to terrorize blacks who voted. Disbanded **1869-71**.

1867 **Alaska** sold to U.S. by Russia for \$7.2 mil Mar. 30, through efforts of Sec. of State William H. Seward. Fraternal society the **Grange** was organized Dec. 4 to protect farmer interests. **Horatio Alger's Ragged Dick** published.

1868 Pres. Johnson again dismissed Sec. of War Edwin M. Stanton after first dismissing him in **1867**. **Johnson impeached** by the House Feb. 24 for violation of Tenure of Office Act but actually in response to his opposition to congressional Reconstruction. He was acquitted by the Senate Mar.-May. **14th Amendment**, providing for citizenship



1863: Union forces win decisive victory in the Battle of Gettysburg, ending the Confederacy's second attempt to invade the north with the war's bloodiest battle.



1869: The golden spike is driven at Promontory Summit, UT, marking the completion of the transcontinental railroad.

of all persons born or naturalized in U.S. and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, ratified July 9. **Louisa May Alcott's Little Women** published. **The World Almanac**, a publication of the *New York World*, appeared for first time.

1869 **Transcontinental railroad** completed; golden spike driven at Promontory Summit, UT, May 10, marking junction of Central Pacific and Union Pacific lines. Attempt to "corner" gold led to financial "**Black Friday**" in New York Sept. 24. **Woman suffrage law** passed in Wyoming Territory Dec. 10. **Knights of Labor** labor union formed in Philadelphia. By **1886**, it had 700,000 members nationally.

1870 **15th Amendment**, making race no bar to voting rights, ratified Feb. 8. **First U.S. boardwalk** completed, in Atlantic City, NJ. **U.S. Weather Bureau** founded.

1871 **Great Chicago fire** destroyed city Oct. 8-11. **National Rifle Association (NRA)** founded.

1872 **Amnesty Act** May 22 restored civil rights to citizens of the South, except for 500 Confederate leaders. Congress established Yellowstone, **first national park**. James McNeill Whistler painted famous portrait known informally as "**Whistler's Mother**."

1873 **First U.S. postal card** issued May 1. **Jesse James** and his gang robbed their first passenger train July 21. Banks failed, panic began in Sept. **Depression** lasted 5 years. "**Boss**" **William Tweed** of New York City was convicted Nov. 19 of stealing public funds. He died in jail in **1878**. New York's Bellevue Hospital started **first nursing school**.

1874 **Women's Christian Temperance Union** established in Cleveland. **First public zoo** in U.S. established in Philadelphia.

1875 Congress passed **Civil Rights Act** Mar. 1, giving equal rights to blacks in public accommodations and jury duty. Act invalidated in **1883** by Supreme Court. **First Kentucky Derby** held May 17. First **Jim Crow segregation law** enacted, in Tennessee.

1876 Democrat **Samuel J. Tilden** received majority of popular votes for president over Republican **Rutherford B. Hayes**, but 22 electoral votes were in dispute. Congress agreed to certify Hayes as winner in Feb. **1877** after Republicans agreed to end federal Reconstruction of South. **Alexander Graham Bell** patented the telephone Mar. 7. Col. **George A. Custer** and 264 soldiers of the 7th Cavalry were killed June 25 in "last stand," **Battle of the Little Bighorn**, MT, in Sioux Indian War.

1877 **Molly Maguires**—Irish terrorist society in mining areas of Scranton, PA—was broken up by hanging, June 21, of 11 leaders for murders of mine officials and police. Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes sent federal troops to control violent national **railroad strike**.

1878 **First commercial telephone exchange** opened, New Haven, CT, Jan. 28. **Thomas A. Edison** founded Edison Electric Light Co. on Oct. 15.

1879 **F. W. Woolworth** opened his first five-and-ten store, in Utica, NY, Feb. 22. French actress **Sarah Bernhardt** made her U.S. debut Nov. 8 at New York City's Booth Theater.

Economist and social philosopher **Henry George** published *Progress & Poverty*, advocating single tax on land.

1881 **Clara Barton** founded **American Red Cross** May 21. Pres. **James A. Garfield** shot in Washington, DC, July 2; died Sept. 19. Famous gun battle between the **Earp brothers** and outlaw rustlers Oct. 26 near the **OK Corral**, Tombstone, AZ. **Booker T. Washington** founded Tuskegee Institute for blacks. **Helen Hunt Jackson's** *A Century of Dishonor*, about mistreatment of Indians, published.

1882 **Chinese Exclusion Act**, barring immigration of Chinese laborers for 10 years, later made permanent, passed by Congress May 6; prohibited naturalization of Chinese resident aliens.

1883 Civil Service Act, or **Pendleton Act**, passed Jan. 16, created foundations of American civil service system. The **Brooklyn Bridge** opened May 24 as world's longest suspension bridge. The **Northern Pacific Railroad** was completed Sept. 8. **Buffalo Bill Cody's** Wild West Show began its 30-year touring run.

1884 **First long-distance telephone call** completed, Mar. 27, between Boston and New York. Switchback Railway—**first U.S. roller coaster** built as amusement park ride—opened at Coney Island in New York City. **Mark Twain's** *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* published.

1885 **Washington Monument** dedicated Feb. 21.

1886 **Haymarket riot** and bombing, May 4, followed labor battles for 8-hour day in Chicago; 7 police and 4 workers died. Eight anarchists found guilty Aug. 20; 4 hanged Nov. 11. **Coca-Cola** first sold, May 8, at Jacob's Pharmacy in Atlanta. Apache Indian **Geronimo** surrendered Sept. 4, ending last major Indian war. **Statue of Liberty** dedicated Oct. 28. **American Federation of Labor (AFL)** formed Dec. 8 by 25 craft unions.

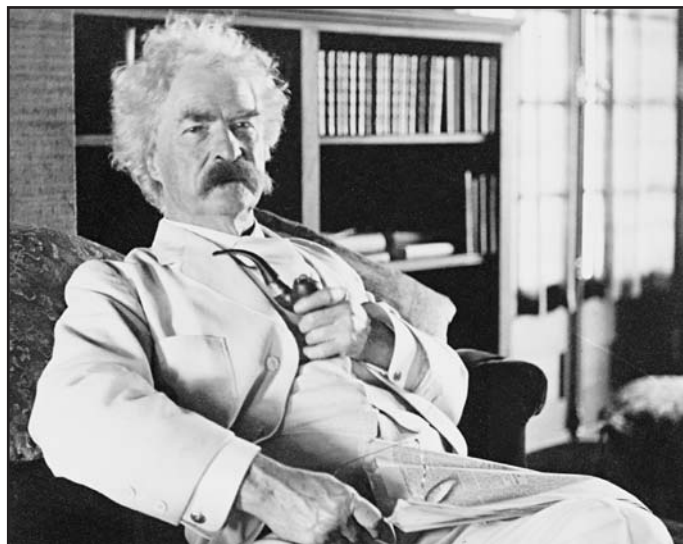
1887 **Interstate Commerce Act** enacted Feb. 4, created Interstate Commerce Commission.

1888 **Great blizzard** struck Eastern U.S. Mar. 11-14, causing about 400 deaths. Ernest Thayer's poem "**Casey at the Bat**" recited for first time in public at New York City theater in May.

1889 U.S. opened 2-mil acre **Oklahoma District** to settlement Apr. 22, initiating land run; "sooner" settlers illegally entered the territory before that date to stake favorable claims. More than 2,200 lives lost in **Johnstown, PA, flood** May 31. **Electric lights** installed at White House.

1890 **Sherman Antitrust Act** passed July 2, began federal effort to curb monopolies. Massacre at **Wounded Knee**, SD, Dec. 29, the last major conflict between Indians and U.S. troops; about 200 Indian men, women, and children and 29 soldiers were killed. **Jacob Riis's** *How the Other Half Lives*, about city slums, published, instigating reform legislation in New York City. **Emily Dickinson's** poems published, 4 years after her death.

1891 **Forest Reserve Act**, Mar. 3, let president close public forest land to settlement for establishment of national parks. **Carnegie Hall**, in New York City, opened May 5.



1884: Mark Twain's masterpiece *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is published.



1892: Ellis Island immigration station opens; it would process more than 12 million immigrants before closing in 1954.

1892 **Ellis Island**, in New York Bay, opened Jan. 1 to receive immigrants; closed **1954**. **Homestead, PA, strike** at Carnegie steel mills; 7 guards and 11 strikers and spectators shot to death July 6. James J. Corbett defeated John L. Sullivan Sept. 7 to become **first world heavyweight champion** under Marquess of Queensbury rules.

1893 **Columbian Exposition** world's fair held May-Oct. in Chicago. Financial panic led to 4-year **depression**. **Mormon Temple** dedicated in Salt Lake City, UT.

1894 Thomas A. Edison's **kinetoscope**, for motion pictures (invented **1887**), given first public showing Apr. 14. **Jacob S. Coxey** led army of unemployed from the Midwest, reaching Washington, DC, Apr. 30. Coxey arrested May 1 for trespassing on Capitol grounds; his army disbanded. **Pullman strike** began May 11 at railroad car plant in Chicago. Milton Hershey started **Hershey Chocolate Company**.

1895 "**America, the Beautiful**" appeared for first time, in church publication, July 4. **Stephen Crane's** *The Red Badge of Courage* published.

1896 Supreme Court, in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, May 18, approved racial segregation under the "**separate but equal**" doctrine. **William Jennings Bryan** delivered "Cross of Gold" speech July 9; won Democratic Party nomination. **John Philip Sousa** composed "Stars and Stripes Forever" on Dec. 25.

1897 **Olney-Pauncefote Treaty** with Britain, Jan. 11, gave wide scope to arbitration in settling disputes; never ratified by U.S. John J. McDermott won **first Boston Marathon** Apr. 19. First **Klondike gold** arrived in San Francisco July 14, helping set off **Klondike gold rush**. **First subway service** in country opens to public in Boston, Sept. 1.

1898 U.S. battleship **Maine** blown up Feb. 15 in Havana, Cuba; 260 killed. U.S. blockaded Cuba Apr. 22 in aid of independence forces. U.S. declared **war on Spain** Apr. 24; destroyed Spanish fleet in Philippines May 1; took Guam June 20. U.S. took **Puerto Rico** July 25-Aug. 12. Spain agreed Dec. 10 to cede Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam, and approved independence for Cuba. Annexation of **Hawaii** signed by Pres. William McKinley, July 7.

1899 Filipino insurgents, unable to get recognition of independence from U.S., started guerrilla war Feb. 4. Their leader, Emilio Aguinaldo, captured May 23, **1901**. **Philippine insurrection** ended **1902**. Killed were 20,000 Filipino troops and some 200,000 civilians, mostly from disease and starvation. Pres. McKinley signed treaty officially ending **Spanish-American War**, Feb. 10. U.S. declared **Open Door Policy** Sept. 6, to make China an open international market. Philosopher **John Dewey's** *School and Society*, advocating progressive education ("learn by doing"), published. Pianist Scott Joplin's "Maple Leaf Rag" published, popularizing **ragtime music**.

1900 **International Ladies' Garment Workers Union** founded in New York City June 3. Fought sweatshop

working conditions. **Carry Nation**, Kansas temperance leader, began raiding saloons with a hatchet. U.S. helped suppress **Boxer Rebellion** in Beijing. Eastman Kodak Co. introduced the **Brownie camera**, popularizing picture-taking.

1901 Texas had first significant oil strike at **Spindletop** well near Beaumont, Jan. 10. Pres. **McKinley** shot Sept. 6 in Buffalo, NY, by anarchist Leon Czolgosz; died Sept. 14. Vice Pres. **Theodore Roosevelt** sworn in as **youngest-ever president**, at age 42 years, 11 months. **Booker T. Washington's** *Up from Slavery* published. U.S. withdrew troops from **Cuba** May 20, and Cuba became independent.

1902 Permanent **Bureau of the Census** established Mar. 6. **Helen Keller** autobiography appeared in serial form.

1903 Treaty between U.S. and Colombia to have U.S. dig **Panama Canal** signed Jan. 22, rejected by Colombia. Panama declared independence from Colombia with U.S. support Nov. 3; recognized by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt Nov. 6. U.S., Panama signed canal treaty Nov. 18. Wisconsin set first **direct primary voting system**, May 23. **Henry Ford** founded Ford Motor Co., June 16. Boston defeated Pittsburgh, 5 games to 3, Oct. 13 in **first modern World Series**. **First successful flight** in heavier-than-air mechanically propelled airplane by **Orville Wright** Dec. 17 near Kitty Hawk, NC, 120 ft. in 12 secs. Later flight same day by **Wilbur Wright**, 852 ft. in 59 secs. Improved plane patented, **1906**. **Iroquois Theater fire** in Chicago killed about 600 out of 1,900 in audience, Dec. 30. Pioneering film *Great Train Robbery* produced.

1904 St. Louis hosted **first Olympics in U.S.**, July 1-Nov. 23. **First section of New York subway** system opened, Oct. 27. **Ida Tarbell** published muckraking *The History of the Standard Oil Company*. **Henry James's** last great novel, *The Golden Bowl*, published.

1905 **Industrial Workers of the World**, which advocated Marxian theory of class struggle between workers and capitalists, founded in Chicago, June 27. **Rotary**, oldest service club organization in U.S., founded in Chicago.

1906 **San Francisco earthquake** and fire, Apr. 18-19, caused more than 3,000 deaths and \$400 mil in damages. **Upton Sinclair's** *The Jungle*, which exposed working conditions in meat-packing industry, published. Helped spur passage of the **Pure Food and Drug Act** and **Meat Inspection Act** June 30.

1907 Financial panic and **depression** started Mar. 13. Pres. Roosevelt sent "**Great White Fleet**" of 16 U.S. battleships around the world in show of power.

1908 Springfield, IL, torn by **anti-black rioting**, Aug. 14-15. Henry Ford introduced **Model T** car, priced at \$850, Oct. 1.

1909 Adm. Robert E. Peary claimed to have reached **North Pole** Apr. 6 on sixth attempt, accompanied by black explorer Matthew Henson and 4 Inuit; may have fallen short. National Conference on the Negro convened May 30, leading to founding of **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** (NAACP).

1910 **Boy Scouts of America** founded Feb. 8. Former Pres. Roosevelt called for "**new nationalism**" in famous speech in Kansas, Aug. 10.

1911 Building with New York City's **Triangle Shirtwaist Co.** factory caught fire Mar. 25; 146 died. Supreme Court ruled May 15 that **Standard Oil Co.** must be dissolved because it unreasonably restrained trade. **First transcontinental airplane flight** (with numerous stops) by C. P. Rodgers, from New York to Pasadena, CA, Sept. 17-Nov. 5; time in air 82 hrs., 4 mins.

1912 American Girl Guides founded Mar. 12; name changed in **1913** to **Girl Scouts**. U.S. Marines, Aug. 14, sent to **Nicaragua**, which was in default of loans to U.S. and Europe.

1913 **16th Amendment**, authorizing federal income tax, ratified Feb. 3. The **Armory Show** in New York City brought modern art to U.S. for first time, Feb. 17. **17th Amendment**, providing for direct popular election of U.S. senators, ratified Apr. 8. **Federal Reserve System** authorized Dec. 23, in major reform of U.S. banking and finance.

1914 **Ford Motor Co.** raised basic wage rates from \$2.40 for 9-hr. day to \$5 for 8-hr. day, Jan. 5, increasing stability in labor force. When U.S. sailors were arrested in Tampico, Mexico, Apr. 9, Atlantic fleet was sent to **Veracruz**, occupied city. Pres. Woodrow Wilson proclaimed **U.S. neutrality** in the European war, Aug. 4. The **Panama Canal** officially opened Aug. 15. The **Clayton Antitrust Act** passed Oct. 15, strengthening federal antimonopoly powers.

1915 **First transcontinental telephone call**, New York to San Francisco, completed Jan. 25 by Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas A. Watson. British ship *Lusitania* sunk May 7 by German submarine; 1,198 passengers died, including 128 Americans. (In notice in morning newspapers the day *Lusitania* set sail, Germany had warned Americans against taking passage on British vessels.) As result of U.S. campaign, Germany issued apology and promise of payments, Oct. 5. Pres. Wilson asked for a military fund increase, Dec. 7. U.S. troops landed in **Haiti**, July 28. Haiti became virtual U.S. protectorate under Sept. 16 treaty. D. W. Griffith's film *The Birth of a Nation* released. William J. Simmons partly inspired by film to revive **Ku Klux Klan**, which peaks in 1920s.

1916 Gen. **John J. Pershing** entered Mexico to pursue **Francisco (Pancho) Villa**, who had raided U.S. border areas. Forces withdrew Feb. 5, **1917**. **Rural Credits Acts** passed July 17, followed by **Warehouse Act** Aug. 11; both provided financial aid to farmers. Bomb exploded during **San Francisco Preparedness Day parade** July 22, killed 10. Thomas J. Mooney, labor organizer, and Warren K. Billings, shoemaker, convicted **1917**; both later pardoned. U.S. bought **Virgin Islands** from Denmark Aug. 4. U.S. established military government in the **Dominican Republic** Nov. 29. **Jeannette Rankin** (R, MT) elected to House of Representatives, **first female member of Congress**.

1917 Germany, suffering from British blockade, declared almost unrestricted **submarine warfare** Jan. 31. U.S. cut diplomatic ties with Germany Feb. 3 and formally **declared war** Apr. 6. Jones Act, passed Mar. 2, made **Puerto Rico** a U.S. territory, its inhabitants U.S. citizens. **Conscription law** passed May 18. First U.S. troops arrived in Europe June 26.

1918 Pres. Wilson set out his **14 Points** as basis for peace, Jan. 8. More than 1 mil American troops were in Europe by July. Allied counteroffensive launched at Château-Thierry July 18. War ended with signing of **armistice** Nov. 11. **Influenza epidemic** killed an estimated 20 mil worldwide, 548,000 in U.S.

1919 **18th Amendment**, providing for prohibition of manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, ratified Jan. 16, to take effect on Jan. 16, **1920**. **First transatlantic flight**, by U.S. Navy seaplane, left Rockaway, NY, May 8, stopped at Newfoundland, Azores, Lisbon May 27. **Boston police strike** Sept. 9, earliest strike conducted



1918: So-called Spanish flu strikes the U.S., infecting more than 25 million and causing a half-million American deaths.

by government employees. About 250 **foreign-born radicals** deported Dec. 21 to Soviet Union. **Sherwood Anderson's** *Winesburg, Ohio* published.

1920 In national **Red Scare**, some 2,700 Communists, anarchists, and other radicals were arrested Jan.-May. **League of Women Voters** founded Feb. 14. Senate refused Mar. 19 to ratify **League of Nations Covenant**. **Nicola Sacco** and **Barolomeo Vanzetti** accused of killing 2 men in Massachusetts payroll holdup Apr. 15. Found guilty **1921**. A 7-year campaign for their release failed; both executed Aug. 23, **1927**. Verdict repudiated **1977** by proclamation of Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis. **19th Amendment** ratified Aug. 18, giving women the vote. **First regular licensed radio broadcasting** began Aug. 20. **Wall St. bombing** in New York City killed 30, injured 100, did \$2 mil damage, Sept. 16. **Sinclair Lewis's** *Main Street*, **F. Scott Fitzgerald's** *This Side of Paradise*, and **Edith Wharton's** *The Age of Innocence* published.

1921 Congress sharply curbed immigration, set **national quota system** May 19. Joint congressional resolution declaring **peace with Germany, Austria, and Hungary** signed July 2 by Pres. Warren G. Harding; treaties were signed in Aug. In so-called **Black Sox scandal**, 8 Chicago White Sox players were banned from baseball Aug. 4 for conspiring with gamblers to throw the **1919 World Series**. **Limitation of Armaments Conference** met in Washington, DC, Nov. 12-Feb. 6, **1922**. Major powers agreed to curtail naval construction, outlaw poison gas, restrict submarine attacks on merchant vessels, and respect China's integrity.

1922 During nationwide coal strike, union miners killed some 21 strike-breakers at Herrin, IL, June 21-22, in incident referred to as the **Herrin Massacre**. *Reader's Digest* founded. **T. S. Eliot's** *The Waste Land* published in London.

1923 **First sound-on-film motion picture**, *Phonofilm*, shown at Rivoli Theater, New York City, beginning in Apr. Pres. Calvin Coolidge addressed Congress, Dec. 6; **first radio broadcast of president's annual speech**.

1924 Law approved by Congress June 15 made all **Native Americans U.S. citizens**. **Nellie Tayloe Ross** elected governor of Wyoming and **Miriam (Ma) Ferguson** elected governor of Texas Nov. 9. Ross inaugurated as nation's **first female governor** Jan. 5, **1925**. Ferguson installed Jan. 20, **1925**. **George Gershwin** wrote "Rhapsody in Blue."

1925 John T. Scopes found guilty of having taught **evolution** in Dayton, TN, high school, fined \$100 and costs, July 24. **F. Scott Fitzgerald's** *The Great Gatsby* published.

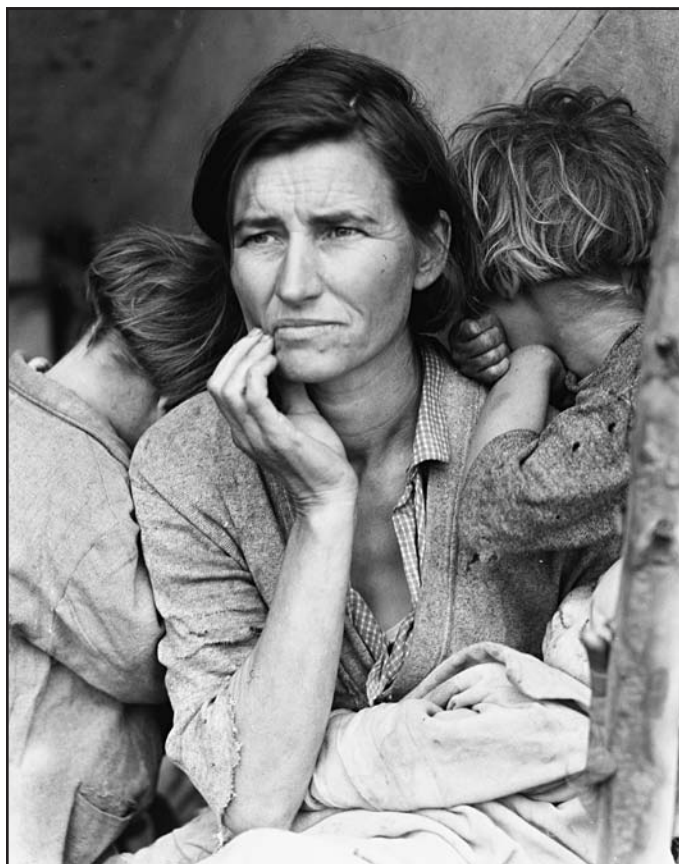
1926 Dr. Robert H. Goddard demonstrated practicality of rockets Mar. 16 in Auburn, MA, with **first liquid-fuel rocket**; rocket traveled 184 ft. in 2.5 secs. Congress established **Army Air Corps** July 2. **Air Commerce Act** passed Nov. 2, established government agencies for development of airports, radio navigation, and other services. **Ernest Hemingway's** *The Sun Also Rises* published.

1927 Capt. **Charles A. Lindbergh** left Roosevelt Field, NY, May 20 alone in *Spirit of St. Louis* on first New York-Paris nonstop flight. Reached Le Bourget airfield May 21, 3,610 mi. in 33½ hrs. *The Jazz Singer*, **first feature-length film** in which **spoken dialogue was part of narrative action**, released Oct. 6. Noted for line, "You ain't heard nothin' yet!" *Show Boat*, Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein II's adaptation of Edna Ferber's novel, opened in New York Dec. 27. Considered musical with first serious libretto.

1928 **Amelia Earhart** became first woman to fly across the Atlantic, June 17. **Herbert Hoover** elected president Nov. 6, defeating New York Gov. Alfred E. Smith, a Catholic.

1929 Gangsters killed 7 rivals in Chicago **St. Valentine's Day massacre** Feb. 14, which won Al Capone control of Chicago's underworld. Stock market crash Oct. 29 marked end of past prosperity as stock prices plummeted. Stock losses for **1929-31** estimated at \$50 bil; beginning of **Great Depression**. Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, was convicted of accepting \$10,000 bribe in leasing of the **Elk Hills (Teapot Dome)** naval oil reserve; sentenced Nov. 1 to a year in prison and fined. **Thomas Wolfe's** *Look Homeward, Angel* and **William Faulkner's** *The Sound and the Fury* published.

1930 London **Naval Reduction Treaty** signed by U.S., Britain, Italy, France, and Japan Apr. 22; in effect Jan. 1, **1931**;



1929: The Great Depression devastates Americans nationwide; Dorothea Lange's iconic photo, taken in 1936, comes to represent the desperation.

expired Dec. 31, **1936**. **Hawley-Smoot Tariff** signed; rate hikes slash world trade. **Sinclair Lewis** became first American to win a **Nobel Prize in literature**. **Dashiell Hammett's** *The Maltese Falcon*, which introduced detective Sam Spade, published.

1931 **Empire State Building** opened in New York City May 1, displacing Chrysler Building as world's tallest. **Al Capone** convicted of tax evasion Oct. 17. **Pearl Buck's** *The Good Earth* published. **Charlie Chaplin** film *City Lights* released.

1932 **Reconstruction Finance Corp.** established Jan. 22 to stimulate banking and business. Unemployment at 12 mil. Twenty-month-old **Charles Lindbergh Jr.** kidnapped Mar. 1; found dead May 12. Bruno Hauptmann found guilty Feb. **1935**; executed Apr. 3, **1936**. Unemployed World War I veterans demanding Congress pay promised bonus early launched **Bonus March** on Washington, DC, May 29. **Franklin D. Roosevelt** elected president for first time in Democratic landslide, Nov. 8. Chicago Bears won **first NFL title game** Dec. 18, defeating the Portsmouth (OH) Spartans, 9-0.

1933 Pres. Roosevelt named **Frances Perkins** U.S. secretary of labor; **first woman in U.S. cabinet**. Pres. Roosevelt ordered **all U.S. banks closed** Mar. 6. In a "100 days" special session, Mar. 9-June 16, Congress passed **New Deal**, including measures to regulate banks, distribute funds to the jobless, create jobs, raise agricultural prices, and set wage and production standards for industry. **Gold standard** dropped by U.S. in favor of "modified gold bullion standard"; announced by Pres. Roosevelt Apr. 19, ratified by Congress June 5. **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)** created by act of Congress, May 18. **Prohibition** ended in the U.S. as 36th state ratified **21st Amendment** Dec. 5. Pres. Roosevelt foreswore armed intervention in **Western Hemisphere** nations, Dec. 26.

1934 Pres. Roosevelt signed law creating **Securities and Exchange Commission**, June 6. U.S. troops pulled out of **Haiti**, Aug. 6.

1935 **Works Progress Administration (WPA)** instituted May 6. Rural Electrification Administration created May 11. National Industrial Recovery Act struck down by Supreme Court May 27. **Boulder Dam** (later renamed **Hoover Dam**) completed, May 29. **Social Security Act** passed by Congress Aug. 8-9. Comedian **Will Rogers** and

aviator Wiley Post killed Aug. 15 in Alaska plane crash. **Huey Long**, Louisiana senator and national political leader, shot Sept. 8; died Sept. 10. George Gershwin's jazz opera *Porgy and Bess* opened Oct. 10 in New York. **Committee for Industrial Organization** (later Congress of Industrial Organizations) formed to expand industrial unionism Nov. 9.

1936 **Jesse Owens** won 4 gold medals at the **Berlin Olympics** in Aug., first American to do so in track-and-field events at single Olympics. **Baseball Hall of Fame** founded in Cooperstown, NY. **Margaret Mitchell's** *Gone with the Wind* published.

1937 Airship *Hindenburg* caught fire, was destroyed May 6 as it was landing in Lakehurst, NJ. **Golden Gate Bridge** opened May 27, becoming suspension bridge with world's longest span. **Joe Louis** knocked out James J. Braddock to become world heavyweight champ June 22. Aviator **Amelia Earhart** and copilot Fred Noonan disappeared July 2 near Howland Island, in the Pacific. Pres. Roosevelt asked for 6 additional Supreme Court justices; "packing" plan defeated. **Auto, steel labor unions** won first big contracts. **Zora Neale Hurston's** *Their Eyes Were Watching God* published.

1938 **National minimum wage** enacted June 25. Orson Welles's radio dramatization of H. G. Wells's *War of the Worlds*, Oct. 30, caused Martian invasion scare. **Seabiscuit** beat War Admiral in match race of the century, at Pimlico track, MD, Nov. 1. Artist Anna Mary Robertson, "Grandma Moses," discovered. **Thornton Wilder's** *Our Town* produced on Broadway.

1939 Opera singer **Marian Anderson** performed for integrated crowd of 75,000 at Lincoln Memorial Apr. 9. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt had quit Daughters of the American Revolution after organization refused to let Anderson sing in DC's Constitution Hall. **New York World's Fair**—theme: "The World of Tomorrow"—opened Apr. 30, closed Oct. 31. Reopened for second season May 11, **1940**, ended Oct. 27. **Lou Gehrig**, seriously ill, said farewell to fans at Yankee Stadium, July 4. Albert Einstein alerted Pres. Roosevelt to **A-bomb possibilities** in Aug. 2 letter. **U.S. declared its neutrality** in European war Sept. 5. Pres. Roosevelt proclaimed limited **national emergency** Sept. 8, unlimited emergency May 27, **1941**. Both ended by Pres. Harry Truman, Apr. 28, **1952**. Pocket Books, **first paperback publisher** in U.S., established. **John Steinbeck's** *The Grapes of Wrath* published. Film versions of *Gone with the Wind*—which went on to win a record 8 Academy Awards—and *The Wizard of Oz* released.

1940 U.S. OK'd sale of **surplus war material** to Britain June 3; announced transfer of 50 overaged destroyers Sept. 3. **First peacetime military draft** in U.S. history approved, Sept. 14. **Forty-hour work week** went into effect, Oct. 24. Pres. **Roosevelt** elected Nov. 5 to third presidential term. **Carson McCullers's** *The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter* and **Richard Wright's** *Native Son* published.

1941 **Four Freedoms**—freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and fear—termed essential by Pres. Roosevelt in speech to Congress Jan. 6. **Lend-Lease Act** signed Mar. 11 provided \$7 bil in military credits for Britain. Lend-lease for USSR approved in Nov. Pres. Roosevelt signed executive order June 25 barring federal government and war contractors from **racial discrimination**. Order also established Fair Employment Practice Committee. The **Atlantic Charter**, 8-point declaration of principles, issued by Pres. Roosevelt and British Prime Min. Winston Churchill, Aug. 14. Japan attacked **Pearl Harbor**, Hawaii, 7:55 am Hawaiian time, Dec. 7; 19 ships sunk or damaged, 2,300 dead. Pres. Roosevelt called it "a date which will live in infamy." U.S. declared war on Japan Dec. 8. Germany and Italy declared war on U.S. Dec. 11. U.S. responded with declaration of war later on same day. Japanese invaded **Philippines**, Dec. 22; Wake Island fell, Dec. 23. *Citizen Kane*, directed by Orson Welles, released.

1942 Japanese troops took **Bataan** peninsula Apr. 8, took **Corregidor** May 6. Federal government began forcibly moving 110,000 Japanese-Americans from West Coast to **detention camps**. Exclusion lasted 3 years. **Battle of Midway** June 4–7 was Japan's first major defeat. Marines landed on **Guadalcanal** Aug. 7; last Japanese not expelled until



1944: More than 160,000 Allied troops storm a highly fortified stretch of French coastline on D-Day (June 6).

Feb. 9, **1943**. U.S., Britain invaded **North Africa** Nov. 8. **First nuclear chain reaction** (fission of uranium isotope U-235) produced at Univ. of Chicago under physicists Arthur Compton, Enrico Fermi, others, Dec. 2. The movie *Casablanca*, starring Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman, released.

1943 *Oklahoma!* opened Mar. 31 on Broadway. Pres. Roosevelt signed June 10 pay-as-you-go income tax bill. Starting July 1, wage and salary earners were subject to **paycheck withholding tax**. **Detroit race riot** June 21 left 34 dead, 700 injured. Six killed in riot in New York City's **Harlem** section Aug. 2. U.S., Britain invaded **Sicily** July 9, Italian mainland Sept. 3. Marines in Nov. recaptured the **Gilbert Islands**, captured by Japan in **1941** and **1942**.

1944 U.S., Allied forces invaded Europe at Normandy, France, on "**D Day**," June 6, in greatest amphibious landing in history. **Battle of the Bulge**, failed Nazi counteroffensive, waged Dec. 16 to Jan. 28, **1945**. **GI Bill of Rights**, providing benefits to veterans, signed by Pres. Roosevelt June 22. Representatives of the U.S. and other major powers met at **Dumbarton Oaks**, Washington, DC, Aug. 21–Oct. 7, to work out formation of postwar world organization that became the **United Nations**. U.S. forces landed on **Leyte**, Philippines, Oct. 20. Pres. **Roosevelt** elected to fourth term as president Nov. 7.

1945 **Yalta Conference** met in the Crimea, USSR, Feb. 4–11. Pres. Roosevelt, Prime Min. Churchill, and Soviet leader Joseph Stalin agreed that their 3 countries, plus France, would occupy Germany and that the Soviet Union would enter war against Japan. Marines landed on **Iwo Jima** Feb. 19, won control Mar. 16 after heavy casualties. U.S. forces invaded **Okinawa** Apr. 1, captured it June 21. Pres. **Roosevelt** died in Warm Springs, GA, Apr. 12; Vice Pres. **Harry S. Truman** became president. Germany surrendered May 7; May 8 proclaimed **V-E Day**. **First atomic bomb**, produced at Los Alamos, NM, exploded at Alamogordo, NM, July 16. Bomb dropped on **Hiroshima** Aug. 6, killing about 75,000; bomb dropped on **Nagasaki** Aug. 9, killing about 40,000. Japan agreed to surrender Aug. 14; formally surrendered Sept. 2. At **Potsdam Conference**, July 17–Aug. 2, leaders of U.S., USSR, and Britain agreed on disarmament of Germany, occupation zones, war crimes trials. **Empire State Building** struck accidentally by Army B-25 bomber, July 28, killing 14. U.S. forces entered **Korea** south of 38th parallel to displace Japanese Sept. 8. Gen. **Douglas MacArthur** took over supervision of Japan Sept. 9.

1946 **Steel strike** by 750,000 started Jan. 21, settled in 4 weeks. Strike by 400,000 **mine workers** began Apr. 1 (settled May 29); other industries (including rail, maritime) followed. Winston Churchill employed the phrase "**Iron Curtain**" in Mar. 5 speech at Westminster College in Fulton, MO. Atomic bomb tested off **Bikini Atoll** in Pacific, July 1. In all, U.S. conducted 23 nuclear tests between 1946 and **1958**. **Philippines** given independence by U.S. July 4. Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini **first American to be canonized**, July 7. Dr. Benjamin Spock's *Baby and Child Care* published as **baby boom** began. **John Hersey's** *Hiroshima* published.

1947 Pres. Truman asked Congress for financial and military aid for Greece and Turkey to help combat Communist subversion (**Truman Doctrine**), Mar. 12. Approved May 15. UN Security Council voted Apr. 2 to place under U.S. trusteeship the **Pacific islands** formerly mandated to Japan. **Jackie Robinson** joined Brooklyn Dodgers Apr. 11, breaking color barrier in major league baseball. The **Marshall Plan** for U.S. aid to European countries proposed by Sec. of State George C. Marshall June 5. Congress authorized some \$12 bil in next 4 years. **Taft-Hartley Labor Act** restricting labor union power vetoed by Pres. Truman June 20; Congress overrode veto. Air Force Capt. **Chuck Yeager** broke sound barrier, Oct. 14, in X-1 rocket plane.

1948 Organization of American States founded Apr. 30 by 21 countries. USSR halted all surface traffic into **West Berlin** June 24; in response, U.S. and British troops launched an **airlift**. Soviet blockade halted May 12, **1949**; airlift ended Sept. 30. Pres. **Truman** elected Nov. 2, defeating Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in historic upset. **Alger Hiss** indicted Dec. 15 for perjury, after denying he had passed secret documents to Whittaker Chambers to go to a Communist spy ring. Convicted Jan. 21, **1950**. **Kinsey Report** on sexuality in the human male published.

1949 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (**NATO**) established Aug. 24 by U.S., Canada, and 10 Western European nations, agreeing that an armed attack against one would be considered an attack against all. Eleven leaders of U.S. **Communist Party** convicted Oct. 14 of advocating violent overthrow of U.S. government; sentenced to prison. Supreme Court upheld convictions, **1951**. Pres. Truman, Oct. 26, signed legislation raising **federal minimum wage** from 40¢ an hour to 75¢. **Arthur Miller's** *Death of a Salesman* opened on Broadway.

1950 Masked bandits robbed **Brink's, Inc.**, Boston express office, Jan. 17 of \$2.8 mil. Case solved **1956**; 8 sentenced to life. Pres. Truman authorized production of **H-bomb** Jan. 31. Sen. **Estes Kefauver** (D, TN) chaired Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, organized May 3. Also known as Kefauver Committee.

North Korean forces **invaded South Korea** June 25. UN asked for troops to restore peace. Pres. Truman ordered Air Force and Navy to Korea June 27. Truman approved ground forces, air strikes against North Korea June 30. U.S. sent 35 military advisers to **South Vietnam** June 27 and agreed to aid anti-Communist government. U.S. forces landed at **Inchon**, South Korea, Sept. 15. UN forces took Pyongyang Oct. 20, reached China border Nov. 20; China sent troops across border Nov. 26. U.S. banned shipments Dec. 8 to **Communist China** and to Asiatic ports trading with it.

Army **seized all railroads** Aug. 27 on Truman's order to prevent general strike; returned to owners in **1952**. Charles Schulz's *Peanuts* comic strip first appeared in newspapers, Oct. 2. Two members of **Puerto Rican nationalist movement** tried to kill Pres. Truman Nov. 1. Variety show *Your Show of Shows* debuted on TV. David Riesman's *The Lonely Crowd* published.

1951 22nd Amendment, limiting presidential term of office, ratified Feb. 27. **Julius Rosenberg**, his wife, **Ethel Rosenberg**, and **Morton Sobell** found guilty Mar. 29 of conspiracy to commit wartime espionage. Rosenbergs received death penalty. Sobell sentenced to 30 years; released **1969**.

Pres. Truman removed Gen. **Douglas MacArthur** from Korea command Apr. 11 for unauthorized policy statements. **Korea cease-fire talks** began in July; lasted 2 years. Fighting ended July 27, **1953**.

Transcontinental TV began Sept. 4 with Pres. Truman's address at Japanese Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco. **Japanese peace treaty** signed in San Francisco Sept. 8 by U.S., Japan, and 47 other nations. **J. D. Salinger's** *Catcher in the Rye* published.

1952 Pres. Truman ordered **seizure of nation's steel mills** Apr. 8 to avert strike. Ruled illegal by Supreme Court June 2. **Peace contract** between West Germany, U.S., Great Britain, and France signed May 26. Last racial and ethnic barriers to naturalization removed, June 26-27, with passage of **Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952**. **Puerto Rico** proclaimed commonwealth July 25, after referendum

Mar. 3. Richard Nixon, as vice-pres. candidate, gave "**Checkers**" speech, so called because of sentimental reference to his dog Checkers, Sept. 23. **First hydrogen device explosion** Nov. 1 in Pacific. **Ralph Ellison's** *Invisible Man* published.

1953 Federal jury in New York convicted 13 **Communist** leaders on conspiracy charges, Jan. 20. **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg** executed in Sing Sing Prison electric chair, Ossining, NY, June 19, for relaying nuclear secrets to Soviet Union. **Korean War armistice** signed July 27. California Gov. **Earl Warren** sworn in Oct. 5 as 14th chief justice of U.S. Supreme Court.

1954 Nautilus, first atomic-powered submarine, launched at Groton, CT, Jan. 21. Five members of Congress were wounded in the House Mar. 1 by 4 **Puerto Rican independence supporters** who fired at random from a spectators' gallery.

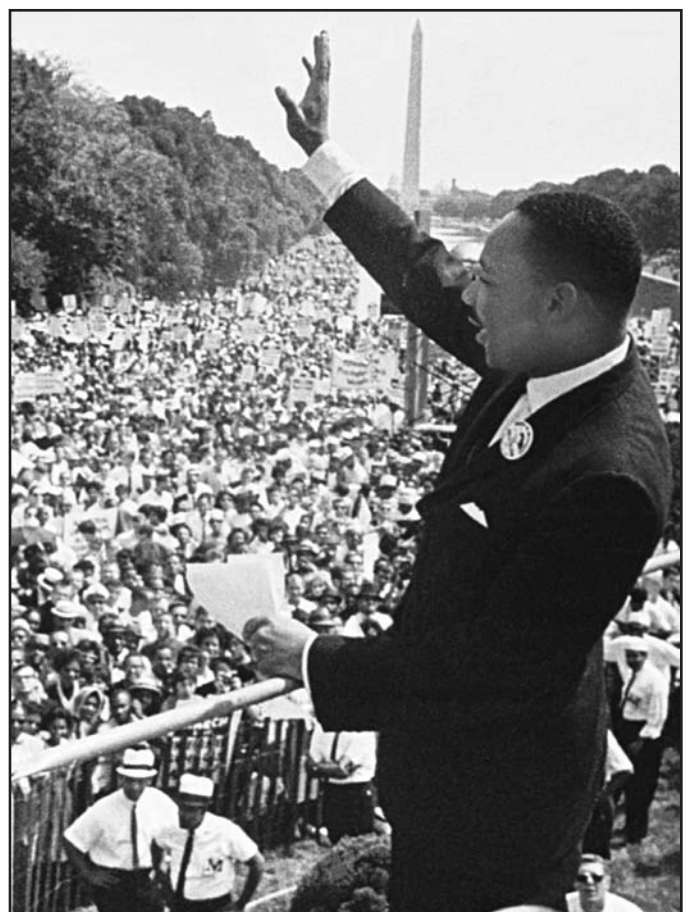
At televised Army-McCarthy hearings, Apr. 22-June 17, before a Senate subcommittee, Army officials accused Sen. **Joseph McCarthy** (R, WI) of seeking preferential treatment for a draftee, and McCarthy accused Army of hindering probe of Communist infiltration into Army. McCarthy was cleared in the hearings, but the Senate later voted to condemn him, 67-22, for his abuse of the Senate during hearings and debates.

Supreme Court ruled unanimously May 17 that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional, in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*. **Ernest Hemingway** won Nobel Prize in literature for *The Old Man and the Sea*.

1955 U.S. agreed Feb. 12 to help train **South Vietnamese army**. Supreme Court ordered "all deliberate speed" in **integration** of public schools, May 31. A summit meeting of leaders of **Big 4**—U.S., Britain, France, and USSR—took place July 18-23 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Rosa Parks refused Dec. 1 to give her seat to white man on bus in Montgomery, AL. Her arrest, detention, and conviction sparked boycott of bus system, organized by Rev. **Martin Luther King Jr.**, by Montgomery's black community, Dec. 5. Bus segregation ordinance declared unconstitutional by federal court in **1956**. Boycott ended Dec. 23 of that year.

America's 2 largest labor organizations merged Dec. 5, creating **AFL-CIO**. Russian-born U.S. citizen **Vladimir Nabokov's** *Lolita* published.



1963: Martin Luther King Jr. delivers "I Have a Dream" speech before a crowd of 200,000 civil rights supporters in Washington, DC.



1963: Lyndon Johnson takes the presidential oath aboard *Air Force One*, hours after Pres. John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

1956 Massive resistance to **Supreme Court desegregation rulings** was called for Mar. 12 by 101 Southern congressmen. U.S. Supreme Court, Apr. 23, unanimously ruled against **racial segregation** on intrastate buses.

Federal-Aid Highway Act signed June 29, creating **interstate highway system**. **First transatlantic telephone cable** activated Sept. 25. On Oct. 8, in Game 5, Yankee right-hander Don Larsen pitched **only perfect World Series game**. Eugene O'Neill's *Long Day's Journey into Night*, autobiographical play about dissolution of his family, opened in Nov. on Broadway.

1957 Congress approved **Civil Rights Act of 1957**, Apr. 29, first such bill since Reconstruction to protect voting rights. The U.S. surgeon general July 12 said studies showed "direct link" between cigarette **smoking and lung cancer**.

Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus called National Guardsmen Sept. 4 to bar 9 black students from entering all-white high school in **Little Rock**. Faubus complied Sept. 21 with federal court order to remove Guardsmen, but local authorities ordered black students to withdraw. Pres. Eisenhower sent troops Sept. 24 to enforce court order. Pres. Eisenhower signed **Civil Rights Act** into law Sept. 9; provided for creation of Civil Rights Commission.

Jack Kerouac's *On the Road* published.

1958 Army launched **first U.S. Earth-orbiting satellite**, *Explorer I*, Jan. 31 from Cape Canaveral, FL; discovered Van Allen radiation belt. U.S. Marines sent to **Lebanon** to protect elected government from threatened overthrow July-Oct. Nuclear sub *Nautilus* made **first undersea crossing of North Pole** Aug. 5. Presidential aide **Sherman Adams** resigned Sept. 22 over scandal involving alleged improper gifts. **First domestic jet airline passenger service** in U.S. opened by National Airlines Dec. 10 between New York and Miami.

1959 **Alaska** admitted as 49th state, Jan. 3; **Hawaii** admitted as 50th, Aug. 21. Completion of **St. Lawrence Seaway** Apr. 25 allowed passage of oceangoing vessels between Atlantic Ocean and Great Lakes.

Vice Pres. Richard Nixon, on tour of USSR, held "**kitchen debate**," July 24, with Soviet Prem. Nikita Khrushchev at U.S. exhibit in Moscow. Prem. **Khrushchev** paid unprecedented visit to U.S. Sept. 15-27; made transcontinental tour.

Pres. Eisenhower issued injunction Oct. 12, upheld and made effective by Supreme Court Nov. 7, ending **record 116-day steel strike**. In **quiz show scandal**, Columbia Univ. Prof. Charles Van Doren admitted to U.S. House subcommittee Nov. 2 that he had been coached before appearances on NBC-TV's *21* in **1956**; he had won \$129,000. William Wyler's *Ben-Hur* released; the movie won a record 11 Academy Awards the following year.

1960 **Sit-ins** began Feb. 1 when 4 black college students in Greensboro, NC, refused to move from a Woolworth lunch counter after being denied service. By Sept. **1961**, more than 70,000 students, whites and blacks, had participated in sit-ins. Pres. Eisenhower signed **Civil Rights Act** May 6.

A U.S. **U-2 reconnaissance plane** was shot down in the Soviet Union May 1; pilot Gary Powers captured. The incident led to cancellation of a Paris summit conference. A **birth control pill** approved as safe for first time by Food and Drug Administration May 9. Vice Pres. **Richard Nixon** and Sen. **John F. Kennedy** faced each other Sept. 26 in first in series of televised debates. Kennedy defeated Nixon to win presidency, Nov. 8. U.S. announced Dec. 15 its backing of rightist group in **Laos**, which took power the next day. Alfred Hitchcock film *Psycho* released.

1961 U.S. severed diplomatic and consular relations with Cuba Jan. 3, after disputes over nationalizations of U.S. firms, U.S. military presence at Guantanamo base. U.S.-directed invasion of Cuba's **Bay of Pigs** Apr. 17 by Cuban exiles unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the regime of Prem. Fidel Castro.

Peace Corps created by executive order, Mar. 1. **23rd Amendment**, giving DC citizens the right to vote in presidential elections, ratified Mar. 29. Comdr. Alan B. Shepard Jr. rocketed from Cape Canaveral, FL, in a Mercury capsule May 5, in **first U.S.-crewed suborbital space flight**.

"**Freedom Rides**" from Washington, DC, across Deep South were launched May 20 to protest segregation in interstate transportation.

1962 Pres. Kennedy said Feb. 14 that U.S. military advisers in **Vietnam** would fire if fired upon. Lt. Col. John H. Glenn Jr. became **first American in orbit** Feb. 20 when he circled the Earth 3 times in the Mercury capsule *Friendship 7*.

In *Baker v. Carr*, Mar. 26, Supreme Court ruled that constitutional challenges to unequal distribution of voters among legislative districts could be resolved by federal courts. **James Meredith** became first black student at Univ. of Mississippi Oct. 1 after 3,000 troops put down riots.

A Soviet **offensive missile buildup** in Cuba was revealed Oct. 22 by Pres. Kennedy, who ordered naval and air quarantine on shipment of offensive military equipment to the island. He and Soviet Prem. Khrushchev agreed Oct. 28 on formula to end crisis. Kennedy announced Nov. 2 that missile bases in Cuba were being dismantled.

Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* launched environmentalist movement.

1963 In *Gideon v. Wainwright*, Mar. 18, Supreme Court ruled that all criminal defendants must have counsel.

March for civil rights began May 2 in Birmingham, AL, led to desegregation accord, which in turn sparked rioting and violence. Univ. of Alabama **desegregated** after Gov. George Wallace stepped aside when confronted by federally deployed National Guard troops June 11. Civil rights leader **Medgar Evers** assassinated June 12. On Aug. 28, 200,000 joined in **March on Washington** in support of black demands for equal rights led by Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.; highlight was King's "**I have a dream**" speech. Four black girls killed in bombing of **16th St. Baptist Church** in Birmingham, AL, Sept. 15.

Supreme Court ruled June 17 that laws requiring **recitation of Lord's Prayer or Bible verses** in public schools were unconstitutional. Pres. Kennedy, on Europe trip, addressed huge crowd in **West Berlin**, June 23. Limited **nuclear test-ban treaty** agreed upon July 25 by the U.S., the Soviet Union, and Britain.

South Vietnam Pres. **Ngo Dinh Diem** assassinated Nov. 2; U.S. had earlier withdrawn support. Pres. **Kennedy** shot and fatally wounded Nov. 22 as he rode in motorcade through downtown Dallas, TX. Vice Pres. **Lyndon B. Johnson** sworn in as president. **Lee Harvey Oswald** arrested and charged with murder but was himself shot and fatally wounded Nov. 24. Nightclub owner **Jack Ruby** convicted of Oswald's murder; Ruby died in **1967** while awaiting retrial following reversal of his conviction. **Betty Friedan's** feminist work *The Feminine Mystique* published.

1964 **Panama** suspended relations with U.S. Jan. 9 after riots. U.S. offered Dec. 18 to negotiate new canal treaty. **The Beatles** arrived in U.S. for first time; appeared Feb. 9 on *The Ed Sullivan Show*. Supreme Court ruled Feb. 17 in *Wesberry v. Sanders* that **congressional districts** as near as practicable be equal in population so that "one man's vote in a Congressional election is to be worth as much as another's." U.S. reported May 27 it was sending military planes to **Laos**.

Three **civil rights workers** reported missing in Mississippi June 22; bodies found Aug. 4. Eighteen white men tried. On Oct. 20, 1967, an all-white federal jury convicted 7 of conspiracy in the slayings. Omnibus **civil rights bill** signed by Pres. Johnson July 2, banning discrimination in voting, jobs, public accommodations.

Congress Aug. 7 passed **Tonkin Gulf Resolution**, authorizing presidential action in Vietnam, after North Vietnamese boats reportedly attacked 2 U.S. destroyers Aug. 2. Congress approved War on Poverty bill Aug. 11, providing for a domestic Peace Corps (**VISTA**), **Job Corps**, and antipoverty funding. The **Warren Commission** released a report Sept. 27 concluding that Lee Harvey Oswald was solely responsible for the Kennedy assassination. Pres. **Johnson** elected to full term, Nov. 3, defeating Sen. **Barry Goldwater** (R, AZ) in landslide. **Verrazano-Narrows Bridge** opened in New York City Nov. 21, with world's longest suspension span.

1965 In State of the Union address Jan. 4, Pres. Johnson outlined plans for "**Great Society**," program of civil rights, antipoverty, and health-care legislation. Pres. Johnson in Feb. ordered continuous bombing of **North Vietnam** below 20th parallel.

Malcolm X assassinated Feb. 21 at New York City rally. **March from Selma to Montgomery**, AL, Mar. 21-25, by Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. to demand federal protection of blacks' voting rights. New **Voting Rights Act**, which banned literacy tests and other voter qualification tests, signed Aug. 6. Arrest of black motorist by white police officers precipitated **Watts riot** in predominantly-black Los Angeles neighborhood Aug. 11-16. Riots resulted in 34 deaths and \$200 mil in property damage.

Some 14,000 U.S. troops sent to **Dominican Republic** during civil war Apr. 28. All troops withdrawn by next year. Bill establishing **Medicare**, government health insurance program for elderly, signed by Pres. Johnson July 30.

National **immigration quota system** abolished Oct. 3. **Electric power failure** blacked out most of northeastern U.S., parts of 2 Canadian provinces the night of Nov. 9-10.

1966 U.S. forces began firing into **Cambodia** May 1. Bombing of **Hanoi** area of North Vietnam by U.S. planes began June 29. By Dec. 31, 385,300 U.S. troops were stationed in South Vietnam, plus 60,000 offshore and 33,000 in Thailand.

Supreme Court ruled June 13, in **Miranda v. Arizona**, that suspects must be read their rights before police questioning. **Medicare** began July 1. In 96-minute shooting rampage, 25-year-old student **Charles Whitman** killed 15 and wounded 31 from atop a tower at the Univ. of Texas, Austin, Aug. 1; shot dead by police. Whitman had earlier killed his mother and wife.

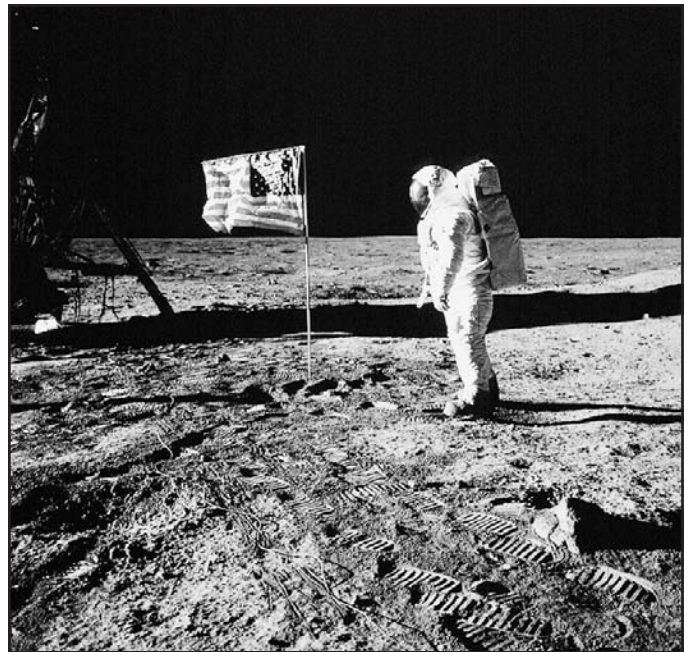
Dept. of Transportation created, Oct. 15. Edward Brooke (R, MA) elected Nov. 8 as **first black U.S. senator** in 85 years. Robert C. Weaver named secretary of newly created Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, becoming **first black cabinet member**.

1967 Green Bay Packers beat Kansas City Chiefs, 35-10, in **first Super Bowl**, Jan. 15, in Los Angeles. Three astronauts died Jan. 27 in **Apollo 1** fire on ground at Cape Canaveral, FL. **25th Amendment**, providing for presidential succession, ratified Feb. 10. Rep. **Adam Clayton Powell** (D, NY) was denied seat Mar. 1 because of charges he misused government funds. Seated following reelection in 1968 but was fined and stripped of seniority. Pres. **Johnson** and Soviet Prem. **Aleksei Kosygin** met June 23 and 25 at Glassboro State College in New Jersey; agreed not to let any crisis push them into war.

Riots erupted among residents of predominantly black **Newark**, NJ, July 12-17; 26 killed, 1,500 injured, more than 1,000 arrested. In **Detroit**, MI, July 23-30, 43 died, 2,000 injured; 5,000 left homeless by rioting, looting, and burning in city's black neighborhoods. **Thurgood Marshall** sworn in Oct. 2 as first black Supreme Court justice. **Antiwar march** on Washington, DC, Oct. 21-22, drew 50,000 participants. Carl B. Stokes (D, Cleveland) and Richard G. Hatcher (D, Gary, IN) elected **first black mayors** of major U.S. cities Nov. 7.

1968 In "**Tet offensive**," Communist troops attacked several provincial capitals and other major cities, including Saigon, Jan. 30, but suffered heavy casualties. Pres. Johnson **curbed bombing** of North Vietnam Mar. 31. Peace talks began in Paris May 10. All bombing of North halted Oct. 31.

Rev. **Martin Luther King Jr.** assassinated Apr. 4 in Memphis, TN. **James Earl Ray**, an escaped convict, pleaded guilty to slaying, was sentenced to 99 years. Students at **Columbia Univ.**, Apr. 23-24, seized school buildings in protest



1969: Apollo 11 lands on the lunar surface; Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin (pictured) and Neil Armstrong are first men to walk on the Moon's surface.

demonstrations. Sen. **Robert F. Kennedy** (D, NY) shot June 5 in Los Angeles after celebrating presidential primary victories, died June 6. **Sirhan Bishara Sirhan** convicted of murder, 1969; death sentence commuted to life in prison, 1972.

Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey nominated for president at **Democratic National Convention** in Chicago, marked by clash between police and antiwar protestors, Aug. 26-29. Republican nominee **Richard Nixon** won presidency, defeating Humphrey in close race Nov. 5.

Apollo 8 orbited moon in 5-day mission, Dec. 21-27. **USS Pueblo** and 83-man crew seized in Sea of Japan Jan. 23 by North Koreans; 82 men released Dec. 22.

1969 Expanded 4-party **Vietnam peace talks** began Jan. 18. U.S. force peaked at 543,400 in Apr. Withdrawal started July 8. Pres. Nixon set Vietnamization policy Nov. 3. Earl Warren retired upon swearing in **Warren Burger**, June 23, as Supreme Court chief justice. In incident that marked birth of gay rights movement, police clashed with patrons of gay bar, the **Stonewall Inn**, in New York City June 27.

U.S. astronaut **Neil Armstrong**, commander of the **Apollo 11** mission, became the **first person to set foot on the moon**, July 20, followed by astronaut **Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin**. Astronaut **Michael Collins** remained aboard command module.

Woodstock rock music festival near Bethel, NY, drew 300,000-500,000 people, Aug. 15-18. **Anti-Vietnam War demonstrations** held in cities across the U.S., marking Vietnam Moratorium day, Oct. 15; on Nov. 15, some 250,000 marched in Washington, DC. Massacre of hundreds of civilians by U.S. troops at **My Lai**, South Vietnam, in 1968 reported Nov. 16. **Kurt Vonnegut Jr.**'s *Slaughterhouse Five* published. *Sesame Street* launched on public TV.

1970 A federal jury Feb. 18 found the "**Chicago 7**" antiwar activists innocent of conspiring to incite riots during 1968 Democratic National Convention. However, 5 were convicted of crossing state lines with intent to incite riots.

Three astronauts safely returned to Earth Apr. 17 after oxygen tank on **Apollo 13** ruptured. Lunar landing cancelled. Millions of Americans participated in antipollution demonstrations Apr. 22 to mark **first Earth Day**.

U.S. and South Vietnamese forces crossed **Cambodian** borders Apr. 30 to get at enemy bases. Four students killed May 4 at **Kent State Univ.** in Ohio by National Guardsmen during war protest. In protest at **Jackson State Univ.** in Mississippi, 2 killed when police fired on protesters.

Anna Mae Hayes of Army Nurse Corps and Elizabeth P. Hoisington, director of Women's Army Corps, became **first female generals** June 11. **Postal reform** measure signed Aug. 12 created an independent U.S. Postal Service. Pres. Nixon, Dec. 31, signed **clean air bill** calling for development of cleaner auto engine and national air quality standards for 10 major pollutants. Garry Trudeau's *Doonesbury* comic strip launched in 30 papers.



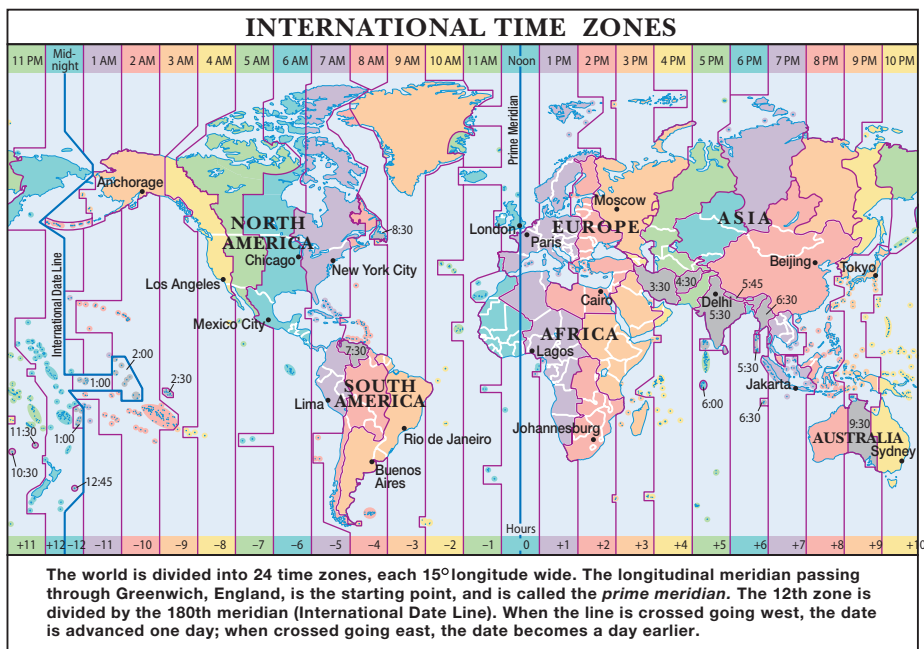
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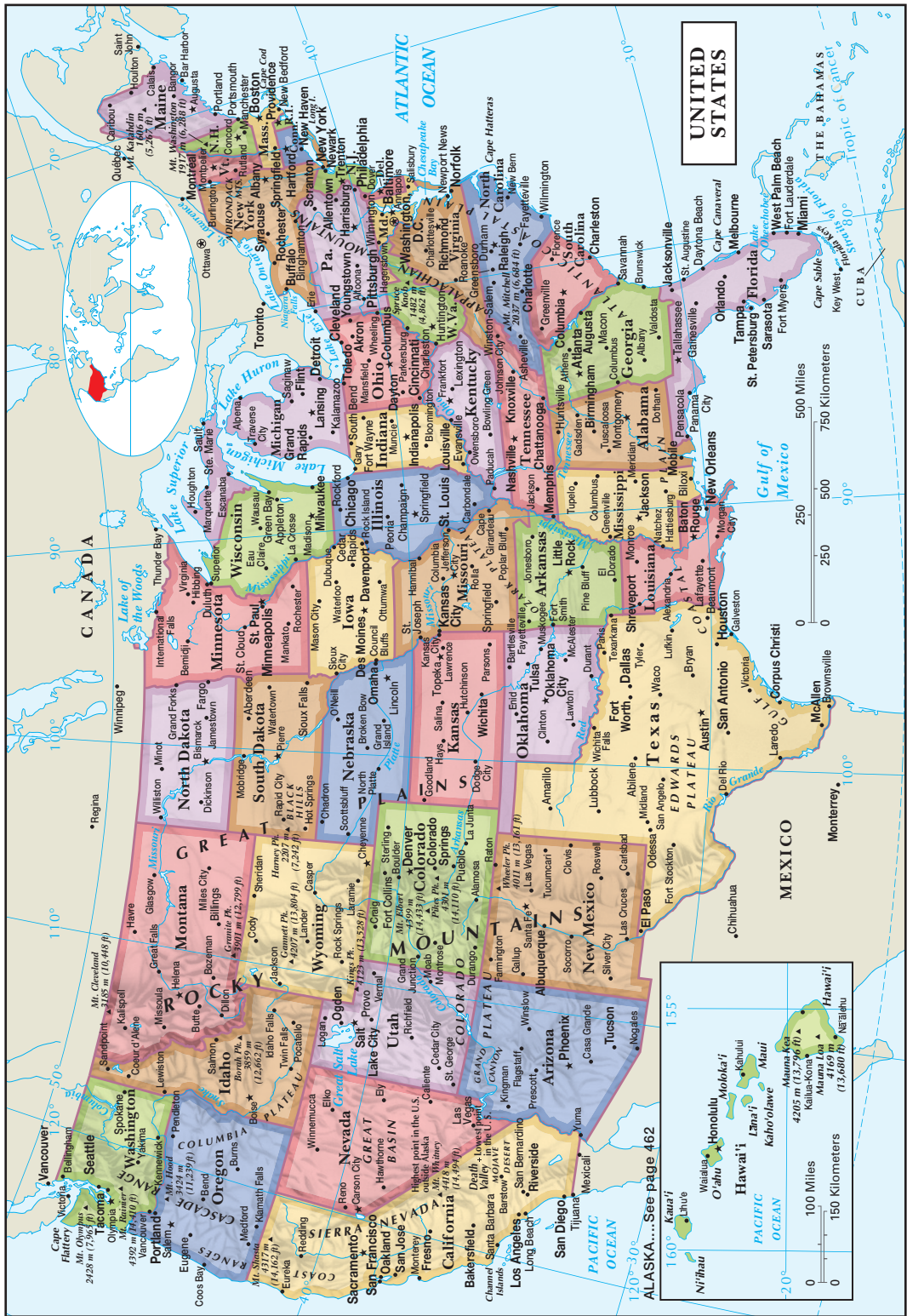
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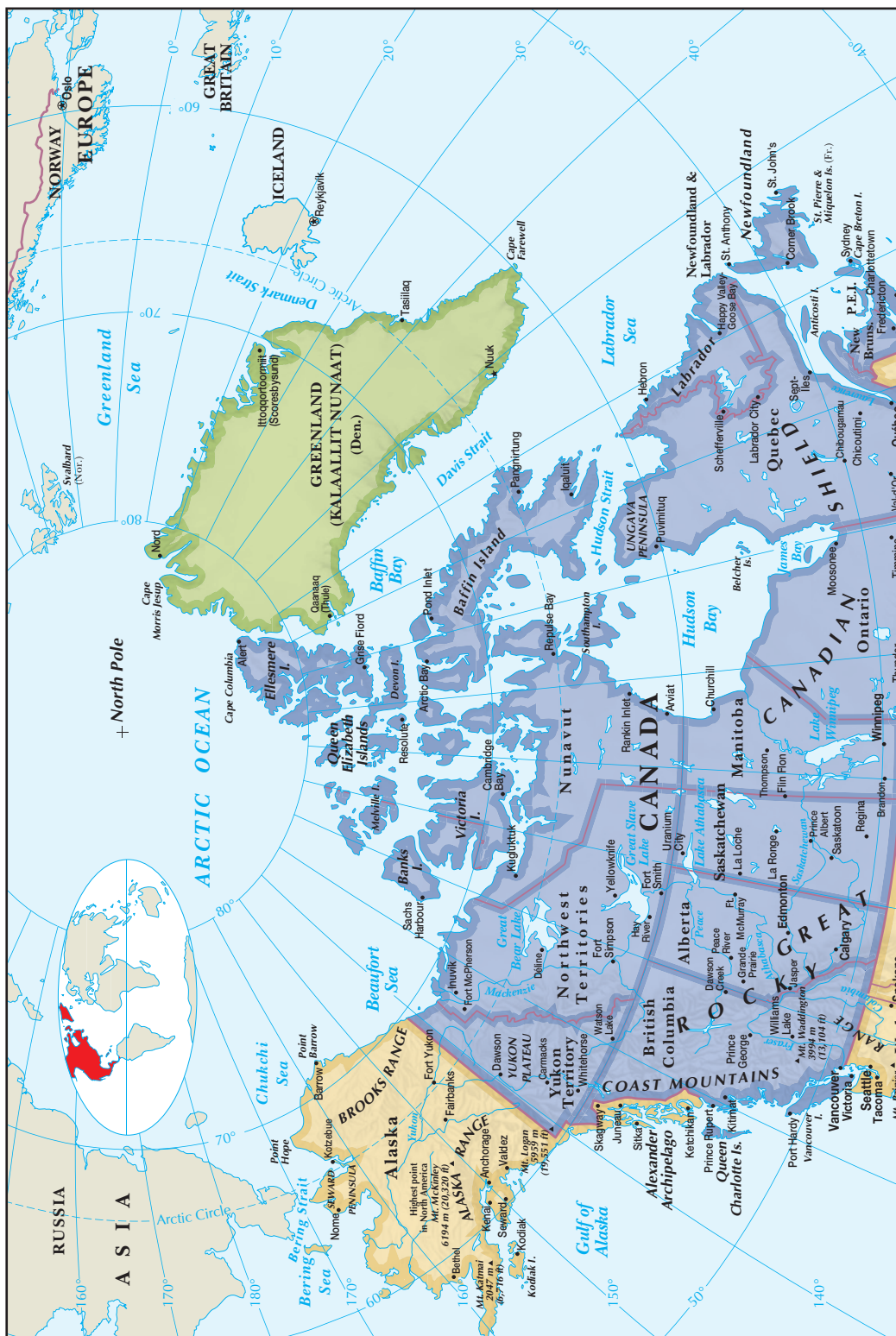


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1971 **Charles Manson** and 3 of his cult followers found guilty Jan. 25 of first-degree murder in **1969** slaying of actress Sharon Tate and 6 others. A court-martial jury Mar. 29 convicted Lt. William L. Calley Jr. in murder of 22 South Vietnamese at **My Lai** on Mar. 16, **1968**. He was sentenced to life in prison Mar. 31, later reduced to 20 years.

Pres. Nixon, Apr. 14, relaxed 20-year **trade embargo with China**. **26th Amendment**, lowering the minimum voting age to 18 in all elections, ratified June 30. *New York Times* began publishing June 13 classified **Pentagon Papers**, secret Pentagon study on U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Supreme Court June 30 upheld, 6-3, right of the *Times* and *Washington Post* to publish the documents. Pres. Nixon, Aug. 15, instituted 90-day **wage and price freeze**.

U.S. bombers initiated massive 5-day strike Dec. 26 in North Vietnam in retaliation for alleged violations of agreements reached prior to **1968** bombing halt.

1972 Pres. Nixon arrived in **Beijing** Feb. 21 for 8-day visit to China, in "journey for peace." Joint communiqué released Feb. 27 called for increased Sino-U.S. contacts. Senate, Mar. 22, approved **Equal Rights Amendment** banning discrimination on basis of sex; sent measure to states for ratification.

North Vietnamese forces launched biggest attacks in 4 years across the demilitarized zone Mar. 30. The U.S. responded Apr. 15 with **resumption of bombing** of Hanoi and Haiphong after 4-year lull. Pres. Nixon announced May 8 the mining of North Vietnam ports. Last U.S. combat troops left Aug. 11.

Gov. **George C. Wallace** (D, AL), campaigning for president at Laurel, MD, shopping center May 15, shot and seriously wounded. **Arthur Bremer** convicted Aug. 4, sentenced to 63 years for shooting Wallace and 3 others. In **first visit of U.S. president to Moscow**, Pres. Nixon arrived May 22 for summit talks with Kremlin leaders that culminated in landmark strategic arms pact (**SALT I**). Five men arrested June 17 for breaking into Democratic National Committee offices in **Watergate** office complex in Washington, DC. Supreme Court in *Furman v. Georgia* June 29 ruled **capital punishment** as currently practiced was unconstitutional.

Mark Spitz won 7 gold medals in world record times at the Munich Olympics in Aug.-Sept. **Billie Jean King** defeated Bobby Riggs in 3 straight sets in tennis's nationally televised "Battle of the Sexes," Sept. 20.

Pres. **Nixon** reelected Nov. 7 in landslide, carrying 49 states to defeat Sen. George McGovern (D, SD). Three astronauts, part of **Apollo 17**, made 6th and last lunar landing on Dec. 11. Full-scale **bombing of North Vietnam** resumed after Paris peace negotiations reached impasse Dec. 18. *The Godfather*, directed by Francis Ford Coppola and based on a Mario Puzo novel, is released.

1973 In *Roe v. Wade*, Supreme Court ruled, 7-2, Jan. 22, fetus not a person with constitutional rights and that right to privacy protected woman's decision to have abortion; states may not ban abortions during first 3 months of pregnancy and may regulate, but not ban, abortions during second trimester.

Four-party **Vietnam peace pacts** signed in Paris Jan. 27, and North Vietnam released some 590 U.S. prisoners by Apr. 1. Last U.S. troops left Mar. 29. **End of military draft** announced Jan. 27. Pres. Nixon announced, Apr. 30, resignation of top Nixon aides H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman and firing of White House Counsel John W. Dean III as a consequence of the widening **Watergate** scandal. John Dean told Senate hearings June 25 that Pres. Nixon, his staff and campaign aides, and Justice Dept. had conspired to cover up Watergate facts. The U.S. officially ceased bombing in **Cambodia** at midnight Aug. 14 in accord with June congressional action.

Vice Pres. **Spiro Agnew**, Oct. 10, resigned and pleaded no contest to charge of tax evasion on payments made to him by contractors when he was Maryland governor. **Gerald R. Ford**, Oct. 12, became **first appointed vice president** under 25th Amendment; sworn in Dec. 6. The "**Saturday Night Massacre**" occurred Oct. 20, when Pres. Nixon ordered Attorney Gen. Elliot Richardson to fire Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox, who had sought handover of Nixon's subpoenaed White House tapes. Richardson refused to comply and resigned; Dep. Attorney Gen. William French Smith refused and was fired. Solicitor Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, as acting attorney gen., then fired Cox. Nixon administration named Leon Jaworski, Nov. 1, to succeed Cox.



1974: Pres. Richard Nixon resigns from office and departs the White House.

Skylab, **first U.S. space station**, launched May 14. **Secretariat** became first Triple Crown winner since **Citation** in **1948** by winning Belmont Stakes June 9 in record time. Total **ban on oil exports** to U.S. imposed by Arab oil-producing nations Oct. 19-21 after outbreak of an Arab-Israeli war. Ban was lifted Mar. 18, **1974**. Congress overrode Nov. 7 Pres. Nixon's veto of **war powers bill**, which curbed president's power to commit forces to hostilities abroad without congressional approval.

1974 On Apr. 8, **Hank Aaron** of the Atlanta Braves hit his 715th career home run to break Babe Ruth's record.

House Judiciary Committee opened **impeachment** hearings May 9 against Pres. Nixon. John D. Ehrlichman and 3 **White House "plumbers"** found guilty July 12 of conspiring to violate the civil rights of the psychiatrist of Pentagon Papers leaker Daniel Ellsberg by breaking into psychiatrist's office. Supreme Court ruled, 8-0, July 24 that Pres. Nixon had to turn over 64 **tapes of White House conversations**. House Judiciary Committee, in televised hearings July 24-30, recommended 3 **articles of impeachment** against Pres. Nixon, involving conspiracy to obstruct justice in Watergate cover-up, abuses of power, and defiance of committee subpoenas. The House voted Aug. 20, 412-3, to accept the committee report, which included the impeachment articles.

Pres. Nixon announced his **resignation**, Aug. 8, and stepped down the next day. His support in Congress had begun to collapse Aug. 5, after release of tapes appearing to implicate him in Watergate cover-up. Vice Pres. **Ford** sworn in Aug. 9 as 38th U.S. president. Pres. Ford, Aug. 20, nominated **Nelson Rockefeller** to be vice president; Rockefeller sworn in Dec. 10. Pres. Ford, Sept. 8, issued **pardon to Nixon** for any federal crimes he committed while president.

New York Times published article Dec. 22 on CIA engagement in illegal domestic surveillance. Release of article led to revelation of "**family jewels**," compilation of CIA reports on activities it engaged in between 1950s and 1970s possibly "outside the legislative charter of this Agency."

1975 Former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell and ex-presidential advisers H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman found guilty Jan. 1 of **Watergate cover-up** charges. Mitchell released **1979**, last of 25 jailed over scandal to leave prison.

U.S. launched **evacuation from Saigon** of Americans and some South Vietnamese Apr. 29 as Communist forces completed takeover of South Vietnam; **South Vietnamese** government officially surrendered Apr. 30. U.S. merchant ship *Mayaguez* and its crew of 39 seized by Cambodian forces in Gulf of Siam May 12. In rescue operation, U.S. Marines attacked Tang Island, planes bombed air base; Cambodia surrendered ship and crew. Congress voted \$405 mil for **South Vietnam refugees** May 16; 140,000 flown to U.S.

Publishing heiress **Patricia (Patty) Hearst**, kidnapped Feb. 5, 1974, by Symbionese Liberation Army, captured in San Francisco Sept. 18 with other militants. She was convicted Mar. 20, 1976, of bank robbery.

1976 In “**right to die**” case, New Jersey Supreme Court, Mar. 31, allowed comatose Karen Ann Quinlan to be removed from respirator. She survived, dying in nursing home in 1985. U.S. Supreme Court reinstated **death penalty**, July 2, subject to conditions.

U.S. celebrated **200th anniversary of independence** July 4 with festivals, parades, and New York City’s Operation Sail, gathering of tall ships from around the world. “**Legionnaire’s disease**” killed 29 people who attended American Legion convention July 21–24 in Philadelphia.

Viking II set down on Utopia Plains of **Mars** Sept. 3, following successful landing by *Viking I* on Chryse Plains, July 20. Two U.S. officers on routine mission near DMZ slain by **North Korean soldiers** Aug. 18; North Korea stated “regret,” Aug. 21.

1977 Convicted murderer Gary Gilmore executed by Utah firing squad Jan. 17; **first use of capital punishment** in U.S. since 1967. Pres. Jimmy Carter Jan. 21 pardoned most **Vietnam War draft evaders**.

Natural gas shortage caused by severe winter weather led Congress Feb. 2 to approve emergency gas bill temporarily authorizing reallocation of interstate gas from surplus areas to shortage areas. Pres. Carter signed act Aug. 4 creating new cabinet-level **energy department**.

FBI Dec. 7 released 40,000 pages of previously secret files relating to **Kennedy assassination**. George Lucas’s first *Star Wars* film produced.

1978 Senate voted, Apr. 18 to turn over **Panama Canal** to Panama on Dec. 31, 1999; Mar. 16 vote had given approval to treaty guaranteeing area’s neutrality after the year 2000. Californians, June 6, approved **Proposition 13**, state constitutional amendment slashing property taxes.

Supreme Court, June 28, ruled that special admissions program—under which set number of places reserved for minorities—violated civil rights act, which forbids anyone from being excluded from federally funded program because of race, in *Regents of the Univ. of California v. Bakke*.

Egyptian Pres. **Anwar al-Sadat** and Israeli Prem. **Menachem Begin** reached accord on “framework for peace,” Sept. 17, after Pres. Carter-mediated talks at Camp David. New York’s Chemical Bank Dec. 20 initiated industry-wide move to raise **lending rate** to near-record 11.75%.

1979 Partial meltdown released radioactive material Mar. 28 at nuclear reactor on **Three Mile Island** near Middletown, PA. American Airlines DC-10 **jetliner crashed** May 25 after takeoff from Chicago, killing 275 people.

In speech July 15, Pres. Carter spoke of national “crisis of confidence” and outlined proposed 10-year \$140 bil program to **reduce dependence on foreign oil**. Militant followers of **Ayatollah Khomeini** took hostage some 90 people, including 66 Americans, Nov. 4 at **American embassy in Tehran**, Iran. Khomeini demanded return of former Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, who was undergoing medical treatment in New York City.

1980 Pres. Carter announced, Jan. 4, economic sanctions against USSR in retaliation for Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. At Carter’s request, U.S. Olympic Committee voted, Apr. 12, against U.S. participation in **Moscow Summer Olympics**. Lake Placid, NY, hosted **Winter Olympics** for second time. The U.S. hockey team defeated heavily favored Russian team Feb. 22 en route to winning gold medal in what was called a “miracle on ice.”

Eight Americans killed and 5 wounded, Apr. 24, in **ill-fated hostage rescue attempt** held by Iranian militants. **Mt. St. Helens**, in Washington state, erupted May 18. The blast, with others May 25 and June 12, left 57 dead. In sweeping victory, Nov. 4, **Ronald Reagan (R)** was elected 40th president, defeating incumbent Pres. Carter. Republicans gained control of Senate. Former Beatle **John Lennon** was shot and killed by Mark David Chapman, Dec. 8, in New York City.

1981 Minutes after Reagan’s inauguration Jan. 20, 52 **American hostages in Iran** were freed after being held for 444 days. Pres. **Reagan** was shot and seriously wounded, Mar. 30, in Washington, DC; also seriously wounded were a Secret Service agent, a policeman, and Press Sec. **James Brady**. **John W. Hinckley Jr.** arrested, found not guilty by reason of insanity in 1982, committed to mental institution.



1981: Pres. Ronald Reagan nominates Sandra Day O'Connor to be the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court.

World’s **first reusable spacecraft**, space shuttle *Columbia*, sent into space, Apr. 12. It performed its first operational mission in 1982. Members of the **Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization**, Aug. 3, went on strike. Most defied a back-to-work order and were dismissed by Pres. Reagan Aug. 5 for violating federal law. Pres. Reagan signed into law Aug. 13 **tax-cut legislation**, expected to save taxpayers \$750 bil over 5 years, largest tax cut to date. The Senate confirmed, Sept. 21, appointment of **Sandra Day O'Connor** as **first female Supreme Court justice**.

1982 The 13-year-old Justice Dept. lawsuit against **AT&T** was settled Jan. 8. AT&T agreed to give up 22 Bell System companies and was allowed to expand. **Equal Rights Amendment**, sent to states in 1972, defeated when deadline for ratification passed June 30 with only 35 of 38 necessary number of states supporting amendment. Centers for Disease Control, July 16, reported evidence of growing **AIDS epidemic**, responsible for 184 deaths in country since first reported in U.S. in June 1981. The economy showed signs of recovery from **recession** that began in mid-1981, as Dow Jones Industrial Average hit 1,016.93 Oct. 13, its highest level in 18 months.

NFL strike ended Nov. 16 after 57 days when players and team owners settled with \$1.6 bil pact. Retired dentist Dr. Barney B. Clark became **first permanent artificial heart recipient**, Dec. 2; he died Mar. 23, 1983. The House, Dec. 16, cited EPA administrator Anne Gorsuch for contempt after refusing to produce certain documents concerning the **Superfund**, law that established fund for cleanup and authorized prosecution of hazardous waste dumpers. Singer **Michael Jackson’s Thriller** released; eventually considered best-selling album of all time.

1983 Pres. Reagan, Jan. 3, declared Times Beach, MO, a federal disaster area because of toxic **dioxin** in soil, prompting evacuation of residents and town’s closure. Harold Washington elected Apr. 12 as **first black mayor of Chicago**. On Apr. 20, Pres. Reagan signed compromise bipartisan bill designed to save **Social Security** from bankruptcy.

Sally Ride became **first American woman to travel in space**, June 18, when space shuttle *Challenger* launched from Cape Canaveral, FL. On Sept. 1, **South Korean passenger jet** infringing on Soviet air space and apparently misidentified was shot down; 269 people, including 61 Americans, killed.

On Oct. 23, 241 U.S. Marines and sailors were killed when TNT-laden **suicide truck bomb** blew up Marine barracks at Beirut International Airport in Lebanon. U.S. troops, with small force from 6 Caribbean nations, invaded **Grenada** Oct. 25. After a few days, Grenadian militia and Cuban “construction workers” were overcome, U.S. citizens were evacuated, and the Marxist regime was deposed.

1984 Seven regional companies took over **local telephone service** from AT&T, Jan. 1. On space shuttle *Challenger’s* fourth trip, launched Feb. 3, two astronauts became **first humans to fly free of a spacecraft**. On May 7, Vietnam War veterans reached out-of-court settlement with 7 chemical companies in class-action suit over the herbicide **Agent Orange**.

Former Vice Pres. **Walter Mondale** won Democratic presidential nomination, June 6. He chose Rep. **Geraldine Ferraro** (D, NY) as vice presidential candidate, first woman to be

nominated for position by major political party. Pres. Reagan signed bill July 17 cutting federal transportation aid to states that keep their **drinking age** under 21. Pres. **Reagan** reelected Nov. 6 in Republican landslide, carrying 49 states for record 525 electoral votes. **Bernhard Goetz** shot and wounded 4 allegedly menacing teenage boys on NYC subway train, Dec. 22; later acquitted of major charges but was successfully sued.

1985 Visiting Germany, Pres. Reagan, May 5, laid wreath at Bergen-Belsen Nazi concentration camp site and also at military cemetery at **Bitburg**, where some Nazis were buried. Philadelphia police bombed a rowhouse occupied by **MOVE radical group**, May 13; 11 killed, and fire damaged 2 blocks of houses. On June 14, **terrorists seized TWA jet** after takeoff from Athens, Greece, with 153 passengers and crew. Thirty-nine Americans held hostage for 17 days; 1 U.S. service member killed.

Reversing an earlier decision to market "new" Coke, the **Coca-Cola Co.** said, July 10, it would resume marketing soda made under its original "Classic" formula. **Live Aid** rock concert broadcast around the world July 13, raised \$70 mil for famine relief in Ethiopia.

On Oct. 7, 4 **Palestinian hijackers** seized Italian cruise ship **Achille Lauro** in the Mediterranean for 2 days. One American, Leon Klinghoffer, killed. For first time in 6 years U.S. and Soviet leaders met at **summit in Geneva**, Nov. 19-20. **General Electric** agreed Dec. 11 to buy RCA Corp. for \$6.28 bil, largest merger to date outside oil industry.

1986 The U.S. officially observed **Martin Luther King Jr. Day** for first time Jan. 20. Space shuttle **Challenger** exploded 73 seconds after liftoff, Jan. 28, killing 6 astronauts and Teacher in Space Project participant Christa McAuliffe. In 4-day extravaganza in July, the U.S. celebrated 100th birthday of the **Statue of Liberty**.

The Senate confirmed, Sept. 17, Reagan's nomination of **William Rehnquist** as chief justice and **Antonin Scalia** as associate justice of Supreme Court. Congress completed action Oct. 2 overriding a veto to place economic sanctions on **South Africa**. Lebanese newspaper first broke news of **Iran-Contra scandal** Nov. 3, involving secret U.S. sale of arms to Iran and diversion of some of the proceeds to support the Contras, a right-wing, anti-Communist insurgent movement in Nicaragua.

Ivan Boesky, accused of **insider trading**, agreed Nov. 14 to pay \$100 million in fines and illicit profits and to plead guilty to an unspecified criminal count. Largest penalty to date imposed for insider trading. Robert Penn Warren named America's **first poet laureate** by the Library of Congress.

1987 Pres. Reagan produced nation's **first trillion-dollar budget**, Jan. 5. **Dow Jones** closed above 2,000 for first time, Jan. 8. The FDA approved, Mar. 20, AZT—first drug shown to be effective in **fight against AIDS**. Nearly 1.4 mil **illegal aliens** met May 4 deadline for applying for amnesty under new federal policy.

Joint public hearings by Senate and House committees investigating **Iran-Contra affair** opened May 5. Lt. Col. **Oliver North**, former National Security Council staff member, said he had believed all his activities were authorized by his superiors. Hearings end Aug. 3. Pres. Reagan, Aug. 12, denied knowing of diversion of funds to Contras.

An **Iraqi missile** killed 37 sailors on the USS **Stark** in the Persian Gulf, May 17. Iraq called it an accident. The 200th anniversary of U.S. **Constitution** signing was observed, Sept. 17, in Philadelphia and around the U.S. **Stock market crashed**, Oct. 19, with the Dow Jones plummeting a record 508 points to 1,738, ending bull market that began mid-1982. Pres. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Dec. 8, signed **pact to dismantle** all 1,752 U.S. and 859 Soviet missiles with 300- to 3,400-mi range.

1988 In report issued May 16, Surgeon Gen. C. Everett Koop declared **cigarettes addictive**. Congress approved, in June, greatest expansion yet of **Medicare** benefits, to protect the elderly and disabled against "catastrophic" medical costs. The act was repealed in November **1989**. Much of U.S. suffered **worst drought** in over 50 years; by late June half the nation's agricultural counties had been declared disaster areas.

A missile, fired from U.S. Navy warship **Vincennes** in the Persian Gulf, mistakenly struck a commercial **Iranian airliner**, July 3, killing all 290 aboard. **George H. W. Bush** (R) elected 41st U.S. president, Nov. 8, decisively defeating Massachusetts Gov. **Michael Dukakis** (D). **Pan Am Flight 103** exploded and crashed, due to terrorist bomb, into town of

Lockerbie, Scotland, Dec. 21, killing all 259 people aboard and 11 on the ground. **Drexel Burnham Lambert** agreed, Dec. 21, to plead guilty to insider trading and other violations, and pay penalties of \$650 mil, largest such settlement ever.

1989 Major oil spill occurred when **Exxon Valdez** struck Bligh Reef in Alaska's Prince William Sound, Mar. 24. Oliver North convicted, May 4, on charges related to **Iran-Contra scandal**. Conviction thrown out on appeal in **1991** because of his immunized testimony. A measure to rescue **savings and loan industry** signed into law, Aug. 9, by Pres. Bush, launching largest federal rescue to date. Army Gen. **Colin Powell** became **first black chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff** after being nominated Aug. 10 by Pres. Bush.

Baseball legend **Pete Rose** banned from game for life Aug. 24 for involvement with gamblers. **Hurricane Hugo** swept through the Caribbean and the Carolinas Sept. 10-22, causing at least 86 deaths and \$7 bil in damage in the Carolinas alone. Just before a World Series game, Oct. 17, an **earthquake** struck the San Francisco Bay area, causing 63 deaths. L. Douglas Wilder (D) declared governor of Virginia Nov. 27, **first elected black governor** in U.S. history. U.S. troops invaded Panama, Dec. 20, overthrowing the government of **Manuel Noriega**. Noriega, wanted by U.S. authorities on drug charges, surrendered Jan. 3, **1990**.

1990 Junk bond financier **Michael Milken** pleaded guilty to fraud-related charges, Apr. 14; agreed to pay \$500 mil in restitution; sentenced Nov. 21 to 10 years in prison. Justice **William Brennan** announced, July 20, resignation from U.S. Supreme Court. His replacement, Judge **David Souter**, confirmed Sept. 27. Pres. Bush signed **Americans with Disabilities Act**, barring discrimination against the disabled, July 26. **Operation Desert Shield** forces left for Saudi Arabia Aug. 7, to defend that country following invasion of **Kuwait** by Iraq, Aug. 2. Pres. Bush Nov. 15 signed into law **Clean Air Act**, strengthened version of Clean Air Act of 1970; focus on urban pollution, cancer-causing emissions from industrial sources.

1991 The U.S. and its allies defeated Iraq in **Persian Gulf War** and liberated Kuwait, which Iraq had invaded the previous year. On Jan. 17, the allies launched a devastating air attack. In rapid ground war starting Feb. 24, which lasted just 100 hours, U.S.-led forces killed or captured thousands of Iraqi soldiers and sent the rest into retreat before Pres. Bush ordered cease-fire Feb. 27.

An 8-month **recession** showed signs of having ended in Mar. The **Dow Jones** Industrial Average closed above 3,000 for first time, Apr. 17. House Speaker announced Oct. 3 closure of **House Bank** by end of year after revelations that House members had written 8,331 bad checks worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Justice **Thurgood Marshall**, first black to sit on U.S. Supreme Court, announced, June 17, plans to retire. Senate approved, Oct. 15, nomination of **Clarence Thomas** to replace Marshall, despite allegations of sexual harassment against him by former aide Anita Hill. Thomas became second black person to serve on Court.

1992 Retail giant **R.H. Macy & Co.** filed for bankruptcy, Jan. 27. Major U.S. carrier Trans World Airlines (**TWA**), filed for bankruptcy, Jan. 31. **Riots** swept South Central Los Angeles Apr. 29 after jury acquitted 4 white police officers on all but one count in 1991 videotaped beating of black motorist **Rodney King**. Death toll in L.A. violence was put at 53. **27th Amendment**, regarding congressional pay raises, ratified May 7.

Hurricane Andrew ravaged South Florida and Louisiana Aug. 24-26, causing 65 deaths. White supremacist and fugitive Randall Weaver surrendered Aug. 31 after 11-day **FBI siege** at his **Ruby Ridge**, ID, cabin, during which his wife, son, and a deputy sheriff were killed in exchanges of gunfire. **Bill Clinton** (D) elected 42nd president, Nov. 3, defeating Pres. Bush (R) and independent Ross Perot. A UN-sanctioned military force, led by U.S. troops, arrived in **Somalia** Dec. 9. Presidents of U.S., Canada, and Mexico Dec. 17 signed **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**, which took effect Jan. 1, 1994. More than 1.1 mil votes were cast to choose portrait of the late **Elvis Presley** for **postage stamp**, first in the U.S. to honor a rock performer.

1993 A bomb exploded in a parking garage beneath the **World Trade Center** in New York City, Feb. 26, killing 6 people. Four men found guilty, Mar. 4, 1994. Four federal agents killed, Feb. 28, during an unsuccessful raid on **Branch**



1993: Bill Clinton is sworn in as the 42nd U.S. president after defeating incumbent Pres. George H. W. Bush and independent H. Ross Perot in the 1992 election.

Davidian compound near **Waco, TX**. A 51-day siege by agents ended Apr. 19, when the compound burned down, leaving more than 70 cult members dead. Eleven cult members acquitted Feb. 26, 1994, of charges in deaths of the federal agents. U.S. agents cleared of wrongdoing in 2000.

Janet Reno became **first female attorney general** Mar. 12. Federal jury, Apr. 17, found 2 Los Angeles police officers guilty and 2 not guilty of violating civil rights of motorist **Rodney King** in 1991 videotaped beating. Mostly white state jury had acquitted the officers on all charges in 1992, sparking riots in L.A. and other cities.

Defense Sec. Les Aspin, Apr. 28, removed restrictions on **aerial combat roles for women** in the armed forces. In a May 14 plebiscite, voters in **Puerto Rico** supported continuing commonwealth status with U.S. "**Motor-voter**" bill was signed by Pres. Clinton, May 20, allowing citizens to register to vote by mail when applying for a driver's license or certain benefits. The "**Great Flood of 1993**" inundated at least 15 mil acres in 9 Midwestern states in summer, leaving about 50 dead as direct result of flood and \$15 bil in damages.

Pres. Clinton, July 2, approved recommendations that 33 major U.S. military bases be closed. On July 19 he announced "**don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue**" policy for homosexuals in the military. Judge **Ruth Bader Ginsburg** sworn in, Aug. 10, as 107th justice and second woman on Supreme Court. Pres. Clinton, Aug. 10, signed measure designed to **cut federal budget deficits** by \$496 bil over 5 years, through spending cuts and new taxes. **Brady Bill**, a major gun-control measure named after Sarah Brady and former Reagan press sec. James Brady, was signed into law by Pres. Clinton Nov. 30.

1994 A predawn **earthquake** in the Los Angeles area, Jan. 17, claimed 61 lives and caused widespread devastation. Pres. Clinton Feb. 3 lifted 19-year ban on U.S. trade with **Vietnam**. Byron De La Beckwith convicted Feb. 5 of 1963 murder of civil rights leader **Medgar Evers**. Longtime CIA officer **Aldrich Ames** and his wife charged, Feb. 21, with spying. Under plea bargain, he received life in prison, while she drew 63 months.

U.S. troops, Mar. 25, officially ended peacekeeping and humanitarian aid mission in **Somalia**, begun in 1992. Congressional committees, late July, began **Whitewater hearings**. Kenneth Starr named Aug. 5 as independent counsel to probe Whitewater affair. Major league **baseball players** went on **strike** following Aug. 11 games. World Series canceled; strike ended Apr. 25, 1995. Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D, ME), Sept. 26, dropped efforts to pass Pres. Clinton's **health-care reform** package.

1995 104th Congress opened, Jan. 4. A bill to end Congress's exemption from federal labor laws, first in series of measures in Republicans' "**Contract with America**," cleared Congress Jan. 17; signed into law Jan. 23. Pres. Clinton, Jan. 31, authorized \$20 bil **loan to Mexico** to help it avert financial collapse. Last UN peacekeeping troops withdrew from **Somalia** Feb. 28-Mar. 3, with aid of U.S. Marines. In **Haiti**, peacekeeping responsibilities were transferred from U.S. to UN forces Mar. 31, with U.S. providing 2,400 soldiers.

Truck **bomb exploded outside Oklahoma City federal office** building Apr. 19, killing 168 people in deadliest terrorist attack up to then on U.S. soil; **Timothy McVeigh** arrested

as key suspect, Apr. 21. U.S. space shuttle *Atlantis* made first in series of dockings with Russian space station *Mir*, June 29-July 4. The U.S. announced July 11 it was reestablishing diplomatic relations with **Vietnam**.

Ten **Muslim militants** convicted, Oct. 1, in failed **plot to blow up UN Headquarters** and other buildings and assassinate political leaders. Former football star **O. J. Simpson** found not guilty Oct. 3 of June 1994 murders of former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and a friend of hers. Hundreds of thousands of black men participated in **Million Man March** and rally in Washington, DC, Oct. 16, organized by Rev. Louis Farrakhan.

Five Americans among 7 killed, Nov. 13, in **bombing** of U.S. military post in **Riyadh, Saudi Arabia**. Budget impasse between Congress and Pres. Clinton led to **partial government shutdown** beginning Nov. 14; operations resumed Nov. 20 under continuing resolutions. After talks outside Dayton, OH, warring parties in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** reached agreement Nov. 21 to end their conflict; treaty signed Dec. 14, after which U.S. peacekeeping troops arrived. A 1973 federal law imposing **55-mph speed limit** repealed Nov. 28.

1996 Senate, Jan. 26, approved, 87-4, **Second Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty** (START II). Congress, Mar. 27-28, approved **line item veto** bill, giving president power to delete individual expenditures from spending bills; struck down by Supreme Court, June 1998.

James and Susan McDougal convicted May 28 of fraud and conspiracy in **Whitewater** case; Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker convicted on similar charges. The antitax **Freemen** **surrendered** to federal authorities June 13, after 81-day standoff near Jordan, MT; 4 were convicted, July 1998, of conspiring to defraud banks.

Bomb exploded at **Khobar Towers** military complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, June 25, killing 19 American service personnel. Homemade **pipe bomb** exploded July 27 in **Atlanta, GA**, park during **Summer Olympics**; 1 person killed. Fugitive Eric Robert Rudolph, arrested in May 2003, pleaded guilty to this and other bombings, later sentenced to consecutive life terms.

Major **welfare reform bill** signed into law, Aug. 22. U.S. signed **Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**, Sept. 24, which banned all nuclear weapons tests and explosions; Senate failed to ratify treaty. Pres. **Clinton reelected** to 2nd term, Nov. 5.

1997 **Madeleine Albright** sworn in as sec. of state Jan. 23, becoming **first female State Dept. head**. Former CIA official Harold Nicholson pleaded guilty, Mar. 3, to **spying for Russia**. Thirty-nine members of **Heaven's Gate** religious cult found dead in Rancho Santa Fe, CA, house Mar. 26, in apparent mass suicide.

Timothy McVeigh convicted of conspiracy and murder, June 2, in **1995 Oklahoma City bombing**; Terry Nichols convicted Dec. 23 on related charges. Islamic militants Ramzi Ahmed Yousef and Eyad Ismoil Yousef convicted, Nov. 12, of key roles in **1993 bombing of World Trade Center**.

1998 After *Drudge Report* website broke the story, several media outlets reported Jan. 21 on evidence of **sexual relationship** between Pres. Clinton and former White House intern **Monica Lewinsky**; Clinton initially denied affair, but in grand jury testimony and address to the nation, Aug. 17, acknowledged his relationship with Lewinsky had been "not appropriate." On Sept. 9, independent counsel **Kenneth Starr** sent findings to House of Representatives; Judiciary Committee, Oct. 5, voted 21-16 to recommend that Clinton impeachment investigation proceed. Full House, Dec. 19, approved 2 articles of **impeachment** charging Pres. Clinton with grand jury **perjury** and **obstruction of justice** in cover-up of relationship with Lewinsky; 2 other articles failed.

"**Unabomber**" **Theodore Kaczynski**, arrested in Montana in 1993, pleaded guilty Jan. 22 to California and New Jersey bombings that killed 3 people; sentenced in May to 4 life terms plus 30 years. Texas, Feb. 3, executed its first female convict in 135 years—Karla Faye Tucker.

Bombs at U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, killed at least 257, Aug. 7; U.S. launched retaliatory strikes, Aug. 20, against targets in Afghanistan and Sudan. On Sept. 30, Pres. Clinton announced federal **budget surplus** of \$70 bil for fiscal year 1998, the first since 1969.

Pres. **Clinton**, Nov. 13, settled suit by agreeing to pay \$850,000 to **Paula Jones**, who alleged he had made an unwanted sexual advance in 1991. Country's 4 largest **tobacco**

companies, in settlement Nov. 23, agreed to pay states and territories \$206 bil over 25 years to cover public health costs related to smoking.

1999 Pres. **Clinton's impeachment trial**—2nd such trial in U.S. history—began in GOP-controlled Senate Jan. 7. He was **acquitted**, Feb. 12. Perjury article failed with 45 votes; obstruction of justice article drew 50-50 vote, with two-thirds vote needed for conviction.

Dr. **Jack Kevorkian**, who claimed to have helped 130 people kill themselves, **convicted** of 2nd degree murder Mar. 26 in one death; sentenced to 10-25 years. One man pleaded guilty in April, another convicted in November, in 1998 kidnapping and beating **death of Matthew Shepard**, an **openly gay** student at the Univ. of Wyoming.

Eric Harris, 18, and Dylan Klebold, 17, killed 12 fellow students and a teacher Apr. 20 at **Columbine High School** in Littleton, CO, then fatally shot themselves. One NYC police officer pleaded guilty to 6 charges, May 25, another convicted of assault, June 8, in 1997 police-station **torture of Abner Louima**, Haitian immigrant. **John F. Kennedy Jr.**, son of former president, died in a plane crash, July 16, along with wife and sister-in-law.

2000 Across U.S., midnight celebrations marked changeover to year 2000 on Jan. 1; feared **Y2K** computer glitch caused only minor problems. Vermont Gov. Howard Dean (D) signed legislation Apr. 26 allowing same-sex couples in **civil unions** to gain legal rights. Scientists from U.S. and Britain announced jointly, June 26, that they had determined structure of the **human genome**.

Following international custody dispute, 6-year-old **Elián González** was returned to father in Cuba June 28, 7 months after rescue from boat wreck in which his mother and other refugees drowned.

Tiger Woods became youngest player, at age 24, to win all 4 of golf's majors, with record score in British Open, July 23.

Food and Drug Administration announced, Sept. 28, approval of **RU-486**, a pill that induces abortions.

Seventeen U.S. sailors died Oct. 12 in **terrorist bombing of USS Cole**, which was refueling in Aden, Yemen.

On presidential election night, Nov. 7, the winner of **Florida's 25 decisive electoral votes** remained uncertain, leaving national result in doubt for weeks. Florida Supreme Court, Dec. 8, ordered manual recount of certain ballots; on Dec. 12, U.S. Supreme Court reversed that decision, and Vice Pres. **Al Gore** (D), the following day, conceded election to Texas Gov. **George W. Bush** (R).

2001 Congress, Jan. 6, certified **George W. Bush** as president by electoral vote of 271-266 (1 Gore elector abstained). He was **sworn in** as 43rd president Jan. 20.

AOL-Time Warner merger completed Jan. 11. FBI agent **Robert Hanssen** arrested Feb. 20, **charged with spying** for Soviet Union and Russia over 20-year period; under plea bargain, sentenced in 2002 to life in prison. **U.S. Navy spy plane** collided with Chinese fighter plane over South China Sea Apr. 1, killing fighter pilot; 24 U.S. crew members detained in Hainan until U.S. officials expressed apology, Apr. 12.

Sen. **James Jeffords** (R, VT) announced May 24 he was leaving his party, giving Democrats control of Senate. Pres. Bush signed, June 7, **\$1.35 tril tax-cut package**. Oklahoma City bomber **Timothy McVeigh** executed June 11. Bush announced Aug. 9 he would allow federal funding of limited **stem-cell research** using human embryos.

On morning of **Sept. 11**, 2 hijacked commercial airliners struck **World Trade Center twin towers** in New York City in **worst-ever terrorist attack** on American soil. A 3rd hijacked plane destroyed a portion of the **Pentagon**; a 4th crashed in Pennsylvania field. Some 3,000 people killed, including about 2,750 at World Trade Center. U.S. observed national day of mourning, Sept. 14. Five people died and 14 became ill from exposure to **anthrax** through U.S. postal system, Oct. 4-Nov. 21; former Army microbiologist **Bruce Ivins**, later suspected of the crime, apparently committed suicide in July 2008.

On Oct. 7, San Francisco Giants outfielder **Barry Bonds** hit his 73rd **home run** for a single-season record.

U.S. and Britain, Oct. 7, launched **air-strike** campaign against Afghan-based terrorist organization **al-Qaeda** and the country's **ruling Taliban militia**. Pres. Bush created **Office of Homeland Security**, Oct. 8, and signed federal



2001: The attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, kill more than 2,750 people in New York, including 343 firefighters.

antiterrorism bill, Oct. 26. **Taliban** surrendered Kabul, Nov. 13, and fled from Kandahar, their stronghold, Dec. 7. Taliban member and U.S. citizen **John Walker Lindh** captured Dec. 2 in Afghanistan; under plea bargain sentenced in Oct. 2002 to 20 years. U.S. government, Dec. 11, indicted al Qaeda member **Zacarias Moussaoui** as Sept. 11 co-conspirator; he pleaded guilty, sentenced in May 2006 to life in prison.

Leading energy-trading company **Enron** filed for **bankruptcy**, Dec. 2. Pres. Bush announced, Dec. 13, U.S. withdrawal from **1972 Antiballistic Missile Treaty**.

2002 Taliban and al-Qaeda fighters captured in Afghanistan flown to U.S. naval base at **Guantánamo Bay** in Cuba, starting Jan. 11. House committee, Jan. 14, released parts of whistle-blowing letter from Enron employee Sherron Watkins to CEO **Kenneth Lay**. Lay resigned Jan. 23; Congress, Jan. 24, began hearings into **Enron bankruptcy**.

In State of the Union address, Jan. 29, Pres. Bush called **Iran, Iraq, and North Korea** part of "**axis of evil**." Eight U.S. troops killed Mar. 2-4 in assault against Taliban and al-Qaeda forces in Afghanistan. By Mar. 6, 1,200 U.S. troops were involved in **Operation Anaconda**, which ended Mar. 12.

Independent prosecutor's report, Mar. 20, found insufficient evidence that Pres. Clinton or Hillary Clinton committed any crime in connection with **Whitewater**. Pres. Bush, Mar. 27, signed into law McCain-Feingold **campaign-finance reform bill** banning unregulated, unrestricted "soft money" donations; part of bill struck down by Supreme Court, June 2007.

Ceremonial last girder removed May 30 from **World Trade Center** site, signaling end of massive clean-up and recovery operation. **Coleen Rowley** testified before congressional committee June 6 that Washington FBI agents had stymied investigative efforts in Minneapolis prior to Sept. 11. **WorldCom** announced June 25 it had overstated its cash flow by billions; filed for bankruptcy, July 21.

Richard Reid pleaded guilty Oct. 4 to all charges stemming from incident aboard plane in Dec. 2001, when he tried to ignite **explosives in his shoes**. By sentence, Jan. 2003 to life



2003: About 1.5 million U.S. troops have deployed to Iraq since Operation Iraqi Freedom began in 2003.

in prison. Former Pres. Jimmy Carter named Oct. 10 as winner of **Nobel Peace Prize**. On Oct. 10-11 the House, 296-133, and Senate, 77-23, gave Bush **backing to use military force against Iraq**. Bush administration revealed Oct. 16 that **North Korea** had acknowledged it was developing **nuclear arms**.

Republicans emerged from elections, Nov. 5, with majority in Senate and increased margin in House. Pres. Bush, Nov. 25, signed legislation creating **Dept. of Homeland Security**.

U.S. Roman Catholic bishops, Nov. 13, approved revised, Vatican-vetted policies dealing with priests who **sexually abuse minors**. Cardinal **Bernard Law**, Dec. 13, resigned as archbishop of Boston; accused of covering up sexual abuse by priests. **Trent Lott** (R, MS) bowed out as new Senate majority leader Dec. 20, amid furor over comment apparently supporting segregation; Sen. **Bill Frist** (R, TN) elected as leader Dec. 23.

2003 On Jan. 10-11, Gov. **George Ryan** (R, IL) pardoned or **commuted death sentences** of 171 Illinois death row convicts. U.S. Senate, Jan. 22, approved Pres. Bush's nomination of **Tom Ridge** to be **first sec. of homeland security**.

Space shuttle **Columbia** broke apart Feb. 1 during descent toward planned landing; **all 7 crew members killed**. Report issued Aug. 26 blamed damage sustained during liftoff, also cited "broken safety culture" at NASA.

Senate, Mar. 6, approved the **Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty**, or **Moscow Treaty**, signed in **2002** by U.S. and Russian leaders. Both sides required to reduce deployed nuclear warheads to 1,700-2,200 by **2012**.

U.S.-led military offensive aimed at **ousting Saddam Hussein** got underway Mar. 19, when 40 Tomahawk cruise missiles hit targets in Baghdad. U.S. forces Mar. 21 seized oil fields near Basra. On Apr. 3, U.S. Marines crossed Tigris River and moved close to **Baghdad**. By Apr. 8, major government buildings had been occupied; U.S. forces reported control over much of Baghdad, Apr. 9. With **collapse of regime**, services were disrupted and looting became widespread. Pres. Bush, speaking from aircraft carrier, declared on May 1 the **end of major combat operations in Iraq**; insurgents continued to mount attacks.

Pres. **Bush signed** bill May 28 providing \$330 bil in **tax cuts** over several years. Under settlement in private antitrust suit brought by Netscape (unit of AOL), **Microsoft** agreed May 29 to pay **AOL Time Warner** \$750 mil.

On June 23, U.S. **Supreme Court** upheld **affirmative action program** for admission to Univ. of Michigan law school, but rejected university's undergraduate affirmative action program that employed numerical formulas. A **power failure** spread through Ohio, Michigan, and the Northeast, as well as eastern Canada, on Aug. 14; some 50 mil people in 8 states and Ontario lost electricity.

On Sept. 9, Roman Catholic archdiocese of Boston and lawyers representing about 550 victims of **sexual abuse by priests** announced settlement worth up to \$85 mil. **Californians**, Oct. 7, voted to recall Gov. Gray Davis (D) and replace him with Republican actor-turned-politician **Arnold Schwarzenegger**. Rev. V. Gene Robinson consecrated Nov. 2 as Episcopal bishop of New Hampshire, church's **first openly gay bishop**.

Senate, Nov. 3, approved \$87.5 bil for **U.S. military forces in Iraq** and help rebuilding the country. Virginia jury, Nov. 17, found **John Muhammad** guilty in 2002 Washington, DC, area **sniper attacks** that killed 10 people; sentenced to death.

Another Virginia jury found **Lee Malvo** guilty of murder in the attacks, Dec. 18; sentenced to life in prison without parole. Massachusetts court decided 4-3, Nov. 18, that **gay couples had right to marry** under state constitution.

Pres. Bush signed bill Dec. 8 to overhaul **Medicare**, adding prescription drug benefit and expanding role of private insurance companies. **Saddam Hussein captured** by U.S. military forces Dec. 13, in underground hideout southeast of Tikrit.

2004 On Feb. 12, San Francisco began issuing **marriage licenses to same-sex couples**; process blocked Mar. 11 by state supreme court. Photos showing abuse of **Abu Ghraib prison inmates** in Iraq by American soldiers emerged Apr. 3. **National World War II Memorial** in Washington, DC, opened Apr. 29.

Ronald Reagan, 40th U.S. president, died June 5. U.S.-led coalition formally transferred power to **interim Iraqi government**, June 28. U.S. Supreme Court, June 28, issued decisions regarding **rights of terrorism detainees** that curtailed sweeping powers claimed by Bush as commander in chief. The **9/11 Commission Report**, released July 22, called for restructuring U.S. intelligence operations.

In Boston, July 28-29, **Democrats nominated** Sen. **John Kerry** (MA) for president and Sen. **John Edwards** (NC) for vice president. Pres. **Bush** and Vice Pres. **Cheney** renominated Sept. 1 at **Republican** convention in New York.

Four hurricanes hit Florida and surrounding states, Aug. 13-Sept. 25; blamed for over 50 deaths and more than \$20 bil in damage in U.S. Number of **U.S. soldiers killed** in the Iraqi conflict reached 1,000 on Sept. 7, including 755 in combat. **Boston Red Sox** swept their last 8 games to win **World Series** Oct. 27, for first time since 1918.

Pres. **Bush** reelected Nov. 2, capturing 31 states with 286 electoral votes. Republicans gained 4 Senate seats for new 55-44 majority, won majority in House for 6th consecutive election. After weeklong campaign, U.S. forces took control of the Iraqi city of **Fallujah** from insurgents, Nov. 14. Pres. Bush signed intelligence reform bill Dec. 17, based on 9/11 Commission's findings: bill created **director of national intelligence** to oversee nation's intelligence agencies.

2005 Army Reserve Spec. Charles Graner Jr. found guilty, Jan. 14, in **Abu Ghraib prisoner abuses** in Iraq, sentenced to 10 years. Army Reserve Pfc. Lynndie England convicted Sept. 26, sentenced to 3 years.

Pres. **Bush inaugurated** for 2nd term, Jan. 20. **Condoleezza Rice** became first black woman sec. of state, Jan. 26. **Alberto Gonzales** became first Hispanic U.S. atty. gen., Feb. 3.

Supreme Court, Mar. 1, ruled that **executing** convicts for crimes committed before age 18 was unconstitutional. **Terri Schiavo**, in a persistent vegetative state since 1990, died Mar. 31, 13 days after feeding tube was removed.

Vanity Fair article revealed May 31 that former FBI official **W. Mark Felt** was "**Deep Throat**"—key source for *Washington Post* reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein probing 1972 **Watergate break-in**. *Discovery* blasted off from Cape Canaveral, FL, July 26, in first shuttle launch since 2003 **Columbia disaster**.

Hurricane Katrina hit Gulf coast, Aug. 29, causing devastation in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. Breach in a levee on Lake Pontchartrain, Aug. 30, flooded **New Orleans**. Relief efforts widely criticized as insufficient.

Chief Justice **William H. Rehnquist** died Sept. 3. Bush Sept. 5 nominated as successor **John G. Roberts Jr.**; on Sept. 29 he was confirmed by Senate, 78-22, and sworn in as 17th chief justice. White House counsel **Harriet Miers**, nominated Oct. 3 to Supreme Court, withdrew Oct. 27. In her place, Bush, Oct. 31, nominated **Samuel A. Alito Jr.**; confirmed Jan. 31, 2006.

House Majority Leader **Tom DeLay** (R, TX) indicted in Texas Sept. 28 for allegedly conspiring to launder illegal contributions; he stepped down from his leadership post. Civil rights icon **Rosa Parks** died Oct. 24. **Chicago White Sox**, Oct. 26, defeated Houston Astros to win their first World Series title since 1917.

New York Times, Dec. 16, reported that Pres. Bush in 2002 had secretly authorized National Security Agency to **eavesdrop** without court warrant on people in U.S. suspected of terrorist activities. Senate, Dec. 21, passed \$453 bil defense appropriations bill after inclusion of **anti-torture amendment**. Tropical Storm Zeta, Dec. 29, the season's 28th ended the **most active hurricane season** on record.

2006 Former top Republican lobbyist **Jack Abramoff** pleaded guilty Jan. 3 to bribery and other charges; in plea agreement,



2005: Hurricane Katrina and subsequent failure of levees cause unprecedented destruction in New Orleans and along the Gulf coast.

promised to cooperate with investigation into his dealings with members of Congress. Former Enron CEO **Jeffrey Skilling** convicted May 25 of fraud, conspiracy, and insider trading related to Enron's 2001 bankruptcy. **Kenneth Lay**, Enron's founder and Skilling's successor as CEO, found guilty same day of fraud and conspiracy; died July 15.

U.S. Supreme Court ruled June 29 that Pres. Bush's system for trying **terrorism detainees** at **Guantánamo Bay** was unauthorized under federal law and Geneva Conventions. Bush, July 19, issued his **first veto**, rejecting bill to end federal funding constraints on human embryonic **stem cell research**.

British authorities announced Aug. 10 they had foiled **terrorist plot to use liquid explosives** on flights between Britain and U.S.; new security restrictions prohibited passengers in U.S. from transporting most liquids in carry-on luggage. In speech Sept. 6 Bush confirmed existence of **secret overseas prisons** for terrorism suspects run by CIA. Defense Dept. same day released new Army Field Manual delimiting permissible interrogation methods.

Pres. Bush signed bill Oct. 26 authorizing construction of **700-mi fence** along U.S.-Mexico border; broader immigration bill that he favored—approved by the Senate but not the House—would have given many **illegal immigrants** a chance to gain citizenship.

Democrats won control of House and Senate in **midterm congressional elections** Nov. 7. Pres. Bush announced Nov. 8 that Defense Sec. **Donald Rumsfeld**, a focus of criticism over Iraq war, had resigned. **Gerald R. Ford**, 38th U.S. president, died Dec. 26 at age 93.

2007 Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D, CA) chosen Jan. 4 as **first woman Speaker of the House**. Pres. Bush announced Jan. 10 he was sending more than 20,000 additional troops to Iraq, in troop "**surge**" backed by Lt. Gen. **David Petraeus**, new top U.S. commander in Iraq. Bush administration announced Jan. 17 that a court established under the 1978 **Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act** (FISA) would have jurisdiction over a National Security Agency program monitoring international communications between people in the U.S. and suspected terrorists.

Reports of substandard conditions at **Walter Reed Army Medical Center** in Washington, DC, resulted in dismissals of military officials, Mar. 1-2. U.S. District Court jury found **I. Lewis "Scooter" Libby**, former chief of staff for Vice Pres. Cheney, guilty Mar. 6 of perjury and obstructing justice in the investigation into a leak exposing undercover CIA agent Valerie Plame Wilson; Bush commuted his 30-month prison sentence.

A senior at **Virginia Tech** killed 27 students and 5 faculty members on Apr. 16 before killing himself. On Apr. 18,

Supreme Court upheld, 5-4, a 2003 federal law that banned so-called **partial birth abortions**.

U.S. Senate and House May 24 approved Iraq and Afghanistan **war-funding bill** without timetable for withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq; as part of the agreement, Congress also approved increase in **national minimum wage** from \$5.15 to \$7.25 per hour in 3 stages over 2 years.

Dow Jones closed over 14,000 July 19, just 59 trading days after passing 13,000. ***Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows***, final novel in J. K. Rowling's series, released July 21, earning record U.S. sales. Pres. Bush issued an executive order July 20 requiring that **imprisoned terror suspects** receive "the basic necessities of life" and barring cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.

A **Minneapolis highway bridge** collapsed Aug. 1, causing the deaths of 13 people. Congress, Aug. 4, cleared measure allowing **National Security Agency** to monitor communications without court warrants if believed related to terrorism. Barry Bonds tied Major League Baseball's all-time career **home-run record** at 755—set by Hank Aaron—on Aug. 4 in San Diego; hit No. 756 on Aug. 7.

Karl Rove, Bush's chief political strategist, announced Aug. 13 that he was resigning. **José Padilla** convicted of conspiracy in terrorism case, Aug. 16; later sentenced to 17 years, 4 months in prison. Atty. Gen. **Alberto Gonzales**, blamed for alleged firing of U.S. attorneys, announced his resignation Aug. 27.

Congress voted, Nov. 6 and 8, to **overturn veto** by Pres. Bush for first time; bill included projects for hurricane recovery, wetlands restoration, and flood control. Federal grand jury probing athletes' use of performance-enhancing drugs indicted slugger **Barry Bonds** Nov. 15, for allegedly lying to the grand jury in 2003 about his use. Report by former U.S. Sen. **George J. Mitchell**, released Dec. 13, presented evidence of **performance-enhancing drug** use by 86 Major League Baseball players.

On Dec. 6 Pres. Bush announced accord among mortgage lenders to impose 5-year **freeze on interest rates** for some mortgage holders and provide options for some homeowners to refinance. Under law signed Dec. 17 New Jersey became **first state to repeal the death penalty** since Supreme Court reinstated it under certain conditions in 1976. An **energy bill** mandating an increase in automobile **fuel-economy standards** to 35 miles per gallon by 2030 signed by Pres. Bush Dec. 19; also set timetable for requiring more energy-efficient bulbs and mandated greater use of biofuels.

2008 Sen. **John McCain** (AZ) won New Hampshire primary, Jan. 8, and state primaries on **Super Tuesday**, Feb. 5, clinching 2008 Republican presidential nomination by early Mar. Race for Democrats was tighter, but Sen. **Barack Obama** (IL) moved ahead of closest rival, Sen. **Hillary Rodham Clinton** (NY) in primary wins, and by early June had enough delegates to be assured of victory.

Fed **cut key interest rates** in two stages, Jan. 22 and 30, citing slow job growth and deterioration in housing and credit markets. Bush submitted fiscal 2009 budget to Congress Feb. 4 that called for expenditures of \$3.1 tril, forecasting \$407 bil deficit. A \$168 bil **economic stimulus package**, signed Feb. 13 by Pres. Bush, provided tax rebates of up to \$600 for individuals and \$1,200 for couples, plus \$300 per child.

New York Gov. **Eliot Spitzer** (D) left office Mar. 17, after revelations that he had been a client of a prostitution service. In Mar. 18 speech, Sen. Obama discussed America's racial divide and condemned inflammatory statements by his former longtime pastor, Rev. **Jeremiah Wright**.

Justice Dept. declassified, Apr. 1, a 2003 legal brief that had given military interrogators authority to use extreme methods when **questioning detainees** linked to al-Qaeda. **Benedict XVI** made his first papal visit to U.S., Apr. 15-20. U.S. Supreme Court held Apr. 16 that Kentucky's method of **execution by lethal injection** did not violate constitution.

On Apr. 23 Bush administration announced that Gen. **David Petraeus** would be promoted to head Central Command, overseeing military affairs in Middle East and Central Asia. U.S. Supreme Court ruled June 12 that foreign **prisoners at Guantánamo Bay** could challenge their detention by filing a writ of **habeas corpus**. The court held June 26 that individuals have a constitutional **right to own a gun**. **Oil prices spiked** above \$140 per barrel in June; national average price for gallon of regular unleaded gas reached nearly \$4.09 by July 1.

U.S. Sec. of State **Condoleezza Rice** signed agreement in Czech Republic, July 8, and Poland, Aug. 20, allowing U.S. to

place components of a **missile defense system** in those countries. Measure signed July 10 by Pres. Bush expanded federal government's power to spy on suspected terrorists. U.S. military deaths in Iraq dropped to 13 in July, lowest monthly total since the war began. **U.S. air strike** against reputed Taliban activity in **Afghanistan** village of Azizabad, Aug. 22, caused as many as 90 civilian deaths according to Afghan sources. The U.S., Sept. 1, transferred to Iraqi forces security responsibilities in **Anbar province**, formerly the center of a Sunni insurgency.

Meeting Aug. 25-28 in Denver, CO, Democrats **nominated** Sen. **Barack Obama** (IL) for president and Sen. Joe Biden (DE) for vice president. **Hurricane Gustav** hit Louisiana coast Sept. 1, but New Orleans levee system, strengthened since Hurricane Katrina, held up; some 2 mil people evacuated beforehand. More than 1 mil people fled Texas coast in advance of **Hurricane Ike**, which claimed 37 lives in the state. On Sept. 12, 25 people were killed when commuter train collided with freight train near Chatsworth, CA.

Meeting Sept. 3 in St. Paul, MN, Republicans **nominated** **McCain** for president and his pick, Alaska Gov. **Sarah Palin**, for vice president. Palin was only 2nd woman ever to run for vice president on major party ticket.

With financial system in crisis, federal government Sept. 7 took control of nation's two largest mortgage finance companies, **Fannie Mae** and **Freddie Mac**. On Wall Street a week later, investment titan **Merrill Lynch** agreed to sell itself to Bank of America for \$50 bil, and **Lehman Brothers** declared bankruptcy, after failing to find a buyer. The Fed Sept. 16 took control of insurance giant **American International Group (AIG)**, taking a 79.9% equity stake and giving it a credit line that expanded to \$144 bil by Oct. 31. On Sept. 20 a Treasury plan was introduced to purchase up to \$700 bil of **"toxic" mortgage-backed securities** to restore confidence among investors and banks reluctant to make loans.

On Sept. 29, so-called **bailout** failed in the House; about two-thirds of Republicans rejected it. **Dow Jones closed down 778 points**, for loss in wealth estimated at \$1.2 tril. Substantially revised version of **bailout plan passed** Senate Oct. 1, 74-25, and House Oct. 3, 263-171.

Las Vegas jury Oct. 3 found former football star **O. J. Simpson** and co-defendant guilty in robbery and kidnapping of two sports memorabilia dealers; Simpson sentenced Dec. 5 to at least 9 years in prison.

Fed announced Oct. 7 that it would begin lending directly to U.S. corporations. On Oct. 21 Fed pledged \$540 bil to ease credit flows and bolster investor confidence.

Bush administration announced Oct. 11 it had removed **North Korea** from its list of countries that sponsor terrorism, as part of a June agreement for North Korea to begin dismantling nuclear weapons program. Federal jury found Sen. **Ted Stevens** (R, AK) guilty Oct. 27 of accepting and failing to report gifts from oil services firm; he was defeated for reelection in Nov. Stevens's conviction was later voided because of prosecutorial misconduct. Dow Jones closed Oct. 31 at 9,325.01, for one-month decline of 14.1%.



2008: Sen. Barack Obama is elected the first African American president.

Barack Obama elected, Nov. 4, as **first African American president** in U.S. history. Obama-Biden ticket earned 53% of popular vote, versus 46% for McCain-Palin, with electoral vote margin of 365-173. Democrats increased majorities in House and Senate; election gave them control of both White House and Congress for first time since 1995. **California** voters approved **Proposition 8**, overturning May 2008 state supreme court decision affirming constitutional right for same-sex couples to marry.

Dow Jones fell 427 points, or 5.1%, Nov. 19, going below 8,000 for first time since 2003. U.S. government Nov. 23 announced plan to provide \$20 bil in cash and up to \$306 bil more as backup to protect **Citigroup** from potential mortgage losses; **volatile Dow Jones** rose 397 points. Preparing to deal with economic crisis, Pres.-elect **Obama** Nov. 24 named **Timothy Geithner** as choice for **treasury sec.** (confirmed Jan. 26, 2009). **Dow dropped 680 points** Dec. 1 after reports that U.S. manufacturing had hit 26-year low and that U.S. economy officially fell into **recession** in Dec. 2007.

Obama named former rival **Hillary Clinton**, Dec. 1, as choice for **sec. of state** (confirmed Jan. 21, 2009). Illinois Gov. Rod **Blagojevich** (D) arrested Dec. 9, accused of seeking to sell U.S. Senate seat being vacated by Obama. Illinois legislators voted Dec. 15 to begin **impeachment process**; Blagojevich asserted innocence and made Senate appointment, Dec. 30, choosing former state Atty. Gen. **Roland Burris**.

Investment manager **Bernard Madoff** arrested Dec. 11 on charges he had defrauded clients of tens of billions of dollars in massive **Ponzi scheme**.

The Fed Dec. 16 cut **benchmark interest rate** to near zero. Bush announced plans Dec. 19 to lend **General Motors** and **Chrysler** \$17.4 bil to help them survive over the next 3 months.

2009 Illinois Gov. **Blagojevich**, impeached Jan. 9, was convicted Jan. 29 by the state Senate and **removed from office**.

Barack Obama inaugurated Jan. 20 as 44th U.S. president amid economic turmoil; outlined activist agenda for **"remaking" America**. On Jan. 22 issued executive orders restricting CIA interrogation practices and calling for closing U.S. military prison at **Guantánamo Bay**, Cuba, within a year.

Treasury Sec. Geithner Feb. 10 outlined \$2 tril program to **stabilize banking** and ease credit markets. It included **"stress tests,"** which were begun Feb. 25, leading regulators to require some banks to raise more capital. On Feb. 17, Obama signed **stimulus bill** providing for \$212 bil in tax cuts and \$575 bil in new spending; lawmakers also raised **debt ceiling** from \$11.3 tril to \$12.1 tril and restricted **bonuses** by financial firms receiving funds under **TARP program**. On Feb. 18, Obama introduced \$275 bil program to help protect homeowners from **foreclosure** and ease terms for refinancing.

Pres. Obama announced, Feb. 17, that U.S. would send 17,000 more **troops to Afghanistan** and, Feb. 27, that most U.S. **troops would be out of Iraq** by Aug. 2010.

California legislators, ending 15-week deadlock, closed **\$42 bil budget gap**, Feb. 19; after ballot measures implementing the plan were defeated, passed another budget-cutting measure, July 24. Revised data released Feb. 27 showed **GDP fell** at 6.2% annual rate in Oct.-Dec. 2008, steepest drop since 1982.

Obama, Mar. 11, signed \$410 bil **omnibus spending measure** to fund government though fiscal 2009. Bailed-out **insurance giant AIG** Mar. 2 reported **record \$62 bil quarterly loss** for 4th quarter 2008, and new government funding was extended; news that AIG was paying out **\$165 mil in bonuses** to employees of its financial products unit evoked protests. Treasury Sec. Geithner, Mar. 23, introduced **Public-Private Investment Program (PPIP)**, offering incentives to encourage investments in **"toxic assets."**

Pres. Obama Mar. 27 announced retooled U.S. strategy to **defeat al-Qaeda** in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Plan called for new aid to Pakistan and more U.S. troops to train and advise Afghan army.

Iowa's Supreme Court Apr. 3 struck down state law barring **same-sex marriage**; measures allowing it were approved in Vermont Apr. 7, Maine May 6 (repealed in Nov. 3 referendum), and New Hampshire, June 3.

New York Review of Books Apr. 6 posted confidential 2007 report by International Committee of the Red Cross, concluding the **CIA** had violated international law in its handling of 14 **"high-value detainees."** Justice Dept. Apr. 16 made public past memos offering legal rationale for CIA interrogation methods that included beatings and **waterboarding**. On Aug. 24, Atty. Gen. Eric Holder appointed a **special prosecutor** to investigate possible abuses by CIA officials or contractors.

U.S. Navy SEALs April 12 rescued American captain Richard Phillips, taken hostage by **pirates off Somali coast**. Obama administration Apr. 13 eased restrictions on family travel and remittances to Cuba. Outbreak of influenza A (H1N1), or **swine flu**, in Mexico and then in U.S., triggered worldwide alerts; U.S. officials declared public health emergency Apr. 26.

On Apr. 29, House (233-193) and Senate (53-43), with no GOP support, approved **\$3.5 tril federal budget** for fiscal 2010, with deficit of \$1.2 tril. Veteran Sen. **Arlen Specter** (R, PA) Apr. 29 said he was switching to Democratic party. **Chrysler LLC** filed for bankruptcy protection Apr. 30; **United Automobile Workers** retirement health-care fund was to gain 55% stake in reorganized company.

Gallup poll released May 15 showed majority of Americans (51%) were now **“pro-life” on abortion**. In commencement address May 17 at **Notre Dame**, Obama called for civility and compromise. On May 31, **George Tiller**, Kansas doctor known to perform **late-term abortions**, was shot and killed; Scott Roeder, an anti-abortion activist, arrested and charged.

Pres. Obama May 19 tightened **fuel efficiency standards** for vehicles sold in U.S. On May 20-22, he signed **consumer protection measures**, including one to restrict interest rates and fees by credit card companies.

General Motors filed for bankruptcy June 1 under plan providing \$30.1 bil in new federal funds to support a leaner GM. On June 9, JPMorgan Chase, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, and 7 other big financial firms got permission from U.S. Treasury to **return some \$68 bil** received from Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP).

Speaking June 4 at Cairo Univ. in Egypt, Pres. Obama called for “a new beginning” in **relations with Muslim world**. U.S. military completed scheduled **withdrawal from Iraq’s cities** and towns June 30; some 130,000 U.S. troops remained at forward-operating bases.

U.S. TV stations turned off analog signals June 12 and began **all-digital broadcasting**, as mandated by Congress.

On June 16, Sen. **John Ensign** (R, NV) apologized for affair with a former staffer; he then resigned as chair of Republican Policy Committee. On June 24, Gov. **Mark Sanford** (R, SC) admitted extramarital affair with woman from Argentina; repaid state for trip to Buenos Aires to visit her, and resigned chairmanship of Republican Governors Association.

Pres. Obama signed June 22 measure authorizing FDA to regulate content and marketing of **tobacco products**. In *Ricci v. DeStefano*, the Supreme Court held June 29 that a group of mostly white firefighters in New Haven, CT, suffered **reverse discrimination** when city threw out promotion exam because African American firefighters had done poorly.

Pop superstar **Michael Jackson died** suddenly June 25 at age 50; coroner attributed death to “acute propofol intoxication.” Alaska Gov. **Sarah Palin** (R), July 3, announced she was **resigning** her office. Pres. Obama and Pres. Dmitri Medvedev, meeting in Russia July 6, reached agreement for reducing **nuclear arsenals** and allowing U.S. flights to Afghanistan through Russian airspace.

Senate Judiciary Committee held confirmation hearings July 13-16 on Obama’s nomination of Judge **Sonia Sotomayor**, for Supreme Court vacancy left by retirement of Assoc. Justice David Souter. **Confirmed** Aug. 6 by Senate, 68-31; sworn in Aug. 8, she became first Latina and third woman to join the court.

Harvard African American scholar **Henry Louis Gates** arrested July 16 in Cambridge, MA, by Sgt. James Crowley, a white police officer, when Gates tried to open his own jammed front door. Police later dropped charges, and Obama, seeking to defuse tensions, invited both men for a beer at White House. Federal **“cash for clunkers”** program, which offered refund vouchers for trade-ins of old gas-guzzling vehicles, began July 24 with funding of \$1 bil; renewed Aug. 7 with another \$2 bil.

Returning to home districts during Aug. recess, lawmakers encountered angry protesters at **town hall meetings**, opposed to pending healthcare legislation. Some claimed **“Obamacare”** meant government takeover and “death panels.” In speech to Congress Sept. 9, Obama criticized **“scare tactics”** and defended plan.

Federal jury found former Rep. **William Jefferson** (D, LA) guilty Aug. 5 on corruption charges. After 15-month battle with brain cancer, Sen. **Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy** (D, MA) died Aug. 25.

The community advocacy organization **ACORN** came under fire after videos, surreptitiously filmed by conservative activists, showed employees apparently counseling illegal activity. Congress, Sept. 14-17, barred federal funding for ACORN.

Obama administration Sept. 17 announced it was canceling plans for ground-based **antiballistic missile system** in Eastern Europe and would no longer seek to place ballistic missile interceptors in Poland and a radar facility in Czech Republic. Federal prosecutors Sept. 24 charged **Najibullah Zazi**, airport shuttle driver in Denver, CO, with plotting to produce bombs for **terror attacks against subways**. On Sept. 25, at meeting of Group of 20 (G-20) leaders in Pittsburgh, PA, Obama and British and French leaders accused Iran of building **secret uranium enrichment facility** near Qom.

Fugitive film director **Roman Polanski** detained by authorities Sept. 26 as he arrived in Zurich to accept film award; he was wanted by U.S. for 1977 case in which he was accused of drugging and raping 13-year-old girl. Justice Dept. Oct. 19 said federal statutes should not be enforced against people who use or provide **marijuana for medical purposes** where allowed by state law. In raids carried out in 38 U.S. cities, Oct. 21-22, federal agents arrested over 300 people connected with **La Familia**, Mexican cartel that sold drugs to U.S. buyers for cash and guns.

On Oct. 14, Obama signed legislation tripling **economic aid to Pakistan**, as Pakistani troops prepared to launch major offensive. Obama administration announced Oct. 19 it was renewing **sanctions against Sudan**, while also calling for diplomatic engagement.

Government reported Oct. 29 that **real GDP grew** at an annual rate of 3.5% during July-Sept., signaling that key sectors had **emerged from recession**. White House claimed Oct. 30 that stimulus bill passed in Feb. had created or saved some 640,000 jobs by end of Sept., including 325,000 in education and 80,000 in construction. On Oct. 30, Obama announced he would end long-standing U.S. **travel and immigration restrictions** on people infected with AIDS virus. U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported that by late Oct. over 12,000 Americans had been hospitalized with swine flu, with a death toll of around 500.

Republicans made election gains on Nov. 3, picking up governorships in New Jersey and Virginia. Despite signs of economic growth, Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Nov. 6 that **unemployment** in Oct. hit 10.2%, passing the 10% mark for first time since 1983. Obama Nov. 6 signed measure extending unemployment benefits in hard-pressed states and renewing \$8,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers.

On Nov. 5, 12 soldiers and a civilian were killed in a **mass shooting at Ft. Hood, TX**; Army psychiatrist Maj. Nidal Malik Hasan, a Palestinian American who reportedly had contacts with the Yemen-based radical cleric Anwar al-Awlaki, was charged with premeditated murder.

U.S. House Nov. 7 approved \$1.1 tril **health care bill**, 220-215, with only 1 Republican vote in favor; Senate Dec. 24 approved \$871 bil version, 60-39, with no Republican votes. Both bills required most Americans to purchase health insurance; only the House version provided for some form of “public option.”

In speech Dec. 1 at West Point, Pres. Obama announced **surge** of 30,000 additional troops to **Afghanistan**, so as to peak at 100,000, with drawdown to begin within 18 months. Accepting **Nobel Peace Prize**, Dec. 10 in Oslo, Norway, Obama defended U.S.-led military action in Afghanistan as a “just war” and described U.S.-led war in Iraq as “winding down.”

After unexplained accident with his car and tabloid stories portraying him as a serial adulterer, **Tiger Woods**, on his website Dec. 11, acknowledged “infidelity” and announced “an indefinite break” from pro golf. Pres. Obama brokered 5-nation **greenhouse-gas accord**, Dec. 18 in Copenhagen, establishing monitoring and reduction goals, but with no binding commitments.

On Dec. 25, passengers and crew aboard a Northwest Airlines passenger jet approaching Detroit thwarted apparent attempt by Nigerian man to ignite **explosives hidden in his underwear**; taken into custody, he acknowledged having received help from al-Qaeda in Yemen. On Dec. 30, a Jordanian CIA informant acting as a double agent set off **bomb at site of a high-level CIA intelligence meeting** near Afghan-Pakistan border, killing himself and 8 others.

While unemployment hovered at 10%, U.S. stock exchanges made **best gains since 2003**, with Dow Jones closing Dec. 31 at 10,428.05, up 18.8% since a year earlier, and 59.3% from 2009 low point in early Mar. According to year-end statistics compiled by iCasualties.org, U.S. military **fatalities in Iraq** in 2009 declined to a low of 149, with a cumulative total of 4,370 since 2003; **fatalities in Afghanistan** reached an annual high of 317 in 2009, with a cumulative total of 947 since fighting began.

Patrick Henry's Speech to the Virginia Convention

The following is an excerpt from Patrick Henry's speech to the Virginia Convention, which met at St. John's Church in Richmond, on Mar. 23, 1775, to react to British oppression.

Gentlemen may cry, peace, peace—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!

Adoption of the Declaration of Independence

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, who had issued the first call for a congress of the colonies, introduced in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia a resolution declaring “that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.”

The resolution, seconded by John Adams on behalf of the Massachusetts delegation, came up again on June 11 when a committee of five, headed by Thomas Jefferson, was appointed to express the purpose of the resolution in a declaration of independence. The other four were John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert R. Livingston, and Roger Sherman.

Drafting the Declaration was assigned to Jefferson, who worked on a portable desk of his own construction in a room at Market and 7th St. The committee reported the result on June 28, 1776. The members of the Congress suggested a number of changes, which Jefferson called “deplorable.” They did not approve Jefferson’s arraignment of the British people and King George III for encouraging and fostering the slave trade, which Jefferson called “an execrable commerce.” They eliminated 630 words and added 146, leaving 1,322 words in the final draft. In its final form, capitalization was erratic. Jefferson had written that men were endowed with “inalienable” rights; in the final copy it came out as “unalienable” and has been thus ever since.

The Lee-Adams resolution of independence was adopted by 12 yeas on July 2—the actual date of the act of independence. The Declaration, which explains the act, was adopted July 4.

After the Declaration was adopted, July 4, 1776, it was turned over to printer John Dunlap to be printed on broadsides. The original copy was lost and one of his broadsides

was attached to a page in the journal of the Congress. It was read aloud July 8 in Philadelphia, PA, Easton, PA, and Trenton, NJ. On July 9, it was read by order of Gen. George Washington to the troops assembled on the Common in New York City (City Hall Park).

The Continental Congress of July 19, 1776, adopted the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the Declaration passed on the 4th, be fairly engrossed on parchment with the title and stile of ‘The Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America’ and that the same, when engrossed, be signed by every member of Congress.”

Not all delegates who signed the engrossed Declaration were present on July 4. Robert Morris (PA), William Williams (CT), and Samuel Chase (MD) signed on Aug. 2; Oliver Wolcott (CT), George Wythe (VA), Richard Henry Lee (VA), and Elbridge Gerry (MA) signed in August and September; Matthew Thornton (NH) joined the Congress Nov. 4 and signed later. Thomas McKean (DE) rejoined Washington’s army before signing and said later that he signed in 1781.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton was appointed a delegate by Maryland on July 4, 1776, presented his credentials July 18, and signed the engrossed Declaration on Aug. 2. Born Sept. 19, 1737, he was 95 years old and the last surviving signer when he died on Nov. 14, 1832.

Two Pennsylvania delegates who did not support the Declaration on July 4 were replaced. The four New York delegates did not have authority from their state to vote on July 4. On July 9, the New York state convention authorized its delegates to approve the Declaration, and the Congress was so notified on July 15, 1776. The four signed the Declaration on Aug. 2.

The original engrossed Declaration is preserved at the National Archives in Washington, DC.

Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776. John Hancock was president of the Congress, and Charles Thomson was secretary. A copy of the Declaration, engrossed on parchment, was signed by members of Congress on and after Aug. 2, 1776. On Jan. 18, 1777, Congress ordered that “an authenticated copy, with the names of the members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.” Authenticated copies were printed in broadside form in Baltimore, where the Continental Congress was then in session. The following text is that of the original printed by John Dunlap at Philadelphia for the Continental Congress. The original is on display at the National Archives.

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION

By the REPRESENTATIVES of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

In GENERAL CONGRESS assembled

When in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it

is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of, and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:
For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:
For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies:

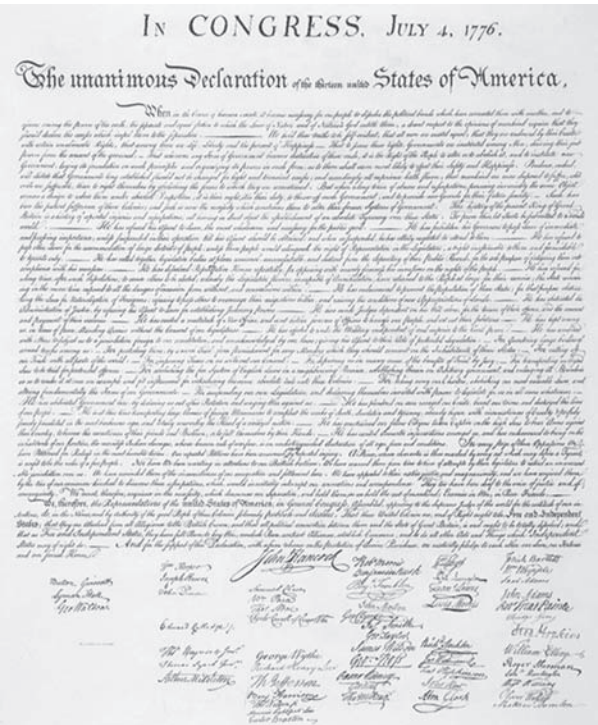
For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty



and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK, President
Attest.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence

Delegate (state)	Occupation	Birthplace	Born	Died
Adams, John (MA)	Lawyer	Braintree (Quincy), MA	Oct. 30, 1735	July 4, 1826
Adams, Samuel (MA)	Political leader	Boston, MA	Sept. 27, 1722	Oct. 2, 1803
Bartlett, Josiah (NH)	Physician, judge	Amesbury, MA	Nov. 21, 1729	May 19, 1795
Braxton, Carter (VA)	Farmer	Newington Plantation, VA	Sept. 10, 1736	Oct. 10, 1797
Carroll, Charles of Carrollton (MD)	Merchant	Annapolis, MD	Sept. 19, 1737	Nov. 14, 1832
Chase, Samuel (MD)	Judge	Princess Anne, MD	Apr. 17, 1741	June 19, 1811
Clark, Abraham (NJ)	Surveyor	Elizabethtown, NJ	Feb. 15, 1726	Sept. 15, 1794
Clymer, George (PA)	Merchant	Philadelphia, PA	Mar. 16, 1739	Jan. 23, 1813
Ellery, William (RI)	Lawyer	Newport, RI	Dec. 22, 1727	Feb. 15, 1820
Floyd, William (NY)	Soldier	Brookhaven, NY	Dec. 17, 1734	Aug. 4, 1821
Franklin, Benjamin (PA)	Printer, publisher	Boston, MA	Jan. 17, 1706	Apr. 17, 1790
Gerry, Elbridge (MA)	Merchant	Marblehead, MA	July 17, 1744	Nov. 23, 1814
Gwinnett, Button (GA)	Merchant	Gloucester, England	c. 1735	May 19, 1777
Hall, Lyman (GA)	Physician	Wallingford, CT	Apr. 12, 1724	Oct. 19, 1790
Hancock, John (MA)	Merchant	Braintree (Quincy), MA	Jan. 12, 1737	Oct. 8, 1793
Harrison, Benjamin (VA)	Farmer	Charles City County, VA	Apr. 5, 1726	Apr. 24, 1791
Hart, John (NJ)	Farmer	Stonington, CT	c. 1711	May 11, 1779
Hewes, Joseph (NC)	Merchant	Kingston, NJ	Jan. 23, 1730	Nov. 10, 1779
Heyward, Thos. Jr. (SC)	Lawyer, farmer	St. Luke's Parish, SC	July 28, 1746	Mar. 6, 1809
Hooper, William (NC)	Lawyer	Boston, MA	June 17, 1742	Oct. 14, 1790
Hopkins, Stephen (RI)	Judge, educator	Providence, RI	Mar. 7, 1707	July 13, 1785
Hopkinson, Francis (NJ)	Judge, author	Philadelphia, PA	Oct. 2, 1737	May 9, 1791
Huntington, Samuel (CT)	Judge	Windham, CT	July 3, 1731	Jan. 5, 1796
Jefferson, Thomas (VA)	Lawyer	Shadwell, VA	Apr. 13, 1743	July 4, 1826
Lee, Francis Lightfoot (VA)	Farmer	Westmoreland County, VA	Oct. 14, 1734	Jan. 11, 1797
Lee, Richard Henry (VA)	Farmer	Westmoreland County, VA	Jan. 20, 1732	June 19, 1794
Lewis, Francis (NY)	Merchant	Llandaff, Wales	Mar. 21, 1713	Dec. 31, 1802
Livingston, Philip (NY)	Merchant	Albany, NY	Jan. 15, 1716	June 12, 1778
Lynch, Thomas Jr. (SC)	Farmer	Winyah, SC	Aug. 5, 1749	(at sea) 1779
McKean, Thomas (DE)	Lawyer	New London, PA	Mar. 19, 1734	June 24, 1817
Middleton, Arthur (SC)	Farmer	Charleston, SC	June 26, 1742	Jan. 1, 1787
Morris, Lewis (NY)	Farmer	Morrisania (Bronx County), NY	Apr. 8, 1726	Jan. 22, 1798
Morris, Robert (PA)	Merchant	Liverpool, England	Jan. 31, 1734	May 8, 1806
Morton, John (PA)	Judge	Ridley, PA	c. 1724	Apr. 1777
Nelson, Thos. Jr. (VA)	Farmer	Yorktown, VA	Dec. 26, 1738	Jan. 4, 1789
Paca, William (MD)	Judge	Abingdon, MD	Oct. 31, 1740	Oct. 23, 1799
Paine, Robert Treat (MA)	Judge	Boston, MA	Mar. 11, 1731	May 12, 1814
Penn, John (NC)	Lawyer	Caroline County, VA	May 17, 1741	Sept. 14, 1788
Read, George (DE)	Judge	Cecil County, MD	Sept. 18, 1733	Sept. 21, 1798
Rodney, Caesar (DE)	Judge	Dover, DE	Oct. 7, 1728	June 29, 1784
Ross, George (PA)	Judge	New Castle, DE	May 10, 1730	July 14, 1779
Rush, Benjamin (PA)	Physician	Byberry, PA (Philadelphia)	Jan. 4, 1746	Apr. 19, 1813
Rutledge, Edward (SC)	Lawyer	Charleston, SC	Nov. 23, 1749	Jan. 23, 1800
Sherman, Roger (CT)	Lawyer	Newton, MA	Apr. 19, 1721	July 23, 1793
Smith, James (PA)	Lawyer	Northern Ireland	c. 1719	July 11, 1806
Stockton, Richard (NJ)	Lawyer	Princeton, NJ	Oct. 1, 1730	Feb. 28, 1781
Stone, Thomas (MD)	Lawyer	Charles County, MD	c. 1743	Oct. 5, 1787
Taylor, George (PA)	Ironmaster	Ireland	c. 1716	Feb. 23, 1781
Thornton, Matthew (NH)	Physician	Ireland	c. 1714	June 24, 1803
Walton, George (GA)	Judge	Cumberland County, VA	c. 1741	Feb. 2, 1804
Whipple, William (NH)	Merchant, judge	Kittery, ME	Jan. 14, 1730	Nov. 28, 1785
Williams, William (CT)	Merchant	Lebanon, CT	Apr. 8, 1731	Aug. 2, 1811
Wilson, James (PA)	Judge	Carskerdo, Scotland	Sept. 14, 1742	Aug. 21, 1798
Witherspoon, John (NJ)	Clergyman, educator	Gifford, Scotland	Feb. 5, 1723	Nov. 15, 1794
Wolcott, Oliver (CT)	Judge	Windsor, CT	Nov. 20, 1726	Dec. 1, 1797
Wythe, George (VA)	Lawyer	Elizabeth City County, VA	c. 1726	June 8, 1806

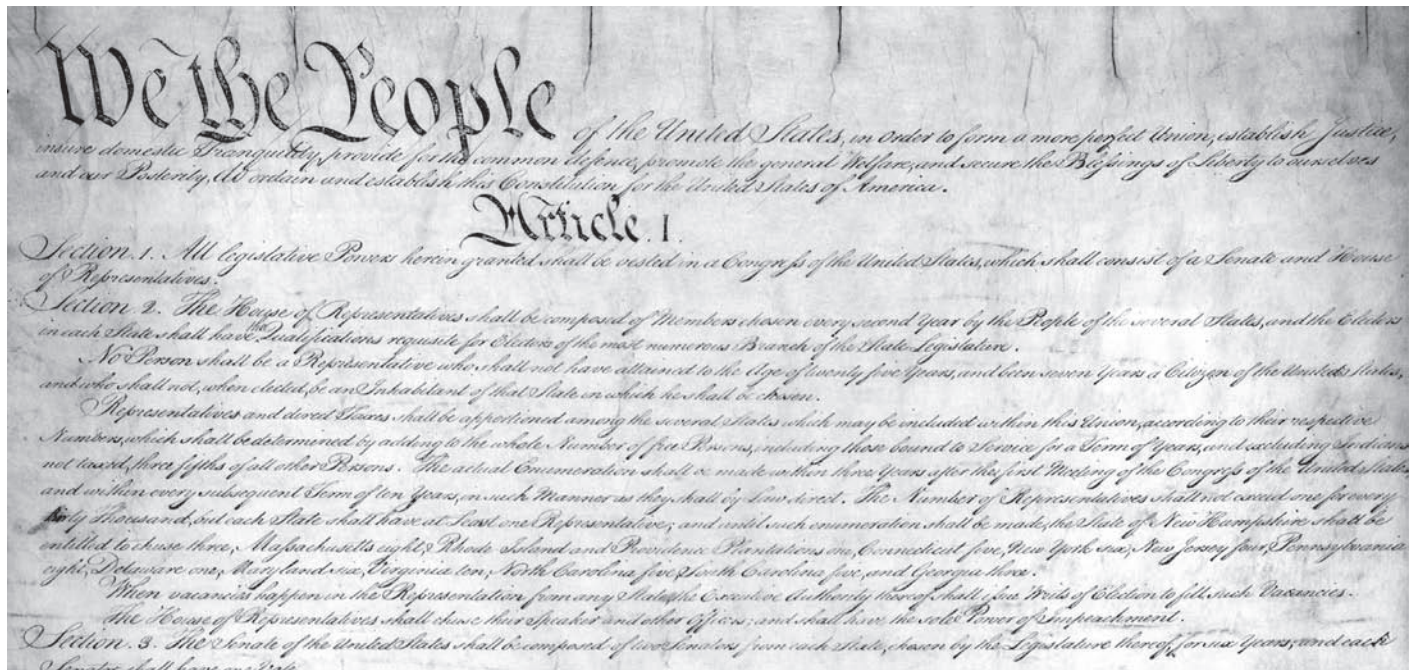
Origin of the Constitution

The War of Independence was conducted by delegates from the original 13 states, who comprised the Congress of the United States of America, known as the Continental Congress. In 1777 the Congress submitted to the legislatures of the states the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, which were ratified by New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and finally, in 1781, Maryland.

The first article read: “The stile of this confederacy shall be the United States of America.” This did not signify a sovereign nation, because the states delegated only those powers they could not handle individually, such as to wage war, make treaties, and contract debts for general expenses (e.g., paying the army). Taxes for payment of such debts were

levied by the individual states. The president signed himself “President of the United States in Congress assembled,” but here the United States were considered in the plural, a cooperating group.

When the war was won, it became evident that a stronger federal union was needed. The Congress left the initiative to the legislatures. Virginia in Jan. 1786 appointed commissioners to meet with representatives of other states; delegates from Virginia, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania met at Annapolis. Alexander Hamilton prepared their call asking delegates from all states to meet in Philadelphia in May 1787 “to render the Constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the union.” Congress endorsed the plan on Feb. 21, 1787. Delegates were appointed by all states except Rhode Island.



The convention was called for May 14, 1787, but a quorum was not present until May 25. George Washington was chosen president (presiding officer). The states certified 65 delegates, but 10 did not attend. The work was done by 55, not all of whom were present at all sessions. Of the 55 attending delegates, 16 failed to sign, and 39 actually signed Sept. 17, 1787, some with reservations. Some historians have said 74 delegates (9 more than the 65 actually certified) were named, and 19 failed to attend. These 9 additional persons refused the appointment, were never delegates, and were never counted as absentees. Washington sent the Constitution to Congress, and that body, Sept. 28, 1787, ordered it sent to the legislatures, “in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof.”

The Constitution was ratified by votes of state conventions as follows: Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787, unanimous; Penn-

sylvania, Dec. 12, 1787, 46 to 23; New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787, unanimous; Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788, unanimous; Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788, 128 to 40; Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788, 187 to 168; Maryland, Apr. 28, 1788, 63 to 11; South Carolina, May 23, 1788, 149 to 73; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, 57 to 46; Virginia, June 25, 1788, 89 to 79; New York, July 26, 1788, 30 to 27. Nine states were needed to establish the operation of the Constitution “between the states so ratifying the same,” and New Hampshire was the 9th state. The government did not declare the Constitution in effect until the first Wednesday in Mar. 1789, which was Mar. 4. After that, North Carolina ratified it on Nov. 21, 1789, 194 to 77; and Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, 34 to 32. Vermont in convention ratified it on Jan. 10, 1791, and by act of Congress approved on Feb. 18, 1791, was admitted into the Union as the 14th state, Mar. 4, 1791.

Constitution of the United States
The Original 7 Articles

The text of the Constitution given here (except for Amendment XXVII) is from the pocket-size edition of the Constitution published by the U.S. Government Printing Office as a result of a congressional resolution to print the Constitution in its original form as amended through July 5, 1971. *Text in brackets* indicates that an item has been superseded or amended, or provides background information. **Boldface text preceding** an article, section, or amendment is a brief summary, added by *The World Almanac*.

PREAMBLE

We, the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1—Legislative powers; in whom vested.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2—House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Qualifications of a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned. Enumeration. Vacancies to be filled. Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.] [The previous sentence was superseded by Amendment XIV, section 2.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3—Senators, how and by whom chosen. How classified. Qualifications of a Senator. President of the Senate, his right to vote. President pro tem., and other officers of the Senate, how chosen. Power to try impeachments. When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside. Sentence.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, *[chosen by the Legislature thereof]* *[The preceding five words were superseded by Amendment XVII.]* for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the Sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; *[and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.]* *[The words in brackets were superseded by Amendment XVII.]*

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4—Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed. One session each year.

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Place of Chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be *[on the first Monday in December,]* *[The words in brackets were superseded by Amendment XX, section 2.]* unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5—Membership, quorum, adjournments, rules. Power to punish or expel. Journal. Time of adjournments, how limited, etc.

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of

each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6—Compensation, privileges, disqualifications in certain cases.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7—House to originate all revenue bills. Veto. Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each House, notwithstanding, etc. Bill, not returned in ten days, to become a law. Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc.

All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8—Powers of Congress.

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9—Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons. Habeas corpus, bills of attainder, etc. Taxes, how apportioned. No export duty. No commercial preference. Money, how drawn from Treasury, etc. No titular nobility. Officers not to receive presents, etc.

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

[No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.] [Words in brackets modified by Amendment XVI.]

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10—States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1—President: his term of office. Electors of President; number and how appointed. Electors to vote on same day. Qualification of President. On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc. President's compensation. His oath of office.

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows.

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President,

the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.] [This clause was superseded by Amendment XII.]

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States. *[For qualification of the Vice President, see Amendment XII.]*

[In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law, provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.] [This clause was superseded by Amendments XXV.]

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2—President to be Commander-in-Chief. He may require opinions of cabinet officers, etc., may pardon. Treaty-making power. Nomination of certain officers. When President may fill vacancies.

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to Grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3—President shall communicate to Congress. He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc. Shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4—All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1—Judicial powers, tenure. Compensation.

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2—Judicial power; to what cases it extends. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court; appellate jurisdiction. Trial by jury, etc. Trial, where.

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States; *[—between a State and Citizens of another State;—]* between Citizens of different States; — between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, *[and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.]* *[This section is modified by Amendment XI.]*

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3—Treason Defined. Proof of. Punishment of.

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2—Privileges of citizens of each State. Fugitives from justice to be delivered up. Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

[No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.] [This clause was superseded by Amendment XIII.]

Section 3—Admission of new States. Power of Congress over territory and other property.

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4—Republican form of government guaranteed. Each State to be protected.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution: how amended; proviso.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Certain debts, etc., declared valid. Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States. Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken. No religious test.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

What ratification shall establish Constitution.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth.

In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

G^o. Washington, Presidt and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King

Connecticut—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman

New York—Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey—Wil: Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Paterson, Jona: Dayton

Pennsylvania—B Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt. Morris, Geo. Clymer, Thos. FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouv Morris

Delaware—Geo: Read, Gunning Bedford jun, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jaco: Broom

Maryland—James McHenry, Dan of St Thos. Jenifer, Danl Carroll

Virginia—John Blair, James Madison Jr.

North Carolina—Wm. Blount, Rich'd Dobbs Spaight, Hu Williamson

South Carolina—J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler

Georgia—William Few, Abr Baldwin

Attest: William Jackson, Secretary.

Ten Original Amendments: The Bill of Rights

In force Dec. 15, 1791

[The First Congress, at its first session in the City of New York, Sept. 25, 1789, submitted to the states 12 amendments to clarify certain individual and state rights not named in the Constitution. They are generally called the Bill of Rights.

Influential in framing these amendments was the Declaration of Rights of Virginia, written by George Mason (1725-92) in 1776. Mason, a Virginia delegate to the Constitutional Convention, did not sign the Constitution and opposed its ratification on the ground that it did not sufficiently oppose slavery or safeguard individual rights.

In the preamble to the resolution offering the proposed amendments, Congress said: "The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution, be it resolved," etc.

Ten of these amendments, now commonly known as one to 10 inclusive, but originally 3 to 12 inclusive, were ratified by the states as follows: New Jersey, Nov. 20, 1789; Maryland, Dec. 19, 1789; North Carolina, Dec. 22, 1789; South Carolina, Jan. 19, 1790; New Hampshire, Jan. 25, 1790; Delaware, Jan. 28, 1790; New York, Feb. 27, 1790; Pennsylvania, Mar. 10, 1790; Rhode Island, June 7, 1790; Vermont, Nov. 3, 1791; Virginia, Dec. 15, 1791; Massachusetts, Mar. 2, 1939; Georgia, Mar. 18, 1939; Connecticut, Apr. 19, 1939. These original 10 ratified amendments follow as Amendments I to X inclusive.

Of the two original proposed amendments that were not ratified promptly by the necessary number of states, the first related to apportionment of Representatives; the second, relating to compensation of members of Congress, was ratified in 1992 and became Amendment 27.]

AMENDMENT I.

Religious establishment prohibited. Freedom of speech, of press, right to assemble and to petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT II.

Right to keep and bear arms.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT III.

Conditions for quarters for soldiers.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT IV.

Protection from unreasonable search and seizure.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT V.

Provisions concerning prosecution and due process of law. Double jeopardy restriction. Private property not to be taken without compensation.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor

shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT VI.

Right to speedy trial, witnesses, etc.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

AMENDMENT VII.

Right of trial by jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT VIII.

Excessive bail or fines; cruel and unusual punishment.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT IX.

Rule of construction of Constitution.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT X.

Rights of States under Constitution.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendments Since the Bill of Rights

AMENDMENT XI.

Judicial powers construed.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

[This amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on March 4, 1794, and was declared to have been ratified in a message from the President to Congress, dated Jan. 8, 1798.]

[It was on Jan. 5, 1798, that Secretary of State Pickering received from 12 of the States authenticated ratifications, and informed President John Adams of that fact.]

[As a result of later research in the Department of State, it is now established that Amendment XI became part of the Constitution on Feb. 7, 1795, for on that date it had been ratified by 12 States as follows.]

[1. New York, Mar. 27, 1794. 2. Rhode Island, Mar. 31, 1794. 3. Connecticut, May 8, 1794. 4. New Hampshire, June 16, 1794. 5. Massachusetts, June 26, 1794. 6. Vermont, between Oct. 9, 1794, and Nov. 9, 1794. 7. Virginia, Nov. 18, 1794. 8. Georgia, Nov. 29, 1794. 9. Kentucky, Dec. 7, 1794. 10. Maryland, Dec. 26, 1794. 11. Delaware, Jan. 23, 1795. 12. North Carolina, Feb. 7, 1795]

[On June 1, 1796, more than a year after Amendment XI had become a part of the Constitution—but before anyone was officially aware of this—Tennessee had been admitted as a State; but not until Oct. 16, 1797, was a certified copy of the resolution of Congress proposing the amendment sent to the Governor of Tennessee, John Sevier, by Secretary of State Pickering, whose office was then at Trenton, New Jersey, because of the epidemic of yellow fever at Philadelphia; it seems, however, that the Legislature of Tennessee took no action on Amendment XI, owing doubtless to the fact that public announcement of its adoption was made soon thereafter.]

[Besides the necessary 12 States, one other, South Carolina, ratified Amendment XI, but this action was not taken until Dec. 4, 1797; the two remaining States, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, failed to ratify.]

AMENDMENT XII.

Manner of choosing President and Vice-President.

[Proposed by Congress Dec. 9, 1803; ratified June 15, 1804.]

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. *[And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.]* *[The words in brackets were superseded by Amendment XX, section 3.]* The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

THE RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS

[Amendments XIII, XIV, and XV are commonly known as the Reconstruction Amendments, inasmuch as they followed the Civil War, and were drafted by Republicans who were bent on imposing their own policy of reconstruction on the South. Postbellum legislatures there—Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, for example—had set up laws which, it was charged, were contrived to perpetuate Negro slavery under other names.]

AMENDMENT XIII.

Slavery abolished.

[Proposed by Congress Jan. 31, 1865; ratified Dec. 6, 1865. The amendment, when first proposed by a resolution in Congress, was passed by the Senate, 38 to 6, on Apr. 8, 1864, but was defeated in the House, 95 to 66 on June 15, 1864. On reconsideration by the House, on Jan. 31, 1865, the resolution passed, 119 to 56. It was approved by President Lincoln on Feb. 1, 1865, although the Supreme Court had decided in 1798 that the President has nothing to do with the proposing of amendments to the Constitution, or their adoption.]

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XIV.

Citizenship rights not to be abridged.

[The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several states by the 39th Congress, June 13, 1866, ratified July 9, 1868, and declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, July 28, 1868.]

[The 14th amendment was adopted only by virtue of ratification subsequent to earlier rejections. Newly constituted legislatures in both North Carolina and South Carolina (respectively July 4 and 9, 1868), ratified the proposed amendment, although earlier legislatures had rejected the proposal. The Secretary of State issued a proclamation, which, though doubtful as to the effect of attempted withdrawals by Ohio and New Jersey, entertained no doubt as to the validity of the ratification by North and South Carolina. The following day (July 21, 1868), Congress passed a resolution which declared the 14th Amendment to be a part of the Constitution and directed the Secretary of State so to promulgate it. The Secretary waited, however, until the newly constituted Legislature of Georgia had ratified the amendment, subsequent to an earlier rejection, before the promulgation of the ratification of the new amendment.]

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being *[twenty-one]* *[The words in brackets were changed by Amendment XXVI.]* years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except

for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

AMENDMENT XV.

Race no bar to voting rights.

[The following amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the 40th Congress, Feb. 26, 1869, and ratified Feb. 3, 1870.]

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XVI.

Income taxes authorized.

[Proposed by Congress July 12, 1909; ratified Feb. 3, 1913.]

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

AMENDMENT XVII.

United States Senators to be elected by direct popular vote.

[Proposed by Congress May 13, 1912; ratified Apr. 8, 1913.]

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

AMENDMENT XVIII.

Liquor prohibition amendment.

[Proposed by Congress Dec. 18, 1917; ratified Jan. 16, 1919. Repealed by Amendment XXI, effective Dec. 5, 1933.]

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[The total vote in the Senates of the various States was 1,310 for; 237 against—84.6% dry. In the lower houses of the States the vote was 3,782 for; 1,035 against—78.5% dry.]

[The amendment ultimately was adopted by all the States except Rhode Island.]

AMENDMENT XIX.

Giving nationwide suffrage to women.

[Proposed by Congress June 4, 1919; ratified Aug. 18, 1920.]

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XX.

Terms of President and Vice President to begin on Jan. 20; those of Senators, Representatives, Jan. 3.

[Proposed by Congress Mar. 2, 1932; ratified Jan. 23, 1933.]

1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article. *[Oct. 1933]*

6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

AMENDMENT XXI.

Repeal of Amendment XVIII.

[Proposed by Congress Feb. 20, 1933; ratified Dec. 5, 1933.]

1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.
2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.
3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XXII.

Limiting Presidential terms of office.

[Proposed by Congress Mar. 24, 1947; ratified Feb. 27, 1951.]

1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.
2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XXIII.

Presidential vote for District of Columbia.

[Proposed by Congress June 16, 1960; ratified Mar. 29, 1961.]

1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:
A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXIV.

Barring poll tax in federal elections.

[Proposed by Congress Sept. 14, 1962; ratified Jan. 23, 1964.]

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXV.

Presidential disability and succession.

[Proposed by Congress July 6, 1965; ratified Feb. 10, 1967.]

1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.
2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress.
3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.
4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

AMENDMENT XXVI.

Lowering voting age to 18 years.

[Proposed by Congress Mar. 23, 1971; ratified July 1, 1971.]

1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.
2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXVII.

Congressional pay.

[Proposed by Congress Sept. 25, 1789; ratified May 7, 1992.]

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

How a Bill Becomes a Law

A senator or representative introduces a bill in Congress by sending it to the clerk of the Senate or the House, who assigns it a number and title. This procedure is termed the first reading. The clerk then refers the bill to the appropriate committee of the Senate or House.

If the committee does not wish to consider the bill, it will table, or kill, it. Otherwise, the committee holds hearings to listen to opinions and facts offered by members and other interested parties. The committee then debates the bill and may offer amendments. A vote is taken, and if favorable, the bill is sent back to the clerk of the Senate or House.

The clerk reads the bill to the house—the second reading. Members may then debate the bill and suggest amendments.

After debate and any amendments, the bill is given a third reading, simply of the title, and put to a voice or roll-call vote.

If passed, the bill goes to the other house, where it may be defeated or passed, with or without amendments. If defeated, the bill dies. If passed with amendments, a conference committee made up of members of both houses works out the differences and arrives at a compromise.

After passage of the final version by both houses, the bill is sent to the president. If the president signs it, the bill becomes a law. The president may, however, veto the bill by refusing to sign it and sending it back to the house where it originated, with reasons for the veto.

The president's objections are then read and debated, and a roll-call vote is taken. If the bill receives less than a two-thirds majority, it is defeated. If it receives at least two-thirds, it is sent to the other house. If that house also passes it by at least a two-thirds majority, the one veto is overridden, and the bill becomes a law.

If the president neither signs nor vetoes the bill within 10 days—not including Sundays—it automatically becomes a law even without the president's signature. However, if Congress has adjourned within those 10 days, the bill is automatically killed; this indirect rejection is termed a pocket veto.

Note: Under the Line Item Veto Act, effective Jan. 1, 1997, the president was authorized, under certain circumstances, to veto a bill in part, but the legislation was found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, June 25, 1998.

Confederate States and Secession

The American Civil War (1861-65) grew out of sectional disputes over the continued existence of slavery in the South and the contention of Southern legislators that the states retained many rights, including the right to secede.

The war was not fought by state against state but by one federal regime against another, the Confederate government in Richmond assuming control over the economic, political, and military life of the South, under protest from Georgia and South Carolina.

South Carolina voted an ordinance of secession from the Union, repealing its 1788 ratification of the U.S. Constitution on Dec. 20, 1860, to take effect on Dec. 24. Other states seceded in 1861. Their votes in conventions were: Mississippi, Jan. 9, 84-15; Florida, Jan. 10, 62-7; Alabama, Jan. 11, 61-39; Georgia, Jan. 19, 208-89; Louisiana, Jan. 26, 113-17; Texas, Feb. 1, 166-7, ratified by popular vote on Feb. 23 (for 34,794, against 11,325); Virginia, Apr. 17, 88-55, ratified by popular vote on May 23 (for 128,884;

against 32,134); Arkansas, May 6, 69-1; Tennessee, May 7, ratified by popular vote on June 8 (for 104,019, against 47,238); North Carolina, May 20.

Missouri Unionists stopped secession in conventions Feb. 28 and Mar. 9. The legislature condemned secession Mar. 7. Under the protection of Confederate troops, secessionist members of the legislature adopted a resolution of secession at Neosho, Oct. 31. The Confederate Congress seated the secessionists' representatives.

Kentucky did not secede, and its government remained Unionist. In a part of the state occupied by Confederate troops, Kentuckians approved secession, and the Confederate Congress admitted their representatives.

The Maryland legislature voted against secession Apr. 27, 53-13. Delaware did not secede. Western Virginia held conventions at Wheeling, named a pro-Union governor on June 11, 1861, and was admitted to the Union as West Virginia on June 20, 1863. Its constitution provided for gradual abolition of slavery.

Confederate Government

Forty-two delegates from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida met in convention at Montgomery, AL, on Feb. 4, 1861. They adopted a provisional constitution of the Confederate States of America and elected Jefferson Davis (MS) as provisional president and Alexander H. Stephens (GA) as provisional vice president.

A permanent constitution was adopted Mar. 11. It abolished the African slave trade, but it did not bar interstate

commerce in slaves. On July 20 the Congress moved to Richmond, VA. Davis was elected president in November and was inaugurated on Feb. 22, 1862.

The Congress adopted a flag, consisting of a red field with a white stripe, and a blue jack with a circle of white stars. Later the more popular flag was the red field with blue diagonal crossbars that held 13 white stars, for the 11 states in the Confederacy plus Kentucky and Missouri.

The Gettysburg Address

Delivered by Pres. Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg, PA, on Nov. 19, 1863.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that this nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated

it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Presidential Oath of Office

The Constitution (Article II) directs that the president-elect shall take the following oath or affirmation to be inaugurated as president: “I do solemnly swear [affirm] that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect,

and defend the Constitution of the United States.” (Custom decrees the addition of the words “So help me God” at the end of the oath when taken by the president-elect, with the left hand on the Bible for the duration of the oath, and the right hand slightly raised.)

Law on Succession to the Presidency

If by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify there is neither a president nor vice president to discharge the powers and duties of the office of president, then the speaker of the House of Representatives shall upon his resignation as speaker and as representative, act as president. The same rule shall apply in the case of the death, resignation, removal from office, or inability of an individual acting as president.

If at the time when a speaker is to begin the discharge of the powers and duties of the office of president there is no speaker, or the speaker fails to qualify as acting president, then the president pro tempore of the Senate, upon his resignation as president pro tempore and as senator, shall act as president.

An individual acting as president shall continue to act until the expiration of the then current presidential term, except that (1) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part in the failure of both the president-elect and the vice president-elect to qualify, then

he shall act only until a president or vice president qualifies, and (2) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part on the inability of the president or vice president, then he shall act only until the removal of the disability of one of such individuals.

If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, or failure to qualify, there is no president pro tempore to act as president, then the officer of the United States who is highest on the following list, and who is not under any disability to discharge the powers and duties of president shall act as president: the secretaries of state, treasury, defense, attorney general, secretaries of interior, agriculture, commerce, labor, health and human services, housing and urban development, transportation, energy, education, veterans affairs, homeland security.

[Legislation approved July 18, 1947; amended Sept. 9, 1965, Oct. 15, 1966, Aug. 4, 1977, and Sept. 27, 1979. See also Constitutional Amendment XXV.]

Origin of the United States National Motto

In God We Trust, designated as the U.S. National Motto by Congress in 1956, originated during the Civil War as an inscription for U.S. coins, although it was used by Francis Scott Key in a slightly different form when he wrote “The Star-Spangled Banner” in 1814. On Nov. 13, 1861, when Union morale had been shaken by battlefield defeats, the Rev. M. R. Watkinson, of Ridleyville, PA, wrote to Sec. of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase. “From my heart I have felt our national shame in disowning God as not the least of our

present national disasters,” the minister wrote, suggesting “recognition of the Almighty God in some form on our coins.” Sec. Chase ordered designs prepared with the inscription *In God We Trust* and backed coinage legislation that authorized use of this slogan. The motto first appeared on some U.S. coins in 1864, and disappeared and reappeared on various coins until 1955, when Congress ordered it placed on all paper money and all coins.



The Great Seal of the U.S.

On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a committee consisting of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson “to bring in a device for a seal of the United States of America.” The designs submitted by this and a subsequent committee were

considered unacceptable. After many delays, a third committee, appointed early in 1782, presented a design prepared by lawyer William Barton. Charles Thomson, the secretary of Congress, suggested certain changes, and Congress finally approved the design on June 20, 1782. The obverse side of the seal shows an American bald eagle. In its mouth is a ribbon bearing the motto *E Pluribus Unum* (out of many, one). In the eagle’s talons are 13 arrows of war and an olive branch of peace. The reverse side shows an unfinished pyramid with an eye (Eye of Providence) above it.

The Flag of the U.S.—The Stars and Stripes

The 50-star flag of the United States was raised for the first time officially at 12:01 AM on July 4, 1960, at Fort McHenry National Monument in Baltimore, MD. The 50th star had been added for Hawaii; a year earlier the 49th, for Alaska. Before that, no star had been added since 1912, when New Mexico and Arizona were admitted to the Union.

The true history of the Stars and Stripes has become so cluttered by myth and tradition that the facts are difficult, and in some cases impossible, to establish. For example, it is not certain who designed the Stars and Stripes, who made the first such flag, or even whether it ever flew in any sea fight or land battle of the American Revolution.

All agree, however, that the Stars and Stripes originated as the result of a resolution offered by the Marine Committee of the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia and adopted on June 14, 1777. It read:

“Resolved: that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.”

Congress gave no hint as to the designer of the flag, no instructions as to the arrangement of the stars, and no information on its appropriate uses. Historians have been unable to find the original flag law.

The resolution establishing the flag was not even published until Sept. 2, 1777. Despite repeated requests, Washington did not get the flags until 1783, after the American Revolution was over. And there is no certainty that they were the Stars and Stripes.

Early Flags

Many historians consider the first flag of the U.S. to have been the Grand Union (sometimes called Great Union) flag, although the Continental Congress never officially adopted it. This flag was a modification of the British Meteor flag, which had the red cross of St. George and the white cross of St. Andrew combined in the blue canton. For the Grand Union flag, 6 horizontal stripes were imposed on the red field, dividing it into 13 alternating red and white stripes. On

Jan. 1, 1776, when the Continental Army came into formal existence, this flag was unfurled on Prospect Hill, Somerville, MA. Washington wrote that “we hoisted the Union Flag in compliment to the United Colonies.”

One of several flags about which controversy has raged for years is at Easton, PA. Containing the devices of the national flag in reversed order, this flag has been in the public library at Easton for more than 150 years. Some contend that this flag was actually the first Stars and Stripes, first displayed on July 8, 1776. This flag has 13 red and white stripes in the canton, 13 white stars centered in a blue field.

A flag was hastily improvised from garments by the defenders of Ft. Schuyler at Rome, NY, Aug. 3-22, 1777. Historians believe it was the Grand Union Flag.

The Sons of Liberty had a flag of 9 red and white stripes, to signify 9 colonies, when they met in New York in 1765 to oppose the Stamp Tax. By 1775, the flag had grown to 13 red and white stripes, with a rattlesnake on it.

At Concord, Apr. 19, 1775, the minutemen from Bedford, MA, are said to have carried a flag having a silver arm with sword on a red field. At Cambridge, MA, the Sons of Liberty used a plain red flag with a green pine tree on it.

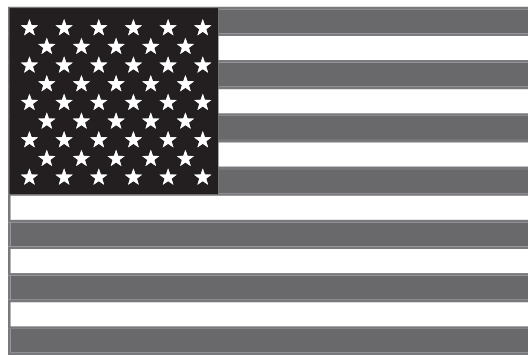
In June 1775, Washington went from Philadelphia to Boston to take command of the army, escorted to New York by the Philadelphia Light Horse Troop. It carried a yellow flag that had an elaborate coat of arms—the shield charged with 13 knots, the motto “For These We Strive”—and a canton of 13 blue and silver stripes.

In Feb. 1776, Col. Christopher Gadsden, a member of the Continental Congress, gave the South Carolina Provincial Congress a flag “such as is to be used by the commander-in-chief of the American Navy.” It had a yellow field, with a rattlesnake about to strike and the words “Don’t Tread on Me.”

At the Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, patriots used a flag of 7 white and 6 red stripes with a blue canton extending down 9 stripes and showing an arch of 11 white stars over the figure 76 and a star in each of the upper corners. The stars are 7-pointed. This flag is preserved in the historical museum in Bennington, VT.

At the Battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, the 3d Maryland Regiment is said to have carried a flag of 13 red and white stripes, with a blue canton containing 12 stars in a circle around one star.

Who Designed the Flag? No one knows for certain. Francis Hopkinson, designer of a naval flag, declared he also had designed the flag and in 1781 asked Congress to reimburse him for his services. Congress did not do so. Dumas Malone of Columbia University wrote: “This talented man . . . designed the American flag.”



Who Called the Flag “Old Glory”? The flag is said to have been named Old Glory by William Driver, a sea captain of Salem, MA. One legend has it that when he raised the flag on his brig, the *Charles Doggett*, in 1824, he said: “I name thee Old Glory.” But his daughter, who presented the flag to the Smithsonian Institution, said he named it at his 21st birthday celebration on Mar. 17, 1824, when his mother presented the homemade flag to him.

The Betsy Ross Legend. The widely publicized legend that Betsy Ross made the first Stars and Stripes in June 1776, at the request of a committee composed of George Washington, Robert Morris, and George Ross, an uncle, was first made public in 1870, by a grandson of Ross. Historians have been unable to find a historical record of such a meeting or committee.

Adding New Stars

The flag of 1777 was used until 1795. Then, on the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union, Congress passed and Pres. Washington signed an act that after May 1, 1795, the flag should have 15 stripes, alternating red and white, and 15 white stars on a blue field.

When new states were admitted, it became evident that the flag would become burdened with stripes. Congress thereupon ordered that after July 4, 1818, the flag should have 13 stripes, symbolizing the 13 original states; that the union have 20 stars, and that whenever a new state was admitted a new star should be added on the July 4 following admission.

No law designates the permanent arrangement of the stars. However, since 1912, when a new state has been admitted, the new design has been announced by executive order. No star is specifically identified with any state.

Code of Etiquette for Display and Use of the U.S. Flag

Reviewed by National Flag Foundation

Although the Stars and Stripes originated in 1777, it was not until 146 years later that there was a serious attempt to establish a uniform code of etiquette for the U.S. flag. On Feb. 15, 1923, the War Department issued a circular on the rules of flag usage. These rules were adopted almost in their entirety June 14, 1923, by a conference of 68 patriotic organizations in Washington, DC. Finally, on June 22, 1942, a joint resolution of Congress, amended by Public Law 94-344, July 7, 1976, codified “existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag.”

When to Display the Flag—The flag should be displayed on all days, especially on legal holidays and other special occasions, on official buildings when in use, in or near polling places on election days, and in or near schools when in session. Citizens may fly the flag at any time. It is customary to display it only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. It may be displayed at night, however, on special occasions, preferably lighted. The flag now flies over the White House both day and night. It flies over the Senate wing of the Capitol when the Senate

is in session and over the House wing when that body is in session. It flies day and night over the east and west fronts of the Capitol, without floodlights at night but receiving illumination from the Capitol Dome. It flies 24 hours a day at several other places, including the Ft. McHenry National Monument in Baltimore, where it inspired Francis Scott Key to write “The Star Spangled Banner.” The flag also flies 24 hours a day, properly illuminated, at U.S. Customs ports of entry.

Flying the Flag at Half-Staff—Flying the flag at half-staff, that is, halfway up the staff, is a signal of mourning. The flag should be hoisted to the top of the staff for an instant before being lowered to half-staff. It should be hoisted to the peak again before being lowered for the day or night.

As provided by presidential proclamation, the flag should fly at half-staff for 30 days from the day of death of a president or former president; for 10 days from the day of death of a vice president, chief justice or retired chief justice of the U.S., or speaker of the House of Representatives; from day

of death until burial of an associate justice of the Supreme Court, cabinet member, former vice president, Senate president pro tempore, or majority or minority Senate or House leader; for a U.S. senator, representative, territorial delegate, or the resident commissioner of Puerto Rico, on day of death and the following day within the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia and from day of death until burial within the decedent's state, congressional district, territory or commonwealth; and for the death of the governor of a state, territory, or possession of the U.S., from day of death until burial.

On Memorial Day, the flag should fly at half-staff until noon and then be raised to the peak. The flag should also fly at half-staff on Korean War Veterans Armistice Day (July 27), National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day (Dec. 7), and Peace Officers Memorial Day (May 15).

How to Fly the Flag—The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously and should never be allowed to touch the ground or the floor. When the flag is hung over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a building to a pole, the union should be away from the building. When the flag is hung over the center of a street the union should be to the north in an east-west street and to the east in a north-south street. No other flag may be flown above or, if on the same level, to the right of the U.S. flag, except that at the United Nations Headquarters the UN flag may be placed above flags of all member nations and other national flags may be flown with equal prominence or honor with the flag of the U.S. At services by Navy chaplains at sea, the church pennant may be flown above the flag.

When two flags are placed against a wall with crossed staffs, the U.S. flag should be at right—its own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag; when a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, it should be at the center and highest point of the group.

Church and Platform Use—In an auditorium, the flag may be displayed flat, above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or in a public auditorium, the flag should hold the position of superior prominence, in advance of the audience, and in the position of honor at the speaker's right as she or he faces the audience. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the speaker or to the right of the audience.

When the flag is displayed horizontally or vertically against a wall, the stars should be uppermost and at the observer's left.

When used to cover a casket, the flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. It should not be lowered into the grave nor touch the ground.

How to Dispose of Worn Flags—When the flag is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

When to Salute the Flag—All persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute on the following occasions: (1) when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, (2) during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering, (3) when the national anthem is played, and (4) during the Pledge of Allegiance. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. Those not in uniform should place the right hand over the heart. A man wearing a hat should remove it with his right hand and hold it to his left shoulder during the salute.

Prohibited Uses of the Flag—The flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. (An exception—customarily, ships salute by dipping their colors.) It should never be displayed with the union down save as a distress signal. It

should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

It should not be displayed on a float, an automobile, or a boat except from a staff. It should never be used as a covering for a ceiling, nor have placed on it any word, design, or drawing. It should never be used as a receptacle for carrying anything. It should not be used to cover a statue or a monument.

The flag should never be used for advertising purposes, nor be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs, printed or otherwise impressed on boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to its staff or halyard.

The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above and the white in the middle, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general.

An act of Congress approved on Feb. 8, 1917, provided certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag within the District of Columbia. A 1968 federal law provided penalties of as much as a year's imprisonment or a \$1,000 fine or both for publicly burning or otherwise desecrating any U.S. flag. In addition, many states have laws against flag desecration. In 1989, the Supreme Court ruled that no laws could prohibit political protesters from burning the flag. The decision had the effect of declaring unconstitutional the flag desecration laws of 48 states, as well as a similar federal statute, in cases of peaceful political expression.

The Supreme Court, in June 1990, declared that a new federal law making it a crime to burn or deface the American flag violated the free-speech guarantee of the First Amendment. The 5-4 Court decision led to renewed calls in Congress for a constitutional amendment to make it possible to prosecute flag burners.

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

This, the current official version of the Pledge of Allegiance, has developed from the original pledge, which was first published in the Sept. 8, 1892, issue of *Youth's Companion*, a weekly magazine then published in Boston. The original pledge contained the phrase "my flag," which was changed more than 30 years later to "flag of the United States of America." A 1954 act of Congress added the words "under God." (In 2002, the 9th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that recitation of the pledge in public schools could not include that phrase. In 2004, however, the U.S. Supreme Court voted to decline to decide the case on a technicality. The lower court's decision was thus overturned.)

The authorship of the pledge was in dispute for many years. The *Youth's Companion* stated in 1917 that the original draft was written by James B. Upham, an executive of the magazine who died in 1910. A leaflet circulated by the magazine later named Upham as the originator of the draft "afterwards condensed and perfected by him and his associates of the Companion force."

Francis Bellamy, a former member of *Youth's Companion* editorial staff, publicly claimed authorship of the pledge in 1923. In 1939, the United States Flag Association, acting on the advice of a committee named to study the controversy, upheld the claim of Bellamy, who had died 8 years earlier. In 1957 the Library of Congress issued a report attributing the authorship to Bellamy.

The History of the National Anthem

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was ordered played by the military and naval services by Pres. Woodrow Wilson in 1916. It was designated the national anthem by Act of Congress, Mar. 3, 1931. The words were written by Francis Scott Key, of Georgetown, MD, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Sept. 13-14, 1814. Key was a lawyer, a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, and a volunteer in a light artillery company. When a friend, Dr. Beanes, a Maryland physician, was taken aboard Admiral Cockburn's British squadron for interfering with ground troops, Key and J. S. Skinner, carrying a note from Pres. Madison, went to the fleet under a flag of truce on a cartel ship to ask Beanes's release. Cockburn consented, but as the fleet was about to sail up the Patapsco to bombard Fort McHenry, he detained them, first on HMS *Surprise* and then on a supply ship.

Key witnessed the bombardment from his own vessel. It began at 7 AM, Sept. 13, 1814, and lasted, with intermissions, for 25 hrs. The British fired more than 1,500 shells, each weighing as much as 220 lbs. They were unable to approach closely because the U.S. had sunk 22 vessels. Only 4 Americans were killed and 24 wounded. A British bombship was disabled.

During the event, Key wrote a stanza on the back of an envelope. Next day at Indian Queen Inn, Baltimore, he wrote out the poem and gave it to his brother-in-law, Judge J. H. Nicholson. Nicholson suggested use of the tune, "Anacreon in Heaven" (attributed to a British composer named John Stafford Smith), and had the poem printed on broadsides, of which 2 survive. On Sept. 20 it appeared in the *Baltimore American*. Later Key made 3 copies; one is in the Library of Congress, and one in the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The copy Key wrote on Sept. 14 remained in the Nicholson family for 93 years. In 1907 it was sold to Henry Walters of Baltimore. In 1934 it was bought at auction by the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, for \$26,400. In 1953 it was sold to the Maryland Historical Society for the same price.

The flag that Key saw during the bombardment is preserved in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC. It measures 30 by 42 ft and has 15 alternating red and white stripes and 15 stars, for the original 13 states plus Kentucky and Vermont. It was made by Mary Young Pickersgill. The Baltimore Flag House, a museum, occupies her premises, which were restored in 1953.

The Star-Spangled Banner

Note: The 2nd and 3rd stanzas are commonly omitted as a courtesy to the British.

I

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thru the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

II

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

III

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave:
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

IV

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and the war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

America (My Country 'Tis of Thee)

First sung in public on July 4, 1831, at a service in the Park Street Church, Boston, the words were written by Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, a Baptist clergyman, who set them to a melody he found in a German songbook, unaware that it was the tune for the British anthem "God Save the King/Queen."

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the Pilgrims' pride!
From ev'ry mountainside,
Let freedom ring!

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love.
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song.
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King!

America, the Beautiful

Words composed by Katharine Lee Bates, a Massachusetts educator and author, in 1893, inspired by the view she experienced atop Pikes Peak in Colorado. The final form was established in 1911, and it is set to the music of Samuel A. Ward’s “Materna.”

O beautiful for spacious skies.
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain.
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea.

O beautiful for pilgrim feet
Whose stern impassion’d stress
A thorough-fare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness.
America! America!
God mend thine ev’ry flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self control,
Thy liberty in law.

O beautiful for heroes prov’d
In liberating strife,
Who more than self their country lov’d
And mercy more than life.
America! America!
May God thy gold refine
Till all success be nobleness,
And ev’ry gain divine.

O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years,
Thine alabaster cities gleam,
Undimmed by human tears.
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea.

The Liberty Bell: Its History and Significance

The Liberty Bell is housed in the Liberty Bell Center, located in Philadelphia’s National Historical Park.

The original bell was ordered by Assembly Speaker and Chairman of the State House Superintendents Isaac Norris and was ordered from Thomas Lester, Whitechapel Foundry, London. It reached Philadelphia at the end of August 1752. It bore an inscription from Leviticus 25:10: “PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF.”

The bell was cracked by a stroke of its clapper in Sept. 1752 while it hung on a truss in the State House yard for testing. Pass & Stow, Philadelphia founders, recast the bell, adding 1½ ounces of copper to a pound of the original “Whitechapel” metal to reduce its high tone and brittleness. It was found that the bell contained too much copper, injuring its tone, so Pass & Stow recast it again, this time successfully.

In June 1753 the bell was hung in the old wooden steeple of the State House. In use while the Continental Congress was in session in the State House, it rang out in defiance of British tax and trade restrictions, and it proclaimed the Boston Tea Party and, on July 8, 1776, the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence.

On Sept. 18, 1777, when the British Army was about to occupy Philadelphia, the Liberty Bell was moved in a baggage train of the American Army to Allentown, PA, where it was hidden until June 27, 1778. The bell was moved back to Philadelphia after the British left the city.

In July 1781 the wooden steeple became insecure and had to be taken down. The bell was lowered into the brick section of the tower, where it remained until 1828. Between 1828 and 1844 the old State House bell continued to ring during special occasions. According to tradition, it cracked in 1835 as it tolled the death of Chief Justice John Marshall. It rang for the last time on Feb. 23, 1846. In 1852 it was placed on exhibition in the Declaration Chamber of Independence Hall.

In 1876, when thousands of Americans visited Philadelphia for the Centennial Exposition, the bell was placed in its old wooden support in the tower hallway. In 1877 it was hung from the ceiling of the tower by a chain of 13 links. It was returned again to the Declaration Chamber and in 1896 taken back to the tower hall, where it occupied a glass case. In 1915 the case was removed so that the public might touch it. On Jan. 1, 1976, just after midnight to mark the opening of the Bicentennial Year, the bell was moved to a new glass and steel pavilion behind Independence Hall for easier viewing.

On Oct. 9, 2003, the bell was transferred from Liberty Bell Pavilion to its present location, where exhibits and displays explain the history of the bell.

The measurements of the bell are as follows: circumference around the lip, 12 ft ½ in.; circumference around the crown, 6 ft 11¼ in.; lip to the crown, 3 ft; height over the crown, 2 ft 3 in.; thickness at lip, 3 in.; thickness at crown, 1¼ in.; weight, 2,080 lbs; length of clapper, 3 ft 2 in.

Statue of Liberty National Monument

Since 1886, the Statue of Liberty, formally known as “Liberty Enlightening the World,” has stood as a symbol of freedom in New York harbor. It also commemorates French-American friendship, for it was given by the people of France and designed by French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi (1834-1904).

On Washington’s Birthday, Feb. 22, 1877, Congress approved the use of a site on Bedloe’s Island suggested by Bartholdi. This island of 12 acres had been owned in the 17th cent. by a Walloon named Isaac Bedloe. It was called Bedloe’s until Aug. 3, 1956, when Pres. Dwight Eisenhower approved a measure changing the name to Liberty Island.

The statue was finished on May 21, 1884, and presented to the U.S. minister to France, Levi Parsons Morton, July 4, 1884, by Ferdinand de Lesseps, head of the Franco-

American Union, promoter of the Panama Canal, and builder of the Suez Canal.

On Aug. 5, 1884, the Americans laid the cornerstone for the pedestal, to be built on the foundations of Fort Wood, erected by the government in 1811. The American committee had raised \$125,000, but this was inadequate. Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the *New York World*, appealed on Mar. 16, 1885, for general donations. By Aug. 11, 1885, he had raised \$100,000. The statue itself arrived dismantled, in 214 packing cases, from Rouen, France, in June 1885. The last rivet of the statue was driven on Oct. 28, 1886, when Pres. Grover Cleveland dedicated the monument.

The Statue of Liberty National Monument was designated as such in 1924. It is administered by the National Park Service. A \$2.5-mil building housing the American Museum of Immigration was opened by Pres. Richard Nixon on Sept.

26, 1972, at the base of the statue. It houses a permanent exhibition tracing the history of American immigration.

Four years of restoration work funded and led by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation were completed before the statue’s 1986 centennial. Among other repairs, the \$87-mil project included replacing the 1,600 wrought iron bands that hold the statue’s copper skin to its frame, replacing its torch, and installing an elevator. A 4-day “Liberty Weekend” extravaganza of concerts, tall ships, ethnic festivals, and fireworks, July 3-6, 1986, celebrated the 100th anniversary. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger swore in 5,000 new citizens on Ellis Island, while 20,000 others across the country were sworn in through a satellite telecast. Other ceremonies followed on Oct. 28, 1986, the statue’s exact 100th birthday.

Following the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, Liberty Island was closed to visitors. On Dec. 20, 2001, the secretary of the interior reopened the island after installing airport-type screening facilities at passenger embarkation areas at Battery Park in Manhattan and Liberty State Park in New Jersey.

To open the statue, the federal government needed to increase security throughout the park. In addition to federally

funded security upgrades, significant safety improvements were made to meet building codes. The National Park Service turned to the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, which began a fund-raising campaign to help finance safety renovations inside the statue, additional exits, improved handicapped access, and upgraded fire suppression and emergency warning systems. The federal investment in upgrades amounted to about \$30 mil, with the private sector contributing an additional \$7 mil. Access to the statue was finally restored on Aug. 3, 2004. The crown of the statue reopened July 4, 2009. Visitors must make a reservation to visit the top of the pedestal or the statue’s crown. Pedestal tickets to enter any level of the monument are limited to 3,000 visitors per day, and access to the crown is limited to 240 people each day.

Reservations are available by visiting www.statuecruises.com or by calling 1-877-LADY-TIX. A limited number of “walk up” reservations may also be available at ferry embarkation areas. Free, ranger-guided tours are available daily. Pedestal pass holders can visit the original torch, taken down during renovation in the 1980s, and the museum. For more information, visit www.nps.gov/stli and www.statueofliberty.org

Statue Statistics					
The statue weighs 450,000 lbs., or 225 tons. The copper sheeting weighs 200,000 lbs. There are 167 steps from the land level to the top of the pedestal, 168 steps inside the statue to the head, and 54 rungs on the ladder leading to the arm that holds the torch.					
	Ft	In.		Ft	In.
Height from base to torch tip	151	1	Nose, length	4	6
Foundation of pedestal to torch tip	305	1	Right arm, length	42	0
Heel to top of head.	111	1	Right arm, max. thickness	12	0
Hand, length	16	5	Thickness of waist	35	0
Index finger, length	8	0	Mouth, width	3	0
Size of fingernail.	13x10		Tablet, length.	23	7
Head from chin to cranium	17	3	Tablet, width	13	7
Head thickness, ear to ear	10	0			

The New Colossus

Poem by Emma Lazarus. Engraved on pedestal below the Statue of Liberty.

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command

The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
“Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!” cries she
With silent lips. “Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!”

Ellis Island

Ellis Island was the gateway to America for over 12 mil immigrants between 1892 and 1924. In the late 18th cent., Samuel Ellis, a New York City merchant, purchased the island and gave it his name. From Ellis, it passed to New York State, and the U.S. government bought it in 1808. On Jan. 1, 1892, the government opened the first federal immigration center in the U.S. there. The 27½-acre site eventually supported more than 35 buildings, including the Main Building with its Great Hall, in which as many as 5,000 people a day were processed.

Closed as an immigration station in 1954, Ellis Island was proclaimed part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in 1965 by Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson. After a 6-year, \$170 mil restoration project funded by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Ellis Island was reopened as a museum in 1990. Artifacts, historic photographs and documents, oral histories, and ethnic music depicting 400 years of American immigration are housed in the museum. The museum also

includes The American Immigrant Wall of Honor ([www.wall ofhonor.org](http://www.wallofhonor.org)), which is inscribed with more than 700,000 names that have been placed in tribute. Registrations are still being accepted for inclusion in the memorial.

The American Family Immigration History Center® opened in Apr. 2001. It contains an electronic database of ship passenger arrival information through the Port of New York and Ellis Island from 1892 to 1924. Data on over 25 mil individuals are available, as well as an interactive database which features a Living Family Archive, multimedia presentations on various immigration groups and patterns, reproductions of original ships’ passenger manifests, and pictures of over 800 immigrant ships (www.ellis island.org).

In 1998, the Supreme Court ruled that nearly 90% of the island (the 24.2 acres that are landfill) lies in New Jersey, while the original 3.3 acres, on which the museum is located, are in New York.

CONGRESS

As of Oct. 2010. For Senate and House election results in 2010, see Election Results, 2010: 112th Congress.

Floor Leaders in the U.S. Senate, 1920-2010

Majority leaders				Minority leaders			
Name	Party	State	Tenure	Name	Party	State	Tenure
Charles Curtis ¹	Rep.	KS	1925-1929	Oscar W. Underwood ²	Dem.	AL	1920-1923
James E. Watson	Rep.	IN	1929-1933	Joseph T. Robinson	Dem.	AR	1923-1933
Joseph T. Robinson	Dem.	AR	1933-1937	Charles L. McNary	Rep.	OR	1933-1944
Alben W. Barkley	Dem.	KY	1937-1947	Wallace H. White	Rep.	ME	1944-1947
Wallace H. White	Rep.	ME	1947-1949	Alben W. Barkley	Dem.	KY	1947-1949
Scott W. Lucas	Dem.	IL	1949-1951	Kenneth S. Wherry	Rep.	NE	1949-1951
Ernest W. McFarland	Dem.	AZ	1951-1953	Henry Styles Bridges	Rep.	NH	1952-1953
Robert A. Taft	Rep.	OH	1953	Lyndon B. Johnson	Dem.	TX	1953-1955
William F. Knowland	Rep.	CA	1953-1955	William F. Knowland	Rep.	CA	1955-1959
Lyndon B. Johnson	Dem.	TX	1955-1961	Everett M. Dirksen	Rep.	IL	1959-1969
Mike Mansfield	Dem.	MT	1961-1977	Hugh D. Scott	Rep.	PA	1969-1977
Robert C. Byrd	Dem.	WV	1977-1981	Howard H. Baker Jr.	Rep.	TN	1977-1981
Howard H. Baker Jr.	Rep.	TN	1981-1985	Robert C. Byrd	Dem.	WV	1981-1987
Robert J. Dole	Rep.	KS	1985-1987	Robert J. Dole	Rep.	KS	1987-1995
Robert C. Byrd	Dem.	WV	1987-1989	Thomas A. Daschle	Dem.	SD	1995-2001 ³
George J. Mitchell	Dem.	ME	1989-1995	Trent Lott	Rep.	MS	2001-2002 ^{3,4}
Robert J. Dole	Rep.	KS	1995-1996	Thomas A. Daschle	Dem.	SD	2003-2005 ⁵
Trent Lott	Rep.	MS	1996-2001 ³	Harry M. Reid	Dem.	NV	2005-2007 ⁵
Thomas A. Daschle	Dem.	SD	2001-2003 ³	Mitch McConnell	Rep.	KY	2007-
William Frist	Rep.	TN	2003-2007 ⁴				
Harry M. Reid	Dem.	NV	2007-				

Note: The offices of party (majority and minority) leaders in the Senate did not evolve until the 20th century. (1) First Republican to be designated floor leader. (2) First Democrat to be designated floor leader. (3) Democrats held the majority Jan. 3, 2001, until Dick Cheney (R) was installed as vice pres., Jan. 20. Republicans subsequently lost the majority when Jim Jeffords (VT) switched from Republican to Independent, June 6, 2001. (4) Trent Lott resigned from Republican leadership Dec. 20, 2002. William Frist was elected Republican leader Dec. 23, 2002, and began service Jan. 7, 2003, as majority leader. (5) Thomas Daschle was defeated in the 2004 election and retired from the Senate Jan. 3, 2005; Democratic Whip Harry M. Reid was elected to the post for the 109th Congress.

Speakers of the House of Representatives, 1789-2010

Name	Party	State	Tenure	Name	Party	State	Tenure
Frederick Muhlenberg	Federalist	PA	1789-1791	James G. Blaine	Rep.	ME	1869-1875
Jonathan Trumbull	Federalist	CT	1791-1793	Michael C. Kerr	Dem.	IN	1875-1876
Frederick Muhlenberg	Federalist	PA	1793-1795	Samuel J. Randall	Dem.	PA	1876-1881
Jonathan Dayton	Federalist	NJ	1795-1799	J. Warren Keifer	Rep.	OH	1881-1883
Theodore Sedgwick	Federalist	MA	1799-1801	John G. Carlisle	Dem.	KY	1883-1889
Nathaniel Macon	Dem.-Rep.	NC	1801-1807	Thomas B. Reed	Rep.	ME	1889-1891
Joseph B. Varnum	Dem.-Rep.	MA	1807-1811	Charles F. Crisp	Dem.	GA	1891-1895
Henry Clay	Dem.-Rep.	KY	1811-1814	Thomas B. Reed	Rep.	ME	1895-1899
Langdon Cheves	Dem.-Rep.	SC	1814-1815	David B. Henderson	Rep.	IA	1899-1903
Henry Clay	Dem.-Rep.	KY	1815-1820	Joseph G. Cannon	Rep.	IL	1903-1911
John W. Taylor	Dem.-Rep.	NY	1820-1821	Champ Clark	Dem.	MO	1911-1919
Philip P. Barbour	Dem.-Rep.	VA	1821-1823	Frederick H. Gillett	Rep.	MA	1919-1925
Henry Clay	Dem.-Rep.	KY	1823-1825	Nicholas Longworth	Rep.	OH	1925-1931
John W. Taylor	Dem.	NY	1825-1827	John N. Garner	Dem.	TX	1931-1933
Andrew Stevenson	Dem.	VA	1827-1834	Henry T. Rainey	Dem.	IL	1933-1934
John Bell	Dem.	TN	1834-1835	Joseph W. Byrns	Dem.	TN	1935-1936
James K. Polk	Dem.	TN	1835-1839	William B. Bankhead	Dem.	AL	1936-1940
Robert M. T. Hunter	Dem.	VA	1839-1841	Sam Rayburn	Dem.	TX	1940-1947
John White	Whig	KY	1841-1843	Joseph W. Martin Jr.	Rep.	MA	1947-1949
John W. Jones	Dem.	VA	1843-1845	Sam Rayburn	Dem.	TX	1949-1953
John W. Davis	Dem.	IN	1845-1847	Joseph W. Martin Jr.	Rep.	MA	1953-1955
Robert C. Winthrop	Whig	MA	1847-1849	Sam Rayburn	Dem.	TX	1955-1961
Howell Cobb	Dem.	GA	1849-1851	John W. McCormack	Dem.	MA	1962-1971
Linn Boyd	Dem.	KY	1851-1855	Carl Albert	Dem.	OK	1971-1977
Nathaniel P. Banks	American	MA	1856-1857	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.	Dem.	MA	1977-1987
James L. Orr	Dem.	SC	1857-1859	James Wright	Dem.	TX	1987-1989
William Pennington	Rep.	NJ	1860-1861	Thomas S. Foley	Dem.	WA	1989-1995
Galusha A. Grow	Rep.	PA	1861-1863	Newt Gingrich	Rep.	GA	1995-1999
Schuyler Colfax	Rep.	IN	1863-1869	J. Dennis Hastert	Rep.	IL	1999-2007
Theodore M. Pomeroy	Rep.	NY	1869	Nancy Pelosi	Dem.	CA	2007-

Political Divisions of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, 1901-2010

Source: Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives; Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress

All figures reflect immediate post-election party breakdown except where noted; **boldface** denotes party in majority immediately after election.

Congress	Years	SENATE					HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
		Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant
57th	1901-1903	90	32	56			357	151	200	6	
58th	1903-1905	90	33	57	2		386	176	207	3	
59th	1905-1907	90	32	58			386	135	251		
60th	1907-1909	92	31	61			391	167	223	1	
61st	1909-1911	92	32	60			391	172	219		
62nd	1911-1913	96	44	52			394	230	162	2	
63rd	1913-1915	96	51	44	1		435	291	134	10	
64th	1915-1917	96	56	40			435	230	196	9	
65th	1917-1919	96	54	42			435	214 ¹	215	6	
66th	1919-1921	96	47	49			435	192	240	2	1
67th	1921-1923	96	37	59			435	131	302	2	
68th	1923-1925	96	42	53	1		435	207	225	3	
69th	1925-1927	96	41	54	1		435	183	247	5	
70th	1927-1929	96	46	48	1	1	435	194	238	3	
71st	1929-1931	96	39	56	1		435	164	270	1	
72nd	1931-1933	96	47	48	1		435	216 ²	218	1	

Congress	Years	SENATE					HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
		Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant	Total members	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Vacant
73rd	1933-1935	96	59	36	1		435	313	117	5	
74th	1935-1937	96	69	25	2		435	322	103	10	
75th	1937-1939	96	76	16	4		435	334	88	13	
76th	1939-1941	96	69	23	4		435	262	169	4	
77th	1941-1943	96	66	28	2		435	267	162	6	
78th	1943-1945	96	57	38	1		435	222	209	4	
79th	1945-1947	96	57	38	1		435	242	191	2	
80th	1947-1949	96	45	51			435	188	246	1	
81st	1949-1951	96	54	42			435	263	171	1	
82nd	1951-1953	96	49	47			435	235	199	1	
83rd	1953-1955	96	47	48	1		435	213	221	1	
84th	1955-1957	96	48	47	1		435	232	203		
85th	1957-1959	96	49	47			435	234	201		
86th	1959-1961	100	65	35			437 ³	283	153	1	
87th	1961-1963	100	64	36			437 ⁴	263	174		
88th	1963-1965	100	66	34			435	259	176		
89th	1965-1967	100	68	32			435	295	140		
90th	1967-1969	100	64	36			435	247	187		1
91st	1969-1971	100	57	43			435	243	192		
92nd	1971-1973	100	54	44	2		435	255	180		
93rd	1973-1975	100	56	42	2		435	242	192	1	
94th	1975-1977	100	60	38	2		435	291	144		
95th	1977-1979	100	61	38	1		435	292	143		
96th	1979-1981	100	58	41	1		435	277	158		
97th	1981-1983	100	46	53	1		435	242	192	1	
98th	1983-1985	100	46	54			435	269	166		
99th	1985-1987	100	47	53			435	253	182		
100th	1987-1989	100	55	45			435	258	177		
101st	1989-1991	100	55	45			435	260	175		
102nd	1991-1993	100	56	44			435	267	167	1	
103rd	1993-1995	100	57	43			435	258	176	1	
104th	1995-1997	100	48	52			435	204	230	1	
105th	1997-1999	100	45	55			435	206	228	1	
106th	1999-2001	100	45	55			435	211	223	1	
107th	2001-2003	100	50	50 ⁵			435	212	221	2	
108th	2003-2005	100	48	51	1		435	204	229	1	1
109th	2005-2007	100	44	55	1		435	202	232	1	
110th	2007-2009	100	49	49	2 ⁶		435	233	202		
111th	2009-	100	57 ⁷	41	2 ⁶		435	257	178		

(1) Democrats organized the House with help of other parties. (2) Democrats organized House because of Republican deaths. (3) Proclamation declaring Alaska a state issued Jan. 3, 1959. (4) Proclamation declaring Hawaii a state issued Aug. 21, 1959. (5) While the Senate was split 50-50, control was held by whichever party had an incumbent vice president. Republican Sen. James M. Jeffords (VT) changed his party designation to Independent on June 6, 2001, switching control of the Senate to Democrats. (6) Both Independent senators chose to caucus with the Democrats. (7) Sen. Al Franken (D, MN) was not seated until July 7, 2009.

Congressional Bills Vetoed, 1789-2010

Source: Virtual Reference Desk, U.S. Senate

President	Regular vetoes	Pocket vetoes	Total vetoes	Vetoes overridden	President	Regular vetoes	Pocket vetoes	Total vetoes	Vetoes overridden
Washington.	2	—	2	—	Benjamin Harrison . . .	19	25	44	1
Adams, J.	—	—	—	—	Cleveland ²	42	128	170	5
Jefferson.	—	—	—	—	McKinley.	6	36	42	—
Madison	5	2	7	—	Theodore Roosevelt . .	42	40	82	1
Monroe	1	—	1	—	Taft	30	9	39	1
Adams, J. Q.	—	—	—	—	Wilson.	33	11	44	6
Jackson	5	7	12	—	Harding.	5	1	6	—
Van Buren.	—	1	1	—	Coolidge	20	30	50	4
William Harrison	—	—	—	—	Hoover	21	16	37	3
Tyler	6	4	10	1	Franklin Roosevelt . . .	372	263	635	9
Polk.	2	1	3	—	Truman	180	70	250	12
Taylor	—	—	—	—	Eisenhower.	73	108	181	2
Fillmore.	—	—	—	—	Kennedy	12	9	21	—
Pierce	9	—	9	5	Lyndon Johnson.	16	14	30	—
Buchanan	4	3	7	—	Nixon	26	17	43	7
Lincoln	2	5	7	—	Ford	48	18	66	12
Andrew Johnson.	21	8	29	15	Carter	13	18	31	2
Grant.	45	48	93	4	Reagan.	39	39	78	9
Hayes	12	1	13	1	George H. W. Bush ³ . .	29	15	44	1
Garfield.	—	—	—	—	Clinton ⁴	36	1	37	2
Arthur	4	8	12	1	George W. Bush.	11	1 ⁵	12	4
Cleveland ¹	304	110	414	2	Obama	1	—	1	—
					Total^{3,4}	1,496	1,067	2,563	110

— = 0. (1) First term only. (2) Second term only. (3) Excluded from the figures are 2 additional bills that Pres. George H. W. Bush claimed to be vetoed but Congress considered enacted into law because the president failed to return them to Congress during a recess period. (4) Does not include line-item vetoes, which were ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on June 25, 1998. (5) Pres. Bush characterized his Dec. 28, 2007, veto of H.R. 1585 as a pocket veto, although he did return the parchment to the House.

Librarians of Congress, 1802-2010

Librarian	Tenure	Appointed by	Librarian	Tenure	Appointed by
John J. Beckley.	1802-1807	Jefferson	Herbert Putnam	1899-1939	McKinley
Patrick Magruder	1807-1815	Jefferson	Archibald MacLeish	1939-1944	F. D. Roosevelt
George Watterston	1815-1829	Madison	Luther H. Evans	1945-1953	Truman
John Silva Meehan.	1829-1861	Jackson	L. Quincy Mumford	1954-1974	Eisenhower
John G. Stephenson.	1861-1864	Lincoln	Daniel J. Boorstin	1975-1987	Ford
Ainsworth Rand Spofford	1864-1897	Lincoln	James H. Billington.	1987-present	Reagan
John Russell Young	1897-1899	McKinley			

U.S. SUPREME COURT

(as of Sept. 2010)

Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court

The Supreme Court comprises the chief justice of the U.S. and 8 associate justices, all appointed for life by the president with advice and consent of the Senate. Names of chief justices are in **boldface**. Terms of service begin with the year each justice took the judicial oath. Service years are the number of complete years served by a justice. Current salaries: chief justice, \$223,500; associate justice, \$213,900. The U.S. Supreme Court Bldg. is at 1 First St. NE, Washington, DC 20543. The Court website is www.supremecourt.gov

Members at start of 2009-10 term (Oct. 4, 2010): Chief justice: John G. Roberts Jr.; assoc. justices in seniority order: Antonin Scalia, Anthony M. Kennedy, Clarence Thomas, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Stephen G. Breyer, Samuel A. Alito Jr., Sonia Sotomayor, Elena Kagan.

Service					Service				
Name, appointed from	Term	Yrs.	Born	Died	Name, appointed from	Term	Yrs.	Born	Died
John Jay , NY	1789-1795	5	1745	1829	Oliver W. Holmes, MA	1902-1932	29	1841	1935
John Rutledge, SC ¹	1790-1791	1	1739	1800	William R. Day, OH	1903-1922	19	1849	1923
William Cushing, MA	1790-1810*	20	1732	1810	William H. Moody, MA	1906-1910	3	1853	1917
James Wilson, PA	1789-1798	8	1742	1798	Horace H. Lurton, TN	1910-1914	4	1844	1914
John Blair, VA	1790-1795*	5	1732	1800	Charles E. Hughes, NY ¹	1910-1916	5	1862	1948
James Iredell, NC	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	Willis Van Devanter, WY	1911-1937	26	1859	1941
Thomas Johnson, MD	1792-1793	<1	1732	1819	Joseph R. Lamar, GA	1911-1916	5	1857	1916
William Paterson, NJ	1793-1806	13	1745	1806	Edward D. White , LA ²	1910-1921	10	1845	1921
John Rutledge , SC ^{2,3}	1795	<1	1739	1800	Mahlon Pitney, NJ	1912-1922	10	1858	1924
Samuel Chase, MD	1796-1811	15	1741	1811	James C. McReynolds, TN	1914-1941	26	1862	1946
Oliver Ellsworth , CT	1796-1800	4	1745	1807	Louis D. Brandeis, MA	1916-1939	22	1856	1941
Bushrod Washington, VA	1799-1829*	30	1762	1829	John H. Clarke, OH	1916-1922	5	1857	1945
Alfred Moore, NC	1800-1804	3	1755	1810	William H. Taft , CT	1921-1930	8	1857	1930
John Marshall , VA	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	George Sutherland, UT	1922-1938	15	1862	1942
William Johnson, SC	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	Pierce Butler, MN	1923-1939	16	1866	1939
Henry B. Livingston, NY	1807-1823	16	1757	1823	Edward T. Sanford, TN	1923-1930	7	1865	1930
Thomas Todd, KY	1807-1826	18	1765	1826	Harlan F. Stone, NY ¹	1925-1941	16	1872	1946
Gabriel Duvall, MD	1811-1835	23	1752	1844	Charles E. Hughes , NY ²	1930-1941	11	1862	1948
Joseph Story, MA	1812-1845*	33	1779	1845	Owen J. Roberts, PA	1930-1945	15	1875	1955
Smith Thompson, NY	1823-1843	20	1768	1843	Benjamin N. Cardozo, NY	1932-1938	6	1870	1938
Robert Trimble, KY	1826-1828	2	1777	1828	Hugo L. Black, AL	1937-1971	34	1886	1971
John McLean, OH	1830-1861*	31	1785	1861	Stanley F. Reed, KY	1938-1957	19	1884	1980
Henry Baldwin, PA	1830-1844	14	1780	1844	Felix Frankfurter, MA	1939-1962	23	1882	1965
James M. Wayne, GA	1835-1867	32	1790	1867	William O. Douglas, CT	1939-1975	36 ⁴	1898	1980
Roger B. Taney , MD	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	Frank Murphy, MI	1940-1949	9	1890	1949
Philip P. Barbour, VA	1836-1841	4	1783	1841	Harlan F. Stone , NY ²	1941-1946	4	1872	1946
John Catron, TN	1837-1865	28	1786	1865	James F. Byrnes, SC	1941-1942	1	1879	1972
John McKinley, AL	1838-1852*	14	1780	1852	Robert H. Jackson, NY	1941-1954	13	1892	1954
Peter V. Daniel, VA	1842-1860*	18	1784	1860	Wiley B. Rutledge, IA	1943-1949	6	1894	1949
Samuel Nelson, NY	1845-1872	27	1792	1873	Harold H. Burton, OH	1945-1958	13	1888	1964
Levi Woodbury, NH	1845-1851	5	1789	1851	Fred M. Vinson , KY	1946-1953	7	1890	1953
Robert C. Grier, PA	1846-1870	23	1794	1870	Tom C. Clark, TX	1949-1967	17	1899	1977
Benjamin R. Curtis, MA	1851-1857	5	1809	1874	Sherman Minton, IN	1949-1956	7	1890	1965
John A. Campbell, AL	1853-1861*	8	1811	1889	Earl Warren , CA	1953-1969	15	1891	1974
Nathan Clifford, ME	1858-1881	23	1803	1881	John Marshall Harlan, NY	1955-1971	16	1899	1971
Noah H. Swayne, OH	1862-1881	18	1804	1884	William J. Brennan Jr., NJ	1956-1990	33	1906	1997
Samuel F. Miller, IA	1862-1890	28	1816	1890	Charles E. Whittaker, MO	1957-1962	5	1901	1973
David Davis, IL	1862-1877	14	1815	1886	Potter Stewart, OH	1958-1981	22	1915	1985
Stephen J. Field, CA	1863-1897	33	1816	1899	Byron R. White, CO	1962-1993	31	1917	2002
Salmon P. Chase , OH	1864-1873	8	1808	1873	Arthur J. Goldberg, IL	1962-1965	2	1908	1990
William Strong, PA	1870-1880	10	1808	1895	Abe Fortas, TN	1965-1969	3	1910	1982
Joseph P. Bradley, NJ	1870-1892	21	1813	1892	Thurgood Marshall, NY	1967-1991	24	1908	1993
Ward Hunt, NY	1873-1882	9	1810	1886	Warren E. Burger , VA	1969-1986	17	1907	1995
Morrison R. Waite , OH	1874-1888	14	1816	1888	Harry A. Blackmun, MN	1970-1994	24	1908	1999
John M. Harlan, KY	1877-1911	33	1833	1911	Lewis F. Powell Jr., VA	1972-1987	15	1907	1998
William B. Woods, GA	1881-1887	6	1824	1887	William H. Rehnquist, AZ ¹	1972-1986	14	1924	2005
Stanley Matthews, OH	1881-1889	7	1824	1889	John Paul Stevens, IL	1975-2010	34	1920	
Horace Gray, MA	1882-1902	20	1828	1902	Sandra Day O'Connor, AZ	1981-2006	24	1930	
Samuel Blatchford, NY	1882-1893	11	1820	1893	William H. Rehnquist , VA ²	1986-2005	18	1924	2005
Lucius Q.C. Lamar, MS	1888-1893	5	1825	1893	Antonin Scalia, VA	1986-		1936	
Melville W. Fuller , IL	1888-1910	21	1833	1910	Anthony M. Kennedy, CA	1988-		1936	
David J. Brewer, KS	1890-1910	20	1837	1910	David H. Souter, NH	1990-2009	18	1939	
Henry B. Brown, MI	1891-1906	15	1836	1913	Clarence Thomas, GA	1991-		1948	
George Shiras Jr., PA	1892-1903	10	1832	1924	Ruth Bader Ginsburg, NY	1993-		1933	
Howell E. Jackson, TN	1893-1895	2	1832	1895	Stephen G. Breyer, MA	1994-		1938	
Edward D. White, LA ¹	1894-1910	16	1845	1921	John G. Roberts Jr. , MD	2005-		1955	
Rufus W. Peckham, NY	1896-1909	13	1838	1909	Samuel A. Alito Jr., NJ	2006-		1950	
Joseph McKenna, CA	1898-1925	26	1843	1926	Sonia Sotomayor, NY	2009-		1954	
					Elena Kagan, MA	2010-		1960	

*Because of inadequate government record keeping, date of oath is estimated and not absolutely certain. (1) Later, chief justice, as listed. (2) Formerly assoc. justice. (3) Named as acting chief justice; confirmation rejected by the Senate. (4) Longest term of service.

Selected Landmark Decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1803-2009

See also Year in Review: Notable Supreme Court Decisions, 2009-10.

1803: *Marbury v. Madison*. The Court ruled that Congress exceeded its power in the Judiciary Act of 1789; the Court thus established its power to review acts of Congress and declare invalid those it found in conflict with the Constitution.

1819: *McCulloch v. Maryland*. The Court ruled that Congress had the authority to charter a national bank, under the Constitution's granting of the power to enact all laws "necessary and proper" to responsibilities of government.

1819: *Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward*. The Court ruled that a state could not arbitrarily alter the terms of a college's contract. (The Court later used a similar principle to limit the states' ability to interfere with business contracts.)

1857: *Dred Scott v. Sanford*. The Court declared unconstitutional the already-repealed Missouri Compromise of 1820 because it deprived a person of his or her property—a slave—without due process of law. The Court also ruled that slaves were not citizens of any state nor of the U.S. (The latter part of the decision was overturned by ratification of the 14th Amendment in 1868.)

1896: *Plessy v. Ferguson*. The Court ruled that a state law requiring federal railroad trains to provide separate but equal facilities for black and white passengers neither infringed upon federal authority to regulate interstate commerce nor violated the 13th and 14th Amendments. (The "separate but equal" doctrine remained effective until the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision.)

1904: *Northern Securities Co. v. U.S.* The Court ruled that a holding company formed solely to eliminate competition between two railroad lines was a combination in restraint of trade, violating the federal antitrust act.

1908: *Muller v. Oregon*. The Court upheld a state law limiting the working hours of women. (Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the state, cited evidence from social workers, physicians, and factory inspectors that the number of hours women worked affected their health and morals.)

1911: *Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey et al. v. U.S.* The Court ruled that the Standard Oil Trust must be dissolved because of its unreasonable restraint of trade.

1919: *Schenck v. U.S.* The Court sustained the Espionage Act of 1917, maintaining that freedom of speech and press could be constrained if "the words used . . . create a clear and present danger."

1925: *Gitlow v. New York*. The Court ruled that the 1st Amendment prohibition against government abridgment of the freedom of speech applied to the states as well as to the federal government. The decision was the first of a number of rulings holding that the 14th Amendment extended the guarantees of the Bill of Rights to state action.

1935: *Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S.* The Court ruled that Congress exceeded its authority to delegate legislative powers and to regulate interstate commerce when it enacted the National Industrial Recovery Act, which afforded the U.S. president too much discretionary power.

1951: *Dennis et al. v. U.S.* The Court upheld convictions under the Smith Act of 1940 for invoking Communist theory advocating the forcible overthrow of the government. (In *Yates v. U.S.* [1957], the Court moderated this ruling by allowing such advocacy in the abstract, if not connected to action to achieve the goal.)

1954: *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*. The Court ruled that separate public schools for black and white students were inherently unequal, so that state-sanctioned segregation in public schools violated the equal protection guarantee of the 14th Amendment. And in *Bolling v. Sharpe* the same year, the Court ruled that the congressionally mandated segregated public school system in the District of Columbia violated the 5th Amendment's due process guarantee of personal liberty. (The *Brown* ruling also led to abolition of state-sponsored segregation in other public facilities.)

1957: *Roth v. U.S.*; *Alberts v. California*. The Court ruled obscene material was not protected by 1st Amendment guarantees of freedom of speech and press, defining obscene

as "utterly without redeeming social value" and appealing to "prurient interests" in the average person's view. This definition was modified in later decisions, and the "average person" standard was replaced by the "local community" standard in *Miller v. California* (1973).

1961: *Mapp v. Ohio*. The Court ruled that evidence obtained in violation of the 4th Amendment guarantee against unreasonable search and seizure must be excluded from use at state as well as federal trials.

1962: *Engel v. Vitale*. The Court held that government bodies could not encourage the recitation of a state-composed prayer in public schools, even if nondenominational, because this would be an unconstitutional attempt to establish religion.

1962: *Baker v. Carr*. The Court held that the constitutional challenges to the unequal distribution of voters among legislative districts could be resolved by federal courts.

1963: *Gideon v. Wainwright*. The Court ruled that state and federal defendants charged with serious crimes must have access to an attorney, at state expense if necessary.

1964: *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*. The Court ruled that the 1st Amendment protected the press from libel suits for defamatory reports about public officials unless an injured party could prove that a defamatory report was made out of malice or "reckless disregard" for the truth.

1965: *Griswold v. Connecticut*. The Court ruled that a state unconstitutionally interfered with personal privacy in the marriage relationship when it prohibited anyone, including married couples, from using contraceptives.

1966: *Miranda v. Arizona*. The Court ruled that, under the guarantee of due process, suspects in custody, before being questioned, must be informed that they have the right to remain silent, that anything they say may be used against them, and that they have the right to counsel.

1973: *Roe v. Wade*; *Doe v. Bolton*. The Court ruled that the fetus was not a "person" with constitutional rights and that a right to privacy inherent in the 14th Amendment's due process guarantee of personal liberty protected a woman's decision to have an abortion. During the 1st trimester of pregnancy, the Court maintained, the decision should be left entirely to a woman and her physician. Some regulation of abortion procedures was allowed in the 2nd trimester, and some restriction of abortion in the 3rd.

1974: *U.S. v. Nixon*. The Court ruled that neither the separation of powers nor the need to preserve the confidentiality of presidential communications could alone justify an absolute executive privilege of immunity from judicial demands for evidence to be used in a criminal trial.

1976: *Gregg v. Georgia*; *Proffitt v. Florida*; *Jurek v. Texas*. The Court held that death, as a punishment for persons convicted of 1st degree murder, was not in and of itself cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the 8th Amendment. But the Court ruled that the sentencing judge and jury must consider the individual character of the offender and the circumstances of the particular crime.

1978: *Regents of the Univ. of Calif. v. Bakke*. The Court ruled that a special admissions program for a state medical school, under which a set number of places were reserved for minorities, violated the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which forbids excluding anyone, because of race, from a federally funded program. However, the Court ruled that race could be considered as one of a complex of factors.

1986: *Bowers v. Hardwick*. The Court refused to extend any constitutional right of privacy to homosexual activity, upholding a Georgia antisodomy law that in effect made such activity a crime. However, the law was struck down by the state supreme court in 1998, and in *Lawrence v. Texas* (2003), the U.S. Supreme Court struck down all state antisodomy laws, as violations of liberty prohibited in the 14th Amendment's due process clause. Also, in *Romer v. Evans* (1996), the Court struck down a Colorado constitutional provision that it ruled violated the 14th Amendment's Equal Protection Clause because it barred legislation whereby "homosexual orientation, conduct, practices, or relationships" granted a person "minority status, quota preferences, protected status, or claim of discrimination."

1990: *Cruzan v. Missouri*. The Court ruled that a person had the right to refuse life-sustaining medical treatment. However, the Court also ruled that, before treatment could be withheld from a comatose patient, a state could require “clear and convincing evidence” that the patient would not have wanted to live. In two 1997 rulings, *Washington v. Glucksberg* and *Vacco v. Quill*, the Court ruled that states could ban doctor-assisted suicide.

1995: *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña*. The Court held that federal programs that classify people by race, unless “narrowly tailored” to accomplish a “compelling governmental interest,” may violate the right to equal protection.

1995: *U.S. Term Limits Inc. v. Thornton*. The Court ruled that neither states nor Congress could limit terms of members of Congress, since the Constitution reserves to the people the right to choose federal lawmakers.

1997: *Clinton v. Jones*. Rejecting an appeal by Pres. Clinton in a sexual harassment suit, the Court ruled that a sitting president did not have temporary immunity from a lawsuit for actions outside the realm of official duties.

1997: *City of Boerne v. Flores*. The Court overturned a 1993 law banning enforcement of laws that “substantially burden” religious practice unless there is a “compelling need” to do so. The Court held that the act was an unwarranted intrusion by Congress on states’ prerogatives and an infringement of the judiciary’s role.

1997: *Reno v. ACLU*. Citing the right to free expression, the Court overturned a provision making it a crime to display or distribute “indecent” or “patently offensive” material on the Internet. The Court ruled, however, in *NEA v. Finley* (1998) that “general standards of decency” may be used as a criterion in federal arts funding.

1998: *Clinton v. City of New York*. The Court struck down the Line-Item Veto Act (1996), holding that it unconstitutionally gave the president “the unilateral power to change the text of duly enacted statutes.”

1998: *Faragher v. City of Boca Raton; Burlington Industries, Inc. v. Ellerth*. The Court issued new guidelines for workplace sexual harassment suits, holding employers responsible for misconduct by supervisory employees. And in *Oncale v. Sundowner Offshore Services*, the Court ruled that the law against sexual harassment applies regardless of whether harasser and victim are the same sex.

1999: *Dept. of Commerce v. U.S. House*. Upholding a challenge to plans for the 2000 census, the Court prohibited statistical sampling, favored by Democrats, in the apportioning of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Court maintained that an actual head count was required.

1999: *Alden v. Maine; Florida Prepaid v. College Savings Bank; College Savings Bank v. Florida*. In a series of rulings, the Court applied the principle of “sovereign immunity” to shield states in large part from being sued under federal law.

2000: *Boy Scouts of America v. Dale*. The Court ruled that the Boy Scouts could dismiss a troop leader after learning he was gay, holding that the right to freedom of association outweighed a New Jersey antidiscrimination statute.

2000: *Stenberg v. Carhart*. The Court struck down a Nebraska law that banned so-called partial-birth abortion. It argued that the law could be interpreted as banning other abortion procedures and that it should have made exception for reasons of health. (See 1973: *Roe v. Wade*.)

2000: *Bush v. Gore*. The Court ruled that manual recounts of presidential ballots in the Nov. 2000 election could not proceed because inconsistent evaluation standards in different counties violated the equal protection clause. In effect, the ruling meant existing official results leaving George W. Bush as narrow winner of the election would prevail.

2001: *Easley v. Cromartie*. The Court ruled that North Carolina’s 12th Congressional District, whose irregular shape had been challenged as an unconstitutional racial gerrymander, was the permissible result of attempts to create a majority-Democrat district.

2001: *Good News Club v. Milford Central School*. The justices found that religious and secular organizations were entitled to equal access to public elementary school grounds for after-school meetings.

2002: *Atkins v. Virginia*. The Court ruled that the execution of mentally retarded felons violated the 8th Amendment ban on “cruel and unusual punishment.”

2002: *Ring v. Arizona*. The Court found that only a jury, not a judge, could decide to impose the death penalty.

2002: *Zelman v. Simmons-Harris*. The Court ruled that publicly funded tuition vouchers could be used at religious schools without violating the separation of church and state.

2002: *Federal Maritime Commission v. South Carolina State Ports Authority*. The Court ruled that the 11th Amendment gave states immunity from private lawsuits involving federal agencies.

2003: *Grotter v. Bollinger; Gratz v. Bollinger*. The Court upheld affirmative action in admission policies at the Univ. of Michigan Law School. However, in a second decision, the Court ruled against a strict point system based on racial and ethnic backgrounds, as used in the university’s undergraduate admissions process.

2004: *Tennessee v. Lane*. The Court ruled that disabled individuals could sue states under the Americans with Disabilities Act for failing to provide adequate access to state courthouses, despite states’ usual immunity from private lawsuits in federal court under the 11th amendment, which the Court ruled on in *Federal Maritime Commission v. South Carolina State Ports Authority* (2002).

2004: *Locke v. Davey*. The justices decided that a scholarship program provided by the state of Washington did not violate the right to free exercise of religion in denying aid to students preparing for the clergy.

2004: *Ashcroft v. ACLU et al.* The Court struck down the Child Online Protection Act, which Congress passed in 1998 to restrict access to online pornography by minors, on the basis that the law, as written, violated the 1st Amendment right of free speech.

2005: *Kelo v. City of New London*. The Court ruled that local governments could force property owners to sell their land in order to facilitate private development projects deemed to be economically beneficial to the community.

2005: *Roper v. Simmons*. The Court ruled that executions of convicts who committed their crimes before age 18 were prohibited under the 8th Amendment ban on cruel and unusual punishment.

2006: *Garcetti v. Ceballos*. The Court ruled that the 1st Amendment guarantee of free speech did not protect statements made by public employees in the course of their official duties.

2006: *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*. The Court ruled that Pres. George W. Bush’s system for trying terrorism detainees at the U.S. military base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, was unauthorized under both federal law and the international Geneva Conventions.

2007: *Gonzales v. Carhart et al.; Gonzales v. Planned Parenthood Federation of America*. The Court upheld a 2003 federal law prohibiting the abortion procedure known as intact dilation and extraction, or “partial-birth” abortion.

2007: *Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1; Madison v. Jefferson County Board of Education*. The Court ruled that two school districts could not, to encourage diversity, use “racial classifications in making school assignments.”

2008: *Boumediene v. Bush*. The Court ruled that the guarantee of habeas corpus applied at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and that detainees had a constitutional right to challenge their detention in federal court.

2008: *Kennedy v. Louisiana*. The Court ruled that death was a disproportionate penalty, and prohibited by the Constitution, in cases of child rape that did not result in the death of the victim.

2008: *District of Columbia vs. Heller*. The Court overturned DC’s handgun ban, ruling that the 2nd Amendment protected individuals’ right to own guns for personal use.

2009: *Ricci v. DeStefano*. The Court ruled that fear of litigation was not reason enough to justify a city invalidating the results of a promotion test after no black firefighters performed well on it.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

U.S. Presidents

	Name	Politics	Born	Birthplace	Inaug.	Age at inaug.	Died	Age at death
1.	George Washington		1732, Feb. 22	VA	1789	57	1799, Dec. 14	67
2.	John Adams	Fed.	1735, Oct. 30	MA	1797	61	1826, July 4	90
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep.	1743, Apr. 13	VA	1801	57	1826, July 4	83
4.	James Madison	Dem.-Rep.	1751, Mar. 16	VA	1809	57	1836, June 28	85
5.	James Monroe	Dem.-Rep.	1758, Apr. 28	VA	1817	58	1831, July 4	73
6.	John Quincy Adams	Dem.-Rep.	1767, July 11	MA	1825	57	1848, Feb. 23	80
7.	Andrew Jackson	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	SC	1829	61	1845, June 8	78
8.	Martin Van Buren	Dem.	1782, Dec. 5	NY	1837	54	1862, July 24	79
9.	William Henry Harrison	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	VA	1841	68	1841, Apr. 4	68
10.	John Tyler	Whig	1790, Mar. 29	VA	1841	51	1862, Jan. 18	71
11.	James Knox Polk	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	NC	1845	49	1849, June 15	53
12.	Zachary Taylor	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	VA	1849	64	1850, July 9	65
13.	Millard Fillmore	Whig	1800, Jan. 7	NY	1850	50	1874, Mar. 8	74
14.	Franklin Pierce	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	NH	1853	48	1869, Oct. 8	64
15.	James Buchanan	Dem.	1791, Apr. 23	PA	1857	65	1868, June 1	77
16.	Abraham Lincoln	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	KY	1861	52	1865, Apr. 15	56
17.	Andrew Johnson	(1)	1808, Dec. 29	NC	1865	56	1875, July 31	66
18.	Ulysses S. Grant	Rep.	1822, Apr. 27	OH	1869	46	1885, July 23	63
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Rep.	1822, Oct. 4	OH	1877	54	1893, Jan. 17	70
20.	James Abram Garfield	Rep.	1831, Nov. 19	OH	1881	49	1881, Sept. 19	49
21.	Chester Alan Arthur	Rep.	1829, Oct. 5	VT	1881	51	1886, Nov. 18	57
22.	Grover Cleveland	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	NJ	1885	47	1908, June 24	71
23.	Benjamin Harrison	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	OH	1889	55	1901, Mar. 13	67
24.	Grover Cleveland	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	NJ	1893	55	1908, June 24	71
25.	William McKinley	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	OH	1897	54	1901, Sept. 14	58
26.	Theodore Roosevelt	Rep.	1858, Oct. 27	NY	1901	42	1919, Jan. 6	60
27.	William Howard Taft	Rep.	1857, Sept. 15	OH	1909	51	1930, Mar. 8	72
28.	(Thomas) Woodrow Wilson	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	VA	1913	56	1924, Feb. 3	67
29.	Warren Gamaliel Harding	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	OH	1921	55	1923, Aug. 2	57
30.	(John) Calvin Coolidge	Rep.	1872, July 4	VT	1923	51	1933, Jan. 5	60
31.	Herbert Clark Hoover	Rep.	1874, Aug. 10	IA	1929	54	1964, Oct. 20	90
32.	Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	NY	1933	51	1945, Apr. 12	63
33.	Harry S. Truman	Dem.	1884, May 8	MO	1945	60	1972, Dec. 26	88
34.	Dwight David Eisenhower	Rep.	1890, Oct. 14	TX	1953	62	1969, Mar. 28	78
35.	John Fitzgerald Kennedy	Dem.	1917, May 29	MA	1961	43	1963, Nov. 22	46
36.	Lyndon Baines Johnson	Dem.	1908, Aug. 27	TX	1963	55	1973, Jan. 22	64
37.	Richard Milhous Nixon ²	Rep.	1913, Jan. 9	CA	1969	56	1994, Apr. 22	81
38.	Gerald Rudolph Ford	Rep.	1913, July 14	NE	1974	61	2006, Dec. 26	93
39.	James Earl (Jimmy) Carter	Dem.	1924, Oct. 1	GA	1977	52		
40.	Ronald Wilson Reagan	Rep.	1911, Feb. 6	IL	1981	69	2004, June 5	93
41.	George Herbert Walker Bush	Rep.	1924, June 12	MA	1989	64		
42.	Wm. Jefferson (Bill) Clinton	Dem.	1946, Aug. 19	AR	1993	46		
43.	George Walker Bush	Rep.	1946, July 6	CT	2001	54		
44.	Barack Hussein Obama	Dem.	1961, Aug. 4	HI	2009	47		

(1) Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, was nominated vice president by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on National Union ticket.
(2) Resigned Aug. 9, 1974.

U.S. Presidents, Vice Presidents, Congresses

President	Service	Vice President	Congresses
1. George Washington	Apr. 30, 1789-Mar. 3, 1797	1. John Adams	1, 2, 3, 4
2. John Adams	Mar. 4, 1797-Mar. 3, 1801	2. Thomas Jefferson	5, 6
3. Thomas Jefferson	Mar. 4, 1801-Mar. 3, 1805	3. Aaron Burr	7, 8
4. James Madison	Mar. 4, 1805-Mar. 3, 1809	4. George Clinton	9, 10
	Mar. 4, 1809-Mar. 3, 1813	George Clinton ¹	11, 12
5. James Monroe	Mar. 4, 1813-Mar. 3, 1817	5. Elbridge Gerry ²	13, 14
	Mar. 4, 1817-Mar. 3, 1825	6. Daniel D. Tompkins	15, 16, 17, 18
6. John Quincy Adams	Mar. 4, 1825-Mar. 3, 1829	7. John C. Calhoun	19, 20
7. Andrew Jackson	Mar. 4, 1829-Mar. 3, 1833	John C. Calhoun ³	21, 22
8. Martin Van Buren	Mar. 4, 1833-Mar. 3, 1837	8. Martin Van Buren	23, 24
	Mar. 4, 1837-Mar. 3, 1841	9. Richard M. Johnson	25, 26
9. William Henry Harrison ⁴	Mar. 4, 1841-Apr. 4, 1841	10. John Tyler	27
10. John Tyler	Apr. 6, 1841-Mar. 3, 1845	(None)	27, 28
11. James K. Polk	Mar. 4, 1845-Mar. 3, 1849	11. George M. Dallas	29, 30
12. Zachary Taylor ⁴	Mar. 5, 1849-July 9, 1850	12. Millard Fillmore	31
13. Millard Fillmore	July 10, 1850-Mar. 3, 1853	(none)	31, 32
14. Franklin Pierce	Mar. 4, 1853-Mar. 3, 1857	13. William R. King ⁵	33, 34
15. James Buchanan	Mar. 4, 1857-Mar. 3, 1861	14. John C. Breckinridge	35, 36
16. Abraham Lincoln	Mar. 4, 1861-Mar. 3, 1865	15. Hannibal Hamlin	37, 38
(4)	Mar. 4, 1865-Apr. 15, 1865	16. Andrew Johnson	39
17. Andrew Johnson	Apr. 15, 1865-Mar. 3, 1869	(None)	39, 40
18. Ulysses S. Grant	Mar. 4, 1869-Mar. 3, 1873	17. Schuyler Colfax	41, 42
19. Rutherford B. Hayes	Mar. 4, 1873-Mar. 3, 1877	18. Henry Wilson ⁶	43, 44
	Mar. 4, 1877-Mar. 3, 1881	19. William A. Wheeler	45, 46
20. James A. Garfield ⁴	Mar. 4, 1881-Sept. 19, 1881	20. Chester A. Arthur	47
21. Chester A. Arthur	Sept. 20, 1881-Mar. 3, 1885	(None)	47, 48
22. Grover Cleveland ⁷	Mar. 4, 1885-Mar. 3, 1889	21. Thomas A. Hendricks ⁸	49, 50
23. Benjamin Harrison	Mar. 4, 1889-Mar. 3, 1893	22. Levi P. Morton	51, 52
24. Grover Cleveland ⁷	Mar. 4, 1893-Mar. 3, 1897	23. Adlai E. Stevenson	53, 54
25. William McKinley	Mar. 4, 1897-Mar. 3, 1901	24. Garret A. Hobart ⁹	55, 56
(4)	Mar. 4, 1901-Sept. 14, 1901	25. Theodore Roosevelt	57
26. Theodore Roosevelt	Sept. 14, 1901-Mar. 3, 1905	(None)	57, 58
27. William H. Taft	Mar. 4, 1905-Mar. 3, 1909	26. Charles W. Fairbanks	59, 60
	Mar. 4, 1909-Mar. 3, 1913	27. James S. Sherman ¹⁰	61, 62

President	Service	Vice President	Congresses
28. Woodrow Wilson	Mar. 4, 1913-Mar. 3, 1921	28. Thomas R. Marshall	63, 64, 65, 66
29. Warren G. Harding ⁴	Mar. 4, 1921-Aug. 2, 1923	29. Calvin Coolidge	67
30. Calvin Coolidge	Aug. 3, 1923-Mar. 3, 1925	(None)	68
	Mar. 4, 1925-Mar. 3, 1929	30. Charles G. Dawes	69, 70
31. Herbert C. Hoover	Mar. 4, 1929-Mar. 3, 1933	31. Charles Curtis	71, 72
32. Franklin D. Roosevelt ¹¹	Mar. 4, 1933-Jan. 20, 1941	32. John N. Garner	73, 74, 75, 76, 77
	Jan. 20, 1941-Jan. 20, 1945	33. Henry A. Wallace	77, 78, 79
(4)	Jan. 20, 1945-Apr. 12, 1945	34. Harry S. Truman	79
33. Harry S. Truman	Apr. 12, 1945-Jan. 20, 1949	(None)	79, 80, 81
	Jan. 20, 1949-Jan. 20, 1953	35. Alben W. Barkley	81, 82, 83
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower	Jan. 20, 1953-Jan. 20, 1961	36. Richard M. Nixon	83, 84, 85, 86, 87
35. John F. Kennedy ⁴	Jan. 20, 1961-Nov. 22, 1963	37. Lyndon B. Johnson	87, 88
36. Lyndon B. Johnson	Nov. 22, 1963-Jan. 20, 1965	(None)	88, 89
	Jan. 20, 1965-Jan. 20, 1969	38. Hubert H. Humphrey	89, 90, 91
37. Richard M. Nixon	Jan. 20, 1969-Jan. 20, 1973	39. Spiro T. Agnew ¹²	91, 92, 93
(13)	Jan. 20, 1973-Aug. 9, 1974	40. Gerald R. Ford ¹⁴	93
38. Gerald R. Ford ¹⁵	Aug. 9, 1974-Jan. 20, 1977	41. Nelson A. Rockefeller ¹⁶	93, 94, 95
39. Jimmy Carter	Jan. 20, 1977-Jan. 20, 1981	42. Walter F. Mondale	95, 96, 97
40. Ronald W. Reagan	Jan. 20, 1981-Jan. 20, 1989	43. George H. W. Bush	97, 98, 99, 100, 101
41. George H. W. Bush	Jan. 20, 1989-Jan. 20, 1993	44. Dan Quayle	101, 102, 103
42. Bill Clinton	Jan. 20, 1993-Jan. 20, 2001	45. Al Gore	103, 104, 105, 106, 107
43. George W. Bush	Jan. 20, 2001-Jan. 20, 2009	46. Dick Cheney	107, 108, 109, 110, 111
44. Barack H. Obama	Jan. 20, 2009-	47. Joe Biden	111

(1) Died Apr. 20, 1812. (2) Died Nov. 23, 1814. (3) Resigned Dec. 28, 1832, to become U.S. senator. (4) Died in office. (5) Died Apr. 18, 1853. (6) Died Nov. 22, 1875. (7) Terms not consecutive. (8) Died Nov. 25, 1885. (9) Died Nov. 21, 1899. (10) Died Oct. 30, 1912. (11) First president to be inaugurated under 20th Amendment, Jan. 20, 1937. (12) Resigned Oct. 10, 1973. (13) Resigned Aug. 9, 1974. (14) First nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment procedure. (15) First president never elected president or vice president. (16) Second nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment. Confirmed Dec. 19, 1974.

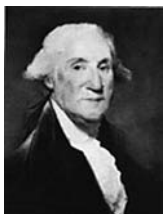
Vice Presidents of the U.S.

The numerals given vice presidents do not coincide with those given presidents, because some presidents (Tyler, Fillmore, A. Johnson, Arthur) had none, and some had more than one.

Name	Birthplace	Year	Home	Inaug.	Politics	Place of death	Year	Age at death
1. John Adams	Quincy, MA	1735	MA	1789	Fed.	Quincy, MA	1826	90
2. Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, VA	1743	VA	1797	Dem.-Rep.	Monticello, VA	1826	83
3. Aaron Burr	Newark, NJ	1756	NY	1801	Dem.-Rep.	Staten Island, NY	1836	80
4. George Clinton	Little Britain, NY	1739	NY	1805	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, DC	1812	73
5. Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, MA	1744	MA	1813	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, DC	1814	70
6. Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, NY	1774	NY	1817	Dem.-Rep.	Staten Island, NY	1825	51
7. John C. Calhoun ¹	Abbeville, SC	1782	SC	1825	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, DC	1850	68
8. Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, NY	1782	NY	1833	Dem.	Kinderhook, NY	1862	79
9. Richard M. Johnson ²	Louisville, KY	1780	KY	1837	Dem.	Frankfort, KY	1850	70
10. John Tyler	Greenway, VA	1790	VA	1841	Whig	Richmond, VA	1862	71
11. George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, PA	1792	PA	1845	Dem.	Philadelphia, PA	1864	72
12. Millard Fillmore	Cayuga Co., NY	1800	NY	1849	Whig	Buffalo, NY	1874	74
13. William R. King	Sampson Co., NC	1786	AL	1853	Dem.	Cahaba, AL	1853	67
14. John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, KY	1821	KY	1857	Dem.	Lexington, KY	1875	54
15. Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, ME	1809	ME	1861	Rep.	Bangor, ME	1891	81
16. Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, NC	1808	TN	1865	(3)	Carter Co., TN	1875	66
17. Schuyler Colfax	New York, NY	1823	IN	1869	Rep.	Mankato, MN	1885	62
18. Henry Wilson	Farmington, NH	1812	MA	1873	Rep.	Washington, DC	1875	63
19. William A. Wheeler	Malone, NY	1819	NY	1877	Rep.	Malone, NY	1887	68
20. Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, VT	1829	NY	1881	Rep.	New York, NY	1886	57
21. Thomas A. Hendricks	Zanesville, OH	1819	IN	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, IN	1885	66
22. Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, VT	1824	NY	1889	Rep.	Rhinebeck, NY	1920	96
23. Adlai E. Stevenson ⁴	Christian Co., KY	1835	IL	1893	Dem.	Chicago, IL	1914	78
24. Garret A. Hobart	Long Branch, NJ	1844	NJ	1897	Rep.	Paterson, NJ	1899	55
25. Theodore Roosevelt	New York, NY	1858	NY	1901	Rep.	Oyster Bay, NY	1919	60
26. Charles W. Fairbanks	Unionville Centre, OH	1852	IN	1905	Rep.	Indianapolis, IN	1918	66
27. James S. Sherman	Utica, NY	1855	NY	1909	Rep.	Utica, NY	1912	57
28. Thomas R. Marshall	N. Manchester, IN	1854	IN	1913	Dem.	Washington, DC	1925	71
29. Calvin Coolidge	Plymouth Notch, VT	1872	MA	1921	Rep.	Northampton, MA	1933	60
30. Charles G. Dawes	Marietta, OH	1865	IL	1925	Rep.	Evanston, IL	1951	85
31. Charles Curtis	Topeka, KS	1860	KS	1929	Rep.	Washington, DC	1936	76
32. John Nance Garner	Red River Co., TX	1868	TX	1933	Dem.	Uvalde, TX	1967	98
33. Henry A. Wallace	Adair County, IA	1888	IA	1941	Dem.	Danbury, CT	1965	77
34. Harry S. Truman	Lamar, MO	1884	MO	1945	Dem.	Kansas City, MO	1972	88
35. Alben W. Barkley	Graves County, KY	1877	KY	1949	Dem.	Lexington, VA	1956	78
36. Richard M. Nixon	Yorba Linda, CA	1913	CA	1953	Rep.	New York, NY	1994	81
37. Lyndon B. Johnson	Stonewall, TX	1908	TX	1961	Dem.	San Antonio, TX	1973	64
38. Hubert H. Humphrey	Wallace, SD	1911	MN	1965	Dem.	Waverly, MN	1978	66
39. Spiro T. Agnew ⁵	Baltimore, MD	1918	MD	1969	Rep.	Berlin, MD	1996	77
40. Gerald R. Ford ⁶	Omaha, NE	1913	MI	1973	Rep.	Rancho Mirage, CA	2006	93
41. Nelson A. Rockefeller ⁷	Bar Harbor, ME	1908	NY	1974	Rep.	New York, NY	1979	70
42. Walter F. Mondale	Ceylon, MN	1928	MN	1977	Dem.			
43. George H. W. Bush	Milton, MA	1924	TX	1981	Rep.			
44. James Danforth (Dan) Quayle Jr.	Indianapolis, IN	1947	IN	1989	Rep.			
45. Albert A. Gore	Washington, DC	1948	TN	1993	Dem.			
46. Richard B. Cheney	Lincoln, NE	1941	WY	2001	Rep.			
47. Joseph R. Biden Jr.	Scranton, PA	1942	DE	2009	Dem.			

(1) Resigned Dec. 28, 1832, having been elected to the Senate to fill a vacancy. (2) Richard M. Johnson was the only vice president to be chosen by the Senate because of a tied vote in the Electoral College. (3) Andrew Johnson was a Democrat, nominated vice president by Republicans, and elected with Lincoln on the National Union Ticket. (4) Grandfather of Democratic candidate for president in 1952 and 1956. (5) Resigned Oct. 10, 1973. (6) First nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment procedure. (7) Second nonelected vice president, chosen under 25th Amendment.

Biographies of the Presidents



George Washington (1789-97), 1st president, Federalist, was born on Feb. 22, 1732, in Wakefield on Pope's Creek, Westmoreland Co., VA, the son of Augustine and Mary Ball Washington. He spent his early childhood on a farm near Fredericksburg. His father died when Washington was 11. He studied mathematics and surveying, and at 16, he went to live with his elder half brother, Lawrence, who built and named Mount Vernon in Virginia. Washington surveyed the lands of Thomas Fairfax in the Shenandoah Valley. He accompanied Lawrence to Barbados, West Indies, where he contracted smallpox and was deeply scarred. Lawrence died in 1752, and Washington inherited his property. He valued land, and when he died, he owned 70,000 acres in Virginia and 40,000 acres in what is now West Virginia.

Washington's military service began in 1753, when Lt. Gov. Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia sent him on missions deep into Ohio country. He clashed with the French and had to surrender Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754. He was an aide to the British general Edward Braddock and was at his side when the army was ambushed and defeated (July 9, 1755) on a march to Fort Duquesne. He helped take Fort Duquesne from the French in 1758.

After Washington's marriage to Martha Dandridge Custis, a widow, in 1759, he managed his family estate at Mount Vernon. Although not at first for independence, he opposed the repressive measures of the British crown and took charge of the Virginia troops before war broke out. He was made commander of the newly created Continental Army by the Continental Congress on June 15, 1775.

The American victory was due largely to Washington's leadership. He was resourceful, a disciplinarian, and the one dependable force for unity. Washington favored a federal government. He became chairman of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and helped get the Constitution ratified. Unanimously elected president by the electoral college, he was inaugurated Apr. 30, 1789, on the balcony of New York's Federal Hall. He was reelected in 1792. Washington made an effort to avoid partisan politics as president.

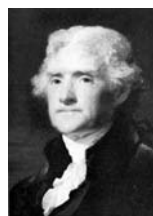
Refusing to consider a 3rd term, Washington retired to Mount Vernon in March 1797. A ride in snow and rain around his estate led to what present-day doctors believe to have been an attack of acute epiglottitis. Doctors were unsuccessful in treating the inflammation in his throat, and Washington died Dec. 14, 1799.



John Adams (1797-1801), 2nd president, Federalist, was born on Oct. 30, 1735, in Braintree (now Quincy), MA, the son of John and Susanna Boylston Adams. He was a great-grandson of Henry Adams, who came from England in 1636. He graduated from Harvard in 1755, then taught school and studied law. He married Abigail Smith in 1764. In 1765 he argued against taxation without representation before the royal governor. In 1770, he successfully defended in court the British soldiers who fired on civilians in the Boston Massacre. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1778, Congress sent Adams and John Jay to join Benjamin Franklin as diplomatic representatives in Europe. Because he ran second to Washington in electoral college balloting in Feb. 1789, Adams became the nation's first vice president, a post he characterized as highly insignificant; he was reelected in 1792.

In 1796 Adams was chosen president by the electors. His administration was marked by growing conflict with fellow Federalist Alexander Hamilton and with others in his own cabinet who supported Hamilton's strongly anti-French position. Adams avoided full-scale war with France but became unpopular, especially after securing passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798. His foreign policy contributed significantly to the election of Thomas Jefferson in 1800.

Adams lived for a quarter century after he left office, during which time he wrote extensively. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as his rival Thomas Jefferson (the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence).



Thomas Jefferson (1801-09), 3rd president, Democratic-Republican, was born on Apr. 13, 1743, in Shadwell in Goochland (now Albemarle) Co., VA, the son of Peter and Jane Randolph Jefferson. His father died when Jefferson was 14, leaving him 2,750 acres and his slaves. Jefferson attended (1760-62) the College of William and Mary, read Greek and Latin classics, and played the violin. In 1769 he was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1770 he began building his home, Monticello, and in 1772 he married Martha Wayles Skelton, a wealthy widow. Jefferson helped establish the Virginia Committee of Correspondence. As a member of the 2nd Continental Congress he drafted the Declaration of Independence. He also was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates (1776-79) and was elected governor of Virginia in 1779, succeeding Patrick Henry. He was reelected in 1780 but resigned in 1781 after British troops invaded Virginia. During his term he wrote the statute on religious freedom. After his wife's death in 1782, Jefferson again became a delegate to the Congress, and in 1784 he drafted the report that was the basis for the Ordinances of 1784, 1785, and 1787. He was minister to France from 1785 to 1789, when George Washington appointed him secretary of state.

Jefferson's strong faith in the consent of the governed conflicted with the emphasis on executive control, favored by Sec. of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, and Jefferson resigned on Dec. 31, 1793. In the 1796 election Jefferson was the Democratic-Republican candidate for president; John Adams won the election, and Jefferson became vice president. In 1800, Jefferson and Aaron Burr received equal electoral college votes; the House of Representatives elected Jefferson president. Jefferson was a strong advocate of westward expansion; major events of his first term were the Louisiana Purchase (1803) and the Lewis and Clark expedition. An important development during his second term was passage of the Embargo Act, barring U.S. ships from setting sail to foreign ports. Jefferson established the Univ. of Virginia and designed its buildings. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as John Adams (the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence).

Analysis of DNA taken from descendants of Jefferson and Sally Hemings, one of his slaves, revealed a high probability of Jefferson fathering one or more of her six children.



James Madison (1809-17), 4th president, Democratic-Republican, was born on Mar. 16, 1751, in Port Conway, King George Co., VA, the son of James and Eleanor Rose Conway Madison. Madison graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1771. He served in the Virginia Constitutional Convention (1776), and, in 1780, became a delegate to the 2nd Continental Congress. He was chief recorder at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and supported ratification in the *Federalist Papers*, written with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. In 1789, Madison was elected to the House of Representatives, where he helped frame the Bill of Rights and fought against passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts. In the 1790s, he helped found the Democratic-Republican Party, which ultimately became the Democratic Party. He became Jefferson's secretary of state in 1801.

Madison was elected president in 1808. His first term was marked by tensions with Great Britain, and his conduct of foreign policy was criticized by the Federalists and by his own party. Nevertheless, he was reelected in 1812, the year war was declared on Great Britain. The war that many considered a second American revolution ended with a treaty that did not settle any of the issues. Madison's most important action after the war was demilitarizing the U.S.-Canadian border.

In 1817, Madison retired to his estate, Montpelier, where he served as an elder statesman. He edited his famous papers on the Constitutional Convention and helped found the Univ. of Virginia, of which he became rector in 1826. He died June 28, 1836.



James Monroe (1817-25), 5th president, Democratic-Republican, was born on Apr. 28, 1758, in Westmoreland Co., VA, the son of Spence and Elizabeth Jones Monroe. He entered the College of William and Mary in 1774 but left to serve in the 3rd Virginia Regiment during the American Revolution. After the war, he studied law with Thomas Jefferson. In 1782 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, and he served (1783-86) as a delegate to the Continental Congress. He opposed ratification of the Constitution because it lacked a bill of rights. Monroe was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1790. In 1794, Pres. Washington appointed Monroe minister to France. He served twice as governor of Virginia (1799-1802, 1811). Pres. Jefferson also sent him to France as minister (1803), and from 1803 to 1807, he served as minister to Great Britain.

In 1816 Monroe was elected president; he was reelected in 1820 with all but one electoral college vote. His administration became known as the Era of Good Feeling. He obtained Florida from Spain, settled boundary disputes with Britain over Canada, and eliminated border forts. He supported the antislavery position that led to the Missouri Compromise. His most significant contribution was the Monroe Doctrine, which opposed European intervention in the Western Hemisphere and became a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy.

Although Monroe retired to Oak Hill, VA, financial problems forced him to sell his property and move to New York City. He died there on July 4, 1831.



John Quincy Adams (1825-29), 6th president, independent Federalist, later Democratic-Republican, was born on July 11, 1767, in Braintree (now Quincy), MA, the son of John and Abigail Adams. His father was the 2nd president. He studied abroad and at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1787. In 1803, he was elected to the U.S. Senate. President Monroe chose him as his secretary of state in 1817. In this capacity he negotiated the cession of Florida from Spain, supported exclusion of slavery in the Missouri Compromise, and helped formulate the Monroe Doctrine. In 1824, Adams was elected president by the House of Representatives after he failed to win an electoral college majority. His expansion of executive powers was strongly opposed, and in the 1828 election he lost to Andrew Jackson. In 1831 he entered the House of Representatives and served 17 years with distinction. He opposed slavery, the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican War. He helped establish the Smithsonian Institution.

Adams suffered a stroke in the House and died in the Speaker's Room on Feb. 23, 1848.



Andrew Jackson (1829-37), 7th president, Democratic-Republican, later a Democrat, was born on Mar. 15, 1767, in the Waxhaw district, on the border of North and South Carolina, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson. At the age of 13, he joined the militia to fight in the American Revolution and was captured. Orphaned at age 14, Jackson was brought up by a well-to-do uncle. By age 20, he was practicing law, and he later served as prosecuting attorney in Nashville, TN. In 1796 he helped draft the constitution of Tennessee, and for a year he occupied its one seat in the House of Representatives. The next year he served in the U.S. Senate.

In the War of 1812, Jackson crushed the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend, AL (1814), and, with a greatly outnumbered army consisting chiefly of backwoods militia members and volunteers, defeated Gen. Edward Pakenham's British troops at the Battle of New Orleans (1815). Nicknamed "Old Hickory" for his toughness, he emerged a national hero.

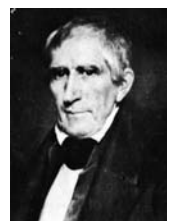
In 1818 Jackson briefly invaded Spanish Florida to quell Seminoles and outlaws who harassed frontier settlements. He ran for president against John Quincy Adams in 1824, but, although he won the most popular and electoral votes, he did not have a majority. The House of Representatives decided the election and chose Adams. In the 1828 election, however, Jackson defeated Adams, carrying the West and the South.

As president, Jackson introduced what became known as the spoils system—rewarding party members with government posts. Perhaps his most controversial act, however, was depositing federal funds in so-called pet banks, those directed by Democratic bankers, rather than in the Bank of the United States. "Let the people rule" was his slogan. In 1832, Jackson killed the congressional caucus for nominating presidential candidates and substituted the national convention. When South Carolina refused to collect imports under his protective tariff, he ordered army and naval forces to Charleston. After leaving office in 1837, he retired to the Hermitage, outside Nashville, where he died on June 8, 1845.



Martin Van Buren (1837-41), 8th president, Democrat, was born on Dec. 5, 1782, in Kinderhook, NY, the son of Abraham and Maria Hoes Van Buren. After attending local schools, he studied law and became a lawyer at the age of 20. A consummate politician, Van Buren began his career in the New York state senate and then served as state attorney general from 1816 to 1819. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1821. He helped swing Eastern support to Andrew Jackson in the 1828 election and then served as Jackson's secretary of state from 1829 to 1831. In 1832 he was elected vice president. Known as the "Little Magician," Van Buren was extremely influential in Jackson's administration.

In 1836, Van Buren defeated William Henry Harrison for president and took office as the financial panic of 1837 initiated a nationwide depression. Although he instituted the independent treasury system, his refusal to spend land revenues led to his defeat by William Henry Harrison in 1840. In 1844 he lost the Democratic nomination to James K. Polk. In 1848 he again ran for president on the Free Soil ticket but lost. He died in Kinderhook on July 24, 1862.



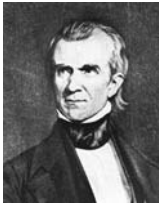
William Henry Harrison (1841), 9th president, Whig, who served only 31 days, was born on Feb. 9, 1773, in Berkeley, Charles City Co., VA, the son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of Elizabeth Bassett Harrison. He attended Hampden-Sydney College. Harrison served as secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1798 and was its delegate to the House of Representatives in 1799. He was the first governor of Indiana Territory and served as superintendent of Indian affairs. With 900 men he put down a Shawnee uprising at Tippecanoe, IN, on Nov. 7, 1811. A generation later, in 1840, he waged a rousing presidential campaign, using the slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." The Tyler of the slogan was his running mate, John Tyler.

Although born to one of the wealthiest, most prestigious, and most influential families in Virginia, Harrison was elected president with the slogan, "Log Cabin and Hard Cider." He caught pneumonia during his inauguration and died Apr. 4, 1841, after only one month in office.



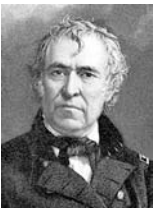
John Tyler (1841-45), 10th president, independent Whig, was born on Mar. 29, 1790, in Greenway, Charles City Co., VA, the son of John and Mary Armistead Tyler. His father was governor of Virginia (1808-11). Tyler graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1807 and in 1811 was elected to the Virginia legislature. In 1816 he was chosen for the U.S. House of Representatives. He served in the Virginia legislature again from 1823 to 1825, when he was elected governor of Virginia. After a stint in the U.S. Senate (1827-36), he was elected vice president (1840).

When William Henry Harrison died only a month after taking office, Tyler succeeded him. Because he was the first person to occupy the presidency without having been elected to that office, he was referred to as "His Accidency." He gained passage of the Preemption Act of 1841, which gave squatters on government land the right to buy 160 acres at the minimum auction price. His last act as president was to sign a resolution annexing Texas. Tyler accepted renomination in 1844 from some Democrats but withdrew in favor of the official party candidate, James K. Polk. A strong advocate of states' rights, he served briefly in the Confederate House of Representatives before he died in Richmond, VA, on Jan. 18, 1862.



James Knox Polk (1845-49), 11th president, Democrat, was born on Nov. 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg Co., NC, the son of Samuel and Jane Knox Polk. He graduated from the Univ. of North Carolina in 1818 and served in the Tennessee state legislature from 1823 to 1825. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1825 to 1839, the last 4 years as Speaker. He was governor of Tennessee from 1839 to 1841. In 1844, after the Democratic National Convention became deadlocked, it nominated Polk, who became the first “dark horse” candidate for president. He was nominated primarily because he favored annexation of Texas.

As president, Polk reestablished the independent treasury system originated by Van Buren. He was so intent on acquiring California from Mexico that he sent troops to the Mexican border and, when Mexicans attacked, declared that a state of war existed. The Mexican War ended with the annexation of California and much of the Southwest as part of America’s “manifest destiny.” Polk compromised on the Oregon boundary (“54-40 or fight!”) by accepting the 49th parallel and yielding Vancouver Island to the British. Polk died in Nashville, TN, on June 15, 1849, a few months after leaving office.



Zachary Taylor (1849-50), 12th president, Whig, who served only 16 months, was born on Nov. 24, 1784, in Orange Co., VA, the son of Richard and Sarah Strother Taylor. He grew up on his father’s plantation near Louisville, KY, where he was educated by private tutors. In 1808 Taylor joined the regular army and was commissioned first lieutenant. He fought in the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War (1832), and the second Seminole War (beginning in 1837). He was called “Old Rough and Ready.” In 1846 Pres. Polk sent him with an army to the Rio Grande. When the Mexicans attacked him, Polk declared war. Outnumbered 4-1, Taylor defeated Antonio López de Santa Anna at Buena Vista (1847).

A national hero, Taylor received the Whig nomination in 1848 and was elected president, even though he had never bothered to vote. He resumed the spoils system and, though a slaveholder, worked to admit California as a free state. He fell ill, likely from a case of acute gastroenteritis, and died in office on July 9, 1850.



Millard Fillmore (1850-53), 13th president, Whig, was born on Jan. 7, 1800, in Cayuga Co., NY, the son of Nathaniel and Phoebe Millard Fillmore. Although he had little schooling, he became a law clerk at the age of 22 and a year later was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the New York state assembly in 1828 and served until 1831. From 1833 until 1835 and again from 1837 to 1843, he represented his district in the U.S. House of Representatives. He opposed the entrance of Texas as a slave state and voted for a protective tariff. In 1844 he was defeated for governor of New York.

In 1848 he was elected vice president, and he succeeded as president after Taylor’s death. Fillmore favored the Compromise of 1850 and signed the Fugitive Slave Law. His policies pleased neither expansionists nor slaveholders, and he was not renominated in 1852. In 1856 he was nominated by the American (Know-Nothing) Party, but despite the support of the Whigs, he was defeated by James Buchanan. He died in Buffalo, NY, on Mar. 8, 1874.



Franklin Pierce (1853-57), 14th president, Democrat, was born on Nov. 23, 1804, in Hillsboro, NH, the son of Benjamin Pierce, Revolutionary War general and governor of New Hampshire, and Anna Kendrick. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1824 and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He was elected to the New Hampshire state legislature in 1829 and was chosen Speaker in 1831. He went to the U.S. House in 1833 and was elected a U.S. senator in 1837. He enlisted in the Mexican War and became brigadier general under Gen. Winfield Scott.

In 1852 Pierce was nominated as the Democratic presidential candidate on the 49th ballot. He decisively defeated Gen. Scott, his Whig opponent, in the election. Although he was against slavery, Pierce was influenced by proslavery Southerners. He supported the controversial Kansas-Nebraska Act, which left the question of slavery in the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska to popular vote. Pierce signed a reciprocity treaty with Canada and approved the Gadsden Purchase of a border area on a proposed railroad route, from Mexico. Denied renomination, he spent most of his remaining years in Concord, NH, where he died on Oct. 8, 1869.



James Buchanan (1857-61), 15th president, Federalist, later Democrat, was born on Apr. 23, 1791, near Mercersburg, PA, the son of James and Elizabeth Speer Buchanan. He graduated from Dickinson College in 1809 and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He fought in the War of 1812 as a volunteer. He was twice elected to the Pennsylvania general assembly, and in 1821 he entered the U.S. House of Representatives. After briefly serving (1832-33) as minister to Russia, he was elected U.S. senator from Pennsylvania. As Polk’s secretary of state (1845-49), he ended the Oregon dispute with Britain and supported the Mexican War and annexation of Texas. As minister to Great Britain, he signed the Ostend Manifesto (1854), declaring a U.S. right to take Cuba by force should efforts to purchase it fail.

Nominated by Democrats, Buchanan was elected president in 1856. On slavery he favored popular sovereignty and choice by state constitutions but did not consistently uphold this position. He denied the right of states to secede but opposed coercion and attempted to keep peace by not provoking secessionists. Buchanan left office having failed to deal decisively with the situation. He died at Wheatland, his estate, near Lancaster, PA, on June 1, 1868.



Abraham Lincoln (1861-65), 16th president, Whig, then Republican, was born on Feb. 12, 1809, in a log cabin on a farm in Hardin (now Larue) Co., KY, the son of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. The Lincolns moved to Spencer Co., IN, near Gentryville, when Lincoln was 7. After Lincoln’s mother died, his father married Mrs. Sarah Bush Johnston in 1819. In 1830 the family moved to Macon Co., IL.

Defeated in 1832 in a race for the state legislature, Lincoln was elected on the Whig ticket two years later and served in the lower house from 1834 to 1842. In 1837 Lincoln was admitted to the bar and became partner in a Springfield, IL, law office. He soon won recognition as an effective and resourceful attorney. In 1846, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he attracted attention during a single term for his opposition to the Mexican War and his position on slavery. In 1856 he campaigned for the newly founded Republican Party, and in 1858 he became its senatorial candidate against Stephen A. Douglas. Although he lost the election, Lincoln gained national recognition from his debates with Douglas.

In 1860, Lincoln was nominated for president by the Republican Party on a platform of restricting slavery. He ran against Douglas, a northern Democrat; John C. Breckinridge, a Southern proslavery Democrat; and John Bell, of the Constitutional Union Party. As a result of Lincoln’s winning the election, South Carolina seceded from the Union on Dec. 20, 1860, followed in 1861 by 10 other Southern states.

The Civil War erupted when Fort Sumter, which Lincoln decided to resupply, was attacked by Confederate forces on Apr. 12, 1861. Lincoln called successfully for recruits from the North. On Sept. 22, 1862, five days after the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln announced that slaves in territory then in rebellion would be free Jan. 1, 1863, the date of the Emancipation Proclamation. His speeches, including his Gettysburg and inaugural addresses, are remembered for their eloquence.

Lincoln was reelected, in 1864, over Gen. George B. McClellan, Democrat. Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered on Apr. 9, 1865. On Apr. 14, Lincoln was shot by actor John Wilkes Booth in Ford’s Theater, in Washington, DC. He died the next day.



Andrew Johnson (1865-69), 17th president, Democrat, was born on Dec. 29, 1808, in Raleigh, NC, the son of Jacob and Mary McDonough Johnson. He was apprenticed to a tailor as a youth, but ran away after two years and eventually settled in Greeneville, TN. He became popular with the townspeople and in 1829 was elected councilman and later mayor.

In 1835 he was sent to the state general assembly. In 1843 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served for 10 years. Johnson was also governor of Tennessee from 1853 to 1857, when he was elected to the U.S. Senate. He supported John C. Breckinridge against Lincoln in the 1860 election. Although Johnson had held slaves, he opposed secession and tried to prevent Tennessee from seceding. In Mar. 1862, Lincoln appointed him military governor of occupied Tennessee.

In 1864, in order to balance Lincoln's ticket with a Southern Democrat, the Republicans nominated Johnson for vice president. He was elected vice president with Lincoln and then succeeded to the presidency upon Lincoln's death. Soon afterward, in a controversy with Congress over the president's power over the South, he proclaimed an amnesty to all Confederates, except certain leaders, if they would ratify the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery. States doing so added anti-Negro provisions that enraged Congress, which restored military control over the South. When Johnson removed Sec. of War Edwin M. Stanton, without notifying the Senate, the House impeached him in Feb. 1868. Charging him with thereby having violated the Tenure of Office Act, the House was actually responding to his opposition to harsh congressional Reconstruction, expressed in repeated vetoes. He was tried by the Senate, and in May, in two separate votes on different counts, Johnson was acquitted, both times by only one vote.

Johnson was denied renomination but remained politically active. He was reelected to the Senate in 1874. Johnson died July 31, 1875, at Carter Station, TN.



Ulysses S. Grant (1869-77), 18th president, Republican, was born on Apr. 27, 1822, in Point Pleasant, OH, the son of Jesse R. and Hannah Simpson Grant. The next year the family moved to Georgetown, OH. Grant was named Hiram Ulysses. Upon entering West Point in 1839, he found his name had been put down as Ulysses S. Grant, with his middle

name first and his mother's maiden name as his middle name. He eventually adopted it as his true name but maintained the "S" did not stand for anything. Grant graduated in 1843. During the Mexican War, Grant served under both Gen. Zachary Taylor and Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1854, he resigned his commission because of loneliness and drinking problems, and in the following years he engaged in generally unsuccessful farming and business ventures. With the start of the Civil War, he was named colonel and then brigadier general of the Illinois Volunteers. He took Forts Henry and Donelson and fought at Shiloh. His brilliant campaign against Vicksburg and his victory at Chattanooga made him so prominent that Lincoln placed him in command of all Union armies. Grant accepted Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House on Apr. 9, 1865. Pres. Johnson appointed Grant secretary of war when he suspended Stanton, but Grant was not confirmed.

Grant was nominated for president by the Republicans in 1868 and elected over Democrat Horatio Seymour. The 15th Amendment, the amnesty bill, and peaceful settlement of disputes with Great Britain were events of his administration. The Liberal Republicans and Democrats opposed him with Horace Greeley in the 1872 election, but Grant was reelected. His second administration was marked by scandals, including the Crédit Mobilier affair, the Whiskey Ring, in which high-ranked officials conspired to defraud the government of taxes, and the impeachment of his Secretary of War. An attempt by the Stalwarts (Old Guard Republicans) to nominate him in 1880 failed. In 1884 the collapse of an investment firm in which he was a partner left Grant penniless. He wrote his personal memoirs while ill with cancer and completed them shortly before his death at Mt. McGregor, NY, on July 23, 1885.



Rutherford Birchard Hayes (1877-81), 19th president, Republican, was born on Oct. 4, 1822, in Delaware, OH, the son of Rutherford and Sophia Birchard Hayes. He was reared by his uncle, Sardis Birchard. Hayes graduated from Kenyon College in 1842 and from Harvard Law School in 1845. He practiced law in Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), OH, and was city solicitor of Cincinnati from 1858 to 1861. During the Civil War, he was major of the 23rd Ohio Volunteers. He was wounded several times, and by the end of the war he had risen to the rank of brevet major general. While serving (1865-67) in the U.S. House of Representatives, Hayes supported Reconstruction and Johnson's impeachment. He was twice elected governor of Ohio (1867, 1869). After losing a race for the U.S. House in 1872, he was reelected governor of Ohio in 1875.

In 1876, Hayes was nominated for president and believed he had lost the election to Democrat Samuel J. Tilden. But a few Southern states submitted two sets of electoral votes, and the result was in dispute. An electoral commission, consisting of 8 Republicans and 7 Democrats, awarded all disputed votes to Hayes, allowing him to become president by one electoral vote. Hayes, keeping a promise to Southerners, withdrew troops from areas still occupied in the South, ending the era of Reconstruction. He proposed civil service reforms, alienating those favoring the spoils system, and advocated repeal of the Tenure of Office Act restricting presidential power to dismiss officials. He supported sound money and specie payments.

Hayes died in Fremont, OH, on Jan. 17, 1893.



James Abram Garfield (1881), 20th president, Republican, was born on Nov. 19, 1831, in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., OH, the son of Abram and Eliza Ballou Garfield. His father died in 1833, and he was reared in poverty by his mother. He worked as a canal bargeman, a farmer, and a carpenter. He attended Western Reserve Eclectic Institute and graduated from Williams College in 1856. He returned to Western Reserve to teach and in 1857, at age 25, he became the school's president. In 1859 he was elected to the Ohio legislature. Antislavery and antisecession, he volunteered for military service in the Civil War, becoming colonel of the 42nd Ohio Infantry and brigadier in 1862. He fought at Shiloh, TN, was chief of staff for Gen. William Starke Rosecrans, and was made major general for gallantry at Chickamauga, GA. He entered Congress as a radical Republican in 1863, calling for execution or exile of Confederate leaders, but he moderated his views after the Civil War. On the electoral commission in 1877 he voted for Hayes against Tilden on strict party lines.

Garfield was a senator-elect in 1880 when he became the Republican nominee for president. He was chosen as a compromise over Gen. Grant, James G. Blaine, and John Sherman, and won election despite some bitterness among Grant's supporters. For much of his brief tenure as president, Garfield was concerned with a fight with New York Sen. Roscoe Conkling, who opposed two major appointments made by Garfield. On July 2, 1881, Garfield was shot and seriously wounded by a mentally disturbed office seeker, Charles J. Guiteau, while entering a railroad station in Washington, DC. He lingered on in the White House before finally succumbing on Sept. 19, 1881, in Elberon, NJ.



Chester Alan Arthur (1881-85), 21st president, Republican, was born on Oct. 5, 1829, in Fairfield, VT, to William and Malvina Stone Arthur. He graduated from Union College in 1848, taught school in Vermont, then studied law and practiced in New York City. In 1853, he argued in a fugitive slave case that slaves transported through New York State were thereby freed. In 1871, he was appointed collector of the Port of New York. Pres. Hayes, an opponent of the spoils system, forced him to resign in 1878. This made the New York machine enemies of Hayes. Arthur and the Stalwarts (Old Guard Republicans) tried to nominate Grant for a 3rd term as president in 1880. When Garfield was nominated, Arthur was nominated for vice president in the interests of harmony.

Upon Garfield's assassination, Arthur became president. Despite his past connections, he signed major civil service reform legislation. Arthur tried to dissuade Congress from enacting the high protective tariff of 1883. He was defeated for renomination in 1884 by James G. Blaine. He died in New York City on Nov. 18, 1886.



Grover Cleveland (1885-89; 1893-97) (*According to a State Dept. ruling, Grover Cleveland should be counted as both the 22nd and the 24th president because his two terms were not consecutive*), Democrat, was born Stephen Grover Cleveland on Mar. 18, 1837, in Caldwell, NJ, the son of Richard F. and Ann Neal Cleveland. When he was a small boy, his family moved to New York.

Prevented by his father's death from attending college, he studied by himself and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, NY, in 1859. In succession he became assistant district attorney (1863), sheriff (1871), mayor (1881), and governor of New York (1882). He was an independent, honest administrator who hated corruption. Cleveland was nominated for president over Tammany Hall opposition in 1884 and defeated Republican James G. Blaine.

As president, he enlarged the civil service and vetoed many pension raids on the Treasury. In the 1888 election he was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, although his popular vote was larger. Reelected over Harrison in 1892, he faced a money crisis brought about by a lowered gold reserve, circulation of paper, and exorbitant silver purchases under the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. He obtained a repeal of the Sherman Act but was unable to secure effective tariff reform. A severe economic depression and labor troubles racked his administration, but he refused to interfere in business matters and rejected Jacob Coxey's demand for unemployment relief. In 1894, he broke the Pullman strike. Cleveland was not renominated in 1896.

He died in Princeton, NJ, on June 24, 1908.



Benjamin Harrison (1889-93), 23rd president, Republican, was born on Aug. 20, 1833, in North Bend, OH, the son of John Scott and Elizabeth Irwin Harrison. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, was 9th president; his father was a member of Congress. He attended school

on his father's farm and graduated from Miami University in Oxford, OH, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and practiced in Indianapolis, IN. During the Civil War, he rose to the rank of brevet brigadier general and fought at Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Nashville, and in the Atlanta campaign. He lost the 1876 gubernatorial election in Indiana but succeeded in becoming a U.S. senator in 1881.

In 1888 he defeated Cleveland for president despite receiving fewer popular votes. As president, he expanded the pension list and signed the McKinley high tariff bill, the Sherman Antitrust Act, and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. During his administration, six states were admitted to the Union. He was defeated for reelection in 1892. He died in Indianapolis, IN, on Mar. 13, 1901.



William McKinley (1897-1901), 25th president, Republican, was born on Jan. 29, 1843, in Niles, OH, the son of William and Nancy Allison McKinley. McKinley briefly attended Allegheny College. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he enlisted and served for the duration. He rose to captain and in 1865 was made brevet major. After studying law in Albany, NY, he opened a law office in Canton,

OH (1867). He served twice in the U.S. House (1877-83; 1885-91) and led the fight there for the McKinley Tariff, passed in 1890; he was not reelected to the House as a result. He served two terms (1892-96) as governor of Ohio.

In 1896 he was elected president as a proponent of a protective tariff and sound money (gold standard) over William Jennings Bryan, the Democrat and a proponent of free silver. McKinley was reluctant to intervene in Cuba, but the loss of the battleship *Maine* at Havana crystallized opinion. He demanded

Spain's withdrawal from Cuba; Spain made some concessions, but Congress announced a state of war as of Apr. 21, 1898. He was reelected in the 1900 campaign, defeating Bryan's anti-imperialist arguments with the promise of a "full dinner pail." McKinley was respected for his conciliatory nature and for his conservative stance on business issues. On Sept. 6, 1901, while welcoming citizens at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, NY, he was shot by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist. He died Sept. 14.



Theodore Roosevelt (1901-09), 26th president, Republican, was born on Oct. 27, 1858, in New York City, the son of Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt. He was a 5th cousin of Franklin D. Roosevelt and an uncle of Eleanor Roosevelt. Roosevelt graduated from Harvard University in 1880. He attended Columbia Law School briefly but abandoned law to enter politics. He was elected to the

New York State Assembly in 1881 and served until 1884. He spent the next two years ranching and hunting in the Dakota Territory. In 1886, he ran unsuccessfully for mayor of New York City. He was civil service commissioner in Washington, DC, from 1889 to 1895. From 1895 to 1897, he served as New York City's police commissioner. He was assistant secretary of the Navy under McKinley. The Spanish-American War made him nationally known. He organized the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) and, as lieutenant colonel, led the charge up Kettle Hill in San Juan. Elected New York governor in 1898, he fought the spoils system and achieved taxation of corporation franchises.

Nominated for vice president in 1900, Roosevelt became the nation's youngest president when McKinley was assassinated. He was reelected in 1904. As president he fought corruption of politics by big business, dissolved the Northern Securities Co. and others for violating antitrust laws, intervened in the 1902 coal strike on behalf of the public, obtained the Elkins Law (1903) forbidding rebates to favored corporations, and helped pass the Hepburn Railway Rate Act of 1906 (extending jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission). He helped obtain passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) and of employers' liability laws. Roosevelt vigorously organized conservation efforts. He mediated the peace between Japan and Russia in 1905, for which he won the Nobel Peace Prize. He abetted the 1903 revolution in Panama that led to U.S. acquisition of territory for the Panama Canal.

In 1908 Roosevelt obtained the nomination of William H. Taft, who was elected. Feeling that Taft had abandoned his policies, he unsuccessfully sought the nomination in 1912. He then ran on the Progressive "Bull Moose" ticket against Taft and Woodrow Wilson, splitting the Republicans and ensuring Wilson's election. During the campaign he was shot by a mentally deranged man but was not seriously wounded. In 1916, after unsuccessfully seeking the presidential nomination, he supported the Republican candidate, Charles E. Hughes. A strong friend of Britain, he fought for U.S. intervention in World War I.

Roosevelt was a voracious reader and wrote some 40 books, including *The Winning of the West*. He died Jan. 6, 1919, at Sagamore Hill, his home in Oyster Bay, NY.



William Howard Taft (1909-13), 27th president, Republican, and 10th chief justice of the U.S., was born on Sept. 15, 1857, in Cincinnati, OH, the son of Alphonso and Louisa Maria Torrey Taft. His father was secretary of war and attorney general in Grant's cabinet and minister to Austria and Russia under Arthur. Taft graduated from Yale in 1878

and from Cincinnati Law School in 1880. After working as a law reporter for Cincinnati newspapers, he served as assistant prosecuting attorney (1881-82), assistant county solicitor (1885), superior court judge (1887), U.S. solicitor-general (1890), and federal circuit judge (1892). In 1900 he became head of the U.S. Philippines Commission and was the first civil governor of the Philippines (1901-04). In 1904 he served as secretary of war, and in 1906 he was sent to Cuba to help avert a threatened revolution.

Taft was groomed for the presidency by Theodore Roosevelt and elected over William Jennings Bryan in 1908.

Taft vigorously continued Roosevelt's trust-busting, instituted the Dept. of Labor, and drafted the amendments calling for direct election of senators and the income tax. However, his tariff and conservation policies angered progressives. Although renominated in 1912, he was opposed by Roosevelt, who ran on the Progressive Party ticket; the result was Democrat Woodrow Wilson's election.

Taft, with some reservations, supported the League of Nations. After leaving office, he was professor of constitutional law at Yale (1913-21) and chief justice of the U.S. (1921-30). Taft was the only person in U.S. history to have been both president and chief justice. He died in Washington, DC, on Mar. 8, 1930.



(Thomas) Woodrow Wilson (1913-21), 28th president, Democrat, was born on Dec. 28, 1856, in Staunton, VA, the son of Joseph Ruggles and Janet (Jessie) Woodrow Wilson. He grew up in Georgia and South Carolina. He attended Davidson College in North Carolina before graduating from Princeton University in 1879. He studied law at the Univ. of Virginia and political science at Johns Hopkins Univ., where he received his PhD in 1886. He taught at Bryn Mawr (1885-88) and at Wesleyan (1888-90) before joining the faculty at Princeton. He was president of Princeton from 1902 until 1910, when he was elected governor of New Jersey. In 1912 he was nominated for president with the aid of William Jennings Bryan, who sought to block James "Champ" Clark and Tammany Hall. Wilson won because the Republican vote for Taft was split by the Progressives.

As president, Wilson protected American interests in revolutionary Mexico and fought for American rights on the high seas. He oversaw the creation of the Federal Reserve system, cut the tariff, and developed a reputation as a reformer. His sharp warnings to Germany led to the resignation of his secretary of state, Bryan, a pacifist. In 1916 he was reelected by a slim margin with the slogan, "He kept us out of war," although his attempts to mediate in the war failed. After several American ships were sunk by the Germans, he secured a declaration of war against Germany on Apr. 6, 1917.

Wilson outlined his peace program on Jan. 8, 1918, in the Fourteen Points, a state paper that had worldwide influence. He enunciated a doctrine of self-determination for the settlement of territorial disputes. The Germans accepted his terms and an armistice on Nov. 11, 1918.

Wilson went to Paris to help negotiate the peace treaty, the crux of which he considered the League of Nations. The Senate demanded reservations that would not make the U.S. subordinate to the votes of other nations in case of war. Wilson refused and toured the country to get support. He suffered a stroke in Oct. 1919. An invalid, he clung to his office while his wife and doctors effectively functioned as president.

Wilson was awarded the 1919 Nobel Peace Prize, but the treaty embodying the League of Nations was ultimately rejected by the Senate in 1920. He left the White House in Mar. 1921. He died in Washington, DC, on Feb. 3, 1924.



Warren Gamaliel Harding (1921-23), 29th president, Republican, was born on Nov. 2, 1865, near Corsica (now Blooming Grove), OH, the son of George Tyron and Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding. He attended Ohio Central College, studied law, and became editor and publisher of a county newspaper. He entered the political arena as state senator (1901-04) and then served as lieutenant governor (1904-06). In 1910 he ran unsuccessfully for governor of Ohio; in 1914 he was elected to the U.S. Senate. In the Senate he voted for antistrike legislation, women's suffrage, and the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act over Pres. Wilson's veto. He opposed the League of Nations.

In 1920 he was nominated for president and defeated James M. Cox in the election. The Republicans capitalized on war weariness and fear that Wilson's League of Nations would curtail U.S. sovereignty. Harding stressed a return to "normalcy" and worked for tariff revision and the repeal of excess profits law and high income taxes. In what became known as the Teapot Dome scandal, his secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall, resigned and was later convicted of accepting bribes in the leasing of government-owned oil reserves to private companies.

As rumors began to circulate about the corruption in his administration, Harding fell ill after a trip to Alaska, and he died suddenly in San Francisco on Aug. 2, 1923.



(John) Calvin Coolidge (1923-29), 30th president, Republican, was born on July 4, 1872, in Plymouth Notch, VT, the son of John Calvin and Victoria J. Moor Coolidge. Coolidge graduated from Amherst College in 1895. He entered Republican state politics and served as mayor of Northampton, MA, as state senator, as lieutenant governor, and, in 1919, as governor. In Sept. 1919, Coolidge attained national prominence by calling out the state guard in the Boston police strike. He declared, "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime." This brought his name before the Republican convention of 1920, where he was nominated for vice president.

Coolidge succeeded to the presidency on Harding's death. As president, he opposed the League of Nations and the soldiers' bonus bill, which was passed over his veto. In 1924 he was elected to the presidency by a huge majority. He substantially reduced the national debt. He twice vetoed the McNary-Haugen farm bill, which would have provided relief to financially hard-pressed farmers.

With Republicans eager to renominate him, Coolidge simply announced on Aug. 2, 1927, "I do not choose to run for president in 1928." He died in Northampton, MA, on Jan. 5, 1933.



Herbert Clark Hoover (1929-33), 31st president, Republican, was born on Aug. 10, 1874, in West Branch, IA, the son of Jesse Clark and Hulda Randall Minthorn Hoover. Hoover grew up in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) and Oregon and graduated from Stanford University with a degree in geology in 1895. He worked briefly with the U.S. Geological Survey and then managed mines in Australia, Asia, Europe, and Africa. While chief engineer of imperial mines in China, he directed food relief for victims of the Boxer Rebellion. He gained a reputation not only as an engineer but as a humanitarian as he directed the American Relief Committee, London (1914-15) and the U.S. Commission for Relief in Belgium (1915-19). He was U.S. Food Administrator (1917-19), American Relief Administrator (1918-23), and in charge of Russian Relief (1918-23). He served as secretary of commerce under both Harding and Coolidge. Some historians believe that he was the most effective secretary of commerce ever to hold that office.

In 1928 Hoover was elected president over Alfred E. Smith. In 1929 the stock market crashed, and the economy collapsed. During the Great Depression, Hoover inaugurated some government assistance programs, but he was opposed to administration of aid through a federal bureaucracy. As the effects of the depression continued, he was defeated in the 1932 election by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Hoover remained active after leaving office. President Truman named him coordinator of the European Food Program (1946) and chairman of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch (1947-49; 1953-55).

Hoover died in New York City on Oct. 20, 1964.



Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1933-45), 32nd president, Democrat, was born on Jan. 30, 1882, in Hyde Park, NY, the son of James and Sara Delano Roosevelt. He graduated from Harvard University in 1903. He attended Columbia University Law School without taking a degree and was admitted to the New York State bar in 1907. His political career began when he was elected to the New York State senate in 1910. In 1913 Pres. Wilson appointed him assistant secretary of the navy, a post he held during World War I.

In 1920 Roosevelt ran for vice president with James Cox and was defeated. From 1921 to 1928 he worked in his New York law office and was also vice president of a bank. In Aug. 1921, he was stricken with poliomyelitis, which left his legs paralyzed. As a result of therapy he was able to stand, or walk a few steps, with the aid of leg braces.

Roosevelt served two terms as governor of New York (1929-33). In 1932, Democratic convention delegate W. G. McAdoo, pledged to nominee John N. Garner, threw his votes to Roosevelt, who was nominated for president. The Depression and the promise to repeal Prohibition ensured his election. He

asked for emergency powers, proclaimed the New Deal, and put into effect a vast number of administrative changes. Foremost was the use of public funds for relief and public works, resulting in deficit financing. He greatly expanded the federal government's regulation of business and by an excess profits tax and progressive income taxes produced a redistribution of earnings on an unprecedented scale. He also promoted legislation establishing the Social Security system. He was the last president inaugurated on Mar. 4 (1933) and the first inaugurated on Jan. 20 (1937).

Roosevelt was the first president to use radio for "fireside chats." When the Supreme Court nullified some New Deal laws, he sought power to "pack" the Court with additional justices, but Congress refused to give him the authority. He was the first president to break the "no 3rd term" tradition (1940) and was elected to a 4th term in 1944, despite failing health.

Roosevelt was openly hostile to fascist governments before World War II and launched a lend-lease program on behalf of the Allies. With British Prime Min. Winston Churchill he wrote a declaration of principles to be followed after Nazi defeat (the Atlantic Charter of Aug. 14, 1941) and urged the Four Freedoms (freedom of speech, of worship, from want, from fear) Jan. 6, 1941. When Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, the U.S. entered the war. Roosevelt guided the nation through the war and conferred with allied heads of state at Casablanca, Morocco (Jan. 1943), Quebec, Canada (Aug. 1943), Tehran, Iran (Nov.-Dec. 1943), Cairo, Egypt (Nov. and Dec. 1943), and Yalta, Ukraine (Feb. 1945).

Roosevelt did not live to see the end of the war. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage in Warm Springs, GA, on Apr. 12, 1945.



Harry S. Truman (1945-53), 33rd president, Democrat, was born on May 8, 1884, in Lamar, MO, the son of John Anderson and Martha Ellen Young Truman. A family disagreement over whether his middle name should be Shipp or Solomon, after his two grandfathers, resulted in his using only the middle initial S. After graduating from high school (1901) in Independence, MO, he worked in the mailroom of the *Kansas City Star*, as a railroad timekeeper, and as a clerk in Kansas City banks until about 1905. He ran his family's farm from 1906 to 1917, then served in France during World War I. After the war he opened a haberdashery, was a judge on the Jackson Co. Court (1922-24), and attended Kansas City School of Law (1923-25).

Truman was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1934 and reelected in 1940. In 1944, with Roosevelt's backing, he was nominated for vice president and elected. On Roosevelt's death in 1945, Truman became president. In 1948, in a famous upset victory, he defeated Republican Thomas E. Dewey to win election to a new term.

Truman authorized the first uses of the atomic bomb (Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Aug. 6 and 9, 1945), bringing World War II to a rapid end. He was responsible for what came to be called the Truman Doctrine to aid nations such as Greece and Turkey, threatened by Communist takeover, and his strong commitment to NATO and to the Marshall Plan helped bring the two about. In 1948-49, he broke a Soviet blockade of West Berlin with a massive airlift. When Communist North Korea invaded South Korea (June 1950), he won UN approval for a "police action" and, without prior congressional consent, sent in forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur. When MacArthur opposed his policy of limited objectives, Truman removed him.

He died in Kansas City, MO, on Dec. 26, 1972.



Dwight David Eisenhower (1953-61), 34th president, Republican, was born on Oct. 14, 1890, in Denison, TX, the son of David Jacob and Ida Elizabeth Stover Eisenhower. He grew up on a small farm in Abilene, KS, and graduated from West Point in 1915. He was on the staff of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines from 1935 to 1939. In 1942, he was made commander of Allied forces landing in North Africa; the next year he was made full general. He became supreme Allied commander in Europe that same year and as such led the Normandy invasion (June 6, 1944). On Dec. 20, 1944, he was given the rank of general of the Army, which was made permanent in 1946.

On May 7, 1945, Eisenhower received the surrender of Germany at Rheims, France. He returned to the U.S. to serve as chief

of staff (1945-48). His memoir, *Crusade in Europe* (1948), was a best-seller. In 1948 he became president of Columbia University; in 1950 he became commander of NATO forces.

Eisenhower resigned from the army and was nominated for president by the Republicans in 1952. He defeated Adlai E. Stevenson in the 1952 election and again in 1956. Eisenhower called himself a moderate, favored the "free market system" versus government price and wage controls, kept government out of labor disputes, reorganized the defense establishment, and promoted missile programs. He continued foreign aid, helped negotiate a cease fire truce in the Korean War, endorsed Taiwan and SE Asia defense treaties, backed the UN in condemning the Anglo-French raid on Egypt, and advocated the "open skies" policy of mutual inspection with the USSR. He sent U.S. troops into Little Rock, AR, in Sept. 1957, to enforce school integration.

Eisenhower died on Mar. 28, 1969, in Washington, DC.



John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1961-63), 35th president, Democrat, was born on May 29, 1917, in Brookline, MA, the son of Joseph P. and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy. He graduated from Harvard University in 1940. While serving in the Navy (1941-45), he commanded a patrol torpedo (PT) boat in the Solomons and won the Navy and Marine Corps Medal. In 1956, while recovering from spinal surgery, he wrote *Profiles in Courage*, which won a Pulitzer Prize in 1957. He served in the House of Representatives from 1947 to 1953 and was elected to the Senate in 1952 and 1958. In 1960, he won the Democratic nomination for president and narrowly defeated Republican Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon. Kennedy was the youngest president ever elected to the office and the first Catholic.

Despite the image of youth and vigor he conveyed to the public, Kennedy suffered from serious medical problems, including Addison's disease and severe chronic back pain that required him to wear a back brace. The public was not aware of the extent of these problems, or of his many marital infidelities, including an affair with a young White House press aide that only became known in 2003.

In Apr. 1961, the new Kennedy administration suffered a severe setback when an invasion force of anti-Castro Cubans, trained and directed by the CIA, failed to establish a beachhead at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba. One of Kennedy's most important acts as president was his successful demand on Oct. 22, 1962, that the Soviet Union dismantle its missile bases in Cuba. Kennedy also defied Soviet attempts to force the Allies out of Berlin. He started the Peace Corps, backed civil rights, and expanded medical care for the aged. Space exploration was greatly developed during his administration.

On Nov. 22, 1963, President Kennedy was assassinated while riding in a motorcade in Dallas, TX. A commission chaired by Chief Justice Earl Warren concluded in Sept. 1964 that the sole assassin had been Lee Harvey Oswald, a former U.S. Marine and, at the time of the shooting, an ardent Marxist. Oswald was captured a short time after the assassination and charged with the crime. Two days after the assassination, before he could go on trial, he was shot dead by nightclub owner Jack Ruby while being moved to a county jail.



Lyndon Baines Johnson (1963-69), 36th president, Democrat, was born on Aug. 27, 1908, near Stonewall, TX, the son of Sam Ealy and Rebekah Baines Johnson. He graduated from Southwest Texas State Teachers College in 1930 and attended Georgetown University Law School. He taught public speaking in Houston (1930-31) and then served as secretary to Rep. R. M. Kleberg (1931-35). In 1937 Johnson won an election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of a U.S. representative and in 1938 was elected to the full term, after which he returned for four terms. During 1941 and 1942 he also served in the Navy in the Pacific, earning a Silver Star for bravery. He was elected U.S. senator in 1948 and reelected in 1954. He became Democratic leader of the Senate in 1953. Johnson had strong support for the Democratic presidential nomination at the 1960 convention, where the nominee, John F. Kennedy, asked him to run for vice president. His campaigning helped overcome religious bias against Kennedy in the South.

Johnson became president when Kennedy was assassinated. He was elected to a full term in 1964. Johnson's domestic program was of considerable importance. He won passage of

major civil rights, anti-poverty, aid to education, and health-care (Medicare, Medicaid) legislation—the “Great Society” program. However, his escalation of the war in Vietnam came to overshadow the achievements of his administration. In the face of increasing division in the nation and in his own party over his handling of the war, Johnson declined to seek another term.

Johnson died on Jan. 22, 1973, in San Antonio, TX.



Richard Milhous Nixon (1969-74), 37th president, Republican, was born on Jan. 9, 1913, in Yorba Linda, CA, the son of Francis Anthony and Hannah Milhous Nixon. He graduated from Whittier College in 1934 and from Duke University Law School in 1937. After practicing law in Whittier, CA, and serving briefly in the Office of Price Administration in 1942, he entered the Navy and served in the South Pacific. Nixon was elected to the House of Representatives in 1946 and 1948. He achieved prominence as the House Un-American Activities Committee member who forced the showdown leading to the Alger Hiss perjury conviction. In 1950 he was elected to the Senate.

Nixon was elected vice president in the Eisenhower landslide of 1952 and 1956. He won the Republican nomination for president in 1960 but was narrowly defeated by John F. Kennedy. He ran unsuccessfully for governor of California in 1962. In 1968 he again won the GOP presidential nomination, then defeated Hubert Humphrey for the presidency.

As president, Nixon appointed four Supreme Court justices, including the chief justice, moving the court to the right. As a “new federalist,” he sought to shift responsibility to state and local governments. He dramatically altered relations with China, which he visited in 1972—the first U.S. president to do so. With foreign affairs adviser Henry Kissinger, he pursued détente with the Soviet Union, signing major arms limitation and other treaties and increasing trade. He began a gradual withdrawal from Vietnam, but U.S. troops remained there through his first term. He ordered an incursion into Cambodia (1970) and the bombing of Hanoi and mining of Haiphong Harbor (1972). Reelected by a large majority in Nov. 1972, he secured a Vietnam cease-fire in Jan. 1973.

Nixon’s 2nd term was cut short by scandal, after disclosures relating to a June 1972 burglary of Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate office complex in DC. The courts and Congress sought tapes of Nixon’s office conversations and called for criminal proceedings against former White House aides and for a House inquiry into possible impeachment. Nixon claimed executive privilege, but the Supreme Court ruled against him. In July 1974, the House Judiciary Committee recommended adoption of three impeachment articles charging him with obstruction of justice, abuse of power, and contempt of Congress. On Aug. 5, he released transcripts of conversations that linked him to cover-up activities. He resigned on Aug. 9, becoming the first president ever to do so.

In later years, Nixon emerged as an elder statesman. He died Apr. 22, 1994, in New York City.



Gerald Rudolph Ford (1974-77), 38th president, Republican, was born on July 14, 1913, in Omaha, NE, the son of Leslie and Dorothy Gardner King, and was named Leslie Lynch King Jr. When he was 2, his parents divorced, and he and his mother moved to Grand Rapids, MI. There she met and married Gerald R. Ford, who formally adopted him and gave him his name. Ford graduated from the Univ. of Michigan in 1935 and from Yale Law School in 1941. He began practicing law in Grand Rapids, but in 1942, he joined the Navy and served in the Pacific, leaving the service in 1946 as a lieutenant commander. He entered the House of Representatives in 1949 and spent 25 years in the House, eight of them as Republican leader.

On Oct. 12, 1973, after Vice Pres. Spiro T. Agnew resigned, Pres. Nixon nominated Ford to replace him. It was the first use of the procedures set out in the 25th Amendment. When Nixon resigned, Aug. 9, 1974, because of the Watergate scandal, Ford became president; he was the only president who was never elected either to the presidency or to the vice presidency.

Ford was widely credited with having contributed to rebuilding morale after the Nixon presidency. But he was also criticized by many when, in a controversial move, he pardoned Nixon for any federal crimes he might have committed as

president. Ford vetoed 48 bills in his first 21 months in office, mostly in the interest of fighting high inflation; he was less successful in curbing high unemployment. In foreign policy, Ford continued to pursue détente.

Ford was narrowly defeated in the 1976 election. In 1999, he received the Medal of Freedom, the country’s highest civilian award, and the Congressional Gold Medal, in recognition of his public service.

Ford died Dec. 26, 2006, at home in Rancho Mirage, CA.



James Earl (Jimmy) Carter (1977-81), 39th president, Democrat, was the first president from the Deep South since before the Civil War. He was born on Oct. 1, 1924, in Plains, GA, the son of James and Lillian Gordy Carter. Carter graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1946 and in 1952 entered the Navy’s nuclear submarine program as an aide to Capt. (later Adm.) Hyman Rickover. He studied nuclear

physics at Union College.

Carter’s father died in 1953, and he left the Navy to take over the family peanut farming businesses. He served in the Georgia state senate (1963-67) and as governor of Georgia (1971-75). In 1976, Carter won the Democratic nomination and defeated Pres. Gerald R. Ford.

On his first full day in office, Carter pardoned all Vietnam draft evaders. He played a major role in the negotiations leading to the 1979 peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, and he won passage of new treaties with Panama providing for U.S. control of the Panama Canal to end in 2000. Carter was widely criticized, however, for the poor state of the economy and was viewed by some as weak in his handling of foreign policy. In Nov. 1979, Iranian student militants attacked the U.S. embassy in Tehran and held members of the embassy staff hostage. Efforts to obtain release of the hostages were a major preoccupation during the rest of his term. He reacted to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan by imposing a grain embargo and boycotting the Moscow Olympic Games.

Carter was defeated by Ronald Reagan in the 1980 election. The 52 American hostages in Iran were finally released on inauguration day, 1981, just after Reagan officially became president. Since its founding by Carter and his wife, Rosalynn Carter, in 1982, the Center has observed more than 80 elections in more than 30 countries with struggling democracies and reduced incidents of Guinea worm disease. In large part for his diplomatic efforts, both in office and subsequently, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002.



Ronald Wilson Reagan (1981-89), 40th president, Republican, was born on Feb. 6, 1911, in Tampico, IL, the son of John Edward and Nellie Wilson Reagan. Reagan graduated from Eureka College in 1932, after which he worked as a sports announcer in Des Moines, IA. He began a successful career as an actor in 1937, starring in numerous movies, and later in television, until the 1960s. During World War II Reagan served in the Army Air Force, making training films. He was president of the Screen Actors Guild in 1947-52 and in 1959-60. Reagan was elected governor of California in 1966 and reelected in 1970.

In 1980, Reagan gained the Republican presidential nomination and won a landslide victory over Jimmy Carter. He was easily reelected in 1984. Reagan forged a bipartisan coalition in Congress, which led to enactment of his program of large-scale tax cuts, cutbacks in many government programs, and a major defense buildup. He signed a Social Security reform bill designed to provide for the long-term solvency of the system. In 1986, he signed into law a major tax-reform bill. He was shot and seriously wounded in 1981 by a would-be assassin who was later declared insane.

In 1982, the U.S. joined France and Italy in maintaining a peacekeeping force in Beirut, Lebanon, and the next year Reagan sent a task force to invade Grenada after two Marxist coups on the island. Reagan’s opposition to international terrorism led to the U.S. bombing of Libyan military installations in 1986. He strongly supported El Salvador, the Nicaraguan contras, and other anticommunist governments and forces throughout the world. He also held four summit meetings with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. At the 1987 meeting in Washington, DC, a historic treaty eliminating short- and medium-range missiles from Europe was signed.

Reagan faced a crisis in 1986-87. It was revealed that the U.S. had sold weapons through Israeli brokers to Iran in exchange for the release of U.S. hostages being held in Lebanon and that subsequently some of the money had been diverted to the Nicaraguan contras (Congress had barred U.S. aid to the contras). The scandal led to the resignation of leading White House aides. As Reagan left office in Jan. 1989, the nation was experiencing its 6th consecutive year of economic prosperity. Over the same period, however, the federal government recorded large budget deficits.

In 1994, in a letter to the American people, Reagan revealed that he was suffering from Alzheimer's disease. He died on June 5, 2004, in Los Angeles, CA, from complications of the disease.



George Herbert Walker Bush (1989-93), 41st president, Republican, was born on June 12, 1924, in Milton, MA, the son of Prescott and Dorothy Walker Bush. He served as a U.S. Navy pilot in World War II. After graduating from Yale University in 1948, he settled in Texas, where, in 1953, he helped found an oil company. After losing a bid for a U.S. Senate seat in 1964, he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1966 and 1968. He lost a second U.S. Senate race in 1970. Subsequently he served as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations (1971-73), headed the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing (1974-75), and was director of the CIA (1976-77).

Following an unsuccessful bid for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination, Bush became Ronald Reagan's running mate, and served as vice president from 1981 to 1989.

In 1988, Bush gained the GOP presidential nomination and defeated Michael Dukakis. Bush took office faced with U.S. budget and trade deficits, and insolvent U.S. savings and loan institutions. He faced a severe budget deficit annually, struggled with military cutbacks, and vetoed abortion-rights legislation. In 1990 he agreed to a budget deficit-reduction plan that included tax hikes.

Bush supported Soviet reforms, Eastern Europe democratization, and good relations with Beijing. In Dec. 1989, Bush sent troops to Panama; they overthrew the government and captured military dictator Gen. Manuel Noriega.

Bush reacted to Iraq's Aug. 1990 invasion of Kuwait by sending U.S. forces to the Persian Gulf area and assembling a UN-backed coalition, including NATO and Arab League members. After a month-long air war, in Feb. 1991, Allied forces retook Kuwait in a 4-day ground assault. The quick victory, with extremely light casualties on the U.S. side, gave Bush at that time one of the highest presidential approval ratings in history. His popularity plummeted by the end of 1991, however, as the economy slipped into recession. He was defeated by Bill Clinton in the 1992 election. Bush's oldest son, George W. Bush, was elected president in 2000 and served two terms. In 2005, Bush led campaigns with former Pres. Clinton to raise money for the victims of the Indian Ocean tsunami and Hurricane Katrina.



William Jefferson (Bill) Clinton (1993-2001), 42nd president, Democrat, was born Aug. 19, 1946, in Hope, AR, son of William Blythe and Virginia Cassidy Blythe, and was named William Jefferson Blythe IV. Blythe died in an auto accident before his son was born. His widow married Roger Clinton, whose last name Bill Clinton then took.

Clinton earned his undergraduate degree from Georgetown Univ. in 1968. He then attended Oxford University for 2 years as a Rhodes scholar. During that time he legally avoided the draft and possible service in Vietnam, according to some critics by misleading his draft board. Clinton worked on George McGovern's 1972 presidential campaign and earned a degree from Yale Law School in 1973. He taught at the Univ. of Arkansas law school until 1976, when he was elected state attorney general. In 1978 he was elected governor, becoming the nation's youngest at the time. Though defeated for reelection in 1980, he was returned to office several times thereafter. He married law school classmate Hillary Rodham in 1975; they had a daughter, Chelsea, in 1980.

Clinton won most of the 1992 presidential primaries, moving his party toward the center as he tried to broaden his appeal; as the Democratic nominee he defeated Pres. George H. W. Bush and Reform Party candidate Ross Perot in the Nov. election. In 1993, Clinton won passage of a measure to reduce the federal

budget deficit and won congressional approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement. However, his administration's plan for major health care reform legislation died in Congress. After 1994 midterm elections, Clinton faced Republican majorities in both houses of Congress. He followed a centrist course at home, sent troops to Bosnia to help implement a peace settlement, and cultivated relations with Russia and China.

Though accused of improprieties in his involvement in the Whitewater Development Corp., an Arkansas land-development venture, Clinton won reelection with 49% of the vote in 1996. Independent prosecutor Kenneth Starr did not find substantial and credible evidence of impeachable wrongdoing related to Whitewater, but did report evidence of an affair between Clinton and former White House intern Monica Lewinsky. In 1998, Clinton became only the 2nd U.S. president to be impeached by the House of Representatives. He was charged with perjury and obstruction of justice in an attempted cover-up of the affair but was acquitted by the Senate the following year.

In 1999 the United States joined other NATO nations in an aerial bombing campaign that induced Serbia to withdraw troops from Kosovo, where they had been terrorizing ethnic Albanians. In 2000 Clinton became the first president since the Vietnam War to visit Vietnam. On Clinton's last full day in office, the Whitewater investigation ended in a deal; Clinton admitted having given false testimony about his affair with Lewinsky and agreed to give up his law license for 5 years and pay a \$25,000 fine.

Both before and after leaving office, Clinton campaigned for Democratic candidates he favored, including his wife, who was elected in 2000 to the U.S. Senate from New York. Reelected in 2005, Hillary Clinton ran unsuccessfully for the 2008 Democratic presidential nomination but was subsequently named secretary of state by her chief rival, Pres. Barack Obama. In 2005 Bill Clinton founded the Clinton Global Initiative, to promote practical solutions to global problems. Later named UN special envoy to Haiti, he co-chaired a national recovery commission after the nation was devastated by an earthquake in Jan. 2010.



George Walker Bush (2001-09), 43rd president, Republican, was born on July 6, 1946, in New Haven, CT. He was the first of six children born to George Herbert Walker Bush and his wife, the former Barbara Pierce, a close collateral descendant of Pres. Franklin Pierce. Bush was the first son of a former president to occupy the White House since John Quincy Adams took office in 1825.

Bush grew up in Midland and Houston, TX. He attended Andover Prep in Massachusetts and then Yale Univ., graduating in 1968. Eligible for the draft and possible Vietnam service, he fulfilled his military service requirement with the Texas Air National Guard. After earning a master's degree from Harvard Business School, he returned to Midland in 1975 and went into the oil business. Two years later he married Laura Welch, a librarian; in 1981 she gave birth to twin daughters, Barbara and Jenna. Bush lost a race for Congress in 1978 and returned to the oil business, but success proved elusive. After aiding in his father's winning 1988 presidential campaign, he became managing partner of the Texas Rangers baseball team. He ran for governor in 1994, defeating popular incumbent Ann Richards, and won reelection by a landslide in 1998.

Campaigning as a "compassionate conservative" in 2000, Bush won the Republican presidential nomination and, with running mate Dick Cheney, defeated the Democratic ticket led by Vice Pres. Al Gore, in one of the closest-ever U.S. presidential elections. The victory was not sealed until a mid-Dec. ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court left Florida's crucial electoral votes in Bush's column.

In May 2001, Bush won approval from Congress for a major tax cut package projected to amount to \$1.35 tril over the next decade. After the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, Bush's presidency was transformed as he declared a "war against terrorism." By Dec. 2001 the U.S. military, aided by forces from other nations, had deposed Afghanistan's Taliban regime, which was sheltering al-Qaeda terrorists. The new Afghan government was weak, however, and unable to maintain control over much of the countryside. In Mar. 2003, the U.S., aided mainly by UK military forces, launched an air and ground war against Iraq and deposed Saddam Hussein. However, no evidence was found that his regime had developed weapons of mass destruction, the key rationale for the war. A new Iraqi government was formed in

June 2004, but insurgent violence and U.S. troop casualties continued.

Bush was reelected in Nov. 2004 with 51% of the popular vote, but his popularity declined in his 2nd term. His push for Social Security reform failed in Congress, and his administration was criticized for its response to Hurricane Katrina in Aug.-Sept. 2005. He also failed to win passage of a broad immigration proposal for granting legal status to many illegal immigrants. But the Senate confirmed his nominees for chief justice and associate justice of the Supreme Court, John G. Roberts Jr., 2005, and Samuel A. Alito Jr., 2006. In 2006, he exercised his first veto, preventing legislation that would have eased restrictions on federal funding for stem cell research.

After Democrats won majorities in House and Senate 2006 midterm elections, Bush accepted the resignation of Defense Sec. Donald Rumsfeld, a target of widespread criticism over the Iraq war. Two months later, he announced a “surge” in U.S. troop strength in Iraq, from around 130,000 to 160,000 by mid-2007. A sharp drop in casualties ensued, aided also by a shift in alliances. But the Taliban was gaining strength in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The administration was also damaged by revelations of prisoner abuse and attracted controversy after memos surfaced that had given legal sanction to extreme interrogation methods. U.S. military deaths in Iraq passed the 4,000 mark in Mar. 2008. North Korea emerged as an increasing threat, announcing that it would resume operations at its main nuclear reactor.

The U.S. economy fell into recession in Dec. 2007; Bush and congressional leaders responded with a \$168 billion stimulus plan that provided rebates for taxpayers. The cost of oil passed \$140 a barrel and gas prices passed \$4 a gallon in summer 2008. Problems in home finance and credit markets triggered a deeper crisis in Sept. The Treasury Dept. announced a bailout of mortgage finance firms Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Lehman Bros. filed for bankruptcy, while the Federal Reserve rescued insurance giant AIG with a line of credit reaching \$144 billion. A Bush administration-backed plan to buy up to \$700 billion in devalued mortgage-related assets, opposed by many Republicans and rejected by Congress in late Sept., cleared Congress Oct. 3, after a severe stock market plunge bolstered support. The economic crisis added to Bush’s unpopularity and contributed to the Nov. defeat of GOP presidential candidate Sen. John McCain (AZ).

After leaving office, Bush kept a low political profile, but he partnered with Pres. Bill Clinton in Jan. 2010 to establish the Clinton Bush Haiti Fund, a nonprofit organization established to raise funds for earthquake relief efforts in Haiti. A book in which he discusses his own presidential decisions was set for publication in Nov. 2010.



Barack Hussein Obama (2009-), 44th president, Democrat, was born Aug. 4, 1961, in Honolulu, HI. His father, Barack Obama Sr., was a black Kenyan, and his mother, Stanley Ann Dunham, was a white American from Kansas. By the time Obama was 6, his parents had divorced and his mother had married an Indonesian man and moved to Indonesia.

Returning to Hawaii, he lived with his grandparents while attending high school. He received a bachelor’s degree (1983) from Columbia Univ., worked from the mid-1980s as a community organizer in impoverished areas of Chicago’s South Side, and earned a law degree (1991) from Harvard Univ., where he was elected the first African American president of the law review. He then practiced civil rights law in Chicago and taught at the Univ. of Chicago Law School. In 1992, he married attorney and later hospital administrator Michelle Robinson (1964-). They have 2 daughters, Malia (1998-) and Natasha (Sasha) (2001-).

Obama won election to the Illinois state senate in 1996 and was twice reelected. He failed to capture the Democratic nomination for a U.S. House seat in 2000, but won the party’s nomination for a U.S. Senate seat in a Mar. 2004 primary. Already known to many through his 1995 memoir, *Dreams From My Father: A Story of Race and Inheritance*, he gained national attention with his keynote address at the Democratic National Convention in July. In Nov. he easily defeated his Republican opponent, conservative radio talk show host Alan Keyes, also an African American. Obama became the lone African American in the Senate, and only the 3rd since Reconstruction. His 2nd book, *The Audacity of Hope: Thoughts on Reclaiming the American Dream* (2006), rose to the top of best-seller lists.

In early 2007 Obama announced his candidacy for the 2008 Democratic presidential nomination. He stressed his longstanding opposition to the Iraq war and determination to bring change to Washington and transcend partisanship. He made good use of the Internet as a means of raising funds and gathering supporters, and gained momentum with a 1st-place finish in the Jan. 2008 Iowa caucuses, ahead of the expected front-runner Sen. Hillary Clinton (NY), among others. On “Super Tuesday,” Feb. 5, with the field narrowed to those two candidates, he emerged with a slight lead in pledged delegates. He went on to win a string of 11 caucuses and primaries. Before securing the nomination, he repudiated inflammatory racial remarks by his longtime former pastor, the Rev. Jeremiah Wright, an African American, in a speech on race relations. Despite later wins by Clinton, Obama earned enough delegates to clinch the nomination in advance of the party convention in Aug. His choice for vice president, Sen. Joe Biden (DE), was nominated as his running mate.

In the fall campaign, Republican nominee Sen. John McCain (AZ) and his vice-presidential pick, Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin, portrayed Obama as inexperienced and devoted to higher taxes and big government. Obama drew strength from his smooth-running campaign organization and fundraising apparatus, the unpopularity of the Iraq war and Republican Pres. George W. Bush, and an economic crisis that came to dominate the campaign. He won on Nov. 4, with 53% of the vote, the biggest proportion for a Democratic national ticket in 44 years, to become the nation’s first-ever African American president.

As president-elect, Obama named a new economic team, including Timothy Geithner for treasury secretary, and chose former rival Hillary Clinton for secretary of state. These and most of his other initial cabinet choices were confirmed. As president, Obama moved promptly to signal his change of direction. For example, he lifted abortion restrictions on federal funding for programs abroad and reversed certain Bush-era policies on interrogation of detainees suspected of terrorism. He also mandated that the U.S. military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay be closed within a year (a deadline that was not met). In Apr. 2009 his attorney general, Eric Holder, named a special prosecutor to determine whether CIA personnel had violated legal interrogation guidelines.

In an effort to revive the economy, the administration won passage, in Feb. 2009, of a \$787 bil stimulus package providing for tax cuts and some \$575 bil in new spending. The administration also unveiled a \$2 tril financial rescue plan and won congressional approval for a \$3.6 tril fiscal 2010 budget plan. The country pulled out of recession in 3rd quarter 2009, but economic growth fell short of expectations and unemployment continued to be high.

Democrats lost their filibuster-proof Senate majority after a Jan. 2010 special election in Massachusetts, and Congress remained sharply divided along partisan lines. With support from Democrats, Obama gained some important legislative victories. He won confirmation of two nominees to the Supreme Court, Sonia Sotomayor, in 2009, and Elena Kagan, in 2010. He also secured passage, in Mar. 2010, of his top priority, a massive, historic health care reform bill aimed in part at extending coverage to millions of uninsured Americans. But that measure, which got no Republican votes, was criticized, especially on the right, as costly and bureaucratic, and many on the left found fault with its lack of a public option.

Soon after taking office, Obama announced that by Aug. 31, 2010, all U.S. combat units would leave Iraq, where insurgency was on the decline; this deadline was met, although some 50,000 U.S. troops remained and the situation continued to be volatile. In Dec. 2009, Obama announced a major increase in U.S. troop levels in Afghanistan, to fight a growing Taliban insurgency. This was accompanied by a plan to withdraw troops starting in July 2011. In foreign policy generally, Obama sought to reach out to other countries, including hostile nations such as Iran and North Korea, and bolster America’s image abroad, which many regarded as having been damaged under the Bush administration. Obama was awarded the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize for “extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and co-operation between peoples.”

Though he entered office with approval ratings of 65%, according to one poll, Obama came under attack before long, especially by Tea Party activists, for high budget deficits and what some saw as an undue expansion of government. More widely, the administration was blamed for failing to revive the economy and get unemployment rates down. By mid-summer 2010, only about 45% of those polled approved of Obama’s performance.

Wives and Children of the Presidents

Name (born-died; married)	State	Sons/ daughters	Name (born-died; married)	State	Sons/ daughters
Martha Dandridge Custis Washington (1731-1802; 1759)	VA	None	Mary Scott Lord Dimmick Harrison (1858-1948; 1896)	PA	0/1
Abigail Smith Adams (1744-1818; 1764)	MA	3/2	Ida Saxton McKinley (1847-1907; 1871)	OH	0/2
Martha Wayles Skelton Jefferson (1748-82; 1772)	VA	1/5	Alice Hathaway Lee Roosevelt (1861-84; 1880)	MA	0/1
Dolley Payne Todd Madison (1768-1849; 1794)	NC	None	Edith Kermit Carow Roosevelt (1861-1948; 1886)	CT	4/1
Elizabeth Kortright Monroe (1768-1830; 1786)	NY	1/2	Helen Herron Taft (1861-1943; 1886)	OH	2/1
Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams (1775-1852; 1797)	MD ¹	3/1	Ellen Louise Axson Wilson (1860-1914; 1885)	GA	0/3
Rachel Donelson Robards Jackson (1767-1828; 1791)	VA	1 ²	Edith Bolling Galt Wilson (1872-1961; 1915)	VA	None
Hannah Hoes Van Buren (1783-1819; 1807)	NY	4/0	Florence Kling De Wolfe Harding (1860-1924; 1891)	OH	None
Anna Tuthill Symmes Harrison (1775-1864; 1795)	NJ	6/4	Grace Anna Goodhue Coolidge (1879-1957; 1905)	VT	2/0
Letitia Christian Tyler (1790-1842; 1813)	VA	3/5	Lou Henry Hoover (1875-1944; 1899)	IA	2/0
Julia Gardiner Tyler (1820-89; 1844)	NY	5/2	Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962; 1905)	NY	5/1
Sarah Childress Polk (1803-91; 1824)	TN	None	Elizabeth Virginia (Bess) Wallace Truman (1885-1982; 1919)	MO	0/1
Margaret (Peggy) Mackall Smith Taylor (1788-1852; 1810)	MD	1/5	Mamie Geneva Doud Eisenhower (1896-1979; 1916)	IA	2/0
Abigail Powers Fillmore (1798-1853; 1826)	NY	1/1	Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy (1929-94; 1953)	NY	2/1
Caroline Carmichael McIntosh Fillmore (1813-81; 1858)	NJ	None	Claudia (Lady Bird) Alta Taylor Johnson (1912-2007; 1934)	TX	0/2
Jane Means Appleton Pierce (1806-63; 1834)	NH	3/0	Thelma Catherine Patricia Ryan Nixon (1912-93; 1940)	NV	0/2
Mary Todd Lincoln (1818-82; 1842)	KY	4/0	Elizabeth (Betty) Bloomer Warren Ford (1918-; 1948)	IL	3/1
Eliza McCordle Johnson (1810-76; 1827)	TN	3/2	Eleanor Rosalynn Smith Carter (1927-; 1946)	GA	3/1
Julia Boggs Dent Grant (1826-1902; 1848)	MO	3/1	Anne Frances (Nancy) Robbins Davis Reagan (1921-; 1952)	NY	1/1 ³
Lucy Ware Webb Hayes (1831-89; 1852)	OH	7/1	Barbara Pierce Bush (1925-; 1945)	NY	4/2
Lucretia Rudolph Garfield (1832-1918; 1858)	OH	5/2	Hillary Diane Rodham Clinton (1947; 1975)	IL	0/1
Ellen Lewis Herndon Arthur (1837-80; 1859)	VA	2/1	Laura Lane Welch Bush (1946-; 1977)	TX	0/2
Frances Folsom Cleveland (1864-1947; 1886)	NY	2/3	Michelle LaVaughn Robinson Obama (1964-; 1992)	IL	0/2
Caroline Lavinia Scott Harrison (1832-92; 1853)	OH	1/1			

Note: Pres. Buchanan was unmarried. (1) Born in London, father a MD citizen. (2) Adopted son. (3) Pres. Reagan’s first wife, whom he later divorced, was Jane Wyman. They had a daughter who died in infancy, a daughter who lived past infancy, and an adopted son.

First Lady Michelle Obama

Michelle Robinson Obama was born in Chicago, IL, Jan. 17, 1964. She graduated from Princeton University, 1985, earned a law degree from Harvard University, 1988, and joined Chicago law firm Sidley & Austin. She served as assistant commissioner of planning and development for Chicago, then as founding executive director of the Chicago chapter of Public Allies, an AmeriCorps program. She began working for the Univ. of Chicago in 1996, first as associate dean of student services, then as the Univ. of Chicago Medical Center’s VP of community and external affairs. Michelle and Barack Obama were married in 1992; in 1998, their daughter Malia was born, followed by Natasha (Sasha) in 2001.

As First Lady, Michelle Obama planned to focus on issues related to supporting military families, helping women balance career and family, encouraging national service, and promoting the arts and arts education. In Feb. 2010, she launched the “Let’s Move!” campaign, which aimed to end the U.S. childhood obesity epidemic within a generation.

Burial Places of the Presidents

President	Burial place	President	Burial place	President	Burial place
Washington	Mt. Vernon, VA	Pierce	Concord, NH	Wilson	Wash. Natl. Cathedral, DC
J. Adams	Quincy, MA	Buchanan	Lancaster, PA	Harding	Marion, OH
Jefferson	Charlottesville, VA	Lincoln	Springfield, IL	Coolidge	Plymouth Notch, VT
Madison	Montpelier Station, VA	A. Johnson	Greeneville, TN	Hoover	West Branch, IA
Monroe	Richmond, VA	Grant	New York, NY	F. Roosevelt . . .	Hyde Park, NY
J. Q. Adams . . .	Quincy, MA	Hayes	Fremont, OH	Truman	Independence, MO
Jackson	Nashville, TN	Garfield	Cleveland, OH	Eisenhower . . .	Abilene, KS
Van Buren	Kinderhook, NY	Arthur	Albany, NY	Kennedy	Arlington Natl. Cem., VA
W. H. Harrison	North Bend, OH	Cleveland	Princeton, NJ	L. B. Johnson . .	Stonewall, TX
Tyler	Richmond, VA	B. Harrison . . .	Indianapolis, IN	Nixon	Yorba Linda, CA
Polk	Nashville, TN	McKinley	Canton, OH	Ford	Grand Rapids, MI
Taylor	Louisville, KY	T. Roosevelt . . .	Oyster Bay, NY	Reagan	Simi Valley, CA
Fillmore	Buffalo, NY	Taft	Arlington Natl. Cem., VA		

Presidential Facts

Oldest president: Ronald Reagan, who was 77 when he left office

Youngest president: Theodore Roosevelt, who was 42 when sworn in after McKinley's death

Youngest person elected president: John F. Kennedy, who was 43 when elected in 1960

Tallest president: Abraham Lincoln, who was 6 feet, 4 inches

Shortest president: James Madison, who was 5 feet, 4 inches

Heaviest president: William Howard Taft, who was 332 pounds in 1911

First president to live in the White House: John Adams, who moved there in 1800

First president inaugurated in Washington, DC: Thomas Jefferson, in 1801

First president whose parents were immigrants: Andrew Jackson; his parents immigrated from Ireland in 1765

First president born a U.S. citizen: Martin Van Buren, in Kinderhook, NY, 1782

First president born outside the original colonies: Abraham Lincoln, in Kentucky, 1809

Most common presidential home state: Virginia, with 8 presidents

First president of all 50 states: Dwight D. Eisenhower, first inaugurated in 1953

First president born in the 20th century: John F. Kennedy, in 1917

First president to be photographed while in office: James K. Polk, in 1849

First president to have a telephone in the White House: Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1879

First president to address the nation on radio: Warren G. Harding, in 1922

First president to appear on TV: Franklin D. Roosevelt, at opening ceremonies for the 1939 World's Fair

First president to give a live, televised news conference: John F. Kennedy, in 1961

First president to hold an Internet chat: Bill Clinton, in 1999

Only presidents who lost the popular vote while winning election: John Quincy Adams, in 1824 (elected by the House after general election failed to produce a majority); Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1876; Benjamin Harrison, in 1888; George W. Bush, in 2000. Popular vote totals before 1824 are unknown.

Only presidents chosen by the House of Representatives: Thomas Jefferson (1st term) and John Quincy Adams

Most common Alma Mater (undergraduate): Harvard, with 5 presidents

Only left-handed presidents: James Garfield, Herbert Hoover, Harry Truman, Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and Barack Obama

Only Catholic elected president: John F. Kennedy; the most common religious affiliations have been Episcopalian (11) and Presbyterian (7)

Only bachelor presidents: James Buchanan, who never married, and Grover Cleveland, who married Frances Folsom in the White House in 1886

Only divorced president: Ronald Reagan; divorced from actress Jane Wyman in 1948, married Nancy Davis in 1952

Presidents who died on July 4: John Adams and Thomas Jefferson (both 1826) and James Monroe (1831)

Only president buried in Washington, DC: Woodrow Wilson, who was interred at the Washington National Cathedral

Presidential Libraries

Presidential libraries are coordinated by the National Archives and Records Administration (www.archives.gov/presidential-libraries). Materials for presidents before Herbert Hoover are held by private institutions. Under the Presidential Records Act, presidential records are not available to the public for the first 5 years following the end of an administration. The George W. Bush Library and Museum is scheduled to open to the public in 2013; his records will become subject to FOIA requests on Jan. 20, 2014.

Herbert Hoover Library and Museum
210 Parkside Dr.
West Branch, IA 52358
PHONE: 319-643-5301
E-MAIL: hoover.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: hoover.archives.gov

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum
4079 Albany Post Rd.
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1990
PHONE: 800-FDR-VISIT
E-MAIL: roosevelt.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu

Harry S. Truman Library and Museum
500 West U.S. Hwy. 24
Independence, MO 64050-2481
PHONE: 800-833-1225
E-MAIL: truman.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.trumanlibrary.org

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library
200 SE 4th St.
Abilene, KS 67410-2900
PHONE: 877-RING-IKE
E-MAIL: eisenhower.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: eisenhower.archives.gov

John F. Kennedy Library and Museum
Columbia Pt.
Boston, MA 02125-3312
PHONE: 866-JFK-1960
E-MAIL: kennedy.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.jfklibrary.org

Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum
2313 Red River St.
Austin, TX 78705-5737
PHONE: 512-721-0200
E-MAIL: johnson.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.lbjlib.utexas.edu

Richard Nixon Library and Museum
18001 Yorba Linda Blvd.
Yorba Linda, CA 92886-3903
714-983-9120
E-MAIL: nixon@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.nixonarchives.gov
MD OFFICE: Natl. Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Rd.
College Park, MD 20740-6001
PHONE: 301-837-3290

Gerald R. Ford Library and Museum
LIBRARY: 1000 Beal Ave.
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2109
PHONE: 734-205-0555
MUSEUM: 303 Pearl St. NW

Grand Rapids, MI 49504-5353
PHONE: 616-254-0400
E-MAIL: ford.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov

Jimmy Carter Library and Museum
441 Freedom Pkwy.
Atlanta, GA 30307-1498
PHONE: 404-865-7100
E-MAIL: carter.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov

Ronald Reagan Library and Museum
40 Presidential Dr.
Simi Valley, CA 93065-0600
PHONE: 800-410-8354
E-MAIL: reagan.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.reagan.utexas.edu

George Bush Library and Museum
1000 George Bush Dr. West
College Station, TX 77845
PHONE: 979-691-4000
E-MAIL: library.bush@nara.gov
WEBSITE: bushlibrary.tamu.edu

William J. Clinton Library and Museum
1200 President Clinton Ave.
Little Rock, AR 72201
PHONE: 501-374-4242
E-MAIL: clinton.library@nara.gov
WEBSITE: www.clintonlibrary.gov

Presidential Impeachment in U.S. History

The U.S. Constitution provides for impeachment and removal from office of federal officials on grounds of "Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors" (Article II, Sect. 4). Impeachment is the bringing of charges by the House of Representatives. It is followed by a Senate trial; a two-thirds majority vote of Senators present is needed for conviction and removal from office.

In 1868, **Andrew Johnson** became the first president impeached by the House, for his removal of Sec. of War

Edwin M. Stanton without first notifying the Senate. He was tried but not convicted. In 1974, impeachment articles against Pres. **Richard Nixon**, in connection with the Watergate scandal, were adopted by the House Judiciary Committee. He resigned Aug. 9, and the House accepted the committee report without taking further action. In 1998, Pres. **Bill Clinton** was impeached by the House in connection with covering up a sexual relationship with former White House intern Monica Lewinsky. He was tried in the Senate in 1999 and acquitted.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Electoral and Popular Vote, 2004 and 2008

Source: Federal Election Commission

State	2008						2004						State
	Electoral vote			Democrat	Republican	Indep. ¹	Electoral vote			Democrat	Republican	Indep. ¹	
	Obama	McCain	Nader	Obama	McCain	Nader	Kerry	Bush	Nader	Kerry	Bush	Nader	
AL	0	9	0	813,479	1,266,546	6,788	0	9	0	691,830	1,174,278	6,777	AL
AK	0	3	0	123,594	193,841	3,783	0	3	0	85,819	151,498	3,884	AK
AZ	0	10	0	1,034,707	1,230,111	11,301	0	10	—	724,589	905,379	—	AZ
AR	0	6	0	422,310	638,017	12,882	0	6	0	464,156	566,676	6,031	AR
CA	55	0	0	8,274,473	5,011,781	108,381	55	0	—	5,427,055	4,403,495	—	CA
CO	9	0	0	1,288,633	1,073,629	13,352	0	9	0	898,566	1,017,322	11,426	CO
CT	7	0	0	997,772	629,428	19,162	7	0	0	847,666	686,923	12,708	CT
DE	3	0	0	255,459	152,374	2,401	3	0	0	199,887	171,531	2,151	DE
DC	3	0	0	245,800	17,367	958	3	0	0	183,876	19,007	1,318	DC
FL	27	0	0	4,282,074	4,045,624	28,124	0	27	0	3,460,923	3,838,432	32,048	FL
GA	0	15	—	1,844,123	2,048,759	1,158	0	15	—	1,302,703	1,867,988	—	GA
HI	4	0	0	325,871	120,566	3,825	4	0	—	231,318	194,109	—	HI
ID	0	4	0	236,440	403,012	7,175	0	4	—	180,920	408,254	—	ID
IL	21	0	0	3,419,348	2,031,179	30,948	21	0	—	2,826,757	2,313,415	—	IL
IN	11	0	—	1,374,039	1,345,648	909	0	11	—	960,899	1,474,475	—	IN
IA	7	0	0	828,940	682,379	8,014	0	7	0	732,483	745,734	5,806	IA
KS	0	6	0	514,765	699,655	10,527	0	6	0	416,905	711,083	8,955	KS
KY	0	8	0	751,985	1,048,462	15,378	0	8	0	709,072	1,064,504	8,807	KY
LA	0	9	0	782,989	1,148,275	6,997	0	9	0	818,211	1,101,710	7,015	LA
ME	4	0	0	421,923	295,273	10,636	4	0	0	364,153	308,997	7,476	ME
MD	10	0	0	1,629,467	959,862	14,713	10	0	0	1,209,827	936,505	10,573	MD
MA	12	0	0	1,904,097	1,108,854	28,841	12	0	—	1,793,916	1,067,163	—	MA
MI	17	0	0	2,872,579	2,048,639	33,085	17	0	0	2,471,402	2,306,259	23,914	MI
MN	10	0	0	1,573,354	1,275,409	30,152	10	0	0	1,443,564	1,345,168	18,537	MN
MS	0	6	0	554,662	724,597	4,011	0	6	0	435,584	657,920	2,995	MS
MO	0	11	0	1,441,911	1,445,814	17,813	0	11	—	1,253,879	1,452,715	—	MO
MT	0	3	0	231,667	242,763	3,686	0	3	0	170,172	261,939	6,074	MT
NE ²	1	4	0	333,319	452,979	5,406	0	5	0	234,303	486,025	5,292	NE ²
NV	5	0	0	533,736	412,827	6,150	0	5	0	393,372	414,939	4,785	NV
NH	4	0	0	384,826	316,534	3,503	4	0	0	340,019	330,848	4,447	NH
NJ	15	0	0	2,215,422	1,613,207	21,298	15	0	0	1,799,320	1,587,494	18,614	NJ
NM	5	0	0	472,422	346,832	5,327	0	5	0	353,788	364,569	3,898	NM
NY	31	0	0	4,804,945	2,752,771	41,249	31	0	0	3,967,047	2,780,749	103,310	NY
NC	15	0	—	2,142,651	2,128,474	1,448	0	15	—	1,488,278	1,919,903	—	NC
ND	0	3	0	141,278	168,601	4,189	0	3	0	110,662	195,998	3,741	ND
OH	20	0	0	2,940,044	2,677,820	42,337	0	20	—	2,659,664	2,796,147	—	OH
OK	0	7	—	502,496	960,165	—	0	7	—	504,077	959,655	—	OK
OR	7	0	0	1,037,291	738,475	18,614	7	0	—	888,544	818,792	—	OR
PA	21	0	0	3,276,363	2,655,885	42,977	21	0	—	2,877,351	2,754,689	—	PA
RI	4	0	0	296,571	165,391	4,829	4	0	0	247,071	161,345	3,976	RI
SC	0	8	0	862,449	1,034,896	5,053	0	8	0	647,998	920,321	5,410	SC
SD	0	3	0	170,924	203,054	4,267	0	3	0	149,225	232,545	4,317	SD
TN	0	11	0	1,087,437	1,479,178	11,560	0	11	0	1,033,030	1,381,852	8,832	TN
TX	0	34	—	3,528,633	4,479,328	5,751	0	34	—	2,816,501	4,495,797	—	TX
UT	0	5	0	327,670	596,030	8,416	0	5	0	226,456	608,851	10,815	UT
VT	3	0	0	219,262	98,974	3,339	3	0	0	183,621	120,710	4,426	VT
VA	13	0	0	1,959,532	1,725,005	11,483	0	13	—	1,396,233	1,662,439	—	VA
WA	11	0	0	1,750,848	1,229,216	29,489	11	0	0	1,068,762	921,543	14,704	WA
WV	0	5	0	303,857	397,466	7,219	0	5	0	321,641	418,151	3,951	WV
WI	10	0	0	1,677,211	1,262,393	17,605	10	0	0	1,488,935	1,477,122	16,324	WI
WY	0	3	0	82,868	164,958	2,525	0	3	0	70,620	167,129	2,734	WY
Total	365	173	0	69,498,516	59,948,323	739,034	252	286	0	55,572,650	59,130,092	396,071	Total

(—) = Not listed on state's ballot. (1) Listed on the ballot in some states under a particular party. (2) Nebraska is one of two states (the other is Maine) that may split its electoral votes between candidates.

2008 Presidential Popular Vote

Candidate (party)	Vote total	Percent of vote	Candidate (party)	Vote total	Percent of vote
Barack Obama (Democrat)	69,498,516	52.93%	Charles Jay (Boston Tea Party/Independent)	2,422	<0.01%
John McCain (Republican)	59,948,323	45.65	John Joseph Polachek (New)	1,149	<0.01
Ralph Nader (Independent/Peace and Freedom)	739,034	0.56	Frank Edward McEnulty (Unaffiliated)	829	<0.01
Bob Barr (Libertarian)	523,715	0.40	Jeffrey J. Wamboldt (Independent)	764	<0.01
Chuck Baldwin (Constitution/Reform/U.S. Taxpayers)	199,750	0.15	Thomas Robert Stevens (Objectivist)	755	<0.01
Cynthia McKinney (Green/Independent/Mountain)	161,797	0.12	Gene C. Amondson (Prohibition)	653	<0.01
Alan Keyes (America's Independent)	47,746	0.04	Jeffrey "Jeff" Boss (Vote Here)	639	<0.01
Ron Paul (Constitution/Louisiana Taxpayers)	42,426	0.03	George Phillies (Libertarian)	531	<0.01
Gloria La Riva (Socialism and Liberation)	6,818	0.01	Ted Weill (Reform)	481	<0.01
Brian Moore (Liberty Union/Socialist)	6,538	<0.01	Jonathan E. Allen (HeartQuake '08)	480	<0.01
Róger Calero (Socialist Workers)	5,151	<0.01	Bradford Lyttle (U.S. Pacifist)	110	<0.01
Richard Duncan (Independent)	3,905	<0.01	Write-In (Miscellaneous)	112,597	0.09
James Harris (Socialist Workers)	2,424	<0.01	None of These Candidates (Nevada)	6,267	<0.01
Total votes cast				131,313,820	
Voting age population, Nov. 2008				225,499,000	
Percentage casting vote for president				58.23%	

Note: Party designations vary from one state to another; party label listed may not necessarily represent a political party organization. Vote totals for the candidates listed above include any write-in votes they received.

The Electoral College

The president and the vice president are the only elective federal officials not chosen by direct vote of the people. They are elected by the members of the Electoral College, an institution provided for in the U.S. Constitution.

On presidential election day, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in Nov. of every 4th year, each state chooses as many electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress. In 1964, for the first time, as provided by the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution, the District of Columbia voted for 3 electors. Thus, with 100 senators and 435 representatives, there are 538 members of the Electoral College, with a majority of 270 electoral votes needed to elect the president and vice president.

Although political parties were not part of the original plan created by the Founding Fathers, today political parties customarily nominate their lists of electors at their respective state conventions. Some states print names of the candidates for president and vice president at the top of the Nov. ballot; others list only the electors' names. In either case, the electors of the party receiving the highest vote are elected. Two states, Maine and Nebraska, allow for proportional allocation.

The electors meet on the first Monday after the 2nd Wednesday in Dec. in their respective state capitals or in some other place prescribed by state legislatures. By long-established custom, they vote for their party nominees, although this is not required by federal law; some states do require it.

The Constitution requires electors to cast a ballot for at least one person who is not an inhabitant of that elector's home state. This ensures that presidential and vice presidential candidates from the same party will not be from the same state. (In 2000, Republican vice presidential nominee Dick Cheney changed his voter registration to Wyoming, where he grew up and which he'd once represented in Congress, from Gov. George W. Bush's home state of Texas.) Also, an elector cannot be a member of Congress or hold federal office.

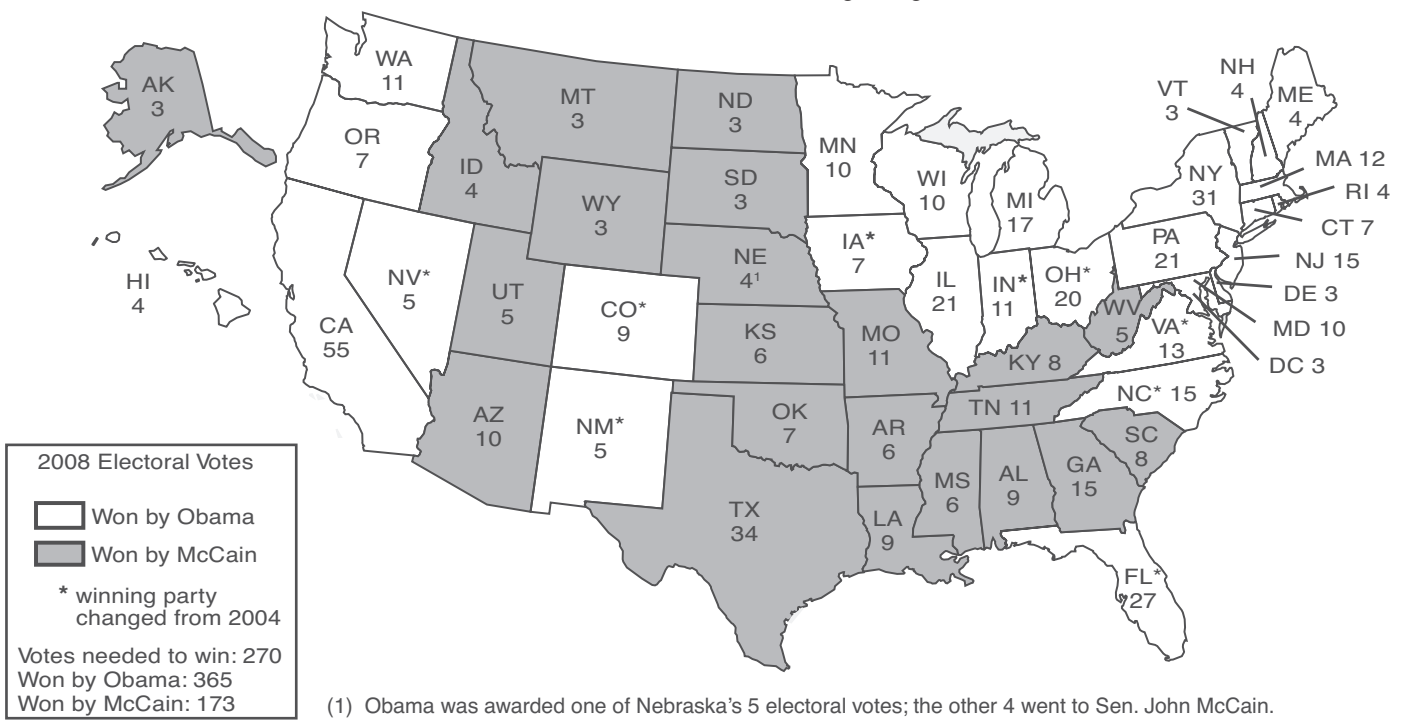
Certified and sealed lists of the votes of the electors in each state are sent to the president of the U.S. Senate, who then opens them in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives in a joint session held in early Jan., and the electoral votes of all the states are then officially counted.

If no candidate for president has a majority, the House of Representatives chooses a president from the top 3 candidates, with all representatives from each state combining to cast one vote for that state. The House decided the outcome of the 1800 and 1824 presidential elections. If no candidate for vice president has a majority, the Senate chooses from the top 2, with the senators voting as individuals. The Senate chose the vice president following the 1836 election.

Under the electoral college system, a candidate who fails to be the top vote getter in the popular vote still may win a majority of electoral votes. This happened in the elections of 1876, 1888, and 2000.

Electoral Votes for President, 2008

Electoral votes based on the 2000 Census were in force beginning with the 2004 elections.



Voter Turnout in Presidential Elections, 1932-2008

Source: Federal Election Commission; Commission for Study of American Electorate; Congressional Quarterly

Voter participation (% of voting-age population)			Voter participation (% of voting-age population)		
Candidates			Candidates		
1932	Roosevelt-Hoover	52.4%	1972	Nixon-McGovern	55.2% ¹
1936	Roosevelt-Landon	56.0	1976	Carter-Ford	53.5
1940	Roosevelt-Willkie	58.9	1980	Reagan-Carter	54.0
1944	Roosevelt-Dewey	56.0	1984	Reagan-Mondale	53.1
1948	Truman-Dewey	51.1	1988	Bush-Dukakis	50.2
1952	Eisenhower-Stevenson	61.6	1992	Clinton-Bush-Perot	55.9
1956	Eisenhower-Stevenson	59.3	1996	Clinton-Dole-Perot	49.0
1960	Kennedy-Nixon	62.8	2000	Bush-Gore	51.3
1964	Johnson-Goldwater	61.9	2004	Bush-Kerry	60.7
1968	Nixon-Humphrey	60.9	2008	Obama-McCain	58.2

(1) The sharp drop in 1972 followed the expansion of eligibility with the enfranchisement of 18- to 20-year-olds.

Major-Party Nominees for President and Vice President, 1856-2008

Asterisk (*) denotes winning ticket.

Democratic			Republican		
Year	President	Vice President	Year	President	Vice President
1856	James Buchanan*	John Breckinridge	1856	John Frémont	William Dayton
1860	Stephen A. Douglas ¹	Herschel V. Johnson	1860	Abraham Lincoln*	Hannibal Hamlin
1864	George McClellan	G. H. Pendleton	1864	Abraham Lincoln*	Andrew Johnson
1868	Horatio Seymour	Francis Blair	1868	Ulysses S. Grant*	Schuyler Colfax
1872	Horace Greeley	B. Gratz Brown	1872	Ulysses S. Grant*	Henry Wilson
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	Thomas Hendricks	1876	Rutherford B. Hayes*	William Wheeler
1880	Winfield Hancock	William English	1880	James A. Garfield*	Chester A. Arthur
1884	Grover Cleveland*	Thomas Hendricks	1884	James G. Blaine	John Logan
1888	Grover Cleveland	A. G. Thurman	1888	Benjamin Harrison*	Levi Morton
1892	Grover Cleveland*	Adlai Stevenson	1892	Benjamin Harrison	Whitelaw Reid
1896	William J. Bryan	Arthur Sewall	1896	William McKinley*	Garret Hobart
1900	William J. Bryan	Adlai Stevenson	1900	William McKinley*	Theodore Roosevelt
1904	Alton Parker	Henry Davis	1904	Theodore Roosevelt*	Charles Fairbanks
1908	William J. Bryan	John Kern	1908	William H. Taft*	James Sherman
1912	Woodrow Wilson*	Thomas Marshall	1912	William H. Taft	James Sherman ²
1916	Woodrow Wilson*	Thomas Marshall	1916	Charles E. Hughes	Charles Fairbanks
1920	James M. Cox	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1920	Warren G. Harding*	Calvin Coolidge
1924	John W. Davis	Charles W. Bryan	1924	Calvin Coolidge*	Charles G. Dawes
1928	Alfred E. Smith	Joseph T. Robinson	1928	Herbert Hoover*	Charles Curtis
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	John N. Garner	1932	Herbert Hoover	Charles Curtis
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	John N. Garner	1936	Alfred M. Landon	Frank Knox
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	Henry A. Wallace	1940	Wendell L. Willkie	Charles McNary
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	Harry S. Truman	1944	Thomas E. Dewey	John W. Bricker
1948	Harry S. Truman*	Alben W. Barkley	1948	Thomas E. Dewey	Earl Warren
1952	Adlai E. Stevenson	John J. Sparkman	1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower*	Richard M. Nixon
1956	Adlai E. Stevenson	Estes Kefauver	1956	Dwight D. Eisenhower*	Richard M. Nixon
1960	John F. Kennedy*	Lyndon B. Johnson	1960	Richard M. Nixon	Henry Cabot Lodge
1964	Lyndon B. Johnson*	Hubert H. Humphrey	1964	Barry M. Goldwater	William E. Miller
1968	Hubert H. Humphrey	Edmund S. Muskie	1968	Richard M. Nixon*	Spiro T. Agnew
1972	George S. McGovern	R. Sargent Shriver Jr. ³	1972	Richard M. Nixon*	Spiro T. Agnew
1976	Jimmy Carter*	Walter F. Mondale	1976	Gerald R. Ford	Bob Dole
1980	Jimmy Carter	Walter F. Mondale	1980	Ronald Reagan*	George H. W. Bush
1984	Walter F. Mondale	Geraldine Ferraro	1984	Ronald Reagan*	George H. W. Bush
1988	Michael S. Dukakis	Lloyd Bentsen	1988	George H. W. Bush*	Dan Quayle
1992	Bill Clinton*	Al Gore	1992	George H. W. Bush	Dan Quayle
1996	Bill Clinton*	Al Gore	1996	Bob Dole	Jack Kemp
2000	Al Gore	Joseph Lieberman	2000	George W. Bush*	Richard Cheney
2004	John Kerry	John Edwards	2004	George W. Bush*	Richard Cheney
2008	Barack Obama*	Joseph Biden	2008	John McCain	Sarah Palin

(1) Douglas and Johnson were nominated at the Baltimore convention. An earlier convention in Charleston, SC, failed to reach a consensus and resulted in a split in the party. The Southern faction of the Democrats nominated John Breckinridge for president and Joseph Lane for vice president. (2) Died Oct. 30; replaced on ballot by Nicholas Butler. (3) Chosen by Democratic National Committee after Thomas Eagleton withdrew because of controversy over past treatments for depression.

Third-Party and Independent Presidential Candidates

Although many “third-party” candidates or independents have pursued the presidency, only 10 of these from 1832 to 2000 have polled more than a million votes. In most elections since 1860, fewer than one vote in 20 has been cast for a third-party candidate. Major vote getters among third-party and independent candidates include James B. Weaver (People’s Party), 1892; former Pres. Theodore Roosevelt (Progressive Party), 1912; Robert M. La Follette (Progressive Party), 1924; George C. Wallace (American Independent Party), 1968; and H. Ross Perot, as an independent in 1992 and with the Reform Party in 1996. In these 6 elections non-major-party candidates combined polled at least 10% of the vote.

Roosevelt outpolled the Republican candidate, William Howard Taft, in 1912, capturing 28% of the popular vote and 88 elec-

toral votes. In 1948, Strom Thurmond was able to capture 39 electoral votes (from 5 Southern states); however, all third parties received only 5.75% of the popular vote in the election. Twenty years later, George Wallace’s popularity in the same region allowed him to get 46 electoral votes and 13.5% of the popular vote.

In 1992 Perot captured 19% of the popular vote; however, he did not win a single state. In 1996, Perot won 8% of the popular vote; all third-party candidates combined won just over 10%. In 2000, Ralph Nader won about 3% of the vote.

Despite the difficulty in winning the presidency, independent and third-party candidates often bring attention to their most prominent issues. They can also affect the outcome between major-party candidates.

Notable Third Party and Independent Campaigns by Year

Party	Presidential nominee	Year	Issues	Strength in
Anti-Masonic.	William Wirt.	1832	Against secret societies and oaths.	PA, VT
Liberty.	James G. Birney	1844	Anti-slavery.	North
Free Soil.	Martin Van Buren	1848	Anti-slavery.	NY, OH
American (Know-Nothing)	Millard Fillmore	1856	Anti-immigrant	Northeast, South
Greenback	Peter Cooper	1876	For “cheap money,” labor rights	National
Greenback	James B. Weaver	1880	For “cheap money,” labor rights	National
Prohibition	John P. St. John	1884	Anti-liquor	National
People’s (Populists)	James B. Weaver	1892	For “cheap money,” end of national banks.	South, West
Socialist	Eugene V. Debs	1900-12; 1920	For public ownership	National
Progressive (Bull Moose)	Theodore Roosevelt	1912	Against high tariffs	Midwest, West
Progressive	Robert M. La Follette	1924	Farmer and labor rights	Midwest, West
Socialist	Norman Thomas	1928-48	Liberal reforms	National
Union	William Lemke	1936	Anti-New Deal.	National
States’ Rights (Dixiecrats)	Strom Thurmond.	1948	For states’ rights.	South
Progressive	Henry A. Wallace	1948	Anti-Cold War	NY, CA
American Independent.	George C. Wallace	1968	For states’ rights.	South
American	John G. Schmitz	1972	For “law and order”.	Far West, OH, LA
None (independent)	John B. Anderson	1980	A 3rd choice	National
None (independent)	H. Ross Perot	1992	Federal budget deficit.	National
Reform	H. Ross Perot	1996	Deficit; campaign finance	National
Green, independent	Ralph Nader	2000-08	Corporate power; domestic priorities	National

Popular and Electoral Vote for President, 1789-2008

(D) Democrat; (DR) Democratic Republican; (F) Federalist; (LB) Libertarian; (LR) Liberal Republican; (NR) National Republican; (P) People's; (PR) Progressive; (R) Republican; (RF) Reform; (SR) States' Rights; (W) Whig; (*)—See notes at bottom.

Year	President elected	Popular	Elec.	Major losing candidate(s)	Popular	Elec.
1789	George Washington (F)	Unknown	69	No opposition	—	—
1792	George Washington (F)	Unknown	132	No opposition	—	—
1796	John Adams (F)	Unknown	71	Thomas Jefferson (DR)	Unknown	68
1800*	Thomas Jefferson (DR)	Unknown	73	Aaron Burr (DR)	Unknown	73
1804	Thomas Jefferson (DR)	Unknown	162	Charles Pinckney (F)	Unknown	14
1808	James Madison (DR)	Unknown	122	Charles Pinckney (F)	Unknown	47
1812	James Madison (DR)	Unknown	128	DeWitt Clinton (F)	Unknown	89
1816	James Monroe (DR)	Unknown	183	Rufus King (F)	Unknown	34
1820	James Monroe (DR)	Unknown	231	John Quincy Adams (DR)	Unknown	1
1824*	John Quincy Adams (DR)	113,122	84	Andrew Jackson (DR)	151,271	99
				Henry Clay (DR)	46,587	37
				William H. Crawford (DR)	44,282	41
1828	Andrew Jackson (D)	642,553	178	John Quincy Adams (NR)	500,897	83
1832	Andrew Jackson (D)	701,780	219	Henry Clay (NR)	484,205	49
1836	Martin Van Buren (D)	764,176	170	William H. Harrison (W)	550,816	73
1840	William H. Harrison (W)	1,275,390	234	Martin Van Buren (D)	1,128,854	60
1844	James K. Polk (D)	1,339,494	170	Henry Clay (W)	1,300,004	105
1848	Zachary Taylor (W)	1,361,393	163	Lewis Cass (D)	1,223,460	127
				Martin Van Buren (Free Soil)	291,501	—
1852	Franklin Pierce (D)	1,607,510	254	Winfield Scott (W)	1,386,942	42
1856	James Buchanan (D)	1,836,072	174	John C. Fremont (R)	1,342,345	114
				Millard Fillmore (American)	873,053	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln (R)	1,865,908	180	Stephen A. Douglas (D)	848,019	12
				John C. Breckinridge (D)	845,763	72
				John Bell (Const. Union)	589,581	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln (R)	2,218,388	212	George McClellan (D)	1,812,807	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant (R)	3,013,650	214	Horatio Seymour (D)	2,708,744	80
1872*	Ulysses S. Grant (R)	3,598,235	286	Horace Greeley (D-LR)	2,834,671	—
1876*	Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	4,034,311	185	Samuel J. Tilden (D)	4,288,546	184
1880	James A. Garfield (R)	4,446,158	214	Winfield S. Hancock (D)	4,444,260	155
1884	Grover Cleveland (D)	4,874,621	219	James G. Blaine (R)	4,848,936	182
1888	Benjamin Harrison (R)	5,443,892	233	Grover Cleveland (D)	5,534,488	168
1892	Grover Cleveland (D)	5,551,883	277	Benjamin Harrison (R)	5,179,244	145
				James Weaver (P)	1,027,329	22
1896	William McKinley (R)	7,108,480	271	William J. Bryan (D-P)	6,511,495	176
1900	William McKinley (R)	7,218,039	292	William J. Bryan (D)	6,358,345	155
1904	Theodore Roosevelt (R)	7,626,593	336	Alton B. Parker (D)	5,082,898	140
1908	William H. Taft (R)	7,676,258	321	William J. Bryan (D)	6,406,801	162
1912	Woodrow Wilson (D)	6,293,152	435	Theodore Roosevelt (PR)	4,119,207	88
				William H. Taft (R)	3,483,922	8
1916	Woodrow Wilson (D)	9,126,300	277	Charles E. Hughes (R)	8,546,789	254
1920	Warren G. Harding (R)	16,153,115	404	James M. Cox (D)	9,133,092	127
1924	Calvin Coolidge (R)	15,719,921	382	John W. Davis (D)	8,386,704	136
				Robert M. La Follette (PR)	4,822,856	13
1928	Herbert Hoover (R)	21,437,277	444	Alfred E. Smith (D)	15,007,698	87
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	22,829,501	472	Herbert Hoover (R)	15,760,684	59
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	27,757,333	523	Alfred Landon (R)	16,684,231	8
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	27,313,041	449	Wendell Willkie (R)	22,348,480	82
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	25,612,610	432	Thomas E. Dewey (R)	22,117,617	99
1948	Harry S. Truman (D)	24,179,345	303	Thomas E. Dewey (R)	21,991,291	189
				Strom Thurmond (SR)	1,169,021	39
				Henry A. Wallace (PR)	1,157,172	—
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	33,936,234	442	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	27,314,992	89
1956*	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	35,590,472	457	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	26,022,752	73
1960*	John F. Kennedy (D)	34,226,731	303	Richard M. Nixon (R)	34,108,157	219
1964	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	43,129,566	486	Barry M. Goldwater (R)	27,178,188	52
1968	Richard M. Nixon (R)	31,785,480	301	Hubert H. Humphrey (D)	31,275,166	191
				George C. Wallace (3rd party)	9,906,473	46
1972*	Richard M. Nixon (R)	47,169,911	520	George S. McGovern (D)	29,170,383	17
1976*	Jimmy Carter (D)	40,830,763	297	Gerald R. Ford (R)	39,147,793	240
1980	Ronald Reagan (R)	43,904,153	489	Jimmy Carter (D)	35,483,883	49
				John B. Anderson (independent)	5,719,437	—
1984	Ronald Reagan (R)	54,455,075	525	Walter F. Mondale (D)	37,577,185	13
1988*	George H. W. Bush (R)	48,886,097	426	Michael S. Dukakis (D)	41,809,074	111
1992	Bill Clinton (D)	44,908,254	370	George H. W. Bush (R)	39,102,343	168
				H. Ross Perot (independent)	19,741,065	—
1996	Bill Clinton (D)	45,590,703	379	Bob Dole (R)	37,816,307	159
				H. Ross Perot (RF)	7,866,284	—
2000*	George W. Bush (R)	50,459,211	271	Al Gore (D)	51,003,894	266
				Ralph Nader (Green)	2,834,410	—
2004*	George W. Bush (R)	62,040,610	286	John Kerry (D)	59,028,444	251
2008	Barack H. Obama (D)	69,498,459	365	John McCain (R)	59,948,283	173

*1800—Elected by House of Representatives because of tied electoral vote. 1824—Elected by House of Representatives because no candidate had polled a majority. By 1824, the Democratic Republicans had become a loose coalition of competing political groups. By 1828, the supporters of Jackson were known as Democrats, and the John Q. Adams and Henry Clay supporters as National Republicans. 1872—Greeley died Nov. 29, 1872. His electoral votes were split among 4 individuals. 1876—FL, LA, OR, and SC election returns were disputed. Congress in joint session (Mar. 2, 1877) declared Hayes and Wheeler elected president and vice president. 1956—Democrats elected 74 electors, but 1 from Alabama refused to vote for Stevenson. 1960—Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D, VA) received 15 electoral votes. 1972—John Hospers of California received 1 vote from an elector of Virginia. 1976—Ronald Reagan of CA received 1 vote from an elector of Washington. 1988—Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D, TX) received 1 vote from an elector of West Virginia. 2000—One Gore elector from Washington, DC, abstained. Nader was listed as “Independent” on the ballot in some states; he was not on the ballot in all states. 2004—One Minnesota elector voted for VP candidate John Edwards for both president and vice president.

Presidential Election Results by State and County

All results are official. Results for Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island are for selected cities or towns. All totals statewide.
Source: Alaska district results, Alaska Div. of Elections; New Hampshire and Vermont county results, respective secretary of state's office; State totals and all other state results, Federal Election Commission.

Alabama				
County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Autauga	6,091	17,398	4,758	15,196
Baldwin	19,362	61,192	15,599	52,971
Barbour	5,685	5,862	4,832	5,899
Bibb	2,289	6,247	2,089	5,472
Blount	3,518	20,362	3,938	17,386
Bullock	4,001	1,389	3,210	1,494
Butler	4,174	5,472	3,413	4,979
Calhoun	16,325	32,326	15,083	29,814
Chambers	6,782	8,060	5,347	7,622
Cherokee	2,299	7,285	3,040	5,923
Chilton	3,666	13,934	3,778	12,829
Choctaw	3,633	4,220	3,303	3,897
Clarke	5,907	7,455	4,627	6,730
Clay	1,722	4,946	1,893	4,624
Cleburne	1,166	5,204	1,391	4,370
Coffee	5,068	14,909	4,480	13,019
Colbert	9,698	14,729	10,598	13,188
Conecuh	3,411	3,461	2,719	3,271
Coosa	2,269	3,245	2,055	2,905
Covington	3,238	12,431	3,423	11,119
Crenshaw	1,938	4,316	1,698	3,777
Cullman	5,855	28,837	8,045	26,818
Dale	5,257	13,873	4,484	13,621
Dallas	13,958	6,791	11,175	7,335
DeKalb	5,654	17,951	7,092	16,904
Elmore	8,268	25,695	6,471	22,056
Escambia	5,176	9,365	3,814	8,513
Etowah	13,480	30,562	15,328	26,999
Fayette	1,988	5,875	2,408	5,534
Franklin	3,469	8,048	4,514	7,690
Geneva	2,106	9,314	2,113	8,342
Greene	4,402	876	3,764	958
Hale	4,969	3,196	4,631	3,281
Henry	2,990	5,558	2,452	4,881
Houston	12,194	29,205	9,144	26,874
Jackson	6,367	14,068	8,635	11,534
Jefferson	166,015	149,843	132,286	158,680
Lamar	1,614	5,419	1,956	4,894
Lauderdale	13,318	24,050	14,628	22,161
Lawrence	5,159	9,269	6,155	7,730
Lee	21,410	32,344	16,227	27,972
Limestone	9,530	23,588	9,126	19,702
Lowndes	5,447	1,807	4,233	1,786
Macon	9,444	1,396	7,800	1,570
Madison	64,062	86,910	52,644	77,173
Marengo	5,925	5,511	5,037	5,255
Marion	2,597	9,530	3,808	8,983
Marshall	7,021	25,680	8,452	22,783
Mobile	81,741	97,670	63,732	92,014
Monroe	5,023	6,173	3,666	5,831
Montgomery	61,999	41,972	45,160	44,097
Morgan	13,882	35,986	14,131	32,477
Perry	4,423	1,676	3,767	1,738
Pickens	4,584	5,426	3,915	5,170
Pike	5,856	7,981	4,334	7,483
Randolph	3,062	7,169	2,817	6,127
Russell	10,078	8,700	8,375	8,337
St. Clair	6,088	27,630	5,456	23,500
Shelby	20,575	68,945	14,850	63,435
Sumter	5,218	1,723	4,527	1,880
Talladega	13,769	20,109	11,374	18,331
Tallapoosa	6,052	13,105	5,451	12,392
Tuscaloosa	32,738	45,351	26,447	42,877
Walker	7,418	20,719	9,016	19,167
Washington	3,032	5,592	3,145	5,060
Wilcox	4,553	1,849	3,838	1,834
Winston	1,756	8,099	2,236	8,130
Totals	813,479	1,266,546	693,933	1,176,394

Alabama Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 1,266,546; Obama, D., 813,479; Nader, Ind., 6,788; Barr, Ind., 4,991; Baldwin, Ind., 4,310.
2004: Bush, R., 1,176,394; Kerry, D., 693,933; Nader, Ind., 6,701; Badnarik, Ind., 3,529; Peroutka, Ind., 1,994.
2000: Bush, R., 941,173; Gore, D., 692,611; Nader, Ind., 18,323; Buchanan, Ind., 6,351; Browne, LB., 5,893; Phillips, Ind., 775; Hagelin, Ind., 447.
1996: Dole, R., 769,044; Clinton, D., 662,165; Perot, RF., 92,149; Browne, LB., 5,290; Phillips, Ind., 2,365; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,697; Harris, Ind., 516.
1992: Bush, R., 804,283; Clinton, D., 690,080; Perot, Ind., 183,109; Marrou, LB., 5,737; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,161.
1988: Bush, R., 815,576; Dukakis, D., 549,506; Paul, LB., 8,460; Fulani, Ind., 3,311.
1984: Reagan, R., 872,849; Mondale, D., 551,899; Bergland, LB., 9,504.

1980: Reagan, R., 654,192; Carter, D., 636,730; Anderson, Ind., 16,481; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 15,010; Clark, LB., 13,318; Bubar, Statesman, 1,743; Hall, Com., 1,629; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,303; McReynolds, Socialist, 1,006; Commoner, Citizens, 517.
1976: Carter, D., 659,170; Ford, R., 504,070; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 9,198; Bubar, Proh., 6,669; Hall, Com., 1,954; MacBride, LB., 1,481.
1972: Nixon, R., 728,701; McGovern, D., 219,108 plus 37,815 Natl. Dem. Party of Alabama; Schmitz, Conservative, 11,918; Munn, Proh., 8,551.
1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 691,425; Humphrey, D., 196,579; Nixon, R., 146,923; Munn, Proh., 4,022.
1964: Goldwater, R., 479,085; D. (electors unpledged), 209,848; scattered, 105.
1960: Kennedy, D., 324,050; Nixon, R., 237,981; Faubus, States' Rights, 4,367; Decker, Proh., 2,106; King, Afro-Americans, 1,485; scattered, 236.
1956: Stevenson, D., 290,844; Eisenhower, R., 195,694; Ind. elec-tors, 20,323.
1952: Stevenson, D., 275,075; Eisenhower, R., 149,231; Hamblen, Proh., 1,814.

Alaska				
District	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
No. 1	2,957	4,149	1,949	4,522
No. 2	3,468	4,029	3,248	4,162
No. 3	5,657	2,828	4,808	3,031
No. 4	4,161	4,302	3,063	4,043
No. 5	3,339	3,426	2,974	3,674
No. 6	2,351	4,234	2,105	3,746
No. 7	4,283	6,297	3,259	5,272
No. 8	4,995	4,983	4,009	4,194
No. 9	2,805	4,141	2,232	3,909
No. 10	2,074	3,392	1,725	3,720
No. 11	1,924	7,736	1,523	6,416
No. 12	1,914	5,467	1,766	5,679
No. 13	2,800	8,432	2,325	6,489
No. 14	2,132	8,108	1,909	6,504
No. 15	2,510	8,227	2,331	6,030
No. 16	2,636	7,774	2,356	6,559
No. 17	2,645	6,621	2,190	6,366
No. 18	2,046	4,252	1,632	4,400
No. 19	3,095	4,106	2,521	4,087
No. 20	2,474	2,536	1,925	2,705
No. 21	3,647	4,837	2,917	4,836
No. 22	3,337	3,109	2,855	3,225
No. 23	4,075	2,808	3,449	2,789
No. 24	3,380	4,127	2,684	3,835
No. 25	3,233	3,042	2,837	3,062
No. 26	4,472	4,037	3,878	3,946
No. 27	3,130	5,159	2,670	4,713
No. 28	3,642	5,953	2,679	5,271
No. 29	2,684	4,127	2,058	3,874
No. 30	3,486	5,500	2,693	4,864
No. 31	3,596	6,419	2,853	5,803
No. 32	5,176	6,867	4,118	5,981
No. 33	2,089	6,571	1,879	5,523
No. 34	1,920	7,358	1,720	6,065
No. 35	4,959	4,254	3,780	4,442
No. 36	2,264	4,201	1,985	4,080
No. 37	1,868	2,661	1,587	2,591
No. 38	2,056	2,549	1,983	2,004
No. 39	2,323	2,695	1,963	2,407
No. 40	2,686	2,137	1,926	2,743
Totals	123,594	193,841	111,025	190,889

Alaska Vote Since 1960

2008: McCain, R., 193,841; Obama, D., 123,594; Nader, Ind., 3,783; Baldwin, AK Ind., 1,660; Barr, LB., 1,589.
2004: Bush, R., 190,889; Kerry, D., 111,025; Nader, Populist, 5,069; Peroutka, AK Ind., 2,092; Badnarik, LB., 1,675; Cobb, Green, 1,058.
2000: Bush, R., 167,398; Gore, D., 79,004; Nader, Green, 28,747; Buchanan, RF., 5,192; Browne, LB., 2,636; Hagelin, Natural Law, 919; Phillips, Const., 596.
1996: Dole, R., 122,746; Clinton, D., 80,380; Perot, RF., 26,333; Nader, Green, 7,597; Browne, LB., 2,276; Phillips, U.S. Taxpay-ers, 925; Hagelin, Natural Law, 729.
1992: Bush, R., 102,000; Clinton, D., 78,294; Perot, Ind., 73,481; Gritz, Populist/America First, 1,379; Marrou, LB., 1,378.
1988: Bush, R., 119,251; Dukakis, D., 72,584; Paul, LB., 5,484; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,024.
1984: Reagan, R., 138,377; Mondale, D., 62,007; Bergland, LB., 6,378.

1980: Reagan, R., 86,112; Carter, D., 41,842; Clark, LB., 18,479; Anderson, Ind., 11,155; write-in, 857.
1976: Ford, R., 71,555; Carter, D., 44,058; MacBride, LB., 6,785.
1972: Nixon, R., 55,349; McGovern, D., 32,967; Schmitz, Amer., 6,903.
1968: Nixon, R., 37,600; Humphrey, D., 35,411; Wallace, 3rd party, 10,024.
1964: Johnson, D., 44,329; Goldwater, R., 22,930.
1960: Nixon, R., 30,953; Kennedy, D., 29,809.

Arizona

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Apache	15,141	8,381	15,658	8,384
Cochise	18,526	28,360	17,514	26,556
Coconino	27,064	19,449	29,243	22,526
Gila	7,566	13,425	8,314	12,343
Graham	3,487	8,375	3,185	7,467
Greenlee	1,165	1,711	1,146	1,899
La Paz	1,794	3,302	1,849	3,158
Maricopa	542,206	675,027	504,849	679,455
Mohave	21,286	42,729	20,503	36,794
Navajo	14,953	19,199	14,815	17,277
Pima	191,465	168,670	193,128	171,109
Pinal	42,905	57,714	27,252	37,006
Santa Cruz	8,680	4,517	6,909	4,668
Yavapai	34,731	58,043	33,127	53,468
Yuma	17,679	23,658	16,032	22,184
Totals	1,034,707	1,230,111	893,524	1,104,294

Arizona Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 1,230,111; Obama, D., 1,034,707; Barr, LB., 12,555; Nader, New Progressive, 11,301; McKinney, Green, 3,406.
2004: Bush, R., 1,104,294; Kerry, D., 893,524; Badnarik, LB., 11,856.
2000: Bush, R., 781,652; Gore, D., 685,341; Nader, Green, 45,645; Buchanan, RF., 12,373; Smith, LB., 5,775; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,120.
1996: Clinton, D., 653,288; Dole, R., 622,073; Perot, RF., 112,072; Browne, LB., 14,358.
1992: Bush, R., 572,086; Clinton, D., 543,050; Perot, Ind., 353,741; Gritz, Populist/America First, 8,141; Marrou, LB., 6,759; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,267.
1988: Bush, R., 702,541; Dukakis, D., 454,029; Paul, LB., 13,351; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,662.
1984: Reagan, R., 681,416; Mondale, D., 333,854; Bergland, LB., 10,585.
1980: Reagan, R., 529,688; Carter, D., 246,843; Anderson, Ind., 76,952; Clark, LB., 18,784; De Berry, Soc. Workers, 1,100; Commoner, Citizens, 551; Hall, Com., 25; Griswold, Workers World, 2.
1976: Ford, R., 418,642; Carter, D., 295,602; McCarthy, Ind., 19,229; MacBride, LB., 7,647; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 928; Anderson, Amer., 564; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 85.
1972: Nixon, R., 402,812; McGovern, D., 198,540; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 30,945; Schmitz, Amer. Ind., 21,208.
1968: Nixon, R., 266,721; Humphrey, D., 170,514; Wallace, 3rd party, 46,573; McCarthy, New Party, 2,751; Cleaver, Peace and Freedom, 217; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 85; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 75.
1964: Goldwater, R., 242,535; Johnson, D., 237,753; Hass, Soc. Labor, 482.
1960: Nixon, R., 221,241; Kennedy, D., 176,781; Hass, Soc. Labor, 469.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 176,990; Stevenson, D., 112,880; Andrews, Ind., 303.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 152,042; Stevenson, D., 108,528.

Arkansas

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Arkansas	2,616	4,184	3,110	3,789
Ashley	2,883	5,166	3,881	4,567
Baxter	6,531	12,841	7,129	11,128
Benton	23,412	50,855	20,756	46,571
Boone	4,429	10,559	4,640	9,793
Bradley	1,673	2,259	2,206	2,011
Calhoun	690	1,459	939	1,340
Carroll	4,160	6,070	4,161	6,184
Chicot	2,927	1,935	2,993	1,725
Clark	4,265	4,608	4,990	4,144
Clay	2,245	3,032	3,264	2,759
Cleburne	2,951	7,962	4,517	7,107
Cleveland	909	2,443	1,450	2,009
Columbia	3,496	5,711	4,108	5,729
Conway	3,144	4,687	3,982	4,009
Craighead	11,279	18,859	13,665	15,818
Crawford	5,265	14,746	6,764	13,391
Crittenden	9,361	7,420	8,277	6,930
Cross	2,580	4,393	3,135	3,864
Dallas	1,470	1,756	1,671	1,700
Desha	2,546	1,977	2,851	1,729
Drew	2,598	3,860	2,952	3,262
Faulkner	14,099	25,310	14,538	21,514
Franklin	1,868	4,407	3,008	4,181

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Fulton	1,818	2,700	2,370	2,522
Garland	14,987	25,011	18,040	21,734
Grant	1,562	5,022	2,524	4,205
Greene	4,541	8,578	6,564	7,237
Hempstead	2,861	4,252	3,817	3,580
Hot Spring	4,216	7,014	5,901	5,960
Howard	1,745	2,956	2,166	2,736
Independence	3,551	8,023	5,443	7,430
Izard	1,767	3,141	2,586	2,833
Jackson	2,220	3,146	3,515	2,624
Jefferson	18,272	10,614	19,675	10,218
Johnson	3,043	4,911	3,622	4,311
Lafayette	1,133	1,685	1,567	1,604
Lawrence	2,136	3,357	3,544	2,951
Lee	2,263	1,455	2,548	1,492
Lincoln	1,709	2,513	2,149	1,921
Little River	1,752	3,247	2,677	2,575
Logan	2,196	5,136	3,361	5,076
Lonoke	5,880	17,046	7,454	14,398
Madison	2,142	3,970	2,421	3,873
Marion	2,379	4,510	2,602	4,127
Miller	4,866	9,913	6,139	8,448
Mississippi	6,638	6,967	7,593	6,121
Monroe	1,505	1,602	2,049	1,586
Montgomery	1,090	2,359	1,524	2,367
Nevada	1,471	2,061	1,694	1,752
Newton	740	1,716	1,506	2,779
Quachita	4,598	5,602	5,188	5,345
Perry	1,351	2,743	1,921	2,435
Phillips	5,687	3,094	5,642	3,161
Pike	1,087	2,727	1,310	2,013
Poinsett	2,740	4,900	4,069	3,555
Polk	1,955	5,470	2,473	5,192
Pope	5,986	15,535	7,100	13,614
Prairie	1,048	2,223	1,562	2,030
Pulaski	88,632	70,094	84,532	67,903
Randolph	2,460	3,601	3,412	3,158
St. Francis	5,371	3,910	5,684	3,815
Saline	12,657	30,842	14,153	24,864
Scott	1,052	2,790	1,473	2,514
Searcy	1,161	2,726	1,370	2,565
Sebastian	13,592	28,404	16,479	27,303
Sevier	1,254	3,052	2,035	2,516
Sharp	2,436	4,535	3,265	4,097
Stone	1,756	3,810	2,255	3,188
Union	6,177	10,657	7,071	10,502
Van Buren	2,145	4,269	3,310	3,988
Washington	28,965	37,915	27,597	35,726
White	6,708	19,429	9,129	17,001
Woodruff	1,350	1,135	1,972	1,021
Yell	2,001	3,805	2,913	3,678
Totals	422,310	638,017	469,953	572,898

Arkansas Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 638,017; Obama, D., 422,310; Nader, Ind., 12,882; Barr, LB., 4,776; Baldwin, Const., 4,023; McKinney, Green, 3,470; LaRiva, Socialism/Liberation, 1,139.
2004: Bush, R., 572,898; Kerry, D., 469,953; Nader, Populist, 6,171; Badnarik, LB., 2,352; Peroutka, Const., 2,083; Cobb, Green, 1,488.
2000: Bush, R., 472,940; Gore, D., 422,768; Nader, Green, 13,421; Buchanan, RF., 7,358; Browne, LB., 2,781; Phillips, Const., 1,415; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,098.
1996: Clinton, D., 475,171; Dole, R., 325,416; Perot, RF., 69,884; Nader, Ind., 3,649; Browne, Ind., 3,076; Phillips, Ind., 2,065; Forbes, Ind., 932; Collins, Ind., 823; Masters, Ind., 749; Moorehead, Ind., 747; Hagelin, Ind., 729; Hollis, Ind., 538; Dodge, Ind., 483.
1992: Clinton, D., 505,823; Bush, R., 337,324; Perot, Ind., 99,132; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,437; Marrou, LB., 1,261; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,022.
1988: Bush, R., 466,578; Dukakis, D., 349,237; Duke, Pop., 5,146; Paul, LB., 3,297.
1984: Reagan, R., 534,774; Mondale, D., 338,646; Bergland, LB., 2,220.
1980: Reagan, R., 403,164; Carter, D., 398,041; Anderson, Ind., 22,468; Clark, LB., 8,970; Commoner, Citizens, 2,345; Bubar, Statesman, 1,350; Hall, Com., 1,244.
1976: Carter, D., 498,604; Ford, R., 267,903; McCarthy, Ind., 639; Anderson, Amer. Ind., 389.
1972: Nixon, R., 445,751; McGovern, D., 198,899; Schmitz, Amer. Ind., 3,016.
1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 235,627; Nixon, R., 189,062; Humphrey, D., 184,901.
1964: Johnson, D., 314,197; Goldwater, R., 243,264; Kasper, Natl. States' Rights, 2,965.
1960: Kennedy, D., 215,049; Nixon, R., 184,508; Faubus, Natl. States' Rights, 28,952.
1956: Stevenson, D., 213,277; Eisenhower, R., 186,287; Andrews, Ind., 7,008.
1952: Stevenson, D., 226,300; Eisenhower, R., 177,155; Hamblen, Proh., 886; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 458; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1.

California				
County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Alameda	489,102	119,553	422,585	130,911
Alpine	422	252	373	311
Amador	7,813	10,561	6,541	11,107
Butte	41,474	39,954	42,448	51,662
Calaveras	8,464	10,979	8,286	13,601
Colusa	2,206	3,273	1,947	4,142
Contra Costa	292,620	132,215	257,254	150,608
Del Norte	3,869	4,429	3,892	5,356
El Dorado	39,442	49,349	32,242	52,878
Fresno	127,093	124,990	103,154	141,988
Glenn	3,693	5,874	2,995	6,308
Humboldt	30,807	16,704	37,988	25,714
Imperial	17,791	10,850	17,964	15,890
Inyo	3,208	3,833	3,350	5,091
Kern	87,806	129,290	68,603	140,417
Kings	14,747	19,710	10,833	21,003
Lake	11,986	8,034	13,141	11,093
Lassen	3,586	7,483	3,158	8,126
Los Angeles	2,162,842	915,763	1,907,736	1,076,225
Madera	14,997	20,251	13,481	24,871
Marin	101,638	26,912	99,070	34,378
Mariposa	3,766	4,880	3,251	5,215
Mendocino	15,963	6,256	24,385	12,955
Merced	34,031	28,704	24,491	32,773
Modoc	1,311	2,980	1,149	3,235
Mono	2,827	2,159	2,628	2,621
Monterey	81,282	36,364	75,241	47,838
Napa	38,703	19,413	33,666	22,059
Nevada	28,037	25,211	24,220	28,790
Orange	527,334	562,211	419,239	641,832
Placer	64,460	80,209	55,573	95,969
Plumas	4,715	6,034	4,129	6,905
Riverside	210,905	197,517	228,806	322,473
Sacramento	293,516	202,433	236,657	235,539
San Benito	11,413	7,167	9,851	8,698
San Bernardino	291,717	263,044	227,789	289,306
San Diego	653,037	531,732	526,437	596,033
San Francisco	311,714	51,070	296,772	54,355
San Joaquin	105,932	87,279	87,012	100,978
San Luis Obispo	66,978	60,253	58,742	67,995
San Mateo	222,767	75,006	197,922	83,315
Santa Barbara	102,424	64,508	90,314	76,806
Santa Clara	386,279	158,630	386,100	209,094
Santa Cruz	78,495	20,063	89,102	30,354
Shasta	24,322	41,482	24,339	52,249
Sierra	743	1,157	646	1,249
Siskiyou	7,575	9,288	7,880	12,673
Solano	98,775	54,736	85,096	62,301
Sonoma	144,399	47,184	148,261	68,204
Stanislaus	75,106	74,025	58,829	85,407
Sutter	7,360	10,445	9,602	20,254
Tehama	8,801	14,618	7,504	15,572
Trinity	3,233	2,940	2,782	3,560
Tulare	33,491	46,047	32,494	65,399
Tuolumne	11,532	14,988	10,104	15,745
Ventura	164,699	130,485	148,859	160,314
Yolo	53,488	24,592	42,885	28,005
Yuba	7,107	9,608	5,687	12,076
Totals	8,274,473	5,011,781	6,745,485	5,509,826

California Vote Since 1952
2008: Obama, D., 8,274,473; McCain, R., 5,011,781; Nader, Peace/Freedom, 108,381; Barr, LB., 67,582; Alan Keyes, Amer. Ind., 40,673; McKinney, Green, 38,774.
2004: Kerry, D., 6,745,485; Bush, R., 5,509,826; Badnarik, LB., 50,165; Cobb, Green, 40,771; Peltier, Peace/Freedom, 27,607; Peroutka, Amer. Ind., 26,645.
2000: Gore, D., 5,861,203; Bush, R., 4,567,429; Nader, Green, 418,707; Browne, LB., 45,520; Buchanan, RF., 44,987; Phillips, Amer. Ind., 17,042; Hagelin, Natural Law, 10,934.
1996: Clinton, D., 5,119,835; Dole, R., 3,828,380; Perot, RF., 697,847; Nader, Green, 237,016; Browne, LB., 73,600; Feinland, Peace/Freedom, 25,332; Phillips, Amer. Ind., 21,202; Hagelin, Natural Law, 15,403.
1992: Clinton, D., 5,121,325; Bush, R., 3,630,575; Perot, Ind., 2,296,006; Marrou, LB., 48,139; Daniels, Ind., 18,597; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 12,711.
1988: Bush, R., 5,054,917; Dukakis, D., 4,702,233; Paul, LB., 70,105; Fulani, Ind., 31,181.
1984: Reagan, R., 5,305,410; Mondale, D., 3,815,947; Bergland, LB., 48,400.
1980: Reagan, R., 4,524,858; Carter, D., 3,083,661; Anderson, Ind., 739,833; Clark, LB., 148,434; Commoner, Ind., 61,063; Smith, Peace/Freedom, 18,116; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 9,856.
1976: Ford, R., 3,882,244; Carter, D., 3,742,284; McCarthy, write-in, 58,412; MacBride, LB., 56,388; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 51,098; Wright, People's, 41,731; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 17,259; Hall, Com., 12,766; write-in, 4,935.

1972: Nixon, R., 4,602,096; McGovern, D., 3,475,847; Schmitz, Amer. Ind., 232,554; Spock, Peace/Freedom, 55,167; Hospers, LB., 980; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 574; Hall, Com., 373; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 197; Munn, Proh., 53; Green, Universal, 21.
1968: Nixon, R., 3,467,664; Humphrey, D., 3,244,318; Wallace, 3rd party, 487,270; Peace/Freedom, 27,707; McCarthy, Alternative, 20,721; Gregory, write-in, 3,230; Blumen, Soc. Labor, 341; Mitchell, Com., 260; Munn, Proh., 59; Soeters, Defense, 17.
1964: Johnson, D., 4,171,877; Goldwater, R., 2,879,108; Hass, Soc. Labor, 489; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 378; Munn, Proh., 305; Hensley, Universal, 19.
1960: Nixon, R., 3,259,722; Kennedy, D., 3,224,099; Decker, Proh., 21,706; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,051.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 3,027,668; Stevenson, D., 2,420,136; Holtwick, Proh., 11,119; Andrews, Const., 6,087; Hass, Soc. Labor, 300; Hoopes, Soc., 123; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 96; Smith, Christian Nationalist, 8.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 2,897,310; Stevenson, D., 2,197,548; Hallinan, Prog., 24,106; Hamblen, Proh., 15,653; MacArthur, (Tenny Ticket), 3,326; Hass, Soc. Labor, 273; Hoopes, Soc., 206; (Kellems Ticket) 178; scattered, 3,249.

Colorado				
County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Adams	90,113	62,321	69,122	65,912
Alamosa	3,521	2,635	3,017	3,179
Arapahoe	128,366	100,409	110,262	119,475
Archuleta	2,822	3,618	2,141	3,601
Baca	532	1,568	483	1,680
Bent	799	1,077	785	1,338
Boulder	115,339	41,644	105,564	51,586
Broomfield	16,031	12,675	10,935	12,007
Chaffee	4,827	4,832	3,766	4,875
Cheyenne	198	890	198	923
Clear Creek	3,295	2,278	2,989	2,522
Conejos	2,106	1,616	1,894	1,864
Costilla	1,236	411	1,170	566
Crowley	552	976	478	1,006
Custer	914	1,668	739	1,657
Delta	5,007	9,905	4,224	9,722
Denver	195,499	60,226	166,135	69,903
Dolores	356	803	333	785
Douglas	51,813	73,225	39,661	80,651
Eagle	13,055	8,112	9,744	8,533
Elbert	3,775	9,030	2,834	8,389
El Paso	104,670	155,914	77,648	161,361
Fremont	6,801	12,595	5,933	12,313
Garfield	10,847	10,932	9,228	11,123
Gilpin	1,944	1,249	1,807	1,329
Grand	3,961	4,088	3,243	4,260
Gunnison	5,512	3,112	4,782	3,479
Hinsdale	239	343	236	355
Huerfano	1,989	1,582	1,663	1,700
Jackson	277	624	210	710
Jefferson	155,020	129,291	126,558	140,644
Kiowa	172	630	172	712
Kit Carson	898	2,420	729	2,721
Lake	1,847	1,076	1,623	1,261
La Plata	15,422	11,170	13,409	11,704
Larimer	84,461	68,932	68,266	75,884
Las Animas	3,483	3,033	3,300	3,196
Lincoln	543	1,683	503	1,819
Logan	2,837	5,986	2,491	6,168
Mesa	23,470	43,669	19,564	41,539
Mineral	270	334	227	383
Moffat	1,566	4,101	1,355	4,247
Montezuma	4,619	6,913	3,867	6,988
Montrose	6,115	11,525	4,776	11,218
Morgan	3,762	6,222	3,039	6,787
Otero	3,454	4,324	3,164	4,947
Ouray	1,629	1,360	1,278	1,402
Park	4,196	4,835	3,445	4,781
Phillips	587	1,513	582	1,717
Pitkin	7,260	2,448	6,335	2,784
Prowers	1,464	3,026	1,308	3,392
Pueblo	38,074	28,523	35,369	31,117
Rio Blanco	654	2,425	566	2,403
Rio Grande	2,427	2,916	2,006	3,448
Routt	8,133	4,634	6,392	5,199
Saguache	1,620	913	1,594	1,163
San Juan	264	218	253	216
San Miguel	3,345	930	2,876	1,079
Sedgwick	468	857	374	971
Summit	9,700	4,845	8,144	5,370
Teller	4,370	7,939	3,556	8,094
Washington	518	1,935	455	2,050
Weld	46,644	55,913	31,868	55,591
Yuma	1,105	3,238	1,064	3,456
Totals	1,288,633	1,073,629	1,001,732	1,101,255

Colorado Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,288,633; McCain, R., 1,073,629; Nader, Unaff., 13,352; Barr, LB., 10,898; Baldwin, Const., 6,233; Alan Keyes, Amer. Ind., 3,051; McKinney, Green, 2,822; McEnulty, unaff., 829; Jay, Boston Tea, 598; Allen, HeartQuake '08, 348; Stevens, Objectivist, 336; Moore, Soc. USA, 226; LaRiva, Soc./ Liberation, 158; Harris, Soc. Workers, 154; Lyttle, U.S. Pacifist, 110; Amondson, Prohib., 85.

2004: Bush, R., 1,101,255; Kerry, D., 1,001,732; Nader, RF., 12,718; Badnarik, LB., 7,664; Peroutka, Amer. Const., 2,562; Cobb, Green, 1,591; Address, Ind., 804; Amondson, Concerns of People, 378; Van Auken, Soc. Equal., 329; Harris, Soc. Wkrs., 241; Brown, Soc., 216; Dodge, Proh., 140.

2000: Bush, R., 883,748; Gore, D., 738,227; Nader, Green, 91,434; Browne, LB., 12,799; Buchanan, RF., 10,465; Hagelin, RF., 2,240; Phillips, Amer. Const., 1,319; McReynolds, Soc., 712; Harris, Soc. Workers, 216; Dodge, Proh., 208.

1996: Dole, R., 691,848; Clinton, D., 671,152; Perot, RF., 99,629; Nader, Green, 25,070; Browne, LB., 12,392; Phillips, Amer. Const., 2,813; Collins, Ind., 2,809; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,547; Hollis, Soc., 669; Moorehead, Workers World, 599; Templin, Amer., 557; Dodge, Proh., 375; Harris, Soc. Workers, 244.

1992: Clinton, D., 629,681; Bush, R., 562,850; Perot, Ind., 366,010; Marrou, LB., 8,669; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,608.

1988: Bush, R., 728,177; Dukakis, D., 621,453; Paul, LB., 15,482; Dodge, Proh., 4,604.

1984: Reagan, R., 821,817; Mondale, D., 454,975; Bergland, LB., 11,257.

1980: Reagan, R., 652,264; Carter, D., 367,973; Anderson, Ind., 130,633; Clark, LB., 25,744; Commoner, Citizens, 5,614; Bubar, Statesman, 1,180; Pulley, Soc., 520; Hall, Com., 487.

1976: Ford, R., 584,367; Carter, D., 460,353; McCarthy, Ind., 26,107; MacBride, LB., 5,330; Bubar, Proh., 2,882.

1972: Nixon, R., 597,189; McGovern, D., 329,980; Schmitz, Amer., 17,269; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,361; Spock, People's, 2,403; Hos-pers, LB., 1,111; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 555; Munn, Proh., 467; Hall, Com., 432.

1968: Nixon, R., 409,345; Humphrey, D., 335,174; Wallace, 3rd party, 60,813; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 3,016; Gregory, New-party, 1,393; Munn, Proh., 275; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 235.

1964: Johnson, D., 476,024; Goldwater, R., 296,767; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 2,537; Munn, Proh., 1,356; Hass, Soc. Labor, 302.

1960: Nixon, R., 402,242; Kennedy, D., 330,629; Hass, Soc. Labor, 2,803; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 572.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 394,479; Stevenson, D., 263,997; Hass, Soc. Labor, 3,308; Andrews, Ind., 759; Hoopes, Soc., 531.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 379,782; Stevenson, D., 245,504; MacAr-thur, Const., 2,181; Hallinan, Prog., 1,919; Hoopes, Soc., 365; Hass, Soc. Labor, 352.

Connecticut

City	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Bridgeport	33,941	6,501	26,280	10,326
Bristol	15,774	9,467	14,201	10,619
Danbury	15,962	10,697	13,477	12,399
Fairfield	17,236	13,071	15,068	14,706
Greenwich	16,233	13,937	14,334	15,830
Hartford	31,741	2,686	22,595	4,623
New Britain	16,742	5,442	14,122	6,560
New Haven	38,452	5,017	30,979	7,175
Norwalk	24,489	12,651	20,615	14,201
Stamford	31,733	17,510	27,588	18,866
Waterbury	22,594	12,821	16,122	15,961
West Hartford	23,576	10,021	21,612	11,641
Other	705,847	507,867	620,495	550,919
Totals	997,772	629,428	857,488	693,826

Connecticut Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 997,772; McCain, R., 629,428; Nader, Ind., 19,162.

2004: Kerry, D., 857,488; Bush, R., 693,826; Nader, petitioning cand., 12,969; Cobb, Green, 9,564; Badnarik, LB., 3,367; Per-outka, Concerned Citizens, 1,543.

2000: Gore, D., 816,015; Bush, R., 561,094; Nader, Green, 64,452; Phillips, Concerned Citizens, 9,695; Buchanan, RF., 4,731; Browne, LB., 3,484.

1996: Clinton, D., 735,740; Dole, R., 483,109; Perot, RF., 139,523; Nader, Green, 24,321; Browne, LB., 5,788; Phillips, Concerned Citizens, 2,425; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,703.

1992: Clinton, D., 682,318; Bush, R., 578,313; Perot, Ind., 348,771; Marrou, LB., 5,391; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,363.

1988: Bush, R., 750,241; Dukakis, D., 676,584; Paul, LB., 14,071; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,491.

1984: Reagan, R., 890,877; Mondale, D., 569,597.

1980: Reagan, R., 677,210; Carter, D., 541,732; Anderson, Ind., 171,807; Clark, LB., 8,570; Commoner, Citizens, 6,130; scat-tered, 836.

1976: Ford, R., 719,261; Carter, D., 647,895; Maddox, George Wal-lace Party, 7,101; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,789.

1972: Nixon, R., 810,763; McGovern, D., 555,498; Schmitz, Amer., 17,239; scattered, 777.

1968: Humphrey, D., 621,561; Nixon, R., 556,721; Wallace, 3rd party, 76,650; scattered, 1,300.

1964: Johnson, D., 826,269; Goldwater, R., 390,996; scattered, 1,313.

1960: Kennedy, D., 657,055; Nixon, R., 565,813.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 711,837; Stevenson, D., 405,079; scattered, 205.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 611,012; Stevenson, D., 481,649; Hoopes, Soc., 2,244; Hallinan, Prog., 1,466; Hass, Soc. Labor, 535; write-in, 5.

Delaware

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Kent	36,383	29,822	23,875	31,578
New Castle	178,712	74,595	146,179	93,079
Sussex	40,299	47,939	30,098	47,003
Totals	255,459	152,374	200,152	171,660

Delaware Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 255,459; McCain, R., 152,374; Nader, Ind. (Dela-ware), 2,401; Barr, LB., 1,109; Baldwin, Const., 626; McKinney, Green, 385; Calero, Soc. Workers, 58.

2004: Kerry, D., 200,152; Bush, R., 171,660; Nader, Ind., 2,153; Badnarik, LB., 586; Peroutka, Const., 289; Cobb, Green, 250; Brown, Natural Law, 100.

2000: Gore, D., 180,068; Bush, R., 137,288; Nader, Green, 8,307; Buchanan, RF., 777; Browne, LB., 774; Phillips, Const., 208; Hagelin, Natural Law, 107.

1996: Clinton, D., 140,355; Dole, R., 99,062; Perot, RF., 28,719; Browne, LB., 2,052; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 348; Hagelin, Natu-ral Law, 274.

1992: Clinton, D., 126,054; Bush, R., 102,313; Perot, Ind., 59,213; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,105.

1988: Bush, R., 139,639; Dukakis, D., 108,647; Paul, LB., 1,162; Fulani, New Alliance, 443.

1984: Reagan, R., 152,190; Mondale, D., 101,656; Bergland, LB., 268.

1980: Reagan, R., 111,252; Carter, D., 105,754; Anderson, Ind., 16,288; Clark, LB., 1,974; Greaves, Amer., 400.

1976: Carter, D., 122,596; Ford, R., 109,831; McCarthy, nonpartisan, 2,437; Anderson, Amer., 645; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 136; Bubar, Proh., 103; Levin, Soc. Labor, 86.

1972: Nixon, R., 140,357; McGovern, D., 92,283; Schmitz, Amer., 2,638; Munn, Proh., 238.

1968: Nixon, R., 96,714; Humphrey, D., 89,194; Wallace, 3rd party, 28,459.

1964: Johnson, D., 122,704; Goldwater, R., 78,078; Munn, Proh., 425; Hass, Soc. Labor, 113.

1960: Kennedy, D., 99,590; Nixon, R., 96,373; Faubus, States' Rights, 354; Decker, Proh., 284; Hass, Soc. Labor, 82.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 98,057; Stevenson, D., 79,421; Oltwick, Proh., 400; Hass, Soc. Labor, 110.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 90,059; Stevenson, D., 83,315; Hass, Soc. Lab., 242; Hamblen, Proh., 234; Hallinan, Prog., 155; Hoopes, Soc., 20.

District of Columbia

	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Totals	245,800	17,367	202,970	21,256

District of Columbia Vote Since 1964

2008: Obama, D., 245,800; McCain, R., 17,367; Nader, Ind., 958; McKinney, Green, 590.

2004: Kerry, D., 202,970; Bush, R., 21,256; Nader, Ind., 1,485; Cobb, DC Statehood Green, 737; Badnarik, LB., 502; Harris, Soc. Workers, 130.

2000: Gore, D., 171,923; Bush, R., 18,073; Nader, Green, 10,576; Browne, LB., 669; Harris, Soc. Workers, 114.

1996: Clinton, D., 158,220; Dole, R., 17,339; Nader, Green, 4,780; Perot, RF., 3,611; Browne, LB., 588; Hagelin, Natural Law, 283; Harris, Soc. Workers, 257.

1992: Clinton, D., 192,619; Bush, R., 20,698; Perot, Ind., 9,681; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,459; Daniels, Ind., 1,186.

1988: Dukakis, D., 159,407; Bush, R., 27,590; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,901; Paul, LB., 554.

1984: Mondale, D., 180,408; Reagan, R., 29,009; Bergland, LB., 279.

1980: Carter, D., 130,231; Reagan, R., 23,313; Anderson, Ind., 16,131; Commoner, Citizens, 1,826; Clark, LB., 1,104; Hall, Com., 369; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 173; Griswold, Workers World, 52; write-in, 690.

1976: Carter, D., 137,818; Ford, R., 27,873; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 545; MacBride, LB., 274; Hall, Com., 219; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 157.

1972: McGovern, D., 127,627; Nixon, R., 35,226; Reed, Soc. Work-ers, 316; Hall, Com., 252.

1968: Humphrey, D., 139, 566; Nixon, R., 31,012.

1964: Johnson, D., 169,796; Goldwater, R., 28,801.

Florida				
County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Alachua	73,134	47,025	62,504	47,762
Baker	2,326	8,672	2,180	7,738
Bay	23,603	56,597	21,068	53,404
Bradford	3,430	8,135	3,244	7,557
Brevard	127,400	157,402	110,309	153,068
Broward	487,638	234,690	453,873	244,674
Calhoun	1,821	4,344	2,116	3,782
Charlotte	39,006	45,180	34,256	44,428
Citrus	31,428	43,666	29,277	39,500
Clay	26,635	66,847	18,971	62,078
Collier	52,710	83,238	43,892	83,631
Columbia	9,171	18,668	8,031	16,758
DeSoto	4,378	5,625	3,913	5,524
Dixie	1,921	5,188	1,960	4,434
Duval	192,173	197,171	158,610	220,190
Escambia	61,152	90,826	48,329	93,566
Flagler	24,682	23,931	18,578	19,633
Franklin	2,122	3,799	2,401	3,472
Gadsden	15,566	6,805	14,629	6,253
Gilchrist	1,993	5,654	2,017	4,936
Glades	1,674	2,533	1,718	2,443
Gulf	2,144	4,971	2,407	4,805
Hamilton	2,360	3,179	2,260	2,792
Hardee	2,561	4,758	2,149	5,049
Hendry	4,998	5,779	3,960	5,757
Hernando	18,980	25,220	37,187	42,635
Highlands	17,913	25,903	15,347	25,878
Hillsborough	219,580	209,503	214,132	245,576
Holmes	1,443	7,023	1,810	6,412
Indian River	29,565	39,972	23,956	36,938
Jackson	7,632	13,695	7,555	12,122
Jefferson	4,082	3,794	4,135	3,298
Lafayette	640	2,677	845	2,460
Lake	62,710	82,512	48,221	74,389
Lee	117,878	145,624	93,860	144,176
Leon	91,356	55,521	83,873	51,615
Levy	6,707	11,751	6,074	10,410
Liberty	892	2,337	1,070	1,927
Madison	4,270	4,544	4,050	4,191
Manatee	67,785	78,040	61,262	81,318
Marion	70,771	89,571	57,271	81,283
Martin	33,474	44,110	30,208	41,362
Miami-Dade	491,195	351,462	409,732	361,095
Monroe	20,868	18,906	19,654	19,467
Nassau	10,577	27,326	8,573	23,783
Okaloosa	25,623	68,181	19,368	69,693
Okeechobee	5,102	7,551	5,153	6,978
Orange	271,866	186,079	193,354	192,539
Osceola	59,081	39,489	38,633	43,117
Palm Beach	342,527	211,163	328,687	212,688
Pasco	102,217	109,902	84,749	103,230
Pinellas	243,994	206,909	225,460	225,686
Polk	113,552	128,658	86,009	123,559
Putnam	13,201	19,586	12,412	18,311
St. Johns	35,578	68,800	26,399	59,196
St. Lucie	66,830	52,323	51,835	47,592
Santa Rosa	19,394	55,843	14,659	52,059
Sarasota	102,413	102,650	88,442	104,692
Seminole	99,140	104,885	76,971	108,172
Sumter	17,644	30,859	11,584	19,800
Suwannee	4,572	11,672	4,522	11,153
Taylor	2,787	6,446	3,049	5,467
Union	1,299	3,933	1,251	3,396
Volusia	127,474	113,716	115,519	111,924
Wakulla	5,303	8,869	4,896	6,777
Walton	7,158	19,527	6,213	17,555
Washington	2,858	8,165	2,912	7,369
Totals	4,282,074	4,045,624	3,583,544	3,964,522

Florida Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 4,282,074; McCain, R., 4,045,624; Nader, Ecology (Florida), 28,124; Barr, LB., 17,218; Baldwin, Const., 7,915; McKinney, Green, 2,887; Keyes, Amer. Ind., 2,550; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 1,516; Jay, Boston Tea, 795; Harris, Soc. Workers, 533; Stevens, Objectivist, 419; Moore, Soc. USA, 405; Amondson, Proh., 293.

2004: Bush, R., 3,964,522; Kerry, D., 3,583,544; Nader, RF., 32,971; Badnarik, LB., 11,996; Peroutka, Const., 6,626; Cobb, Green, 3,917; Brown, Soc., 3,502; Harris, Soc. Workers, 2,732.

2000: Bush, R., 2,912,790; Gore, D., 2,912,253; Nader, Green, 97,488; Buchanan, RF., 17,484; Browne, LB., 16,415; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,281; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,804; Phillips, Constit., 1,371; McReynolds, Soc., 622; Harris, Soc. Workers, 562.

1996: Clinton, D., 2,545,968; Dole, R., 2,243,324; Perot, RF., 483,776; Browne, LB., 23,312.

1992: Bush, R., 2,171,781; Clinton, D., 2,071,651; Perot, Ind., 1,052,481; Marrou, LB., 15,068.

1988: Bush, R., 2,616,597; Dukakis, D., 1,655,851; Paul, LB., 19,796; Fulani, New Alliance, 6,655.

1984: Reagan, R., 2,728,775; Mondale, D., 1,448,344.

1980: Reagan, R., 2,046,951; Carter, D., 1,419,475; Anderson, Ind., 189,692; Clark, LB., 30,524; write-in, 285.

1976: Carter, D., 1,636,000; Ford, R., 1,469,531; McCarthy, Ind., 23,643; Anderson, Amer., 21,325.

1972: Nixon, R., 1,857,759; McGovern, D., 718,117; scattered, 7,407.

1968: Nixon, R., 886,804; Humphrey, D., 676,794; Wallace, 3rd party, 624,207.

1964: Johnson, D., 948,540; Goldwater, R., 905,941.

1960: Nixon, R., 795,476; Kennedy, D., 748,700.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 643,849; Stevenson, D., 480,371.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 544,036; Stevenson, D., 444,950; scattered, 351.

Georgia				
County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Appling	1,846	5,085	1,848	4,494
Atkinson	938	1,941	799	1,666
Bacon	817	3,089	930	2,853
Baker	846	828	936	821
Baldwin	8,587	7,823	6,775	7,709
Banks	1,027	5,120	1,149	4,410
Barrow	6,657	17,625	4,095	13,520
Bartow	9,662	25,976	7,741	22,311
Ben Hill	2,590	3,417	2,180	3,331
Berrien	1,468	4,889	1,638	3,917
Bibb	38,851	26,981	29,322	28,107
Bleckley	1,380	3,657	1,281	3,167
Brantley	1,119	5,080	1,258	4,333
Brooks	2,669	3,507	2,193	2,912
Bryan	3,630	9,105	2,590	7,363
Bulloch	9,586	14,174	6,840	12,252
Burke	5,233	4,344	4,213	4,232
Butts	3,064	5,944	2,572	5,119
Calhoun	1,342	862	1,119	890
Camden	6,482	10,502	4,637	9,488
Candler	1,209	2,286	1,096	2,048
Carroll	14,334	28,661	10,224	24,837
Catoosa	6,025	18,218	5,807	16,406
Charlton	1,193	2,458	1,064	2,311
Chatham	62,755	46,829	45,630	45,484
Chattahoochee	830	811	773	905
Chattooga	2,591	5,564	2,809	4,992
Cherokee	22,350	70,279	14,824	58,238
Clarke	29,513	15,309	21,718	15,052
Clay	879	558	798	509
Clayton	82,527	16,506	56,113	23,106
Clinch	989	1,678	750	1,501
Cobb	141,216	170,957	103,955	173,467
Coffee	4,811	8,872	3,979	8,306
Colquitt	4,139	9,185	3,378	8,296
Columbia	15,703	39,322	11,442	35,549
Cook	2,075	3,782	1,733	3,065
Coweta	15,521	37,571	10,647	31,682
Crawford	1,832	3,358	1,552	2,830
Crisp	3,078	4,423	2,357	3,865
Dade	1,608	4,698	1,823	4,368
Dawson	1,632	8,242	1,407	6,649
Decatur	4,424	5,890	3,577	5,348
DeKalb	254,594	65,581	200,787	73,570
Dodge	2,595	5,543	2,384	4,584
Dooly	2,138	1,991	1,973	1,853
Dougherty	26,135	12,547	19,805	13,711
Douglas	27,825	26,812	15,997	25,846
Early	2,602	2,709	1,701	2,495
Echols	201	981	231	757
Effingham	4,936	15,230	3,613	12,503
Elbert	3,366	4,868	2,984	4,626
Emanuel	3,068	5,110	2,774	4,666
Evans	1,374	2,462	1,213	2,291
Fannin	2,611	7,807	2,727	6,862
Fayette	20,313	38,501	14,887	37,346
Floyd	10,691	23,132	10,038	21,400
Forsyth	15,406	59,166	9,201	47,267
Franklin	1,910	6,054	2,245	5,218
Fulton	272,000	130,136	199,436	134,372
Gilmer	2,614	8,408	2,510	7,414
Glascok	210	1,202	250	1,016
Glynn	12,676	20,479	8,962	18,608
Gordon	4,268	13,113	4,028	11,671
Grady	3,539	5,775	3,092	5,068
Greene	3,339	4,532	2,774	4,069
Gwinnett	129,025	158,746	81,708	160,445
Habersham	2,900	11,766	2,750	10,434
Hall	14,457	44,962	10,514	38,883
Hancock	3,535	795	2,715	822
Haralson	2,248	8,658	2,434	7,703
Harris	4,179	10,645	3,400	8,878
Hart	3,365	6,537	3,479	5,500
Heard	1,042	3,133	1,148	2,788
Henry	40,527	47,115	21,096	42,759

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Houston	22,094	33,392	15,054	29,862
Irwin	1,197	2,605	1,051	2,347
Jackson	4,950	17,776	3,468	12,611
Jasper	1,935	3,916	1,558	3,157
Jeff Davis	1,350	3,847	1,277	3,549
Jefferson	4,149	3,061	3,447	3,066
Jenkins	1,482	1,936	1,494	1,898
Johnson	1,198	2,426	1,263	2,279
Jones	4,572	7,782	3,855	6,939
Lamar	2,745	4,871	2,432	4,027
Lanier	1,062	1,787	931	1,641
Laurens	7,769	12,052	6,281	10,883
Lee	3,100	9,923	2,182	8,201
Liberty	10,474	5,828	6,619	6,131
Lincoln	1,650	2,731	1,337	2,309
Long	1,288	2,119	1,033	1,994
Lowndes	17,405	21,085	12,516	18,981
Lumpkin	2,586	8,326	2,091	6,690
Macon	3,251	1,712	2,906	1,851
Madison	2,957	8,224	2,527	7,254
Marion	1,381	1,772	1,275	1,670
McDuffie	3,989	5,400	2,899	4,846
McIntosh	2,905	3,282	2,523	2,837
Meriwether	4,465	4,982	3,709	4,402
Miller	809	1,897	736	1,694
Mitchell	3,872	4,201	3,360	3,885
Monroe	4,106	7,933	3,216	6,522
Montgomery	1,045	2,521	1,007	2,150
Morgan	3,091	5,987	2,304	4,902
Murray	3,026	8,180	2,899	7,745
Muscogee	44,158	29,568	32,867	30,850
Newton	20,827	20,337	10,939	18,095
Oconee	4,825	12,120	3,789	10,276
Oglethorpe	2,232	4,144	1,899	3,688
Paulding	17,229	39,192	9,420	30,843
Peach	5,927	5,173	3,961	4,554
Pickens	2,595	10,004	2,444	8,115
Pierce	1,253	5,500	1,234	4,680
Pike	1,574	6,542	1,506	5,193
Polk	4,052	9,850	3,868	8,467
Pulaski	1,377	2,553	1,294	2,202
Putnam	3,102	5,966	2,880	5,188
Quitman	597	509	543	409
Rabun	2,001	5,487	1,918	4,650
Randolph	1,833	1,370	1,612	1,418
Richmond	52,100	26,842	39,262	29,764
Rockdale	20,421	16,860	12,136	18,856
Schley	479	1,252	464	1,063
Screven	3,024	3,423	2,534	3,360
Seminole	1,657	2,315	1,278	1,977
Spalding	10,141	14,885	7,460	13,461
Stephens	2,705	7,689	2,714	6,904
Stewart	1,305	783	1,220	797
Sumter	6,444	5,713	5,562	5,688
Talbot	2,367	1,300	1,830	1,103
Taliaferro	643	339	612	335
Tattnall	1,932	4,730	1,787	4,657
Taylor	1,533	2,019	1,458	1,912
Telfair	1,862	2,486	1,590	2,171
Terrell	2,501	1,890	1,951	1,859
Thomas	7,720	10,642	5,997	9,659
Tift	4,749	9,431	3,864	8,619
Toombs	2,964	6,658	2,567	6,196
Towns	1,391	4,292	1,430	3,823
Treutlen	1,112	1,826	1,052	1,691
Troup	10,438	15,374	7,630	14,183
Turner	1,427	2,096	1,135	1,815
Twiggs	2,402	2,087	2,220	2,112
Union	2,486	8,007	2,327	6,847
Upson	4,050	7,282	3,424	6,634
Walker	6,094	17,101	5,986	15,340
Walton	8,469	27,253	5,887	21,594
Ware	4,034	8,311	3,449	7,790
Warren	1,554	1,087	1,360	1,121
Washington	4,607	4,216	3,733	4,081
Wayne	2,858	7,601	2,683	6,819
Webster	515	588	515	485
Wheeler	794	1,408	847	1,192
White	2,174	8,467	2,016	7,403
Whitfield	8,167	19,230	6,933	19,297
Wilcox	978	2,159	902	1,705
Wilkes	2,315	2,705	2,028	2,490
Wilkinson	2,298	2,349	2,235	2,261
Worth	2,540	5,777	2,219	5,105
Totals	1,844,123	2,048,759	1,366,149	1,914,254

Georgia Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 2,048,759; Obama, D., 1,844,123; Barr, LB., 28,731.
2004: Bush, R., 1,914,254; Kerry, D., 1,366,149; Badnarik, LB., 18,387.
2000: Bush, R., 1,419,720; Gore, D., 1,116,230; Browne, LB., 36,332; Buchanan, Ind., 10,926.

1996: Dole, R., 1,080,843; Clinton, D., 1,053,849; Perot, RF., 146,337; Browne, LB., 17,870.
1992: Clinton, D., 1,008,966; Bush, R., 995,252; Perot, Ind., 309,657; Marrou, LB., 7,110.
1988: Bush, R., 1,081,331; Dukakis, D., 714,792; Paul, LB., 8,435; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,099.
1984: Reagan, R., 1,068,722; Mondale, D., 706,628.
1980: Carter, D., 890,955; Reagan, R., 654,168; Anderson, Ind., 36,055; Clark, LB., 15,627.
1976: Carter, D., 979,409; Ford, R., 483,743; write-in, 4,306.
1972: Nixon, R., 881,496; McGovern, D., 289,529; Schmitz, Amer., 812; scattered, 2,935.
1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 535,550; Nixon, R., 380,111; Humphrey, D., 334,440; write-in, 162.
1964: Goldwater, R., 616,600; Johnson, D., 522,557.
1960: Kennedy, D., 458,638; Nixon, R., 274,472; write-in, 239.
1956: Stevenson, D., 444,388; Eisenhower, R., 222,778; Andrews, write-in, 1,754.
1952: Stevenson, D., 456,823; Eisenhower, R., 198,979; Liberty Party, 1.

Hawaii

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Hawaii	50,808	14,865	35,116	22,032
Honolulu	213,977	88,049	152,873	144,232
Kauai	20,408	6,243	14,916	9,740
Maui	39,725	11,152	28,803	18,187
Totals	325,871	120,566	231,708	194,191

Hawaii Vote Since 1960

2008: Obama, D., 325,871; McCain, R., 120,566; Nader, Ind. (Hawaii), 3,825; Barr, LB., 1,314 Baldwin, Const., 1,013; McKinney, Green, 979.
2004: Kerry, D., 231,708; Bush, R., 194,191; Cobb, Green, 1,737; Badnarik, LB., 1,377.
2000: Gore, D., 205,286; Bush, R., 137,845; Nader, Green, 21,623; Browne, LB., 1,477; Buchanan, RF., 1,071; Phillips, Const., 343; Hagelin, Natural Law, 306.
1996: Clinton, D., 205,012; Dole, R., 113,943; Perot, RF., 27,358; Nader, Green, 10,386; Browne, LB., 2,493; Hagelin, Natural Law, 570; Phillips, Taxpayers, 358.
1992: Clinton, D., 179,310; Bush, R., 136,822; Perot, Ind., 53,003; Gritz, Pop./America First, 1,452; Marrou, LB., 1,119.
1988: Dukakis, D., 192,364; Bush, R., 158,625; Paul, LB., 1,999; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,003.
1984: Reagan, R., 184,934; Mondale, D., 147,098; Bergland, LB., 2,167.
1980: Carter, D., 135,879; Reagan, R., 130,112; Anderson, Ind., 32,021; Clark, LB., 3,269; Commoner, Citizens, 1,548; Hall, Com., 458.
1976: Carter, D., 147,375; Ford, R., 140,003; MacBride, LB., 3,923.
1972: Nixon, R., 168,865; McGovern, D., 101,409.
1968: Humphrey, D., 141,324; Nixon, R., 91,425; Wallace, 3rd party, 3,469.
1964: Johnson, D., 163,249; Goldwater, R., 44,022.
1960: Kennedy, D., 92,410; Nixon, R., 92,295.

Idaho

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Ada	82,023	92,879	58,523	94,641
Adams	728	1,515	555	1,468
Bannock	14,792	19,356	12,903	21,479
Bear Lake	502	2,377	494	2,506
Benewah	1,407	2,646	1,148	2,823
Bingham	4,424	12,230	3,605	12,734
Blaine	6,947	3,439	5,992	4,034
Boise	1,240	2,433	970	2,501
Bonner	7,840	11,145	6,649	10,697
Bonneville	11,415	29,324	8,356	30,048
Boundary	1,474	3,098	1,268	3,012
Butte	318	1,056	321	1,077
Camas	187	422	139	450
Canyon	20,147	42,752	13,415	41,599
Caribou	553	2,656	491	2,753
Cassia	1,305	6,240	1,153	6,562
Clark	64	305	46	302
Clearwater	1,211	2,569	1,117	2,839
Custer	620	1,704	559	1,762
Elmore	2,523	5,571	1,959	6,011
Franklin	599	4,231	456	4,527
Fremont	1,065	4,700	741	4,965
Gem	2,166	5,585	1,628	5,416
Gooding	1,485	3,764	1,278	3,973
Idaho	1,935	5,895	1,689	6,017
Jefferson	1,641	8,540	1,084	7,703
Jerome	1,794	4,897	1,344	5,177
Kootenai	22,120	38,387	17,584	36,173
Latah	9,191	7,984	8,430	8,686
Lemhi	796	2,938	915	3,079
Lewis	479	1,275	440	1,359
Lincoln	497	967	466	1,388
Madison	1,625	11,120	826	10,693
Minidoka	1,137	3,976	1,331	5,797

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Nez Perce	7,123	10,357	6,476	11,009
Oneida	381	1,724	304	1,789
Owyhee	944	3,024	685	2,859
Payette	2,415	5,988	1,848	6,256
Power	1,027	1,754	829	2,105
Shoshone	2,521	2,953	2,331	2,922
Teton	2,302	2,263	1,416	2,235
Twin Falls	8,621	19,032	6,458	19,672
Valley	2,394	2,750	1,843	2,863
Washington	1,241	3,168	1,033	3,274
Totals	236,440	403,012	181,098	409,235

Idaho Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 403,012; Obama, D., 236,440; Nader, Ind., 7,175; Baldwin, Const., 4,747; Barr, LB., 3,658.
2004: Bush, R., 409,235; Kerry, D., 181,098; Badnarik, LB., 3,844; Peroutka, Const., 3,084.
2000: Bush, R., 336,937; Gore, D., 138,637; Buchanan, RF., 7,615; Browne, LB., 3,488; Phillips, Const., 1,469; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,177.
1996: Dole, R., 256,595; Clinton, D., 165,443; Perot, RF., 62,518; Browne, LB., 3,325; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,230; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,600.
1992: Bush, R., 202,645; Clinton, D., 137,013; Perot, Ind., 130,395; Gritz, Pop./America First, 10,281; Marrou, LB., 1,167.
1988: Bush, R., 253,881; Dukakis, D., 147,272; Paul, LB., 5,313; Fulani, Ind., 2,502.
1984: Reagan, R., 297,523; Mondale, D., 108,510; Bergland, LB., 2,823.
1980: Reagan, R., 290,699; Carter, D., 110,192; Anderson, Ind., 27,058; Clark, LB., 8,425; Rarick, Amer., 1,057.
1976: Ford, R., 204,151; Carter, D., 126,549; Maddox, Amer., 5,935; MacBride, LB., 3,558; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 739.
1972: Nixon, R., 199,384; McGovern, D., 80,826; Schmitz, Amer., 28,869; Spock, People's, 903.
1968: Nixon, R., 165,369; Humphrey, D., 89,273; Wallace, 3rd party, 36,541.
1964: Johnson, D., 148,920; Goldwater, R., 143,557.
1960: Nixon, R., 161,597; Kennedy, D., 138,853.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 166,979; Stevenson, D., 105,868; Andrews, Ind., 126; write-in, 16.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 180,707; Stevenson, D., 95,081; Hallinan, Prog., 443; write-in, 23.

Illinois

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Adams	11,700	18,592	10,511	20,834
Alexander	2,189	1,692	2,016	1,831
Bond	3,832	3,938	3,228	4,068
Boone	11,324	10,396	8,286	11,132
Brown	985	1,541	895	1,679
Bureau	8,872	7,902	7,961	9,822
Calhoun	1,421	1,221	1,367	1,317
Carroll	3,956	3,589	3,537	4,534
Cass	2,690	2,617	2,492	3,163
Champaign	48,351	33,748	41,524	39,896
Christian	6,912	7,869	6,112	9,044
Clark	3,737	4,406	2,877	5,082
Clay	2,423	3,924	2,101	4,416
Clinton	7,653	9,348	6,797	10,219
Coles	11,704	10,962	9,566	13,015
Cook	1,608,870	482,395	1,439,724	597,405
Crawford	3,877	5,067	3,194	6,083
Cumberland	2,052	3,155	1,862	3,497
DeKalb	25,765	18,260	19,263	21,095
DeWitt	3,299	4,345	2,836	4,920
Douglas	3,226	5,001	2,767	5,702
DuPage	227,416	182,860	180,097	218,902
Edgar	3,737	4,393	3,093	5,258
Edwards	1,140	2,136	930	2,412
Effingham	5,256	11,313	4,388	11,774
Fayette	3,963	5,493	3,571	5,880
Ford	2,226	4,075	1,912	4,511
Franklin	8,873	9,390	8,816	10,388
Fulton	9,722	6,244	9,080	7,818
Gallatin	1,587	1,211	1,573	1,619
Greene	2,617	3,048	2,457	3,559
Grundy	9,134	9,144	8,463	11,198
Hamilton	1,794	2,353	1,814	2,653
Hancock	3,753	4,778	3,975	5,837
Hardin	892	1,330	923	1,501
Henderson	2,213	1,540	2,269	1,857
Henry	13,177	11,247	11,877	13,212
Iroquois	4,640	8,686	3,832	9,914
Jackson	15,199	9,665	14,300	11,190
Jasper	2,063	2,963	1,781	3,529
Jefferson	7,460	9,293	6,713	10,160
Jersey	5,036	5,320	4,597	5,435
Jo Daviess	6,392	5,163	5,311	6,174
Johnson	1,477	3,138	1,813	3,997
Kane	105,592	84,223	73,813	92,065
Kankakee	24,719	22,508	20,003	24,739

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Kendall	23,529	20,675	12,497	19,776
Knox	14,165	9,396	13,403	11,111
Lake	111,051	85,284	134,352	139,081
LaSalle	27,415	21,855	24,263	26,101
Lawrence	3,013	3,401	2,518	4,162
Lee	7,757	8,243	6,416	9,307
Livingston	6,184	9,180	5,632	10,316
Logan	5,245	7,424	4,273	9,112
Macon	6,780	6,047	23,341	28,118
Macoupin	71,976	64,595	11,193	11,413
Madison	37,551	36,657	63,399	59,384
Marion	25,419	24,901	7,694	9,413
Marshall	12,071	9,879	2,806	3,734
Mason	68,836	57,059	3,215	3,907
Massac	8,334	8,687	2,805	4,578
McDonough	3,078	3,142	7,119	7,656
McHenry	3,540	3,139	50,330	76,412
McLean	2,693	4,371	29,877	41,276
Menard	2,704	3,672	2,137	4,408
Mercer	4,885	3,830	4,512	4,405
Monroe	7,943	9,870	6,788	9,468
Montgomery	6,486	6,141	5,979	6,851
Morgan	7,458	7,585	5,650	9,392
Moultrie	2,663	3,466	2,388	4,028
Ogle	11,247	13,131	9,018	14,918
Peoria	44,396	33,018	41,121	41,051
Perry	4,697	5,077	4,770	5,589
Piatt	3,856	4,988	3,124	5,392
Pike	3,021	4,451	2,849	5,032
Pope	842	1,339	918	1,500
Pulaski	1,636	1,592	1,372	1,720
Putnam	1,900	1,376	1,704	1,623
Randolph	7,387	7,536	6,771	8,076
Richland	3,177	4,320	2,529	5,153
Rock Island	42,175	25,338	39,880	29,663
St. Clair	77,896	47,005	62,410	50,203
Saline	5,082	6,096	4,697	7,057
Sangamon	51,176	46,857	38,630	55,904
Schuyler	1,896	1,830	1,594	2,403
Scott	1,090	1,453	927	1,696
Shelby	4,236	6,390	3,744	6,753
Stark	1,357	1,513	1,189	1,841
Stephenson	11,010	9,686	8,913	12,212
Tazewell	29,335	33,203	25,814	36,058
Union	3,916	4,999	3,735	5,333
Vermilion	16,228	16,046	14,726	18,731
Wabash	2,462	3,252	1,752	4,212
Warren	4,286	3,637	3,938	4,474
Washington	3,338	4,468	2,986	5,072
Wayne	2,545	5,381	2,139	6,102
White	3,315	3,985	3,071	5,180
Whiteside	15,587	10,867	13,723	12,959
Will	154,691	119,049	117,172	130,728
Williamson	12,893	17,351	11,685	18,086
Winnebago	69,903	53,806	59,740	60,782
Woodford	6,969	12,137	6,005	12,698
Totals	3,419,348	2,031,179	2,891,550	2,345,946

Illinois Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 3,419,348; McCain, R., 2,031,179; Nader, Ind., 30,948; Barr, LB., 19,642; McKinney, Green, 11,838; Baldwin, Const., 8,256; Polachek, New Party, 1,149.
2004: Kerry, D., 2,891,550; Bush, R., 2,345,946; Badnarik, LB., 32,442.
2000: Gore, D., 2,589,026; Bush, R., 2,019,421; Nader, Green, 103,759; Buchanan, Ind., 16,106; Browne, LB., 11,623; Hagelin, RF., 2,127.
1996: Clinton, D., 2,341,744; Dole, R., 1,587,021; Perot, RF., 346,408; Browne, LB., 22,548; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 7,606; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,606.
1992: Clinton, D., 2,453,350; Bush, R., 1,734,096; Perot, Ind., 840,515; Marrou, LB., 9,218; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,267; Gritz, Pop./America First, 3,577; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,751; Warren, Soc. Workers, 1,361.
1988: Bush, R., 2,310,939; Dukakis, D., 2,215,940; Paul, LB., 14,944; Fulani, Solidarity, 10,276.
1984: Reagan, R., 2,707,103; Mondale, D., 2,086,499; Bergland, LB., 10,086.
1980: Reagan, R., 2,358,049; Carter, D., 1,981,413; Anderson, Ind., 346,754; Clark, LB., 38,939; Commoner, Citizens, 10,692; Hall, Com., 9,711; Griswold, Workers World, 2,257; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,302; write-in, 604.
1976: Ford, R., 2,364,269; Carter, D., 2,271,295; McCarthy, Ind., 55,939; Hall, Com., 9,250; MacBride, LB., 8,057; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 3,615; Levin, Soc. Labor, 2,422; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 2,018; write-in, 1,968.
1972: Nixon, R. 2,788,179; McGovern, D., 1,913,472; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 12,344; Hall, Com., 4,541; Schmitz, Amer., 2,471; others, 2,229.
1968: Nixon, R., 2,174,774; Humphrey, D., 2,039,814; Wallace, 3rd party, 390,958; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 13,878; write-in, 325.
1964: Johnson, D., 2,796,833; Goldwater, R., 1,905,946; write-in, 62.

1960: Kennedy, D., 2,377,846; Nixon, R., 2,368,988; Hass, Soc. Labor, 10,560; write-in, 15.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 2,623,327; Stevenson, D., 1,775,682; Hass, Soc. Labor, 8,342; write-in, 56.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 2,457,327; Stevenson, D., 2,013,920; Hass, Soc. Labor, 9,363; write-in, 448.

Indiana				
County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Adams	4,928	8,402	3,512	9,734
Allen	71,083	77,668	46,710	82,013
Bartholomew	13,555	17,061	9,191	19,093
Benton	1,563	2,180	1,135	2,797
Blackford	2,677	2,690	1,903	3,447
Boone	9,744	16,616	5,636	17,055
Brown	3,852	4,060	2,730	4,512
Carroll	3,733	4,845	2,689	5,868
Cass	6,995	8,339	4,315	9,480
Clark	21,918	25,299	17,648	24,495
Clay	4,954	6,264	3,333	7,361
Clinton	5,306	6,915	3,335	8,471
Crawford	2,286	2,393	1,932	2,609
Daviess	3,369	7,096	2,573	7,936
Dearborn	7,123	14,886	6,596	14,231
Decatur	3,890	6,443	2,621	7,499
DeKalb	7,169	9,771	4,810	10,468
Delaware	28,356	20,904	20,436	27,064
Dubois	8,748	9,526	5,210	11,726
Elkhart	31,289	39,344	17,966	42,967
Fayette	4,387	4,917	3,626	5,761
Floyd	16,248	19,944	13,857	19,877
Fountain	3,094	4,151	2,477	5,260
Franklin	3,404	7,017	2,925	6,977
Fulton	3,700	5,145	2,607	6,027
Gibson	6,455	8,449	5,378	9,133
Grant	11,291	14,726	8,509	18,769
Greene	5,709	7,689	4,606	8,609
Hamilton	49,691	78,391	26,388	77,887
Hancock	11,869	21,991	6,912	20,771
Harrison	7,271	10,529	6,171	11,015
Hendricks	24,394	39,578	13,548	38,430
Henry	10,058	10,894	7,176	13,137
Howard	17,803	20,207	12,998	23,714
Huntington	5,842	10,289	3,877	11,617
Jackson	7,445	9,852	5,092	11,083
Jasper	5,044	7,669	3,678	8,056
Jay	3,746	4,400	2,740	5,427
Jefferson	6,255	7,052	5,117	7,763
Jennings	5,302	6,257	3,538	6,864
Johnson	21,536	36,471	13,109	37,765
Knox	7,569	8,639	5,649	9,990
Kosciusko	9,229	20,484	5,977	22,136
LaGrange	3,659	5,697	21,114	20,916
Lake	138,603	67,417	114,743	71,903
LaPorte	28,247	17,911	21,114	20,916
Lawrence	7,208	11,018	5,346	12,207
Madison	30,152	26,403	21,882	32,526
Marion	237,275	131,459	162,249	156,072
Marshall	7,880	10,401	5,593	12,074
Martin	1,706	3,112	1,522	3,414
Miami	5,559	8,305	3,886	9,600
Monroe	41,332	21,083	26,965	22,834
Montgomery	6,005	9,055	3,536	10,901
Morgan	10,314	18,105	6,650	19,197
Newton	2,623	3,300	2,032	3,757
Noble	7,063	9,671	4,703	10,859
Ohio	1,158	1,712	1,139	1,796
Orange	3,390	4,536	2,885	5,683
Owen	3,570	4,415	2,536	5,000
Parke	2,913	3,900	2,362	4,550
Perry	5,140	3,201	4,131	4,137
Pike	2,700	3,221	2,418	3,745
Porter	39,046	33,796	29,388	34,794
Posey	5,820	6,794	4,085	7,833
Pulaski	2,466	3,368	1,750	3,797
Putnam	6,331	8,085	4,103	8,908
Randolph	4,839	5,787	3,812	7,172
Ripley	4,187	7,794	3,510	8,224
Rush	3,228	4,270	2,000	5,363
St. Joseph	68,708	48,510	52,637	55,254
Scott	4,268	4,443	3,822	4,793
Shelby	6,983	10,330	4,519	11,397
Spencer	5,037	4,998	3,920	5,934
Starke	4,778	4,473	3,987	4,846
Steuben	6,283	7,670	4,345	8,433
Sullivan	4,282	4,341	3,341	4,999
Switzerland	1,638	1,940	1,479	2,161
Tippecanoe	37,709	29,789	20,818	30,897
Tipton	3,250	4,452	2,203	5,628
Union	1,220	2,058	1,045	2,266
Vanderburgh	39,368	37,449	28,767	41,463
Vermillion	4,002	3,004	3,424	3,536
Vigo	25,023	18,111	18,426	20,988
Wabash	5,455	8,238	3,920	9,607

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Warren	1,753	2,164	1,356	2,565
Warrick	12,329	16,013	8,980	16,930
Washington	4,561	6,512	3,879	6,915
Wayne	13,459	14,558	10,775	16,586
Wells	4,403	8,503	3,112	9,168
White	4,839	5,730	3,277	6,974
Whitley	5,861	9,122	3,880	9,512
Totals	1,374,039	1,345,648	969,011	1,479,438

Indiana Vote Since 1952
2008: Obama, D., 1,374,039; McCain, R., 1,345,648; Barr, LB., 29,257.
2004: Bush, R., 1,479,438; Kerry, D., 969,011; Badnarik, LB., 18,058.
2000: Bush, R., 1,245,836; Gore, D., 901,980; Buchanan, Ind., 16,959; Browne, LB., 15,530.
1996: Dole, R., 1,006,693; Clinton, D., 887,424; Perot, RF., 224,299; Browne, LB., 15,632.
1992: Bush, R., 989,375; Clinton, D., 848,420; Perot, Ind., 455,934; Marrou, LB., 7,936; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,583.
1988: Bush, R., 1,297,763; Dukakis, D., 860,643; Fulani, New Alliance, 10,215.
1984: Reagan, R., 1,377,230; Mondale, D., 841,481; Bergland, LB., 6,741.
1980: Reagan, R., 1,255,656; Carter, D., 844,197; Anderson, Ind., 111,639; Clark, LB., 19,627; Commoner, Citizens, 4,852; Greaves, Amer., 4,750; Hall, Com., 702; DeBerry, Soc., 610.
1976: Ford, R., 1,185,958; Carter, D., 1,014,714; Anderson, Amer., 14,048; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 5,695; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,947.
1972: Nixon, R., 1,405,154; McGovern, D., 708,568; Reed, Soc. Workers, 5,575; Spock, Peace/Freedom, 4,544; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 1,688.
1968: Nixon, R., 1,067,885; Humphrey, D., 806,659; Wallace, 3rd party, 243,108; Munn, Proh., 4,616; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 1,293; Gregory, write-in, 36.
1964: Johnson, D., 1,170,848; Goldwater, R., 911,118; Munn, Proh., 8,266; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,374.
1960: Nixon, R., 1,175,120; Kennedy, D., 952,358; Decker, Proh., 6,746; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,136.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 1,182,811; Stevenson, D., 783,908; Holtwick, Proh., 6,554; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,334.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 1,136,259; Stevenson, D., 801,530; Hamblen, Proh., 15,335; Hallinan, Prog., 1,222; Hass, Soc. Labor, 979.

Iowa				
County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Adair	1,920	2,059	1,844	2,402
Adams	1,113	1,039	977	1,317
Allamakee	3,962	2,961	3,449	3,530
Appanoose	2,964	3,081	3,063	3,340
Audubon	1,731	1,631	1,608	1,958
Benton	7,035	6,431	6,747	6,658
Black Hawk	38,564	24,467	35,392	28,046
Boone	7,333	6,265	7,027	6,870
Bremer	6,870	5,704	6,025	6,665
Buchanan	6,037	4,131	5,608	4,797
Buena Vista	4,065	4,217	3,520	4,887
Butler	3,348	3,686	3,001	4,417
Calhoun	2,335	2,747	2,243	3,255
Carroll	5,284	4,905	4,689	5,762
Cass	3,201	3,990	2,679	4,796
Cedar	5,201	4,278	4,747	4,869
Cerro Gordo	14,305	9,344	13,372	10,960
Cherokee	2,883	3,365	2,988	3,758
Chickasaw	3,897	2,536	3,708	3,040
Clarke	2,214	2,112	2,323	2,200
Clay	3,908	4,345	3,547	4,898
Clayton	5,174	3,640	4,736	4,312
Clinton	14,733	9,068	13,813	10,666
Crawford	3,697	3,338	3,220	3,955
Dallas	15,101	16,904	10,917	15,183
Davis	2,262	2,553	1,731	2,148
Decatur	1,983	2,019	1,859	2,088
Delaware	4,630	4,108	4,227	4,908
Des Moines	12,396	7,687	12,456	8,221
Dickinson	4,609	5,150	4,140	5,337
Dubuque	23,791	16,694	26,561	20,100
Emmet	2,565	2,366	2,405	2,697
Fayette	5,889	4,199	5,185	5,128
Floyd	4,797	3,044	4,349	3,745
Franklin	2,566	2,495	2,340	3,128
Fremont	2,490	2,708	1,510	2,362
Greene	2,359	2,340	2,459	2,618
Grundy	2,774	3,936	2,386	4,429
Guthrie	2,603	3,025	2,614	3,325
Hamilton	3,999	3,909	3,895	4,367
Hancock	2,790	3,008	2,484	3,368
Hardin	4,368	4,301	4,015	4,875
Harrison	3,549	3,906	2,906	4,680
Henry	5,306	5,582	4,127	5,220
Howard	2,933	1,721	2,614	2,028

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Humboldt	2,151	2,881	2,146	3,162
Ida	1,455	2,025	1,415	2,342
Iowa	4,173	4,173	3,841	4,544
Jackson	6,069	3,662	5,656	4,242
Jasper	10,195	8,750	10,430	9,462
Jefferson	5,028	3,321	4,490	3,648
Johnson	50,708	20,639	41,847	22,715
Jones	5,431	4,398	5,054	4,834
Keokuk	2,508	2,703	2,294	3,119
Kossuth	4,609	4,310	4,132	5,042
Lee	9,470	6,724	10,152	7,472
Linn	67,476	43,384	60,442	49,442
Louisa	2,520	2,310	2,297	2,572
Lucas	2,024	2,329	1,987	2,543
Lyon	1,673	4,461	1,303	4,751
Madison	3,702	4,525	3,380	4,538
Mahaska	4,450	6,249	3,790	6,858
Marion	7,408	9,232	6,574	9,990
Marshall	9,918	8,229	9,443	9,557
Mills	2,970	4,177	2,308	4,556
Mitchell	3,175	2,465	2,785	2,646
Monona	2,284	2,407	2,397	2,575
Monroe	1,793	1,997	1,855	2,067
Montgomery	2,318	2,878	1,899	3,601
Muscatine	10,850	7,907	9,542	9,020
O'Brien	2,333	4,883	2,330	5,328
Osceola	1,037	2,027	934	2,295
Page	2,892	4,344	2,211	5,243
Palo Alto	2,420	2,290	2,482	2,674
Plymouth	4,564	7,744	4,278	7,810
Pocahontas	1,794	2,131	1,822	2,441
Polk	119,569	88,983	105,218	95,828
Pottawattamie	20,226	21,161	16,906	24,558
Poweshiek	5,441	4,331	5,043	4,965
Ringgold	1,236	1,401	1,286	1,466
Sac	2,237	2,699	2,215	3,128
Scott	48,675	36,239	42,122	39,958
Shelby	2,847	3,472	2,355	4,256
Sioux	3,010	13,440	2,259	14,229
Story	26,268	18,812	23,296	20,819
Tama	4,859	3,813	4,487	4,456
Taylor	1,344	1,602	1,252	1,908
Union	2,990	2,774	2,747	3,165
Van Buren	1,540	1,980	1,568	2,211
Wapello	8,481	6,466	9,125	7,403
Warren	12,261	12,112	10,730	12,160
Washington	5,140	5,228	4,595	5,977
Wayne	1,356	1,563	1,379	1,733
Webster	9,847	8,299	9,561	8,959
Winnebago	3,236	2,726	2,707	3,175
Winneshiek	6,808	4,260	5,354	5,324
Woodbury	20,290	20,798	21,455	22,451
Worth	2,560	1,612	2,286	1,795
Wright	3,087	3,187	2,930	3,631
Totals	828,940	682,379	741,898	751,957

Iowa Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 828,940; McCain, R., 682,379; Nader, Peace/Freedom, 8,014; Barr, LB., 4,590; Baldwin, Const., 4,445; McKinney, Green, 1,423; Harris, Soc. Workers, 292; Moore, Soc. USA, 182; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 121.

2004: Bush, R., 751,957; Kerry, D., 741,898; Nader, petitioning cand., 5,973; Badnarik, LB., 2,992; Peroutka, Const., 1,304; Cobb, Green, 1,141; Harris, Soc. Workers, 373; Van Auker, petitioning cand., 176.

2000: Gore, D., 638,517; Bush, R., 634,373; Nader, Green, 29,374; Buchanan, RF, 5,731; Browne, LB., 3,209; Hagelin, Ind., 2,281; Phillips, Const., 613; Harris, Soc. Workers, 190; McReynolds, Soc., 107.

1996: Clinton, D., 620,258; Dole, R., 492,644; Perot, RF, 105,159; Nader, Green, 6,550; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,349; Browne, LB., 2,315; Phillips, Taxpayers, 2,229; Harris, Soc. Workers, 331.

1992: Clinton, D., 586,353; Bush, R., 504,891; Perot, Ind., 253,468; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,079; Gritz, Pop./America First, 1,177; Marrou, LB., 1,076.

1988: Dukakis, D., 670,557; Bush, R., 545,355; LaRouche, Ind., 3,526; Paul, LB., 2,494.

1984: Reagan, R., 703,088; Mondale, D., 605,620; Bergland, LB., 1,844.

1980: Reagan, R., 676,026; Carter, D., 508,672; Anderson, Ind., 115,633; Clark, LB., 13,123; Commoner, Citizens, 2,273; McReynolds, Soc., 534; Hall, Com., 298; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 244; Greaves, Amer., 189; Bubar, Statesman, 150; scattered, 519.

1976: Ford, R., 632,863; Carter, D., 619,931; McCarthy, Ind., 20,051; Anderson, Amer., 3,040; MacBride, LB., 1,452.

1972: Nixon, R., 706,207; McGovern, D., 496,206; Schmitz, Amer., 22,056; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 488; Hall, Com., 272; Green, Universal, 199; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 195; scattered, 321.

1968: Nixon, R., 619,106; Humphrey, D., 476,699; Wallace, 3rd party, 66,422; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 3,377; Cleaver, Peace and Freedom, 1,332; Munn, Proh., 362; Blumen, Soc. Labor, 241.

1964: Johnson, D., 733,030; Goldwater, R., 449,148; Munn, Proh., 1,902; Hass, Soc. Labor, 182; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 159.

1960: Nixon, R., 722,381; Kennedy, D., 550,565; Hass, Soc. Labor, 230; write-in, 634.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 729,187; Stevenson, D., 501,858; Andrews (A.C.P. of Iowa), 3,202; Hoopes, Soc., 192; Hass, Soc. Labor, 125.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 808,906; Stevenson, D., 451,513; Hallinan, Prog., 5,085; Hamblen, Proh., 2,882; Hoopes, Soc., 219; Hass, Soc. Labor, 139; scattered, 29.

Kansas

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Allen	2,130	3,481	1,922	3,867
Anderson	1,161	2,329	1,295	2,500
Atchison	3,157	3,717	3,120	3,880
Barber	585	1,794	588	1,782
Barton	2,967	7,636	2,874	8,666
Bourbon	2,343	4,159	2,216	4,372
Brown	1,284	2,926	1,268	3,092
Butler	8,942	17,756	7,495	18,438
Chase	371	934	418	1,055
Chautauqua	385	1,396	404	1,529
Cherokee	3,366	5,750	3,726	6,083
Cheyenne	432	1,247	320	1,353
Clark	241	870	257	1,014
Clay	982	2,919	793	3,174
Cloud	1,213	3,070	1,210	3,221
Coffey	1,105	3,008	1,093	3,259
Comanche	194	756	200	770
Cowley	4,859	8,263	4,818	9,407
Crawford	7,646	7,453	7,617	8,626
Decatur	340	1,189	355	1,355
Dickinson	2,353	5,961	2,364	6,295
Doniphan	1,077	2,336	1,065	2,491
Douglas	33,141	17,475	28,634	20,544
Edwards	326	979	386	1,084
Elk	359	1,035	369	1,119
Ellis	3,917	8,037	4,033	7,891
Ellsworth	838	1,996	801	2,259
Finney	3,188	6,776	2,351	7,479
Ford	2,848	5,587	2,286	6,632
Franklin	4,366	6,969	3,921	7,391
Geary	3,368	4,376	2,531	4,703
Gove	257	1,120	247	1,196
Graham	323	1,043	334	1,082
Grant	616	1,941	561	2,169
Gray	416	1,585	408	1,816
Greeley	150	587	138	584
Greenwood	916	2,087	911	2,282
Hamilton	233	836	229	888
Harper	740	1,960	727	2,154
Harvey	6,185	8,865	5,331	9,534
Haskell	265	1,216	227	1,356
Hodgeman	202	836	223	953
Jackson	2,266	3,770	2,064	3,730
Jefferson	3,450	5,058	3,253	5,408
Jewell	312	1,229	385	1,495
Johnson	124,142	149,816	97,866	158,103
Kearny	302	1,138	272	1,177
Kingman	918	2,468	904	2,801
Kiowa	197	903	256	1,275
Labette	3,782	4,955	3,615	5,400
Lane	187	786	181	823
Leavenworth	12,749	16,387	11,039	15,949
Lincoln	334	1,175	391	1,368
Linn	1,401	3,029	1,631	3,048
Logan	222	1,171	248	1,255
Lyon	5,661	6,468	5,234	7,951
Marion	4,113	8,732	1,536	4,516
Marshall	1,607	3,695	1,789	3,261
McPherson	1,779	3,150	3,589	9,595
Meade	369	1,527	356	1,748
Miami	5,644	9,229	4,838	9,013
Mitchell	692	2,405	693	2,609
Montgomery	4,203	9,142	4,338	9,598
Morris	897	1,858	931	1,961
Morton	225	1,129	276	1,287
Nemaha	1,405	3,761	1,355	4,027
Neosho	2,496	4,372	2,424	4,705
Ness	283	1,197	382	1,407
Norton	488	1,836	473	2,092
Osage	2,508	4,768	2,537	4,800
Osborne	391	1,441	454	1,587
Ottawa	703	2,304	595	2,333
Pawnee	869	1,923	773	2,172
Phillips	516	2,066	557	2,256
Pottawatomie	2,552	6,816	2,176	6,326
Pratt	1,265	2,765	1,200	3,121
Rawlins	270	1,243	289	1,414
Reno	9,711	15,858	9,114	17,748
Republic	627	1,949	607	2,238
Rice	1,137	2,746	1,130	3,182
Riley	10,033	11,729	7,908	12,672
Rooks	467	2,054	534	2,121
Rush	498	1,217	517	1,226
Russell	719	2,470	810	2,671

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Saline	7,897	13,754	7,524	15,111
Scott	311	1,788	347	1,924
Sedgwick	79,175	104,119	64,839	110,381
Seward	1,376	3,620	1,122	4,272
Shawnee	40,072	40,806	36,264	44,188
Sheridan	252	1,068	239	1,144
Sherman	677	1,932	632	2,088
Smith	437	1,695	540	1,803
Stafford	535	1,483	506	1,649
Stanton	187	625	165	796
Stevens	277	1,770	310	1,936
Sumner	3,304	6,637	3,217	7,092
Thomas	761	2,762	816	3,007
Trego	415	1,215	434	1,225
Wabaunsee	1,020	2,375	1,001	2,531
Wallace	96	690	112	742
Washington	640	2,193	643	2,498
Wichita	163	835	183	869
Wilson	1,218	2,927	1,060	3,263
Woodson	507	1,045	530	1,204
Wyandotte	38,482	16,211	34,923	17,919
Totals	514,765	699,655	434,993	736,456

Kansas Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 699,655; Obama, D., 514,765; Nader, Ind., 10,527; Barr, LB., 6,706; Baldwin, RF., 4,148.

2004: Bush, R., 736,456; Kerry, D., 434,993; Nader, RF., 9,348; Badnarik, LB., 4,013; Peroutka, Ind., 2,899.

2000: Bush, R., 622,332; Gore, D., 399,276; Nader, Ind., 36,086; Buchanan, RF., 7,370; Browne, LB., 4,525; Hagelin, Ind., 1,373; Phillips, Const., 1,254.

1996: Dole, R., 583,245; Clinton, D., 387,659; Perot, RF., 92,639; Browne, LB., 4,557; Phillips, Ind., 3,519; Hagelin, Ind., 1,655.

1992: Bush, R., 449,951; Clinton, D., 390,434; Perot, Ind., 312,358; Marrou, LB., 4,314.

1988: Bush, R., 554,049; Dukakis, D., 422,636; Paul, Ind., 12,553; Fulani, Ind., 3,806.

1984: Reagan, R., 674,646; Mondale, D., 332,471; Bergland, LB., 3,585.

1980: Reagan, R., 566,812; Carter, D., 326,150; Anderson, Ind., 68,231; Clark, LB., 14,470; Shelton, Amer., 1,555; Hall, Com., 967; Bubar, Statesman, 821; Rarick, Conservative, 789.

1976: Ford, R., 502,752; Carter, D., 430,421; McCarthy, Ind., 13,185; Anderson, Amer., 4,724; MacBride, LB., 3,242; Maddox, Conservative, 2,118; Bubar, Proh., 1,403.

1972: Nixon, R., 619,812; McGovern, D., 270,287; Schmitz, Conservative, 21,808; Munn, Proh., 4,188.

1968: Nixon, R., 478,674; Humphrey, D., 302,996; Wallace, 3rd party, 88,921; Munn, Proh., 2,192.

1964: Johnson, D., 464,028; Goldwater, R., 386,579; Munn, Proh., 5,393; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,901.

1960: Nixon, R., 561,474; Kennedy, D., 363,213; Decker, Proh., 4,138.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 566,878; Stevenson, D., 296,317; Holtwick, Proh., 3,048.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 616,302; Stevenson, D., 273,296; Hamblen, Proh., 6,038; Hoopes, Soc., 530.

Kentucky

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Adair	1,888	5,512	1,764	5,628
Allen	2,023	5,258	1,923	5,202
Anderson	3,461	6,884	3,141	6,363
Ballard	1,427	2,537	1,759	2,389
Barren	5,434	11,133	5,216	10,822
Bath	2,210	2,234	2,608	2,269
Bell	2,718	9,519	4,210	6,722
Boone	16,292	33,812	12,391	32,329
Bourbon	3,385	4,820	3,198	4,953
Boyd	8,886	11,429	10,132	11,501
Boyle	4,764	7,697	4,646	7,764
Bracken	1,241	2,066	1,213	2,363
Breathitt	2,205	2,671	3,327	2,542
Breckinridge	3,110	5,281	2,884	5,580
Bullitt	10,056	19,857	9,043	19,433
Butler	1,555	3,696	1,436	4,109
Caldwell	2,212	3,866	2,245	4,066
Calloway	6,165	8,991	5,728	9,293
Campbell	15,619	24,045	14,253	25,540
Carlisle	879	1,699	1,102	1,734
Carroll	1,716	2,032	1,688	2,175
Carter	4,314	5,252	5,577	5,422
Casey	1,219	4,679	1,174	5,109
Christian	8,822	13,515	6,970	13,935
Clark	5,749	9,664	5,661	9,540
Clay	1,552	5,710	1,901	5,726
Clinton	761	3,366	952	3,369
Crittenden	1,254	2,604	1,438	2,726
Cumberland	697	2,056	848	2,356
Daviess	19,282	23,692	15,788	25,372
Edmonson	1,652	3,562	1,856	3,595

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Elliott	1,535	902	2,064	871
Estill	1,555	3,685	1,907	3,633
Fayette	66,040	59,884	57,994	66,406
Fleming	2,279	3,432	2,406	3,749
Floyd	7,530	7,741	11,132	6,612
Franklin	11,767	11,911	11,620	12,281
Fulton	1,226	1,530	1,340	1,527
Gallatin	1,278	1,840	1,188	1,869
Garrard	2,012	5,117	1,841	4,784
Grant	3,109	5,605	2,818	5,951
Graves	5,843	10,056	6,206	9,903
Grayson	3,154	6,605	2,905	7,170
Green	1,204	3,785	1,312	3,866
Greenup	6,621	8,849	7,630	8,696
Hancock	2,128	1,924	1,709	2,286
Hardin	15,650	23,896	11,507	24,627
Harlan	2,586	7,165	4,332	6,659
Harrison	2,916	4,520	2,807	4,855
Hart	2,290	4,397	2,470	4,269
Henderson	10,049	9,523	8,101	10,467
Henry	2,724	4,081	2,366	4,094
Hickman	812	1,406	926	1,395
Hopkins	7,104	11,916	6,420	12,314
Jackson	743	4,407	769	4,369
Jefferson	196,272	153,865	170,158	164,566
Jessamine	6,236	13,710	5,476	12,972
Johnson	2,413	5,964	3,288	5,940
Kenton	26,465	40,706	22,834	43,664
Knott	2,523	2,950	4,685	2,648
Knox	3,074	8,150	3,822	8,108
LaRue	1,913	4,153	1,823	4,111
Laurel	4,593	17,563	5,297	16,819
Lawrence	2,036	3,503	2,705	3,755
Lee	752	1,978	878	2,018
Leslie	766	3,574	1,266	3,661
Letcher	2,623	5,367	4,192	4,801
Lewis	1,510	3,213	1,667	3,778
Lincoln	2,752	6,273	2,796	5,996
Livingston	1,622	2,890	2,007	2,675
Logan	3,811	6,925	3,768	6,815
Lyon	1,577	2,220	1,769	2,132
Madison	11,285	19,043	11,525	18,922
Magoffin	1,258	4,078	2,843	2,836
Marion	1,963	2,386	3,399	3,905
Marshall	12,392	19,694	6,383	9,049
Martin	2,105	2,434	1,504	2,996
Mason	3,596	3,842	2,644	4,381
McCracken	5,593	9,463	11,361	18,218
McCreary	808	2,824	1,530	4,121
McLean	2,891	4,102	1,823	2,584
Meade	4,343	6,691	3,724	7,152
Menifee	1,276	1,155	1,284	1,215
Mercer	3,159	6,781	3,224	6,745
Metcalfe	1,350	2,734	1,472	2,645
Monroe	1,067	3,537	1,158	4,657
Montgomery	4,234	5,947	4,506	5,647
Morgan	1,858	2,377	2,532	2,682
Muhlenberg	6,221	6,447	6,636	6,749
Nelson	7,654	10,139	6,524	10,161
Nicholas	1,272	1,634	1,332	1,700
Ohio	4,059	5,781	3,627	6,311
Oldham	9,996	18,992	8,080	18,801
Owen	1,694	2,969	1,615	3,084
Owsley	381	1,279	430	1,558
Pendleton	2,027	3,676	1,940	4,045
Perry	3,444	6,762	5,400	6,187
Pike	9,525	12,665	14,002	12,611
Powell	2,065	2,867	2,249	2,687
Pulaski	5,590	19,862	5,829	19,535
Robertson	451	533	413	670
Rockcastle	1,410	4,757	1,320	4,804
Rowan	4,074	3,907	4,556	4,063
Russell	1,579	5,702	1,772	6,009
Scott	7,712	11,782	6,325	10,600
Shelby	6,871	11,451	5,277	10,909
Simpson	2,775	4,437	2,730	4,273
Spencer	2,519	5,378	1,970	4,816
Taylor	3,165	7,568	2,979	7,247
Todd	1,543	3,336	1,491	3,242
Trigg	2,246	4,189	2,046	4,023
Trimble	1,484	2,239	1,428	2,332
Union	2,804	3,120	2,398	3,534
Warren	17,650	25,957	14,326	25,100
Washington	1,890	3,305	1,724	3,479
Wayne	2,201	4,868	2,616	5,027
Webster	2,390	3,037	2,304	3,207
Whitley	3,484	10,014	3,985	9,559
Wolfe	1,493	1,408	1,744	1,385
Woodford	5,027	7,130	4,480	6,937
Totals	751,985	1,048,462	712,733	1,069,439

Kentucky Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 1,048,462; Obama, D., 751,985; Nader, Ind., 15,378; Barr, LB., 5,989; Baldwin, Const., 4,694.

2004: Bush, R., 1,069,439; Kerry, D., 712,733; Nader, Ind., 8,856; Badnarik, LB., 2,619; Peroutka, Const., 2,213.

2000: Bush, R., 872,520; Gore, D., 638,923; Nader, Green, 23,118; Buchanan, RF., 4,152; Browne, LB., 2,885; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,513; Phillips, Const., 915.

1996: Clinton, D., 636,614; Dole, R., 623,283; Perot, RF., 120,396; Browne, LB., 4,009; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,204; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,493.

1992: Clinton, D., 665,104; Bush, R., 617,178; Perot, Ind., 203,944; Marrou, LB., 4,513.

1988: Bush, R., 734,281; Dukakis, D., 580,368; Duke, Pop., 4,494; Paul, LB., 2,118.

1984: Reagan, R., 815,345; Mondale, D., 536,756.

1980: Reagan, R., 635,274; Carter, D., 616,417; Anderson, Ind., 31,127; Clark, LB., 5,531; McCormack, Respect For Life, 4,233; Commoner, Citizens, 1,304; Pulley, Soc., 393; Hall, Com., 348.

1976: Carter, D., 615,717; Ford, R., 531,852; Anderson, Amer., 8,308; McCarthy, Ind., 6,837; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 2,328; MacBride, LB., 814.

1972: Nixon, R., 676,446; McGovern, D., 371,159; Schmitz, Amer., 17,627; Spock, People's, 1,118; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 685; Hall, Com., 464.

1968: Nixon, R., 462,411; Humphrey, D., 397,547; Wallace, 3rd party, 193,098; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 2,843.

1964: Johnson, D., 669,659; Goldwater, R., 372,977; Kasper, Natl. States' Rights, 3,469.

1960: Nixon, R., 602,607; Kennedy, D., 521,855.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 572,192; Stevenson, D., 476,453; Byrd, States' Rights, 2,657; Holtwick, Proh., 2,145; Hass, Soc. Labor, 358.

1952: Stevenson, D., 495,729; Eisenhower, R., 495,029; Hamblen, Proh., 1,161; Hass, Soc. Labor, 893; Hallinan, Proh., 336.

Louisiana

Parish	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Acadia	7,028	19,228	8,937	16,083
Allen	2,891	6,333	3,791	5,140
Ascension	14,620	31,225	13,955	24,661
Assumption	4,756	5,981	5,585	4,966
Avoynes	6,327	10,234	6,976	8,302
Beauregard	3,071	10,718	3,666	9,470
Bienville	3,589	3,776	3,399	3,612
Bossier	12,701	32,706	12,317	30,040
Caddo	55,220	52,105	51,739	54,292
Calcasieu	30,227	50,431	32,864	46,075
Caldwell	1,118	3,696	1,384	3,308
Cameron	613	3,089	1,367	3,190
Catahoula	1,659	3,486	1,673	3,219
Claiborne	3,025	3,750	2,854	3,704
Concordia	3,766	5,668	3,446	5,427
DeSoto	5,241	6,882	5,026	6,211
E. Baton Rouge	99,431	95,297	82,298	99,943
East Carroll	2,267	1,254	1,980	1,357
East Feliciana	4,383	5,431	4,091	5,021
Evangeline	5,852	9,792	5,757	7,949
Franklin	2,959	6,278	2,828	6,141
Grant	1,474	6,906	1,977	5,911
Iberia	12,492	20,123	12,426	19,420
Iberville	9,023	7,185	8,259	6,333
Jackson	2,456	5,190	2,525	5,038
Jefferson	64,853	113,008	72,136	117,882
Jefferson Davis	3,923	9,277	4,745	8,055
Lafayette	32,145	62,055	31,210	57,732
LaFourche	9,662	27,089	14,417	22,734
LaSalle	860	5,601	1,155	5,015
Lincoln	8,267	10,676	7,242	10,791
Livingston	6,674	43,247	9,895	33,976
Madison	3,100	2,152	2,334	2,291
Morehouse	5,789	7,258	5,336	7,471
Natchitoches	7,801	9,054	7,398	9,261
Orleans	116,042	28,041	152,610	42,847
Ouachita	24,769	41,708	22,016	41,750
Plaquemines	3,378	6,889	4,181	7,866
Pointe Coupee	5,516	6,702	5,712	5,429
Rapides	20,109	36,605	18,904	34,492
Red River	2,080	2,484	2,140	2,507
Richland	3,311	5,751	3,082	5,471
Sabine	2,245	7,226	2,743	6,711
St. Bernard	3,491	9,642	9,956	19,597
St. Charles	8,519	16,456	8,856	14,747
St. Helena	3,567	2,522	3,173	2,235
St. James	6,993	5,432	6,407	4,545
St. John the Baptist	12,420	8,908	10,305	9,039
St. Landry	20,267	21,647	18,166	18,315
St. Martin	9,419	14,443	10,321	12,095
St. Mary	9,342	13,181	9,547	12,877
St. Tammany	24,589	83,047	24,665	75,139
Tangipahoa	16,427	31,421	15,345	26,181
Tensas	1,646	1,367	1,469	1,453
Terrebonne	11,579	28,208	13,684	26,358

Parish	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Union	3,103	7,619	3,089	7,457
Vermilion	6,261	18,069	9,085	15,069
Vernon	3,534	11,946	4,035	11,032
Washington	6,122	12,215	6,554	11,006
Webster	6,610	11,417	6,833	11,070
W. Baton Rouge	5,043	6,654	4,932	5,822
West Carroll	878	4,045	1,231	3,740
W. Feliciana	2,414	3,149	2,214	2,932
Winn	2,044	4,628	2,056	4,366
Totals	782,989	1,148,275	820,299	1,102,169

Louisiana Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 1,148,275; Obama, D., 782,989; Paul, LA Taxpayers, 9,368; McKinney, Green, 9,187; Nader, Ind., 6,997; Baldwin, Const., 2,581; Harris, Soc. Workers, 735; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 354; Amondson, Prohib., 275.

2004: Bush, R., 1,102,169; Kerry, D., 820,299; Nader, Better Life, 7,032; Peroutka, Const., 5,203; Badnarik, LB., 2,781; Brown, Protect Working Fam., 1,795; Amondson, Proh., 1,566; Cobb, Green, 1,276; Harris, Soc. Workers, 985.

2000: Bush, R., 927,871; Gore, D., 792,344; Nader, Green, 20,473; Buchanan, RF., 14,356; Phillips, Const., 5,483; Browne, LB., 2,951; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,103; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,075.

1996: Clinton, D., 927,837; Dole, R., 712,586; Perot, RF., 123,293; Browne, LB., 7,499; Nader, Liberty, Ecology, Community, 4,719; Phillips, Taxpayers, 3,366; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,981; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,678.

1992: Clinton, D., 815,971; Bush, R., 733,386; Perot, Ind., 211,478; Gritz, Pop./America First, 18,545; Marrou, LB., 3,155; Daniels, Ind., 1,663; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,552; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,434; LaRouche, Ind., 1,136.

1988: Bush, R., 883,702; Dukakis, D., 717,460; Duke, Pop., 18,612; Paul, LB., 4,115.

1984: Reagan, R., 1,037,299; Mondale, D., 651,586; Bergland, LB., 1,876.

1980: Reagan, R., 792,853; Carter, D., 708,453; Anderson, Ind., 26,345; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 10,333; Clark, LB., 8,240; Commoner, Citizens, 1,584; DeBerry, Soc. Work., 783.

1976: Carter, D., 661,365; Ford, R., 587,446; Maddox, Amer., 10,058; Hall, Com., 7,417; McCarthy, Ind., 6,588; MacBride, LB., 3,325.

1972: Nixon, R., 686,852; McGovern, D., 298,142; Schmitz, Amer., 52,099; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 14,398.

1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 530,300; Humphrey, D., 309,615; Nixon, R., 257,535.

1964: Goldwater, R., 509,225; Johnson, D., 387,068.

1960: Kennedy, D., 407,339; Nixon, R., 230,890; States' Rights (unpledged), 169,572.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 329,047; Stevenson, D., 243,977; Andrews, States' Rights, 44,520.

1952: Stevenson, D., 345,027; Eisenhower, R., 306,925.

Maine

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Auburn	6,866	4,686	6,869	5,219
Augusta	5,418	3,637	5,543	4,149
Bangor	9,405	6,257	9,162	7,135
Biddeford	6,839	2,903	6,520	3,756
Brunswick	6,502	3,371	7,288	4,248
Gorham	5,190	3,599	4,393	4,133
Lewiston	10,258	5,898	11,021	6,523
Orono	4,244	1,416	3,649	1,578
Portland	28,272	7,833	26,800	9,455
Presque Isle	2,420	2,094	2,309	2,268
Saco	6,457	3,444	5,892	3,948
Sanford	5,953	3,607	5,582	4,634
Scarborough	6,750	4,866	5,651	5,569
S. Portland	9,911	4,011	8,965	4,882
Waterville	5,070	2,109	5,056	2,413
Westbrook	5,446	3,024	5,047	3,744
Windham	5,069	3,989	4,400	4,553
Other	291,414	229,451	272,695	251,994
Totals	421,923	295,273	396,842	330,201

Maine Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 421,923; McCain, R., 295,273; Nader, Ind., 10,636; McKinney, Green, 2,900.

2004: Kerry, D., 396,842; Bush, R., 330,201; Nader, Better Life, 8,069; Cobb, Green, 2,936; Badnarik, LB., 1,965; Peroutka, Const., 735.

2000: Gore, D., 319,951; Bush, R., 286,616; Nader, Green, 37,127; Buchanan, RF., 4,443; Browne, LB., 3,074; Phillips, Const., 579.

1996: Clinton, D., 312,788; Dole, R., 186,378; Perot, RF., 85,970; Nader, Green, 15,279; Browne, LB., 2,996; Phillips, Taxpayers, 1,517; Hagelin, Natural Law, 825.

1992: Clinton, D., 263,420; Perot, Ind., 206,820; Bush, R., 206,504; Marrou, LB., 1,681.

1988: Bush, R., 307,131; Dukakis, D., 243,569; Paul, LB., 2,700; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,405.

1984: Reagan, R., 336,500; Mondale, D., 214,515.

1980: Reagan, R., 238,522; Carter, D., 220,974; Anderson, Ind., 53,327; Clark, LB., 5,119; Commoner, Citizens, 4,394; Hall, Com., 591; write-in, 84.
1976: Ford, R., 236,320; Carter, D., 232,279; McCarthy, Ind., 10,874; Bubar, Proh., 3,495.
1972: Nixon, R., 256,458; McGovern, D., 160,584; scattered, 229.
1968: Humphrey, D., 217,312; Nixon, R., 169,254; Wallace, 3rd party, 6,370.
1964: Johnson, D., 262,264; Goldwater, R., 118,701.
1960: Nixon, R., 240,608; Kennedy, D., 181,159.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 249,238; Stevenson, D., 102,468.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 232,353; Stevenson, D., 118,806; Hallinan, Prog., 332; Hass, Soc. Labor, 156; Hoopes, Soc., 138; scattered, 1.

Maryland

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Allegany	10,693	18,405	10,576	18,980
Anne Arundel	125,015	129,682	103,324	133,231
Baltimore	214,151	158,714	182,474	166,051
Calvert	20,299	23,095	15,967	23,017
Caroline	4,971	8,015	3,810	7,396
Carroll	28,060	54,503	22,974	55,275
Cecil	17,665	23,855	14,680	22,556
Charles	42,635	25,732	29,354	28,442
Dorchester	6,912	8,168	5,411	7,801
Frederick	54,013	55,170	39,503	59,934
Garrett	3,736	8,903	3,291	9,085
Harford	48,552	71,751	39,685	71,565
Howard	87,120	55,393	72,257	59,724
Kent	4,953	4,905	4,278	4,900
Montgomery	307,960	116,273	273,936	136,334
Prince George's	323,105	37,969	260,532	55,532
Queen Anne's	8,575	15,087	7,070	14,489
St. Mary's	19,023	24,705	13,776	23,725
Somerset	4,779	5,037	4,034	4,884
Talbot	9,035	10,995	7,367	11,288
Washington	26,245	34,169	20,387	36,917
Wicomico	19,436	21,849	15,137	21,998
Worcester	11,374	15,607	9,648	15,349
City				
Baltimore	214,385	28,681	175,022	36,230
Totals	1,629,467	959,862	1,334,493	1,024,703

Maryland Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,629,467; McCain, R., 959,862; Nader, Maryland Ind., 14,713; Barr, LB., 9,842; McKinney, Green, 4,747; Baldwin, RF., 3,760.
2004: Kerry, D., 1,334,493; Bush, R., 1,024,703; Nader, Pop., 11,854; Badnarik, LB., 6,094; Cobb, Green, 3,632; Peroutka, Const., 3,421.
2000: Gore, D., 1,144,008; Bush, R., 813,827; Nader, Green, 53,768; Browne, LB., 5,310; Buchanan, RF., 4,248; Phillips, Const., 918.
1996: Clinton, D., 966,207; Dole, R., 681,530; Perot, RF., 115,812; Browne, LB., 8,765; Phillips, Taxpayers, 3,402; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,517.
1992: Clinton, D., 988,571; Bush, R., 707,094; Perot, Ind., 281,414; Marrou, LB., 4,715; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,786.
1988: Bush, R., 876,167; Dukakis, D., 826,304; Paul, LB., 6,748; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,115.
1984: Reagan, R., 879,918; Mondale, D., 787,935; Bergland, LB., 5,721.
1980: Carter, D., 726,161; Reagan, R., 680,606; Anderson, Ind., 119,537; Clark, LB., 14,192.
1976: Carter, D., 759,612; Ford, R., 672,661.
1972: Nixon, R., 829,305; McGovern, D., 505,781; Schmitz, Amer., 18,726.
1968: Humphrey, D., 538,310; Nixon, R., 517,995; Wallace, 3rd party, 178,734.
1964: Johnson, D., 730,912; Goldwater, R., 385,495; write-in, 50.
1960: Kennedy, D., 565,800; Nixon, R., 489,538.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 559,738; Stevenson, D., 372,613.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 499,424; Stevenson, D., 395,337; Hallinan, Prog., 7,313.

Massachusetts

City	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Boston	184,320	45,248	160,884	44,518
Brockton	23,206	9,611	20,091	10,058
Brookline	22,269	4,788	21,256	5,269
Cambridge	40,464	4,662	35,886	5,338
Chicopee	14,160	8,259	14,642	7,957
Fall River	22,431	7,892	23,859	7,369
Framingham	17,731	8,430	17,239	8,448
Lawrence	15,567	3,620	11,547	4,796
Lowell	20,576	10,363	18,195	10,554
Lynn	20,223	8,703	19,372	8,373
Medford	17,507	8,627	17,737	7,932
New Bedford	24,881	8,201	25,551	7,328
Newton	33,075	10,208	32,061	10,025
Quincy	22,775	15,536	24,173	13,373
Somerville	26,450	5,197	24,300	5,232
Springfield	38,228	10,976	33,583	13,028

City	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Waltham	15,233	8,372	14,517	8,228
Weymouth	14,681	12,331	15,367	10,912
Worcester	40,925	18,333	38,264	17,648
Other	1,279,365	896,551	1,227,624	858,194
Totals	1,904,097	1,108,854	1,803,800	1,071,109

Massachusetts Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,904,097; McCain, R., 1,108,854; Nader, Ind., 28,841; Barr, LB., 13,189; McKinney, Green, 6,550; Baldwin, RF., 4,971.
2004: Kerry, D., 1,803,800; Bush, R., 1,071,109; Badnarik, LB., 15,022; Cobb, Green, 10,623.
2000: Gore, D., 1,616,487; Bush, R., 878,502; Nader, Green, 173,564; Browne, LB., 16,366; Buchanan, RF., 11,149; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,884.
1996: Clinton, D., 1,571,509; Dole, R., 718,058; Perot, RF., 227,206; Browne, LB., 20,424; Hagelin, Natural Law, 5,183; Moorehead, Workers World, 3,276.
1992: Clinton, D., 1,318,639; Bush, R., 805,039; Perot, Ind., 630,731; Marrou, LB., 9,021; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,172; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,218; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,812; LaRouche, Ind., 1,027.
1988: Dukakis, D., 1,401,415; Bush, R., 1,194,635; Paul, LB., 24,251; Fulani, New Alliance, 9,561.
1984: Reagan, R., 1,310,936; Mondale, D., 1,239,606.
1980: Reagan, R., 1,057,631; Carter, D., 1,053,802; Anderson, Ind., 382,539; Clark, LB., 22,038; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 3,735; Commoner, Citizens, 2,056; McReynolds, Soc., 62; Bubar, Statesman, 34; Griswold, Workers World, 19; scattered, 2,382.
1976: Carter, D., 1,429,475; Ford, R., 1,030,276; McCarthy, Ind., 65,637; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 8,138; Anderson, Amer., 7,555; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 4,922; MacBride, LB., 135.
1972: McGovern, D., 1,332,540; Nixon, R., 1,112,078; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 10,600; Schmitz, Amer., 2,877; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 129; Spock, People's, 101; Hall, Com., 46; Hospers, LB., 43; scattered, 342.
1968: Humphrey, D., 1,469,218; Nixon, R., 766,844; Wallace, 3rd party, 87,088; Blumen, Soc. Labor, 6,180; Munn, Proh., 2,369; scattered, 53; blank, 25,394.
1964: Johnson, D., 1,786,422; Goldwater, R., 549,727; Hass, Soc. Labor, 4,755; Munn, Proh., 3,735; scattered, 159; blank, 48,104.
1960: Kennedy, D., 1,487,174; Nixon, R., 976,750; Hass, Soc. Labor, 3,892; Decker, Proh., 1,633; others, 31; blank and void, 26,024.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 1,393,197; Stevenson, D., 948,190; Hass, Soc. Labor, 5,573; Holtwick, Proh., 1,205; others, 341.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 1,292,325; Stevenson, D., 1,083,525; Hallinan, Prog., 4,636; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,957; Hamblen, Proh., 886; scattered, 69; blank, 41,150.

Michigan

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Alcona	2,896	3,404	2,871	3,592
Alger	2,472	2,188	2,395	2,318
Allegan	23,526	29,526	19,355	34,022
Alpena	7,705	7,125	7,407	7,665
Antrim	6,079	7,506	5,072	8,379
Arenac	4,155	3,807	4,076	4,071
Baraga	1,725	1,846	1,660	1,977
Barry	13,449	16,431	11,312	18,638
Bay	32,589	23,794	31,049	25,448
Benzie	5,461	4,687	4,383	5,284
Berrien	40,376	36,128	32,846	41,076
Branch	8,412	9,534	7,004	10,784
Calhoun	34,550	28,538	29,891	32,093
Cass	12,080	11,112	9,537	12,964
Charlevoix	6,817	7,306	5,729	8,214
Cheboygan	6,721	6,919	5,941	7,798
Chippewa	8,169	8,249	7,203	9,122
Clare	7,496	6,793	6,984	7,088
Clinton	20,001	19,724	15,483	21,989
Crawford	3,440	3,558	3,126	4,017
Delta	9,976	8,763	9,381	9,680
Dickinson	5,995	7,049	5,650	7,734
Eaton	30,736	25,898	25,411	29,781
Emmet	8,515	9,315	6,846	10,332
Genesee	143,919	72,445	128,334	83,870
Gladwin	6,590	6,391	6,343	6,770
Gogebic	4,757	3,330	4,421	3,935
Grand Traverse	23,255	24,713	18,256	27,446
Gratiot	9,102	8,324	7,377	9,834
Hillsdale	8,765	11,221	7,123	12,804
Houghton	7,473	8,100	6,731	8,889
Huron	8,367	8,434	7,629	9,671
Ingham	95,698	47,143	76,877	54,734
Ionia	14,808	15,850	10,647	16,621
Iosco	7,307	6,583	6,557	7,301
Iron	3,080	2,947	3,215	3,224
Isabella	16,679	11,220	12,334	11,754
Jackson	37,480	35,692	31,025	40,029
Kalamazoo	73,407	48,411	61,462	57,147
Kalkaska	3,780	4,527	3,189	5,084
Kent	149,855	148,305	116,909	171,201

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Keweenaw	610	756	630	781
Lake	2,919	2,269	2,675	2,503
Lapeer	21,457	22,831	18,086	25,556
Leelanau	7,354	6,937	6,048	7,733
Lenawee	24,638	22,223	20,787	25,675
Livingston	42,346	55,581	33,991	58,860
Luce	1,191	1,490	1,045	1,749
Mackinac	3,027	3,268	2,819	3,706
Macomb	223,754	187,645	196,160	202,166
Manistee	7,234	5,506	6,272	6,295
Marquette	19,630	12,902	17,412	14,690
Mason	7,816	7,146	6,333	8,124
Mecosta	9,099	9,235	7,730	9,710
Menominee	5,980	4,855	5,326	5,942
Midland	20,742	22,285	18,355	24,369
Missaukee	2,898	4,469	2,319	5,055
Monroe	39,180	35,852	36,089	37,470
Montcalm	13,208	13,291	11,471	14,968
Montmorency	2,403	2,841	2,196	3,300
Muskegon	53,400	28,855	44,282	35,302
Newaygo	10,788	11,862	9,057	13,608
Oakland	372,694	276,881	319,387	316,633
Oceana	6,405	5,860	5,441	6,677
Ogemaw	5,391	5,133	5,215	5,454
Ontonagon	1,966	1,823	1,863	2,262
Osceola	4,848	5,966	4,467	6,599
Oscoda	1,887	2,320	1,792	2,570
Otsego	5,634	6,752	4,674	7,470
Ottawa	51,925	84,823	35,552	92,048
Presque Isle	3,719	3,605	3,432	3,982
Roscommon	7,082	6,727	6,810	7,364
Saginaw	60,260	42,218	54,887	47,165
St. Clair	40,676	38,555	36,174	42,740
St. Joseph	12,311	12,876	9,648	15,340
Sanilac	9,047	10,678	7,883	12,632
Schoolcraft	2,184	2,058	2,137	2,058
Shiawassee	18,015	15,054	16,881	19,407
Tuscola	13,503	13,739	12,631	15,389
Van Buren	18,589	15,535	16,151	17,634
Washtenaw	130,547	53,943	109,953	61,455
Wayne	656,303	216,880	600,047	257,750
Wexford	7,357	8,044	6,034	8,966
Totals	2,872,579	2,048,639	2,479,183	2,313,746

Michigan Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 2,872,579; McCain, R., 2,048,639; Nader, Natural Law, 33,085; Barr, LB., 23,716; Baldwin, U.S. Taxpayers, 14,685; McKinney, Green, 8,892.

2004: Kerry, D., 2,479,183; Bush, R., 2,313,746; Nader, Ind., 24,035; Badnarik, LB., 10,552; Cobb, Green, 5,325; Peroutka, U.S. Taxpayers, 4,980; Brown, Natural Law, 1,431.

2000: Gore, D., 2,170,418; Bush, R., 1,953,139; Nader, Green, 84,165; Browne, LB., 16,711; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 3,791; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,426.

1996: Clinton, D., 1,989,653; Dole, R., 1,481,212; Perot, RF, 336,670; Browne, LB., 27,670; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,254; Moorehead, Workers World, 3,153; White, Soc. Equality, 1,554.

1992: Clinton, D., 1,871,182; Bush, R., 1,554,940; Perot, Ind., 824,813; Marrou, LB., 10,175; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 8,263; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,954.

1988: Bush, R., 1,965,486; Dukakis, D., 1,675,783; Paul, LB., 18,336; Fulani, Ind., 2,513.

1984: Reagan, R., 2,251,571; Mondale, D., 1,529,638; Bergland, LB., 10,055.

1980: Reagan, R., 1,915,225; Carter, D., 1,661,532; Anderson, Ind., 275,223; Clark, LB., 41,597; Commoner, Citizens, 11,930; Hall, Com., 3,262; Griswold, Workers World, 30; Greaves, Amer., 21; Bubar, Statesman, 9.

1976: Ford, R., 1,893,742; Carter, D., 1,696,714; McCarthy, Ind., 47,905; MacBride, LB., 5,406; Wright, People's, 3,504; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,804; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,366; Levin, Soc. Labor, 1,148; scattered, 2,160.

1972: Nixon, R., 1,961,721; McGovern, D., 1,459,435; Schmitz, Amer., 63,321; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 2,437; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 1,603; Hall, Com., 1,210.

1968: Humphrey, D., 1,593,082; Nixon, R., 1,370,665; Wallace, 3rd party, 331,968; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 4,099; Blumen, Soc. Labor, 1,762; Cleaver, New Politics, 4,585; Munn, Proh., 60; scattered, 29.

1964: Johnson, D., 2,136,615; Goldwater, R., 1,060,152; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 3,817; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,704; Proh. (no candidate listed), 699; scattered, 145.

1960: Kennedy, D., 1,687,269; Nixon, R., 1,620,428; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 4,347; Decker, Proh., 2,029; Daly, Tax Cut, 1,767; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,718; Ind. Amer. (unpledged), 539.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 1,713,647; Stevenson, D., 1,359,898; Holtwick, Proh., 6,923.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 1,551,529; Stevenson, D., 1,230,657; Hamblen, Proh., 10,331; Hallinan, Prog., 3,922; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,495; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 655; scattered, 3.

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Aitkin	4,595	4,589	4,539	4,768
Anoka	86,976	91,357	80,226	91,853
Becker	7,687	8,851	6,756	9,795
Beltrami	12,019	9,762	10,592	10,237
Benton	8,454	10,338	8,059	10,043
Big Stone	1,552	1,362	1,536	1,483
Blue Earth	19,325	14,782	16,865	15,737
Brown	5,809	7,456	5,158	8,395
Carlton	11,501	6,549	11,462	6,642
Carver	20,654	28,156	16,456	28,510
Cass	7,276	8,660	6,835	8,875
Chippewa	3,280	2,907	3,424	3,089
Chisago	12,783	15,789	12,219	15,705
Clay	16,666	11,978	12,989	14,365
Clearwater	1,877	2,291	1,871	2,438
Cook	2,019	1,240	1,733	1,489
Cottonwood	2,759	3,157	2,726	3,557
Crow Wing	15,859	18,567	14,005	19,106
Dakota	116,778	104,364	104,635	108,959
Dodge	4,463	5,468	4,117	5,593
Douglas	9,256	11,241	8,219	11,793
Faribault	3,736	4,196	3,767	4,794
Fillmore	5,921	4,993	5,825	5,694
Freeborn	9,915	6,955	9,733	7,681
Goodhue	12,420	12,775	12,103	13,134
Grant	1,850	1,646	1,856	1,893
Hennepin	420,958	231,054	383,841	255,133
Houston	5,906	4,743	5,276	5,631
Hubbard	4,872	6,558	4,741	6,444
Isanti	8,248	11,324	7,883	11,190
Itasca	13,460	10,309	13,290	10,705
Jackson	2,618	2,858	2,652	3,024
Kanabec	3,743	4,479	3,592	4,527
Kandiyohi	10,125	11,319	9,337	11,704
Kittson	1,492	1,016	1,333	1,307
Koochiching	3,649	2,962	3,662	3,539
Lac Qui Parle	2,160	1,912	2,390	2,093
Lake	4,174	2,636	4,212	2,769
Lake of the Woods	971	1,278	921	1,428
Le Sueur	6,994	7,636	6,466	7,746
Lincoln	1,517	1,491	1,558	1,736
Lyon	6,110	6,315	5,292	7,203
Mahnomen	7,505	10,993	1,339	1,132
Marshall	1,436	843	2,308	3,187
Martin	2,311	2,285	4,590	6,311
McLeod	4,413	6,053	6,712	11,407
Meeker	5,380	6,737	5,292	6,854
Mille Lacs	6,072	7,049	5,677	7,194
Morrison	6,547	9,735	6,794	9,698
Mower	11,605	7,075	12,334	7,591
Murray	2,345	2,320	2,218	2,719
Nicollet	9,887	7,968	8,797	8,689
Nobles	4,244	4,368	3,898	5,159
Norman	2,129	1,204	1,954	1,794
Olmsted	38,711	36,202	33,285	37,371
Otter Tail	13,856	18,077	12,038	19,734
Pennington	3,394	3,248	3,117	3,767
Pine	7,084	6,862	7,228	7,033
Pipestone	2,023	2,652	1,900	3,066
Polk	7,850	7,148	6,729	8,724
Pope	3,317	3,069	3,301	3,303
Ramsey	182,974	88,942	171,846	97,096
Red Lake	1,120	983	963	1,164
Redwood	3,250	4,308	3,104	4,898
Renville	3,904	3,956	3,787	4,430
Rice	17,381	13,723	16,425	13,881
Rock	2,079	2,775	2,000	3,111
Roseau	3,097	4,438	2,442	5,355
St. Louis	77,351	38,742	77,958	40,112
Scott	29,208	36,724	23,958	36,055
Sherburne	17,957	26,140	15,816	25,182
Sibley	2,998	4,492	3,109	4,669
Stearns	35,690	41,194	32,659	41,726
Steele	9,016	10,068	7,994	10,389
Stevens	2,781	2,710	2,821	3,030
Swift	2,907	2,184	3,165	2,481
Todd	5,277	6,637	5,034	6,945
Traverse	1,043	933	1,026	1,076
Wabasha	5,646	5,935	5,548	6,120
Wadena	2,882	4,128	2,791	4,214
Waseca	4,401	5,211	4,179	5,457
Washington	70,277	64,334	61,395	65,751
Watsonwan	2,562	2,526	2,514	2,970
Wilkin	1,550	1,786	1,169	2,303
Winona	16,308	10,975	14,231	12,686
Wright	26,343	37,779	22,618	36,176
Yellow Medicine	2,816	2,579	2,799	2,878
Totals	1,573,354	1,275,409	1,445,014	1,346,695

Minnesota Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,573,354; McCain, R., 1,275,409; Nader, Ind., 30,152; Barr, LB., 9,174; Baldwin, Const., 6,787; McKinney, Green, 5,174; Calero, Soc. Workers, 790.

2004: Kerry, D., 1,445,014; Bush, R., 1,346,695; Nader, Better Life, 18,683; Badnarik, LB., 4,639; Cobb, Green, 4,408; Peroutka, Const., 3,074; Harens, other, 2,387; Van Auken, Soc. Equal., 539; Calero, Soc. Workers, 416.

2000: Gore, D., 1,168,266; Bush, R., 1,109,659; Nader, Green, 126,696; Buchanan, RF. MN, 22,166; Browne, LB., 5,282; Phillips, Const., 3,272; Hagelin, RF., 2,294; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,022.

1996: Clinton, D., 1,120,438; Dole, R., 766,476; Perot, RF., 257,704; Nader, Green, 24,908; Browne, LB., 8,271; Peron, Grass Roots, 4,898; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 3,416; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,808; Birrenbach, Ind. Grass Roots, 787; Harris, Soc. Workers, 684; White, Soc. Equality, 347.

1992: Clinton, D., 1,020,997; Bush, R., 747,841; Perot, Ind., 562,506; Marrou, LB., 3,373; Gritz, Populist/America First, 3,363; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,406.

1988: Dukakis, D., 1,109,471; Bush, R., 962,337; McCarthy, Minn. Prog., 5,403; Paul, LB., 5,109.

1984: Mondale, D., 1,036,364; Reagan, R., 1,032,603; Bergland, LB., 2,996.

1980: Carter, D., 954,173; Reagan, R., 873,268; Anderson, Ind., 174,997; Clark, LB., 31,593; Commoner, Citizens, 8,406; Hall, Com., 1,117; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 711; Griswold, Workers World, 698; McReynolds, Soc., 536; write-in, 281.

1976: Carter, D., 1,070,440; Ford, R., 819,395; McCarthy, Ind., 35,490; Anderson, Amer., 13,592; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 4,149; MacBride, LB., 3,529; Hall, Com., 1,092.

1972: Nixon, R., 898,269; McGovern, D., 802,346; Schmitz, Amer., 31,407; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,261; Spock, People's, 2,805; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 940; Hall, Com., 662; scattered, 962.

1968: Humphrey, D., 857,738; Nixon, R., 658,643; Wallace, 3rd party, 68,931; Cleaver, Peace/Freedom, 935; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 808; McCarthy, write-in, 585; Mitchell, Com., 415; Blomen, Industrial Govt., 285; scattered, 2,613.

1964: Johnson, D., 991,117; Goldwater, R., 559,624; Hass, Industrial Gov., 2,544; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,177.

1960: Kennedy, D., 779,933; Nixon, R., 757,915; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 3,077; Hass, Industrial Govt. 962.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 719,302; Stevenson, D., 617,525; Hass, Soc. Labor (Ind. Govt.), 2,080; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 1,098.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 763,211; Stevenson, D., 608,458; Hallinan, Prog., 2,666; Hass, Soc. Labor, 2,383; Hamblen, Proh., 2,147; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 618.

Mississippi

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Adams	7,630	5,300	8,423	6,996
Alcorn	3,701	9,752	5,454	8,634
Amite	3,320	4,214	3,012	4,147
Attala	3,739	5,209	3,145	5,014
Benton	2,224	2,329	2,245	1,969
Bolivar	9,471	4,487	9,631	5,535
Calhoun	2,242	4,068	2,234	4,131
Carroll	2,027	3,886	1,900	3,664
Chickasaw	4,053	3,934	4,078	4,193
Choctaw	1,459	2,624	1,366	2,694
Claiborne	3,561	632	4,362	950
Clarke	2,727	4,679	2,402	5,068
Clay	6,424	4,412	4,753	4,342
Coahoma	6,947	2,502	6,805	3,676
Copiah	7,640	6,683	4,961	6,374
Covington	3,826	5,503	3,158	5,044
DeSoto	19,265	43,510	13,255	36,306
Forrest	11,622	15,296	10,220	16,318
Franklin	1,722	2,896	1,574	2,893
George	1,398	7,050	1,724	6,223
Greene	1,362	4,358	1,421	3,850
Grenada	4,995	6,215	4,180	5,872
Hancock	3,195	11,614	5,107	12,581
Harrison	22,175	37,927	23,076	39,703
Hinds	68,794	29,187	54,845	36,975
Holmes	6,945	1,504	6,366	1,961
Humphreys	3,180	1,243	3,168	1,679
Issaquena	523	322	516	439
Itawamba	1,938	7,240	2,802	6,833
Jackson	15,534	32,959	15,572	35,134
Jasper	4,476	3,660	4,117	3,855
Jefferson	3,295	450	2,821	630
Jefferson Davis	3,924	2,512	2,959	2,668
Jones	8,089	18,726	7,398	19,125
Kemper	2,876	1,694	2,465	2,109
Lafayette	7,997	10,278	6,218	9,004
Lamar	4,694	16,969	3,923	16,410
Lauderdale	13,048	19,368	10,292	19,736
Lawrence	2,513	4,318	2,308	3,956
Leake	3,575	4,509	3,212	4,962
Lee	11,769	22,403	10,127	20,254
Leflore	8,914	4,105	7,566	4,635
Lincoln	5,505	10,781	4,418	10,008
Lowndes	13,110	13,934	10,408	13,690

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Madison	18,034	24,781	13,268	24,257
Marion	3,764	7,350	3,888	7,999
Marshall	9,573	6,650	8,591	5,975
Monroe	7,137	10,165	6,237	9,308
Montgomery	2,244	2,638	2,473	3,002
Neshoba	2,584	7,205	2,600	7,780
Newton	3,063	6,338	2,280	6,165
Noxubee	4,970	1,507	4,346	1,723
Oktibbeha	9,326	9,320	7,015	9,068
Panola	8,370	7,515	6,615	6,769
Pearl River	3,727	16,156	4,472	14,896
Perry	1,521	4,040	1,261	3,747
Pike	7,958	7,441	7,881	8,660
Pontotoc	2,951	9,656	2,660	8,480
Prentiss	3,020	7,703	3,327	6,538
Quitman	2,797	1,334	2,032	1,360
Rankin	14,235	47,645	11,005	43,054
Scott	4,709	6,205	3,802	6,395
Sharkey	1,722	784	1,560	1,120
Simpson	4,393	6,660	3,272	7,138
Smith	1,821	5,715	1,496	5,577
Stone	1,746	4,661	1,528	4,146
Sunflower	7,158	2,900	6,359	3,534
Tallahatchie	3,646	2,435	3,420	2,737
Tate	4,951	7,639	4,347	6,760
Tippah	2,514	6,809	3,016	6,174
Tishomingo	1,941	6,195	2,846	5,379
Tunica	2,917	864	2,140	950
Union	2,727	8,302	2,839	7,906
Walthall	3,421	4,244	2,435	3,888
Warren	9,502	9,953	8,224	11,356
Washington	12,884	6,274	11,569	7,731
Wayne	3,860	6,056	3,193	5,562
Webster	1,321	4,032	1,341	3,708
Wilkinson	3,498	1,556	2,794	1,563
Winston	4,606	5,473	3,978	5,386
Yalobusha	3,104	3,604	2,656	3,278
Yazoo	5,725	4,219	5,013	5,672
Totals	554,662	724,597	457,766	684,981

Mississippi Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 724,597; Obama, D., 554,662; Nader, Ind., 4,011; Baldwin, Const., 2,551; Barr, LB., 2,529; McKinney, Green, 1,034; Weill, RF., 481.

2004: Bush, R., 684,981; Kerry, D., 458,094; Nader, RF., 3,177; Badnarik, LB., 1,793; Peroutka, Const., 1,759; Harris, Ind., 1,268; Cobb, Green, 1,073.

2000: Bush, R., 572,844; Gore, D., 404,614; Nader, Ind., 8,122; Phillips, Const., 3,267; Buchanan, RF., 2,265; Browne, LB., 2,009; Harris, Ind., 613; Hagelin, Natural Law, 450.

1996: Dole, R., 439,838; Clinton, D., 394,022; Perot, RF., 52,222; Browne, LB., 2,809; Phillips, Taxpayers, 2,314; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,447; Collins, Ind., 1,205.

1992: Bush, R., 487,793; Clinton, D., 400,258; Perot, Ind., 85,626; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,625; Marrou, LB., 2,154; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,652; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,140.

1988: Bush, R., 557,890; Dukakis, D., 363,921; Duke, Ind., 4,232; Paul, LB., 3,329.

1984: Reagan, R., 582,377; Mondale, D., 352,192; Bergland, LB., 2,336.

1980: Reagan, R., 441,089; Carter, D., 429,281; Anderson, Ind., 12,036; Clark, LB., 5,465; Griswold, Workers World, 2,402; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 2,347.

1976: Carter, D., 381,309; Ford, R., 366,846; Anderson, Amer., 6,678; McCarthy, Ind., 4,074; Maddox, Ind., 4,049; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 2,805; MacBride, LB., 2,609.

1972: Nixon, R., 505,125; McGovern, D., 126,782; Schmitz, Amer., 11,598; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 2,458.

1968: Wallace, 3rd party, 415,349; Humphrey, D., 150,644; Nixon, R., 88,516.

1964: Goldwater, R., 356,528; Johnson, D., 52,618.

1960: D. (electors unpledged), 116,248; Kennedy, D., 108,362; Nixon, R., 73,561. Mississippi's victorious slate of 8 unpledged Democratic electors cast their votes for Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D, VA).

1956: Stevenson, D., 144,498; Eisenhower, R., 56,372, and Black and Tan Grand Old Party, 4,313 (total, 60,685); Byrd, Ind., 42,966.

1952: Stevenson, D., 172,566; Eisenhower, Ind., vote pledged to Rep. candidate, 112,966.

Missouri

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Adair	5,735	5,891	4,938	6,367
Andrew	3,345	5,279	3,069	5,135
Atchison	1,000	1,936	1,005	2,137
Audrain	4,434	6,167	4,318	6,294
Barry	4,630	9,758	4,223	9,599
Barton	1,455	4,414	1,373	4,572
Bates	3,271	4,833	3,398	5,004
Benton	3,629	5,759	3,381	5,575
Bollinger	1,690	3,972	1,754	4,102
Boone	47,062	36,849	37,643	37,801

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Buchanan	19,164	19,110	17,799	19,812
Butler	5,316	11,805	4,666	11,696
Caldwell	1,814	2,654	1,645	2,593
Callaway	7,580	11,389	6,559	11,108
Camden	7,773	14,074	6,296	13,122
Cape Girardeau	12,208	24,768	10,568	23,814
Carroll	1,535	2,955	1,568	3,155
Carter	984	1,840	964	1,797
Cass	19,844	29,695	16,681	27,253
Cedar	2,060	4,194	1,910	4,238
Chariton	1,799	2,339	1,892	2,421
Christian	11,883	25,382	9,059	22,102
Clark	1,572	1,782	1,794	1,899
Clay	53,761	54,516	44,670	51,193
Clinton	4,545	5,709	4,165	5,287
Cole	13,959	24,385	11,753	24,752
Cooper	2,996	4,902	2,400	5,058
Crawford	3,911	6,007	3,632	5,686
Dade	1,184	2,864	1,104	2,963
Dallas	2,656	4,895	2,407	4,788
Daviess	1,400	2,263	1,402	2,351
DeKalb	1,692	2,889	1,707	2,941
Dent	2,056	4,655	1,865	4,369
Douglas	2,140	4,405	1,741	4,498
Dunklin	4,540	7,044	4,901	6,720
Franklin	21,256	27,355	18,556	26,429
Gasconade	2,899	4,763	2,355	4,753
Gentry	1,235	1,964	1,201	2,085
Greene	56,181	77,683	46,657	77,885
Grundy	1,580	3,006	1,561	3,172
Harrison	1,287	2,512	1,279	2,729
Henry	4,869	6,095	4,461	6,361
Hickory	2,171	2,850	2,043	2,791
Holt	802	1,794	811	1,864
Howard	2,036	2,708	1,972	2,915
Howell	5,736	10,982	5,118	11,097
Iron	2,213	2,090	2,157	2,477
Jackson	210,824	124,687	183,654	130,500
Jasper	15,730	31,667	13,002	31,846
Jefferson	53,467	50,804	46,057	46,624
Johnson	9,480	12,183	7,790	12,257
Knox	759	1,212	761	1,207
Laclede	5,218	10,875	4,213	10,578
Lafayette	6,902	9,442	6,412	9,656
Lawrence	5,097	11,263	4,506	11,194
Lewis	1,837	2,594	1,754	2,862
Lincoln	10,234	12,924	8,368	11,316
Linn	2,638	3,140	2,440	3,422
Livingston	2,435	3,993	2,278	4,029
Macon	2,454	5,499	2,856	4,673
Madison	2,784	4,586	1,972	2,905
Maries	2,042	2,897	1,563	2,825
Marion	1,599	2,853	4,568	7,815
McDonald	4,703	7,705	2,215	5,443
Mercer	519	1,169	582	1,207
Miller	3,553	7,797	2,959	7,797
Mississippi	2,247	3,034	2,374	2,903
Moniteau	2,084	4,467	1,913	4,743
Monroe	1,703	2,533	1,647	2,632
Montgomery	2,347	3,428	2,147	3,563
Morgan	3,565	5,451	3,053	5,657
New Madrid	3,370	4,593	3,716	4,154
Newton	7,450	17,637	6,564	17,187
Nodaway	4,493	5,568	3,830	6,226
Oregon	1,811	2,652	1,823	2,769
Osage	1,907	5,062	1,673	4,975
Ozark	1,661	2,918	1,561	3,083
Pemiscot	3,029	3,954	3,381	3,398
Perry	3,005	5,527	2,621	5,583
Pettis	6,932	11,018	5,801	11,603
Phelps	7,394	11,706	6,666	11,874
Pike	3,487	4,268	3,670	4,314
Platte	21,459	24,460	18,412	23,302
Polk	4,553	8,956	3,775	8,586
Pulaski	5,249	9,552	3,551	8,618
Putnam	695	1,591	772	1,660
Ralls	2,041	2,987	2,031	2,986
Randolph	3,984	6,457	3,586	6,551
Ray	5,241	5,593	5,034	5,673
Reynolds	1,417	1,780	1,449	1,896
Ripley	1,795	3,407	1,907	3,693
St. Charles	84,183	102,550	66,855	95,826
St. Clair	1,886	2,981	1,841	3,098
St. Francois	11,540	12,660	10,748	12,087
St. Louis County	333,123	221,705	295,284	244,969
Ste. Genevieve	4,979	3,732	4,281	3,791
Saline	4,712	4,962	4,479	5,389
Schuyler	775	1,139	894	1,124
Scotland	793	1,249	828	1,352
Scott	6,258	11,563	6,057	11,330

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Shannon	1,637	2,075	1,618	2,511
Shelby	1,114	2,166	1,201	2,280
Stoddard	3,899	9,172	3,946	9,242
Stone	5,029	11,147	4,578	10,534
Sullivan	1,173	1,607	1,178	1,880
Taney	6,683	14,736	5,601	13,578
Texas	3,410	7,215	3,664	7,234
Vernon	3,381	5,334	3,206	5,732
Warren	6,705	8,675	5,461	7,883
Washington	4,711	4,706	4,459	4,641
Wayne	2,243	3,784	2,250	3,919
Webster	5,685	10,431	4,657	10,194
Worth	427	707	436	691
Wright	2,557	5,784	2,188	6,090
City				
St. Louis	132,925	24,662	116,133	27,793
Totals	1,441,911	1,445,814	1,259,171	1,455,713

Missouri Vote Since 1952
2008: McCain, R., 1,445,814; Obama, D., 1,441,911; Nader, Ind., 17,813; Barr, LB., 11,386; Baldwin, Const., 8,201.
2004: Bush, R., 1,455,713; Kerry, D., 1,259,171; Badnarik, LB., 9,831; Peroutka, Const., 5,355.
2000: Bush, R., 1,189,924; Gore, D., 1,111,138; Nader, Green, 38,515; Buchanan, RF., 9,818; Browne, LB., 7,436; Phillips, Const., 1,957; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,104.
1996: Clinton, D., 1,025,935; Dole, R., 890,016; Perot, RF., 217,188; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 11,521; Browne, LB., 10,522; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,287.
1992: Clinton, D., 1,053,873; Bush, R., 811,159; Perot, Ind., 518,741; Marrou, LB., 7,497.
1988: Bush, R., 1,084,953; Dukakis, D., 1,001,619; Fulani, New Alliance, 6,656; Paul, write-in, 434.
1984: Reagan, R., 1,274,188; Mondale, D., 848,583.
1980: Reagan, R., 1,074,181; Carter, D., 931,182; Anderson, Ind., 77,920; Clark, LB., 14,422; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,515; Commoner, Citizens, 573; write-in, 31.
1976: Carter, D., 999,163; Ford, R., 928,808; McCarthy, Ind., 24,329.
1972: Nixon, R., 1,154,058; McGovern, D., 698,531.
1968: Nixon, R., 811,932; Humphrey, D., 791,444; Wallace, 3rd party, 206,126.
1964: Johnson, D., 1,164,344; Goldwater, R., 653,535.
1960: Kennedy, D., 972,201; Nixon, R., 962,221.
1956: Stevenson, D., 918,273; Eisenhower, R., 914,299.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 959,429; Stevenson, D., 929,830; Hallinan, Prog., 987; Hamblen, Proh., 885; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 302; America First, 233; Hoopes, Soc., 227; Hass, Soc. Labor, 169.

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Beaverhead	1,611	2,983	1,103	3,067
Big Horn	3,490	1,622	2,215	2,028
Blaine	1,711	1,138	1,300	1,424
Broadwater	854	1,853	533	1,778
Carbon	2,431	3,093	1,847	3,342
Carter	111	573	76	623
Cascade	17,486	16,675	13,701	19,028
Chouteau	1,118	1,625	946	1,913
Custer	2,262	3,040	1,630	3,297
Daniels	343	692	326	764
Dawson	1,587	2,626	1,494	2,884
Deer Lodge	3,341	1,481	2,700	1,725
Fallon	318	1,082	289	1,178
Fergus	1,921	4,100	1,582	4,425
Flathead	15,976	25,361	11,587	26,019
Gallatin	23,984	22,375	16,405	22,392
Garfield	109	595	52	590
Glacier	3,361	1,443	2,641	1,828
Golden Valley	122	342	119	396
Granite	601	1,013	404	1,144
Hill	3,563	2,763	2,997	3,505
Jefferson	2,574	3,525	1,881	3,844
Judith Basin	396	799	322	944
Lake	6,693	6,463	4,960	7,245
Lewis & Clark	16,939	14,794	12,717	16,494
Liberty	367	594	281	734
Lincoln	3,018	5,699	2,320	5,889
Madison	321	726	983	2,868
McCone	1,596	2,803	320	791
Meagher	298	624	247	698
Mineral	844	1,051	542	1,242
Missoula	35,701	20,266	26,983	23,989
Musselshell	615	1,552	538	1,663
Park	4,140	4,349	3,199	4,771
Petroleum	68	227	55	228
Phillips	638	1,423	456	1,677
Pondera	1,224	1,583	956	1,853
Powder River	207	797	154	856
Powell	1,021	1,679	761	1,993

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Prairie	211	503	181	546
Ravalli	8,332	12,922	6,144	13,279
Richland	1,196	3,158	1,120	3,110
Roosevelt	2,527	1,455	2,195	1,762
Rosebud	1,898	1,739	1,520	1,982
Sanders	1,964	3,556	1,502	3,461
Sheridan	953	987	846	1,159
Silver Bow	11,651	4,806	9,307	6,381
Stillwater	1,512	2,989	1,025	3,090
Sweet Grass	552	1,433	445	1,509
Teton	1,291	1,873	1,047	2,232
Toole	736	1,321	690	1,583
Treasure	154	310	121	348
Valley	1,616	2,099	1,431	2,476
Wheatland	286	632	250	706
Wibaux	146	379	144	407
Yellowstone	31,740	36,225	24,120	40,903
Totals	231,667	242,763	173,710	266,063

Montana Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 242,763; Obama, D., 231,667; Paul, Const., 10,638; Nader, Ind., 3,686; Barr, LB., 1,355.

2004: Bush, R., 266,063; Kerry, D., 173,710; Nader, Ind., 6,168; Peroutka, Const., 1,764; Badnarik, LB., 1,733; Cobb, Green, 996.

2000: Bush, R., 240,178; Gore, D., 137,126; Nader, Green, 24,437; Buchanan, RF, 5,697; Browne, LB., 1,718; Phillips, Const., 1,155; Hagelin, Natural Law, 675.

1996: Dole, R., 179,652; Clinton, D., 167,922; Perot, RF., 55,229; Browne, LB., 2,526; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,754.

1992: Clinton, D., 154,507; Bush, R., 144,207; Perot, Ind., 107,225; Gritz, Pop./America First, 3,658.

1988: Bush, R., 190,412; Dukakis, D., 168,936; Paul, LB., 5,047; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,279.

1984: Reagan, R., 232,450; Mondale, D., 146,742; Bergland, LB., 5,185.

1980: Reagan, R., 206,814; Carter, D., 118,032; Anderson, Ind., 29,281; Clark, LB., 9,825.

1976: Ford, R., 173,703; Carter, D., 149,259; Anderson, Amer., 5,772.

1972: Nixon, R., 183,976; McGovern, D., 120,197; Schmitz, Amer., 13,430.

1968: Nixon, R., 138,835; Humphrey, D., 114,117; Wallace, 3rd party, 20,015; Munn, Proh., 510; Caton, New RF., 470; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 457.

1964: Johnson, D., 164,246; Goldwater, R., 113,032; Kasper, Natl. States' Rights, 519; Munn, Proh., 499; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 332.

1960: Nixon, R., 141,841; Kennedy, D., 134,891; Decker, Proh., 456; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 391.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 154,933; Stevenson, D., 116,238.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 157,394; Stevenson, D., 106,213; Hallinan, Prog., 723; Hamblen, Proh., 548; Hoopes, Soc., 159.

Nebraska

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Adams	4,624	8,163	3,791	9,233
Antelope	754	2,367	613	2,761
Arthur	39	217	24	240
Banner	61	341	56	379
Blaine	43	266	38	301
Boone	742	2,042	546	2,309
Box Butte	1,844	2,888	1,657	3,396
Boyd	250	839	228	911
Brown	311	1,208	268	1,426
Buffalo	5,768	12,920	4,100	14,222
Burt	1,406	1,895	1,272	2,349
Butler	1,175	2,534	1,068	3,016
Cass	4,709	7,076	3,619	7,763
Cedar	1,187	2,912	1,083	3,387
Chase	341	1,466	302	1,652
Cherry	599	2,360	483	2,509
Cheyenne	1,064	3,284	893	3,791
Clay	761	2,134	743	2,543
Colfax	1,125	2,014	990	2,589
Cuming	1,255	2,701	966	3,330
Custer	1,178	4,220	1,040	4,518
Dakota	2,966	3,255	3,027	3,526
Dawes	1,245	2,330	1,119	2,809
Dawson	2,352	5,368	1,728	6,149
Deuel	243	732	222	820
Dixon	946	1,785	938	2,028
Dodge	6,587	8,482	5,250	10,716
Douglas	116,893	106,419	83,330	120,813
Dundy	218	783	186	858
Fillmore	953	1,907	828	2,314
Franklin	442	1,078	412	1,277
Frontier	348	1,030	275	1,160
Furnas	556	1,725	492	1,950
Gage	4,405	5,389	3,655	6,575
Garden	283	844	201	970

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Garfield	212	800	196	806
Gosper	260	771	222	890
Grant	41	321	41	352
Greeley	457	714	361	865
Hall	7,687	12,788	6,228	14,592
Hamilton	1,322	3,362	1,012	3,785
Harlan	399	1,327	398	1,467
Hayes	85	460	66	524
Hitchcock	346	997	296	1,171
Holt	1,065	3,663	894	4,217
Hooker	75	355	64	392
Howard	1,083	1,847	900	2,020
Jefferson	1,504	2,091	1,352	2,600
Johnson	914	1,139	885	1,470
Kearney	870	2,217	707	2,621
Keith	965	2,917	743	3,356
Keya Paha	115	409	98	442
Kimball	427	1,328	366	1,491
Knox	1,248	2,724	1,086	3,062
Lancaster	63,464	57,925	52,747	69,764
Lincoln	4,937	10,609	4,905	11,056
Logan	81	327	67	357
Loup	86	302	68	314
Madison	45	240	2,934	10,981
McPherson	4,076	9,542	49	259
Merrick	978	2,356	833	2,771
Morrill	546	1,700	495	1,755
Nance	540	1,110	459	1,237
Nemaha	1,207	2,090	1,066	2,595
Nuckolls	692	1,607	541	1,884
Otoe	2,893	3,991	2,275	5,018
Pawnee	481	857	481	986
Perkins	310	1,086	262	1,285
Phelps	1,043	3,340	830	3,872
Pierce	781	2,372	546	2,824
Platte	3,734	9,279	2,657	11,130
Polk	665	1,810	549	2,146
Red Willow	1,216	3,748	1,055	4,129
Richardson	1,121	1,880	1,297	2,924
Rock	136	635	130	740
Saline	2,597	2,373	2,420	3,071
Sarpy	28,010	38,816	17,455	40,163
Saunders	3,739	6,132	2,884	6,441
Scotts Bluff	4,645	9,575	3,843	10,378
Seward	2,671	4,596	2,114	5,353
Sheridan	451	1,934	430	2,136
Sherman	583	940	541	1,072
Sioux	116	600	123	677
Stanton	657	1,772	559	2,159
Thayer	850	1,729	764	2,075
Thomas	51	331	60	378
Thurston	1,108	970	1,212	1,154
Valley	704	1,647	564	1,801
Washington	3,681	6,409	2,754	7,083
Wayne	1,249	2,503	1,059	2,971
Webster	550	1,323	557	1,403
Wheeler	96	334	81	366
York	1,594	4,807	1,304	5,393
Totals	333,319	452,979	254,328	512,814

Nebraska Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 452,979; Obama, D., 333,319; Nader, petitioning cand., 5,406; Baldwin, Nebraska, 2,972; Barr, LB., 2,740; McKinney, Green, 1,028.

2004: Bush, R., 512,814; Kerry, D., 254,328; Nader, petitioning cand., 5,698; Badnarik, LB., 2,041; Peroutka, Nebraska, 1,314; Cobb, Green, 978; Calero, petitioning cand., 82.

2000: Bush, R., 433,862; Gore, D., 231,780; Nader, Green, 24,540; Buchanan, Ind., 3,646; Browne, LB., 2,245; Hagelin, Natural Law, 478; Phillips, Ind., 468.

1996: Dole, R., 363,467; Clinton, D., 236,761; Perot, RF, 71,278; Browne, LB., 2,792; Phillips, Ind., 1,928; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,189.

1992: Bush, R., 343,678; Clinton, D., 216,864; Perot, Ind., 174,104; Marrou, LB., 1,340.

1988: Bush, R., 397,956; Dukakis, D., 259,235; Paul, LB., 2,534; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,740.

1984: Reagan, R., 459,135; Mondale, D., 187,475; Bergland, LB., 2,075.

1980: Reagan, R., 419,214; Carter, D., 166,424; Anderson, Ind., 44,854; Clark, LB., 9,041.

1976: Ford, R., 359,219; Carter, D., 233,287; McCarthy, Ind., 9,383; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 3,378; MacBride, LB., 1,476.

1972: Nixon, R., 406,298; McGovern, D., 169,991; scattered, 817.

1968: Nixon, R., 321,163; Humphrey, D., 170,784; Wallace, 3rd party, 44,904.

1964: Johnson, D., 307,307; Goldwater, R., 276,847.

1960: Nixon, R., 380,553; Kennedy, D., 232,542.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 378,108; Stevenson, D., 199,029.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 421,603; Stevenson, D., 188,057.

Nevada				
County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Churchill	3,494	6,831	2,705	7,335
Clark	379,204	256,401	281,767	255,337
Douglas	10,671	14,645	8,275	15,192
Elko	4,537	10,958	3,050	11,938
Esmeralda	104	303	99	367
Eureka	144	564	144	571
Humboldt	1,909	3,584	1,361	3,896
Lander	574	1,462	414	1,602
Lincoln	518	1,498	418	1,579
Lyon	8,405	12,154	5,637	11,136
Mineral	1,082	1,131	931	1,336
Nye	7,223	9,535	5,616	8,487
Pershing	673	1,075	538	1,341
Storey	1,099	1,245	871	1,253
Washoe	99,395	76,743	74,841	81,545
White Pine	1,230	2,440	1,082	2,604
City				
Carson City	11,622	11,419	9,441	13,171
Totals	533,736	412,827	397,190	418,690

Nevada Vote Since 1952
2008: Obama, D., 533,736; McCain, R., 412,827; Nader, Ind., 6,150; Barr, LB., 4,263; Baldwin, Const., 3,194; McKinney, Green, 1,411; None of These Candidates, 6,267.
2004: Bush, R., 418,690; Kerry, D., 397,190; Nader, Ind., 4,838; None of These Candidates, Ind., 3,688; Badnarik, LB., 3,176; Peroutka, Ind. Amer., 1,152; Cobb, Green, 853.
2000: Bush, R., 301,575; Gore, D., 279,978; Nader, Green, 15,008; Buchanan, Citizens First, 4,747; None of These Candidates, 3,315; Browne, LB., 3,311; Phillips, Ind. Amer., 621; Hagelin, Natural Law, 415.
1996: Clinton, D., 203,974; Dole, R., 199,244; Perot, RF., 43,986; None of These Candidates, 5,608; Nader, Green, 4,730; Browne, LB., 4,460; Phillips, Ind. Amer., 1,732; Hagelin, Natural Law, 545.
1992: Clinton, D., 189,148; Bush, R., 175,828; Perot, Ind., 132,580; Gritz, Pop./America First, 2,892; Marrou, LB., 1,835.
1988: Bush, R., 206,040; Dukakis, D., 132,738; Paul, LB., 3,520; Fulani, New Alliance, 835.
1984: Reagan, R., 188,770; Mondale, D., 91,655; Bergland, LB., 2,292.
1980: Reagan, R., 155,017; Carter, D., 66,666; Anderson, Ind., 17,651; Clark, LB., 4,358.
1976: Ford, R., 101,273; Carter, D., 92,479; MacBride, LB., 1,519; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 1,497; scattered, 5,108.
1972: Nixon, R., 115,750; McGovern, D., 66,016.
1968: Nixon, R., 73,188; Humphrey, D., 60,598; Wallace, 3rd party, 20,432.
1964: Johnson, D., 79,339; Goldwater, R., 56,094.
1960: Kennedy, D., 54,880; Nixon, R., 52,387.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 56,049; Stevenson, D., 40,640.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 50,502; Stevenson, D., 31,688.

New Hampshire				
County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Belknap	16,796	16,402	14,080	17,920
Carroll	15,221	13,387	13,319	14,614
Cheshire	26,971	15,205	24,438	16,463
Coos	9,532	6,558	8,585	8,143
Grafton	31,446	17,687	26,180	20,277
Hillsborough	104,820	97,178	94,121	99,724
Merrimack	45,078	34,010	39,975	36,060
Rockingham	83,723	81,917	75,437	82,069
Strafford	37,990	25,021	32,942	25,825
Sullivan	13,249	9,169	11,434	10,142
Totals	384,826	316,534	340,511	331,237

New Hampshire Vote Since 1952
2008: Obama, D., 384,826; McCain, R., 316,534; Nader, Ind., 3,503; Barr, LB., 2,217; Phillies, LB., 531.
2004: Kerry, D., 340,511; Bush, R., 331,237; Nader, Ind., 4,479.
2000: Bush, R., 273,559; Gore, D., 266,348; Nader, Green, 22,198; Browne, LB., 2,757; Buchanan, Independence, 2,615; Phillips, Const., 328.
1996: Clinton, D., 246,166; Dole, R., 196,486; Perot, RF., 48,387; Browne, LB., 4,214; Phillips, Taxpayers, 1,344.
1992: Clinton, D., 209,040; Bush, R., 202,484; Perot, Ind., 121,337; Marrou, LB., 3,548.
1988: Bush, R., 281,537; Dukakis, D., 163,696; Paul, LB., 4,502; Fulani, New Alliance, 790.
1984: Reagan, R., 267,051; Mondale, D., 120,377; Bergland, LB., 735.
1980: Reagan, R., 221,705; Carter, D., 108,864; Anderson, Ind., 49,693; Clark, LB., 2,067; Commoner, Citizens, 1,325; Hall, Com., 129; Griswold, Workers World, 76; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 72; scattered, 68.
1976: Ford, R., 185,935; Carter, D., 147,645; McCarthy, Ind., 4,095; MacBride, LB., 936; Reagan, write-in, 388; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 186; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 161; Levin, Soc. Labor, 66; scattered, 215.

1972: Nixon, R., 213,724; McGovern, D., 116,435; Schmitz, Amer., 3,386; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 368; scattered, 142.
1968: Nixon, R., 154,903; Humphrey, D., 130,589; Wallace, 3rd party, 11,173; New Party, 421; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 104.
1964: Johnson, D., 182,065; Goldwater, R., 104,029.
1960: Nixon, R., 157,989; Kennedy, D., 137,772.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 176,519; Stevenson, D., 90,364; Andrews, Const., 111.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 166,287; Stevenson, D., 106,663.

New Jersey				
County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Atlantic	62,498	46,244	55,746	49,487
Bergen	208,410	174,526	207,666	189,833
Burlington	121,222	83,078	110,411	95,936
Camden	142,433	68,072	137,765	81,427
Cape May	20,510	24,591	21,475	28,832
Cumberland	34,355	22,238	27,875	24,362
Essex	228,944	72,370	203,681	83,374
Gloucester	76,789	60,017	66,835	60,033
Hudson	141,557	51,478	127,447	60,646
Hunterdon	29,637	38,966	26,050	39,888
Mercer	99,719	47,196	91,580	56,604
Middlesex	179,924	115,969	166,628	126,492
Monmouth	147,424	159,461	133,773	163,650
Morris	101,245	122,706	98,066	135,241
Ocean	109,240	159,480	99,839	154,204
Passaic	110,331	71,850	94,962	75,200
Salem	15,909	14,763	13,749	15,721
Somerset	73,785	67,221	66,476	72,508
Sussex	28,692	43,998	23,990	44,506
Union	132,006	73,967	119,372	82,517
Warren	20,421	27,304	18,044	29,542
Totals	2,215,422	1,613,207	1,911,430	1,670,003

New Jersey Vote Since 1952
2008: Obama, D., 2,215,422; McCain, R., 1,613,207; Nader, Ind., 21,298; Barr, Ind., 8,441; Baldwin, Ind., 3,956; McKinney, Ind., 3,636; Moore, Ind., 699; Boss, Ind., 639; Calero, Ind., 523; LaRiva, Ind., 416.
2004: Kerry, D., 1,911,430; Bush, R., 1,670,003; Nader, Ind., 19,418; Badnarik, Ind., 4,514; Peroutka, Ind., 2,750; Cobb, Ind., 1,807; Brown, Ind., 664; Van Auken, Ind., 575; Calero, Ind., 530.
2000: Gore, D., 1,788,850; Bush, R., 1,284,173; Nader, Ind., 94,554; Buchanan, Ind., 6,989; Browne, Ind., 6,312; Hagelin, Ind., 2,215; McReynolds, Ind., 1,880; Phillips, Ind., 1,409; Harris, Ind., 844.
1996: Clinton, D., 1,652,361; Dole, R., 1,103,099; Perot, RF., 262,134; Nader, Green, 32,465; Browne, LB., 14,763; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,887; Phillips, Taxpayers, 3,440; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,837; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,337; White, Soc. Equality, 537.
1992: Clinton, D., 1,436,206; Bush, R., 1,356,865; Perot, Ind., 521,829; Marrou, LB., 6,822; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,513; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,670; LaRouche, Ind., 2,095; Warren, Soc. Workers, 2,011; Daniels, Ind., 1,996; Gritz, Pop./America First, 1,867; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,353.
1988: Bush, R., 1,740,604; Dukakis, D., 1,317,541; Lewin, Peace/Freedom, 9,953; Paul, LB., 8,421.
1984: Reagan, R., 1,933,630; Mondale, D., 1,261,323; Bergland, LB., 6,416.
1980: Reagan, R., 1,546,557; Carter, D., 1,147,364; Anderson, Ind., 234,632; Clark, LB., 20,652; Commoner, Citizens, 8,203; McCormack, Right to Life, 3,927; Lynen, Middle Class, 3,694; Hall, Com., 2,555; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 2,198; McReynolds, Soc., 1,973; Gahres, Down With Lawyers, 1,718; Griswold, Workers World, 1,288; Wendelken, Ind., 923.
1976: Ford, R., 1,509,688; Carter, D., 1,444,653; McCarthy, Ind., 32,717; MacBride, LB., 9,449; Maddox, Amer., 7,716; Levin, Soc. Labor, 3,686; Hall, Com., 1,662; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 1,650; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,184; Wright, People's, 1,044; Bubar, Proh., 554; Zeidler, Soc., 469.
1972: Nixon, R., 1,845,502; McGovern, D., 1,102,211; Schmitz, Amer., 34,378; Spock, People's, 5,355; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,544; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 2,233; Mahalchik, Amer. First, 1,743; Hall, Com., 1,263.
1968: Nixon, R., 1,325,467; Humphrey, D., 1,264,206; Wallace, 3rd party, 262,187; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 8,667; Gregory, Peace/Freedom, 8,084; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 6,784.
1964: Johnson, D., 1,867,671; Goldwater, R., 963,843; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 8,181; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,075.
1960: Kennedy, D., 1,385,415; Nixon, R., 1,363,324; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 11,402; Lee, Cons., 8,708; Hass, Soc. Labor, 4,262.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 1,606,942; Stevenson D., 850,337; Holtwick, Proh., 9,147; Hass, Soc. Labor, 6,736; Andrews, Conservative, 5,317; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 4,004; Krajewski, Amer. Third Party, 1,829.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 1,373,613; Stevenson, D., 1,015,902; Hoopes, Soc., 8,593; Hass, Soc. Labor, 5,815; Hallinan, Prog., 5,589; Krajewski, Poor Man's, 4,203; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 3,850; Hamblen, Proh., 989.

New Mexico				
County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Bernalillo	168,406	109,212	132,252	121,454
Catron	659	1,396	551	1,427
Chaves	8,160	13,630	6,726	14,773
Cibola	3,176	1,717	3,913	3,477
Colfax	3,465	2,800	2,824	3,082
Curry	4,655	9,585	3,541	10,649
De Baca	358	676	281	706
Dona Ana	38,574	27,211	31,762	29,548
Eddy	7,289	12,468	6,880	13,268
Grant	8,092	5,381	7,095	6,135
Guadalupe	1,541	615	1,340	914
Harding	256	357	259	380
Hidalgo	990	934	861	1,081
Lea	5,084	13,301	3,646	14,430
Lincoln	3,482	5,906	2,822	6,070
Los Alamos	5,709	4,986	5,206	5,810
Luna	4,289	3,857	3,340	4,164
McKinley	15,993	6,183	13,051	7,351
Mora	2,156	565	1,876	928
Otero	8,602	12,791	6,433	14,066
Quay	1,546	2,363	1,422	2,661
Rio Arriba	11,245	3,648	9,753	5,149
Roosevelt	2,270	4,285	2,082	4,997
Sandoval	32,102	24,887	21,421	22,628
San Juan	17,645	27,418	14,843	29,525
San Miguel	10,128	2,421	8,683	3,313
Santa Fe	53,802	15,443	47,074	18,466
Sierra	2,351	3,011	1,926	3,162
Socorro	4,643	3,011	4,025	3,696
Taos	13,384	2,827	10,987	3,666
Torrance	3,068	3,721	2,386	4,026
Union	492	1,218	411	1,454
Valencia	15,142	13,033	11,270	14,474
Totals	472,422	346,832	370,942	376,930

New Mexico Vote Since 1952
2008: Obama, D., 472,422; McCain, R., 346,832; Nader, Ind., 5,327; Barr, LB., 2,428; Baldwin, Const., 1,597; McKinney, Green, 1,552.
2004: Bush, R., 376,930; Kerry, D., 370,942; Nader, Ind., 4,053; Badnarik, Libert., 2,382; Cobb, Green, 1,226; Peroutka, Const., 771.
2000: Gore, D., 286,783; Bush, R., 286,417; Nader, Green, 21,251; Browne, LB., 2,058; Buchanan, RF., 1,392; Hagelin, Natural Law, 361; Phillips, Const., 343.
1996: Clinton, D., 273,495; Dole, R., 232,751; Perot, RF., 32,257; Nader, Green, 13,218; Browne, LB., 2,996; Phillips, Taxpayers, 713; Hagelin, Natural Law, 644.
1992: Clinton, D., 261,617; Bush, R., 212,824; Perot, Ind., 91,895; Marrou, LB., 1,615.
1988: Bush, R., 270,341; Dukakis, D., 244,497; Paul, LB., 3,268; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,237.
1984: Reagan, R., 307,101; Mondale, D., 201,769; Bergland, LB., 4,459.
1980: Reagan, R., 250,779; Carter, D., 167,826; Anderson, Ind., 29,459; Clark, LB., 4,365; Commoner, Citizens, 2,202; Bubar, Statesman, 1,281; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 325.
1976: Ford, R., 211,419; Carter, D., 201,148; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 2,462; MacBride, LB., 1,110; Zeidler, Soc., 240; Bubar, Proh., 211.
1972: Nixon, R., 235,606; McGovern, D., 141,084; Schmitz, Amer., 8,767; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 474.
1968: Nixon, R., 169,692; Humphrey, D., 130,081; Wallace, 3rd party, 25,737; Chavez, 1,519; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 252.
1964: Johnson, D., 194,017; Goldwater, R., 131,838; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,217; Munn, Proh., 543.
1960: Kennedy, D., 156,027; Nixon, R., 153,733; Decker, Proh., 777; Hass, Soc. Labor, 570.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 146,788; Stevenson, D., 106,098; Holtwick, Proh., 607; Andrews, Ind., 364; Hass, Soc. Labor, 69.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 132,170; Stevenson, D., 105,661; Hamblen, Proh., 297; Hallinan, Ind. Prog., 225; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 220; Hass, Soc. Labor, 35.

New York				
County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Albany	86,096	47,629	89,323	54,872
Allegany	6,396	10,308	6,566	12,310
Bronx ¹	300,327	38,560	283,994	56,701
Brooklyn ¹	545,785	139,594	514,973	167,149
Broome	43,510	37,773	46,281	43,568
Cattaraugus	13,858	16,975	13,514	20,051
Cayuga	16,667	14,283	17,534	17,743
Chautauqua	26,936	26,593	27,257	32,434
Chemung	17,706	18,793	17,080	21,321
Chenango	9,256	9,708	9,277	11,582
Clinton	18,232	11,535	17,624	15,330
Columbia	15,536	12,851	15,929	14,457
Cortland	10,616	8,970	10,670	11,613
Delaware	8,562	9,765	8,724	11,958
Dutchess	64,759	55,601	58,232	63,372

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Erie	218,645	154,716	251,090	184,423
Essex	9,531	7,189	8,768	9,869
Franklin	9,593	6,245	9,543	8,383
Fulton	9,147	11,537	9,202	12,570
Genesee	10,029	14,573	10,331	16,725
Greene	9,611	11,992	8,933	12,996
Hamilton	1,060	1,903	1,145	2,475
Herkimer	10,920	13,213	11,675	16,024
Jefferson	16,222	18,593	16,860	21,231
Lewis	4,813	5,700	4,546	6,624
Livingston	13,446	15,906	11,504	17,729
Madison	13,299	13,560	13,121	16,537
Manhattan ¹	490,634	79,448	526,765	107,405
Monroe	196,564	139,001	173,497	163,545
Montgomery	8,592	10,428	9,449	11,338
Nassau	316,523	272,765	323,070	288,355
Niagara	44,105	43,748	47,602	47,111
Oneida	45,531	46,555	40,792	52,392
Onondaga	118,390	80,476	116,381	94,006
Ontario	22,797	23,000	21,166	27,999
Orange	73,299	68,896	63,394	79,089
Orleans	6,142	9,166	5,959	10,317
Oswego	23,192	21,991	24,133	26,325
Otsego	12,072	11,059	12,723	13,342
Putnam	19,371	23,545	19,575	26,356
Queens ¹	436,398	144,362	433,835	165,954
Rensselaer	36,550	31,126	36,075	34,734
Rockland	65,134	58,199	64,191	65,130
St. Lawrence	21,642	15,972	22,857	18,029
Saratoga	51,932	49,734	48,730	56,158
Schenectady	35,529	28,172	35,971	32,066
Schoharie	5,760	7,520	5,630	8,591
Schuyler	3,792	4,431	3,445	4,960
Seneca	6,903	6,556	6,979	7,981
Staten Island ¹	73,192	80,853	68,448	90,325
Steuben	15,823	22,690	14,523	26,980
Suffolk	318,920	289,236	315,909	309,949
Sullivan	15,850	13,312	15,034	15,319
Tioga	9,702	12,077	9,694	13,762
Tompkins	26,401	11,004	27,229	13,994
Ulster	50,300	31,394	47,602	37,821
Warren	14,416	14,422	13,405	16,969
Washington	11,867	11,717	10,624	13,827
Wayne	16,831	21,083	15,709	24,709
Westchester	248,249	143,086	229,849	159,628
Wyoming	6,035	10,487	6,134	11,745
Yates	4,390	4,784	4,205	6,309
Totals	4,804,945	2,752,771	4,314,280	2,962,567

(1) Borough of New York City.

New York Vote Since 1952
2008: Obama, D., 4,804,945; McCain, R., 2,752,771; Nader, Populist, 41,249; Barr, LB., 19,596; McKinney, Green, 12,801; Calero, Soc. Workers, 3,615; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 1,639.
2004: Kerry, D., 4,314,280; Bush, R., 2,962,567; Nader, Ind., 99,873; Badnarik, LB., 11,607; Calero, Soc. Workers, 2,405.
2000: Gore, D., 4,112,965; Bush, R., 2,405,570; Nader, Green, 244,360; Buchanan, RF., 31,554; Hagelin, Independence, 24,369; Browne, LB., 7,664; Harris, Soc. Workers, 1,790; Phillips, Const., 1,503.
1996: Clinton, D., 3,756,177; Dole, R., 1,933,492; Perot, RF., 503,458; Nader, Green, 75,956; Phillips, Right to Life, 23,580; Browne, LB., 12,220; Hagelin, Natural Law, 5,011; Moorehead, Workers World, 3,473; Harris, Soc. Workers, 2,762.
1992: Clinton, D., 3,444,450; Bush, R., 2,346,649; Perot, Ind., 1,090,721; Warren, Soc. Workers, 15,472; Marrou, LB., 13,451; Fulani, New Alliance, 11,318; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,420.
1988: Dukakis, D., 3,347,882; Bush, R., 3,081,871; Marra, Right to Life, 20,497; Fulani, New Alliance, 15,845.
1984: Reagan, R., 3,664,763; Mondale, D., 3,119,609; Bergland, LB., 11,949.
1980: Reagan, R., 2,893,831; Carter, D., 2,728,372; Anderson, Ind., 467,801; Clark, LB., 52,648; McCormack, Right To Life, 24,159; Commoner, Citizens, 23,186; Hall, Com., 7,414; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 2,068; Griswold, Workers World, 1,416; scattered, 1,064.
1976: Carter, D., 3,389,558; Ford, R., 3,100,791; MacBride, LB., 12,197; Hall, Com., 10,270; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 6,996; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 5,413; blank, void, or scattered, 143,037.
1972: Nixon, R., 3,824,642; McGovern, D., 2,767,956, and Lib., 183,128 (total, 2,951,084); Reed, Soc. Workers, 7,797; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 4,530; Hall, Com., 5,641; blank, void, or scattered, 161,641.
1968: Humphrey, D., 3,378,470; Nixon, R., 3,007,932; Wallace, 3rd party, 358,864; Gregory, Freedom and Peace, 24,517; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 11,851; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 8,432; blank, void, and scattered, 171,624.
1964: Johnson, D., 4,913,156; Goldwater, R., 2,243,559; Hass, Soc. Labor, 6,085; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 3,215; scattered, 188; blank and void, 151,383.
1960: Kennedy, D., 3,423,909, and Liberal, 406,176 (total, 3,830,085); Nixon, R., 3,446,419; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 14,319; scattered, 256; blank and void, 88,896.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 4,340,340; Stevenson, D., 2,458,212, Liberal, 292,557 (total, 2,750,769); Andrews (write-in), 1,027; Werdel, 492; Hass, 150; Hoopes, 82; others, 476.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 3,952,815; Stevenson, D., 2,687,890 Liberal (416,711); total, 3,104,601; Hallinan, Amer. Labor, 64,211; Hoopes, Soc., 2,664; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 2,212; Hass, Industrial Govt., 1,560; scattered, 178; blank and void, 87,813.

North Carolina

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Alamance	28,590	34,501	20,686	33,302
Alexander	5,153	11,747	4,618	10,928
Alleghany	2,017	3,117	1,922	2,883
Anson	6,293	4,067	5,413	3,796
Ashe	4,861	7,885	4,477	7,292
Avery	2,163	5,617	1,805	5,678
Beaufort	9,426	13,437	7,025	12,432
Bertie	6,248	3,338	4,938	3,057
Bladen	7,846	7,530	6,109	6,174
Brunswick	21,280	30,662	14,903	22,925
Buncombe	69,415	52,236	51,868	52,491
Burke	14,623	21,766	11,728	18,922
Cabarrus	31,191	45,340	19,803	40,780
Caldwell	12,007	22,397	9,999	21,186
Camden	1,587	3,118	1,339	2,480
Carteret	11,079	22,868	7,732	17,716
Caswell	5,466	5,177	4,539	4,868
Catawba	25,535	42,843	18,858	39,602
Chatham	17,783	14,591	12,897	12,892
Cherokee	3,748	8,591	3,635	7,517
Chowan	3,652	3,751	2,406	2,967
Clay	1,731	3,692	1,628	3,209
Cleveland	17,274	25,950	14,215	22,750
Columbus	11,088	12,998	10,343	10,773
Craven	17,335	23,163	14,019	23,575
Cumberland	73,926	51,596	45,788	49,139
Currituck	3,685	7,159	2,909	6,013
Dare	7,760	9,621	6,136	9,345
Davidson	22,192	45,135	17,191	42,075
Davie	6,102	13,846	4,233	12,372
Duplin	8,866	10,734	6,923	9,611
Durham	102,237	32,040	74,524	34,614
Edgecombe	17,365	8,416	12,877	8,163
Forsyth	90,712	73,304	63,340	75,294
Franklin	13,022	13,183	9,286	11,540
Gaston	31,247	52,220	20,254	43,252
Gates	2,827	2,546	2,121	1,924
Graham	1,265	2,824	1,272	2,693
Granville	13,010	11,373	9,057	9,491
Greene	3,774	4,258	2,665	3,800
Guilford	141,680	97,511	100,042	98,254
Halifax	15,726	8,867	11,528	8,088
Harnett	16,519	23,311	11,563	20,922
Haywood	12,724	14,902	11,237	14,545
Henderson	20,062	30,903	15,003	28,025
Hertford	7,479	3,083	5,141	2,942
Hoke	9,133	6,197	5,794	5,257
Hyde	1,225	1,203	1,048	1,235
Iredell	27,201	44,979	18,065	38,675
Jackson	8,671	7,793	6,737	7,351
Johnston	26,475	43,164	17,266	36,903
Jones	2,364	2,807	1,893	2,607
Lee	10,703	12,652	7,657	11,834
Lenoir	13,157	13,281	10,207	12,939
Lincoln	11,674	23,561	9,434	20,052
Macon	6,514	11,382	5,489	9,448
Madison	6,603	10,262	4,234	5,175
Martin	5,011	5,175	5,102	5,334
McDowell	6,488	5,914	5,330	10,590
Mecklenburg	252,642	152,957	166,828	155,084
Mitchell	2,220	5,472	2,080	5,686
Montgomery	4,870	6,125	4,313	5,745
Moore	17,534	27,165	13,555	24,714
Nash	23,013	23,660	15,693	21,902
New Hanover	48,588	50,004	35,572	45,351
Northampton	6,893	3,662	5,584	3,176
Onslow	19,296	29,942	11,250	25,890
Orange	53,712	20,226	42,910	20,771
Pamlico	2,820	3,809	2,335	3,679
Pasquotank	10,170	7,720	6,984	6,609
Pender	9,832	13,517	6,999	10,037
Perquimans	2,761	3,674	1,971	2,965
Person	8,410	10,007	6,198	8,973
Pitt	39,763	33,429	24,924	28,590
Polk	4,394	5,986	3,787	5,140
Randolph	16,280	40,644	12,966	37,771
Richmond	9,586	9,316	8,383	7,709
Robeson	22,315	16,883	17,868	15,909
Rockingham	16,730	22,435	14,430	22,840
Rowan	23,272	37,284	16,735	34,915
Rutherford	9,595	18,631	8,184	16,343

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Sampson	11,753	13,952	9,649	12,600
Scotland	8,105	5,972	6,386	5,141
Stanly	8,815	19,193	7,650	17,814
Stokes	6,816	14,335	5,767	13,583
Surry	10,399	18,574	8,304	17,587
Swain	2,803	2,896	2,419	2,593
Transylvania	7,203	9,299	6,097	9,386
Tyrrell	932	960	731	855
Union	31,038	53,882	17,974	42,820
Vance	13,095	7,584	8,762	6,884
Wake	247,914	183,291	169,909	177,324
Warren	6,663	2,992	5,171	2,840
Washington	3,734	2,667	2,969	2,484
Watauga	14,513	13,303	11,232	12,659
Wayne	22,507	26,800	15,076	24,883
Wilkes	8,889	20,152	7,862	19,197
Wilson	19,754	18,338	14,206	16,264
Yadkin	4,501	12,355	3,451	11,816
Yancey	4,470	5,021	4,434	4,940
Totals	2,142,651	2,128,474	1,525,849	1,961,166

North Carolina Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 2,142,651; McCain, R., 2,128,474; Barr, LB., 25,722.
2004: Bush, R., 1,961,166; Kerry, D., 1,525,849; Badnarik, LB., 11,731.
2000: Bush, R., 1,631,163; Gore, D., 1,257,692; Browne, LB., 13,891; Buchanan, RF., 8,874.
1996: Dole, R., 1,225,938; Clinton, D., 1,107,849; Perot, RF., 168,059; Browne, LB., 8,740; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,771.
1992: Bush, R., 1,134,661; Clinton, D., 1,114,042; Perot, Ind., 357,864; Marrou, LB., 5,171.
1988: Bush, R., 1,237,258; Dukakis, D., 890,167; Fulani, New Alliance, 5,682; Paul (write-in), 1,263.
1984: Reagan, R., 1,346,481; Mondale, D., 824,287; Bergland, LB., 3,794.
1980: Reagan, R., 915,018; Carter, D., 875,635; Anderson, Ind., 52,800; Clark, LB., 9,677; Commoner, Citizens, 2,287; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 416.
1976: Carter, D., 927,365; Ford, R., 741,960; Anderson, Amer., 5,607; MacBride, LB., 2,219; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 755.
1972: Nixon, R., 1,054,889; McGovern, D., 438,705; Schmitz, Amer., 25,018.
1968: Nixon, R., 627,192; Wallace, 3rd party, 496,188; Humphrey, D., 464,113.
1964: Johnson, D., 800,139; Goldwater, R., 624,844.
1960: Kennedy, D., 713,136; Nixon, R., 655,420.
1956: Stevenson, D., 590,530; Eisenhower, R., 575,062.
1952: Stevenson, D., 652,803; Eisenhower, R., 558,107.

North Dakota

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Adams	434	785	353	915
Barnes	2,723	2,808	2,186	3,541
Benson	1,566	772	1,196	1,002
Billings	114	375	99	449
Bottineau	1,384	2,046	1,168	2,468
Bowman	478	1,106	397	1,280
Burke	285	639	336	808
Burleigh	15,524	25,381	11,621	26,577
Cass	37,577	32,515	26,010	39,619
Cavalier	930	1,125	887	1,522
Dickey	1,039	1,517	883	1,890
Divide	461	629	487	751
Dunn	526	1,078	571	1,178
Eddy	582	548	534	655
Emmons	545	1,226	611	1,449
Foster	687	913	518	1,219
Golden Valley	209	640	195	719
Grand Forks	16,079	14,498	12,646	17,298
Grant	402	869	264	952
Griggs	597	682	505	907
Hettinger	406	892	405	1,044
Kidder	421	751	433	902
LaMoure	868	1,307	712	1,592
Logan	299	725	265	844
McHenry	980	1,371	1,030	1,744
McIntosh	579	914	436	1,254
McKenzie	932	1,730	847	1,897
McLean	1,858	2,762	1,664	3,014
Mercer	1,472	2,788	1,245	3,285
Morton	5,073	7,853	4,073	8,325
Mountrail	1,476	1,403	1,465	1,527
Nelson	904	797	778	1,107
Oliver	332	680	310	790
Pembina	1,486	1,710	1,321	2,466
Pierce	792	1,300	686	1,475
Ramsey	2,311	2,358	1,885	2,943
Ransom	1,369	993	1,199	1,352
Renville	505	796	497	953

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Richland	3,510	3,892	2,821	5,264
Rolette	3,403	1,042	2,564	1,392
Sargent	1,112	774	1,021	1,147
Sheridan	227	550	200	727
Sioux	1,144	215	804	319
Slope	106	297	89	335
Stark	3,794	7,019	3,013	7,220
Steele	612	404	616	586
Stutsman	4,042	5,484	3,438	6,517
Towner	620	536	606	754
Trail	2,135	1,839	1,651	2,543
Walsh	2,323	2,410	1,905	3,194
Ward	10,125	15,038	8,236	17,008
Wells	840	1,468	858	1,654
Williams	2,915	6,273	2,512	6,278
Totals	141,278	168,601	111,052	196,651

North Dakota Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 168,601; Obama, D., 141,278; Nader, Ind., 4,189; Barr, LB., 1,354; Baldwin, Const., 1,199.
2004: Bush, R., 196,651; Kerry, D., 111,052; Nader, Ind., 3,756; Badnarik, LB., 851; Peroutka, Const., 514.
2000: Bush, R., 174,852; Gore, D., 95,284; Nader, Ind., 9,486; Buchanan, RF., 7,288; Browne, Ind., 660; Phillips, Const., 373; Hagelin, Ind., 313.
1996: Dole, R., 125,050; Clinton, D., 106,905; Perot, RF., 32,515; Browne, LB., 847; Phillips, Ind., 745; Hagelin, Natural Law, 349.
1992: Bush, R., 136,244; Clinton, D., 99,168; Perot, Ind., 71,084.
1988: Bush, R., 166,559; Dukakis, D., 127,739; Paul, LB., 1,315; LaRouche, Natl. Econ. Recovery, 905.
1984: Reagan, R., 200,336; Mondale, D., 104,429; Bergland, LB., 703.
1980: Reagan, R., 193,695; Carter, D., 79,189; Anderson, Ind., 23,640; Clark, LB., 3,743; Commoner, LB., 429; McLain, Natl. People's League, 296; Greaves, Amer., 235; Hall, Com., 93; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 89; McReynolds, Soc., 82; Bubar, Statesman, 54.
1976: Ford, R., 153,470; Carter, D., 136,078; Anderson, Amer., 3,698; McCarthy, Ind., 2,952; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 269; MacBride, LB., 256; scattered, 371.
1972: Nixon, R., 174,109; McGovern, D., 100,384; Schmitz, Amer., 5,646; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 288; Hall, Com., 87.
1968: Nixon, R., 138,669; Humphrey, D., 94,769; Wallace, 3rd party, 14,244; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 128; Munn, Prohibition, 38; Troxell, Ind., 34.
1964: Johnson, D., 149,784; Goldwater, R., 108,207; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 224; Munn, Proh., 174.
1960: Nixon, R., 154,310; Kennedy, D., 123,963; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 158.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 156,766; Stevenson, D., 96,742; Andrews, Amer., 483.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 191,712; Stevenson, D., 76,694; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 1,075; Hallinan, Prog., 344; Hamblen, Proh., 302.

Ohio

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Adams	4,041	6,725	4,281	7,653
Allen	16,575	26,167	16,470	32,580
Ashland	9,027	14,788	8,576	16,209
Ashtabula	24,233	18,464	24,060	21,038
Athens	19,258	9,107	18,998	10,847
Auglaize	6,492	15,938	5,903	17,016
Belmont	15,986	15,127	17,576	15,589
Brown	7,280	11,873	7,140	12,647
Butler	62,871	101,537	56,243	109,872
Carroll	6,302	6,952	6,300	7,695
Champaign	7,161	10,919	6,968	11,718
Clark	29,122	31,821	33,535	34,941
Clermont	30,124	60,287	25,887	62,949
Clinton	6,267	12,037	5,417	12,938
Columbiana	21,222	24,891	23,429	25,753
Coshocton	7,580	8,583	7,378	9,839
Crawford	8,045	12,050	7,773	13,885
Cuyahoga	441,836	196,369	448,503	221,600
Darke	7,456	17,226	7,846	18,306
Defiance	7,394	9,334	6,975	11,397
Delaware	35,848	53,670	27,048	53,143
Erie	22,277	17,080	21,421	18,597
Fairfield	28,487	40,708	24,783	42,715
Fayette	4,199	6,931	4,334	7,376
Franklin	305,144	205,338	285,801	237,253
Fulton	9,627	11,414	8,224	13,640
Gallia	4,616	8,047	5,366	8,576
Geauga	20,692	28,314	19,850	30,370
Greene	27,162	39,252	30,531	48,388
Guernsey	7,369	8,950	7,768	9,962
Hamilton	208,802	187,862	199,679	222,616
Hancock	13,357	21,898	10,352	25,105
Hardin	4,847	7,553	4,891	8,441
Harrison	3,495	3,717	3,780	4,274
Henry	6,163	8,091	5,111	9,902

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Highland	6,437	11,390	6,194	12,211
Hocking	6,083	6,201	6,175	6,936
Holmes	3,074	7,590	2,697	8,468
Huron	9,461	10,001	10,568	14,817
Jackson	5,108	7,837	5,700	8,585
Jefferson	17,266	17,216	19,024	17,185
Knox	10,702	16,207	9,820	17,068
Lake	54,786	54,441	59,049	62,193
Lawrence	10,956	15,055	12,118	15,454
Licking	19,768	30,545	30,053	49,016
Logan	7,615	13,440	6,825	14,471
Lorain	77,719	55,031	78,970	61,203
Lucas	134,729	70,865	132,715	87,160
Madison	6,193	10,178	6,203	11,117
Mahoning	76,356	44,339	83,194	48,761
Marion	12,016	14,840	11,930	17,171
Medina	24,614	31,785	36,272	48,196
Meigs	3,990	5,891	4,438	6,272
Mercer	5,636	14,730	5,118	15,650
Miami	10,739	22,217	17,606	33,992
Monroe	3,623	2,973	4,243	3,424
Montgomery	136,110	123,040	142,997	138,371
Morgan	2,921	3,387	2,875	3,758
Morrow	5,960	9,787	5,775	10,474
Muskingum	17,209	20,174	16,421	22,254
Noble	2,419	3,387	2,654	3,841
Ottawa	11,760	10,417	11,118	12,073
Paulding	4,043	5,204	3,610	6,206
Perry	7,128	7,585	7,257	7,856
Pickaway	8,229	13,087	8,579	14,161
Pike	5,833	6,005	5,989	6,520
Portage	32,160	26,959	40,675	35,583
Preble	6,846	13,340	7,274	13,734
Putnam	5,169	12,855	4,392	14,370
Richland	24,473	32,590	24,638	36,872
Ross	13,636	16,027	13,978	17,231
Sandusky	15,101	13,935	12,686	16,221
Scioto	14,470	16,472	16,827	18,259
Seneca	12,751	13,588	10,957	15,886
Shelby	6,777	15,005	6,535	16,204
Stark	66,712	63,283	95,337	92,215
Summit	151,932	107,937	156,587	118,558
Trumbull	62,254	39,319	66,673	40,977
Tuscarawas	20,957	19,940	18,853	23,829
Union	8,348	15,049	6,665	15,870
Van Wert	5,046	8,993	4,095	10,678
Vinton	2,405	2,962	2,651	3,249
Warren	32,372	69,741	26,044	68,037
Washington	12,082	16,638	12,538	17,532
Wayne	21,144	28,730	19,786	31,879
Williams	7,892	9,618	6,481	12,040
Wood	32,956	28,819	29,401	33,592
Wyandot	4,362	6,190	3,708	7,254
Totals	2,940,044	2,677,820	2,741,165	2,859,764

Ohio Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 2,940,044; McCain, R., 2,677,820; Nader, Ind., 42,337; Barr, LB., 19,917; Baldwin, Const., 12,565; McKinney, Green, 8,518; Duncan, Ind., 3,905; Moore, Socialist, 2,735.
2004: Bush, R., 2,859,768; Kerry, D., 2,741,167; Badnarik, nonpartisan, 14,676; Peroutka, nonpartisan, 939.
2000: Bush, R., 2,351,209; Gore, D., 2,186,190; Nader, Ind., 117,857; Buchanan, Ind., 26,724; Browne, LB., 13,475; Hagelin, Natural Law, 6,169; Phillips, Ind., 3,823.
1996: Clinton, D., 2,148,222; Dole, R., 1,859,883; Perot, RF., 483,207; Browne, Ind., 12,851; Moorehead, Ind., 10,813; Hagelin, Natural Law, 9,120; Phillips, Ind., 7,361.
1992: Clinton, D., 1,984,942; Bush, R., 1,894,310; Perot, Ind., 1,036,426; Marrou, LB., 7,252; Fulani, New Alliance, 6,413; Gritz, Pop./America First, 4,699; Hagelin, Natural Law, 3,437; LaRouche, Ind., 2,446.
1988: Bush, R., 2,416,549; Dukakis, D., 1,939,629; Fulani, Ind., 12,017; Paul, Ind., 11,926.
1984: Reagan, R., 2,678,559; Mondale, D., 1,825,440; Bergland, LB., 5,886.
1980: Reagan, R., 2,206,545; Carter, D., 1,752,414; Anderson, Ind., 254,472; Clark, LB., 49,033; Commoner, Citizens, 8,564; Hall, Com., 4,729; Congress, Ind., 4,029; Griswold, Workers World, 3,790; Bubar, Statesman, 27.
1976: Carter, D., 2,011,621; Ford, R., 2,000,505; McCarthy, Ind., 58,258; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 15,529; MacBride, LB., 8,961; Hall, Com., 7,817; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 4,717; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 4,335; scattered, 130.
1972: Nixon, R., 2,441,827; McGovern, D., 1,558,889; Schmitz, Amer., 80,067; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 7,107; Hall, Com., 6,437; Wallace, Ind., 460.
1968: Nixon, R., 1,791,014; Humphrey, D., 1,700,586; Wallace, 3rd party, 467,495; Gregory, 372; Blumen, Soc. Labor, 120; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 69; Mitchell, Com., 23; Munn, Proh., 19.
1964: Johnson, D., 2,498,331; Goldwater, R., 1,470,865.
1960: Nixon, R., 2,217,611; Kennedy, D., 1,944,248.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 2,262,610; Stevenson, D., 1,439,655.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 2,100,391; Stevenson, D., 1,600,367.

Oklahoma				
County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Adair	2,049	4,636	2,562	4,971
Alfalfa	411	2,023	470	2,201
Atoka	1,370	3,509	1,946	3,142
Beaver	265	2,197	297	2,272
Beckham	1,625	5,769	1,931	5,454
Blaine	1,011	3,100	1,222	3,199
Bryan	4,423	9,295	5,745	8,615
Caddo	3,395	6,401	3,916	6,491
Canadian	11,422	36,411	9,712	33,297
Carter	5,603	13,241	6,466	12,178
Cherokee	7,193	9,182	8,623	9,569
Choctaw	1,859	3,729	2,639	3,168
Cimarron	152	1,119	184	1,242
Cleveland	39,673	64,730	34,007	65,720
Coal	570	1,609	1,203	1,396
Comanche	14,120	20,127	12,022	21,170
Cotton	690	1,793	898	1,742
Craig	2,072	3,858	2,504	3,894
Creek	8,318	20,181	9,929	18,848
Custer	2,660	7,842	2,801	7,839
Delaware	5,084	10,274	5,591	10,017
Dewey	346	1,857	408	1,843
Ellis	282	1,627	395	1,685
Garfield	5,545	17,066	5,586	17,685
Garvin	3,028	7,708	3,707	7,610
Grady	5,516	15,187	5,970	14,136
Grant	514	1,836	571	1,950
Greer	566	1,548	719	1,529
Harmon	333	757	354	838
Harper	221	1,342	268	1,397
Haskell	1,474	3,206	2,378	2,946
Hughes	1,705	3,132	2,283	3,066
Jackson	2,263	6,716	2,232	7,024
Jefferson	805	1,649	1,057	1,546
Johnston	1,246	2,707	1,713	2,635
Kay	5,462	13,229	5,957	14,121
Kingfisher	1,009	5,372	1,022	5,630
Kiowa	1,226	2,536	1,413	2,610
Latimer	1,313	2,857	1,945	2,535
Le Flore	5,136	11,603	6,741	10,683
Lincoln	3,503	10,468	4,041	10,149
Logan	5,716	12,555	4,869	11,474
Love	1,257	2,589	1,538	2,295
Major	3,550	11,184	537	3,122
Marshall	2,792	7,744	2,088	3,363
Mayes	3,318	4,903	6,933	9,946
McClain	515	2,955	3,742	10,041
McCurtain	1,642	3,729	3,684	7,472
McIntosh	5,749	10,231	4,488	4,692
Murray	1,592	3,746	2,130	3,665
Muskogee	11,286	15,276	12,585	15,124
Noble	1,174	3,881	1,335	3,993
Nowata	1,411	3,029	1,660	2,805
Okfuskee	1,478	2,642	1,743	2,542
Oklahoma	116,133	163,099	97,298	174,741
Okmulgee	6,187	8,724	7,367	8,363
Osage	7,493	12,150	8,068	11,467
Ottawa	4,266	6,904	5,086	7,443
Pawnee	2,063	4,533	2,564	4,412
Payne	10,601	18,435	10,101	19,560
Pittsburg	5,454	11,739	7,452	11,134
Pontotoc	4,511	9,749	5,165	9,647
Pottawatomie	7,906	17,728	8,638	17,215
Pushmataha	1,265	3,208	1,934	2,863
Roger Mills	286	1,502	382	1,388
Rogers	10,770	27,732	11,918	24,976
Seminole	2,977	5,599	3,648	5,624
Sequoyah	4,454	9,465	5,910	8,865
Stephens	4,538	14,392	5,515	13,646
Texas	923	5,332	1,016	5,450
Tillman	1,042	2,195	1,175	2,273
Tulsa	96,106	158,322	90,220	163,452
Wagoner	8,805	21,426	9,157	19,081
Washington	6,308	16,457	6,862	16,551
Washita	1,050	3,716	1,340	3,705
Woods	870	3,043	932	3,166
Woodward	1,348	6,402	1,458	6,193
Totals	502,496	960,165	503,966	959,792

Oklahoma Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 960,165; Obama, D., 502,496.
2004: Bush, R., 959,792; Kerry, D., 503,966.
2000: Bush, R., 744,337; Gore, D., 474,276; Buchanan, RF., 9,014; Browne, LB., 6,602.
1996: Dole, R., 582,315; Clinton, D., 488,105; Perot, RF., 130,788; Browne, LB., 5,505.
1992: Bush, R., 592,929; Clinton, D., 473,066; Perot, Ind., 319,878; Marrou, LB., 4,486.
1988: Bush, R., 678,367; Dukakis, D., 483,423; Paul, LB., 6,261; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,985.
1984: Reagan, R., 861,530; Mondale, D., 385,080; Bergland, LB., 9,066.

1980: Reagan, R., 695,570; Carter, D., 402,026; Anderson, Ind., 38,284; Clark, LB., 13,828.
1976: Ford, R., 545,708; Carter, D., 532,442; McCarthy, Ind., 14,101.
1972: Nixon, R., 759,025; McGovern, D., 247,147; Schmitz, Amer., 23,728.
1968: Nixon, R., 449,697; Humphrey, D., 301,658; Wallace, 3rd party, 191,731.
1964: Johnson, D., 519,834; Goldwater, R., 412,665.
1960: Nixon, R., 533,039; Kennedy, D., 370,111.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 473,769; Stevenson, D., 385,581.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 518,045; Stevenson, D., 430,939.

Oregon

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Baker	2,795	5,643	2,616	6,253
Benton	29,421	15,036	26,515	18,460
Clackamas	95,237	76,161	95,129	97,691
Clatsop	10,579	7,113	10,461	8,503
Columbia	13,253	10,351	12,563	11,868
Coos	14,270	15,236	14,393	18,291
Crook	3,623	6,348	3,024	6,830
Curry	5,216	6,626	5,220	7,332
Deschutes	38,612	38,918	31,179	41,757
Douglas	19,153	28,635	18,089	35,956
Gilliam	429	642	370	755
Grant	980	2,670	780	3,204
Harney	946	2,592	839	2,815
Hood River	6,229	3,240	5,587	4,124
Jackson	47,664	47,806	44,366	56,519
Jefferson	3,648	4,360	3,243	4,762
Josephine	17,338	22,926	15,214	26,241
Klamath	9,115	18,682	8,264	22,733
Lake	954	2,631	802	3,039
Lane	104,010	58,149	107,769	75,007
Lincoln	13,991	8,649	13,753	10,160
Linn	21,702	27,576	19,940	31,260
Malheur	2,922	7,099	2,577	8,123
Marion	55,610	53,174	57,671	69,900
Morrow	1,398	2,501	1,361	2,732
Multnomah	264,741	71,084	259,585	98,439
Polk	17,046	17,272	15,484	19,508
Sherman	382	632	390	694
Tillamook	7,018	5,732	6,750	7,003
Umatilla	9,400	15,126	8,884	17,068
Union	4,612	7,563	4,428	8,879
Wallowa	1,490	2,832	1,269	3,132
Wasco	5,649	4,900	5,691	6,119
Washington	128,402	80,203	121,140	107,223
Wheeler	276	497	245	612
Yamhill	20,494	21,068	17,572	23,839
Totals	1,037,291	738,475	943,163	866,831

Oregon Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,037,291; McCain, R., 738,475; Nader, Peace Party of Oregon, 18,614; Baldwin, Const., 7,693; Barr, LB., 7,635; McKinney, Pacific Green, 4,543.
2004: Kerry, D., 943,163; Bush, R., 866,831; Badnarik, LB., 7,260; Cobb, Pac. Green, 5,315; Peroutka, Const., 5,257.
2000: Gore, D., 720,342; Bush, R., 713,577; Nader, Green, 77,357; Browne, LB., 7,447; Buchanan, Ind., 7,063; Hagelin, RF., 2,574; Phillips, Const., 2,189.
1996: Clinton, D., 649,641; Dole, R., 538,152; Perot, RF., 121,221; Nader, Pacific, 49,415; Browne, LB., 8,903; Phillips, Taxpayers, 3,379; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,798; Hollis, Soc., 1,922.
1992: Clinton, D., 621,314; Bush, R., 475,757; Perot, Ind., 354,091; Marrou, LB., 4,277; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,030.
1988: Dukakis, D., 616,206; Bush, R., 560,126; Paul, LB., 14,811; Fulani, Ind., 6,487.
1984: Reagan, R., 658,700; Mondale, D., 536,479.
1980: Reagan, R., 571,044; Carter, D., 456,890; Anderson, Ind., 112,389; Clark, LB., 25,838; Commoner, Citizens, 13,642; scattered, 1,713.
1976: Ford, R., 492,120; Carter, D., 490,407; McCarthy, Ind., 40,207; write-in, 7,142.
1972: Nixon, R., 486,686; McGovern, D., 392,760; Schmitz, Amer., 46,211; write-in, 2,289.
1968: Nixon, R., 408,433; Humphrey, D., 358,866; Wallace, 3rd party, 49,683; write-in, McCarthy, 1,496; N. Rockefeller, 69; others, 1,075.
1964: Johnson, D., 501,017; Goldwater, R., 282,779; write-in, 2,509.
1960: Nixon, R., 408,060; Kennedy, D., 367,402.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 406,393; Stevenson, D., 329,204.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 420,815; Stevenson, D., 270,579; Hallinan, Ind., 3,665.

Pennsylvania

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Adams	17,475	26,134	13,764	28,247
Allegheny	368,453	269,819	368,912	271,925
Armstrong	10,729	17,715	12,025	18,925
Beaver	39,738	42,358	42,146	39,916
Bedford	6,001	15,928	6,016	16,606
Berks	91,803	75,868	76,309	87,122

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Blair	18,798	30,812	18,105	35,751
Bradford	10,202	14,911	8,590	16,942
Bucks	178,345	149,860	163,438	154,469
Butler	29,882	52,294	30,090	54,959
Cambria	30,697	29,981	32,591	34,048
Cameron	802	1,239	794	1,599
Carbon	13,235	12,646	12,223	12,519
Centre	41,141	32,543	30,733	33,133
Chester	135,150	112,266	109,708	120,036
Clarion	6,415	10,126	6,049	11,063
Clearfield	14,549	18,656	13,518	20,533
Clinton	6,799	7,126	5,823	8,035
Columbia	12,597	13,704	10,679	16,052
Crawford	15,684	19,265	16,013	21,965
Cumberland	45,355	59,693	37,928	67,648
Dauphin	69,352	57,964	55,299	65,296
Delaware	170,949	109,766	162,601	120,425
Elk	6,910	6,252	6,602	7,872
Erie	74,206	49,284	67,921	57,372
Fayette	25,509	25,669	29,120	25,045
Forest	1,014	1,366	989	1,571
Franklin	21,052	41,711	16,562	41,817
Fulton	1,562	4,612	1,475	4,772
Greene	7,365	7,451	7,674	7,786
Huntingdon	6,611	11,724	5,879	12,126
Indiana	16,964	19,617	15,831	20,254
Jefferson	6,132	11,248	6,073	13,371
Juniata	3,055	6,463	2,797	7,144
Lackawanna	67,112	39,198	59,573	44,766
Lancaster	97,290	124,475	74,328	145,591
Lawrence	19,371	21,496	21,387	21,938
Lebanon	22,004	32,325	18,109	37,089
Lehigh	86,226	62,668	73,940	70,160
Luzerne	71,903	60,512	69,573	64,953
Lycoming	18,335	30,215	15,681	33,961
McKean	6,186	8,835	6,294	10,941
Mercer	24,319	24,321	24,831	26,311
Mifflin	5,364	10,904	4,889	11,726
Monroe	36,655	25,892	27,967	27,971
Montgomery	249,493	163,030	222,048	175,741
Montour	3,347	4,555	2,666	4,903
Northampton	74,956	58,352	63,446	62,102
Northumberland	13,555	18,012	14,602	22,262
Perry	6,384	13,032	5,423	13,919
Philadelphia	574,930	113,260	542,205	130,099
Pike	11,448	12,456	8,656	12,444
Potter	2,277	5,073	2,268	5,640
Schuylkill	28,187	33,682	29,231	35,640
Snyder	5,375	9,895	4,348	10,566
Somerset	12,437	20,925	12,842	23,802
Sullivan	1,228	1,840	1,213	2,056
Susquehanna	8,314	10,551	7,351	11,573
Tioga	6,012	10,542	5,437	12,019
Union	7,207	9,720	5,700	10,334
Venango	8,708	12,817	9,024	14,472
Warren	8,669	9,824	8,044	10,999
Washington	44,286	48,753	48,225	47,673
Wayne	9,824	12,618	8,060	13,713
Westmoreland	69,004	96,786	77,774	100,087
Wyoming	5,631	6,494	4,982	7,782
York	81,748	107,367	63,701	114,270
Totals	3,276,363	2,655,885	2,938,095	2,793,847

Pennsylvania Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 3,276,363; McCain, R., 2,655,885; Nader, Ind., 42,977; Barr, LB., 19,912.

2004: Kerry, D., 2,938,095; Bush, R., 2,793,847; Badnarik, LB., 21,185; Cobb, Green, 6,319; Peroutka, Const., 6,318.

2000: Gore, D., 2,485,967; Bush, R., 2,281,127; Nader, Green, 103,392; Buchanan, RF., 16,023; Phillips, Const., 14,428; Browne, LB., 11,248.

1996: Clinton, D., 2,215,819; Dole, R., 1,801,169; Perot, RF., 430,984; Browne, LB., 28,000; Phillips, Constitutional, 19,552; Hagelin, Natural Law, 5,783.

1992: Clinton, D., 2,239,164; Bush, R., 1,791,841; Perot, Ind., 902,667; Marrou, LB., 21,477; Fulani, New Alliance, 4,661.

1988: Bush, R., 2,300,087; Dukakis, D., 2,194,944; McCarthy, Consumer, 19,158; Paul, LB., 12,051.

1984: Reagan, R., 2,584,323; Mondale, D., 2,228,131; Bergland, LB., 6,982.

1980: Reagan, R., 2,261,872; Carter, D., 1,937,540; Anderson, Ind., 292,921; Clark, LB., 33,263; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 20,291; Commoner, Consumer, 10,430; Hall, Com., 5,184.

1976: Carter, D., 2,328,677; Ford, R., 2,205,604; McCarthy, Ind., 50,584; Maddox, Const., 25,344; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 3,009; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 2,744; Hall, Com., 1,891; others, 2,934.

1972: Nixon, R., 2,714,521; McGovern, D., 1,796,951; Schmitz, Amer., 70,593; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 4,639; Hall, Com., 2,686; others, 2,715.

1968: Humphrey, D., 2,259,405; Nixon, R., 2,090,017; Wallace, 3rd party, 378,582; Gregory, Peace/Freedom, 7,821; Blumen, Soc. Labor, 4,977; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 4,862; others, 2,264.

1964: Johnson, D., 3,130,954; Goldwater, R., 1,673,657; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 10,456; Hass, Soc. Labor, 5,092; scattered, 2,531.

1960: Kennedy, D., 2,556,282; Nixon, R., 2,439,956; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,185; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 2,678; scattered, 440.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 2,585,252; Stevenson, D., 1,981,769; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,447; Dobbs, Militant Workers, 2,035.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 2,415,789; Stevenson, D., 2,146,269; Hamblen, Proh., 8,771; Hallinan, Prog., 4,200; Hoopes, Soc., 2,684; Dobbs, Militant Workers, 1,502; Hass, Industrial Govt., 1,347; scattered, 155.

Rhode Island

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Cranston	22,520	13,981	20,331	14,471
East Providence	15,380	6,216	13,655	6,359
Pawtucket	18,486	6,098	15,567	6,394
Providence	46,252	8,545	35,917	9,787
Warwick	25,802	16,541	23,164	16,640
Other	168,107	114,008	151,126	115,395
Totals	296,571	165,391	259,760	169,046

Rhode Island Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 296,571; McCain, R., 165,391; Nader, Ind., 4,829; Barr, LB., 1,382; McKinney, Green, 797; Baldwin, Const., 675; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 122.

2004: Kerry, D., 259,765; Bush, R., 169,046; Nader, RF., 4,651; Cobb, Green, 1,333; Badnarik, LB., 907; Peroutka, Const., 339; Parker, Workers World, 253.

2000: Gore, D., 249,508; Bush, R., 130,555; Nader, Ind., 25,052; Buchanan, RF., 2,273; Browne, Ind., 742; Hagelin, Ind., 271; Moorehead, Ind., 199; Phillips, Ind., 97; McReynolds, Ind., 52; Harris, Ind., 34.

1996: Clinton, D., 233,050; Dole, R., 104,683; Perot, RF., 43,723; Nader, Green, 6,040; Browne, LB., 1,109; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,021; Hagelin, Natural Law, 435; Moorehead, Workers World, 186.

1992: Clinton, D., 213,299; Bush, R., 131,601; Perot, Ind., 105,045; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,878.

1988: Dukakis, D., 225,123; Bush, R., 177,761; Paul, LB., 825; Fulani, New Alliance, 280.

1984: Reagan, R., 212,080; Mondale, D., 197,106; Bergland, LB., 277.

1980: Carter, D., 198,342; Reagan, R., 154,793; Anderson, Ind., 59,819; Clark, LB., 2,458; Hall, Com., 218; McReynolds, Soc., 170; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 90; Griswold, Workers World, 77.

1976: Carter, D., 227,636; Ford, R., 181,249; MacBride, LB., 715; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 462; Hall, Com., 334; Levin, Soc. Labor, 188.

1972: Nixon, R., 220,383; McGovern, D., 194,645; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 729.

1968: Humphrey, D., 246,518; Nixon, R., 122,359; Wallace, 3rd party, 15,678; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 383.

1964: Johnson, D., 315,463; Goldwater, R., 74,615.

1960: Kennedy, D., 258,032; Nixon, R., 147,502.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 225,819; Stevenson, D., 161,790.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 210,935; Stevenson, D., 203,293; Hallinan, Prog., 187; Hass, Soc. Labor, 83.

South Carolina

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Abbeville	4,593	6,264	4,389	5,436
Aiken	26,101	42,849	19,799	39,077
Allendale	3,029	947	2,565	985
Anderson	24,132	48,690	20,697	43,355
Bamberg	4,426	2,309	3,841	2,138
Barnwell	4,931	4,769	3,982	4,606
Beaufort	30,396	37,821	21,505	33,331
Berkeley	27,755	36,205	20,142	32,104
Calhoun	3,970	3,695	3,393	3,448
Charleston	82,698	69,822	63,758	70,297
Cherokee	7,215	13,305	6,466	12,090
Chester	7,071	5,922	5,790	5,798
Chesterfield	7,842	8,325	6,729	7,252
Clarendon	8,673	6,758	7,087	6,061
Colleton	8,616	8,525	6,699	7,264
Darlington	14,505	14,544	11,829	13,416
Dillon	7,408	5,874	4,832	4,301
Dorchester	21,806	29,929	14,733	26,006
Edgefield	5,075	6,334	4,051	5,611
Fairfield	7,591	3,912	5,764	3,531
Florence	28,012	29,861	21,442	27,689
Georgetown	14,199	15,790	10,602	12,606
Greenville	70,886	116,363	55,347	111,481
Greenwood	12,348	16,995	8,954	14,264
Hampton	5,816	3,439	4,832	3,097
Horry	38,879	64,609	29,547	50,447
Jasper	5,389	3,365	3,840	2,933
Kershaw	11,226	16,466	8,515	14,160
Lancaster	12,139	16,441	7,631	12,916
Laurens	10,578	15,334	9,205	14,466
Lee	5,960	3,074	4,960	2,901
Lexington	33,303	74,960	25,393	67,132
Marion	2,755	2,437	7,767	5,589
Marlboro	9,608	5,416	4,984	3,423

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
McCormick	6,794	3,996	2,648	2,396
Newberry	6,708	9,616	4,483	7,654
Oconee	9,481	21,164	8,395	18,811
Orangeburg	27,263	12,115	24,698	12,695
Pickens	11,691	32,552	10,287	29,759
Richland	105,656	57,941	76,283	56,212
Saluda	3,323	5,191	3,001	4,537
Spartanburg	41,632	65,042	33,633	62,004
Sumter	25,431	18,581	18,695	18,074
Union	5,935	7,449	5,236	6,592
Williamsburg	11,279	5,004	9,044	4,795
York	37,918	54,500	24,226	45,234
Totals	862,449	1,034,896	661,699	937,974

South Carolina Vote Since 1952
2008: McCain, R., 1,034,896; Obama, D., 862,449; Barr, LB., 7,283; Baldwin, Const., 6,827; Nader, petitioning candidate, 5,053; McKinney, Green, 4,461.
2004: Bush, R., 937,974; Kerry, D., 661,699; Nader, Ind., 5,520; Peroutka, Const., 5,317; Badnarik, LB., 3,608; Brown, United Citizens, 2,124; Cobb, Green, 1,488.
2000: Bush, R., 786,892; Gore, D., 566,039; Nader, United Citizens, 20,279; Browne, LB., 4,898; Buchanan, RF., 3,309; Phillips, Const., 1,682; Hagelin, Natural Law, 943.
1996: Dole, R., 573,458; Clinton, D., 506,283; Perot, RF./Patriot, 64,386; Browne, LB., 4,271; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,043; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,248.
1992: Bush, R., 577,507; Clinton, D., 479,514; Perot, Ind., 138,872; Marrou, LB., 2,719; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,680; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,235.
1988: Bush, R., 606,443; Dukakis, D., 370,554; Paul, LB., 4,935; Fulani, United Citizens, 4,077.
1984: Reagan, R., 615,539; Mondale, D., 344,459; Bergland, LB., 4,359.
1980: Reagan, R., 439,277; Carter, D., 428,220; Anderson, Ind., 13,868; Clark, LB., 4,807; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 2,086.
1976: Carter, D., 450,807; Ford, R., 346,149; Anderson, Amer., 2,996; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 1,950; write-in, 681.
1972: Nixon, R., 477,044; McGovern, D., 184,559; Schmitz, Amer., 10,075; United Citizens, 2,265; write-in, 17.
1968: Nixon, R., 254,062; Wallace, 3rd party, 215,430; Humphrey, D., 197,486.
1964: Goldwater, R., 309,048; Johnson, D., 215,700; write-in: Wallace, 5; Nixon, 1; Powell, 1; Thurmond, 1.
1960: Kennedy, D., 198,129; Nixon, R., 188,558; write-in, 1.
1956: Stevenson, D., 136,372; Byrd, Ind., 88,509; Eisenhower, R., 75,700; Andrews, Ind., 2.
1952: Stevenson, D., 173,004. Under state law votes cast for 2 Eisenhower slates of electors could not be combined. Eisenhower, Ind., 158,289 and R., 9,793 (total, 168,082). Hamblen, Proh., 1.

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Aurora	655	794	620	1,009
Beadle	3,493	4,054	3,443	4,917
Bennett	557	614	759	833
Bon Homme	1,367	1,712	1,293	2,063
Brookings	7,207	6,431	5,443	7,662
Brown	9,041	8,067	7,943	10,386
Brule	965	1,407	1,040	1,544
Buffalo	454	156	603	223
Butte	1,306	2,821	1,009	3,166
Campbell	243	591	239	708
Charles Mix	1,807	2,109	2,155	2,556
Clark	830	1,065	875	1,435
Clay	3,808	2,296	3,315	2,692
Codington	5,595	6,374	4,803	7,778
Corson	837	535	972	720
Custer	1,475	2,909	1,272	2,922
Davison	3,554	4,731	3,263	5,561
Day	1,785	1,372	1,817	1,671
Deuel	1,054	1,088	961	1,406
Dewey	1,326	658	1,606	921
Douglas	424	1,293	393	1,596
Edmunds	819	1,213	765	1,434
Fall River	1,338	2,348	1,326	2,413
Faulk	426	739	418	945
Grant	1,786	1,951	1,633	2,392
Gregory	771	1,423	813	1,685
Haakon	186	938	219	1,007
Hamlin	1,043	1,661	1,015	1,946
Hand	718	1,247	668	1,482
Hanson	961	1,426	745	1,379
Harding	135	575	94	704
Hughes	3,037	5,298	2,697	6,017
Hutchinson	1,242	2,285	1,177	2,899
Hyde	226	547	259	631
Jackson/ Washabaugh	435	668	508	726
Jerauld	535	535	482	736
Jones	147	463	134	565
Kingsbury	1,277	1,435	1,163	1,804

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Lake	3,033	2,993	2,509	3,359
Lawrence	4,932	6,787	3,857	7,489
Lincoln	8,642	11,803	5,703	11,161
Lyman	710	894	872	1,029
Marshall	1,219	1,646	1,099	1,242
McCook	441	915	1,201	2,017
McPherson	1,261	900	369	1,180
Meade	3,749	7,515	2,941	8,347
Mellette	373	445	361	553
Miner	605	577	641	810
Minnehaha	39,831	39,241	32,314	44,189
Moody	1,663	1,508	1,609	1,790
Pennington	17,787	27,592	14,213	29,976
Perkins	499	1,102	418	1,329
Potter	482	937	463	1,143
Roberts	2,672	1,781	2,527	2,396
Sanborn	500	669	581	817
Shannon	2,967	330	3,566	526
Spink	1,550	1,660	1,478	2,259
Stanley	510	1,017	464	1,129
Sully	233	581	201	702
Todd	2,208	571	2,543	889
Tripp	914	1,859	972	2,230
Turner	1,681	2,538	1,646	3,084
Union	3,244	4,310	3,000	3,987
Walworth	923	1,668	878	1,967
Yankton	4,838	5,039	4,237	6,003
Ziebach	554	312	641	447
Totals	170,924	203,054	149,244	232,584

South Dakota Vote Since 1952
2008: McCain, R., 203,054; Obama, D., 170,924; Nader, Ind., 4,267; Baldwin, Const., 1,895; Barr, Ind., 1,835.
2004: Bush, R., 232,584; Kerry, D., 149,244; Nader, Ind., 4,320; Peroutka, Const., 1,103; Badnarik, LB., 964.
2000: Bush, R., 190,700; Gore, D., 118,804; Buchanan, RF., 3,322; Phillips, Ind., 1,781; Browne, LB., 1,662.
1996: Dole, R., 150,543; Clinton, D., 139,333; Perot, RF., 31,250; Browne, LB., 1,472; Phillips, Taxpayers, 912; Hagelin, Natural Law, 316.
1992: Bush, R., 136,718; Clinton, D., 124,888; Perot, Ind., 73,295.
1988: Bush, R., 165,415; Dukakis, D., 145,560; Paul, LB., 1,060; Fulani, New Alliance, 730.
1984: Reagan, R., 200,267; Mondale, D., 116,113.
1980: Reagan, R., 198,343; Carter, D., 103,855; Anderson, Ind., 21,431; Clark, LB., 3,824; Pulley, Soc. Workers, 250.
1976: Ford, R., 151,505; Carter, D., 147,068; MacBride, LB., 1,619; Hall, Com., 318; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 168.
1972: Nixon, R., 166,476; McGovern, D., 139,945; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 994.
1968: Nixon, R., 149,841; Humphrey, D., 118,023; Wallace, 3rd party, 13,400.
1964: Johnson, D., 163,010; Goldwater, R., 130,108.
1960: Nixon, R., 178,417; Kennedy, D., 128,070.
1956: Eisenhower, R., 171,569; Stevenson, D., 122,288.
1952: Eisenhower, R., 203,857; Stevenson, D., 90,426.

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Anderson	11,385	19,614	12,896	18,510
Bedford	5,026	10,215	5,268	8,351
Benton	2,644	3,695	3,869	3,161
Bledsoe	1,517	3,166	1,927	2,849
Blount	15,252	35,553	15,047	33,241
Bradley	9,353	28,324	9,431	25,951
Campbell	3,866	6,535	6,163	7,859
Cannon	2,010	3,320	2,515	2,931
Carroll	3,980	7,454	5,070	6,605
Carter	5,587	15,849	6,395	15,768
Cheatham	5,497	10,697	5,918	9,676
Chester	1,794	4,586	2,242	4,086
Claiborne	3,078	7,174	4,034	6,448
Clay	1,248	1,674	1,675	1,650
Cocke	3,340	8,945	3,935	8,297
Coffee	7,131	13,244	8,243	11,793
Crockett	1,818	3,749	2,459	3,242
Cumberland	7,889	17,436	8,327	15,144
Davidson	158,032	102,702	132,737	107,839
Decatur	1,595	3,178	2,268	2,566
DeKalb	2,832	4,085	3,445	3,685
Dickson	7,504	11,672	8,597	10,567
Dyer	4,411	9,859	5,287	8,447
Fayette	6,888	12,158	5,696	8,962
Fentress	1,831	4,789	2,371	4,293
Franklin	6,609	10,533	7,800	9,129
Gibson	7,406	13,516	8,511	10,596
Giles	4,614	6,902	5,273	6,163
Grainger	2,065	5,297	2,569	4,907
Greene	7,107	17,148	7,635	16,382
Grundy	1,969	2,561	2,789	2,107
Hamblen	6,804	15,501	7,433	14,742
Hamilton	64,205	81,666	57,302	78,547

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Hancock	604	1,587	777	1,756
Hardeman	5,919	5,225	5,685	4,704
Hardin	2,794	7,076	3,834	6,087
Hawkins	5,924	14,745	6,684	13,447
Haywood	4,891	3,165	4,359	3,140
Henderson	3,021	7,669	3,448	6,585
Henry	5,152	8,182	5,732	7,340
Hickman	3,563	4,784	4,263	4,359
Houston	1,678	1,608	2,126	1,440
Humphreys	3,600	3,818	4,485	3,261
Jackson	2,284	2,185	2,998	2,026
Jefferson	5,177	13,092	5,469	11,625
Johnson	1,837	4,620	1,812	4,634
Knox	67,923	109,847	66,013	110,803
Lake	1,024	1,175	2,634	2,078
Lauderdale	4,322	4,933	4,474	4,164
Lawrence	5,160	10,565	6,592	9,959
Lewis	1,803	2,951	2,192	2,819
Lincoln	3,694	9,226	4,546	7,829
Loudon	6,058	15,815	5,708	14,041
Macon	5,539	12,984	2,738	4,670
Madison	3,131	7,134	16,840	21,679
Marion	2,060	5,145	5,548	5,862
Marshall	20,027	23,289	4,722	5,825
Maury	4,506	6,746	12,379	17,505
McMinn	4,319	6,755	5,891	11,980
McNairy	13,057	20,282	4,101	5,787
Meigs	1,371	2,795	1,595	2,500
Monroe	5,049	11,478	5,354	10,123
Montgomery	25,634	30,103	20,070	28,627
Moore	881	2,010	1,084	1,668
Morgan	1,969	4,717	2,924	4,401
Obion	4,308	8,873	5,549	7,859
Overton	3,418	4,495	4,518	3,941
Perry	1,329	1,596	1,579	1,522
Pickett	854	1,786	1,033	1,600
Polk	2,124	4,267	2,724	3,924
Putnam	9,735	17,098	10,566	15,637
Rhea	2,905	8,033	3,665	7,301
Roane	7,222	15,643	8,706	14,467
Robertson	9,318	17,903	9,865	15,331
Rutherford	40,412	59,850	31,647	52,200
Scott	1,720	4,931	3,086	4,509
Sequatchie	1,717	3,606	1,986	2,951
Sevier	8,597	24,915	8,621	22,143
Shelby	253,633	143,422	216,945	158,137
Smith	2,990	4,561	4,044	3,739
Stewart	2,470	2,956	2,860	2,675
Sullivan	18,346	44,802	19,637	42,555
Sumner	21,486	44,947	21,458	40,181
Tipton	7,911	17,114	7,379	14,178
Trousdale	1,474	1,687	1,851	1,314
Unicoi	2,106	5,011	2,374	5,030
Union	1,828	4,461	2,524	4,145
Van Buren	849	1,293	1,209	1,120
Warren	17,650	25,957	6,808	7,503
Washington	15,894	32,216	14,944	29,735
Wayne	1,355	4,075	1,951	3,999
Weakley	4,594	8,853	5,588	7,817
White	3,369	6,100	4,147	5,269
Williamson	27,879	64,843	21,732	57,451
Wilson	15,462	33,767	15,277	28,924
Totals	1,087,437	1,479,178	1,036,477	1,384,375

Tennessee Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 1,479,178; Obama, D., 1,087,437; Nader, Ind., 11,560; Barr, Ind., 8,547; Baldwin, Ind., 8,191; McKinney, Ind., 2,499; Moore, Ind., 1,326; Jay, Ind., 1,011.

2004: Bush, R., 1,384,375; Kerry, D., 1,036,477; Nader, Ind., 8,992; Badnarik, Ind., 4,866; Peroutka, Ind., 2,570.

2000: Bush, R., 1,061,949; Gore, D., 981,720; Nader, Green, 19,781; Browne, LB., 4,284; Buchanan, RF., 4,250; Brown, Ind., 1,606; Phillips, Ind., 1,015; Hagelin, RF., 613; Venson, Ind., 535.

1996: Clinton, D., 909,146; Dole, R., 863,530; Perot, RF., 105,918; Nader, Ind., 6,427; Browne, Ind., 5,020; Phillips, Ind., 1,818; Collins, Ind., 688; Hagelin, Ind., 636; Michael, Ind., 408; Dodge, Ind., 324.

1992: Clinton, D., 933,521; Bush, R., 841,300; Perot, Ind., 199,968; Marrou, LB., 1,847.

1988: Bush, R., 947,233; Dukakis, D., 679,794; Paul, Ind., 2,041; Duke, Ind., 1,807.

1984: Reagan, R., 990,212; Mondale, D., 711,714; Bergland, LB., 3,072.

1980: Reagan, R., 787,761; Carter, D., 783,051; Anderson, Ind., 35,991; Clark, LB., 7,116; Commoner, Citizens, 1,112; Bubar, Statesman, 521; McReynolds, Soc., 519; Hall, Com., 503; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 490; Griswold, Workers World, 400; write-in, 152.

1976: Carter, D., 825,879; Ford, R., 633,969; Anderson, Amer., 5,769; McCarthy, Ind., 5,004; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 2,303; MacBride, LB., 1,375; Hall, Com., 547; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 512; Bubar, Proh., 442; Miller, Ind., 316; write-in, 230.

1972: Nixon, R., 813,147; McGovern, D., 357,293; Schmitz, Amer., 30,373; write-in, 369.

1968: Nixon, R., 472,592; Wallace, 3rd party, 424,792; Humphrey, D., 351,233.

1964: Johnson, D., 635,047; Goldwater, R., 508,965; write-in, 34.

1960: Nixon, R., 556,577; Kennedy, D., 481,453; Faubus, States' Rights, 11,304; Decker, Proh., 2,458.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 462,288; Stevenson, D., 456,507; Andrews, Ind., 19,820; Holtwick, Proh., 789.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 446,147; Stevenson, D., 443,710; Hamblen, Proh., 1,432; Hallinan, Prog., 885; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 379.

Texas

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Anderson	4,624	11,855	4,678	11,525
Andrews	790	3,815	677	3,837
Angelina	9,377	19,569	9,302	18,932
Aransas	3,005	6,691	2,640	6,569
Archer	739	3,591	878	3,556
Armstrong	128	856	170	830
Atascosa	4,400	5,546	4,421	7,635
Austin	2,819	8,777	2,582	8,072
Bailey	680	1,618	525	1,882
Bandera	2,248	6,934	1,738	6,933
Bastrop	11,678	13,797	9,794	13,290
Baylor	366	1,262	467	1,169
Bee	3,645	4,467	4,045	5,428
Bell	40,185	49,066	27,165	52,135
Bexar	275,023	245,932	210,976	260,698
Blanco	1,466	3,417	1,267	3,277
Borden	40	316	55	303
Bosque	1,796	5,760	1,815	5,737
Bowie	10,801	24,136	11,880	21,791
Brazoria	36,461	67,444	28,904	63,662
Brazos	20,459	37,403	16,128	37,594
Brewster	1,819	1,781	1,729	1,980
Briscoe	205	616	191	620
Brooks	1,747	556	1,823	845
Brown	2,819	12,049	2,523	11,640
Burleson	2,053	4,546	2,276	4,405
Burnet	4,596	12,034	4,147	11,456
Caldwell	5,385	6,084	5,052	6,436
Calhoun	2,727	4,106	2,561	4,348
Callahan	1,063	4,589	1,073	4,542
Cameron	48,401	26,641	33,998	34,801
Camp	1,733	2,794	1,778	2,638
Carson	406	2,547	485	2,450
Cass	3,489	8,276	4,630	7,383
Castro	719	1,561	631	1,794
Chambers	3,185	9,966	2,953	8,618
Cherokee	4,605	11,693	4,439	11,329
Childress	497	1,782	511	1,629
Clay	1,085	4,213	1,299	3,971
Cochran	284	758	249	856
Coke	297	1,252	266	1,338
Coleman	643	3,011	778	3,035
Collin	108,208	184,116	68,935	174,435
Collingsworth	292	1,052	346	1,051
Colorado	2,503	5,790	2,161	5,488
Comal	12,365	35,203	9,153	31,574
Comanche	1,339	3,807	1,431	3,813
Concho	257	807	270	911
Cooke	3,051	11,871	3,142	11,908
Coryell	6,611	11,537	5,122	12,421
Cottle	187	509	214	549
Crane	319	1,119	254	1,314
Crockett	512	1,026	473	1,248
Crosby	684	1,221	622	1,647
Culberson	510	267	375	407
Dallam	302	1,267	305	1,473
Dallas	424,468	309,477	336,641	346,246
Dawson	1,135	2,894	1,114	3,419
De Witt	1,246	3,456	1,610	5,100
Deaf Smith	589	1,580	1,133	4,139
Delta	90,830	149,592	627	1,447
Denton	1,715	4,888	59,346	140,891
Dickens	234	730	245	815
Dimmit	2,692	874	2,365	1,188
Donley	291	1,370	349	1,429
Duval	3,298	1,076	2,916	1,160
Eastland	1,271	5,163	1,582	5,249
Ector	9,118	26,190	8,579	27,502
Edwards	346	673	217	745
El Paso	15,315	38,046	95,142	73,261
Ellis	121,589	61,598	11,640	34,602
Erath	3,126	10,757	2,710	9,506
Falls	1,958	2,975	2,427	3,454
Fannin	3,464	8,090	4,001	7,893
Fayette	3,009	7,572	2,803	7,527
Fisher	687	1,083	758	1,161

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Floyd	729	1,784	545	2,032
Foard	208	327	235	347
Fort Bend	98,136	102,846	68,722	93,625
Franklin	1,094	3,394	1,011	3,185
Freestone	2,032	5,201	2,070	5,057
Frio	2,405	1,644	1,931	1,991
Gaines	650	3,385	608	3,540
Galveston	41,543	61,844	43,919	61,290
Garza	375	1,355	326	1,480
Gillespie	2,570	9,559	2,104	9,297
Glasscock	52	502	44	488
Goliad	1,329	2,298	1,219	2,267
Gonzales	2,158	4,062	1,709	4,291
Gray	1,153	6,920	1,289	7,260
Grayson	13,892	31,122	13,452	30,777
Gregg	13,130	29,159	12,306	29,939
Grimes	2,704	5,561	2,713	5,263
Guadalupe	16,070	30,750	10,290	28,208
Hale	2,693	7,139	2,078	8,025
Hall	324	930	413	860
Hamilton	862	2,875	845	2,856
Hansford	239	1,847	240	1,903
Hardeman	373	1,199	480	1,214
Hardin	3,935	16,589	5,608	15,030
Harris	588,611	570,143	475,865	584,723
Harrison	8,874	17,085	9,642	16,473
Hartley	250	1,711	315	1,736
Haskell	699	1,388	867	1,539
Hays	28,416	29,624	20,110	27,021
Hemphill	216	1,342	257	1,380
Henderson	7,890	20,810	8,505	20,210
Hidalgo	90,122	39,614	62,369	50,931
Hill	3,802	9,220	3,751	9,225
Hockley	1,794	5,789	1,385	6,160
Hood	5,078	17,269	4,865	16,280
Hopkins	3,528	9,297	3,443	8,582
Houston	2,653	5,869	2,921	5,848
Howard	2,539	7,020	2,663	7,480
Hudspeth	430	458	302	577
Hunt	8,591	20,571	7,971	20,065
Hutchinson	1,321	7,358	1,503	7,839
Irion	164	644	141	684
Jack	470	2,527	643	2,470
Jackson	1,251	3,560	1,296	3,766
Jasper	3,636	8,960	4,471	8,347
Jeff Davis	467	746	378	764
Jefferson	44,854	42,877	47,066	44,423
Jim Hogg	1,336	472	1,344	712
Jim Wells	6,683	4,825	6,824	5,817
Johnson	12,903	36,683	12,325	34,818
Jones	1,525	4,197	1,658	4,254
Karnes	1,710	2,658	1,543	3,114
Kaufman	11,157	23,727	8,947	21,304
Kendall	3,591	12,960	2,532	11,434
Kenedy	108	93	85	82
Kent	99	342	138	382
Kerr	5,564	16,729	4,557	16,538
Kimble	341	1,487	324	1,482
King	8	151	18	137
Kinney	633	907	542	1,051
Kleberg	5,251	4,539	4,550	5,366
Knox	366	986	464	1,081
La Salle	5,240	12,940	1,229	989
La Vaca	1,156	3,344	2,152	5,974
Lamar	1,895	5,628	5,338	12,054
Lamb	1,051	713	857	3,410
Lampasas	1,867	6,286	1,593	5,422
Lee	2,000	4,312	1,899	4,160
Leon	1,415	5,563	1,754	5,023
Liberty	5,980	15,417	6,780	14,821
Limestone	2,515	5,062	2,752	5,028
Lipscomb	155	1,092	184	1,147
Live Oak	1,038	3,079	1,036	3,147
Llano	2,250	7,279	2,257	7,241
Loving	12	67	12	65
Lubbock	30,295	66,028	22,472	70,135
Lynn	623	1,469	490	1,776
Madison	1,144	2,883	1,235	2,837
Marion	1,644	2,566	1,884	2,441
Martin	314	1,389	288	1,514
Mason	546	1,543	459	1,600
Matagorda	6,682	11,929	4,355	8,119
Maverick	8,554	2,316	5,948	4,025
McCulloch	728	2,263	745	2,465
McLennan	29,959	49,005	26,760	52,090
McMullen	131	400	95	467
Medina	5,119	10,404	4,322	10,389
Menard	295	712	331	761
Midland	9,672	36,135	8,005	36,585

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Milam	3,040	5,215	3,445	5,291
Mills	398	1,753	416	1,794
Mitchell	586	1,814	639	1,912
Montague	1,594	6,235	1,946	5,910
Montgomery	36,530	119,542	28,628	104,654
Moore	1,123	4,282	1,009	4,601
Morris	2,054	3,157	2,437	2,818
Motley	67	522	113	564
Nacogdoches	8,393	14,828	7,152	14,160
Navarro	5,399	10,803	5,259	10,715
Newton	1,750	3,440	2,513	3,159
Nolan	1,521	3,485	1,541	3,722
Nueces	47,811	52,264	44,439	59,359
Ochiltree	243	2,851	251	2,922
Oldham	102	813	108	733
Orange	7,646	21,509	11,476	20,292
Palo Pinto	2,499	7,264	2,816	7,137
Panola	2,586	7,582	2,958	7,021
Parker	10,429	36,646	8,966	31,795
Parmer	719	2,969	389	2,375
Pecos	1,476	2,480	1,242	3,167
Polk	6,215	13,703	6,964	13,778
Potter	8,932	20,741	7,489	21,401
Presidio	1,250	489	1,159	715
Rains	1,041	3,130	1,213	2,998
Randall	9,461	41,895	7,849	40,520
Reagan	197	795	184	956
Real	375	1,237	325	1,314
Red River	1,538	3,461	2,097	3,379
Reeves	1,605	1,444	1,600	1,777
Refugio	1,382	1,853	1,232	2,212
Roberts	41	477	46	461
Robertson	2,674	3,979	2,979	3,792
Rockwall	8,468	23,243	5,320	20,120
Runnels	720	3,118	792	3,239
Rusk	4,983	13,641	4,899	13,390
Sabine	1,077	3,749	1,476	3,138
San Augustine	1,327	2,338	1,506	2,235
San Jacinto	2,721	6,151	2,688	5,394
San Patricio	8,842	12,390	7,764	13,474
San Saba	487	1,941	529	1,894
Schleicher	322	969	312	1,012
Scurry	1,088	4,414	981	4,576
Shackelford	208	1,284	229	1,292
Shelby	2,546	6,629	2,951	6,295
Sherman	78	493	124	942
Smith	23,628	54,995	19,970	53,392
Somervell	798	2,675	831	2,701
Starr	8,233	1,488	7,199	2,552
Stephens	626	2,869	703	2,803
Sterling	97	520	71	544
Stonewall	206	524	250	499
Sutton	381	1,189	280	1,173
Swisher	812	1,676	626	1,487
Tarrant	274,101	347,843	207,286	349,462
Taylor	12,658	34,265	10,648	37,197
Terrell	186	323	159	306
Terry	1,379	2,863	794	3,166
Throckmorton	166	671	202	656
Titus	3,140	6,023	3,173	5,709
Tom Green	11,068	27,201	9,007	28,185
Travis	253,278	136,671	197,235	147,885
Trinity	1,924	4,091	2,204	3,985
Tyler	2,159	5,633	2,659	5,043
Upshur	2,106	5,871	4,225	10,232
Upton	288	898	185	1,009
Uvalde	4,120	4,585	3,298	5,148
Val Verde	6,982	5,752	4,757	6,968
Van Zandt	4,503	15,727	4,822	14,976
Victoria	9,829	19,876	8,553	20,875
Walker	7,323	11,610	5,977	11,710
Waller	7,107	8,238	6,145	7,679
Ward	899	2,667	901	2,856
Washington	4,031	10,173	3,389	9,597
Webb	33,435	13,111	23,654	17,753
Wharton	4,935	9,427	4,702	9,288
Wheeler	314	1,916	420	1,960
Wichita	13,828	31,673	12,819	32,472
Wilbarger	1,196	3,279	1,284	3,685
Willacy	3,405	1,454	2,734	2,209
Williamson	67,347	87,938	43,117	83,284
Wilson	5,360	10,903	4,409	10,400
Winkler	477	1,529	391	1,604
Wise	4,469	15,967	4,783	15,177
Wood	3,996	13,638	4,034	12,831
Yoakum	450	1,989	376	2,228
Young	1,302	5,938	1,511	5,874
Zapata	1,939	918	1,662	1,228
Zavala	3,263	596	2,332	777
Totals	3,528,633	4,479,328	2,832,704	4,526,917

Texas Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 4,479,328; Obama, D., 3,528,633 Barr, LB., 56,116.

2004: Bush, R., 4,526,917; Kerry, D., 2,832,704; Badnarik, LB., 38,787.

2000: Bush, R., 3,799,639; Gore, D., 2,433,746; Nader, Green, 137,994; Browne, LB., 23,160; Buchanan, Ind., 12,394.

1996: Dole, R., 2,736,167; Clinton, D., 2,459,683; Perot, RF., 378,537; Browne, LB., 20,256; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 7,472; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,422.

1992: Bush, R., 2,496,071; Clinton, D., 2,281,815; Perot, Ind., 1,354,781; Marrou, LB., 19,699.

1988: Bush, R., 3,036,829; Dukakis, D., 2,352,748; Paul, LB., 30,355; Fulani, New Alliance, 7,208.

1984: Reagan, R., 3,433,428; Mondale, D., 1,949,276.

1980: Reagan, R., 2,510,705; Carter, D., 1,881,147; Anderson, Ind., 111,613; Clark, LB., 37,643; write-in, 528.

1976: Carter, D., 2,082,319; Ford, R., 1,953,300; McCarthy, Ind., 20,118; Anderson, Amer., 11,442; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,723; write-in, 2,982.

1972: Nixon, R., 2,298,896; McGovern, D., 1,154,289; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 8,664; Schmitz, Amer., 6,039; others, 3,393.

1968: Humphrey, D., 1,266,804; Nixon, R., 1,227,844; Wallace, 3rd party, 584,269; write-in, 489.

1964: Johnson, D., 1,663,185; Goldwater, R., 958,566; Lightburn, Const., 5,060.

1960: Kennedy, D., 1,167,932; Nixon, R., 1,121,699; Sullivan, Const., 18,169; Decker, Proh., 3,870; write-in, 15.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 1,080,619; Stevenson, D., 859,958; Andrews, Ind., 14,591.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 1,102,878; Stevenson, D., 969,228; Hamblen, Proh., 1,983; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 833; MacArthur, Const., 730; Hallinan, Prog., 294.

Utah

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Beaver	509	1,786	493	2,023
Box Elder	3,080	14,340	2,244	15,751
Cache	9,806	27,799	6,375	32,486
Carbon	3,368	3,960	3,415	4,950
Daggett	129	294	108	380
Davis	28,831	73,317	20,893	86,187
Duchesne	897	4,592	738	4,742
Emery	965	3,338	831	3,781
Garfield	402	1,663	264	1,848
Grand	1,981	1,787	1,858	2,130
Iron	3,078	11,786	2,267	12,815
Juab	730	2,647	605	2,681
Kane	850	2,194	576	2,414
Millard	733	3,565	626	4,084
Morgan	674	3,219	472	3,301
Piute	141	635	123	646
Rich	154	829	109	922
Salt Lake	176,988	176,692	135,949	215,728
San Juan	2,322	2,586	1,906	2,971
Sanpete	1,449	6,036	1,189	7,004
Sevier	1,320	6,222	920	6,597
Summit	9,194	6,691	6,977	7,936
Tooele	5,349	10,201	4,130	12,181
Uintah	1,407	8,113	1,266	8,518
Utah	26,276	111,273	17,357	128,269
Wasatch	2,818	5,271	1,854	5,503
Washington	9,251	33,594	7,513	35,633
Wayne	333	930	279	1,062
Weber	24,028	43,250	19,862	51,199
Totals	327,670	596,030	241,199	663,742

Utah Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 596,030; Obama, D., 327,670; Baldwin, Const., 12,012; Nader, unaff., 8,416; Barr, LB., 6,966; McKinney, unaff., 982; LaRiva, unaff., 262.

2004: Bush, R., 663,742; Kerry, D., 241,199; Nader, Ind., 11,305; Peroutka, Const., 6,841; Badnarik, LB., 3,375; Jay, Pers. Choice, 946; Harris, Soc. Workers, 393.

2000: Bush, R., 515,096; Gore, D., 203,053; Nader, Green, 35,850; Buchanan, RF., 9,319; Browne, LB., 3,616; Phillips, Ind. Amer., 2,709; Hagelin, Natural Law, 763; Harris, Soc. Workers, 186; Youngkeit, Ind., 161.

1996: Dole, R., 361,911; Clinton, D., 221,633; Perot, RF., 66,461; Nader, Green, 4,615; Browne, LB., 4,129; Phillips, Taxpayers, 2,601; Templin, Ind. Amer., 1,290; Crane, Ind., 1,101; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,085; Moorehead, Workers World, 298; Harris, Soc. Workers, 235; Dodge, Proh., 111.

1992: Bush, R., 322,632; Perot, Ind., 203,400; Clinton, D., 183,429; Gritz, Pop./America First, 28,602; Marrou, LB., 1,900; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,319; LaRouche, Ind., 1,089.

1988: Bush, R., 428,442; Dukakis, D., 207,352; Paul, LB., 7,473; Dennis, Amer., 2,158.

1984: Reagan, R., 469,105; Mondale, D., 155,369; Bergland, LB., 2,447.

1980: Reagan, R., 439,687; Carter, D., 124,266; Anderson, Ind., 30,284; Clark, LB., 7,226; Commoner, Citizens, 1,009; Greaves, Amer., 965; Rarick, Amer. Ind., 522; Hall, Com., 139; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 124.

1976: Ford, R., 337,908; Carter, D., 182,110; Anderson, Amer., 13,304; McCarthy, Ind., 3,907; MacBride, LB., 2,438; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 1,162; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 268; Hall, Com., 121.

1972: Nixon, R., 323,643; McGovern, D., 126,284; Schmitz, Amer., 28,549.

1968: Nixon, R., 238,728; Humphrey, D., 156,665; Wallace, 3rd party, 26,906; Peace and Freedom, 180; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 89.

1964: Johnson, D., 219,628; Goldwater, R., 181,785.

1960: Nixon, R., 205,361; Kennedy, D., 169,248; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 100.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 215,631; Stevenson, D., 118,364.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 194,190; Stevenson, D., 135,364.

Vermont

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Addison	13,202	5,667	11,147	7,077
Bennington	12,524	6,133	11,069	7,616
Caledonia	8,900	5,472	7,106	6,765
Chittenden	59,611	22,237	49,369	26,422
Essex	1,733	1,284	1,276	1,591
Franklin	13,179	7,853	10,598	8,936
Grand Isle	2,694	1,490	2,246	1,754
Lamoille	8,914	3,515	7,636	4,260
Orange	9,799	5,047	8,159	6,421
Orleans	7,998	4,482	6,330	5,666
Rutland	19,355	11,584	15,904	14,440
Washington	22,324	9,129	19,177	11,461
Windham	17,585	5,997	15,489	7,280
Windsor	21,444	9,084	18,561	11,491
Totals	219,262	98,974	184,067	121,180

Vermont Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 219,262; McCain, R., 98,974; Nader, Ind., 3,339; Barr, LB., 1,067; Baldwin, Const., 500; Calero, Soc. Workers, 150; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 149; Moore, Liberty Union, 141.

2004: Kerry, D., 184,067; Bush, R., 121,180; Nader, Ind., 4,494; Badnarik, LB., 1,102; Parker, Liberty Union, 265; Calero, Soc. Workers, 244.

2000: Gore, D., 149,022; Bush, R., 119,775; Nader, Green, 20,374; Buchanan, RF., 2,192; Lane, Grass Roots, 1,044; Browne, LB., 784; Hagelin, Natural Law, 219; McReynolds, Liberty Union, 161; Phillips, Const., 153; Harris, Soc. Workers, 70.

1996: Clinton, D., 137,894; Dole, R., 80,352; Perot, RF., 31,024; Nader, Green, 5,585; Browne, LB., 1,183; Hagelin, Natural Law, 498; Peron, Grass Roots, 480; Phillips, Taxpayers, 382; Hollis, Liberty Union, 292; Harris, Soc. Workers, 199.

1992: Clinton, D., 133,590; Bush, R., 88,122; Perot, Ind., 65,985.

1988: Bush, R., 124,331; Dukakis, D., 115,775; Paul, LB., 1,000; LaRouche, Ind., 275.

1984: Reagan, R., 135,865; Mondale, D., 95,730; Bergland, LB., 1,002.

1980: Reagan, R., 94,598; Carter, D., 81,891; Anderson, Ind., 31,760; Commoner, Citizens, 2,316; Clark, LB., 1,900; McReynolds, Liberty Union, 136; Hall, Com., 118; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 75; scattered, 413.

1976: Ford, R., 100,387; Carter, D., 77,798, and Ind. Vermonters, 991 (total, 79,789); McCarthy, Ind., 4,001; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 430; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 196; scattered, 99.

1972: Nixon, R., 117,149; McGovern, D., 68,174; Spock, Liberty Union, 1,010; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 296; scattered, 318.

1968: Nixon, R., 85,142; Humphrey, D., 70,255; Wallace, 3rd party, 5,104; Gregory, New Party, 579; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 295.

1964: Johnson, D., 107,674; Goldwater, R., 54,868.

1960: Nixon, R., 98,131; Kennedy, D., 69,186.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 110,390; Stevenson, D., 42,549; scattered, 39.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 109,717; Stevenson, D., 43,355; Hallinan, Prog., 282; Hoopes, Soc., 185.

Virginia

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Accomack	7,607	7,833	5,518	7,726
Albemarle	29,792	20,576	22,088	21,189
Alleghany	3,553	3,715	3,203	3,962
Amelia	2,488	3,970	1,862	3,499
Amherst	6,094	8,470	4,866	7,758
Appomattox	2,641	4,903	2,191	4,366
Arlington	78,994	29,876	63,987	29,635
Augusta	9,825	23,120	7,019	22,100

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Bath	1,043	1,349	828	1,432
Bedford	11,017	24,420	9,102	21,925
Bland	864	2,031	846	1,962
Botetourt	5,693	11,471	4,801	10,865
Brunswick	4,973	2,877	4,062	2,852
Buchanan	4,063	4,541	5,275	4,507
Buckingham	3,489	3,428	2,789	3,185
Campbell	8,091	17,444	6,862	15,891
Caroline	7,163	5,617	4,878	4,999
Carroll	4,108	8,186	3,888	8,173
Charles City	2,838	1,288	2,155	1,254
Charlotte	2,705	3,372	2,223	3,166
Chesterfield	74,310	86,413	49,346	83,745
Clarke	3,457	3,840	2,699	3,741
Craig	876	1,695	901	1,706
Culpeper	8,802	10,711	5,476	10,026
Cumberland	2,255	2,418	1,721	2,377
Dickenson	3,278	3,324	3,761	3,591
Dinwiddie	6,246	6,526	4,569	6,193
Essex	2,934	2,379	2,007	2,304
Fairfax	310,359	200,994	245,671	211,980
Fauquier	14,616	19,227	10,712	19,011
Floyd	2,937	4,441	2,488	4,162
Fluvanna	6,185	6,420	4,415	6,458
Franklin	9,618	15,414	8,002	14,048
Frederick	12,961	20,149	8,853	19,386
Giles	3,192	4,462	3,047	4,320
Gloucester	6,916	12,089	5,105	11,084
Goochland	4,813	7,643	3,583	6,668
Grayson	2,480	4,540	2,430	4,655
Greene	3,174	4,980	2,240	4,570
Greensville	3,122	1,729	2,514	1,732
Halifax	8,126	8,600	6,220	8,363
Hanover	18,447	37,344	13,941	35,404
Henrico	86,262	67,340	60,864	71,809
Henry	11,118	13,758	9,851	13,358
Highland	590	930	522	982
Isle of Wight	8,573	11,258	5,871	9,929
James City	17,352	20,912	11,934	18,949
King and Queen	1,918	1,763	1,506	1,737
King George	4,473	5,888	2,739	5,124
King William	3,344	4,966	2,436	4,397
Lancaster	3,235	3,647	2,477	3,724
Lee	3,219	5,825	4,005	5,664
Loudoun	74,607	63,328	47,271	60,382
Louisa	6,978	8,182	4,844	7,083
Lunenburg	2,703	2,900	2,362	2,858
Madison	2,862	3,758	2,176	3,556
Mathews	1,943	3,456	1,589	3,497
Mecklenburg	7,127	7,817	5,293	7,319
Middlesex	2,391	3,545	1,914	3,336
Montgomery	21,027	19,026	14,128	17,070
Nelson	4,391	3,647	3,543	3,539
New Kent	3,493	6,385	2,443	5,414
Northampton	3,800	2,713	2,775	2,669
Northumberland	3,312	4,041	2,548	3,832
Nottoway	3,413	3,499	2,635	3,303
Orange	7,107	8,506	5,015	7,749
Page	4,235	6,041	3,324	6,221
Patrick	2,879	5,491	2,572	5,507
Pittsylvania	11,401	18,724	9,274	17,673
Powhatan	4,237	10,088	3,112	8,955
Prince Edward	5,101	4,174	3,632	3,571
Prince George	7,130	8,752	5,066	8,131
Prince William	93,386	67,589	61,271	69,776
Pulaski	5,918	8,857	5,310	8,769
Rappahannock	2,105	2,227	1,837	2,172
Richmond	1,618	2,092	1,243	2,082
Roanoke	19,812	30,571	16,082	30,596
Rockbridge	4,347	5,732	3,627	5,412
Rockingham	10,453	22,468	7,273	21,737
Russell	4,931	6,389	5,167	6,077
Scott	2,725	6,980	3,324	6,479
Shenandoah	6,903	11,995	5,186	11,820
Smyth	4,239	7,817	4,143	7,906
Southampton	4,402	4,583	3,431	4,018
Spotsylvania	24,897	28,610	16,623	28,527
Stafford	25,716	29,221	17,208	28,500
Surry	2,626	1,663	1,954	1,543
Sussex	3,301	2,026	2,420	1,890
Tazewell	5,596	11,201	7,184	10,039

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Warren	6,997	8,879	5,241	8,600
Washington	8,063	16,077	7,339	14,749
Westmoreland	4,577	3,719	3,370	3,433
Wise	4,995	8,914	5,802	8,330
Wythe	4,107	8,207	3,581	7,911
York	13,700	19,833	10,276	19,396
City				
Alexandria	50,473	19,181	41,116	19,844
Bedford	1,208	1,497	1,042	1,472
Bristol	2,665	4,579	2,400	4,275
Buena Vista	1,108	1,282	936	1,417
Charlottesville	15,705	4,078	11,088	4,172
Chesapeake	53,993	52,624	38,744	52,283
Colonial Heights	2,562	6,161	2,061	6,129
Covington	1,304	1,020	1,179	1,104
Danville	12,352	8,361	9,436	9,399
Emporia	1,702	897	1,247	970
Fairfax	6,571	4,686	5,395	5,045
Falls Church	4,695	1,970	3,944	2,074
Franklin	2,817	1,575	1,910	1,613
Fredericksburg	6,155	3,413	4,085	3,390
Galax	1,052	1,317	987	1,336
Hampton	46,917	20,476	32,016	23,399
Harrisonburg	8,444	6,048	4,726	6,165
Hopewell	5,285	4,149	3,573	4,251
Lexington	1,540	914	1,340	982
Lynchburg	16,269	17,638	11,727	14,400
Manassas	7,518	5,975	5,562	7,257
Manassas Park	2,463	1,634	1,498	1,807
Martinsville	4,139	2,311	3,036	2,538
Newport News	51,972	28,667	35,319	32,208
Norfolk	62,819	24,814	43,518	26,401
Norton	743	744	725	768
Petersburg	13,774	1,583	9,682	2,238
Poquoson	1,748	5,229	1,424	5,004
Portsmouth	32,322	13,983	24,112	15,212
Radford	2,930	2,418	2,244	2,564
Richmond	73,180	18,472	52,167	21,637
Roanoke	24,934	15,394	18,862	16,661
Salem	5,164	7,088	4,254	7,115
Staunton	5,569	5,330	3,756	5,805
Suffolk	22,233	18,592	15,233	16,763
Virginia Beach	98,763	100,225	70,666	103,752
Waynesboro	3,906	4,815	2,792	5,092
Williamsburg	4,328	2,353	2,216	2,064
Winchester	5,268	4,725	3,967	5,283
Totals	1,959,532	1,725,005	1,454,742	1,716,959

Virginia Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,959,532; McCain, R., 1,725,005; Nader, Ind., 11,483; Barr, LB., 11,067; Baldwin, Ind. Green, 7,474; McKinney, Green, 2,344.

2004: Bush, R., 1,716,959; Kerry, D., 1,454,742; Badnarik, LB., 11,032; Peroutka, Const., 10,161.

2000: Bush, R., 1,437,490; Gore, D., 1,217,290; Nader, Green, 59,398; Browne, LB., 15,198; Buchanan, RF., 5,455; Phillips, Const., 1,809.

1996: Dole, R., 1,138,350; Clinton, D., 1,091,060; Perot, RF., 159,861; Phillips, Taxpayers, 13,687; Browne, LB., 9,174; Hagelin, Natural Law, 4,510.

1992: Bush, R., 1,150,517; Clinton, D., 1,038,650; Perot, Ind., 348,639; LaRouche, Ind., 11,937; Marrou, LB., 5,730; Fulani, New Alliance, 3,192.

1988: Bush, R., 1,309,162; Dukakis, D., 859,799; Fulani, Ind., 14,312; Paul, LB., 8,336.

1984: Reagan, R., 1,337,078; Mondale, D., 796,250.

1980: Reagan, R., 989,609; Carter, D., 752,174; Anderson, Ind., 95,418; Commoner, Citizens, 14,024; Clark, LB., 12,821; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,986.

1976: Ford, R., 836,554; Carter, D., 813,896; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 17,802; Anderson, Amer., 16,686; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 7,508; MacBride, LB., 4,648.

1972: Nixon, R., 988,493; McGovern, D., 438,887; Schmitz, Amer., 19,721; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 9,918.

1968: Nixon, R., 590,319; Humphrey, D., 442,387; Wallace, 3rd party, 320,272; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 4,671; Gregory, Peace/Freedom, 1,680; Munn, Proh., 601. *10,561 votes for Wallace were omitted in the count.

1964: Johnson, D., 558,038; Goldwater, R., 481,334; Hass, Soc. Labor, 2,895.

1960: Nixon, R., 404,521; Kennedy, D., 362,327; Coiner, Conservative, 4,204; Hass, Soc. Labor, 397.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 386,459; Stevenson, D., 267,760; Andrews, States' Rights, 42,964; Hoopes, Soc. D., 444; Hass, Soc. Labor, 351.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 349,037; Stevenson, D., 268,677; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,160; Hoopes, Soc. D., 504; Hallinan, Prog., 311.

Washington

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Adams	1,346	2,822	1,315	3,751
Asotin	4,114	5,407	3,319	5,320
Benton	23,366	40,244	21,549	44,350
Chelan	13,678	17,484	10,471	18,482
Clallam	17,512	15,978	17,049	18,871
Clark	93,541	82,631	79,538	88,646
Columbia	667	1,447	605	1,470
Cowlitz	18,944	13,969	21,589	20,217
Douglas	4,631	7,048	4,306	8,900
Ferry	1,386	1,817	1,201	2,019
Franklin	6,536	10,787	5,188	10,757
Garfield	384	966	365	935
Grant	9,364	16,756	7,779	17,799
Grays Harbor	15,759	11,614	14,583	12,871
Island	21,688	19,070	18,216	19,754
Jefferson	12,914	6,195	11,610	6,650
King	545,329	217,589	580,378	301,043
Kitsap	61,255	47,456	60,796	55,608
Kittitas	7,887	9,320	6,731	9,052
Klickitat	4,871	4,868	4,036	5,016
Lewis	11,719	17,293	10,726	21,042
Lincoln	2,024	3,794	1,706	4,015
Mason	14,934	12,512	12,894	11,987
Okanogan	6,163	6,942	6,309	9,636
Pacific	6,066	4,531	5,570	4,634
Pend Oreille	2,546	3,704	2,310	3,693
Pierce	143,491	111,851	158,231	150,783
San Juan	7,172	2,889	6,589	3,290
Skagit	28,145	23,031	25,131	26,139
Skamania	2,797	2,513	2,374	2,695
Snohomish	177,471	120,064	156,468	134,317
Spokane	102,164	105,059	87,490	111,606
Stevens	6,386	9,308	6,822	13,015
Thurston	69,999	44,565	62,650	47,992
Wahkiakum	1,112	1,100	1,021	1,171
Walla Walla	7,539	10,632	8,257	14,323
Whatcom	53,313	36,635	48,268	40,296
Whitman	7,957	7,304	8,287	9,397
Yakima	32,484	40,877	28,474	43,352
Totals	1,750,848	1,229,216	1,510,201	1,304,894

Washington Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,750,848; McCain, R., 1,229,216; Nader, Ind., 29,489; Barr, LB., 12,728; Baldwin, Const., 9,432; McKinney, Green, 3,819; LaRiva, Soc./Liberation, 705; Harris, Soc. Workers, 641.

2004: Kerry, D., 1,510,201; Bush, R., 1,304,894; Nader, Ind., 23,283; Badnarik, LB., 11,955; Peroutka, Const., 3,922; Cobb, Green, 2,974; Parker, Workers World, 1,077; Harris, Soc. Workers, 547; Van Auker, Soc. Equal., 231.

2000: Gore, D., 1,247,652; Bush, R., 1,108,864; Nader, Green, 103,002; Browne, LB., 13,135; Buchanan, Freedom, 7,171; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,927; Phillips, Const., 1,989; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,729; McReynolds, Soc., 660; Harris, Soc. Workers, 304.

1996: Clinton, D., 1,123,323; Dole, R., 840,712; Perot, RF, 201,003; Nader, Ind., 60,322; Browne, LB., 12,522; Hagelin, Natural Law, 6,076; Phillips, Taxpayers, 4,578; Collins, Ind., 2,374; Moorehead, Workers World, 2,189; Harris, Soc. Workers, 738.

1992: Clinton, D., 993,037; Bush, R., 731,234; Perot, Ind., 541,780; Marrou, LB., 7,533; Gritz, Pop./America First, 4,854; Hagelin, Natural Law, 2,456; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 2,354; Fulani, New Alliance, 1,776; Daniels, Ind., 1,171.

1988: Dukakis, D., 933,516; Bush, R., 903,835; Paul, LB., 17,240; LaRouche, Ind., 4,412.

1984: Reagan, R., 1,051,670; Mondale, D., 798,352; Bergland, LB., 8,844.

1980: Reagan, R., 865,244; Carter, D., 650,193; Anderson, Ind., 185,073; Clark, LB., 29,213; Commoner, Citizens, 9,403; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,137; McReynolds, Soc., 956; Hall, Com., 834; Griswold, Workers World, 341.

1976: Ford, R., 777,732; Carter, D., 717,323; McCarthy, Ind., 36,986; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 8,585; Anderson, Amer., 5,046; MacBride, LB., 5,042; Wright, People's, 1,124; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 905; LaRouche, U.S. Labor, 903; Hall, Com., 817; Levin, Soc. Labor, 713; Zeidler, Soc., 358.

1972: Nixon, R., 837,135; McGovern, D., 568,334; Schmitz, Amer., 58,906; Spock, Ind., 2,644; Hospers, LB., 1,537; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 1,102; Jenness, Soc. Workers, 623; Hall, Com., 566.

1968: Humphrey, D., 616,037; Nixon, R., 588,510; Wallace, 3rd party, 96,990; Cleaver, Peace/Freedom, 1,609; Blumen, Soc. Labor, 488; Mitchell, Free Ballot, 377; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 270.

1964: Johnson, D., 779,699; Goldwater, R., 470,366; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,772; DeBerry, Freedom Soc., 537.

1960: Nixon, R., 629,273; Kennedy, D., 599,298; Hass, Soc. Labor, 10,895; Curtis, Const., 1,401; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 705.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 620,430; Stevenson, D., 523,002; Hass, Soc. Labor, 7,457.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 599,107; Stevenson, D., 492,845; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 7,290; Hallinan, Prog., 2,460; Hass, Soc. Labor, 633; Hoopes, Soc., 254; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 119.

West Virginia

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Barbour	2,415	3,678	2,610	4,004
Berkeley	15,945	20,779	12,244	21,293
Boone	4,490	3,603	5,933	4,207
Braxton	2,691	2,618	3,035	2,986
Brooke	4,666	4,932	5,493	5,189
Cabell	15,110	18,571	16,583	21,035
Calhoun	976	1,345	1,266	1,588
Clay	1,417	1,748	1,835	2,198
Doddridge	732	2,205	800	2,362
Fayette	7,134	7,578	8,971	7,881
Gilmer	1,117	1,578	1,159	1,665
Grant	987	3,150	963	4,063
Greenbrier	5,561	7,347	6,084	8,358
Hampshire	2,968	5,197	2,455	5,489
Hancock	5,285	7,257	6,906	7,298
Hardy	1,880	3,360	1,617	3,635
Harrison	13,488	17,715	13,238	17,111
Jackson	4,821	7,066	5,384	7,686
Jefferson	11,606	10,526	9,301	10,539
Kanawha	40,148	40,588	43,010	44,430
Lewis	2,096	4,312	2,475	4,445
Lincoln	2,972	3,556	4,048	4,102
Logan	4,862	6,297	7,877	7,047
Marion	11,507	11,389	12,771	12,150
Marshall	5,943	7,709	6,435	8,516
Mason	4,444	5,822	5,408	6,487
McDowell	3,410	2,852	4,501	2,762
Mercer	7,388	13,167	9,178	13,057
Mineral	3,717	7,546	3,518	7,854
Mingo	3,567	4,565	5,983	4,612
Monongalia	16,853	15,612	16,313	17,670
Monroe	1,969	3,344	2,311	3,590
Morgan	2,704	4,408	2,272	4,511
Nicholas	6,007	6,115	4,788	5,485
Ohio	8,481	10,590	8,543	11,694
Pendleton	1,049	1,605	1,381	2,146
Pleasants	1,127	1,753	1,349	2,061
Pocahontas	1,538	1,993	1,573	2,295
Preston	4,190	7,299	3,963	7,855
Putnam	9,424	15,295	9,301	15,716
Raleigh	10,115	17,358	11,815	18,519
Randolph	4,527	6,051	4,892	6,512
Ritchie	989	2,753	1,070	3,086
Roane	2,506	2,936	2,612	3,440
Summers	2,276	2,875	2,504	2,978
Taylor	2,420	3,518	2,617	3,893
Tucker	1,280	2,118	1,400	2,179
Tyler	1,234	2,390	1,401	2,798
Upshur	2,896	5,870	3,034	6,191
Wayne	6,101	8,890	8,411	10,070
Webster	1,543	1,374	1,965	1,724
Wetzel	2,919	3,318	3,330	3,656
Wirt	777	1,482	896	1,727
Wood	12,446	22,670	14,025	24,948
Wyoming	2,724	4,605	3,694	4,985
Totals	303,857	397,466	326,541	423,778

West Virginia Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 397,466; Obama, D., 303,857; Nader, unaff., 7,219; Baldwin, Const., 2,465; McKinney, Mountain, 2,355.

2004: Bush, R., 423,778; Kerry, D., 326,541; Nader, Ind., 4,063; Badnarik, LB., 1,405.

2000: Bush, R., 336,475; Gore, D., 295,497; Nader, Green, 10,680; Buchanan, RF., 3,169; Browne, LB., 1,912; Hagelin, Natural Law, 367.

1996: Clinton, D., 327,812; Dole, R., 233,946; Perot, RF, 71,639; Browne, LB., 3,062.

1992: Clinton, D., 331,001; Bush, R., 241,974; Perot, Ind., 108,829; Marrou, LB., 1,873.

1988: Dukakis, D., 341,016; Bush, R., 310,065; Fulani, New Alliance, 2,230.

1984: Reagan, R., 405,483; Mondale, D., 328,125.

1980: Carter, D., 367,462; Reagan, R., 334,206; Anderson, Ind., 31,691; Clark, LB., 4,356.

1976: Carter, D., 435,864; Ford, R., 314,726.

1972: Nixon, R., 484,964; McGovern, D., 277,435.

1968: Humphrey, D., 374,091; Nixon, R., 307,555; Wallace, 3rd party, 72,560.

1964: Johnson, D., 538,087; Goldwater, R., 253,953.

1960: Kennedy, D., 441,786; Nixon, R., 395,995.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 449,297; Stevenson, D., 381,534.

1952: Stevenson, D., 453,578; Eisenhower, R., 419,970.

Wisconsin

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Adams	5,808	3,976	5,447	4,890
Ashland	5,697	2,507	5,805	3,313
Barron	12,076	10,456	11,696	12,030
Bayfield	5,978	3,316	5,845	3,754
Brown	67,241	55,827	54,935	67,173
Buffalo	3,979	2,946	3,998	3,502
Burnett	4,337	4,200	4,499	4,743
Calumet	13,296	12,720	10,290	14,721
Chippewa	16,236	13,489	14,751	15,450
Clark	7,450	6,337	6,966	7,966
Columbia	16,658	12,189	14,300	14,956
Crawford	5,124	2,905	4,656	3,680
Dane	202,812	71,829	181,052	90,369
Dodge	19,178	23,013	16,690	27,201
Door	10,142	7,112	8,367	8,910
Douglas	15,827	7,833	16,537	8,448
Dunn	13,055	9,616	12,039	10,879
Eau Claire	33,143	20,944	30,068	24,653
Florence	1,134	1,512	993	1,703
Fond du Lac	23,457	28,155	19,216	33,291
Forest	2,671	1,960	2,509	2,608
Grant	14,911	9,109	12,864	12,208
Green	11,499	6,730	9,575	8,497
Green Lake	3,998	5,392	3,605	6,472
Iowa	8,076	3,915	7,122	5,348
Iron	1,915	1,470	1,956	1,884
Jackson	5,572	3,550	5,249	4,387
Jefferson	21,448	21,095	17,925	23,776
Juneau	6,209	5,187	5,734	6,473
Kenosha	45,615	31,237	40,107	35,587
Kewaunee	5,902	4,711	5,175	5,970
La Crosse	38,514	23,698	33,170	28,289
Lafayette	4,732	2,984	4,402	3,929
Langlade	5,182	5,081	4,751	6,235
Lincoln	8,419	6,510	7,484	8,024
Manitowoc	22,421	19,231	20,652	23,027
Marathon	36,363	30,339	30,899	36,394
Marinette	11,124	9,705	10,190	11,866
Marquette	4,051	3,625	3,785	4,604
Menominee	1,257	185	1,412	288
Milwaukee	316,916	147,573	297,653	180,287
Monroe	10,178	8,657	8,973	10,375
Oconto	9,926	8,754	8,534	11,043
Oneida	11,905	9,627	10,464	11,351
Outagamie	50,255	39,641	40,169	48,903
Ozaukee	20,570	32,160	17,714	34,904
Pepin	2,101	1,615	2,181	1,853
Pierce	11,695	9,715	11,176	10,437
Polk	10,876	11,282	11,173	12,095
Portage	24,815	13,807	21,861	16,546
Price	4,559	3,458	4,349	4,312
Racine	53,405	45,941	48,229	52,456
Richland	5,072	3,348	4,501	4,836
Rock	50,515	27,356	46,598	33,151
Rusk	3,855	3,253	3,820	3,985
St. Croix	20,989	22,657	18,784	22,679
Sauk	18,606	11,567	15,708	14,415
Sawyer	4,763	4,199	4,411	4,951
Shawano	10,192	9,381	8,657	12,150
Sheboygan	30,392	30,796	27,608	34,458
Taylor	4,560	4,586	3,829	5,582
Trempealeau	8,320	4,807	8,075	5,878
Vernon	8,478	5,377	7,924	6,774
Vilas	6,490	7,054	5,713	8,155
Walworth	24,176	25,482	19,177	28,754
Washburn	4,716	4,259	4,705	4,762
Washington	25,713	47,725	21,234	50,641
Waukesha	85,248	145,089	73,626	154,926
Waupaca	12,952	12,131	10,792	15,941
Waushara	5,868	5,769	5,257	6,888
Winnebago	48,156	37,943	40,943	46,542
Wood	21,705	16,576	18,950	20,592
Totals	1,677,211	1,262,393	1,489,504	1,478,120

Wisconsin Vote Since 1952

2008: Obama, D., 1,677,211; McCain, R., 1,262,393; Nader, Ind., 17,605; Barr, LB., 8,858; Baldwin, Ind., 5,072; McKinney, Green, 4,216; Wamboldt, Ind., 764; Moore, Ind., 540; LaRiva, Ind., 237.

2004: Kerry, D., 1,489,504; Bush, R., 1,478,120; Nader, Ind., 16,390; Badnarik, LB., 6,464; Cobb, Green, 2,661; Brown, Ind., 471; Harris, Ind., 411.

2000: Gore, D., 1,242,987; Bush, R., 1,237,279; Nader, Green, 94,070; Buchanan, RF., 11,446; Browne, LB., 6,640; Phillips, Const., 2,042; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,063; Hagelin, RF., 878; Harris, Soc. Workers, 306.

1996: Clinton, D., 1,071,971; Dole, R., 845,029; Perot, RF., 227,339; Nader, Green, 28,723; Phillips, Taxpayers, 8,811; Browne, LB.,

7,929; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,379; Moorehead, Workers World, 1,333; Hollis, Soc., 848; Harris, Soc. Workers, 483.

1992: Clinton, D., 1,041,066; Bush, R., 930,855; Perot, Ind., 544,479; Marrou, LB., 2,877; Gritz, Pop./America First, 2,311; Daniels, Ind., 1,883; Phillips, U.S. Taxpayers, 1,772; Hagelin, Natural Law, 1,070.

1988: Dukakis, D., 1,126,794; Bush, R., 1,047,499; Paul, LB., 5,157; Duke, Pop., 3,056.

1984: Reagan, R., 1,198,584; Mondale, D., 995,740; Bergland, LB., 4,883.

1980: Reagan, R., 1,088,845; Carter, D., 981,584; Anderson, Ind., 160,657; Clark, LB., 29,135; Commoner, Citizens, 7,767; Rarick, Const., 1,519; McReynolds, Soc., 808; Hall, Com., 772; Griswold, Workers World, 414; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 383; scattered, 1,337.

1976: Carter, D., 1,040,232; Ford, R., 1,004,987; McCarthy, Ind., 34,943; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 8,552; Zeidler, Soc., 4,298; MacBride, LB., 3,814; Camejo, Soc. Workers, 1,691; Wright, People's, 943; Hall, Com., 749; LaRouche, U.S. Lab., 738; Levin, Soc. Labor, 389; scattered, 2,839.

1972: Nixon, R., 989,430; McGovern, D., 810,174; Schmitz, Amer., 47,525; Spock, Ind., 2,701; Fisher, Soc. Labor, 998; Hall, Com., 663; Reed, Ind., 506; scattered, 893.

1968: Nixon, R., 809,997; Humphrey, D., 748,804; Wallace, 3rd party, 127,835; Blomen, Soc. Labor, 1,338; Halstead, Soc. Workers, 1,222; scattered, 2,342.

1964: Johnson, D., 1,050,424; Goldwater, R., 638,495; DeBerry, Soc. Workers, 1,692; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,204.

1960: Nixon, R., 895,175; Kennedy, D., 830,805; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 1,792; Hass, Soc. Labor, 1,310.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 954,844; Stevenson, D., 586,768; Andrews, Ind., 6,918; Hoopes, Soc., 754; Hass, Soc. Labor, 710; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 564.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 979,744; Stevenson, D., 622,175; Hallinan, Ind., 2,174; Dobbs, Ind., 1,350; Hoopes, Ind., 1,157; Hass, Ind., 770.

Wyoming

County	2008		2004	
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Kerry (D)	Bush (R)
Albany	8,618	7,981	7,117	9,006
Big Horn	1,108	4,043	960	4,232
Campbell	2,986	13,001	2,464	12,415
Carbon	2,336	4,331	2,158	4,758
Converse	1,380	4,924	1,184	4,447
Crook	612	2,967	501	2,836
Fremont	6,016	11,082	5,338	11,429
Goshen	1,832	3,942	1,566	4,114
Hot Springs	618	1,834	623	1,812
Johnson	908	3,334	676	3,231
Laramie	16,070	24,549	13,171	25,951
Lincoln	1,823	6,485	1,364	6,423
Natrona	8,144	17,573	9,863	21,512
Niobrara	244	1,017	230	1,064
Park	3,757	10,838	3,007	10,917
Platte	1,407	2,993	1,328	3,149
Sheridan	4,450	10,169	4,066	9,689
Sublette	936	3,316	730	2,847
Sweetwater	5,762	10,360	5,208	10,653
Teton	7,472	4,567	5,972	5,124
Uinta	2,317	5,759	1,815	6,081
Washakie	1,042	2,956	855	3,200
Weston	658	2,618	580	2,739
Totals	82,868	164,958	70,776	167,629

Wyoming Vote Since 1952

2008: McCain, R., 164,958; Obama, D., 82,868; Nader, Ind., 2,525; Barr, LB., 1,594; Baldwin, Ind., 1,192.

2004: Bush, R., 167,629; Kerry, D., 70,776; Nader, Ind., 2,741; Badnarik, LB., 1,171; Peroutka, Ind., 631.

2000: Bush, R., 147,947; Gore, D., 60,481; Buchanan, RF., 2,724; Browne, LB., 1,443; Phillips, Ind., 720; Hagelin, Natural Law, 411.

1996: Dole, R., 105,388; Clinton, D., 77,934; Perot, RF., 25,928; Browne, LB., 1,739; Hagelin, Natural Law, 582.

1992: Bush, R., 79,347; Clinton, D., 68,160; Perot, Ind., 51,263.

1988: Bush, R., 106,867; Dukakis, D., 67,113; Paul, LB., 2,026; Fulani, New Alliance, 545.

1984: Reagan, R., 133,241; Mondale, D., 53,370; Bergland, LB., 2,357.

1980: Reagan, R., 110,700; Carter, D., 49,427; Anderson, Ind., 12,072; Clark, LB., 4,514.

1976: Ford, R., 92,717; Carter, D., 62,239; McCarthy, Ind., 624; Reagan, Ind., 307; Anderson, Amer., 290; MacBride, LB., 89; Brown, Ind., 47; Maddox, Amer. Ind., 30.

1972: Nixon, R., 100,464; McGovern, D., 44,358; Schmitz, Amer., 748.

1968: Nixon, R., 70,927; Humphrey, D., 45,173; Wallace, 3rd party, 11,105.

1964: Johnson, D., 80,718; Goldwater, R., 61,998.

1960: Nixon, R., 77,451; Kennedy, D., 63,331.

1956: Eisenhower, R., 74,573; Stevenson, D., 49,554.

1952: Eisenhower, R., 81,047; Stevenson, D., 47,934; Hamblen, Proh., 194; Hoopes, Soc., 40; Haas, Soc. Labor, 36.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE BRANCH	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	JUDICIAL BRANCH
PRESIDENT Vice President Executive Office of the President White House Office* Office of the Vice President Council of Economic Advisers Council on Environmental Quality National Security Council Office of Administration Office of Management and Budget Office of National Drug Control Policy Office of Science and Technology Policy Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	CONGRESS Senate/House Architect of the Capitol U.S. Botanic Garden Government Accountability Office Government Printing Office Library of Congress Congressional Budget Office Medicare Payment Advisory Commission Stennis Center for Public Service	Supreme Court of the United States Courts of Appeals District Courts Territorial Courts Court of International Trade Bankruptcy Courts Court of Federal Claims Tax Court Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims Administrative Office of the Courts Federal Judicial Center Sentencing Commission Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation

*Includes Domestic Policy Council, Homeland Security Council, National Economic Council, Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, Office of the First Lady, Office of National AIDS Policy, Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, USA Freedom Corps, White House Fellows Office, White House Military Office.

The Obama Administration

As of Sept. 2010; mailing addresses are for Washington, DC, except where otherwise noted.
Terms of office of the president and vice president: Jan. 20, 2009 to Jan. 20, 2013.

President: By law, Pres. Barack H. Obama received an annual salary of \$400,000 (taxable) and an annual expense allowance of \$50,000 (nontaxable) for costs resulting from official duties. In addition, up to \$100,000 a year may be spent on travel expenses and \$19,000 on official entertainment (both nontaxable). This does not include amounts available for expenditures within the Executive Office of the President, including \$3,850,000 for necessary expenses for the White House and amounts for travel and entertainment.

Website: www.whitehouse.gov/administration/president_obama/; **E-mail:** comments@whitehouse.gov

Vice President: By law, Vice Pres. Joseph R. Biden received an annual salary of \$230,700 (taxable) and an annual expense allowance of \$20,000 for costs resulting from official duties, plus \$90,000 for official entertainment expenses (nontaxable).

Website: www.whitehouse.gov/administration/vice_president_biden/; **E-mail:** vice_president@whitehouse.gov

The Cabinet Department Heads

(Salary: \$199,700 per year)

Secretary of State: Hillary Rodham Clinton
Secretary of the Treasury: Timothy F. Geithner
Secretary of Defense: Robert M. Gates
Attorney General: Eric H. Holder Jr.
Secretary of the Interior: Kenneth L. Salazar
Secretary of Agriculture: Thomas J. Vilsack
Secretary of Commerce: Gary F. Locke
Secretary of Labor: Hilda L. Solis
Secretary of Health and Human Services: Kathleen Sebelius
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: Shaun L.S. Donovan
Secretary of Transportation: Raymond L. LaHood
Secretary of Energy: Steven Chu
Secretary of Education: Arne Duncan
Secretary of Veterans Affairs: Eric K. Shinseki
Secretary of Homeland Security: Janet A. Napolitano

Executive Agencies

Council of Economic Advisers: Austan Goolsbee, chair;
www.whitehouse.gov/cea
Council on Environ. Quality: Nancy Sutley, chair;
www.whitehouse.gov/ceq
Office of Administration: Cameron Moody, dir.;
www.whitehouse.gov/oa
Office of Management and Budget: Vacant;
www.whitehouse.gov/omb
Office of Natl. Drug Control Policy: R. Gil Kerlikowske, dir.;
www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov
Office of Science and Technology Policy: John Holdren, dir.;
www.ostp.gov
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative: Amb. Ronald Kirk;
www.ustr.gov

The White House Staff

1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20500;
www.whitehouse.gov

Counselor to the President and Director, Health Care Reform: Nancy-Ann E. DeParle

Physician to the President: Jeffrey C. Kuhlman

Director, National Intelligence: James R. Clapper

Assistants to the President:

Chief of Staff: Rahm I. Emanuel

Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations: James A. Messina

Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy: Mona K. Sutphen

Counsel to the President: Robert F. Bauer

White House Press Secretary: Robert L. Gibbs

Deputy National Security Advisor: Thomas E. Donilon

Staff Secretary: Elizabeth M. Brown

Communications: Howard D. Pfeiffer

Domestic Policy and Director of the Domestic Policy Council: Melody C. Barnes

Economic Policy and Director of the National Economic Council: Lawrence H. Summers (resigned; post vacant effective end of 2010)

Homeland Security and Counterterrorism: John O. Brennan

Legislative Affairs: Phillip M. Schilliro

National Security Advisor: James L. Jones

Presidential Personnel: Nancy D. Hogan

Speechwriting: Jonathan E. Favreau

Chief of Staff to the Vice President: Ronald A. Klain

Deputy Assistant to the President and White House Social Secretary: Julianna S. Smoot

Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady: Susan S. Sher

Press Secretary, Office of the First Lady: Catherine M. Lelyveld

Cabinet-Level Departments

Department of State

2201 C St. NW, 20520; www.state.gov

Conducts U.S. foreign policy. The Foreign Service protects American citizens and interests through embassies in some 180 countries under eight geographic bureaus. Maintains contact with foreign governments, negotiates agreements and treaties, and supports U.S. foreign trade. Promotes democracy, international security, human rights—including issues related to AIDS, human trafficking, war crimes, and migration—and arms and narcotics control. Represents the nation in international organizations. Issues passports to U.S. citizens and visas to foreigners. **Budget** (includes State Dept. and other international programs): \$37.1 bil (2009); \$51.0 bil (est. 2010); \$53.8 bil (est. 2011).

- Intl. Boundary and Water Commission (4171 North Mesa, Ste. C-100, El Paso, TX 79902); www.ibwc.state.gov
- Intl. Information Programs (301 4th St. SW, 20547); www.america.gov
- Intl. Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (2201 C St. NW, Rm. 7333, 20520); www.state.gov/p/inl/
- Intl. Organization Affairs (2201 C St. NW, Rm. 6323, 20520); www.state.gov/p/io/
- Population, Refugees, and Migration (2201 C St. NW, Rm. 5805, 20520); www.state.gov/g/prm/
- U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (2201 C St. NW, SA-29, 2nd Fl., 20520); www.state.gov/s/gac/

Department of the Treasury

1500 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20220; www.ustreas.gov

Responsible for the fiscal affairs of the U.S. Serves as the government's financial agent; collects, borrows, and disburses funds for the federal government. Monitors the nation's financial infrastructure and economic development; recommends domestic and international financial, monetary, economic, trade, and tax policies. Manufactures currency and coins. Carries out monetary and tax law enforcement activities, sanctions, embargoes, and fights illicit finance—counterfeiting, money laundering, narcotics trafficking, terrorist financing. **Budget:** \$326.7 bil (2009); \$65.0 bil (est. 2010); \$93.4 bil (est. 2011).

- Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (1310 G St. NW, Ste. 300, 20220); www.ttb.gov
- Bureau of Engraving and Printing (14th and C Sts. SW, 20228); www.moneyfactory.gov
- Bureau of the Public Debt (200 3rd St., Parkersburg, WV 26106); www.publicdebt.treas.gov
- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (2070 Chain Bridge Rd., Vienna, VA 22182); www.fincen.gov
- Financial Management Service (401 14th St. SW, 20227); www.fms.treas.gov
- Internal Revenue Service (1111 Constitution Ave. NW, 20224); www.irs.gov
- U.S. Mint (801 9th St. NW, 20220); www.usmint.gov

Department of Defense

1400 Defense Pentagon, 20301; www.defense.gov

Directs and controls the armed forces and assists the president in protecting the nation's security. Military departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are each separately organized under its own secretary but all function under the command of the Secretary of Defense. They conduct military operations as unified commands. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military adviser to the President. Undersecretaries supervise acquisition, technology, and logistics; intelligence; personnel and readiness; and policy. **Budget:** \$636.5 bil (2009); \$688.0 bil (est. 2010); \$718.8 bil (est. 2011).

- Def. Advanced Research Projects Agency (3701 North Fairfax Dr., Arlington, VA 22203); www.darpa.mil
- Def. Intelligence Agency (Bldg. 6000, 20340-5100); www.dia.mil
- Def. Security Cooperation Agency (2800 Defense Pentagon, 20301); www.dsca.osd.mil
- Missile Def. Agency (7100 Defense Pentagon, 20301); www.mda.mil
- Natl. Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (4600 Sangamore Rd., Bethesda, MD 20816); www.nga.mil
- Natl. Security Agency/Central Security Service (Ft. Meade, MD 20755); www.nsa.gov

Department of Justice

950 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20530; www.justice.gov

Provides means for the enforcement of federal laws and investigating violations thereof; furnishes legal counsel in cases involving the federal government and interprets laws relating to the activities of other federal departments; supervises federal penal institutions. The Attorney General and Office of Legal Counsel render legal advice, upon request, to the president and department heads. The Solicitor General conducts all suits brought before the U.S. Supreme Court in which the federal government is concerned. The Civil Division represents the U.S. government in many civil or criminal matters. The 93 U.S. Attorneys are the principal litigators in the U.S. and its territories. Divisions for suits regarding antitrust laws, civil rights, civil and criminal statutes, natural resources and the environment, national security, and taxes. **Budget:** \$26.6 bil (2009); \$28.6 bil (est. 2010); \$31.3 bil (est. 2011).

- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (99 New York Ave. NE, Rm. 5S 144, 20226); www.atf.gov
- Bureau of Prisons (320 First St. NW, 20534); www.bop.gov
- Drug Enforcement Admin. (AES, 8701 Morrisette Dr., Springfield, VA 22152); www.justice.gov/dea
- Executive Office for Immigration Review (5107 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041); www.justice.gov/eoir/
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (J. Edgar Hoover Building, 935 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20535); www.fbi.gov
- Natl. Central Bureau of Interpol (20530); www.justice.gov/usncb
- U.S. Marshals Service (Building CS-3, 20530); www.usmarshals.gov
- U.S. Parole Commission (5550 Friendship Blvd., Ste. 420, Chevy Chase, MD 20815); www.justice.gov/uspcc

Department of the Interior

1849 C St. NW, 20240; www.doi.gov

Custodian of natural resources. Has the responsibility of protecting and conserving the country's land, water, minerals, fish, and wildlife; of promoting the wise use of all these natural resources; of maintaining national parks and recreation areas; and of preserving historic places. It also provides for the welfare of American Indian reservation communities and of inhabitants of island territories under U.S. administration. **Budget:** \$11.8 bil (2009); \$10.9 bil (est. 2010); \$13.1 bil (est. 2011).

- Bureau of Indian Affairs (1849 C Street NW, 20240); www.bia.gov
- Bureau of Land Management (1849 C St. NW, 20240); www.blm.gov
- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement (1849 C St. NW, 20240); www.boemre.gov
- Bureau of Reclamation (1849 C St. NW, 20240); www.usbr.gov
- National Park Service (1849 C St. NW, 20240); www.nps.gov
- Office of Surface Mining (1951 Constitution Ave. NW, 20240); www.osmre.gov
- Fish and Wildlife Service (1849 C St. NW, 20240); www.fws.gov
- U.S. Geological Survey (12201 Sunrise Valley Dr., Reston, VA 20192); www.usgs.gov

Department of Agriculture

1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250; www.usda.gov

Provides leadership on food, agriculture, and natural resources; supports scientific research and education for agriculture, nutrition, and food safety. Develops nutrition assistance programs, promotes healthy eating, supplies food stamps, grades and inspects the commercial supply of food. Responsible for the health of the land through sustainable management and conservation, manages public lands in national forests and grasslands; safeguards against invasive pests and diseases; ensures the health and care of animals and plants. Oversees assistance and conservation programs for farmers and ranchers and programs to improve the rural economy and quality of life. Facilitates domestic and international marketing of U.S. agricultural products. **Budget:** \$109.3 bil (2009); \$129.3 bil (est. 2010); \$132.3 bil (est. 2011).

- Agricultural Research Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); www.ars.usda.gov
- Economic Research Service (1800 M St. NW, 20036); www.ers.usda.gov
- Food and Nutrition Service (3101 Park Center Dr., Alexandria, VA 22302); www.fns.usda.gov/fns
- Food Safety and Inspection Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); www.fsis.usda.gov
- Foreign Agricultural Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); www.fas.usda.gov
- Forest Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); www.fs.fed.us
- Natl. Agricultural Statistics Service (1400 Independence Ave. SW, 20250); www.nass.usda.gov
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (14th St. and Independence Ave. SW, 20250); www.nrcs.usda.gov

Department of Commerce

1401 Constitution Ave. NW, 20230; www.commerce.gov

Fosters, serves, and promotes the nation's economic development and technological advancement; supports the comprehension and use of the physical environment and its oceanic life; assists states, communities, and individuals with economic progress; promotes trade abroad and ensures an effective export control and treaty compliance system. Issues trademarks and patents, maintains measurement standards, and manages the federal telecommunications spectrum. Collects, analyzes, and distributes statistics regarding the nation and the economy through the Bureaus of the Census and Economic Analysis. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration explores, monitors, and conserves oceans and coasts, tracks weather and other environmental data. **Budget:** \$10.1 bil (2009); \$14.2 bil (est. 2010); \$9.3 bil (est. 2011).

- Bureau of the Census (4600 Silver Hill Rd., 20233); www.census.gov
- Bureau of Economic Analysis (1441 L St. NW, Rm. 5128, 20230); www.bea.gov
- Minority Business Development Agency (1401 Constitution Ave. NW, 20230); www.mbda.gov
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (100 Bureau Dr., Stop 1070, Gaithersburg, MD 20899); www.nist.gov
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. (1401 Constitution Ave. NW, Rm. 5128, 20230); www.noaa.gov
- National Technical Information Service (5301 Shawnee Rd., Alexandria, VA 22312); www.ntis.gov
- National Telecommunications and Information Admin. (1401 Constitution Ave. NW, 20230); www.ntia.doc.gov

Department of Labor

200 Constitution Ave. NW, 20210; www.dol.gov

Administers federal labor laws to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the U.S., to improve working conditions, and to advance opportunities for profitable employment. Administers standards for wages and overtime pay, safety and health conditions, workers' compensation. Tracks changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. Regulates pension and welfare benefit plans, the hiring and employment of migrant and seasonal workers, and requirements pertaining to the mining, construction, and transportation industries. Monitors labor unions and their funds. **Budget:** \$109.8 bil (2009); \$172.4 bil (est. 2010); \$116.7 bil (est. 2011).

- Bureau of Labor Statistics (2 Massachusetts Ave. NE, 20212); www.bls.gov
- Job Corps (200 Constitution Ave. NW, Ste. N4463, 20210); www.jobcorps.gov
- Mine Safety and Health Admin. (1100 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22209); www.msha.gov
- Occupational Safety and Health Admin. (200 Constitution Ave. NW, 20210); www.osha.gov
- Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (200 Constitution Ave. NW, 20210); www.dol.gov/ofccp/
- Office of Labor-Management Standards. (200 Constitution Ave. NW, 20210); www.dol.gov/olms/
- Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (200 Constitution Ave. NW, 20210); www.dol.gov/owcp/
- Wage and Hour Div. (200 Constitution Ave. NW, 20210); www.dol.gov/whd/

Department of Health and Human Services

200 Independence Ave. SW, 20201; www.hhs.gov

Administers a wide range of programs in the fields of health care and social services that affect nearly all Americans. Medicare and Medicaid provide health care insurance for one in four Americans. The HRSA improves health care services for people who are uninsured, isolated, or medically vulnerable; also oversees organ, tissue, and blood cell donations. The FDA assures the safety of food, drugs, cosmetics, biological products, and medical devices. The CDC monitors and safeguards against disease outbreaks. The NIH supports research projects nationwide and 27 health institutes and centers. The Surgeon General is the nation's chief health educator and leads the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps. **Budget:** \$761.1 bil (2009); \$812.9 bil (est. 2010); \$900.9 bil (est. 2011).

- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (540 Gaither Rd., Rockville, MD 20850); www.ahrq.gov
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA 30333); www.cdc.gov
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (7500 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21244); www.cms.hhs.gov
- Food and Drug Admin. (10903 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20993); www.fda.gov
- Health Resources and Services Admin. (5600 Fishers Ln., Rockville, MD 20857); www.hrsa.gov
- National Institutes of Health (9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892); www.nih.gov
- Surgeon General (5600 Fishers Ln., Rm. 18-66, Rockville, MD 20857); www.surgeongeneral.gov

Department of Housing and Urban Development

451 7th St. SW, 20410; www.hud.gov

Responsible for housing needs and the improvement and development of urban areas. Supports affordable housing, provides grants for community development and redevelopment. Enforces fair and safe housing standards. Provides funds to assist homeless individuals and families with emergency and transitional shelters. The Federal Housing Administration provides mortgage insurance on loans made by approved lenders. **Budget:** \$59.5 bil (2009); \$58.9 bil (est. 2010); \$47.5 bil (est. 2011).

- Fannie Mae (Federal National Mortgage Association) (3900 Wisconsin Ave. NW, 20016); www.fanniemae.com
- Federal Housing Administration (451 7th St. SW, 20410); www.fha.gov
- Freddie Mac (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation) (8200 Jones Branch Dr., McLean, VA 22102); www.freddiemac.com
- Ginnie Mae (Government National Mortgage Association) (451 7th St. SW, Rm. B-133, 20410); www.ginniemae.gov

Note: Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs).

Department of Transportation

1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590; www.dot.gov

Promotes and develops rapid, safe, efficient, and convenient transportation in the U.S.; monitors and administers assistance to transportation industries; negotiates and implements international transportation agreements. Manages airspace, commercial space transportation, and the movement of hazardous materials. Resolves railroad rate and service disputes and reviews proposed railroad mergers. Analyzes and shares research and statistics to develop and improve transportation through RITA. Develops and enforces regulations on the nation's pipeline transportation system. The Maritime Administration maintains a fleet of cargo ships in reserve for war or national emergencies and commissions officers of the merchant marines. Operates the U.S. portion of the St. Lawrence Seaway between Montreal and Lake Erie. **Budget:** \$69.3 bil (2009); \$74.6 bil (est. 2010); \$75.3 bil (est. 2011).

- Federal Aviation Admin. (800 Independence Ave. SW, 20591); www.faa.gov
- Federal Highway Admin. (1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590); www.fhwa.dot.gov
- Federal Transit Admin. (East Bldg., 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590); www.fta.dot.gov
- Federal Railroad Admin. (1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590); www.fra.dot.gov
- Maritime Admin. (1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590); www.marad.dot.gov
- National Highway Traffic Safety Admin. (West Bldg., 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590); www.nhtsa.gov
- Research and Innovative Technology Admin. (RITA) (1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, 20590); www.rita.dot.gov

Department of Energy

1000 Independence Ave. SW, 20585; www.energy.gov

Secures the nation's energy and promotes scientific and technological innovation. Oversees the national energy supply and electric grid. Investigates and promotes clean and reliable energy. Manages and cleans up nuclear and other radioactive material, including nuclear weapons. The Office of Science supports much of America's scientific research through program offices, education initiatives, 10 national laboratories, and numerous user facilities. Four Power Marketing administrations sell hydroelectric power across the west and southeast. **Budget:** \$23.9 bil (2009); \$28.9 bil (est. 2010); \$31.2 bil (est. 2011).

- Energy Information Admin. (1000 Independence Ave. SW, 20585); www.eia.doe.gov
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (888 1st St. NE, 20426); www.ferc.gov (independent regulatory agency)
- National Nuclear Security Admin. (1000 Independence Ave. SW, 20585); www.nnsa.energy.gov
- Office of Scientific and Technical Information (1 Science.gov Way, Oak Ridge, TN 37830); www.osti.gov

Department of Education

400 Maryland Ave. SW, 20202; www.ed.gov

Works with state agencies and local systems to ensure equal access to all levels of education and seeks to improve the quality of that education through federal support, research programs, and information sharing. Oversees a variety of financial aid distributed through competition, financial needs, or by a set formula. Sets policy goals and initiatives like No Child Left Behind. Conducts research and gathers educational information to disseminate to educators and the general public. **Budget:** \$32.4 bil (2009); \$56.0 bil (est. 2010); \$71.5 bil (est. 2011).

Department of Veterans Affairs

810 Vermont Ave. NW, 20420; www.va.gov

Supports veterans and their families with nationwide programs for health care, financial assistance, and burial benefits. Compensates for disabilities incurred during wartime, provides pensions for veterans with low incomes, education assistance, loan guaranty, and life insurance. Manages America's largest medical education and health professions training program including hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, veterans centers, rehabilitation treatment, readjustment counseling, and home-care programs. Also funds medical research pertaining to veterans issues. Manages 131 National Cemeteries, provides headstones and markers. **Budget:** \$94.9 bil (2009); \$124.0 bil (est. 2010); \$123.8 bil (est. 2011).

Department of Homeland Security

20528 (requires no street address); www.dhs.gov

Provides a unified core for the vast national network of organizations and institutions involved in efforts to secure the U.S., its borders, infrastructure, and major events. Provides funding, intelligence, and training for law enforcement and disaster relief.

Leads and coordinates response teams to natural and man-made emergencies. Directs security for borders, customs, and transportation. Identifies threats, administers the color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System. **Budget:** \$51.6 bil (2009); \$51.6 bil (est. 2010); \$53.7 bil (est. 2011).

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (500 C St. SW, 20472); www.fema.gov
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (500 12th St. SW, 20536); www.ice.gov
- Transportation Security Admin. (601 S. 12th St., Arlington, VA 20598); www.tsa.gov

- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (20 Massachusetts Ave. NW, 20529); www.uscis.gov
- U.S. Coast Guard (2100 2nd St. SW, 20593); www.uscg.mil
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20229); www.cbp.gov
- U.S. Fire Admin. (16825 S. Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, MD 21727); www.usfa.dhs.gov
- U.S. Secret Service (245 Murray Dr., Bldg. 410, 20223); www.secretservice.gov

Other Notable U.S. Government Agencies

Source: The U.S. Government Manual; National Archives and Records Administration; World Almanac research

All addresses are Washington, DC, unless otherwise noted; as of Aug. 2010.

African Development Foundation: Lloyd O. Pierson, pres. and CEO (1400 I St. NW, Ste. 1000, 20005); www.adf.gov

AMTRAK (National Railroad Passenger Corporation): Joseph H. Boardman, pres. and CEO (60 Mass. Ave. NE, 20002); www.amtrak.com

Broadcasting Board of Governors: Jeffrey N. Trimble, exec. dir. (330 Independence Ave. SW, 20237); www.bbg.gov

Central Intelligence Agency: Leon E. Panetta, dir. (20505); www.cia.gov

Commission on Civil Rights: Gerald A. Reynolds, chair (624 9th St. NW, Ste. 500, 20425); www.usccr.gov

Commodity Futures Trading Commission: Gary Gensler, chair (3 Lafayette Ctr., 1155 21st St. NW, 20581); www.cftc.gov

Consumer Product Safety Commission: Inez Tenenbaum, chair (4330 East-West Hwy., Bethesda, MD 20814); www.cpsc.gov

Corporation for National and Community Service: Patrick Corvington, CEO (1201 New York Ave. NW, 20525); www.nationalservice.gov

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia: Adrienne Poteat, deputy dir. (633 Indiana Ave. NW, 20004); www.csosa.gov

Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board: Peter S. Winokur, chair (625 Indiana Ave. NW, Ste. 700, 20004); www.dnfsb.gov

Election Assistance Commission: Donetta Davidson, chair (1201 New York Ave. NW, Ste. 300, 20005); www.eac.gov

Environmental Protection Agency: Lisa P. Jackson, adm. (Cabinet rank) (Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20004); www.epa.gov

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: Jacqueline A. Berrien, chair (131 M St. NE, 20507); www.eeoc.gov

Export-Import Bank of the United States: Fred P. Hochberg, pres. and chair (811 Vermont Ave. NW, 20571); www.exim.gov

Farm Credit Administration: Leland A. Strom, chair and CEO (1501 Farm Credit Dr., McLean, VA 22102); www.fca.gov

Federal Communications Commission: Julius Genachowski, chair (445 12th St. SW, 20554); www.fcc.gov

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Sheila C. Bair, chair (550 17th St. NW, 20429); www.fdic.gov

Federal Election Commission: Matthew S. Petersen, chair (999 E St. NW, 20463); www.fec.gov

Federal Housing Finance Agency: Edward DeMarco, act. dir. (1700 G St. NW, 4th Fl., 20552); www.fhfa.gov

Federal Labor Relations Authority: Carol Waller Pope, chair (1400 K St. NW, 20424); www.flra.gov

Federal Maritime Commission: Richard A. Lidinsky Jr., chair (800 N. Capitol St. NW, 20573); www.fmc.gov

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: George H. Cohen, dir. (2100 K St. NW, 20427); www.fmcs.gov

Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission: Mary Lucille Jordan, chair (601 New Jersey Ave. NW, Ste. 9500, 20001); www.fmshrc.gov

Federal Reserve System: Ben S. Bernanke, chair, Board of Governors (20th St. and Constitution Ave. NW, 20551); www.federalreserve.gov

Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board: Andrew M. Saul, chair (1250 H St. NW, 20005); www.frtib.gov

Federal Trade Commission: Jon Leibowitz, chair (600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20580); www.ftc.gov

General Services Administration: Martha N. Johnson, admin. (1800 F St. NW, 20405); www.gsa.gov

Institute of Museum and Library Services: Marsha L. Semmel, act. dir. (1800 M St. NW, 9th Fl., 20036); www.imls.gov

Inter-American Foundation: presidency vacant. (901 N. Stuart St., 10th Fl., Arlington, VA 22203); www.iaf.gov

Merit Systems Protection Board: Susan Tsui Grundmann, chair (1615 M St. NW, 20419); www.mspb.gov

National Aeronautics and Space Administration: Charles F. Bolden Jr., adm. (300 E St. SW, 20546); www.nasa.gov

National Archives and Records Administration: David S. Ferriero, archivist (8601 Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20740); www.archives.gov

National Capital Planning Commission: L. Preston Bryant Jr., chair (401 9th St. NW, Ste. 500, 20004); www.ncpc.gov

National Council on Disability: Jonathan M. Young, Ph.D., chair (1331 F St. NW, Ste. 850, 20004); www.ncd.gov

National Credit Union Administration: Debbie Matz, chair (1775 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314); www.ncua.gov

National Endowment for the Arts: Rocco Landesman, chair (1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20506); www.arts.gov

National Endowment for the Humanities: Jim Leach, chair (1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20506); www.neh.gov

National Indian Gaming Commission: Tracie Stevens, chair (1441 L St. NW, Ste. 9100, 20005); www.nigc.gov

National Labor Relations Board: Wilma B. Liebman, chair (1099 14th St. NW, 20570); www.nlrb.gov

National Mediation Board: Harry Hoglander, chair (1301 K St. NW, Ste. 250 East, 20005); www.nmb.gov

National Science Foundation: Dr. Cora B. Marrett, act. dir. (4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230); www.nsf.gov

National Transportation Safety Board: Deborah A.P. Hersman, chair (490 L'Enfant Plaza SW, 20594); www.nts.gov

Nuclear Regulatory Commission: Gregory B. Jaczko, chair (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 20555); www.nrc.gov

Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board: B. John Garrick, Ph.D., chair (2300 Clarendon Blvd., Ste. 1300, Arlington, VA 22201); www.nwtrb.gov

Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission: Thomasina V. Rogers, chair (1120 20th St. NW, 9th Fl., 20036); www.oshrc.gov

Office of Government Ethics: Robert I. Cusick, dir. (1201 New York Ave. NW, Ste. 500, 20005); www.usoge.gov

Office of Personnel Management: John Berry, dir. (1900 E St. NW, 20415); www.opm.gov

Office of Special Counsel: William E. Reukauf, assoc. spec. counsel (1730 M St. NW, Ste. 218, 20036); www.osc.gov

Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Elizabeth L. Littlefield, pres. and CEO (1100 New York Ave. NW, 20527); www.opic.gov

Peace Corps: Aaron S. Williams, dir. (1111 20th St. NW, 20526); www.peacecorps.gov

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation: Joshua Gotbaum, dir. (1200 K St. NW, 20005); www.pbpc.gov

Postal Regulatory Commission: Ruth Y. Goldway, chair (901 New York Ave. NW, Ste. 200, 20268); www.prc.gov

Railroad Retirement Board: Michael S. Schwartz, chair (844 N Rush St., Chicago, IL 60611); www.rrb.gov

Securities and Exchange Commission: Mary L. Schapiro, chair (100 F St. NE, 20549); www.sec.gov

Selective Service System: Lawrence G. Romo, dir. (National Headquarters, Arlington, VA 22209); www.sss.gov

Small Business Administration: Karen G. Mills, adm. (409 Third St. SW, Ste. 7800, 20416); www.sba.gov

Social Security Administration: Michael J. Astrue, comm. (6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21235); www.ssa.gov

Tennessee Valley Authority: Tom Kilgore, CEO and pres. (400 W. Summit Hill Dr., Knoxville, TN 37902); www.tva.gov

U.S. Agency for International Development: Dr. Rajiv Shah, adm. (1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20523); www.usaid.gov

U.S. International Trade Commission: Deanna Tanner Okun, chair (500 E St. SW, 20436); www.usitc.gov

U.S. Postal Service: John E. Potter, Postmaster General and CEO (475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, 20260); www.usps.com

U.S. Trade and Development Agency: Leocadia I. Zak, dir. (1000 Wilson Blvd., Ste. 1600, Arlington, VA 22209); www.ustda.gov

CABINETS OF THE U.S.

The U.S. Cabinet and Its Role

The heads of major executive departments of government constitute the Cabinet. This institution, not provided for in the U.S. Constitution, developed as an advisory body out of the desire of presidents to consult on policy matters. Aside from its advisory role, the Cabinet as a body has no formal function and wields no executive authority. Individual members exercise authority as heads of their departments, reporting to the president. The Cabinet meets at times set by the president.

In addition to the heads of federal departments as listed below, the Cabinet commonly includes other officials designated by the president as of Cabinet rank.

The officials so designated by Pres. Barack Obama include Vice Pres. Joseph R. Biden, Council of Economic Advisors Chair Austan Goolsbee, Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Lisa P. Jackson, the Office of Management and Budget Director (vacant as of Oct. 1, 2010), United States Trade Representative Ronald Kirk, United States Ambassador to the United Nations Susan Rice, and Chief of Staff to the President Rahm I. Emanuel.

Members of Pres. Obama’s Cabinet listed in this chapter are as of Oct. 1, 2010.

Secretaries of State

The Department of Foreign Affairs was created by act of Congress on July 27, 1789, and the name changed to Department of State on Sept. 15, 1789.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Washington.	Thomas Jefferson.	VA	1789
	Edmund Randolph.	VA	1794
	Timothy Pickering.	PA	1795
Adams, J.	Timothy Pickering.	PA	1797
	John Marshall.	VA	1800
Jefferson.	James Madison.	VA	1801
Madison.	Robert Smith.	MD	1809
	James Monroe.	VA	1811
Monroe.	John Quincy Adams.	MA	1817
Adams, J. Q.	Henry Clay.	KY	1825
Jackson.	Martin Van Buren.	NY	1829
	Edward Livingston.	LA	1831
	Louis McLane.	DE	1833
	John Forsyth.	GA	1834
Van Buren.	John Forsyth.	GA	1837
Harrison, W. H.	Daniel Webster.	MA	1841
Tyler.	Daniel Webster.	MA	1841
	Abel P. Upshur.	VA	1843
	John C. Calhoun.	SC	1844
Polk.	John C. Calhoun.	SC	1845
	James Buchanan.	PA	1845
Taylor.	James Buchanan.	PA	1849
	John M. Clayton.	DE	1849
Fillmore.	John M. Clayton.	DE	1850
	Daniel Webster.	MA	1850
	Edward Everett.	MA	1852
Pierce.	William L. Marcy.	NY	1853
Buchanan.	William L. Marcy.	NY	1857
	Lewis Cass.	MI	1857
	Jeremiah S. Black.	PA	1860
Lincoln.	Jeremiah S. Black.	PA	1861
	William H. Seward.	NY	1861
Johnson, A.	William H. Seward.	NY	1865
Grant.	Elihu B. Washburne.	IL	1869
	Hamilton Fish.	NY	1869
Hayes.	Hamilton Fish.	NY	1877
	William M. Evarts.	NY	1877
Garfield.	William M. Evarts.	NY	1881
	James G. Blaine.	ME	1881
Arthur.	James G. Blaine.	ME	1881
	F. T. Frelinghuysen.	NJ	1881
Cleveland.	F. T. Frelinghuysen.	NJ	1885
	Thomas F. Bayard.	DE	1885
Harrison, B.	Thomas F. Bayard.	DE	1889
Harrison, B.	James G. Blaine.	ME	1889
	John W. Foster.	IN	1892
Cleveland.	Walter Q. Gresham.	IN	1893
	Richard Olney.	MA	1895
McKinley.	Richard Olney.	MA	1897
	John Sherman.	OH	1897
	William R. Day.	OH	1898
	John Hay.	DC	1898
Roosevelt, T.	John Hay.	DC	1901
	Elihu Root.	NY	1905
	Robert Bacon.	NY	1909
Taft.	Robert Bacon.	NY	1909
	Philander C. Knox.	PA	1909
Wilson.	Philander C. Knox.	PA	1913
	William J. Bryan.	NE	1913
	Robert Lansing.	NY	1915
	Bainbridge Colby.	NY	1920

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Harding.	Charles E. Hughes.	NY	1921
Coolidge.	Charles E. Hughes.	NY	1923
	Frank B. Kellogg.	MN	1925
Hoover.	Frank B. Kellogg.	MN	1929
	Henry L. Stimson.	NY	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Cordell Hull.	TN	1933
	E. R. Stettinius Jr.	VA	1944
Truman.	E. R. Stettinius Jr.	VA	1945
	James F. Byrnes.	SC	1945
	George C. Marshall.	PA	1947
	Dean G. Acheson.	CT	1949
Eisenhower.	John Foster Dulles.	NY	1953
	Christian A. Herter.	MA	1959
Kennedy.	Dean Rusk.	NY	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Dean Rusk.	NY	1963
Nixon.	William P. Rogers.	NY	1969
	Henry A. Kissinger.	DC	1973
Ford.	Henry A. Kissinger.	DC	1974
Carter.	Cyrus R. Vance.	NY	1977
	Edmund S. Muskie.	ME	1980
Reagan.	Alexander M. Haig Jr.	CT	1981
	George P. Shultz.	CA	1982
Bush, G. H. W.	James A. Baker III.	TX	1989
	Lawrence S. Eagleburger.	MI	1992
Clinton.	Warren M. Christopher.	CA	1993
	Madeleine K. Albright.	DC	1997
Bush, G. W.	Colin L. Powell.	NY	2001
	Condoleezza Rice.	AL	2005
Obama.	Hillary Rodham Clinton.	NY	2009

Secretaries of the Treasury

The Treasury Department was organized by act of Congress on Sept. 2, 1789.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Washington.	Alexander Hamilton.	NY	1789
	Oliver Wolcott.	CT	1795
Adams, J.	Oliver Wolcott.	CT	1797
	Samuel Dexter.	MA	1801
Jefferson.	Samuel Dexter.	MA	1801
	Albert Gallatin.	PA	1801
Madison.	Albert Gallatin.	PA	1809
	George W. Campbell.	TN	1814
	Alexander J. Dallas.	PA	1814
	William H. Crawford.	GA	1816
Monroe.	William H. Crawford.	GA	1817
Adams, J. Q.	Richard Rush.	PA	1825
Jackson.	Samuel D. Ingham.	PA	1829
	Louis McLane.	DE	1831
	William J. Duane.	PA	1833
	Roger B. Taney.	MD	1833
	Levi Woodbury.	NH	1834
Van Buren.	Levi Woodbury.	NH	1837
Harrison, W. H.	Thomas Ewing.	OH	1841
Tyler.	Thomas Ewing.	OH	1841
	Walter Forward.	PA	1841
	John C. Spencer.	NY	1843
	George M. Bibb.	KY	1844
Polk.	Robert J. Walker.	MS	1845
Taylor.	William M. Meredith.	PA	1849
Fillmore.	Thomas Corwin.	OH	1850
Pierce.	James Guthrie.	KY	1853
Buchanan.	Howell Cobb.	GA	1857
	Phillip F. Thomas.	MD	1860
	John A. Dix.	NY	1861

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	OH	1861
	William P. Fessenden	ME	1864
	Hugh McCulloch	IN	1865
Johnson, A.	Hugh McCulloch	IN	1865
Grant	George S. Boutwell	MA	1869
	William A. Richardson	MA	1873
	Benjamin H. Bristow	KY	1874
Hayes	Lot M. Morrill	ME	1876
	John Sherman	OH	1877
	William Windom	MN	1881
Garfield	William Windom	MN	1881
Arthur	Charles J. Folger	NY	1881
	Walter Q. Gresham	IN	1884
	Hugh McCulloch	IN	1884
Cleveland	Daniel Manning	NY	1885
	Charles S. Fairchild	NY	1887
	William Windom	MN	1889
Harrison, B.	Charles Foster	OH	1891
Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	KY	1893
McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	IL	1897
Roosevelt, T.	Lyman J. Gage	IL	1901
	Leslie M. Shaw	IA	1902
	George B. Cortelyou	NY	1907
Taft	Franklin MacVeagh	IL	1909
Wilson	William G. McAdoo	NY	1913
	Carter Glass	VA	1918
	David F. Houston	MO	1920
Harding	Andrew W. Mellon	PA	1921
Coolidge	Andrew W. Mellon	PA	1923
Hoover	Andrew W. Mellon	PA	1929
	Ogden L. Mills	NY	1932
	William H. Woodin	NY	1933
Roosevelt, F. D.	Henry Morgenthau Jr.	NY	1934
Truman	Fred M. Vinson	KY	1945
	John W. Snyder	MO	1946
	George M. Humphrey	OH	1953
Eisenhower	Robert B. Anderson	CT	1957
	C. Douglas Dillon	NJ	1961
	C. Douglas Dillon	NJ	1963
Johnson, L. B.	Henry H. Fowler	VA	1965
	Joseph W. Barr	IN	1968
	David M. Kennedy	IL	1969
Nixon	John B. Connally	TX	1971
	George P. Shultz	IL	1972
	William E. Simon	NJ	1974
Ford	William E. Simon	NJ	1974
Carter	W. Michael Blumenthal	MI	1977
	G. William Miller	RI	1979
	Donald T. Regan	NY	1981
Reagan	James A. Baker III	TX	1985
	Nicholas F. Brady	NJ	1988
	Nicholas F. Brady	NJ	1989
Bush, G. H. W.	Nicholas F. Brady	NJ	1989
Clinton	Lloyd Bentsen	TX	1993
	Robert E. Rubin	NY	1995
	Lawrence H. Summers	CT	1999
Bush, G. W.	Paul H. O'Neill	MO	2001
	John W. Snow	OH	2003
	Henry M. Paulson Jr.	FL	2006
Obama	Timothy F. Geithner	NY	2009

Secretaries of Defense

The Department of Defense, originally designated the National Military Establishment, was created on Sept. 18, 1947. It is headed by the secretary of defense, who is a member of the president's Cabinet. The departments of the Army, of the Navy, and of the Air Force function within the Defense Department. Since 1947, the secretaries of those departments have not been members of the president's Cabinet.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Truman	James V. Forrestal	NY	1947
	Louis A. Johnson	WV	1949
	George C. Marshall	PA	1950
Eisenhower	Robert A. Lovett	NY	1951
	Charles E. Wilson	MI	1953
	Neil H. McElroy	OH	1957
Kennedy	Thomas S. Gates Jr.	PA	1959
	Robert S. McNamara	MI	1961
	Robert S. McNamara	MI	1963
Johnson, L. B.	Clark M. Clifford	MD	1968
Nixon	Melvin R. Laird	WI	1969
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1973
	James R. Schlesinger	VA	1973

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Ford	James R. Schlesinger	VA	1974
	Donald H. Rumsfeld	IL	1975
	Harold Brown	CA	1977
Carter	Harold Brown	CA	1977
Reagan	Caspar W. Weinberger	CA	1981
	Frank C. Carlucci	PA	1987
	Richard B. Cheney	WY	1989
Bush, G. H. W.	Richard B. Cheney	WY	1989
Clinton	Les Aspin	WI	1993
	William J. Perry	CA	1994
	William S. Cohen	ME	1997
Bush, G. W.	Donald H. Rumsfeld	IL	2001
	Robert M. Gates	TX	2006
	Robert M. Gates	TX	2009

Secretaries of War

The War Department (which included jurisdiction over the Navy until 1798) was created by act of Congress on Aug. 7, 1789, and Gen. Henry Knox was commissioned secretary of war under that act on Sept. 12, 1789.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Washington	Henry Knox	MA	1789
	Timothy Pickering	PA	1795
	James McHenry	MD	1796
Adams, J.	James McHenry	MD	1797
	Samuel Dexter	MA	1800
	Henry Dearborn	MA	1801
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	MA	1801
Madison	William Eustis	MA	1809
	John Armstrong	NY	1813
	James Monroe	VA	1814
Monroe	William H. Crawford	GA	1815
	John C. Calhoun	SC	1817
	John C. Calhoun	SC	1817
Adams, J. Q.	James Barbour	VA	1825
	Peter B. Porter	NY	1828
	John H. Eaton	TN	1829
Jackson	Lewis Cass	MI	1831
	Benjamin F. Butler	NY	1837
	Benjamin F. Butler	NY	1837
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	SC	1837
Harrison, W. H.	John Bell	TN	1841
	John Bell	TN	1841
	John C. Spencer	NY	1841
Tyler	James M. Porter	PA	1843
	William Wilkins	PA	1844
	William L. Marcy	NY	1845
Polk	William L. Marcy	NY	1845
Taylor	George W. Crawford	GA	1849
Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	LA	1850
Pierce	Charles M. Conrad	LA	1850
Buchanan	Jefferson Davis	MS	1853
	John B. Floyd	VA	1857
	John B. Floyd	VA	1857
Lincoln	Joseph Holt	KY	1861
	Simon Cameron	PA	1861
	Edwin M. Stanton	PA	1862
Johnson, A.	Edwin M. Stanton	PA	1865
	John M. Schofield	IL	1868
	John M. Schofield	IL	1868
Grant	John A. Rawlins	IL	1869
	William T. Sherman	OH	1869
	William T. Sherman	OH	1869
Hayes	William W. Belknap	IA	1869
	Alphonso Taft	OH	1876
	Alphonso Taft	OH	1876
Cleveland	James D. Cameron	PA	1876
	George W. McCrary	IA	1877
	George W. McCrary	IA	1877
Garfield	Alexander Ramsey	MN	1879
	Robert T. Lincoln	IL	1881
	Robert T. Lincoln	IL	1881
Arthur	Robert T. Lincoln	IL	1881
Cleveland	William C. Endicott	MA	1885
	William C. Endicott	MA	1885
	William C. Endicott	MA	1885
Harrison, B.	Redfield Proctor	VT	1889
Cleveland	Stephen B. Elkins	WV	1891
	Stephen B. Elkins	WV	1891
	Stephen B. Elkins	WV	1891
McKinley	Daniel S. Lamont	NY	1893
	Russel A. Alger	MI	1897
	Russel A. Alger	MI	1897
Roosevelt, T.	Elihu Root	NY	1899
	Elihu Root	NY	1899
	Elihu Root	NY	1899
Taft	William H. Taft	OH	1904
	William H. Taft	OH	1904
	William H. Taft	OH	1904
Wilson	Luke E. Wright	TN	1908
	Luke E. Wright	TN	1908
	Luke E. Wright	TN	1908
Harding	Jacob M. Dickinson	TN	1909
	Jacob M. Dickinson	TN	1909
	Jacob M. Dickinson	TN	1909
Coolidge	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1911
	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1911
	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1911
Hoover	Lindley M. Garrison	NJ	1913
	Lindley M. Garrison	NJ	1913
	Lindley M. Garrison	NJ	1913
Roosevelt, F. D.	Newton D. Baker	OH	1916
	Newton D. Baker	OH	1916
	Newton D. Baker	OH	1916
Truman	John W. Weeks	MA	1921
	John W. Weeks	MA	1921
	John W. Weeks	MA	1921
Kennedy	John W. Weeks	MA	1923
	John W. Weeks	MA	1923
	John W. Weeks	MA	1923
Nixon	Dwight F. Davis	MO	1925
	Dwight F. Davis	MO	1925
	Dwight F. Davis	MO	1925
Reagan	James W. Good	IL	1929
	James W. Good	IL	1929
	James W. Good	IL	1929
Bush, G. H. W.	Patrick J. Hurley	OK	1929
	Patrick J. Hurley	OK	1929
	Patrick J. Hurley	OK	1929
Clinton	George H. Dern	UT	1933
	George H. Dern	UT	1933
	George H. Dern	UT	1933
Obama	Harry H. Woodring	KS	1937
	Harry H. Woodring	KS	1937
	Harry H. Woodring	KS	1937
Ford	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1940
	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1940
	Henry L. Stimson	NY	1940
Reagan	Robert P. Patterson	NY	1945
	Robert P. Patterson	NY	1945
	Robert P. Patterson	NY	1945
Bush, G. W.	Kenneth C. Royall ¹	NC	1947
	Kenneth C. Royall ¹	NC	1947
	Kenneth C. Royall ¹	NC	1947

(1) Last member of the Cabinet with this title. The War Department became the Department of the Army, a branch of the Department of Defense, in 1947.

Secretaries of the Navy

The Navy Department was created by act of Congress on Apr. 30, 1798. The Marine Corps is part of this department.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Adams, J.	Benjamin Stoddert	MD	1798
Jefferson.	Benjamin Stoddert	MD	1801
	Robert Smith.	MD	1801
Madison	Paul Hamilton	SC	1809
	William Jones	PA	1813
	Benjamin W. Crowninshield	MA	1814
Monroe	Benjamin W. Crowninshield	MA	1817
	Smith Thompson	NY	1818
	Samuel L. Southard	NJ	1823
Adams, J. Q.	Samuel L. Southard	NJ	1825
Jackson	John Branch	NC	1829
	Levi Woodbury	NH	1831
	Mahlon Dickerson	NJ	1834
Van Buren.	Mahlon Dickerson	NJ	1837
	James K. Paulding	NY	1838
Harrison, W. H.	George E. Badger	NC	1841
Tyler	George E. Badger	NC	1841
	Abel P. Upshur	VA	1841
	David Henshaw	MA	1843
	Thomas W. Gilmer	VA	1844
	John Y. Mason	VA	1844
Polk.	George Bancroft	MA	1845
	John Y. Mason	VA	1846
Taylor	William B. Preston	VA	1849
Fillmore.	William A. Graham	NC	1850
	John P. Kennedy	MD	1852
Pierce	James C. Dobbin	NC	1853
Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	CT	1857
Lincoln	Gideon Welles	CT	1861
Johnson, A.	Gideon Welles	CT	1865
Grant.	Adolph E. Borie	PA	1869
	George M. Robeson	NJ	1869
Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	IN	1877
	Nathan Goff Jr.	WV	1881
Garfield.	William H. Hunt	LA	1881
Arthur	William E. Chandler	NH	1882
Cleveland	William C. Whitney	NY	1885
Harrison, B.	Benjamin F. Tracy	NY	1889
Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	AL	1893
McKinley.	John D. Long	MA	1897
Roosevelt, T.	John D. Long	MA	1901
	William H. Moody	MA	1902
	Paul Morton	IL	1904
	Charles J. Bonaparte	MD	1905
	Victor H. Metcalf	CA	1906
	Truman H. Newberry	MI	1908
Taft	George von L. Meyer	MA	1909
Wilson.	Josephus Daniels	NC	1913
Harding	Edwin Denby	MI	1921
Coolidge	Edwin Denby	MI	1923
	Curtis D. Wilbur	CA	1924
Hoover	Charles Francis Adams	MA	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Claude A. Swanson	VA	1933
	Charles Edison	NJ	1940
	Frank Knox	IL	1940
	James V. Forrestal	NY	1944
Truman	James V. Forrestal ¹	NY	1945

(1) Last member of Cabinet with this title. The Navy Department became a branch of the Department of Defense when the latter was created on Sept. 18, 1947.

Attorneys General

The Office of Attorney General was established by act of Congress on Sept. 24, 1789. It officially reached Cabinet rank in Mar. 1792, when the first attorney general, Edmund Randolph, attended his initial Cabinet meeting. The Department of Justice, headed by the attorney general, was created June 22, 1870.

President	Attorney General	Home	Sworn in
Washington.	Edmund Randolph	VA	1789
	William Bradford	PA	1794
	Charles Lee	VA	1795
Adams, J.	Charles Lee	VA	1797

President	Attorney General	Home	Sworn in
Jefferson.	Levi Lincoln	MA	1801
	John Breckenridge	KY	1805
	Caesar A. Rodney	DE	1807
Madison	Caesar A. Rodney	DE	1807
	William Pinkney	MD	1811
	Richard Rush	PA	1814
Monroe	Richard Rush	PA	1817
	William Wirt	VA	1817
Adams, J. Q.	William Wirt	VA	1825
Jackson	John M. Berrien	GA	1829
	Roger B. Taney	MD	1831
	Benjamin F. Butler	NY	1833
Van Buren.	Benjamin F. Butler	NY	1837
	Felix Grundy	TN	1838
	Henry D. Gilpin	PA	1840
Harrison, W. H.	John J. Crittenden	KY	1841
Tyler	John J. Crittenden	KY	1841
	Hugh S. Legare	SC	1841
	John Nelson	MD	1843
Polk.	John Y. Mason	VA	1845
	Nathan Clifford	ME	1846
	Isaac Toucey	CT	1848
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	MD	1849
Fillmore.	John J. Crittenden	KY	1850
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	MA	1853
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	PA	1857
	Edwin M. Stanton	PA	1860
Lincoln	Edward Bates	MO	1861
	James Speed	KY	1864
Johnson, A.	James Speed	KY	1865
	Henry Stanbery	OH	1866
	William M. Evarts	NY	1868
Grant.	Ebenezer R. Hoar	MA	1869
	Amos T. Akerman	GA	1870
	George H. Williams	OR	1871
	Edwards Pierrepont	NY	1875
	Alphonso Taft	OH	1876
Hayes	Charles Devens	MA	1877
Garfield.	Wayne MacVeagh	PA	1881
Arthur	Benjamin H. Brewster	PA	1882
Cleveland	Augustus Garland	AR	1885
Harrison, B.	William H. H. Miller	IN	1889
Cleveland	Richard Olney	MA	1893
	Judson Harmon	OH	1895
McKinley.	Joseph McKenna	CA	1897
	John W. Griggs	NJ	1898
	Philander C. Knox	PA	1901
Roosevelt, T.	Philander C. Knox	PA	1901
	William H. Moody	MA	1904
	Charles J. Bonaparte	MD	1906
Taft	George W. Wickersham	NY	1909
Wilson.	J. C. McReynolds	TN	1913
	Thomas W. Gregory	TX	1914
	A. Mitchell Palmer	PA	1919
Harding	Harry M. Daugherty	OH	1921
Coolidge	Harry M. Daugherty	OH	1923
	Harlan F. Stone	NY	1924
	John G. Sargent	VT	1925
Hoover	William D. Mitchell	MN	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Homer S. Cummings	CT	1933
	Frank Murphy	MI	1939
	Robert H. Jackson	NY	1940
	Francis Biddle	PA	1941
Truman	Thomas C. Clark	TX	1945
	J. Howard McGrath	RI	1949
	J. P. McGranery	PA	1952
Eisenhower.	Herbert Brownell Jr.	NY	1953
	William P. Rogers	MD	1957
Kennedy	Robert F. Kennedy	MA	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Robert F. Kennedy	MA	1963
	N. de B. Katzenbach	IL	1964
	Ramsey Clark	TX	1967
Nixon	John N. Mitchell	NY	1969
	Richard G. Kleindienst	AZ	1972
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1973
	William B. Saxbe	OH	1974
Ford	William B. Saxbe	OH	1974
	Edward H. Levi	IL	1975

President	Attorney General	Home	Sworn in
Carter	Griffin B. Bell	GA	1977
	Benjamin R. Civiletti	MD	1979
Reagan	William French Smith	CA	1981
	Edwin Meese III	CA	1985
	Richard Thornburgh	PA	1988
Bush, G. H. W.	Richard Thornburgh	PA	1989
	William P. Barr	NY	1991
Clinton	Janet Reno	FL	1993
Bush, G. W.	John Ashcroft	MO	2001
	Alberto Gonzales	TX	2005
	Michael Mukasey	NY	2007
Obama	Eric H. Holder Jr.	DC	2009

Secretaries of the Interior

The Department of the Interior was created by act of Congress on Mar. 3, 1849.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	OH	1849
Fillmore	Thomas M. T. McKennan	PA	1850
	Alex H. H. Stuart	VA	1850
Pierce	Robert McClelland	MI	1853
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	MS	1857
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	IN	1861
	John P. Usher	IN	1863
Johnson, A.	John P. Usher	IN	1865
	James Harlan	IA	1865
	Orville H. Browning	IL	1866
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	OH	1869
	Columbus Delano	OH	1870
	Zachariah Chandler	MI	1875
Hayes	Carl Schurz	MO	1877
Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	IA	1881
Arthur	Henry M. Teller	CO	1882
Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	MS	1885
	William F. Vilas	WI	1888
Harrison, B.	John W. Noble	MO	1889
Cleveland	Hoke Smith	GA	1893
	David R. Francis	MO	1896
McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	NY	1897
Roosevelt, T.	Ethan A. Hitchcock	MO	1898
	Ethan A. Hitchcock	MO	1901
Taft	James R. Garfield	OH	1907
	Richard A. Ballinger	WA	1909
	Walter L. Fisher	IL	1911
Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	CA	1913
	John B. Payne	IL	1920
Harding	John B. Payne	IL	1920
	Albert B. Fall	NM	1921
Coolidge	Hubert Work	CO	1923
	Hubert Work	CO	1923
	Roy O. West	IL	1929
Hoover	Ray Lyman Wilbur	CA	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Harold L. Ickes	IL	1933
	Harold L. Ickes	IL	1945
Truman	Julius A. Krug	WI	1946
	Oscar L. Chapman	CO	1949
	Douglas McKay	OR	1953
Eisenhower	Fred A. Seaton	NE	1956
	Stewart L. Udall	AZ	1961
Kennedy	Stewart L. Udall	AZ	1963
Johnson, L. B.	Stewart L. Udall	AZ	1963
	Walter J. Hickel	AK	1969
Nixon	Rogers C. B. Morton	MD	1971
	Rogers C. B. Morton	MD	1971
	Stanley K. Hathaway	WY	1975
Ford	Thomas S. Kleppe	ND	1975
	Thomas S. Kleppe	ND	1975
Carter	Cecil D. Andrus	ID	1977
Reagan	James G. Watt	CO	1981
	William P. Clark	CA	1983
	Donald P. Hodel	OR	1985
Bush, G. H. W.	Manuel Lujan	NM	1989
Clinton	Bruce Babbitt	AZ	1993
Bush, G. W.	Gale Norton	CO	2001
	Dirk Kempthorne	ID	2006
Obama	Kenneth L. Salazar	CO	2009

Secretaries of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture was created by act of Congress on May 15, 1862. On Feb. 8, 1889, its commissioner was renamed secretary of agriculture and became a member of the Cabinet.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	MO	1889
Harrison, B.	Jeremiah M. Rusk	WI	1889
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	NE	1893
McKinley	James Wilson	IA	1897
Roosevelt, T.	James Wilson	IA	1901
Taft	James Wilson	IA	1909
	James Wilson	IA	1909
Wilson	David F. Houston	MO	1913
	Edwin T. Meredith	IA	1920
Harding	Henry C. Wallace	IA	1921
Coolidge	Henry C. Wallace	IA	1923
	Henry C. Wallace	IA	1923
Hoover	Howard M. Gore	WV	1924
	William M. Jardine	KS	1925
	William M. Jardine	KS	1925
Roosevelt, F. D.	Arthur M. Hyde	MO	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	Henry A. Wallace	IA	1933
	Claude R. Wickard	IN	1940
Truman	Clinton P. Anderson	NM	1945
Truman	Charles F. Brannan	CO	1948
Eisenhower	Ezra Taft Benson	UT	1953
Kennedy	Orville L. Freeman	MN	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Orville L. Freeman	MN	1963
	Orville L. Freeman	MN	1963
Nixon	Clifford M. Hardin	IN	1969
	Clifford M. Hardin	IN	1969
Ford	Earl L. Butz	IN	1971
	Earl L. Butz	IN	1971
Carter	Earl L. Butz	IN	1974
	John A. Knebel	VA	1976
Reagan	Bob Bergland	MN	1977
	Bob Bergland	MN	1977
Bush, G. H. W.	John R. Block	IL	1981
	John R. Block	IL	1981
Clinton	Richard E. Lyng	CA	1986
	Richard E. Lyng	CA	1986
Bush, G. W.	Clayton K. Yeutter	NE	1989
	Clayton K. Yeutter	NE	1989
Obama	Edward Madigan	IL	1991
	Edward Madigan	IL	1991
Clinton	Mike Espy	MS	1993
	Mike Espy	MS	1993
Bush, G. W.	Dan Glickman	KS	1995
	Dan Glickman	KS	1995
Obama	Ann M. Veneman	CA	2001
	Ann M. Veneman	CA	2001
Obama	Mike Johanns	NE	2005
	Mike Johanns	NE	2005
Obama	Ed Schafer	ND	2008
	Ed Schafer	ND	2008
Obama	Thomas J. Vilsack	IA	2009
	Thomas J. Vilsack	IA	2009

Secretaries of Commerce and Labor

The Department of Commerce and Labor, created by Congress on Feb. 14, 1903, was divided by Congress Mar. 4, 1913, into two separate departments. The secretary of each was made a Cabinet member.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Roosevelt, T.	George B. Cortelyou	NY	1903
	Victor H. Metcalf	CA	1904
	Oscar S. Straus	NY	1906
Taft	Charles Nagel	MO	1909

Secretaries of Labor

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Wilson	William B. Wilson	PA	1913
Harding	James J. Davis	PA	1921
Coolidge	James J. Davis	PA	1923
Hoover	James J. Davis	PA	1929
	James J. Davis	PA	1929
Roosevelt, F. D.	William N. Doak	VA	1930
	William N. Doak	VA	1930
Truman	Frances Perkins	NY	1933
	L. B. Schwellenbach	WA	1945
Eisenhower	Maurice J. Tobin	MA	1949
	Maurice J. Tobin	MA	1949
Kennedy	Martin P. Durkin	IL	1953
	James P. Mitchell	NJ	1953
Johnson, L. B.	Arthur J. Goldberg	IL	1961
	W. Willard Wirtz	IL	1962
Nixon	W. Willard Wirtz	IL	1963
	W. Willard Wirtz	IL	1963
Ford	George P. Shultz	IL	1969
	George P. Shultz	IL	1969
Carter	James D. Hodgson	CA	1970
	James D. Hodgson	CA	1970
Reagan	Peter J. Brennan	NY	1973
	Peter J. Brennan	NY	1973
Bush, G. H. W.	Peter J. Brennan	NY	1974
	Peter J. Brennan	NY	1974
Clinton	John T. Dunlop	CA	1975
	John T. Dunlop	CA	1975
Obama	W. J. Usery Jr.	GA	1976
	W. J. Usery Jr.	GA	1976
Carter	F. Ray Marshall	TX	1977
	F. Ray Marshall	TX	1977
Reagan	Raymond J. Donovan	NJ	1981
	Raymond J. Donovan	NJ	1981
Bush, G. W.	William E. Brock	TN	1985
	William E. Brock	TN	1985
Obama	Ann D. McLaughlin	DC	1987
	Ann D. McLaughlin	DC	1987
Clinton	Elizabeth Hanford Dole	NC	1989
	Elizabeth Hanford Dole	NC	1989
Bush, G. W.	Lynn Martin	IL	1991
	Lynn Martin	IL	1991
Obama	Robert B. Reich	MA	1993
	Robert B. Reich	MA	1993
Obama	Alexis M. Herman	AL	1997
	Alexis M. Herman	AL	1997
Obama	Elaine L. Chao	KY	2001
	Elaine L. Chao	KY	2001
Obama	Hilda L. Solis	CA	2009
	Hilda L. Solis	CA	2009

Secretaries of Commerce			
President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Wilson	William C. Redfield	NY	1913
	Joshua W. Alexander	MO	1919
Harding	Herbert C. Hoover	CA	1921
Coolidge	Herbert C. Hoover	CA	1923
	William F. Whiting	MA	1928
Hoover	Robert P. Lamont	IL	1929
	Roy D. Chapin	MI	1932
Roosevelt, F. D.	Daniel C. Roper	SC	1933
	Harry L. Hopkins	NY	1939
	Jesse Jones	TX	1940
	Henry A. Wallace	IA	1945
Truman	Henry A. Wallace	IA	1945
	W. Averell Harriman	NY	1947
	Charles Sawyer	OH	1948
Eisenhower	Sinclair Weeks	MA	1953
	Lewis L. Strauss	NY	1958
	Frederick H. Mueller	MI	1959
Kennedy	Luther H. Hodges	NC	1961
Johnson, L. B.	Luther H. Hodges	NC	1963
	John T. Connor	NJ	1965
	Alex B. Trowbridge	NJ	1967
	Cyrus R. Smith	NY	1968
Nixon	Maurice H. Stans	MN	1969
	Peter G. Peterson	IL	1972
	Frederick B. Dent	SC	1973
Ford	Frederick B. Dent	SC	1974
	Rogers C. B. Morton	MD	1975
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1975
Carter	Juanita M. Kreps	NC	1977
	Philip M. Klutznick	IL	1979
Reagan	Malcolm Baldrige	CT	1981
	C. William Verity Jr.	OH	1987
Bush, G. H. W.	Robert A. Mosbacher	TX	1989
	Barbara H. Franklin	PA	1992
Clinton	Ronald H. Brown	DC	1993
	Mickey Kantor	CA	1996
	William M. Daley	IL	1997
	Norman Y. Mineta	CA	2000
Bush, G. W.	Donald L. Evans	TX	2001
	Carlos Gutierrez	MI	2005
Obama	Gary F. Locke	WA	2009

Secretaries of Housing and Urban Development

The Department of Housing and Urban Development was created by act of Congress on Sept. 9, 1965.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Johnson, L. B.	Robert C. Weaver	WA	1966
	Robert C. Wood	MA	1969
Nixon	George W. Romney	MI	1969
	James T. Lynn	OH	1973
Ford	James T. Lynn	OH	1974
	Carla Anderson Hills	CA	1975
Carter	Patricia Roberts Harris	DC	1977
	Moon Landrieu	LA	1979
Reagan	Samuel R. Pierce Jr.	NY	1981
Bush, G. H. W.	Jack F. Kemp	NY	1989
Clinton	Henry G. Cisneros	TX	1993
	Andrew M. Cuomo	NY	1997
Bush, G. W.	Mel Martinez	FL	2001
	Alphonso Jackson	TX	2004
	Steve Preston	VA	2008
Obama	Shaun L. S. Donovan	NY	2009

Secretaries of Transportation

The Department of Transportation was created by act of Congress on Oct. 15, 1966.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Johnson, L. B.	Alan S. Boyd	FL	1966
Nixon	John A. Volpe	MA	1969
	Claude S. Brinegar	CA	1973
Ford	Claude S. Brinegar	CA	1974
	William T. Colahan Jr.	PA	1975
Carter	Brock Adams	WA	1977
	Neil E. Goldschmidt	OR	1979
Reagan	Andrew L. Lewis Jr.	PA	1981
	Elizabeth Hanford Dole	NC	1983
	James H. Burnley	NC	1987
Bush, G. H. W.	Samuel K. Skinner	IL	1989
	Andrew H. Card Jr.	MA	1992
Clinton	Federico F. Peña	CO	1993
	Rodney E. Slater	AR	1997
Bush, G. W.	Norman Y. Mineta	CA	2001
	Mary E. Peters	AZ	2006
Obama	Raymond L. LaHood	IL	2009

Secretaries of Energy

The Department of Energy was created by federal law on Aug. 4, 1977.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Carter	James R. Schlesinger	VA	1977
	Charles Duncan Jr.	WY	1979
Reagan	James B. Edwards	SC	1981
	Donald P. Hodel	OR	1982
	John S. Herrington	CA	1985
Bush, G. H. W.	James D. Watkins	CA	1989
Clinton	Hazel R. O'Leary	MN	1993
	Federico F. Peña	CO	1997
	Bill Richardson	NM	1998
Bush, G. W.	Spencer Abraham	MI	2001
	Samuel W. Bodman	MA	2005
Obama	Steven Chu	CA	2009

Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was created by Congress on Apr. 11, 1953. On Sept. 27, 1979, it was divided by Congress into two departments—Education, and Health and Human Services—with the secretary of each becoming a Cabinet member.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Eisenhower	Oveta Culp Hobby	TX	1953
	Marion B. Folsom	NY	1955
	Arthur S. Flemming	OH	1958
Kennedy	Abraham A. Ribicoff	CT	1961
	Anthony J. Celebrezze	OH	1962
Johnson, L. B.	Anthony J. Celebrezze	OH	1963
	John W. Gardner	NY	1965
	Wilbur J. Cohen	MI	1968
Nixon	Robert H. Finch	CA	1969
	Elliot L. Richardson	MA	1970
	Caspar W. Weinberger	CA	1973
Ford	Caspar W. Weinberger	CA	1974
	Forrest D. Mathews	AL	1975
Carter	Joseph A. Califano Jr.	DC	1977
	Patricia Roberts Harris	DC	1979

Secretaries of Health and Human Services

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Carter	Patricia Roberts Harris	DC	1979
Reagan	Richard S. Schweiker	PA	1981
	Margaret M. Heckler	MA	1983
Reagan	Otis R. Bowen	IN	1985
Bush, G. H. W.	Louis W. Sullivan	GA	1989
Clinton	Donna E. Shalala	WI	1993
Bush, G. W.	Tommy Thompson	WI	2001
	Michael O. Leavitt	UT	2005
Obama	Kathleen Sebelius	KS	2009

Secretaries of Education

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Carter	Shirley Hufstедler	CA	1979
Reagan	Terrel Bell	UT	1981
	William J. Bennett	NY	1985
	Lauro F. Cavazos	TX	1988
Bush, G. H. W.	Lauro F. Cavazos	TX	1989
	Lamar Alexander	TN	1991
Clinton	Richard W. Riley	SC	1993
Bush, G. W.	Roderick R. Paige	TX	2001
	Margaret Spellings	TX	2005
Obama	Arne Duncan	IL	2009

Secretaries of Veterans Affairs

The Department of Veterans Affairs was created on Oct. 25, 1988, when Pres. Ronald Reagan signed a bill that made the Veterans Administration into a Cabinet department, effective Mar. 15, 1989.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Bush, G. H. W.	Edward J. Derwinski	IL	1989
Clinton	Jesse Brown	IL	1993
	Togo D. West Jr.	NC	1998
Bush, G. W.	Anthony Principi	CA	2001
	R. James Nicholson	CO	2005
	James B. Peake	MO	2007
Obama	Eric K. Shinseki	VA	2009

Secretaries of Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security was created by act of Congress on Nov. 25, 2002.

President	Secretary	Home	Sworn in
Bush, G. W.	Thomas Ridge	PA	2003
	Michael Chertoff	DC	2005
Obama	Janet Napolitano	AZ	2009

100 MOST POPULOUS U.S. CITIES

Sources: Population: Population Estimates Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (July 2009); population rank is indicated by figure in parentheses. **Pop. density** specifies the number of persons per square mile (sq mi). **Employment:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor (2009). **Per capita income:** Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; figures apply to MSA (2008). **Mayor** (or other city leaders) and websites: World Almanac research as of mid-2010; subject to change.

Included here are the 100 most populous U.S. cities, according to U.S. Census Bureau estimates released in July 2010. Most data are for the city proper; some statistics, where noted, apply to the whole Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Inc. = Incorporated; est. = Established.

Akron, Ohio

Population: 207,216 (99). **Pop. density:** 3,337. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -4.6%. **Area:** 62.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 96,380 employed; 10.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$37,893; change (2007-08): 2.1%.

Mayor: Donald L. Plusquellic, Democrat

History: Settled 1825; inc. as city 1865; located on Ohio-Erie Canal and is a port of entry; polymer center of the Americas.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport; major trucking industry; Conrail, Amtrak; metro transit system. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 6 TV, 8 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 6 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ. and college; 57 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Akron Chamber, One Cascade Plz., 17th Fl., Akron, OH 44308; www.greaterakronchamber.org; www.ci.akron.oh.us

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Population: 528,497 (34). **Pop. density:** 2,926. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 17.6%. **Area:** 180.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 246,220 employed; 6.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$35,415; change (2007-08): 2.3%.

Mayor: Richard J. Berry, Democrat

History: Founded 1706 by the Spanish; inc. 1890.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 1 railroad; bus system. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 11 TV, 40 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 19 major hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 25 colleges; 132 pub. schools. **Further information:** Albuquerque Convention & Visitors Bureau, P.O. Box 26866, Albuquerque, NM 87125-6866; www.itsatrip.org; www.cabq.gov

Anaheim, California

Population: 337,896 (56). **Pop. density:** 6,910. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.8%. **Area:** 48.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 155,117 employed; 11.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$44,519; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Curt Pringle, Republican

History: Founded 1857; inc. 1870; home of Disneyland Resort, the Anaheim Ducks, and the Los Angeles Angels.

Transportation: Amtrak; Metrolink (2 stations), OCTA bus service. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 2 TV, 2 radio stations (MSA). **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp.; 5 medical centers. **Educational facilities:** 11 colleges and trade schools; 65 pub. schools, 33 private schools. **Further information:** City Hall, 200 South Anaheim Blvd., Ste. 733, Anaheim, CA 92805; www.anaheimoc.org; www.anaheim.net

Anchorage, Alaska

Population: 286,174 (66). **Pop. density:** 169. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 9.9%. **Area:** 1,697 sq mi. **Employment:** 144,303 employed; 6.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$47,205; change (2007-08): 6.0%.

Mayor: Dan Sullivan, Republican

History: Founded 1914 as a construction camp for railroad; HQ of Alaska Defense Command, WWII; severely damaged in earthquake, 1964; current population center of Alaska.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport, 2 seaplane bases, 2 airfields; 1 railroad; transit system; 1 port. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 13 TV, 25 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 8 trade schools/colleges; 96 pub. schools. **Further information:** Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, 1016 W. 6th Ave., Ste. 303, Anchorage, AK, 99501; www.anchoragechamber.org; www.muni.org

Arlington, Texas

Population: 380,084 (49). **Pop. density:** 3,967. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 14.1%. **Area:** 95.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 189,711 employed; 7.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$41,667; change (2007-08): 1.0%.

Mayor: Robert N. Cluck, Republican

History: Settled in 1840s; inc. 1884.

Transportation: 1 muni. airport; freight railways. **Communications:** 2 TV, 1 radio station. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp.

Educational facilities: 1 univ., 8 colleges and trade schools; 74 pub. schools. **Further information:** Arlington Chamber of Commerce, 505 E. Border St., Arlington, TX 76010; www.arlingtontx.com; www.ci.arlington.tx.us

Arlington, Virginia

Population: 217,483 (95). **Pop. density:** 8,397. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 14.8%. **Area:** 25.9 sq mi. **Employment:** NA. **Per capita income:** \$56,824; change (2007-08): 2.0%.

Chairman: Jay Fiset, Democrat

History: Originally part of the U.S. capital, the area west of the Potomac was returned to Virginia in 1846; known as Alexandria until 1920, when the county was renamed Arlington.

Transportation: 1 natl. airport, 2 intl. airports nearby; Metro connecting with Washington, DC; VA Railway Express connecting with outer suburbs; Amtrak. **Communications:** 21 TV, 44 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 1 major hosp.; numerous urgent care centers. **Educational facilities:** 5 univ., 5 coll. and trade schools; 35 pub. schools. **Further information:** Arlington County Government, 2300 Clarendon Blvd., Arlington, VA 22201; www.arlingtonvirginia.com; www.arlingtonva.us

Atlanta, Georgia

Population: 540,921 (33). **Pop. density:** 4,107. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 29.2%. **Area:** 131.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 213,241 employed; 10.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$38,336; change (2007-08): -1.0%.

Mayor: Kasim Reed, Democrat

History: Founded as Terminus 1837; renamed Atlanta 1845; inc. 1847; played major role in Civil War; became permanent state capital 1877; birthplace of civil rights movement; host to 1996 Centennial Olympic Games.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport; 3 railroad lines; MARTA bus and rapid rail service. **Communications:** 3 daily newspapers; 21 TV, 24 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 19 hosp.; VA hosp.; U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; American Cancer Society. **Educational facilities:** 6 univ., 10 colleges; 89 pub. schools. **Further information:** Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, 235 Andrew Young Intl. Blvd. NW, Atlanta, GA 30303; www.metroatlantachamber.com; www.atlanta.gov

Aurora, Colorado

Population: 324,655 (58). **Pop. density:** 2,278. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 17.4%. **Area:** 142.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 157,564 employed; 9.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$48,010; change (2007-08): 1.1%.

Mayor: Ed Tauer, Republican

History: Founded in 1891, originally called Fletcher; renamed Aurora 1907; inc. 1929; early growth stimulated by presence of military bases; fast-growing trade, technology, and medical science center.

Transportation: adjacent to Denver Intl. Airport; bus system. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 2 TV, 3 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 6 colleges and technical schools; 49 pub. schools, 4 private schools. **Further information:** Aurora Planning Dept., 15151 E. Alameda Pkwy., Aurora, CO 80012; www.aurora chamber.org; www.auroragov.org

Austin, Texas

Population: 786,382 (15). **Pop. density:** 3,127. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 17.7%. **Area:** 251.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 392,618 employed; 6.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$37,362; change (2007-08): -0.3%.

Mayor: Lee Leffingwell, nonpartisan

History: First permanent settlement 1835; capital of Rep. of Texas 1839; named after Stephen Austin; inc. 1840.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 2 railroads; bus system. **Communications:** 1 daily, 2 weekly newspapers; 15 TV, 12 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 26 hosp. **Educational facilities:**

8 4-year univ., 14 2-year colleges, 17 colleges and trade schools; 120 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Austin Chamber, 210 Barton Springs Rd., Ste. 400, Austin, TX 78704; www.austinchamber.com; www.austintexas.org; www.ci.austin.tx.us

Bakersfield, California

Population: 324,463 (59). **Pop. density:** 2,869. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 33.2%. **Area:** 113.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 137,773 employed; 10.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$30,047; change (2007-08): 2.4%.

Mayor: Harvey L. Hall, nonpartisan

History: Named after Col. Thomas Baker, an early settler; inc. 1898.

Transportation: 2 airports; Amtrak; Greyhound; 3 local bus systems. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 7 TV, 29 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 4 univ., 5 colleges/technical schools; 43 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce, 1725 Eye St., Bakersfield, CA 93301; www.bakersfieldchamber.org; www.bakersfieldcity.us

Baltimore, Maryland

Population: 637,418 (21). **Pop. density:** 7,889. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.1%. **Area:** 80.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 250,594 employed; 10.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$47,881; change (2007-08): 2.7%.

Mayor: Stephanie C. Rawlings-Blake, Democrat

History: Founded by Maryland legislature 1729; inc. 1797; War of 1812 British artillery barrage of Ft. McHenry (1814) inspired Francis Scott Key to write "Star-Spangled Banner"; birthplace of America's railroads 1828; rebuilt after fire 1904; site of National Aquarium 1981.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 3 railroads; light rail system; subway system; bus system; Inner Harbor water taxi system; 2 underwater tunnels. **Communications:** 4 daily newspapers; 8 TV, 21 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 23 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 12 univ., 18 colleges and trade schools; 203 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Baltimore Committee, 111 S. Calvert St., Ste. 1700, Baltimore, MD 21202-6180; www.gbc.org; www.baltimore.org; www.baltimorecity.gov

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Population: 225,390 (88). **Pop. density:** 2,935. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -1.4%. **Area:** 76.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 101,209 employed; 6.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$36,346; change (2007-08): 4.9%.

Mayor-President: Melvin "Kip" Holden, Democrat

History: Claimed by Spain at time of Louisiana Purchase 1803; est. independence by rebellion 1810; inc. as town 1817; became state capital 1849; Union-held most of Civil War.

Transportation: 1 airport; 3 railroad trunk lines; 1 bus line. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 13 TV, 18 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 17 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 24 colleges and trade schools; 94 pub., 52 priv. schools. **Further information:** The Chamber of Greater Baton Rouge, 564 Laurel St., Baton Rouge, LA, 70801; www.brac.org; www.brgov.com

Birmingham, Alabama

Population: 230,130 (83). **Pop. density:** 1,535. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -5.1%. **Area:** 149.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 84,781 employed; 11.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,886; change (2007-08): 1.5%.

Mayor: William A. Bell, Democrat

History: Settled 1871 at the intersection of 2 major railroads, within proximity of elements needed for iron and steel production.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 5 air cargo cos.; 4 major rail freight lines, Amtrak; 75 truck line terminals; 1 bus line; 7 barge lines. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 9 TV, 21 radio stations; 1 educational TV, 1 educational radio station. **Medical facilities:** 16 hosp.; VA hosp. **Educational facilities:** 7 univ., 16 colleges; 66 pub. schools. **Further information:** Birmingham Area Chamber of Commerce, 505 N. 20th St., Birmingham, AL 35203; www.birminghamchamber.com; www.informationbirmingham.com

Boise, Idaho

Population: 205,707 (100). **Pop. density:** 3,224. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 5.4%. **Area:** 63.8 sq mi. **Employment:**

99,252 employed; 8.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$35,615; change (2007-08): -1.5%.

Mayor: David H. Bieter, nonpartisan

History: Gold discovered in area, 1862; inc., proclaimed capital of Idaho Terr., 1864; on Oregon Trail.

Transportation: 1 regional airport; 1 bus line; 1 intercity bus line. **Communications:** 2 daily, 1 weekly newspaper; 6 TV, 23 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 9 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 6 colleges; 53 pub. schools. **Further information:** P.O. Box 2368, Boise, ID 83701; www.boise.org; www.boisechamber.org; www.cityofboise.org

Boston, Massachusetts

Population: 645,169 (20). **Pop. density:** 13,330. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 9.5%. **Area:** 48.4 sq mi. **Employment:** 287,881 employed; 8.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$55,187; change (2007-08): 2.0%.

Mayor: Thomas M. Menino, Democrat

History: Settled 1630 by John Winthrop; capital of Mass. Bay Colony; figured strongly in American Revolution, earning distinction as the "Cradle of Liberty"; inc. 1822.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 2 railroads; city rail and subway system; 3 underwater tunnels; port. **Communications:** 3 daily newspapers; 11 TV, 21 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 39 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 31 univ. and colleges. **Further information:** Greater Boston Convention and Visitors Bureau, 2 Copley Pl., Ste. 105, Boston, MA 02116; www.bostonusa.com; www.cityofboston.gov

Buffalo, New York

Population: 270,240 (70). **Pop. density:** 6,656. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -7.7%. **Area:** 40.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 110,830 employed; 10.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$37,647; change (2007-08): 4.0%.

Mayor: Byron W. Brown, Democrat

History: Settled 1780 by Seneca Indians; raided twice by British, War of 1812; served as western terminus for Erie Canal, became a center for trade and manufacturing; inc. 1832; a last stop on the Underground Railroad; key point for Canada-U.S. political, trade, and social relations.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 4 Class I railroads; Amtrak, metro rail system; water service to Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system and Atlantic seaboard. **Communications:** 12 TV, 18 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 16 hosp.; 40 research centers. **Educational facilities:** 15 colleges and univ.; 71 pub. schools. **Further information:** Buffalo Niagara Visitor Center, Market Arcade/Walden Galleria, 617 Main St., Ste. 200, Buffalo, NY 14203; www.buffaloniagara.org; www.ci.buffalo.ny.us

Chandler, Arizona

Population: 255,230 (73). **Pop. density:** 4,408. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 44.3%. **Area:** 57.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 118,124 employed; 6.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$36,156; change (2007-08): -1.4%.

Mayor: Boyd W. Dunn, nonpartisan

History: Town formed 1912; population doubled in 1990s as "the high-tech oasis of the Silicon Desert."

Transportation: 1 muni., 1 private airport; mass transit system. **Communications:** 1 government access cable channel. **Medical facilities:** 2 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 1 community coll.; 35 pub. schools, 13 charter schools. **Further information:** Chandler Chamber, 25 South Arizona Pl., Ste. 201, Chandler, AZ 85225; www.chandlerchamber.com; www.chandleraz.gov

Charlotte, North Carolina

Population: 709,441 (18). **Pop. density:** 2,928. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 24.9%. **Area:** 242.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 310,794 employed; 9.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,621; change (2007-08): -1.2%.

Mayor: Anthony Foxx, Democrat

History: Settled by Scotch-Irish immigrants 1740s; inc. 1768 and named after Queen Charlotte, George III's wife; scene of first major U.S. gold discovery 1799.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 2 major railway lines; 1 bus line; 605 trucking firms. **Communications:** 2 daily newspapers; 8 TV, 13 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 8 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 9 univ., 9 colleges; 151 pub. schools. **Further information:** Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, 330 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, NC 28202; www.charlottechamber.com; www.charmeck.org

Chesapeake, Virginia

Population: 222,455 (91). **Pop. density:** 653. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 11.7%. **Area:** 340.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 109,486 employed; 6.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,300; change (2007-08): 3.1%.

Mayor: Alan P. Krasnoff, Independent

History: Region settled in 1620s with first English colonies on banks of Elizabeth River; home to Great Dismal Swamp Canal, first envisioned by George Washington in 1763; Battle of Great Bridge fought here Dec. 1775; inc. as a city 1963.

Transportation: 2 regional airports; freight rail service; bus service. **Communications:** 3 TV, 5 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 1 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 9 colleges and univ.; 56 pub. schools and educational centers. **Further information:** City of Chesapeake, Public Communications Dept., 306 Cedar Rd., Chesapeake, VA 23322; www.chesapeake.va.us

Chicago, Illinois

Population: 2,851,268 (3). **Pop. density:** 12,555. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -1.5%. **Area:** 227.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 1,174,785 employed; 10.9% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$45,377; change (2007-08): 1.2%.

Mayor: Richard M. Daley, Democrat

History: Site acquired from Indians 1795; significant white settlement began with completion of Erie Canal 1825; chartered as city 1837; boomed with arrival of railroads and canal to Mississippi R.; one-third of city destroyed by fire 1871; major grain and livestock market.

Transportation: 2 intl. airports; major railroad system; public transit system; trucking industry. **Communications:** 16 TV, 38 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 44 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 63 insts. of higher learning; 623 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce, Aon Center, 200 E. Randolph St., Ste. 2200, Chicago, IL 60601-6436; www.chicagolandchamber.org; www.cityofchicago.org

Chula Vista, California

Population: 223,738 (90). **Pop. density:** 4,575. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 28.9%. **Area:** 48.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 81,216 employed; 11.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$46,649; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Cheryl Cox, Republican

History: Visited by Spanish in 1542; became part of Spanish land grant in 1795; came into the U.S. during the Mexican War in 1847; inc. 1911. WWII brought aircraft industry and growth.

Transportation: bus system, DART paratransit. **Communications:** see San Diego, CA. **Medical facilities:** 2 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 colleges; 65 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chula Vista Chamber of Commerce, 233 Fourth Ave., Chula Vista, CA 91910; www.chulavistachamber.org; www.chulavistaca.gov

Cincinnati, Ohio

Population: 333,013 (57). **Pop. density:** 4,269. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 0.5%. **Area:** 78.0 sq mi. **Employment:** 148,439 employed; 9.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,066; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Mark Mallory, Democrat

History: Founded 1788; named after the Society of Cincinnati, an organization of Revolutionary War officers; chartered as village 1802; inc. as city 1819.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 muni. airports; 3 railroads; 2 bus systems. **Communications:** 3 daily newspapers; 9 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 28 hosp.; Cincinnati Children's Hosp. Medical Ctr.; VA hosp. **Educational facilities:** 4 univ., 12 colleges, 8 technical and 2-year colleges; 65 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 441 Vine St., Ste. 300, Cincinnati, OH 45202; www.cincinnatiachamber.com; www.cincinnati.oh.gov

Cleveland, Ohio

Population: 431,363 (43). **Pop. density:** 5,559. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -9.7%. **Area:** 77.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 162,441 employed; 11.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$40,118; change (2007-08): 1.9%.

Mayor: Frank G. Jackson, Democrat

History: Surveyed in 1796; given recognition as village 1815; inc. as city 1836; annexed Ohio City 1854.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 muni. airports; rail service; rapid transit system; major port. **Communications:** 10 TV, 23 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 14 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 8 univ. and colleges; 127 pub. schools. **Further information:**

Greater Cleveland Partnership, The Highbee Building, 100 Public Sq., Ste. 210, Cleveland, OH 44113-2291; www.gcpartnership.com; www.city.cleveland.oh.us

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Population: 399,827 (46). **Pop. density:** 2,153. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 10.7%. **Area:** 185.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 196,396 employed; 8.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$38,221; change (2007-08): 2.1%.

Mayor: Lionel Rivera, Republican

History: Founded 1871 at the foot of Pike's Peak; inc. 1872.

Transportation: 2 muni. airports; 1 bus line. **Communications:** 7 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 6 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 11 univ., 5 colleges; 185 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 2 N. Cascade Ave., Ste. 110, Colorado Springs, CO 80903; www.coloradospringschamber.org; www.springsgov.com

Columbus, Ohio

Population: 769,360 (16). **Pop. density:** 3,658. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 7.8%. **Area:** 210.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 389,369 employed; 8.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$38,741; change (2007-08): 1.4%.

Mayor: Michael B. Coleman, Democrat

History: First settlement 1797; laid out as new capital 1812 with current name; inc. 1834.

Transportation: 2 intl., 2 muni. airports, 2 airfields; 3 railroads; 3 intercity bus lines. **Communications:** 13 TV, 20 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 17 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 11 univ. and colleges, 8 technical and 2-year schools; 128 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Columbus Chamber of Commerce, 150 S. Front St., Ste. 200, Columbus, OH 43215; www.columbus.org; www.experiencecolumbus.org; www.cityofcolumbus.org

Corpus Christi, Texas

Population: 287,438 (65). **Pop. density:** 1,859. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 3.6%. **Area:** 154.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 138,880 employed; 6.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$35,636; change (2007-08): 4.9%.

Mayor: Joe Adame, nonpartisan

History: Settled 1839; inc. 1852; one of the largest U.S. ports.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 3 freight railroads; 2 bus lines, metro bus system. **Communications:** 23 TV, 15 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 8 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 1 college; 60 pub. schools. **Further information:** Corpus Christi Regional Economic Development Corp., 800 N. Shoreline Blvd., Ste. 1300 South, Corpus Christi, TX 78401; www.ccredc.com; www.cctexas.com

Dallas, Texas

Population: 1,299,543 (9). **Pop. density:** 3,794. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 9.3%. **Area:** 342.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 543,968 employed; 8.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$41,667; change (2007-08): 1.0%.

Mayor: Tom Leppert, Republican

History: First settled 1841; platted 1846; inc. 1871; developed as the financial and commercial center of Southwest; headquarters of regional Federal Reserve Bank; major center for distribution and high-tech manufacturing.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 natl., 1 muni., 1 corp./charter airport, 2 airfields; Amtrak; transit system. **Communications:** 11 TV, 19 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 33 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 12 univ. and colleges, 3 community college campuses; 225 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Dallas Chamber, Resource Center, 700 N. Pearl St., Ste. 1200, Dallas, TX 75201; www.dallaschamber.org; www.dallascityhall.com

Denver, Colorado

Population: 610,345 (24). **Pop. density:** 3,979. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 10.2%. **Area:** 153.4 sq mi. **Employment:** 293,799 employed; 8.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$48,010; change (2007-08): 1.1%.

Mayor: John W. Hickenlooper, Democrat

History: Settled 1858 by gold prospectors and miners; inc. 1861; became territorial capital 1867; growth spurred by gold and silver boom; became financial, industrial, cultural center of Rocky Mt. region.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional, 2 muni. airports; 5 rail freight lines, Amtrak; 1 bus line. **Communications:** 22 TV, 23

radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 15 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 15 4-year colleges and univ., 8 2-year and community colleges; 151 pub. schools. **Further information:** Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce, 1445 Market St., Denver, CO 80202-1729; www.denverchamber.org; www.denvergov.org

Detroit, Michigan

Population: 910,920 (11). **Pop. density:** 6,563. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -4.2%. **Area:** 138.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 282,601 employed; 25.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,028; change (2007-08): 1.7%.

Mayor: Dave Bing, Democrat

History: Founded by French 1701; controlled by British 1760; acquired by U.S. 1796; destroyed by fire 1805; fought over during War of 1812; inc. as city 1815; capital of state 1837-47; auto manufacturing began 1890.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport; 10 railroads (4 Class I); pub. transit system; major intl. port. **Communications:** 11 TV, 23 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 14 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 3 colleges, 1 community college; 227 pub. schools. **Further information:** Detroit Regional Chamber, One Woodward Ave., Ste. 1900, P.O. Box 33840, Detroit, MI 48232-0840; www.detroitchamber.com, www.detroitmi.gov

Durham, North Carolina

Population: 229,174 (85). **Pop. density:** 2,423. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 22.0%. **Area:** 94.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 107,860 employed; 7.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$40,927; change (2007-08): 0.3%.

Mayor: William V. Bell, Democrat

History: Inc. 1869; Trinity College moved to Durham in 1892, renamed Duke Univ. in 1924.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 1 train station; 2 area bus systems. **Communications:** 5 TV, 8 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 1 comm. coll., school of nursing; 52 pub. schools. **Further information:** Durham Convention and Visitors Bureau, 101 E. Morgan St., Durham, NC 27701-3333; www.durhamchamber.org; www.durham-nc.com; www.ci.durham.nc.us

El Paso, Texas

Population: 620,447 (22). **Pop. density:** 2,491. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 10.0%. **Area:** 249.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 239,546 employed; 8.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$28,071; change (2007-08): 4.3%.

Mayor: John Cook, nonpartisan

History: First settled 1598; inc. 1873; arrival of railroad, 1881, boosted city's population and industries.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 1 airfield; 2 rail providers; 4 intl. ports of entry. **Communications:** 9 TV, 22 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 16 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 univ., 2 colleges, 2 grad. and doctoral programs; 92 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce, 10 Civic Center Plz., El Paso, TX 79901; www.elpaso.org; www.elpasotexas.gov

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Population: 255,890 (72). **Pop. density:** 3,239. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 0.8%. **Area:** 79.0 sq mi. **Employment:** 112,064 employed; 10.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$34,176; change (2007-08): 0.9%.

Mayor: Tom Henry, Democrat

History: French fort 1680; U.S. fort 1794; settled by 1832; inc. 1840 prior to Wabash-Erie Canal completion 1843.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 1 airfield; 3 railroads; 6 bus lines. **Communications:** 11 newspapers; 6 TV, 26 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 9 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 8 univ., 5 colleges, 3 bus. schools; 53 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 826 Ewing St., Fort Wayne, IN 46802-2182; www.fwchamber.org; www.ci.ft-wayne.in.us

Fort Worth, Texas

Population: 727,575 (17). **Pop. density:** 2,487. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 33.9%. **Area:** 292.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 303,371 employed; 7.9% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$41,667; change (2007-08): 1.0%.

Mayor: Mike J. Moncrief, Democrat

History: Established as military post 1849; inc. 1873; oil discovered 1917.

Transportation: 2 intl., 2 muni., 1 industrial airport, 4 airfields; 4 major railroads, Amtrak; local bus service; 1 transcontinental, 1 intrastate bus line. **Communications:** 7 TV, 11 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 15 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 univ. and colleges; 144 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 777 Taylor St., Ste. 900, Fort Worth, TX 76102; www.fortworthchamber.com; www.fortworthgov.org

Fresno, California

Population: 479,921 (36). **Pop. density:** 4,597. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 11.7%. **Area:** 104.4 sq mi. **Employment:** 197,663 employed; 14.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$30,997; change (2007-08): 1.7%.

Mayor: Ashley Swearengen, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1872; inc. as city 1885.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni., 1 corp./charter airport; Amtrak; 1 bus line; intracity bus system. **Communications:** 16 TV, 26 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 9 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 9 colleges; 88 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Fresno Area Chamber of Commerce, 2331 Fresno St., Fresno, CA 93721; www.fresnochamber.com; www.fresno.gov

Garland, Texas

Population: 222,013 (92). **Pop. density:** 3,888. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.9%. **Area:** 57.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 98,936 employed; 8.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$41,667; change (2007-08): 1.0%.

Mayor: Ronald Jones, nonpartisan

History: Settled 1850s; inc. 1891.

Transportation: 30 min. from Dallas/Ft. Worth Intl. Airport; 2 railroads. **Communications:** 2 TV, 2 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 2 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 2 community colleges; 67 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 914 S. Garland Ave., Garland, TX 75040; www.garlandchamber.com; www.ci.garland.tx.us

Gilbert, Arizona

Population: 217,285 (96). **Pop. density:** 5,053. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 89.4%. **Area:** 43.0 sq mi. **Employment:** 108,224 employed; 4.8% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$36,156; change (2007-08): -1.4%.

Mayor: John Lewis, nonpartisan

History: Est. 1891; inc. 1920.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport, 1 airfield nearby. **Communications:** 2 daily newspapers; 20 TV, 48 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** several colleges in immediate area; 42 public schools. **Further information:** Gilbert Chamber of Commerce, 119 N. Gilbert Rd., Ste. 101, P.O. Box 527, Gilbert, AZ 85299-0527; www.gilbertaz.com; www.ci.gilbert.az.us

Glendale, Arizona

Population: 252,188 (76). **Pop. density:** 4,528. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 14.8%. **Area:** 55.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 131,855 employed; 8.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$36,156; change (2007-08): -1.4%.

Mayor: Elaine M. Scruggs, nonpartisan

History: Est. 1892; inc. 1910.

Transportation: 1 muni. airport. **Communications:** 1 TV, 4 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 4 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 12 institutes of higher education; 82 pub. schools. **Further information:** City of Glendale Marketing/Communications Department, 5850 W. Glendale Ave., Glendale, AZ 85301; www.glendaleazchamber.org; www.glendaleaz.com

Greensboro, North Carolina

Population: 255,061 (74). **Pop. density:** 2,436. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 12.1%. **Area:** 104.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 113,828 employed; 10.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$35,405; change (2007-08): 0.9%.

Mayor: Bill Knight, Republican

History: Settled 1749; site of Revolutionary War conflict 1781 between Generals Nathanael Greene and Cornwallis; inc. 1807; origin of civil rights sit-in movement.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 2 airfields; 2 railroads; Trailways/Greyhound bus service. **Communications:** 3 TV, 10 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 2 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 4 colleges; 94 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 342 N. Elm St., Greensboro, NC 27401; www.greensboro.org; www.greensboro-nc.gov

Henderson, Nevada

Population: 256,445 (71). **Pop. density:** 3,218. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 46.1%. **Area:** 79.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 128,585 employed; 9.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,920; change (2007-08): -0.1%.

Mayor: Andy A. Hafen, Democrat

History: Early growth spurred by WWII magnesium mining; inc. 1953.

Transportation: Henderson Executive Airport; Citizens Area Transit (CAT) public transit. **Communications:** 2 TV, 8 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 coll., 2 vocational schools; 47 pub. schools. **Further information:** City of Henderson Public Information Office, 240 Water St., Henderson, NV 89015; www.hendersonchamber.com; www.cityofhenderson.com

Hialeah, Florida

Population: 218,896 (94). **Pop. density:** 11,401. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -3.3%. **Area:** 19.2 sq mi. **Employment:** 86,785 employed; 14.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$43,013; change (2007-08): 0.1%.

Mayor: Julio Robaina, Republican

History: Founded 1917; inc. 1925; industrial and residential city NW of Miami; Hialeah Park Horse Racing Track.

Transportation: 5 mi. from Miami Intl. Airport; Amtrak; 2 rail freight lines; Metrorail, Metrobus systems; access to Port of Miami. **Communications:** 2 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 8 univ. and colleges; 25 pub., 39 private schools. **Further information:** Hialeah-Dade Development, Inc., 501 Palm Ave., Hialeah, FL 33010; www.hialeahchamber.org; www.hialeahfl.gov

Honolulu, Hawaii

Population: 374,701 (50). **Pop. density:** 4,372. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 0.8%. **Area:** 85.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 419,284 employed; 5.7% unemployed (CDP). **Per capita income:** \$45,205; change (2007-08): 3.5%.

Mayor: Mufi Hannemann, nonpartisan

History: Harbor entered by Europeans 1778; declared capital of kingdom by King Kamehameha III 1850; Pearl Harbor naval base attacked by Japanese Dec. 7, 1941.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 2 commercial harbors. **Communications:** 14 TV, 39 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 6 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 7 univ., 2 community colleges; 60 pub. schools. **Further information:** Hawaii Visitors and Convention Bureau, 2270 Kalakaua Ave., Ste. 801, Honolulu, HI 96815; www.gohawaii.com; www.visit-oahu.com; www.honolulu.gov

Houston, Texas

Population: 2,257,926 (4). **Pop. density:** 3,897. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 14.4%. **Area:** 579.4 sq mi. **Employment:** 996,245 employed; 7.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$45,835; change (2007-08): 3.4%.

Mayor: Annise D. Parker, Democrat

History: Founded 1836; inc. 1837; capital of Repub. of Texas 1837-39; developed rapidly after completion of channel to Gulf of Mexico 1914; world center of oil, natural gas technology.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 natl., 1 regional, 4 muni., 2 corp./charter airports, 6 airfields; 4 mainline railroads; major bus and rail transit system; major intl. port. **Communications:** 17 TV, 70 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 111 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 11 univ., 10 comm. colleges, 6 med. schools, 27 spec. schools; 293 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Houston Partnership, 1200 Smith St., Ste. 700, Houston, TX 77002-4400; www.houston.org; www.houstontx.gov

Indianapolis, Indiana

Population: 807,584 (14). **Pop. density:** 2,234. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 3.3%. **Area:** 361.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 375,652 employed; 9.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,297; change (2007-08): 1.7%.

Mayor: Gregory A. Ballard, Republican

History: Settled 1820; became capital 1825.

Transportation: 1 intl., 4 muni., 1 corp./charter airport, 2 airfields; 5 railroads; 3 interstate bus lines. **Communications:** 14 TV, 21 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 17 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 8 univ. and colleges; 80 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, 111 Monument Cir., Ste. 1950, Indianapolis, IN 46204; www.indy-chamber.com; www.indygov.org

Irvine, California

Population: 209,716 (97). **Pop. density:** 4,539. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 45.5%. **Area:** 46.2 sq mi. **Employment:** 77,128 employed; 6.8% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$44,519; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Sukhee Kang, nonpartisan

History: Univ. of Calif., Irvine campus announced 1959; planned city developed around campus, 1960s; inc. 1971.

Transportation: 1 regional airport; Amtrak; 1 intercounty bus line. **Communications:** 2 daily, 1 weekly newspapers; 28 TV, 74 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 1 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ. and 1 college; 57 pub. schools. **Further information:** Irvine Chamber of Commerce, 2485 McCabe Way, Ste. 150, Irvine, CA 92614; www.irvinecvb.org; www.cityofirvine.org

Jacksonville, Florida

Population: 813,518 (13). **Pop. density:** 1,074. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 10.6%. **Area:** 757.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 375,939 employed; 10.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$40,028; change (2007-08): -0.4%.

Mayor: John Peyton, Republican

History: Settled 1816 as Cowford; renamed after Andrew Jackson 1822; inc. 1832; rechartered 1851; scene of conflicts in Seminole and Civil wars.

Transportation: 1 intl., 3 muni. airports; 3 railroads; 2 interstate bus lines; 2 seaports. **Communications:** 15 TV, 22 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 9 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 7 univ., 5 colleges, 1 community college; 278 pub. schools, 114 private schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 3 Independent Dr., Jacksonville, FL 32202; www.myjaxchamber.com; www.expandingjax.com; www.coj.net

Jersey City, New Jersey

Population: 242,503 (78). **Pop. density:** 16,275. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 1.0%. **Area:** 14.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 104,081 employed; 10.9% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$54,914; change (2007-08): 1.9%.

Mayor: Jerramiah Healy, Democrat

History: Site bought from Indians 1630; chartered as town by British 1668; scene of Revolutionary War conflict 1779; chartered under present name 1838; important station on Underground Railroad.

Transportation: intercity bus and subway system; ferry service to Manhattan. **Communications:** 3 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 2 colleges; 38 pub. schools. **Further information:** Hudson County Chamber of Commerce, 857 Bergen Ave., 3rd Fl., Jersey City, NJ 07306; www.hudsonchamber.org; www.cityofjerseycity.com

Kansas City, Missouri

Population: 482,299 (35). **Pop. density:** 1,538. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 9.2%. **Area:** 313.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 204,050 employed; 10.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$40,396; change (2007-08): 1.4%.

Mayor: Mark Funkhouser, Democrat

History: Settled by 1838 at confluence of Missouri and Kansas rivers; inc. 1850.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport; major rail center; more than 300 motor freight carriers; 7 barge lines. **Communications:** 11 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 17 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 22 univ. and colleges. **Further information:** Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, 911 Main St., Ste. 2600, Kansas City, MO 64105; www.kcchamber.com; www.kcmo.org

Laredo, Texas

Population: 226,122 (86). **Pop. density:** 2,881. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 27.0%. **Area:** 78.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 82,177 employed; 8.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$22,831; change (2007-08): 3.6%.

Mayor: Raul G. Salinas, nonpartisan

History: Founded by Spanish colonists in 1755; part of U.S. from 1848; fast growth fueled by immigration; principal port of entry into Mexico.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 2 railroads; 3 interstate bus lines, 2 local bus lines. **Communications:** 8 TV, 9 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 4 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 1 community college, 7 vocational training centers; 62 pub. schools, 29 private schools. **Further information:** Laredo Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 790, Laredo, TX 78042; www.laredochamber.com; www.cityoflaredo.com

Las Vegas, Nevada

Population: 567,641 (28). **Pop. density:** 5,010. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 18.2%. **Area:** 113.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 250,866 employed; 12.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,920; change (2007-08): -0.1%.

Mayor: Oscar B. Goodman, Democrat

History: Occupied by Mormons 1855-57; bought by railroad 1903; city of Las Vegas inc. 1911; gambling legalized 1931.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport; 1 railroad; monorail; bus system. **Communications:** 19 TV, 27 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 21 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 2 state colleges; 277 pub. schools in area. **Further information:** Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, 3720 Howard Hughes Pkwy., Las Vegas, NV 89169-0916; www.lvchamber.com; www.lasvegasnevada.gov

Lexington, Kentucky

Population: 269,545 (63). **Pop. density:** 1,042. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 13.8%. **Area:** 284.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 140,006 employed; 7.8% unemployed (county). **Per capita income:** \$36,413; change (2007-08): 0.4%.

Mayor: Jim Newberry, Democrat

History: Site founded and named in 1775 by hunters after the site of the Revolutionary War's opening battle at Lexington, MA; settled 1779; chartered 1782; inc. as a city 1832.

Transportation: 1 regional airport; 2 railroads; city buses. **Communications:** 5 TV, 9 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 13 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 4 colleges; 53 pub. schools. **Further information:** Commerce Lexington, 330 E. Main St., Lexington, KY 40507; www.commercelexington.com; www.lexingtonky.com

Lincoln, Nebraska

Population: 254,001 (75). **Pop. density:** 3,405. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 12.1%. **Area:** 74.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 137,813 employed; 4.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$37,423; change (2007-08): 1.8%.

Mayor: Chris Beutler, Democrat

History: Originally called Lancaster; chosen state capital 1867, renamed after Abraham Lincoln; inc. 1869.

Transportation: 1 regional airport; Amtrak, 2 railroads; Greyhound. **Communications:** 6 TV, 14 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 8 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 3 voc.-tech./business colleges; 55 pub., 30 private schools, 3 focus programs. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 83006, Lincoln, NE 68501-3006; www.lcoc.com; www.lincoln.org; www.lincoln.ne.gov

Long Beach, California

Population: 462,604 (38). **Pop. density:** 9,179. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 0.2%. **Area:** 50.4 sq mi. **Employment:** 207,339 employed; 12.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$44,519; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Bob Foster, Democrat

History: Settled as early as 1784 by Spanish; by 1884, present site developed on harbor; inc. 1888; oil discovered 1921.

Transportation: 1 natl. airport; 3 railroads; light rail services; 4 bus cos. with 40 bus lines, light rail services; major intl. port. **Communications:** 1 TV, 3 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 1 community college (2 campuses); 87 pub. schools in district. **Further information:** Long Beach City Hall, 333 W. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach, CA 90802; www.lbchamber.com; www.longbeach.gov

Los Angeles, California

Population: 3,831,868 (2). **Pop. density:** 8,169. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 3.7%. **Area:** 469.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 1,673,510 employed; 12.8% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$44,519; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Antonio Villaraigosa, Democrat

History: Founded by Spanish 1781; captured by U.S. 1846; inc. 1850; grew rapidly after coming of railroads, 1876 and 1885; Hollywood a district of L.A.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport; 3 railroads; major freeway system; intracity bus, rail system. **Communications:** 20 TV, 32 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 30 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 158 univ. and colleges; 1,858 pub. schools, 1,120 private schools. **Further information:** Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, 350 S. Bixel St., Los Angeles, CA 90017; www.la.chamber.org; www.ci.la.ca.us

Louisville, Kentucky

Population: 566,503 (29). **Pop. density:** 9,122. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.3%. **Area:** 62.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 326,820 employed; 10.3% unemployed (metro-govt. area balance). **Per capita income:** \$37,995; change (2007-08): 1.3%.

Mayor: Jerry E. Abramson, Democrat

History: Settled 1778; named for Louis XVI of France; inc. 1828; base for Union forces in Civil War.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport; 1 terminal, 4 trunk-line railroads; metro bus line; Greyhound station; 5 barge lines. **Communications:** 9 TV, 19 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 16 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 10 univ. and colleges, 32 business and vocational schools. **Further information:** Greater Louisville Inc., Metro Chamber of Commerce, 614 W. Main St., Ste. 6000, Louisville, KY 40202; www.greaterlouisville.com; www.louisvilleky.gov

Lubbock, Texas

Population: 225,856 (87). **Pop. density:** 1,967. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 13.0%. **Area:** 114.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 112,764 employed; 5.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$32,447; change (2007-08): 3.6%.

Mayor: Tom Martin, Republican

History: Settled 1879; laid out 1891; inc. 1909 through merger of two towns.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 1 airfield; 2 railroads; bus line. **Communications:** 16 TV, 18 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 1 junior college; 51 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 1301 Broadway, Ste. 101, Lubbock, TX 79401; www.lubbockchamber.com; www.ci.lubbock.tx.us

Madison, Wisconsin

Population: 235,626 (81). **Pop. density:** 3,430. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 12.5%. **Area:** 68.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 135,669 employed; 5.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$44,172; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Dave Cieslewicz, Democrat

History: Settled 1832; selected as site for state capital, named after James Madison, 1836; chartered 1856.

Transportation: 1 natl. airport, 1 airfield; 3 freight rail lines; 1 intracity, 3 intercity bus systems. **Communications:** 6 TV, 15 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 7 colleges and univ., including main campus of Univ. of Wisconsin; 46 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Madison Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 71, Madison, WI 53701-0071; www.greatermadisonchamber.com; www.ci.madison.wi.us

Memphis, Tennessee

Population: 676,640 (19). **Pop. density:** 2,423. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -2.0%. **Area:** 279.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 273,808 employed; 11.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$38,577; change (2007-08): 1.4%.

Mayor: A. C. Wharton, Democrat

History: French, Spanish, and U.S. forts by 1797; settled by 1819; inc. as town 1826, as city 1840; surrendered charter to state 1879 after yellow fever epidemics; rechartered as city 1893.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 5 railroads; 1 bus system. **Communications:** 9 TV, 20 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 15 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 17 univ. and colleges; 191 public schools. **Further information:** Memphis Regional Chamber, 22 N. Front St., 2nd Fl., Memphis, TN 38101; www.memphischamber.com; www.ci.memphis.tn.us

Mesa, Arizona

Population: 462,486 (39). **Pop. density:** 3,700. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 16.2%. **Area:** 125.0 sq mi. **Employment:** 236,222 employed; 7.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$36,156; change (2007-08): -1.4%.

Mayor: Scott Smith, Republican

History: Founded by Mormons 1878; inc. 1883; population boomed fivefold 1960-80.

Transportation: 1 muni. airport, 1 airfield; metro bus service. **Communications:** 3 TV, 4 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 univ., 7 colleges; 82 pub. schools. **Further information:** Convention and Visitor's Bureau and Mesa Chamber of Commerce, 120 N. Center, Mesa, AZ 85201; www.visitmesa.com; www.mesachamber.org; www.mesaaz.gov

Miami, Florida

Population: 433,136 (42). **Pop. density:** 12,133. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 19.5%. **Area:** 35.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 168,131 employed; 11.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$43,013; change (2007-08): 0.1%.

Mayor: Tomás Regalado, Republican

History: Site of fort 1836; settlement began 1870; inc. 1896; modern city developed into financial and recreation center; land speculation in 1920s added to city's growth, as did Cuban, Central and South American, and Haitian immigration since 1960.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional, 1 corp. airport, 2 airfields, 1 seaplane base; Amtrak, transit rail system; 2 bus lines; 65 truck lines; seaport. **Communications:** 23 TV, 21 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 19 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 6 univ. and colleges. **Further information:** Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce, Omni Intl. Complex, 1601 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, FL 33132; www.greatermiami.com; www.miamigov.com

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Population: 604,133 (26). **Pop. density:** 6,287. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 1.2%. **Area:** 96.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 246,300 employed; 11.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$42,824; change (2007-08): 2.1%.

Mayor: Tom Barrett, Democrat

History: Indian trading post by 1674; settlement began 1835; inc. as city 1848; famous beer industry.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 1 airfield; 3 railroads; 4 bus lines; major port. **Communications:** 14 TV, 19 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 17 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 7 univ. and colleges; 182 pub. schools. **Further information:** Visit Milwaukee, 648 N. Plankinton Ave., Ste. 425, Milwaukee, WI 53203-2917; www.visitmilwaukee.org; www.city.milwaukee.gov

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Population: 385,542 (48). **Pop. density:** 7,023. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 0.7%. **Area:** 54.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 201,774 employed; 7.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$47,653; change (2007-08): 1.7%.

Mayor: R. T. Rybak, Democrat

History: Site visited by French missionary Louis Hennepin 1680; included in area of military reservations 1819; inc. 1867.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 regional, 1 muni. airport, 1 airfield; 5 railroads. **Communications:** 10 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 10 univ. and colleges; 121 pub., 28 private schools. **Further information:** City of Minneapolis Office of Pub. Affairs, 301M City Hall, 350 S. Fifth St., Minneapolis, MN 55415; www.minneapolischamber.org; www.minneapolis.org; www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us

Nashville, Tennessee

Population: 605,473 (25). **Pop. density:** 1,279. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 11.0%. **Area:** 473.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 292,187 employed; 8.9% unemployed (metro-govt. balance). **Per capita income:** \$39,768; change (2007-08): 1.0%.

Mayor: Karl Dean, Democrat

History: Settled 1779; first chartered 1806; became permanent state capital 1843; home of Grand Ole Opry.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 2 airfields; 1 railroad; bus line; transit system of buses and trolleys. **Communications:** 15 TV, 18 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 14 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 17 universities and colleges; 130 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 211 Commerce St., Ste. 100, Nashville, TN 37201; www.nashvillechamber.com; www.nashville.gov

Newark, New Jersey

Population: 278,154 (68). **Pop. density:** 11,687. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.1%. **Area:** 23.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 93,827 employed; 14.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$54,914; change (2007-08): 1.9%.

Mayor: Cory A. Booker, Democrat

History: Settled by Puritans 1666; used as supply base by Washington 1776; inc. as town 1833, as city 1836.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 4 railroads; subways; bus system; 1 intl. seaport. **Communications:** 1 daily, 8 weekly newspapers; 3 TV, 5 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 6 hosp.

Educational facilities: 5 univ. and colleges; 71 pub. schools, 10 special schools, 2 voc. schools, 40 private schools. **Further information:** Newark Public Information Office, City of Newark, 920 Broad St., Newark, NJ 07102; www.rbp.org; www.ci.newark.nj.us

New Orleans, Louisiana

Population: 354,850 (53). **Pop. density:** 1,965. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -26.8%. **Area:** 180.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 123,174 employed; 8.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$41,740; change (2007-08): -5.3%.

Mayor: Mitchell J. Landrieu, Democrat

History: Founded by French 1718; became major seaport on Mississippi R.; acquired by U.S. as part of Louisiana Purchase 1803; inc. as city 1805; Americans defeated British forces at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport; major railroad center; street car and bus lines. **Communications:** 15 TV, 43 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 13 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 6 univ. and 4 colleges. **Further information:** New Orleans Metropolitan Convention & Visitors Bureau, Inc., 2020 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, LA 70130; www.neworleanschamber.org; www.neworleanscvb.com; www.cityofno.com

New York, New York

Population: 8,391,881 (1). **Pop. density:** 27,669. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 4.8%. **Area:** 303.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 3,606,795 employed; 9.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$54,914; change (2007-08): 1.9%.

Mayor: Michael R. Bloomberg, Independent

History: Trading post est. 1624; British took control from Dutch 1664, named city New York; briefly U.S. capital; under new charter, 1898, city expanded to include 5 boroughs: Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island, as well as Manhattan; Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attack destroyed World Trade Center, killed more than 2,750.

Transportation: 3 intl. airports serve area, 2 seaplane bases; 2 rail terminals; major subway network that includes 26 routes; 244 bus routes; ferry system; 4 underwater tunnels. **Communications:** 13 TV, 38 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 70 hosp.; 6 academic medical centers. **Educational facilities:** 54 univ. and colleges; 1,198 pub. schools. **Further information:** Convention and Visitors Bureau, 810 Seventh Ave., New York, NY 10019; www.manhattancc.org; www.nycvisit.com; www.nyc.gov

Norfolk, Virginia

Population: 233,333 (82). **Pop. density:** 4,345. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -0.5%. **Area:** 53.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 93,314 employed; 8.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,300; change (2007-08): 3.0%.

Mayor: Paul D. Fraim, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1682; burned by patriots to prevent capture by British during Revolutionary War; rebuilt and inc. as town 1805, as city 1845; site of world's largest naval base; major East Coast commercial port and cruise terminal.

Transportation: 1 intl., corp./charter airport, 1 airfield; 2 railroads; Amtrak; bus system; free downtown shuttle. **Communications:** 5 TV, 15 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 8 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 2 univ., 2 colleges, 1 medical school; 59 pub. schools. **Further information:** Norfolk Convention and Visitors Bureau, 232 E. Main St., Norfolk, VA 23510; www.norfolkcvb.com; www.norfolk.gov

North Las Vegas, Nevada

Population: 224,387 (89). **Pop. density:** 2,858. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 94.2%. **Area:** 78.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 86,305 employed; 13.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,920; change (2007-08): -0.1%.

Mayor: Shari L. Buck, nonpartisan

History: Inc. 1946.

Transportation: 1 regional airport, near 1 intl. airport. **Communications:** 15 TV, 45 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 1 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 39 pub. schools. **Further information:** North Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, 3345 W. Craig Rd., Ste. B, North Las Vegas, NV 89032; www.northlasvegachamber.com; www.cityofnorthlasvegas.com

Oakland, California

Population: 409,184 (44). **Pop. density:** 7,294. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.4%. **Area:** 56.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 171,643 employed; 16.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$62,598; change (2007-08): -0.1%.

Mayor: Ron Dellums, Democrat

History: Area settled by Spanish 1820; inc. as city 1854.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; western terminus for 2 railroads; underground, 75-mi underwater subway. **Communications:** 1 TV, 3 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 4 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 12 East Bay colleges and univ.; 81 pub. schools. **Further information:** Oakland Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, 475 14th St., Oakland, CA 94612-1903; www.oaklandchamber.com; www.oaklandnet.com

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Population: 560,332 (31). **Pop. density:** 923. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 10.7%. **Area:** 607.0 sq mi. **Employment:** 243,116 employed; 5.8% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$38,882; change (2007-08): 4.6%.

Mayor: Mick Cornett, Republican

History: Settled during land rush in Midwest 1889; inc. 1890; became capital 1910; oil discovered 1928; bomb in 1995 destroyed federal office bldg., killed 168 people.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport, 2 airfields; 2 railroads; pub. transit system; 1 major bus line. **Communications:** 18 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 23 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 20 univ. and colleges; 83 pub., 37 private schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, Economic Development Division, 123 Park Ave., Oklahoma City, OK 73102; www.okccvb.org; www.greateroklahomacity.com; www.okc.gov

Omaha, Nebraska

Population: 454,731 (40). **Pop. density:** 3,930. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 11.3%. **Area:** 115.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 223,663 employed; 4.8% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$43,012; change (2007-08): 2.0%.

Mayor: Jim Suttle, Democrat

History: Founded 1854; inc. 1857; large food-processing, telecommunications, information-processing center.

Transportation: 1 natl. airport, 1 airfield; 3 major railroads; intercity bus line. **Communications:** 10 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 12 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 univ., 6 colleges; 243 pub., 78 private schools. **Further information:** Greater Omaha Chamber of Commerce, 1301 Harney St., Omaha, NE 68102; www.omahachamber.org; www.ci.omaha.ne.us

Orlando, Florida

Population: 235,860 (80). **Pop. density:** 2,523. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 21.5%. **Area:** 93.5 sq mi. **Employment:** 120,847 employed; 10.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$35,717; change (2007-08): 0.4%.

Mayor: Buddy Dyer, Democrat

History: Fort Gatlin built just south of present-day Orlando in 1838; name changed from Jernigan to Orlando, 1856; inc. 1875; Walt Disney World opened in 1971.

Transportation: 2 intl., 1 regional, 1 corp./charter airport; 2 bus lines. **Communications:** 18 TV, 11 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 colleges and univ.; 153 pub. schools, 4 tech schools. **Further information:** Orlando/Orange County Convention and Visitors Bureau, 6700 Forum Dr., Ste. 100, Orlando, FL 32821-8087; www.orlando.org; www.orlandoinfo.com; www.ci.orlando.fl.us

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Population: 1,547,297 (6). **Pop. density:** 11,453. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.0%. **Area:** 135.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 566,628 employed; 10.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$45,927; change (2007-08): 2.1%.

Mayor: Michael A. Nutter, Democrat

History: First settled by Swedes 1638; Swedes surrendered to Dutch 1654; settled by English and Scottish Quakers 1678; named Philadelphia 1682; chartered 1701; Continental Congresses convened 1774, 1775; Declaration of Independence signed here 1776; national capital 1790-1800; state capital 1683-1799.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 muni. airports; 3 railroads; rail commuter, subway, El, bus, and streetcar system; major freshwater ports. **Communications:** 4 major daily newspapers; 12 TV, 42 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 39 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 29 univ. and colleges. **Further information:** Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Business Information Center, 200 S. Broad St., Ste. 700, Philadelphia PA 19102; www.philachamber.com; www.phila.gov

Phoenix, Arizona

Population: 1,601,587 (5). **Pop. density:** 3,372. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 21.1%. **Area:** 474.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 777,426 employed; 9.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$36,156; change (2007-08): -1.4%.

Mayor: Phil Gordon, Democrat

History: Founded 1867; inc. as city 1881; became territorial capital 1889.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 muni. airports; 2 transcontinental and 10 intrastate railroads; transcontinental bus line; pub. transit system. **Communications:** 22 TV, 22 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 24 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 36 institutions of higher learning; 380 pub. schools, 98 charter schools. **Further information:** Greater Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, 201 N. Central Ave., 27th Fl., Phoenix, AZ 85004; www.phoenixchamber.com; www.phoenix.gov

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Population: 311,647 (61). **Pop. density:** 5,605. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -6.8%. **Area:** 55.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 142,568 employed; 7.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$42,104; change (2007-08): 3.6%.

Mayor: Luke Ravenstahl, Democrat

History: Settled around Ft. Pitt 1758; inc. as city 1816; became an inland port; by Civil War, already a center for iron production.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport, 1 airfield; 20 railroads; trolley/subway system; 2 bus lines. **Communications:** 12 TV, 22 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 18 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 6 colleges; 93 pub. schools. **Further information:** Greater Pittsburgh Convention & Visitors Bureau, Regional Enterprise Tower, 30th Fl., 425 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15219; Pittsburgh Regional Alliance, Regional Enterprise Tower, Ste. 1100, 425 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15219; www.visitpittsburgh.com; www.allegHENYconference.org/chamber; www.pghgov.com

Plano, Texas

Population: 273,611 (69). **Pop. density:** 3,821. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 23.2%. **Area:** 71.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 134,617 employed; 7.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$41,667; change (2007-08): 1.0%.

Mayor: Phil Dyer, nonpartisan

History: Settled 1846; inc. as city 1873.

Transportation: 2 DART light rail stations and DART bus line. **Communications:** 1 TV, 2 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 institutions of higher learning; 68 pub. schools. **Further information:** City of Plano Public Information Dept., 1520 K Ave., Ste. 320, Plano, TX 75074; Plano Chamber of Commerce, 1200 E. 15th St., Plano, TX 75074; www.planochamber.org; www.plano.gov

Portland, Oregon

Population: 566,141 (30). **Pop. density:** 4,215. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 7.0%. **Area:** 134.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 275,411 employed; 10.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,942; change (2007-08): 1.3%.

Mayor: Sam Adams, Democrat

History: Settled by pioneers 1845; developed as trading center, aided by California Gold Rush 1849; city chartered 1851.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 2 major rail freight lines, Amtrak; mass transit bus, light rail, and street car system; marine port. **Communications:** 11 TV, 25 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 8 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 25 univ. and colleges, 1 community college. **Further information:** Portland Business Alliance, 200 SW Market St., Ste. 1770, Portland, OR 97201; www.portlandalliance.com; www.portlandonline.com

Raleigh, North Carolina

Population: 405,791 (45). **Pop. density:** 3,541. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 40.7%. **Area:** 114.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 188,657 employed; 7.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,602; change (2007-08): -1.1%.

Mayor: Charles Meeker, Democrat

History: Named after Sir Walter Raleigh; site chosen for capital 1788; laid out 1792; inc. 1795; occupied by Union Gen. Sherman 1865.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 1 airfield; 3 railroads; 2 bus lines. **Communications:** 8 TV, 13 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 6 univ. and colleges, 1 community college; 140 pub. schools (county). **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 800 S. Salisbury St., Raleigh, NC 27602; www.raleigh-wake.org; www.raleighchamber.org; www.raleigh-nc.org

Reno, Nevada

Population: 219,636 (93). **Pop. density:** 3,179. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 20.0%. **Area:** 69.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 103,750 employed; 11.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$46,929; change (2007-08): -1.0%.

Mayor: Robert Cashell, Republican

History: Founded 1857; originally named Lakes Crossing; name changed to Reno, after a Union Civil War general, 1868, with arrival of transcontinental railroad.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport, 1 airfield; Amtrak, Union Pacific Railroad; local and national bus lines. **Communications:** 11 TV, 14 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 8 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ.; 58 pub. schools. **Further information:** City of Reno, NV, P.O. Box 1900, Reno, NV 89505; www.reno-sparkschamber.org; www.cityofreno.com

Riverside, California

Population: 297,859 (62). **Pop. density:** 3,814. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 16.2%. **Area:** 78.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 138,775 employed; 13.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$30,634; change (2007-08): 1.0%.

Mayor: Ronald O. Loveridge, nonpartisan

History: Founded 1870; inc. 1886; known for its citrus industry; home of the parent navel orange tree, historic Mission Inn resort.

Transportation: intl. airport nearby, 1 muni. airport; rail freight lines, commuter line; trolley/bus system; interstate freeways. **Communications:** 3 TV, 7 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 1 community college. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 3985 University Ave., Riverside, CA 92501; www.riverside-chamber.com; www.riversideca.gov

Rochester, New York

Population: 207,294 (98). **Pop. density:** 5,790. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -5.7%. **Area:** 35.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 85,606 employed; 10.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,812; change (2007-08): 3.0%.

Mayor: Robert Duffy, Democrat

History: First permanent settlement 1812; inc. as village 1817, as city 1834; developed as Erie Canal town.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; Amtrak; 2 bus lines; intracity transit service; port. **Communications:** 10 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 11 colleges, 3 community colleges. **Further information:** Rochester Business Alliance, 150 State St., Ste. 400, Rochester, NY 14614; www.rochesterbusinessalliance.com; www.cityofrochester.gov

Sacramento, California

Population: 466,687 (37). **Pop. density:** 4,801. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 14.7%. **Area:** 97.2 sq mi. **Employment:** 189,401 employed; 13.3% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$41,119; change (2007-08): 1.3%.

Mayor: Kevin Johnson, Democrat

History: Settled 1839; important trading center during California Gold Rush 1840s; became state capital 1854.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 corp./charter, 2 muni. airports; 2 mainline transcontinental rail carriers; bus and light rail system; port. **Communications:** 15 TV, 21 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 10 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 7 colleges and univ., 5 community colleges; 81 pub. schools. **Further information:** Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, One Capitol Mall, Ste. 300, Sacramento, CA 95814; www.metrochamber.org; www.cityofsacramento.org

St. Louis, Missouri

Population: 356,587 (52). **Pop. density:** 5,761. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.4%. **Area:** 61.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 139,570 employed; 11.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$41,823; change (2007-08): 3.9%.

Mayor: Francis Slay, Democrat

History: Founded 1764 as fur trading post by French; acquired by U.S. 1803; chartered as city 1822; became independent city 1876; lies on Mississippi R., near confluence with Missouri R.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport; 1 airfield; 2nd largest rail center, 7 trunk-line railroads; bus and light rail; 550 motor freight carriers; 32 barge lines; 2nd largest inland port in nation. **Communications:** 2 TV, 2 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 23 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 8 univ., 13 colleges and seminaries; 63 public schools, 29 parochial schools, 5 magnet/charter high schools. **Further information:** St. Louis Planning & Urban Design Agency, 1015 Locust St., Ste. 1200, St. Louis, MO 63101; www.stlrcga.org; www.explorestlouis.com; www.stlouis.missouri.org

St. Paul, Minnesota

Population: 281,262 (67). **Pop. density:** 5,327. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -1.9%. **Area:** 52.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 134,013 employed; 8.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$47,653; change (2007-08): 1.7%.

Mayor: Chris Coleman, Democrat

History: Founded in early 1840s as Pig's Eye Landing; became capital of Minnesota territory 1849; chartered as St. Paul 1854.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 muni. airports; 6 major rail lines; 2 interstate bus lines; pub. transit system. **Communications:** 7 TV, 2 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 5 univ., 5 colleges, 1 technical, 3 law schools, 1 art and design college; 65 pub., 39 private schools. **Further information:** St. Paul Area Chamber of Commerce, 401 N. Robert St., Ste. 150, St. Paul, MN 55101; www.saintpaulchamber.com; www.ci.stpaul.mn.us

St. Petersburg, Florida

Population: 244,324 (77). **Pop. density:** 4,099. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -1.8%. **Area:** 59.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 110,878 employed; 10.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$37,512; change (2007-08): 0.5%.

Mayor: Bill Foster, Republican

History: Founded 1888; inc. 1903; site of Salvador Dali Museum.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport; Amtrak bus connection; county-wide public bus system; downtown "Looper" bus service; largest muni. marina in Florida; 1 cruise port. **Communications:** 2 daily newspapers; 1 radio station. **Medical facilities:** 8 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 1 college, 1 law school; 41 pub. schools, 3 alternative/vocational schools; 100 private schools. **Further information:** St. Petersburg Area Chamber of Commerce, 100 Second Ave. N., Ste. 150 St. Petersburg, FL 33701; www.stpete.com; www.stpete.org

San Antonio, Texas

Population: 1,373,668 (7). **Pop. density:** 3,370. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 18.4%. **Area:** 407.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 592,423 employed; 6.4% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$34,937; change (2007-08): 1.7%.

Mayor: Julián Castro, nonpartisan

History: First Spanish garrison 1718; battle at the Alamo 1836; city subsequently captured by Texans; inc. 1837; first town meeting in Texas took place here in 1845.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport, 6 airfields; 2 railroads; 3 bus lines; pub. transit system. **Communications:** 27 TV, 26 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 31 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 18 univ. and colleges; 16 pub. school districts. **Further information:** The Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, 602 E. Commerce St., San Antonio, TX 78205; www.sachamber.org; www.sanantonio.gov

San Diego, California

Population: 1,306,301 (8). **Pop. density:** 4,028. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 6.8%. **Area:** 324.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 627,695 employed; 9.7% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$46,649; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Jerry Sanders, Republican

History: Claimed by Spanish 1542; first mission est. 1769; scene of conflict during Mexican-American War 1846; inc. 1850.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 muni. airports; 1 railroad; major freeway system; bus system; trolley system. **Communications:** 13 TV, 23 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 15 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 25 colleges and univ.; 177 pub. schools. **Further information:** San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce, 402 W. Broadway, Ste. 1000, San Diego, CA 92101; www.sdchamber.org; www.sandiego.gov

San Francisco, California

Population: 815,358 (12). **Pop. density:** 17,459. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 5.0%. **Area:** 46.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 418,351 employed; 9.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$62,598; change (2007-08): -0.1%.

Mayor: Gavin Newsom, Democrat

History: Nearby Farallon Islands sighted by Spanish 1542; city settled by 1776; claimed by U.S. 1846; became a major city during California Gold Rush 1849; inc. as city 1850; earthquake devastated 1906.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; intracity railway system; 2 railway transit systems; bus and railroad service; ferry system; 1 underwater tunnel. **Communications:** 13 TV, 30 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 18 univ. and colleges; 34 preschools, 102 K-12 schools, 8 county/court schools, 9 charter schools. **Further information:** San Francisco Visitors Information Center, 900 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94102; www.ssfchamber.com; www.onlyinsanfrancisco.com; www.ci.sf.ca.us

San Jose, California

Population: 964,695 (10). **Pop. density:** 5,516. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 7.1%. **Area:** 174.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 405,578 employed; 12.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$58,531; change (2007-08): -1.4%.

Mayor: Chuck Reed, Democrat

History: Founded by Spanish, 1777, between San Francisco and Monterey; state capital 1849-51; inc. 1850.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 muni. airport; 2 railroads; light rail system; bus system. **Communications:** 5 TV, 10 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 5 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 6 univ. and colleges. **Further information:** San Jose Convention and Visitors Bureau, 408 Almaden Blvd., San Jose, CA 95110; www.sanjose.org; www.sanjoseca.gov

Santa Ana, California

Population: 340,340 (55). **Pop. density:** 12,559. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 0.7%. **Area:** 27.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 138,558 employed; 14.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$44,519; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Miguel Pulido, Democrat

History: Founded 1769; inc. as city 1869.

Transportation: 1 natl. airport; Amtrak; 5 major freeways including main Los Angeles-San Diego artery. **Communications:** 2 TV, 3 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 community college. **Further information:** Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce, 2020 N. Broadway, 2nd Fl., Santa Ana, CA 92706; www.santaanachamber.com; www.ci.santa-ana.ca.us

Scottsdale, Arizona

Population: 238,715 (79). **Pop. density:** 1,296. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 17.8%. **Area:** 184.2 sq mi. **Employment:** 133,234 employed; 6.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$36,156; change (2007-08): -1.4%.

Mayor: W. J. Lane, Republican

History: Founded 1888 by Army Chaplain Winfield Scott; inc. 1951; slogan "West's Most Western Town" adopted same year.

Transportation: 1 muni. airport; regional bus system; local trolley system; taxi system. **Communications:** 5 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 7 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ. nearby, 1 community college; 3 unified school districts. **Further information:** Scottsdale Convention and Visitors Bureau, Galleria Corporate Center, 4343 N. Scottsdale Rd., Ste. 170, Scottsdale, AZ 85251; www.scottsdalechamber.com; www.scottsdalecvb.com; www.scottsdaleaz.gov

Seattle, Washington

Population: 617,334 (23). **Pop. density:** 7,358. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 9.6%. **Area:** 83.9 sq mi. **Employment:**

347,534 employed; 7.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$50,586; change (2007-08): 1.5%.

Mayor: Mike McGinn, nonpartisan

History: Settled 1851; inc. 1869; suffered severe fire 1889; played prominent role during Alaska Gold Rush 1897; growth followed opening of Panama Canal 1914; center of aircraft industry during WWII.

Transportation: 2 intl. airports, 2 seaplane bases; 2 railroads; ferries serve Puget Sound, Alaska, Canada; cruise ships to Alaska. **Communications:** 8 TV, 45 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 12 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 18 community colleges. **Further information:** Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce, 1301 5th Ave., Ste. 2500, Seattle, WA 98101-2611; www.seattlechamber.com; www.seattle.gov

Stockton, California

Population: 287,578 (64). **Pop. density:** 5,257. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 18.3%. **Area:** 54.7 sq mi. **Employment:** 102,947 employed; 18.6% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$31,547; change (2007-08): 1.7%.

Mayor: Ann Johnston, nonpartisan

History: Site purchased 1842; settled 1849; inc. 1850; chief distributing point for agric. products of San Joaquin Valley.

Transportation: 1 muni. airport; 4 railroads; 2 bus lines, county bus system; deepwater inland seaport. **Communications:** 5 TV, 8 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 4 hosp.; regional burn, cancer, heart centers. **Educational facilities:** 9 univ. and colleges; 58 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 445 W. Weber Ave., Ste. 220, Stockton, CA 95203; www.stocktonchamber.org; www.visitstockton.org; www.stocktongov.com

Tampa, Florida

Population: 343,890 (54). **Pop. density:** 3,068. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 13.3%. **Area:** 112.1 sq mi. **Employment:** 145,667 employed; 11.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$37,512; change (2007-08): 0.5%.

Mayor: Pam Iorio, Democrat

History: U.S. army fort on site 1824; inc. 1851; Ybor City, Tampa's Latin Quarter, a National Historical Landmark district.

Transportation: 1 intl., 2 muni. airports; CSX rail, Amtrak; bus system; downtown streetcar; port. **Communications:** 16 TV, 11 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 30 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 10 univ. and colleges; 209 K-12 pub. schools, 60 additional school centers (county). **Further information:** Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce, 615 Channelside Dr., Ste. 108, P.O. Box 420, Tampa, FL 33601; www.tampachamber.com; www.tampagov.net

Toledo, Ohio

Population: 316,238 (60). **Pop. density:** 3,924. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 0.8%. **Area:** 80.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 122,937 employed; 13.0% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$33,505; change (2007-08): 1.6%.

Mayor: Mike Bell, Democrat

History: Site of Ft. Industry 1794; Battle of Ft. Meigs 1812; figured in Toledo War 1835-36 between Ohio and Michigan over borders; inc. 1837.

Transportation: 2 muni. airports; 4 railroads; 53 motor freight lines; 16 interstate bus lines. **Communications:** 10 TV, 11 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 4 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 6 univ. and colleges. **Further information:** Toledo Area Chamber of Commerce, 300 Madison Ave., Ste. 200, Toledo, OH 43604; www.toledochamber.com; www.ci.toledo.oh.us

Tucson, Arizona

Population: 548,555 (32). **Pop. density:** 9,796. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 12.6%. **Area:** 56.0 sq mi. **Employment:** 259,915 employed; 9.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$34,058; change (2007-08): 2.5%.

Mayor: Robert E. Walkup, Republican

History: Settled 1775 by Spanish as a presidio; acquired by U.S. in Gadsden Purchase 1853; inc. 1877.

Transportation: 1 intl. airport; 2 railroads; 1 city bus line, 2 intercity bus lines; 1 trolley. **Communications:** 11 TV, 32 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 11 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 1 community college; 216 pub. schools. **Further information:** Tucson Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, 465 St. Mary's Rd., P.O. Box 991, Tucson, AZ 85701; www.tucsonchamber.org; www.visittuscon.org; www.tucsonaz.gov

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Population: 389,625 (47). **Pop. density:** 2,134. **Pop. change (2000-09):** -0.9%. **Area:** 182.6 sq mi. **Employment:** 177,867 employed; 6.5% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$40,981; change (2007-08): 3.7%.

Mayor: Dewey F. Bartlett Jr., Republican
History: Settled in 1836 by Creek Indians; modern town founded 1882; inc. 1898; oil discovered early 20th century; emerging telecommunications hub.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 regional airport, 1 airfield; 5 rail lines; 5 bus lines; transit bus system. **Communications:** 25 TV, 15 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 18 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 8 univ. and colleges; 85 pub., 39 private schools. **Further information:** Tulsa Metro Chamber, 2 West 2nd St., Williams Tower II, Ste. 150, Tulsa, OK 74103; www.tulsa-chamber.com; www.cityoftulsa.org

Virginia Beach, Virginia

Population: 433,575 (41). **Pop. density:** 1,746. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 2.0%. **Area:** 248.3 sq mi. **Employment:** 212,597 employed; 5.9% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,300; change (2007-08): 3.1%.

Mayor: William D. Sessoms Jr., Independent
History: Area founded by Capt. John Smith 1607; formed by merger with Princess Anne Co. 1963.

Transportation: 1 private airfield; 2 railroads; 1 bus line; pub. transit system. **Communications:** 4 TV, 4 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 3 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 1 univ., 2 colleges; 87 pub. schools. **Further information:** Virginia Beach Dept. of Economic Development, 222 Central Park Ave., Ste. 1000, Virginia Beach, VA 23462; Virginia Beach Convention and Visitors Bureau, 2100 Parks Ave., Virginia Beach, VA 23451; www.yesvirginiabeach.com; www.vbfun.com; www.vbgov.com

Washington, District of Columbia

Population: 599,657 (27). **Pop. density:** 9,766. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 4.8%. **Area:** 61.4 sq mi. **Employment:** 297,937 employed; 10.2% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$56,824; change (2007-08): 2.0%.

Mayor: Adrian M. Fenty, Democrat
History: U.S. capital; site at Potomac R. chosen by George Washington 1790 on land ceded from VA and MD (portion S of Potomac returned to VA 1846); Congress first met 1800; inc.

1802; sacked by British, War of 1812; 125 killed during Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the Pentagon.

Transportation: 3 intl. airports in area; Amtrak, 6 other passenger and cargo rail lines; Metrobus/Metrorail transit system; bus line. **Communications:** 18 TV, 20 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 17 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 10 univ. and colleges. **Further information:** DC Chamber of Commerce, 1213 K St. NW, Washington, DC 20005; www.dc-chamber.org; www.dc.gov

Wichita, Kansas

Population: 372,186 (51). **Pop. density:** 2,741. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 5.7%. **Area:** 135.8 sq mi. **Employment:** 178,546 employed; 8.9% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$39,207; change (2007-08): 3.1%.

Mayor: Carl Brewer, Democrat
History: Founded 1864; inc. 1871; established itself as aircraft manufacturing hub between WWI and WWII.

Transportation: 1 natl., 1 muni. airport, 4 airfields; 3 major rail freight lines; 2 bus lines. **Communications:** 8 TV, 15 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 12 hosp. **Educational facilities:** 3 univ., 1 medical school; 96 pub. schools. **Further information:** Chamber of Commerce, 350 W. Douglas Ave., Wichita, KS 67202; www.wichitakansas.org; www.gweduc.org; www.wichita.gov

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Population: 229,828 (84). **Pop. density:** 2,110. **Pop. change (2000-09):** 14.1%. **Area:** 108.9 sq mi. **Employment:** 94,353 employed; 9.1% unemployed. **Per capita income:** \$35,801; change (2007-08): 0.4%.

Mayor: Allen Joines, Democrat
History: Founded as Winston 1851; became Winston-Salem 1913; the Reynolds Building, completed in 1929, used as model for Empire State Building, which was designed by same architects.

Transportation: 1 intl., 1 general aviation airport; local and regional mass transit system. **Communications:** 1 daily newspaper; 5 TV, 17 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** 4 hosp., 1 school of medicine. **Educational facilities:** 4 colleges and univ., 1 community college; 74 pub., 28 private schools. **Further information:** The Greater Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce, 601 W. Fourth St., P.O. Box 1408, Winston-Salem, NC 27102; www.winstonsalem.com; www.cityofws.org

Fastest-Growing Big Cities*

City	2009 population	2000 population	% change
1. North Las Vegas, NV	224,387	115,531	94.2
2. Gilbert, AZ	217,285	114,702	89.4
3. Henderson, NV	256,445	175,484	46.1
4. Irvine, CA	209,716	144,146	45.5
5. Chandler, AZ	255,230	176,931	44.3
6. Raleigh, NC	405,791	288,462	40.7
7. Fort Worth, TX	727,575	543,338	33.9
8. Bakersfield, CA	324,463	243,633	33.2
9. Atlanta, GA	540,921	418,823	29.2
10. Chula Vista, CA	223,738	173,553	28.9

*Among those with populations of 200,000 or more, based on 2009 U.S. Census Bureau estimates.

Fastest-Shrinking Big Cities*

City	2009 population	2000 population	% change
1. New Orleans, LA	354,850	484,674	-26.8
2. Cleveland, OH	431,363	477,463	-9.7
3. Buffalo, NY	270,240	292,648	-7.7
4. Pittsburgh, PA	311,647	334,438	-6.8
5. Rochester, NY	207,294	219,782	-5.7
6. Birmingham, AL	230,130	242,451	-5.1
7. Akron, OH	207,216	217,106	-4.6
8. Detroit, MI	910,920	951,270	-4.2
9. Hialeah, FL	218,896	226,440	-3.3
10. Baltimore, MD	637,418	651,154	-2.1

Race and Hispanic Origin in the Largest U.S. Cities

City ¹	White	Black	Amer. Indian, Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian & other Pacific Isl.	Some other race ²	Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
1. New York, NY	44.7%	26.6%	0.5%	9.8%	0.1%	13.4%	4.9%	27.0%
2. Los Angeles, CA	46.9	11.2	0.8	10.0	0.2	25.7	5.2	46.5
3. Chicago, IL	42.0	36.8	0.4	4.3	0.1	13.6	2.9	26.0
4. Houston, TX	49.3	25.3	0.4	5.3	0.1	16.5	3.1	37.4
5. Phoenix, AZ	71.1	5.1	2.0	2.0	0.1	16.4	3.3	34.1
6. Philadelphia, PA	45.0	43.2	0.3	4.5	0	4.8	2.2	8.5
7. San Antonio, TX	67.7	6.8	0.8	1.6	0.1	19.3	3.7	58.7
8. San Diego, CA	60.2	7.9	0.6	13.6	0.5	12.4	4.8	25.4
9. Dallas, TX	50.8	25.9	0.5	2.7	0	17.2	2.7	35.6
10. San Jose, CA	47.5	3.5	0.8	26.9	0.4	15.9	5.0	30.2

(1) City rankings as determined by 2009 Census Bureau estimates; race and Hispanic origin percentages are based on 2000 Census figures. (2) Persons who, instead of choosing a race listed in the questionnaire, filled in a designation under "some other race."

STATES AND OTHER AREAS OF THE U.S.

Sources: **Population:** U.S. Commerce Dept., Bureau of the Census—Census 2000: April 1, 2000, and July 2009 est. **Area:** Bureau of the Census, Geography Division. **Acres forested:** Agriculture Dept., Forest Service. **Chief airports:** Transportation Dept., Federal Aviation Admin. **Chief manuf. goods:** Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division. **Chief crops and Livestock:** Agriculture Dept., Natl. Agricultural Stat. Service. Many states do not separately report broiler or hog/pig stats. **Lumber production:** Bureau of the Census, Industry Division. **Nonfuel minerals:** Dept. of Interior, Office of Mineral Information. **Commercial fishing:** Commerce Dept., Natl. Marine Fisheries Service. **Gross state product and Per capita personal income:** Commerce Dept., Bureau of Economic Analysis. **Sales tax:** Fed. of Tax Admin. **Employment distribution and Unemployment:** Labor Dept., Bureau of Labor Statistics. **New private housing:** Bureau of the Census, Residential Construction Branch. **Finance:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. **Lottery figures** (not all states have a lottery): North American Assn. of State and Provincial Lotteries, for local fiscal year. **Federal employees:** Labor Dept., Office of Personnel Management. **Energy:** Energy Dept., Energy Information Administration. Other information from sources in individual states. Some data on Outlying U.S. Areas and Other Islands provided by the CIA World Factbook. For information about tourism earnings, see Transportation and Tourism.

Note: Pop. density is for land area only. Categories under racial distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Distribution for Native Amer./AK (Native Americans and Native Alaskans) includes Eskimo and Aleut. **Hispanic population** may be of any race and is dispersed among racial categories, besides being listed separately. Chief airports had 500,000+ boardings in 2009. Nonfuel mineral values for some states exclude small amounts to avoid disclosing proprietary data. Categories under employment distribution are nonfarm only and are not all-inclusive. Commercial bank and savings institution figures are for FDIC-insured institutions only. Postal Service, TN Valley Auth., and some other agencies are not included in federal govt. numbers. Notable federal facilities marked with an asterisk (*) have been recommended for realignment or closure by the U.S. Dept. of Defense, to be completed by Sept. 15, 2011. Electricity prod. excludes independent power producers; negative power generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation. **Famous Persons lists** may include nonnatives associated with the state as well as persons born there. **Websites** are subject to change and are not endorsed by *The World Almanac*.

Alabama (AL)

Heart of Dixie, Camellia State

People. Population (2009 est.): 4,708,708; rank: 23; net change (2008-09): 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 93.0 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 70.9% white; 26.3% black; 1.0% Asian; 0.5% Native Amer./AK; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 3.2%.

Geography. Total area: 52,419 sq mi; rank: 30. **Land area:** 50,744 sq mi; rank: 28. **Acres forested:** 22.7 mil. **Location:** East South Central state extending N-S from Tenn. to the Gulf of Mexico; E of the Mississippi River. **Climate:** long, hot summers; mild winters; generally abundant rainfall. **Topography:** coastal plains, including Prairie Black Belt, give way to hills, broken terrain; highest elevation, 2,407 ft. **Capital:** Montgomery. **Chief airports:** Birmingham, Huntsville.

Economy. Chief industries: chemicals, electronics, apparel, primary metals, lumber and wood products, food processing, fabricated metals, automotive tires, oil and gas exploration. **Chief manuf. goods:** poultry processing, paper & paperboard, iron & steel, petroleum, automotive tires, aerospace, aluminum, auto body & parts. **Chief crops:** cotton, greenhouse & nursery, hay, peanuts, corn, soy beans. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 15.7 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 1.0 bil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 1.28 mil cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 1.8 bil bd. ft; pine, hardwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$991 mil; cement (portland), stone (crushed), lime, sand and gravel (construction), cement (masonry). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$44.3 mil. **Chief port:** Mobile. **Gross state product** (2008): \$170.0 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 21.1% govt.; 19.2% trade/trans./util.; 12.7% mfg.; 11.3% ed./health; 10.9% prof./bus. serv.; 9.3% leisure/hosp.; 4.9% finance; 5.2% constr.; 1.2% info.; 4.2% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.1%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$33,096. **New private housing** (2009): 13,266 units/\$1.7 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 168; deposits: \$79.6 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 15; deposits: \$3.8 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 40,684; **avg. salary:** \$72,911. **Notable fed. facilities:** Redstone Arsenal; Ft. Rucker; Marshall Space Flight Ctr.; Anniston Army Depot; *Maxwell/Gunter AFB; U.S. Corps of Engineers, Mobile.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 55.3 bil; gas: 11.6 bil; nuclear: 39.7 bil; petroleum: 76 mil; hydroelectric: 11.8 bil; other: 6 mil.

State data. Motto: Audemus Jura Nostra Defendere (We dare defend our rights). **Flower:** Camellia. **Bird:** Yellowhammer. **Tree:** Southern longleaf pine. **Song:** "Alabama." **Entered union:** Dec. 14, 1819; rank: 22nd. **State fair:** no official state fair; regional and county fairs held in Sept. and Oct.

History. Alabama was inhabited by the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Alabama, and Choctaw peoples when Spanish explorers arrived in the early 1500s. The French made the first permanent settlement at Ft. Louis, 1702, and founded Mobile, 1711. France later gave up the entire region to England under the Treaty of Paris, 1763. Spanish forces took control of the Mobile Bay area, 1780, and it remained under Spanish control until seized by U.S. troops, 1813. Most of present-day Alabama was held by the Creeks until Gen.

Andrew Jackson broke their power, 1814. When Alabama became a state, 1819, black slaves made up about 1/3 of the population. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 forced most remaining Creeks west. The state seceded, 1861, and the Confederate states were organized Feb. 4, at Montgomery, the first capital; the state was readmitted, 1868. Birmingham, founded 1871, became a center for iron- and steel-making. The Montgomery bus boycott, 1955, sparked by Rosa Parks, helped launch the civil rights movement; other confrontations came at Birmingham, 1963, and Selma, 1965. The leading political figure from the 1960s through the '80s, 4-term gov. George Wallace, started as a segregationist but later won with black support. Growth in the auto industry boosted the state economy as the 21st cent. began.

Tourist attractions. First White House of the Confederacy, Civil Rights Memorial, Alabama Shakespeare Festival, in Montgomery; Ivy Green (Helen Keller's birthplace), Tusculumbia; Civil Rights Museum, statue of Vulcan, in Birmingham; Carver Museum, Tuskegee; W. C. Handy Home, Museum, & Library, Florence; Alabama Space and Rocket Center, Huntsville; Moundville State Monument; Pike Pioneer Museum, Troy; USS *Alabama* Memorial Park, Mobile; Russell Cave Natl. Monument, near Bridgeport: a detailed record of occupancy by humans from about 10,000 BCE to 1650 CE.

Famous Alabamians. Hank Aaron, Tallulah Bankhead, Hugo L. Black, Paul "Bear" Bryant, George Washington Carver, Nat King Cole, William C. Handy, Bo Jackson, Helen Keller, Coretta Scott King, Harper Lee, Joe Louis, Willie Mays, John Hunt Morgan, Jim Nabors, Jesse Owens, Condoleezza Rice, George Wallace, Booker T. Washington, Hank Williams.

Tourist information. Alabama Tourism Department, 401 Adams Ave., Ste. 126, P.O. Box 4927, Montgomery, AL 36103; 1-800-ALABAMA, (334) 242-4169; www.alabama.travel

Website. www.alabama.gov

Alaska (AK)

The Last Frontier (unofficial)

People. Population (2009 est.): 698,473; rank: 47; net change (2008-09): 1.5%. **Pop. density:** 1.2 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 70.3% white; 4.2% black; 5.0% Asian; 15.2% Native Amer./AK; 0.7% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.7% **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 6.4%.

Geography. Total area: 663,267 sq mi; rank: 1. **Land area:** 571,951 sq mi; rank: 1. **Acres forested:** 126.9 mil. **Location:** NW corner of North America, bordered on E by Canada. **Climate:** SE, SW, and central regions, moist and mild; far north extremely dry. Extended summer days, winter nights, throughout. **Topography:** includes Pacific and Arctic mountain systems, central plateau, and Arctic slope. Mt. McKinley, 20,320 ft, is the highest point in North America. **Capital:** Juneau. **Chief airport:** Anchorage.

Economy. Chief industries: petroleum, tourism, fishing, mining, forestry, transportation, aerospace. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, seafood. **Chief crops:** greenhouse products, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, carrots. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 14,500 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; spruce, yellow cedar, hemlock. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$2.5 bil; zinc, gold, lead, silver, sand and gravel

(construction). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$1.7 bil. **Chief ports:** Anchorage, Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, Juneau, Sitka, Valdez. **Gross state product** (2008): \$47.9 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): none. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 26.5% govt.; 19.8% trade/trans./util.; 3.4% mfg.; 12.3% ed./health; 7.6% prof./bus. serv.; 10.2% leisure/hosp.; 4.3% finance; 10.3% constr.; 2.0% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.0%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$42,603. **New private housing** (2009): 916 units/\$195.2 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 7; deposits: \$21.7 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 2; deposits: \$384 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 13,169; **avg. salary:** \$62,879. **Notable fed. facilities:** Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson; Ft. Wainwright; *Eilson AFB; Ft. Greely.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 213 mil; gas: 3.5 bil; petroleum: 1.1 bil; hydroelectric: 1.2 bil.

State data. Motto: North to the future. **Flower:** Forget-me-not. **Bird:** Willow ptarmigan. **Tree:** Sitka spruce. **Song:** "Alaska's Flag." **Entered union:** Jan. 3, 1959; rank: 49th. **State fair** at Palmer, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. Early inhabitants included the Tlingit-Haida and Athabaskan peoples. Ancestors of the Aleut and Inuit (Eskimo) probably arrived from Siberia between 10,000 and 6,000 years ago. Vitus Bering, a Dane sailing for Russia, was the first European to land in Alaska, 1741. Russians, pursuing the fur trade, established a permanent settlement on Kodiak Island, 1784. Sec. of State William H. Seward bought Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 mil in 1867, a bargain some called "Seward's Folly." Discovery of gold in the Klondike region of Canada's Yukon Territory, 1896, triggered an Alaskan gold rush. Alaska became a territory, 1912, and a state, 1959. A huge oil find at Prudhoe Bay, 1968, led to construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, 1974-77. The *Exxon Valdez* supertanker ran aground, 1989, spilling about 11 mil gallons of crude oil; the cleanup cost more than \$2.2 bil. Repeated attempts by Congress members to allow oil and gas drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge have failed.

Tourist attractions. Inside Passage; Portage Glacier; Mendenhall Glacier; Ketchikan Totems; Glacier Bay Natl. Park and Preserve; Denali Natl. Park, one of N. America's great wildlife sanctuaries, surrounding Mt. McKinley, N. America's highest peak; Mt. Roberts Tramway, Juneau; Pribilof Islands fur seal rookeries; restored St. Michael's Russian Orthodox Cathedral, Sitka; White Pass & Yukon Route railroad; Skagway; Katmai Natl. Park & Preserve.

Famous Alaskans. Tom Bodett, Susan Butler, Ernest Gruening, Jewel (Kilcher), Gov. Tony Knowles, Sydney Laurence, Sarah Palin, Libby Riddles, Jefferson "Soapy" Smith.

Tourist information. Alaska Travel Industry Association, 2600 Cordova St., Ste. 201, Anchorage, AK 99503; 1-800-327-9372; www.travelalaska.com

Website. www.state.ak.us

Arizona (AZ) Grand Canyon State

People. Population (2009 est.): 6,595,778; rank: 14; net change (2008-09): 1.5%. **Pop. density:** 58.1 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 86.1% white; 4.4% black; 2.6% Asian; 4.9% Native Amer./AK; 0.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.8%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 30.8%.

Geography. Total area: 113,998 sq mi; rank: 6. **Land area:** 113,635 sq mi; rank: 6. **Acres forested:** 18.7 mil. **Location:** southwestern U.S. **Climate:** clear and dry in the southern regions and northern plateau; high central areas have heavy winter snows. **Topography:** Colorado plateau in the N, containing the Grand Canyon; Mexican Highlands running diagonally NW to SE; Sonoran Desert in the SW. **Capital:** Phoenix. **Chief airports:** Phoenix, Tucson.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, construction, tourism, mining, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods:** aerospace, semiconductors, navigational instruments, cement, plastics, structural metals, dairy, printing, furniture. **Chief crops:** cotton, grapes, apples, lettuce, hay, potatoes, sorghum, barley, corn, wheat. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 930,000 cattle/calves, 65,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; pine, fir, spruce. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$5.4 bil; copper, molybdenum concentrates, sand and gravel (construction), cement (portland), stone (crushed). **Gross state product** (2008): \$248.9 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.6%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18% govt.; 19.7% trade/

trans./util.; 6.1% mfg.; 13.9% ed./health; 14.1% prof./bus. serv.; 10.9% leisure/hosp.; 6.7% finance; 5.2% constr.; 1.5% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 9.1%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$32,935. **New private housing** (2009): 14,474 units/\$2.7 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 80; deposits: \$77.0 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 13; deposits: \$5.2 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$472.9 mil; profit: \$144.6 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 40,919; **avg. salary:** \$62,604. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Luke AFB, Davis-Monthan AFB; *Ft. Huachuca; Yuma Proving Grounds.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 39.5 bil; gas: 12.9 bil; nuclear: 30.7 bil; petroleum: 64 mil; hydroelectric: 6.5 bil; other: 32 mil.

State data. Motto: Ditat Deus (God enriches). **Flower:** Blossom of the Saguaro cactus. **Bird:** Cactus wren. **Tree:** Paloverde. **Song:** "Arizona." **Entered union:** Feb. 14, 1912; rank: 48th. **State fair** at Phoenix, Oct.-early Nov.

History. Paleo-Indians hunted large game in the area at least 12,000 years ago. Anasazi, Mogollon, and Hohokam civilizations lived there c. 300 BCE-1300 CE; Navajo and Apache came c. 15th cent. Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan, and Estevanico, a black former slave, explored, 1539; Spanish explorer Francisco Vásquez de Coronado visited, 1540. Eusebio Francisco Kino, a Jesuit missionary, taught Indians 1692-1711, and left missions. Tubac, a Spanish fort, became the first European settlement, 1752. Spain ceded Arizona to Mexico, 1821. The U.S. took over, 1848, after the Mexican War. The area below the Gila River came from Mexico in the Gadsden Purchase, 1853. Arizona became a territory, 1863. Apache wars ended with Geronimo's surrender, 1886. Arizona became a state, 1912, and grew rapidly after 1960 with a fourfold rise in population over the next 4 decades. Barry Goldwater was a leading conservative voice in the U.S. Senate (1953-65, 1969-87). The border with Mexico is a major gateway for illegal immigration to the U.S. In 2010, the U.S. Justice Dept. challenged a controversial state immigration law, which made it a state crime to be in the U.S. illegally and gave state police the power to make arrests without a warrant if they had reasonable suspicion of an individual's illegal status, as obstructing federal policy.

Tourist attractions. Grand Canyon; Painted Desert; Petrified Forest Natl. Park; Canyon de Chelly; Meteor Crater; London Bridge, Lake Havasu City; Biosphere 2, Oracle; Navajo Natl. Monument.

Famous Arizonans. Bruce Babbitt, Cochise, Alice Cooper, Geronimo, Barry Goldwater, Zane Grey, Carl Hayden, George W. P. Hunt, Helen Jacobs, Bil Keane, Percival Lowell, John McCain, William H. Pickering, John J. Rhodes, Morris Udall, Stewart Udall, Frank Lloyd Wright.

Tourist information. Arizona Office of Tourism, 1110 W. Washington St., Ste. 155, Phoenix, AZ 85007; 1-866-275-5816; www.arizonaguide.com

Website. www.az.gov

Arkansas (AR) Natural State, Razorback State

People. Population (2009 est.): 2,889,450; rank: 32; net change (2008-09): 0.8%. **Pop. density:** 55.5 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 80.6% white; 15.8% black; 1.2% Asian; 0.9% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 6.0%.

Geography. Total area: 53,179 sq mi; rank: 29. **Land area:** 52,068 sq mi; rank: 27. **Acres forested:** 18.8 mil. **Location:** west south-central U.S. **Climate:** long, hot summers, mild winters; generally abundant rainfall. **Topography:** eastern delta and prairie, southern lowland forests, and the northwestern highlands, which include the Ozark Plateaus. **Capital:** Little Rock. **Chief airports:** Little Rock, Bentonville.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, forestry. **Chief manuf. goods:** poultry processing, motor vehicles & parts, iron & steel, paper & paperboard, plastics, preserved fruits & vegetables, aerospace, rubber. **Chief crops:** rice, soybeans, cotton, hay, wheat, corn, sorghum, tomatoes, peaches, watermelons, pecans, blueberries, grapes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 19.9 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 1.1 bil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 1.89 mil cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 2.0 bil bd. ft; oak, hickory, gum, cypress, pine. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$705 mil; bromine, stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), lime. **Chief port:** Helena. **Gross state product** (2008): \$98.3 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment**

distrib. (May 2010): 19.2% govt.; 19.6% trade/trans./util.; 14.1% mfg.; 14.2% ed./health; 9.3% prof./bus. serv.; 8.7% leisure/hosp.; 4.4% finance; 5.3% constr.; 1.3% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 7.3%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$31,946. **New private housing** (2009): 7,056 units/\$818.3 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 142; deposits: \$46.6 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 7; deposits: \$2.0 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 14,505; **avg. salary**: \$61,919. **Notable fed. facilities**: Little Rock AFB; Pine Bluff Arsenal; Natl. Ctr. for Toxicological Research, Jefferson.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 25 bil; gas: 1.0 bil; nuclear: 15.2 bil; petroleum: 80 mil; hydroelectric: 4.3 bil.

State data. Motto: Regnat Populus (The people rule). **Flower**: Apple blossom. **Bird**: Mockingbird. **Tree**: Pine. **Song**: "Arkansas." **Entered union**: June 15, 1836; rank: 25th. **State fair** at Little Rock, mid-Oct.

History. Quapaw, Caddo, Osage, Cherokee, and Choctaw peoples lived in the area at the time of European contact. The first European explorers were de Soto, 1541; Marquette and Jolliet, 1673; and La Salle, 1682. French fur trader Henri de Tonty founded the first settlement, 1686, at Arkansas Post. In 1762, the area was ceded by France to Spain, then given back again, 1800, and was part of the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. It was made a territory, 1819, and entered the Union as a slave state, 1836. Arkansas seceded in 1861, after the Civil War began, and was readmitted, 1868. Pres. Eisenhower sent federal troops, 1957, to keep Gov. Orval Faubus from blocking racial integration at Central High School in Little Rock. Wal-Mart, now the world's leading retailer, opened its first store at Rogers, 1962. Elected 5 times as governor, Bill Clinton later served 2 terms in the White House (1993-2001); his presidential library opened, 2004, in Little Rock.

Tourist attractions. Hot Springs Natl. Park (water ranging from 95°F-147°F); Eureka Springs; Ozark Folk Center, Blanchard Caverns, near Mountain View; Crater of Diamonds (only U.S. diamond mine) near Murfreesboro; Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, Little Rock; Buffalo Natl. River; Mid-America Museum, Hot Springs; Pea Ridge Natl. Military Park; Tanyard Springs, Morrilton; Wiederkehr Wine Village.

Famous Arkansans. Daisy Bates, Dee Brown, Paul "Bear" Bryant, Glen Campbell, Johnny Cash, Hattie Caraway, Wesley Clark, Bill Clinton, "Dizzy" Dean, Orval Faubus, James W. Fulbright, John Grisham, John H. Johnson, Douglas MacArthur, John L. McClellan, James S. McDonnell, Scottie Pippen, Dick Powell, Brooks Robinson, Billy Bob Thornton, Winthrop Rockefeller, Mary Steenburgen, Edward Durell Stone, Sam Walton, Archibald Yell.

Tourist information. Arkansas Dept. of Parks & Tourism, 1 Capitol Mall, Little Rock, AR 72201; 1-800-NATURAL; www.arkansas.com

Website. www.state.ar.us

California (CA) Golden State

People. Population (2009 est.): 36,961,664; rank: 1; net change (2008-09): 1.0%. **Pop. density**: 237.3 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 76.4% white; 6.6% black; 12.7% Asian; 1.2% Native Amer./AK; 0.4% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.6%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 37.0%.

Geography. Total area: 163,696 sq mi; rank: 3. **Land area**: 155,959 sq mi; rank: 3. **Acres forested**: 32.8 mil. **Location**: western coast of U.S. **Climate**: moderate temperatures and rainfall along the coast; extremes in the interior. **Topography**: long mountainous coastline; central valley; Sierra Nevada on the east; desert basins of the southern interior; rugged mountains of the north. **Capital**: Sacramento. **Chief airports**: Burbank, Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Ontario, Palm Springs, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Ana.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, tourism, apparel, electronics, telecommunications, entertainment. **Chief manuf. goods**: petroleum, aerospace, precision instruments, semiconductors, telecom. & broadcasting equip., pharmaceutical, wineries, plastics, medical equip., preserved fruits & vegetables, printing, dairy, cut & sew apparel, motor vehicles. **Chief crops**: grapes, nursery products, almonds, lettuce, hay, strawberries, floriculture, tomatoes, cotton, oranges, pistachios, walnuts, broccoli, carrots, rice, peaches,

lemons. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 23.6 mil chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 5.15 mil cattle/calves, 290,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 2.4 bil bd. ft; fir, pine, redwood, oak. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$3.6 bil; sand and gravel (construction), cement (portland), boron minerals, stone (crushed), gold. **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$113.4 mil. **Chief ports**: Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Diego, Port Hueneme, Richmond, Oakland, San Francisco, Stockton. **Gross state product** (2008): \$1.8 tril. **Sales tax** (2010): 8.25%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.4% govt.; 18.3% trade/trans./util.; 8.9% mfg.; 12.7% ed./health; 14.6% prof./bus. serv.; 10.7% leisure/hosp.; 5.6% finance; 4.1% constr.; 3.2% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 11.4%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$42,325. **New private housing** (2009): 35,069 units/\$7.8 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 316; deposits: \$792.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 35; deposits: \$41.7 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$3.0 bil; profit: \$1.1 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 168,207; **avg. salary**: \$73,989. **Notable fed. facilities**: San Diego; *USMC Camp Pendleton; Naval Base Coronado; Twentynine Palms; Miramar; Travis AFB; Naval Research Lab., Monterey; Lawrence Livermore Natl. Lab; Berkeley Natl. Lab; NASA Jet Propulsion Lab; Edwards AFB (NASA Dryden Flight Research Ctr., AF Flight Test Ctr.); San Francisco Mint.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): gas: 26.0 bil; nuclear: 31.7 bil; petroleum: 50 mil; hydroelectric: 26.3 bil; other: 1.4 bil.

State data. Motto: Eureka (I have found it). **Flower**: Golden poppy. **Bird**: California valley quail. **Tree**: California redwood. **Song**: "I Love You, California." **Entered union**: Sept. 9, 1850; rank: 31st. **State fair** at Sacramento, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. Early inhabitants included more than 100 different Native American tribes with multiple dialects. The first European explorers were Cabrillo, 1542, and Drake, 1579. The first settlement was the Spanish Alta California mission at San Diego, 1769, first in a string founded by Franciscan Father Junípero Serra. California became a province of independent Mexico, 1821. U.S. traders and settlers arrived in the 19th cent. and staged the Bear Flag revolt, 1846, in protest against Mexican rule; later that year U.S. forces occupied California. At the end of the Mexican War, Mexico ceded the territory to the U.S., 1848; that same year gold was discovered, and the famed gold rush began. California became a state, 1850. An economic downturn in the 1870s spurred riots against Chinese immigrants, who had come as laborers in the boom years. An earthquake and related fires devastated San Francisco, 1906. During World War II, Japanese Americans, many of them U.S. citizens, were held in detention camps, 1942-45. Ronald Reagan, a former movie actor, became state governor (1967-75) and U.S. president (1981-89). A budget crisis, 2003, resulted in the recall of Gov. Gray Davis and the election of another former actor, Arnold Schwarzenegger. Led by Hollywood in entertainment and Silicon Valley in high-tech, the state's economy dwarfs that of most nations. Still, billion-dollar budget deficits have been a perennial problem.

Tourist attractions. The *Queen Mary*, Aquarium of the Pacific, Long Beach; Palomar Mountain; Disneyland, Anaheim; Getty Center, Universal Studios, in Los Angeles; Tournament of Roses and Rose Bowl, Pasadena; Golden State Museum, Sacramento; San Diego Zoo; Yosemite Valley; Lassen and Sequoia-Kings Canyon natl. parks; Lake Tahoe; Mojave and Colorado deserts; San Francisco Bay; Napa Valley; Monterey Peninsula; oldest living things on earth believed to be a stand of Bristlecone pines in the Inyo Natl. Forest, est. 4,700 years old; Redwood Natl. and State Parks.

Famous Californians. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, Jerry Brown, Luther Burbank, Julia Child, Ted Danson, Cameron Diaz, Leonardo DiCaprio, Joe DiMaggio, Dianne Feinstein, John C. Fremont, Tom Hanks, Bret Harte, William Randolph Hearst, Helen Hunt, Jack Kemp, Monica Lewinsky, Jack London, George Lucas, Mark McGwire, Marilyn Monroe, John Muir, Richard M. Nixon, George S. Patton Jr., Gregory Peck, Nancy Pelosi, Ronald Reagan, Sally K. Ride, William Saroyan, Father Junípero Serra, O. J. Simpson, Kevin Spacey, Leland Stanford, John Steinbeck, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Shirley Temple, Earl Warren, Ted Williams, Serena Williams, Venus Williams, Tiger Woods.

Tourist information. California Tourism, P.O. Box 1499, Sacramento, CA 95812-1499; 1-877-225-4367; www.visitcalifornia.com

Website. www.ca.gov

Colorado (CO) Centennial State

People. Population (2009 est.): 5,024,748; rank: 22; net change (2008-09): 1.8%. **Pop. density:** 48.5 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 89.5% white; 4.4% black; 2.7% Asian; 1.2% Native Amer./AK; 0.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.0%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 20.3%.

Geography. Total area: 104,094 sq mi; rank: 8. **Land area:** 103,718 sq mi; rank: 8. **Acres forested:** 22.6 mil. **Location:** W central U.S. **Climate:** low relative humidity, abundant sunshine, wide daily, seasonal temp. ranges; alpine conditions in the high mountains. **Topography:** eastern dry high plains; hilly to mountainous central plateau; western Rocky Mountains of high ranges, with broad valleys, deep, narrow canyons. **Capital:** Denver. **Chief airports:** Denver, Colorado Springs.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, construction, government, tourism, agriculture, aerospace, electronics equipment. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, beer, petroleum, pharmaceuticals, aerospace, medical equip., precision instruments, printing, semiconductors. **Chief crops:** hay, corn, potatoes, wheat, onions, dry edible beans, sunflowers, sugar beets, barley, proso millet, cabbage, peaches, lettuce, apples, cantaloupes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 4.7 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 710,000 hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 2.6 mil cattle/calves, 185,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 106.0 mil bd. ft; oak, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$2.0 bil; molybdenum concentrates, sand and gravel (construction), gold, cement (portland), stone (crushed). **Gross state product** (2008): \$248.6 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 2.9%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.7% govt.; 17.8% trade/trans./util.; 5.6% mfg.; 11.9% ed./health; 14.8% prof./bus. serv.; 11.2% leisure/hosp.; 6.5% finance; 6.0% constr.; 3.2% info.; 4.3% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 7.7%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$41,344. **New private housing** (2009): 9,355 units/\$2.1 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 178; deposits: \$82.7 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 15; deposits: \$3.4 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$505.8 mil; profit: \$122.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 38,752; **avg. salary:** \$74,482. **Notable fed. facilities:** *U.S. Air Force Academy; Peterson AFB; Denver Mint; Ft. Carson; Natl. Renewable Energy Labs; U.S. Rail Transportation Test Ctr.; Cheyenne Mtn. Operations Ctr. (NORAD, U.S. Space Comm.); Denver Federal Ctr.; Natl. Ctr. for Atmospheric Research; Natl. Inst. for Standards & Technology, Boulder; Natl. Wildlife Res. Ctr.; NOAA Env. Technology Lab.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 31.5 bil; gas: 4.3 bil; petroleum: 14 mil; hydroelectric: 1.8 bil; other: 64 mil.

State data. Motto: Nil Sine Numine (Nothing without Providence). **Flower:** Rocky Mountain columbine. **Bird:** Lark bunting. **Tree:** Colorado blue spruce. **Songs:** "Where the Columbines Grow"; "Rocky Mountain High." **Entered union:** Aug. 1, 1876; rank 38th. **State fair** at Pueblo, mid-Aug.-early Sept.

History. Paleo-Indians hunted big game in the area at least 11,000 years ago. Anasazi cliff dwellers flourished around Mesa Verde until about 1300 CE; other Native Americans were the Ute, Pueblo, Cheyenne, and Arapaho. The region was claimed by Spain, but passed to France, 1800. The U.S. acquired eastern Colorado in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Lt. Zebulon M. Pike explored the area, 1806, sighting the peak that bears his name. After the Mexican War, 1846-48, U.S. immigrants settled in the east, former Mexicans in the south. Gold was discovered in 1858, causing a population boom. Congress created Colorado Territory, 1861. Conflict between newcomers and displaced Native Americans led to the Sand Creek Massacre, 1864, in which U.S. soldiers and settlers killed some 150 Cheyenne and Arapaho. Most Native Americans were later removed to Oklahoma Territory. The 1870s brought statehood, 1876, and rich silver finds that turned Leadville into a boomtown. Federal military and civilian employment in Colorado surged in the 1940s and '50s; since then, tourism and high-tech industries have fueled the economy. The state's Hispanic population grew from 5.8% in 1980 to 20.3% in 2009.

Tourist attractions. Rocky Mountain and Black Canyon of the Gunnison natl. parks; Aspen Ski Resort; Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs; Great Sand Dunes, Dinosaur, and Colorado natl. monuments; Pikes Peak and Mt. Evans highways; Mesa Verde Natl. Park (ancient Anasazi Indian cliff

dwellings); Grand Mesa Natl. Forest; mining towns of Central City, Silverton, Cripple Creek; Burlington's Old Town; Bent's Fort, near La Junta; Georgetown Loop Historic Mining Railroad Park, Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad; limited stakes gaming in Central City, Blackhawk, Cripple Creek, Ignacio, and Towaoe.

Famous Coloradans. Tim Allen, Frederick Bonfils, Henry Brown, Molly Brown, William N. Byers, M. Scott Carpenter, Lon Chaney, Jack Dempsey, Mamie Eisenhower, Douglas Fairbanks, Barney Ford, Scott Hamilton, John Kerry, Chief Ourey, "Baby Doe" Tabor, Lowell Thomas, Byron R. White, Paul Whiteman.

Tourist information. Colorado Tourism Office, 1625 Broadway, Ste. 1700, Denver, CO 80202; 1-800-COLORADO; www.colorado.com

Website. www.colorado.gov

Connecticut (CT) Constitution State, Nutmeg State

People. Population (2009 est.): 3,518,288; rank: 29; net change (2008-09): 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 726.9 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 84.0% white; 10.4% black; 3.6% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.08% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 12.3%.

Geography. Total area: 5,543 sq mi; rank: 48. **Land area:** 4,845 sq mi; rank: 48. **Acres forested:** 1.8 mil. **Location:** New England state in NE corner of the U.S. **Climate:** moderate; winters avg. slightly below freezing; warm, humid summers. **Topography:** western upland, the Berkshires, in the NW, highest elevations; narrow central lowland N-S; hilly eastern upland drained by rivers. **Capital:** Hartford. **Chief airport:** Windsor Locks.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, retail trade, government, services, finances, insurance, real estate. **Chief manuf. goods:** aerospace, chemicals, fabricated metals, precision instruments, toiletries, medical equip., printing, plastics. **Chief crops:** nursery stock, Christmas trees, mushrooms, sweet corn, apples, tobacco, hay. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 3.2 mil chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 48,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 20 mil bd. ft; oak, birch, beech, maple. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$101 mil; stone (crushed), stone (dimension), sand and gravel (construction), clays (common), gemstones (natural). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$17.1 mil. **Chief ports:** New Haven, Bridgeport, New London. **Gross state product** (2008): \$216.2 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 15.7% govt.; 17.7% trade/trans./util.; 10.3% mfg.; 18.9% ed./health; 11.5% prof./bus. serv.; 8.8% leisure/hosp.; 8.2% finance; 3.2% constr.; 2.1% info.; 3.7% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.2%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$54,397. **New private housing** (2009): 3,786 units/\$715.4 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 35; deposits: \$56.2 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 36; deposits: \$34.4 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$998.1 mil; profit: \$285.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 8,523; **avg. salary:** \$76,875. **Notable fed. facilities:** U.S. Coast Guard Academy; *Navy Sub Base New London.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): gas: 2 mil; petroleum: 2 mil; hydroelectric: 52 mil.

State data. Motto: Qui Transtulit Sustinet (He who transplanted still sustains). **Flower:** Mountain laurel. **Bird:** American robin. **Tree:** White oak. **Song:** "Yankee Doodle." **Fifth** of the 13 original states to ratify the Constitution, Jan. 9, 1788. **State fair:** no official state fair; district and local fairs, largest at Durham, late Sept.

History. At the time of European contact, inhabitants of the area were Algonquian peoples, including the Mohegan and Pequot. Dutch explorer Adriaen Block was the first European visitor, 1614. By 1634, settlers from Plymouth Bay had started colonies along the Connecticut River; in 1637 they defeated the Pequots. The Colony of Connecticut was chartered by England, 1662, adding New Haven, 1665. A Patriot stronghold in the American Revolution, the state actively supported the antislavery movement and the Union cause in the Civil War. The state economy prospered in the 20th cent. from insurance- and defense-related industries. *Nautilus*, the first nuclear-powered submarine, was launched at Groton, 1954.

Tourist attractions. Mark Twain House, Hartford; Yale University's Art Gallery, Peabody Museum, in New Haven; Mystic Seaport, Marine Life Aquarium; P. T. Barnum Museum,

Bridgeport; Gillette Castle, Hadlyme; USS *Nautilus* Memorial, Groton (1st nuclear-powered submarine); Mashantucket Pequot Museum & Research Ctr., Foxwoods Resort & Casino, in Ledyard; Mohegan Sun, Uncasville; Lake Compounce, Bristol.

Famous "Nutmeggers." Ethan Allen, Phineas T. Barnum, G. W. Bush, Samuel Colt, Jonathan Edwards, Nathan Hale, Katharine Hepburn, Isaac Hull, Robert Mitchum, J. Pierpont Morgan, Ralph Nader, Israel Putnam, Wallace Stevens, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mark Twain, Noah Webster, Eli Whitney.

Tourist information. Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism, One Constitution Plz., 2nd Fl., Hartford, CT 06103; 1-888-CTVISIT, (860) 256-2800; www.ctvisit.com

Website. www.ct.gov

Delaware (DE)

First State, Diamond State

People. Population (2009 est.): 885,122; rank: 45; net change (2008-09): 1.0%. **Pop. density:** 454.1 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 73.9% white; 21.1% black; 3.0% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.06% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 7.2%.

Geography. Total area: 2,489 sq mi; rank: 49. **Land area:** 1,954 sq mi; rank: 49. **Acres forested:** 0.4 mil. **Location:** Delmarva Peninsula on the Atlantic coastal plain. **Climate:** moderate. **Topography:** Piedmont plateau to the N, sloping to a near sea-level plain. **Capital:** Dover.

Economy. Chief industries: chemicals, agriculture, finance, poultry, shellfish, tourism, auto assembly, food processing, transportation equipment. **Chief manuf. goods:** pharmaceuticals, poultry processing, soap & cleaning compounds, precision instruments, basic chemicals, plastics. **Chief crops:** soybeans, corn, greenhouse & nursery, wheat, potatoes, barley, hay, watermelons, lima beans, green peas, pumpkins, mushrooms, cabbage. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 231.5 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 20,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; hardwoods and softwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$13.6 mil; sand and gravel (construction), magnesium compounds, stone (crushed), gemstones (natural). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$6.7 mil. **Chief port:** Wilmington. **Gross state product** (2008): \$61.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): none. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 15.6% govt.; 18.0% trade/trans./util.; 6.2% mfg.; 15.6% ed./health; 13.4% prof./bus. serv.; 10.1% leisure/hosp.; 10.4% finance; 4.4% constr.; 1.6% info.; 4.7% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.1%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$39,817. **New private housing** (2009): 3,156 units/\$360.9 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 33; deposits: \$80.9 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 8; deposits: \$89.7 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$736.4 mil; profit: \$252.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 3,375; **avg. salary:** \$65,726. **Notable fed. facilities:** Dover AFB; Federal Wildlife Refuge, Bombay Hook.

Energy. Electricity production (est. 2006 kWh by source): petroleum: 4 mil.

State data. Motto: Liberty and independence. **Flower:** Peach blossom. **Bird:** Blue hen chicken. **Tree:** American holly. **Song:** "Our Delaware." **First** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Dec. 7, 1787. **State fair** at Harrington, mid-late July.

History. The Lenni Lenape (Delaware) people lived in the region at the time of European contact. Henry Hudson located the Delaware R., 1609, and in 1610, English explorer Samuel Argall entered Delaware Bay, naming the area after Virginia's governor, Lord De La Warr. Dutch, Swedish, and Finnish settlers were followed by the British, who took control in 1664. After 1682, Delaware became part of Pennsylvania, and in 1704 it was granted its own assembly. It adopted a constitution as the state of Delaware, 1776, and was first to ratify the federal Constitution, 1787. Although it remained in the Union during the Civil War, Delaware retained slavery until the 13th Amendment abolished it in 1865. The DuPont company, founded as a gunpowder mill in 1802, became an industrial giant in the 20th cent. making nylon, Teflon, and other synthetics. Pro-business laws drew many out-of-state firms to incorporate in Delaware. In 2000, Ruth Ann Minner was elected Delaware's first woman governor.

Tourist attractions. Ft. Christina Monument, site of founding of New Sweden, Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, erected 1698, the oldest Protestant church in the U.S. still in use, in Wilmington; Hagley Museum, Winterthur Museum

and Gardens, near Wilmington; New Castle historic district; John Dickinson "Penman of the Revolution" home, Dover; Rehoboth Beach; Dover Downs Intl. Speedway.

Famous Delawareans. Thomas F. Bayard, Joseph Biden, Henry Seidel Canby, E. I. du Pont, John P. Marquand, Howard Pyle, Caesar Rodney.

Tourist information. Delaware Tourism Office, 99 Kings Hwy., Dover, DE 19901; 1-866-2VISITDE; www.visitdelaware.com

Website. www.delaware.gov

Florida (FL) Sunshine State

People. Population (2009 est.): 18,537,969; rank: 4; net change (2008-09): 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 345.8 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 79.4% white; 16.1% black; 2.4% Asian; 0.5% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 21.5%.

Geography. Total area: 65,755 sq mi; rank: 22. **Land area:** 53,927 sq mi; rank: 26. **Acres forested:** 16.1 mil. **Location:** peninsula jutting southward 500 mi between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. **Climate:** subtropical N of Bradenton-Lake Okeechobee-Vero Beach line; tropical S of line. **Topography:** land is flat or rolling; highest point is 345 ft in the NW. **Capital:** Tallahassee. **Chief airports:** Fort Lauderdale, Fort Myers, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, Pensacola, Sanford, Sarasota/Bradenton, Tampa, West Palm Beach.

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, construction, services, international trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** navigational instruments, medical equip., cement, broadcasting equip., beverages, phosphatic fertilizer, preserved fruits & vegetables, structural metal, printing. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, oranges, sugarcane, tomatoes, green peppers, grapefruit, strawberries, snap beans, sweet corn, potatoes, cucumbers, tangerines. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 11.8 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 42 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 1.72 mil cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 783 mil bd. ft; pine, cypress, cedar. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$2.2 bil; phosphate rock, stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), zirconium concentrates. **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$170.0 mil. **Chief ports:** Pensacola, Tampa, Port Manatee, Miami, Port Everglades, Jacksonville, Canaveral. **Gross state product** (2008): \$744.1 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.1% govt.; 20.2% trade/trans./util.; 4.3% mfg.; 15.0% ed./health; 14.4% prof./bus. serv.; 12.5% leisure/hosp.; 6.4% finance; 5.1% constr.; 1.8% info.; 4.3% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.5%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$37,780. **New private housing** (2009): 35,329 units/\$6.8 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 320; deposits: \$355.1 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 48; deposits: \$45.8 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: 4.2 bil; profit: \$1.3 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 87,165; **avg. salary:** \$68,932. **Notable fed. facilities:** John F. Kennedy Space Ctr.; Eglin AFB; MacDill AFB; Hurlburt Field; *Pensacola NAS; Jacksonville NAS; Mayport Naval Sta.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 50.1 bil; gas: 106.5 bil; nuclear: 29.3 bil; petroleum: 5.9 bil; hydroelectric: 245 mil; other: 3.0 bil.

State data. Motto: In God we trust. **Flower:** Orange blossom. **Bird:** Mockingbird. **Tree:** Sabal palmetto palm. **Song:** "Old Folks at Home." **Entered union:** Mar. 3, 1845; rank: 27th. **State fair** at Tampa, early-mid Feb.

History. Florida has been inhabited for at least 12,000 years. Timucua, Apalachee, and Calusa peoples were living in the region when the earliest Europeans came; later the Seminole migrated from Georgia to Florida, becoming dominant there in the early 18th cent. The first European to see Florida was Ponce de León, 1513. France established a colony, Fort Caroline, on the St. Johns River, 1564. Spain settled St. Augustine, 1565, and Spanish troops massacred most of the French. Britain's Sir Francis Drake burned St. Augustine, 1586. In 1763, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain, which held the area 20 years before returning it to Spain. Florida was ceded to the U.S. in the Adams-Onís Treaty, 1819. The Seminole War, 1835-42, resulted in removal of most Native Americans to Indian Territory. Florida joined the Union in 1845, seceded in 1861, and was readmitted in 1868. In the late 19th cent., hotel and railroad builder Henry M. Flagler laid the foundations of the tourism industry. The state experienced phenomenal population growth in the 20th cent., especially after 1950. The first U.S. astronaut was launched into

space from Cape Canaveral, 1961. Walt Disney World opened near Orlando, 1971. Hurricane Andrew slammed S. Florida, 1992, causing at least \$25 bil in property damage. A dispute over Florida's presidential vote in 2000 led to the U.S. Supreme Court decision awarding the White House to George W. Bush; his brother Jeb was state governor 1999-2007. Four hurricanes hit the state in 2004, causing more than \$40 bil in damages.

Tourist attractions. Miami Beach; Castillo de San Marcos, St. Augustine (oldest permanent European settlement in U.S.); Walt Disney World Resort, Sea World, Universal Studios, near Orlando; Kennedy Space Center and U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame; Everglades Natl. Park; Ringling Museums of Art & the Circus, in Sarasota; Cypress Gardens, Winter Haven; Busch Gardens, Tampa; Florida Caverns State Park, near Mariana; Church St. Station, Orlando; Silver Springs, Ocala.

Famous Floridians. Edna Buchanan, Jeb Bush, Marjory Stoneman Douglas, Henry M. Flagler, Carl Hiaasen, Zora Neale Hurston, James Weldon Johnson, MacKinlay Kantor, John D. MacDonald, Chief Osceola, Claude Pepper, Henry B. Plant, A. Philip Randolph, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, Janet Reno, Joseph W. Stilwell, Charles P. Summerall, Ben Vereen.

Tourist information. Visit Florida, 2540 W. Executive Center Cir., Ste. 200, Tallahassee, FL 32301; 1-888-7FLA-USA; www.visitflorida.com

Website. www.myflorida.com

Georgia (GA)

Empire State of the South, Peach State

People. Population (2009 est.): 9,829,211; rank: 9; net change (2008-09): 1.4%. **Pop. density:** 170.9 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 65.0% white; 30.2% black; 3.0% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.3%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 8.3%.

Geography. Total area: 59,425 sq mi; rank: 24. **Land area:** 57,906 sq mi; rank: 21. **Acres forested:** 24.8 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state. **Climate:** maritime tropical air masses dominate in summer; polar air masses in winter; E central area drier. **Topography:** most southerly of the Blue Ridge Mts. cover NE and N central; central Piedmont extends to the fall line of rivers; coastal plain levels to the coast flatlands. **Capital:** Atlanta. **Chief airports:** Atlanta, Savannah.

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing, retail trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** carpet & rugs, animal slaughtering & processing, motor vehicles & parts, plastics, aircrafts, paper, chemicals, food. **Chief crops:** cotton, greenhouse & nursery, peanuts, pecans, corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, watermelons, tobacco, squash, blueberries, hay, cabbage, soybeans, peaches, snap beans, wheat. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 27.2 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 1.3 bil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 1.06 mil cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 2.3 bil bd. ft; pine, hardwood. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$1.4 bil; clays (kaolin), stone (crushed), clays (fuller's earth), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$12.5 mil. **Chief ports:** Savannah, Brunswick. **Gross state product** (2008): \$397.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.3% govt.; 21.0% trade/trans./util.; 8.8% mfg.; 12.6% ed./health; 13% prof./bus. serv.; 10.1% leisure/hosp.; 5.1% finance; 4.1% constr.; 2.7% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 9.6%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$33,786. **New private housing** (2009): 18,228 units/\$2.6 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 330; deposits: \$180.6 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 29; deposits: \$5.5 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$3.5 bil; profit: \$867.7 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 79,535; **avg. salary:** \$69,549. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Benning; Ft. Stewart; Fed. Law Enforcement Training Ctr., Robins AFB; Ft. Gordon; King's Bay Naval Base; Moody AFB; *Navy Supply Corps School; *Ft. McPherson; Centers for Disease Control; Marine Corps Logistics.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 68.9 bil; gas: 11.1 bil; nuclear: 31.7 bil; petroleum: 65 mil; hydroelectric: 3.3 bil.

State data. Motto: Wisdom, justice, and moderation. **Flower:** Cherokee rose. **Bird:** Brown thrasher. **Tree:** Live oak. **Song:** "Georgia On My Mind." **Fourth** of the 13 original states to ratify the Constitution, Jan. 2, 1788. **State fair** at Macon, late Sept.-Oct.

History. Creek and Cherokee peoples were living in the region when Spaniards founded Santa Catalina mission, 1566, on Saint Catherines Island. Gen. James Oglethorpe established a colony at Savannah, 1733, for the poor and religiously persecuted. Oglethorpe defeated a Spanish army from Florida at Bloody Marsh, 1742. Georgia was a battleground in the American Revolution, with the British finally evacuating Savannah in 1782. When Georgia entered the Union, 1788, its plantation economy relied on slaves for rice and cotton growing. The Cherokee were removed to Indian Territory, 1838-39, and thousands died on the long march, known as the Trail of Tears. By 1860 the number of slaves exceeded 462,000 (44% of the total population). Georgia seceded from the Union, 1861, and was invaded by Union forces, 1864, under Gen. William T. Sherman, who took Atlanta, Sept. 2, and proceeded on his famous "march to the sea," ending in Dec., in Savannah. Georgia was readmitted, 1870. Born 1929 in Atlanta, Martin Luther King Jr., made the city his home base during the civil rights struggles of the 1960s. Atlanta became the leading city of the "New South," world headquarters of Coca-Cola and CNN, and host of the 1996 Summer Olympic Games. Hispanics are a rapidly growing economic and political force in the state.

Tourist attractions. State Capitol, Stone Mt. Park, Six Flags Over Georgia, Kennesaw Mt. Natl. Battlefield Park, Martin Luther King Jr. Natl. Historic Site, Underground Atlanta, Jimmy Carter Library & Museum, all Atlanta; Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park, near Dalton; Chattahoochee Natl. Forest; Helen alpine village; Dahlonega, site of America's first gold rush; Brasstown Bald Mt.; Lake Lanier; Franklin D. Roosevelt's Little White House, Warm Springs; Callaway Gardens, Pine Mt.; Andersonville Natl. Historic Site; Okefenokee Swamp, near Waycross; Jekyll, St. Simons, Cumberland islands; Savannah historic riverfront district.

Famous Georgians. Kim Basinger, Griffin Bell, James Bowie, James Brown, Erskine Caldwell, Jimmy Carter, Ray Charles, Lucius D. Clay, Ty Cobb, James Dickey, John C. Fremont, Newt Gingrich, Joel Chandler Harris, "Doc" Holliday, Holly Hunter, Alan Jackson, Jasper Johns, Martin Luther King Jr., Gladys Knight, Sidney Lanier, Little Richard, Juliette Gordon Low, Margaret Mitchell, Sam Nunn, Flannery O'Connor, Otis Redding, Burt Reynolds, Julia Roberts, Jackie Robinson, Clarence Thomas, Travis Tritt, Ted Turner, Carl Vinson, Alice Walker, Herschel Walker, Joseph Wheeler, Joanne Woodward, Trisha Yearwood, Andrew Young.

Tourist information. Dept. of Economic Development, 75 Fifth St., NW, Ste. 1200, Atlanta, GA 30308; 1-800-VISITGA; www.exploregeorgia.org

Website. www.georgia.gov

Hawai'i (HI)

Aloha State

People. Population (2009 est.): 1,295,178; rank: 42; net change (2008-09): 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 201.5 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 30.2% white; 3.2% black; 38.8% Asian; 0.6% Native Amer./AK; 9.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 18.0%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 9.0%.

Geography. Total area: 10,931 sq mi; rank: 43. **Land area:** 6,423 sq mi; rank: 47. **Acres forested:** 1.7 mil. **Location:** Hawaiian Islands lie in the North Pacific, 2,397 mi SW from San Francisco. **Climate:** subtropical, with wide variations in rainfall; Waialeale, on Kaua'i, wettest spot in U.S. (annual rainfall 460 in.) **Topography:** islands are tops of a chain of submerged volcanic mountains; active volcanoes: Mauna Loa, Kilauea. **Capital:** Honolulu. **Chief airports:** Hilo, Honolulu, Kahului, Kailua Kona, Lihue.

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, defense, sugar, pineapples. **Chief manuf. goods:** concrete, printing, baked goods, sugar, preserved fruits & vegetables, apparel. **Chief crops:** flowers & nursery, pineapples, seed crops, sugarcane, macadamia nuts, coffee, algae, papayas, tomatoes, bananas, basil, ginger. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 379,000 chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 151,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber:** figs. undisclosed. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$134.0 mil; stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), gemstones (natural). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$84.9 mil. **Chief ports:** Honolulu, Hilo, Barbers Point, Kahului. **Gross state product** (2008): \$63.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 21.8% govt.; 18.6% trade/trans./util.; 2.3% mfg.; 13.0% ed./health; 11.5% prof./bus. serv.; 17.2% leisure/

hosp.; 4.6% finance; 5.2% constr.; 1.5% info.; 4.5% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.8%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$42,009. **New private housing** (2009): 2,617 units/\$779.0 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 8; deposits: \$22.8 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 3; deposits: \$5.9 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 24,655; **avg. salary**: \$62,819. **Notable fed. facilities**: Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard; Schofield Barracks; Marine Corps Base-Kaneohe Bay; *Hickam AFB; Tripler Army Med. Ctr.; Ft. Shafter; Wheeler AFB; Prince Kuhio Federal Bldg.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): petroleum: 6.4 bil; other: 3 mil.

State data. Motto: The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness. **Flower**: Yellow hibiscus. **Bird**: Hawaiian goose. **Tree**: Kukui (Candlenut). **Song**: "Hawai'i Pono'i." **Entered union**: Aug. 21, 1959; rank: 50th. **State fair** at Honolulu, late May-June.

History. Polynesians from islands 2,000 mi to the S settled the Hawaiian Islands, probably 300-600 CE. The first European visitor was British captain James Cook, 1778. King Kamehameha I united the islands by 1810. Christian missionaries arrived, 1819, bringing Western culture. Under the reign, 1825-54, of King Kamehameha III, a constitution, legislature, and public school system were instituted. Sugar production began, 1835, and it became the dominant industry. Queen Liliuokalani was deposed, 1893, and a republic was established, 1894, headed by Sanford B. Dole. Annexation by the U.S. came in 1898. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, brought the U.S. into World War II. Hawaii attained statehood, 1959. Hurricane Iniki pounded Kauai, 1992, causing about \$1 bil in damage. In 2006, Pres. George W. Bush designated the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands National Monument, a marine area of 140,000 sq mi.

Tourist attractions. Hawaii Volcanoes, Haleakala natl. parks; Natl. Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Waikiki Beach, Diamond Head, in Honolulu; USS *Arizona* Memorial, Pearl Harbor; Hanauma Bay; Polynesian Cultural Center, Laie; Nu'uuanu Pali; Waimea Canyon; Wailoa and Wailuku River state parks.

Famous Islanders. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, Tia Carrere, Father Damien de Veuster, Don Ho, Duke Kahanamoku, King Kamehameha, Brook Mahealani Lee, Daniel K. Inouye, Jason Scott Lee, Queen Liliuokalani, Bette Midler, Ellison Onizuka.

Tourist information. Hawaii Visitors and Conventions Bureau, 2270 Kalakaua Ave., Ste. 801, Honolulu, HI 96815; 1-800-GOHAWAII; www.gohawaii.com

Website. www.ehawaii.gov

Idaho (ID) Gem State

People. Population (2009 est.): 1,545,801; rank: 39; net change (2008-09): 1.2%. **Pop. density**: 18.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 94.4% white; 1.0% black; 1.2% Asian; 1.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.7%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 10.7%.

Geography. Total area: 83,570 sq mi; rank: 14. **Land area**: 82,747 sq mi; rank: 11. **Acres forested**: 21.4 mil. **Location**: northwestern Mountain state bordering on British Columbia. **Climate**: tempered by Pacific westerly winds; drier, colder, continental climate in SE; altitude an important factor. **Topography**: Snake R. plains in the S; central region of mountains, canyons, gorges (Hells Canyon, 7,900 ft, deepest in N. America); subalpine northern region. **Capital**: Boise. **Chief airport**: Boise.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, lumber, mining, electronics. **Chief manuf. goods**: computers & electronics, preserved fruits & vegetables, cheese, lumber. **Chief crops**: potatoes, wheat, hay, sugar beets, barley, greenhouse & nursery, onions, dry beans, corn, mint, apples, hops, peaches, lentils, peas, cherries, plums & prunes, oats. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 2.14 mil cattle/calves, 40,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2006): 854.0 mil bd. ft; pine, fir, spruce. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$917.0 mil; molybdenum concentrates, phosphate rock, silver, sand and gravel (construction), lead. **Chief port**: Lewiston. **Gross state product** (2008): \$52.7 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 20.6% govt.; 19.9% trade/trans./util.; 8.7% mfg.; 13.8% ed./health; 12.4% prof./bus. serv.; 9.6% leisure/hosp.; 4.8% finance; 5.4% constr.; 1.6% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.0%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$31,632. **New**

private housing (2009): 4,863 units/\$804.9 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 32; deposits: \$16.6 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 3; deposits: \$1.4 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$136.8 mil; profit: \$36.2 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 9,167; **avg. salary**: \$62,687. **Notable fed. facilities**: Idaho Natl. Lab; *Mountain Home AFB.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): gas: 256 mil; hydroelectric: 8.8 bil.

State data. Motto: Esto Perpetua (It is perpetual). **Flower**: Syringa. **Bird**: Mountain bluebird. **Tree**: White pine. **Song**: "Here We Have Idaho." **Entered union**: July 3, 1890; rank: 43rd. **State fair** at Boise, late Aug.; at Blackfoot, early Sept.

History. Paleo-Indian hunters roamed the land over 13,000 years ago; later inhabitants included Shoshone, Northern Paiute, Bannock, and Nez Percé peoples. Lewis and Clark expedition explored, 1805-06. Next came fur traders, 1809-34, and missionaries, 1830s-50s. Mormons made their first permanent settlement at Franklin, 1860. Idaho's gold rush began the same year and brought thousands of permanent settlers. A series of Indian wars followed, including a remarkable campaign by Chief Joseph and the Nez Percé that ended with his surrender in Montana, 1877. Idaho became a territory, 1863, and a state, 1890. In the 20th cent., it emerged as a leader in potato, lumber, and silver output. The Sun Valley ski resort opened in 1936, boosting tourism. Startup of Lewiston's river port, 1975, opened Idaho to oceangoing trade. Fueled by high-tech job growth, the state's population jumped 19.5% in 2000-09.

Tourist attractions. Hells Canyon, deepest gorge in N. America; World Center for Birds of Prey, Boise; Craters of the Moon Natl. Monument; Sun Valley, Sawtooth Mts.; Shoshone Falls; Lava Hot Springs; Lake Pend Oreille; Lake Coeur d'Alene; Sawtooth Natl. Recreation Area, Redfish Lake; River of No Return Wilderness Area.

Famous Idahoans. William E. Borah, Frank Church, Lou Dobbs, Fred T. Dubois, Chief Joseph, Harmon Killebrew, Ezra Pound, Sacagawea, Picabo Street, Lana Turner.

Tourist information. Idaho Division of Tourism Development, 700 W. State St., P.O. Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720; 1-800-VISITID; www.visitid.org

Website. www.state.id.us

Illinois (IL) Prairie State

People. Population (2009 est.): 12,910,409; rank: 5; net change (2008-09): 0.5%. **Pop. density**: 232.5 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 79.0% white; 14.9% black; 4.4% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.07% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.3%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 15.2%.

Geography. Total area: 57,914 sq mi; rank: 25. **Land area**: 55,584 sq mi; rank: 24. **Acres forested**: 4.5 mil. **Location**: East North Central state; western, southern, and eastern boundaries formed by Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash rivers, respectively. **Climate**: temperate; typically cold, snowy winters, hot summers. **Topography**: prairie and fertile plains throughout; open hills in the southern region. **Capital**: Springfield. **Chief airports**: Chicago (2).

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing, travel, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, construction, health care, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods**: food, petroleum, plastics, chemicals, agricultural machinery, pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles, printing. **Chief crops**: corn, soybeans, hay, wheat, greenhouse & nursery, apples, peaches, sorghum. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 5.0 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 4.3 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 1.2 mil cattle/calves, 9,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 142.0 mil bd. ft; oak, hickory, maple, cottonwood. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$874.0 mil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), tripoli. **Chief port**: Chicago. **Gross state product** (2008): \$633.7 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.25%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 15.6% govt.; 20.1% trade/trans./util.; 9.9% mfg.; 14.8% ed./health; 13.8% prof./bus. serv.; 9.2% leisure/hosp.; 6.5% finance; 3.7% constr.; 1.8% info.; 4.5% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.1%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$41,411. **New private housing** (2009): 10,859 units/\$2.1 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 606; deposits: \$336.0 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 89; deposits: \$24.2 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$2.1 bil; profit: \$657.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 50,215; **avg. salary**: \$74,975. **Notable fed. facilities**: *Great Lakes Naval Station; Fermi Natl. Accelerator Lab; Argonne Natl. Lab; Scott AFB; *Rock Island Arsenal.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 3.9 bil; gas: 189 mil; petroleum: 14 mil; hydroelectric: 69 mil.

State data. Motto: State sovereignty—national union. **Flower**: Native violet. **Bird**: Cardinal. **Tree**: White oak. **Song**: "Illinois." **Entered union**: Dec. 3, 1818; rank: 21st. **State fair** at Springfield, mid-Aug.; DuQuoin, late Aug.-Sept.

History. The region has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years; seminomadic Algonquian peoples, including the Peoria, Illinois, Kaskaskia, and Tamaroa, lived there at the time of European contact. Fur traders were the first Europeans in Illinois, followed shortly by Joliet and Marquette, 1673, and La Salle, 1680, who built a fort near present-day Peoria. French priests established the first permanent settlements, at Cahokia, near present-day St. Louis, 1699, and Kaskaskia, 1703. France ceded the area to Britain, 1763, and in 1778, American Gen. George Rogers Clark took Kaskaskia from the British without a shot. Illinois became a separate territory, 1809, and a state, 1818. Defeat of Native American tribes in the Black Hawk War, 1832, and canal, rail, and road construction brought rapid change. Mormon settlers at Nauvoo, 1839, met with hostility, and a Carthage mob killed Mormon leader Joseph Smith and his brother, 1844. The great Chicago Fire, 1871, destroyed the city's downtown. Illinois became a center for the labor movement, leading to bitter conflicts such as the Haymarket riot, 1886, and Pullman strike, 1894. Social reformer Jane Addams founded Hull House, 1889, to aid immigrants and the poor. During 1900-70, as manufacturing expanded, many African Americans arrived from the southern U.S. Chicago police violently suppressed antiwar protests at the 1968 Democratic National Convention. Dennis Hastert was the longest serving Republican Speaker of the House, 1999-2007. Barack Obama, elected in 2004, was only the fifth African American to serve in the U.S. Senate; he became the 44th U.S. president in 2009. Political corruption and criminality have plagued the state for decades; since 1960, five former governors have been charged with criminal offenses, including Rod Blagojevich.

Tourist attractions. Chicago museums and parks; Illinois State Museum, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, in Springfield; Cahokia Mounds, Collinsville; Starved Rock State Park; Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge; Mormon settlement at Nauvoo; Fts. Kaskaskia, Chartres, Massac (parks); Shawnee Natl. Forest; Dickson Mounds Museum, Lewistown.

Famous Illinoisans. Jane Addams, John Ashcroft, Saul Bellow, Jack Benny, Ray Bradbury, Gwendolyn Brooks, William Jennings Bryan, St. Frances Xavier Cabrini, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Clarence Darrow, John Deere, Stephen A. Douglas, James T. Farrell, George W. Ferris, Marshall Field, Betty Friedan, Benny Goodman, Ulysses S. Grant, Dennis Hastert, Ernest Hemingway, Charlton Heston, Wild Bill Hickok, Henry J. Hyde, Abraham Lincoln, Vachel Lindsay, Edgar Lee Masters, Oscar Mayer, Cyrus McCormick, Ronald Reagan, Donald Rumsfeld, Carl Sandburg, Adlai Stevenson, James Watson, Frank Lloyd Wright, Philip Wrigley.

Tourist information. Illinois Bureau of Tourism, 100 W. Randolph St., Ste. 3-400, Chicago, IL 60601; 1-800-2CONNECT; www.enjoyillinois.com

Website. www.illinois.gov

Indiana (IN) Hoosier State

People. Population (2009 est.): 6,423,113; rank: 16; net change (2008-09): 0.5%. **Pop. density**: 179.3 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 87.8% white; 9.2% black; 1.5% Asian; 0.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.2%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 5.5%.

Geography. Total area: 36,418 sq mi; rank: 38. **Land area**: 35,867 sq mi; rank: 38. **Acres forested**: 4.7 mil. **Location**: East North Central state; Lake Michigan on N border. **Climate**: 4 distinct seasons with a temperate climate. **Topography**: hilly southern region; fertile rolling plains of central region; flat, heavily glaciated north; dunes along Lake Michigan shore. **Capital**: Indianapolis. **Chief airport**: Indianapolis.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, agriculture, government, wholesale and retail trade, trans-

portation and public utilities. **Chief manuf. goods**: motor vehicles & parts, iron & steel mills, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, plastics, medical equipment, printing. **Chief crops**: corn, soybeans, greenhouse & nursery, wheat, hay, tomatoes, watermelons, apples. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 31.6 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 3.6 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 870,000 cattle/calves, 6,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 327.0 mil bd. ft; oak, tulip, beech, sycamore. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$776.0 mil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), lime, stone (dimension). **Chief ports**: Burns Harbor-Portage; Mt. Vernon; Jeffersonville. **Gross state product** (2008): \$254.9 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 7.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.2% govt.; 19.5% trade/trans./util.; 15.5% mfg.; 14.6% ed./health; 10.1% prof./bus. serv.; 10.2% leisure/hosp.; 4.5% finance; 4.3% constr.; 1.3% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.1%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$33,725. **New private housing** (2009): 12,555 units/\$1.9 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 150; deposits: \$85.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 51; deposits: \$8.8 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$822.8 mil; profit: \$217.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 26,550; **avg. salary**: \$61,926. **Notable fed. facilities**: Nav. Surface Warfare Ctr., Crane Div.; Grissom Air Reserve Base.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 101.3 bil; gas: 423 mil; petroleum: 131 mil; hydroelectric: 520 mil; other: 221 mil.

State data. Motto: Crossroads of America. **Flower**: Peony. **Bird**: Cardinal. **Tree**: Tulip poplar. **Song**: "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away." **Entered union**: Dec. 11, 1816; rank: 19th. **State fair** at Indianapolis, mid-Aug.

History. When the Europeans arrived, Miami, Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, Wea, and Shawnee peoples inhabited the region. La Salle visited the present South Bend area, 1679 and 1681. The first French fort was built near present-day Lafayette, 1717. A French trading post was established, 1731-32, at Vincennes. France ceded the area to Britain, 1763. During the American Revolution, American Gen. George Rogers Clark captured Vincennes, 1778, and defeated British forces, 1779. Indiana became a territory, 1800, and a state, 1816. The Miami were beaten, 1794, at Fallen Timbers, and Gen. William H. Harrison defeated Tecumseh's Indian confederation, 1811, at Tippecanoe. Manufacturing grew rapidly after the Civil War. U.S. Steel founded Gary, 1906. An automotive test track was the site of the first Indianapolis 500 race, 1911. The auto industry remains key to the state economy; in 2008, Honda opened a \$550-mil plant near Greensburg. Heavy rain in June 2008 flooded southwest and central Indiana.

Tourist attractions. Lincoln Log Cabin Historic Site, near Charleston; George Rogers Clark Park, Vincennes; Wyandotte Caves; Tippecanoe Battlefield Park, near Lafayette; Benjamin Harrison home, Indianapolis 500 raceway and museum, in Indianapolis; Indiana Dunes, Chesterton; Natl. College Football Hall of Fame, South Bend; Hoosier Natl. Forest.

Famous "Hoosiers." Larry Bird, Ambrose Burnside, Hoagy Carmichael, Jim Davis, James Dean, Eugene V. Debs, Theodore Dreiser, Paul Dresser, Jeff Gordon, Benjamin Harrison, Gil Hodges, Michael Jackson, David Letterman, Carole Lombard, John Mellencamp, Jane Pauley, Cole Porter, Gene Stratton Porter, Ernie Pyle, Dan Quayle, James Whitcomb Riley, Oscar Robertson, Red Skelton, Booth Tarkington, Kurt Vonnegut, Lew Wallace, Wendell L. Willkie, Wilbur Wright.

Tourist information. Indiana Office of Tourism Development, 1 North Capital, Ste. 600, Indianapolis, IN 46204; 1-800-677-9800; www.visitindiana.com

Website. www.in.gov

Iowa (IA) Hawkeye State

People. Population (2009 est.): 3,007,856; rank: 30; net change (2008-09): 0.5%. **Pop. density**: 53.8 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 93.9% white; 2.8% black; 1.7% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 4.5%.

Geography. Total area: 56,272 sq mi; rank: 26. **Land area**: 55,869 sq mi; rank: 23. **Acres forested**: 2.9 mil. **Location**: West North Central state bordered by Mississippi R. on the E and Missouri R. on the W. **Climate**: humid, continental.

Topography: Watershed from NW to SE; soil especially rich and land level in the N central counties. **Capital:** Des Moines. **Chief airport:** Des Moines.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, communications, construction, finance, insurance, trade, services, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** machinery, vegetable oils, animal slaughtering & processing, laundry equipment, plastics, motor vehicles & parts. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, greenhouse & nursery, oats. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 66.0 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 19 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 3.9 mil cattle/calves, 65,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 63.0 mil bd. ft; red cedar. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$518 mil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), lime, gypsum (crude). **Gross state product** (2008): \$135.7 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 17.7% govt.; 20.0% trade/trans./util.; 13.5% mfg.; 14.4% ed./health; 8.2% prof./bus. serv.; 8.9% leisure/hosp.; 6.7% finance; 4.6% constr.; 2.0% info.; 4.0% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.0%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$36,751. **New private housing** (2009): 7,729 units/\$1.2 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 373; deposits: \$58.5 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 21; deposits: \$5.9 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$249.0 mil; profit: \$57.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 9,045; **avg. salary:** \$63,170. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ames Lab; Natl. Animal Disease Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 36.6 bil; gas: 1.1 bil; petroleum: 60 mil; hydroelectric: 734 mil; other: 3.6 bil.

State data. Motto: Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain. **Flower:** Wild rose. **Bird:** Eastern goldfinch. **Tree:** Oak. **Rock:** Geode. **Entered union:** Dec. 28, 1846; rank: 29th. **State fair** at Des Moines, mid-Aug.

History. Early inhabitants were Mound Builders who dwelt on Iowa's fertile plains. Later, Iowa and Yankton Sioux lived in the area. The first Europeans, Marquette and Jolliet, gave France its claim to the area, 1673. In 1762, France ceded the region to Spain, but Napoleon took it back, 1800. It became part of the U.S. through the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Native American Sauk and Fox tribes moved into the area but relinquished their land in defeat, after the 1832 uprising led by the Sauk chieftain Black Hawk. Iowa became a territory in 1838, and entered as a free state, 1846, strongly supporting the Union. Fertile land lured farmers from eastern states, 1850-1900 and the population rose rapidly. Growth slowed in the 20th cent., as farming became mechanized. Surging demand for ethanol fuel from Iowa corn contributed more than \$2.6 bil to the state economy in 2005. Severe flooding in eastern Iowa in June 2008 caused billions of dollars in damages and forced the evacuation of thousands of residents.

Tourist attractions. Herbert Hoover birthplace and library, West Branch; Effigy Mounds Natl. Monument, prehistoric Indian burial site, Marquette; Amana Colonies; Grant Wood's paintings and memorabilia, Davenport Municipal Art Gallery; Living History Farms, Des Moines; Adventureland, Prairie Meadows horse racing, in Altoona; Boone & Scenic Valley Railroad; Greyhound Parks, in Dubuque and Council Bluffs; riverboat cruises and casino gambling, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; Iowa Great Lakes, Okoboji.

Famous Iowans. Tom Arnold, Johnny Carson, Marquis Childs, Buffalo Bill Cody, Mamie Dowd Eisenhower, Bob Feller, George Gallup, Susan Glaspell, James Norman Hall, Harry Hansen, Herbert Hoover, Ann Landers, Glenn Miller, Lillian Russell, Billy Sunday, James A. Van Allen, Abigail Van Buren, Carl Van Vechten, Henry Wallace, John Wayne, Meredith Willson, Grant Wood.

Tourist information. Iowa Tourism Office, Iowa Dept. of Economic Development, 200 E. Grand Ave., Des Moines, IA 50309; 1-888-472-6035; www.traveliowa.com

Website. www.iowa.gov

Kansas (KS) Sunflower State

People. Population (2009 est.): 2,818,747; rank: 33; net change (2008-09): 0.8%. **Pop. density:** 34.5 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 88.5% white; 6.2% black; 2.3% Asian; 1.0% Native Amer./AK; 0.08% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.9%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 9.3%.

Geography. Total area: 82,277 sq mi; rank: 15. **Land area:** 81,815 sq mi; rank: 13. **Acres forested:** 2.1 mil.

Location: West North Central state, with Missouri R. on E. **Climate:** temperate but continental, with great extremes between summer and winter. **Topography:** hilly Osage Plains in the E; central region level prairie and hills; high plains in the W. **Capital:** Topeka. **Chief airport:** Wichita.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, finance, insurance, real estate, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, aerospace, petroleum, plastics, machinery, navigational instruments, printing. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, soybeans, hay, sorghum, sunflowers, cotton, potatoes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 1.8 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 6 mil cattle/calves, 30,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; oak, walnut. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$1.1 bil; helium (grade-A), stone (crushed), cement (portland), salt, helium (crude). **Chief port:** Kansas City. **Gross state product** (2008): \$122.7 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.3%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 20.5% govt.; 18.9% trade/trans./util.; 11.9% mfg.; 13.4% ed./health; 10.1% prof./bus. serv.; 8.5% leisure/hosp.; 5.1% finance; 5.2% constr.; 2.5% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.7%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$37,916. **New private housing** (2009): 6,677 units/\$880.9 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 355; deposits: \$50.8 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 19; deposits: \$7.0 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$236.7 mil; profit: \$71.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 17,352; **avg. salary:** \$64,274. **Notable fed. facilities:** Fts. Riley, Leavenworth; Leavenworth Fed. Pen.; McConnell AFB; Colmery-O'Neal Veterans Hospital.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 32.2 bil; gas: 2.6 bil; nuclear: 8.8 bil; petroleum: 43 mil; other: 723 mil.

State data. Motto: Ad Astra per Aspera (To the stars through difficulties). **Flower:** Native sunflower. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Cottonwood. **Song:** "Home on the Range." **Entered union:** Jan. 29, 1861; rank: 34th. **State fair** at Hutchinson, begins Friday after Labor Day.

History. Wichita, Pawnee, Kansa, and Osage peoples lived in the area when Coronado explored it in 1541. These Native Americans—hunters who also farmed—were joined on the Plains by the nomadic Cheyenne, Arapaho, Comanche, and Kiowa about 1800. France claimed the region, 1682, ceded its claim to Spain, 1762, then regained control, 1800, before selling it to the U.S. in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. After 1830, thousands of Native Americans were removed from more eastern states to Kansas. Organized as a territory, 1854, the area witnessed violent clashes between pro- and antislavery settlers and became known as "Bleeding Kansas." It entered the Union as a free state, 1861. After the Civil War, rail construction and huge cattle drives from Texas turned Abilene and Dodge City into cowboy capitals. Russian Mennonite immigrants brought a new strain of winter wheat, 1874, transforming Kansas agriculture. Carry Nation launched her anti-saloon crusade in the 1890s. Part of the "Dust Bowl," the state experienced drought and depression in the 1930s. Topeka was the focus of the famous *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, 1954, that led to desegregation of U.S. public schools. Bob Dole represented Kansas in the U.S. Senate (1969-96) but failed in several efforts to win higher office.

Tourist attractions. Eisenhower Center, Abilene; Natl. Agricultural Ctr. and Hall of Fame, Bonner Springs; Dodge City-Boot Hill; Old Cowtown Museum, Wichita; Ft. Scott and Ft. Larned, restored 1800s cavalry forts; Kansas Cosmosphere and Space Center, Hutchinson; Woodlands Racetrack, Kansas City; U.S. Cavalry Museum, Ft. Riley; Heartland Park Raceway, Topeka.

Famous Kansans. Kirstie Alley, Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle, Ed Asner, Gwendolyn Brooks, John Brown, George Washington Carver, Wilt Chamberlain, Walter P. Chrysler, Glenn Cunningham, John Stuart Curry, Robert Dole, Amelia Earhart, Wyatt Earp, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Ron Evans, Maurice Greene, Wild Bill Hickok, Cyrus Holliday, Dennis Hopper, William Inge, Don Johnson, Walter Johnson, Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Buster Keaton, Emmett Kelly, Alf Landon, Edgar Lee Masters, Hattie McDaniel, Oscar Micheaux, Carry Nation, Georgia Neese-Gray, Charlie Parker, Gordon Parks, Jim Ryun, Barry Sanders, Vivian Vance, William Allen White, Jess Willard.

Tourist information. Kansas Dept. of Commerce, Travel and Tourism Div., 1000 SW Jackson St., Ste. 100, Topeka, KS 66612; (785) 296-2009; www.travelks.com

Website. www.kansas.gov

Kentucky (KY) Bluegrass State

People. Population (2009 est.): 4,314,113; rank: 26; net change (2008-09): 0.6%. **Pop. density:** 109.2 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 89.6% white; 7.9% black; 1.1% Asian; 0.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.06% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 2.7%.

Geography. Total area: 40,409 sq mi; rank: 37. **Land area:** 39,728 sq mi; rank: 36. **Acres forested:** 12.0 mil. **Location:** East South Central state, bordered on N by Illinois, Indiana, Ohio; on E by West Virginia and Virginia; on S by Tennessee; on W by Missouri. **Climate:** moderate, with plentiful rainfall. **Topography:** mountainous in E; rounded hills of the Knobs in the N; Bluegrass, heart of state; wooded rocky hillsides of the Pennyroyal; Western Coal Field; the fertile Purchase in the SW. **Capital:** Frankfort. **Chief airports:** Covington, Louisville.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, finance, insurance and real estate, retail trade, public utilities. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles & parts, aluminum, basic chemicals, plastics, iron & steel, rubber, printing. **Chief crops:** hay, corn, soybeans, tobacco, wheat. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 6.7 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 307 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 2.3 mil cattle/calves, 8,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 515.0 mil bd. ft; hardwoods, pines. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$638.0 mil; stone (crushed), lime, cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), clays (common). **Chief ports:** Louisville, Hickman-Fulton County. **Gross state product** (2008): \$156.4 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.7% govt.; 20.5% trade/trans./util.; 11.8% mfg.; 14.0% ed./health; 10.1% prof./bus. serv.; 9.6% leisure/hosp.; 4.8% finance; 5.2% constr.; 1.5% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.5%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$31,883. **New private housing** (2009): 7,398 units/\$923.5 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 204; deposits: \$66.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 27; deposits: \$2.3 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$778.2 mil; profit: \$192.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 26,023; **avg. salary:** \$58,284. **Notable fed. facilities:** U.S. Gold Bullion Depository, Ft. Knox; Ft. Campbell; Fed. Correctional Institution, Lexington; Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 76.0 bil; gas: 549 mil; petroleum: 117 mil; hydroelectric: 3.3 bil; other: 165 mil.

State data. Motto: United we stand, divided we fall. **Flower:** Goldenrod. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** Tulip poplar. **Song:** "My Old Kentucky Home." **Entered union:** June 1, 1792; rank: 15th. **State fair** at Louisville, mid-Aug.

History. Paleo-Indians first arrived about 14,000 years ago. Much later, Shawnee, Wyandot, Delaware, and Cherokee peoples also used the area mostly for hunting. Explored by Thomas Walker and Christopher Gist, 1750-51, Kentucky was the first area W of the Alleghenies settled by American pioneers. The first permanent settlement was Harrodsburg, 1774. Daniel Boone blazed the Wilderness Trail through the Cumberland Gap and founded Ft. Boonesborough, 1775. Clashes with Native Americans were frequent, 1774-94. Virginia dropped its claims to the region, and Kentucky became a state, 1792. Tobacco growing, horse breeding, coal mining, and bourbon whiskey making were major industries in the 19th cent. A slave state, Kentucky tried to stay neutral in the Civil War, but then opted for the Union; many Kentuckians sided with the Confederacy. The U.S. gold depository at Fort Knox opened, 1937. Led by Toyota, Ford, and GM, auto manufacturing has grown in recent decades; about 10% of cars and trucks built in the U.S. each year are made in Kentucky. An ice storm in southwestern Kentucky in Jan. 2009 killed 14 and caused severe power outages.

Tourist attractions. Churchill Downs (Kentucky Derby), Louisville; Land Between the Lakes Natl. Recreation Area, lakes Kentucky and Barkley; Mammoth Cave Natl. Park; Lake Cumberland; Lincoln's birthplace, Hodgenville; My Old Kentucky Home State Park, Bardstown; Cumberland Gap Natl. Historical Park, Middlesboro; Kentucky Horse Park, Lexington; Shaker Village, Pleasant Hill.

Famous Kentuckians. Muhammad Ali, John James Audubon, Alben W. Barkley, Daniel Boone, Louis D. Brandeis, John C. Breckinridge, Kit Carson, Albert B. "Happy" Chandler, Henry Clay, Jefferson Davis, D. W. Griffith, "Casey"

Jones, Abraham Lincoln, Mary Todd Lincoln, Thomas Hunt Morgan, Carry Nation, Col. Harland Sanders, Diane Sawyer, Adlai Stevenson, Jesse Stuart, Zachary Taylor, Hunter S. Thompson, Robert Penn Warren, Whitney Young Jr.

Tourist information. Kentucky Dept. of Travel, Capital Plaza Tower, 22nd Fl., 500 Mero St., Frankfort, KY 40601; 1-800-225-8747; www.kentuckytourism.com

Website. www.kentucky.gov

Louisiana (LA) Pelican State

People. Population (2009 est.): 4,492,076; rank: 25; net change (2008-09): 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 104.0 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 64.6% white; 32.1% black; 1.5% Asian; 0.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 3.6%.

Geography. Total area: 51,840 sq mi; rank: 31. **Land area:** 43,562 sq mi; rank: 33. **Acres forested:** 14.2 mil. **Location:** West South Central state on the Gulf Coast. **Climate:** subtropical, affected by continental weather patterns. **Topography:** lowlands of marshes and Mississippi R. flood plain; Red R. Valley lowlands; upland hills in the Florida Parishes; average elevation, 100 ft. **Capital:** Baton Rouge. **Chief airport:** Metairie.

Economy. Chief industries: wholesale and retail trade, tourism, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communication, public utilities, finance, insurance, real estate, mining. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, chemicals, plastics material & resin, pesticides & fertilizers, cleaning products, paper & paperboard, ships, structural metals. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, cotton, rice, soybeans, corn, sweet potatoes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 2.6 mil chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 840,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 1.2 bil bd. ft; pines, hardwoods, oak. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$494.0 mil; salt, sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), sand and gravel (industrial), clays (common). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$272.9 mil. **Chief ports:** New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, Port of S. Louisiana (La Place), Shreveport, Plaquemine, St. Bernard, Alexandria. **Gross state product** (2008): \$222.2 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 19.8% govt.; 19.3% trade/trans./util.; 7.1% mfg.; 14.4% ed./health; 10.2% prof./bus. serv.; 10.5% leisure/hosp.; 4.6% finance; 9.2% constr.; 1.3% info.; 3.6% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.8%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$35,507. **New private housing** (2009): 12,513 units/\$1.8 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 139; deposits: \$74.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 27; deposits: \$4.4 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$373.7 mil; profit: \$131.8 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 20,815; **avg. salary:** \$65,159. **Notable federal facilities:** Ft. Polk (Joint Readiness Training Ctr.); Barksdale AFB; Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Michoud Assembly Plant, USDA Southern Regional Research Ctr., Army Corps of Engineers, all New Orleans; New Orleans NAS.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 11.0 bil; gas: 13.5 bil; nuclear: 16.8 bil; petroleum: 37 mil; other: 1.4 bil.

State data. Motto: Union, justice, and confidence. **Flower:** Magnolia. **Bird:** Eastern brown pelican. **Tree:** Cypress. **Song:** "Give Me Louisiana." **Entered union:** Apr. 30, 1812; rank: 18th. **State fair** at Shreveport; late Oct.-early Nov.

History. Caddo, Tunica, Choctaw, Chitimacha, and Chawash peoples lived in the region at the time of European contact. Spanish explorers in the early 16th cent. reached the mouth of the Mississippi. La Salle, 1682, claimed the region for France. Early French and Spanish settlers were the ancestors of Louisiana Creoles. Cajuns descended from the Acadians, French settlers expelled by the British from Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1755. France ceded the Louisiana region to Spain, 1762, took it back, 1800, and sold it to the U.S., 1803, in the Louisiana Purchase. Admitted as a state in 1812, Louisiana witnessed the Battle of New Orleans, 1815. Cotton and sugar plantations relied on black slaves, who made up 47% of the population in 1860, on the eve of the Civil War. Louisiana seceded, 1861, and was readmitted, 1868. Jazz was born in New Orleans in the early 20th cent. As governor (1928-32), Huey Long pushed populist programs. Many tropical storms and floods have battered Louisiana, including Hurricane Katrina, 2005, which devastated New Orleans. The offshore oil and gas industry developed after World War II.

An oil rig explosion off the state's Gulf coast spilled millions of barrels of oil into the gulf, damaging coastal wetlands and many of the state's marine-dependent industries in 2010.

Tourist attractions. French Quarter and other New Orleans attractions; Jean Lafitte Natl. Hist. Park, Chalmette; Longfellow-Evangeline State Hist. Site, St. Martinville; Kent Plantation House, Alexandria; Hodges Gardens, Natchitoches; USS Kidd Memorial, Baton Rouge.

Famous Louisianans. Louis Armstrong, Pierre Beauregard, Judah P. Benjamin, Braxton Bragg, Kate Chopin, Johnnie Cochran, Harry Connick Jr., Ellen DeGeneres, Fats Domino, Lillian Hellman, Grace King, Elmore Leonard, Bob Livingston, Huey Long, Eli Manning, Peyton Manning, Wynton Marsalis, Leonidas K. Polk, Anne Rice, Henry Miller Shreve, Britney Spears, Edward D. White Jr.

Tourist information. Louisiana Office of Tourism, P.O. Box 94291, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9291; 1-800-677-4082; www.louisianatravel.com

Website. www.louisiana.gov

Maine (ME) Pine Tree State

People. Population (2009 est.): 1,318,301; rank: 41; net change (2008-09): -0.1%. **Pop. density:** 42.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 96.1% white; 1.2% black; 1.0% Asian; 0.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 1.4%.

Geography. Total area: 35,385 sq mi; rank: 39. **Land area:** 30,862 sq mi; rank: 39. **Acres forested:** 17.7 mil. **Location:** New England state at northeastern tip of U.S. **Climate:** Southern interior and coastal, influenced by air masses from the S and W; northern clime harsher, avg. over 100 in. snow in winter. **Topography:** Appalachian Mts. extend through state; western borders have rugged terrain; long sand beaches on southern coast; northern coast mainly rocky promontories, peninsulas, fjords. **Capital:** Augusta. **Chief airport:** Portland.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, agriculture, fishing, services, trade, government, finance, insurance, real estate, construction. **Chief manuf. goods:** paper, ships & boats, cardboard, frozen/canned fruits & vegetables, plastics, baked goods. **Chief crops:** potatoes, greenhouse & nursery, wild blueberries, apples, hay, maple syrup. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 4.8 mil chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 87,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 823.0 mil bd. ft; pine, spruce, fir. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$120.0 mil; sand and gravel (construction), cement (portland), stone (crushed), cement (masonry), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$287.5 mil. **Chief ports:** Searsport, Portland, Eastport. **Gross state product** (2008): \$49.7 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.3% govt.; 19.2% trade/trans./util.; 8.8% mfg.; 20.2% ed./health; 9.3% prof./bus. serv.; 10.0% leisure/hosp.; 5.1% finance; 4.3% constr.; 1.5% info.; 3.3% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.0%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$36,745. **New private housing** (2009): 3,121 units/\$493.2 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 12; deposits: \$37.8 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 21; deposits: \$8.9 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$228.5 mil; profit: \$49.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 10,922; **avg. salary:** \$63,969. **Notable fed. facilities:** Portsmouth Naval Shipyard; Loring AFB; *Brunswick NAS.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): petroleum: 1 mil.

State data. Motto: Dirigo (I direct). **Flower:** White pine cone and tassel. **Bird:** Chickadee. **Tree:** Eastern white pine. **Song:** "State of Maine Song." **Entered union:** Mar. 15, 1820; rank: 23rd. **State fair** at Bangor, late July-early Aug.; at Skowhegan, mid-Aug.

History. Paleo-Indians arrived about 11,500 years ago. Maine was inhabited by Algonquian peoples including the Abnaki, Penobscot, and Passamaquoddy at the time of European contact. French settled, 1604, at the St. Croix River, English, c. 1607, on the Kennebec; both settlements failed. A royal charter, 1691, made Maine part of Massachusetts. Maine broke off, 1819, and became a separate state, 1820. Drawing on vast forest resources, the pulp and paper industry developed after the Civil War. Bath Iron Works began building U.S. Navy vessels and other ships in the 1890s. Mail-order and retail giant L.L. Bean was founded, 1912. Women have

fared well in state politics: Margaret Chase Smith became the first woman to serve in both houses of Congress (House, 1940-49; Senate, 1949-73), and Olympia Snowe and Susan Collins have represented Maine in the Senate since the mid-1990s.

Tourist attractions. Acadia Natl. Park, Bar Harbor, on Mt. Desert Island; Old Orchard Beach; Portland's Old Port; Kennebunkport; Common Ground Country Fair, Unity; Portland Head Light; Baxter State Pk.; Freeport/L. L. Bean.

Famous "Down Easters." Leon Leonwood (L.L.) Bean, James G. Blaine, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Hannibal Hamlin, Sarah Jewett, Stephen King, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Sir Hiram and Hudson Maxim, Edna St. Vincent Millay, George Mitchell, Edmund Muskie, Judd Nelson, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Joan Benoit Samuelson, Liv Tyler, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Ben Ames Williams.

Tourist information. Maine Office of Tourism, 59 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333; 1-888-624-6345; www.visitmaine.com

Website. www.maine.gov

Maryland (MD) Old Line State, Free State

People. Population (2009 est.): 5,699,478; rank: 19; net change (2008-09): 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 587.3 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 63.0% white; 29.7% black; 5.2% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.08% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.7%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 7.2%.

Geography. Total area: 12,407 sq mi; rank: 42. **Land area:** 9,774 sq mi; rank: 42. **Acres forested:** 2.6 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state stretching from the Ocean to the Allegheny Mts. **Climate:** continental in the west; humid subtropical in the east. **Topography:** Eastern Shore of coastal plain and Maryland Main of coastal plain, piedmont plateau, and the Blue Ridge, separated by the Chesapeake Bay. **Capital:** Annapolis. **Chief airport:** Glen Burnie.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, biotechnology and information technology, services, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** navigational instruments, pharmaceutical & medicine, broadcasting equip., plastics, printing, milk & ice cream. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, corn, soybeans, wheat, hay, tomatoes, watermelons, barley, potatoes, apples. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 2.5 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 291.9 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 195,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 245.0 mil bd. ft; hardwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$182.0 mil; cement (portland), stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), cement (masonry), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$73.5 mil. **Chief port:** Baltimore. **Gross state product** (2008): \$273.3 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 20.0% govt.; 17.2% trade/trans./util.; 4.5% mfg.; 15.7% ed./health; 15.3% prof./bus. serv.; 9.7% leisure/hosp.; 5.4% finance; 5.9% constr.; 1.8% info.; 4.5% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 7.0%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$48,285. **New private housing** (2009): 11,123 units/\$2.1 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 89; deposits: \$88.6 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 48; deposits: \$19.5 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$1.7 bil; profit: \$529.4 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 123,161; **avg. salary:** \$92,580. **Notable fed. facilities:** U.S. Naval Academy; Natl. Agriculture Res. Ctr.; Ft. Meade, Aberdeen Proving Ground; Andrews AFB; Naval Air Sys. Command; Goddard Space Flight Ctr.; Natl. Inst. of Health; Natl. Inst. of Standards & Technology; Food & Drug Admin.; Bureau of the Census; Natl. Naval Med. Ctr., Bethesda; Natl. Marine Fisheries Serv.; Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): petroleum: 9 mil.

State data. Motto: Fatti Maschii, Parole Femine (Manly deeds, womanly words). **Flower:** Black-eyed Susan. **Bird:** Baltimore oriole. **Tree:** White oak. **Song:** "Maryland, My Maryland." **Seventh** of the original 13 states to ratify the U.S. Constitution, Apr. 28, 1788. **State fair** at Timonium, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. Europeans encountered Algonquian-speaking Nanticoke and Piscataway and Iroquois-speaking Susquehannock when they first visited the area. Italian navigator Verrazano reached the Chesapeake region in the early 16th cent. English Capt. John Smith explored and mapped the area, 1608. William Claiborne set up a trading post on Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay, 1631. King Charles I granted land

to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, 1632; Calvert's brother Leonard, with about 200 settlers, founded St. Marys, 1634. During the Revolutionary War, Baltimore (1776-77) and Annapolis (1783-84) served as temporary capitals of the U.S. In the War of 1812, when a British fleet tried to take Ft. McHenry, Marylander Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner," 1814. Born into slavery at Tuckahoe in 1818, Frederick Douglass became a leading abolitionist. Although a slaveholding state, Maryland stayed in the Union during the Civil War and was the site of the battle of Antietam, 1862. Gov. Spiro Agnew elected U.S. vice pres. 1968, 1972; pleaded no contest to tax evasion and resigned 1973. Israeli and Egyptian leaders reached a historic peace accord at the Camp David presidential retreat, 1978. A major effort is under way to clean up pollution in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Tourist attractions. Laurel Park (Maryland Million); Ocean City; restored Ft. McHenry—near which Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner," Pimlico track (The Preakness), Edgar Allan Poe house, Camden Yards, Natl. Aquarium, Harborplace, all Baltimore; Antietam Battlefield, near Hagerstown; South Mountain Battlefield; U.S. Naval Academy, Maryland State House (oldest still in legislative use in the U.S.), Annapolis; Natl. Cryptologic Museum, Ft. Meade.

Famous Marylanders. John Astin, Benjamin Banneker, Tom Clancy, Jonathan Demme, Francis Scott Key, H. L. Mencken, Kweisi Mfume, Ogden Nash, Charles Willson Peale, William Pinkney, Edgar Allan Poe, Cal Ripken Jr., Babe Ruth, Upton Sinclair, Roger B. Taney, John Waters, Montel Williams.

Tourist information. Maryland Office of Tourism Development, 401 E. Pratt St., 14th Fl., Baltimore, MD 21202; 1-866-639-3526; www.visitmaryland.org

Website. www.maryland.gov

Massachusetts (MA) Bay State, Old Colony

People. Population (2009 est.): 6,593,587; rank: 15; net change (2008-09): 0.8%. **Pop. density:** 845.2 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 85.9% white; 7.1% black; 5.1% Asian; 0.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.09% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 8.8%.

Geography. Total area: 10,555 sq mi; rank: 44. **Land area:** 7,840 sq mi; rank: 45. **Acres forested:** 3.2 mil. **Location:** New England state along Atlantic seaboard. **Climate:** temperate, with colder and drier climate in western region. **Topography:** jagged indented coast from Rhode Island around Cape Cod; flat land yields to stony upland pastures near central region and gentle hilly country in west; except in west, land is rocky, sandy, and not fertile. **Capital:** Boston. **Chief airport:** Boston.

Economy. Chief industries: services, trade, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** electronics & instruments, pharmaceuticals, telecom. & broadcasting equip., plastics, medical equip., printing. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, cranberries, tomatoes, sweet corn, apples, hay, tobacco. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 128,000 chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 43,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 37.0 mil bd. ft; white pine, oak, other hard woods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$219.0 mil; stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), lime, stone (dimension), clays (common). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$399.6 mil. **Chief ports:** Boston, Fall River. **Gross state product** (2008): \$365.0 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.25%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 14.4% govt.; 16.6% trade/trans./util.; 7.9% mfg.; 20.9% ed./health; 14.5% prof./bus. serv.; 9.4% leisure/hosp.; 6.5% finance; 3.4% constr.; 2.6% info.; 3.7% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.4%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$49,875. **New private housing** (2009): 7,941 units/\$1.6 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 51; deposits: \$115.8 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 146; deposits: \$74.1 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$4.7 bil; profit: \$913.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 28,643; **avg. salary:** \$77,183. **Notable fed. facilities:** Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Fed. Bldg.; J.W. McCormack Bldg.; JFK Fed. Bldg.; Hanscom AFB; *Natick Army Soldier Systems Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): gas: 125 mil; petroleum: 34 mil; hydroelectric: 295 mil.

State data. Motto: Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem (By the sword we seek peace, but peace only

under liberty). **Flower:** Mayflower. **Bird:** Chickadee. **Tree:** American elm. **Song:** "All Hail to Massachusetts." **Sixth** of the original 13 states to ratify Constitution, Feb. 6, 1788. **State fair** at West Springfield, mid-Sept.-early Oct.

History. Early inhabitants were Algonquian peoples: Nauset, Wampanoag, Massachuset, Pennacook, Nipmuc, and Pocumtuc. Pilgrims settled in Plymouth, 1620, giving thanks for their survival with the first Thanksgiving Day, 1621. About 20,000 new settlers arrived, 1630-40. Colonist-Native American relations deteriorated, leading to King Philip's War, 1675-76, which the colonists won. Witch trials at Salem, 1692, led to the execution of 20 people. Demonstrations against British restrictions set off the Boston Massacre, 1770, and the Boston Tea Party, 1773. The first bloodshed of American Revolution was at Lexington, 1775. After statehood, Massachusetts prospered from shipbuilding, seafaring, and the making of textiles, shoes, and metal goods, while artists, writers, and social reformers flourished. The controversial Sacco-Vanzetti case, 1920-27, ended with the execution of two Italian immigrants on murder and robbery charges. After World War II, old industries declined, knowledge-intensive enterprises thrived, and the Kennedys became a dominant political family. The state's highest court ruled, 2003, that same-sex couples could legally marry.

Tourist attractions. Provincetown arts colony; Cape Cod; Plymouth Rock, Plimoth Plantation, Mayflower II, all Plymouth; Freedom Trail, Museum of Fine Arts, New England Aquarium, and other Boston attractions; Tanglewood, Hancock Shaker Village, Berkshire Scenic Railway Museum, Norman Rockwell Museum, and other Berkshires attractions; Salem; Old Sturbridge Village; Old Deerfield Historic District; Walden Pond, Concord; Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, Springfield.

Famous "Bay Staters." John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Samuel Adams, Louisa May Alcott, Horatio Alger, Susan B. Anthony, Crispus Attucks, Clara Barton, Alexander Graham Bell, Stephen Breyer, George H. W. Bush, John Cheever, E. E. Cummings, Emily Dickinson, Charles Eliot, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Lloyd Garrison, Edward Everett Hale, John Hancock, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Winslow Homer, Elias Howe, John F. Kennedy, John Kerry, Jack Kerouac, Jack Lemmon, James Russell Lowell, Cotton Mather, Samuel F. B. Morse, Edgar Allan Poe, Paul Revere, Norman Rockwell, Dr. Seuss (Theodor Seuss Geisel), Henry David Thoreau, Barbara Walters, James McNeil Whistler, John Greenleaf Whittier.

Tourist information. Massachusetts Office of Travel & Tourism, 10 Park Plz., Ste. 4510, Boston, MA 02116; 1-800-227-MASS; www.massvacation.com

Website. www.mass.gov

Michigan (MI) Great Lakes State, Wolverine State

People. Population (2009 est.): 9,969,727; rank: 8; net change (2008-09): -0.3%. **Pop. density:** 176.4 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 81.2% white; 14.2% black; 2.4% Asian; 0.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.6%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 4.2%.

Geography. Total area: 96,716 sq mi; rank: 11. **Land area:** 56,804 sq mi; rank: 22. **Acres forested:** 19.5 mil. **Location:** East North Central state bordering on 4 of the 5 Great Lakes, divided into an Upper and Lower Peninsula by the Straits of Mackinac, which link lakes Michigan and Huron. **Climate:** well-defined seasons tempered by the Great Lakes. **Topography:** low rolling hills give way to northern tableland of hilly belts in Lower Peninsula; Upper Peninsula is level in the east, with swampy areas; western region is higher and more rugged. **Capital:** Lansing. **Chief airports:** Detroit, Grand Rapids.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, tourism, agriculture, forestry/lumber. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles & parts, plastics, metalworking machinery, non-wood office furniture, fabricated metals. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, soybeans, corn, wheat, sugar beets, apples, blueberries, potatoes, dry beans, cherries, hay, cucumbers, tomatoes, grapes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 12.5 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 1.1 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 1.1 mil cattle/calves, 19,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 793.0 mil bd. ft; maple, oak, aspen. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$1.6 bil; iron ore (usable shipped),

cement (portland), salt, sand and gravel (construction), magnesium compounds, stone (crushed). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$14.9 mil. **Chief ports:** Detroit, Escanaba, Calcite, Port Inland, Muskegon, Port Huron. **Gross state product** (2008): \$382.5 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.9% govt.; 18.2% trade/trans./util.; 11.8% mfg.; 16.1% ed./health; 13.5% prof./bus. serv.; 9.8% leisure/hosp.; 4.7% finance; 3.3% constr.; 1.3% info.; 4.3% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 13.6%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$34,025. **New private housing** (2009): 6,884 units/\$1.2 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 152; deposits: \$149.9 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 21; deposits: \$13.8 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$2.3 bil; profit: \$740.7 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 29,065; **avg. salary:** \$73,138. **Notable fed. facilities:** Detroit Arsenal (Army TACOM Life Cycle Mgmt.); Def. Logistics Info. Serv.; Selfridge Army Garrison; Hart-Dole-Inouye Fed. Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 66.4 bil; gas: 550 mil; nuclear: 15.7 bil; petroleum: 192 mil; hydroelectric: 348 mil; other: 24 mil.

State data. Motto: Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam, Circumspice (If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you). **Flower:** Apple blossom. **Bird:** Robin. **Tree:** White pine. **Song:** "Michigan, My Michigan." **Entered union:** Jan. 26, 1837; rank: 26th. **State fair** at Detroit, late Aug.-early Sept.; at Escanaba, mid-Aug.

History. Hunting and fishing peoples lived in the region as early as 11,000 years ago. Ojibwa, Ottawa, Miami, Potawatomi, and Huron inhabited the area at the time of European contact. French fur traders and missionaries arrived in the 17th cent. and established a settlement at Sault Ste. Marie, 1668. British took over, 1763, and crushed a Native American uprising led by Ottawa chieftain Pontiac. Treaty of Paris ceded the area to U.S., 1783, but British remained until 1796. Michigan was organized as a territory, 1805. The British seized Ft. Mackinac and Detroit, 1812, but the U.S. regained control, 1814. The opening of the Erie Canal, 1825, and new land laws and Native American cessions led the way for a flood of settlers. Strongly antislavery, Michigan became a state, 1837, and supplied 90,000 soldiers to the Union army in the Civil War. In the 20th cent., automobile manufacturing was the backbone of the economy. Henry Ford launched the Model T car, 1908; the United Auto Workers union was founded, 1935. Motown music flourished in Detroit in the 1960s, but riots in 1967 dealt the city a heavy blow. As the auto industry faltered, Michigan lost more than 20% of its automotive-related jobs between 2002 and 2007. In 2009, the federal government loaned billions of dollars to GM and Chrysler to keep them solvent.

Tourist attractions. Henry Ford Museum/Greenfield Village, Dearborn; Frederick Meijer Gardens and Sculpture Park, Grand Rapids; Tahquamenon (*Hiawatha*) Falls; De Zwaan windmill and Tulip Festival, Holland; "Soo Locks," St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, Sault Ste. Marie; Air Zoo, Kalamazoo; Mackinac Island; Museum of African-American History, Motown Historical Museum, Detroit.

Famous Michiganders. Ralph Bunche, Francis Ford Coppola, Paul de Kruif, Thomas Edison, Edna Ferber, Gerald R. Ford, Henry Ford, Aretha Franklin, Edgar Guest, Lee Iacocca, Robert Ingersoll, Magic Johnson, Casey Kasem, Will Kellogg, Ring Lardner, Elmore Leonard, Charles Lindbergh, Joe Louis, Madonna, Malcolm X, Terry McMillan, Michael Moore, Pontiac, Gilda Radner, Diana Ross, Glenn Seaborg, Tom Selleck, Sinbad (David Adkins), John Smoltz, Lily Tomlin, Stewart Edward White, Serena Williams.

Tourist information. Michigan Economic Development Corp., 300 N. Washington Square, Lansing, MI 48913; 1-888-784-7328; www.michigan.org

Website. www.michigan.gov

Minnesota (MN)

North Star State, Gopher State

People. Population (2009 est.): 5,266,214; rank: 21; net change (2008-09): 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 66.2 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 88.6% white; 4.7% black; 3.8% Asian; 1.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.07% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.6%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 4.3%.

Geography. Total area: 86,939 sq mi; rank: 12. **Land area:** 79,610 sq mi; rank: 14. **Acres forested:** 16.4 mil. **Location:** West North Central state bounded on the E by Wisconsin and Lake Superior, on the N by Canada, on the W

by the Dakotas, and on the S by Iowa. **Climate:** northern part of state lies in the moist Great Lakes storm belt; the western border lies at the edge of the semi-arid Great Plains. **Topography:** central hill and lake region covering approx. half the state; to the NE, rocky ridges and deep lakes; to the NW, flat plain; to the S, rolling plains and deep river valleys. **Capital:** St. Paul. **Chief airport:** Minneapolis.

Economy. Chief industries: agribusiness, forest products, mining, manufacturing, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum & asphalt, computers & electronics, milk & cheese, printing, animal slaughtering, paper & product, medical equip. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, sugar beets, wheat, potatoes, greenhouse & nursery, dry edible beans, green peas, sunflowers. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 14.1 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 44.8 mil broilers, 7.2 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 2.42 mil cattle/calves, 38,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 230.0 mil bd. ft; needle-leaves and hardwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$1.7 bil; iron ore (usable shipped), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$304,908. **Chief ports:** Two Harbors, Silver Bay, Duluth, St. Paul. **Gross state product** (2008): \$262.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.875%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.2% govt.; 18.6% trade/trans./util.; 11.0% mfg.; 17.3% ed./health; 11.6% prof./bus. serv.; 9.3% leisure/hosp.; 6.3% finance; 3.4% constr.; 2.0% info.; 4.2% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$41,552. **New private housing** (2009): 9,425 units/\$1.7 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 426; deposits: \$110.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 34; deposits: \$4.9 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$461.5 mil; profit: \$116.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 17,949; **avg. salary:** \$69,315. **Notable fed. facilities:** Bishop Henry Whipple Fed. Bldg.; Minneapolis-St Paul Air Reserve Station.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 29.2 bil; gas: 1.8 bil; nuclear: 12.4 bil; petroleum: 49 mil; hydroelectric: 529 mil; other: 840 mil.

State data. Motto: L'Etoile du Nord (The star of the north). **Flower:** Pink and white lady's-slipper. **Bird:** Common loon. **Tree:** Red pine. **Song:** "Hail! Minnesota." **Entered union:** May 11, 1858; rank: 32nd. **State fair** at St. Paul, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. Inhabited for at least 10,000 years, the region was home to Dakota Sioux when Europeans arrived. French fur traders Pierre Esprit Radisson and Médard Chouart, sieur des Groseilliers, explored in the mid-17th cent. In 1679, Daniel Greysolon, sieur Duluth, claimed the entire region for France. Ojibwa arrived in the 18th cent. and warred with the Sioux for over 100 years. Britain took the area east of the Mississippi, 1763. The U.S. took over that portion after the American Revolution and gained the western area, 1803, in the Louisiana Purchase. The U.S. built Ft. St. Anthony (now Ft. Snelling), 1819, and bought Native American lands, 1837, spurring an influx of settlers from the east. Minnesota became a territory, 1849, and a state, 1858. Sioux staged a bloody uprising, the Battle of Wood Lake, 1862, and were driven from the state. Railroad construction after the Civil War spurred the growth of the grain, timber, and iron mining industries. Opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, 1959, aided the port of Duluth. Elected as a reformer, colorful former wrestler Jesse Ventura served as governor, 1999-2003. Two-term Sen. Paul Wellstone, one of a long line of liberal Minnesota Democrats, died when his campaign plane crashed, 2002. The I-35W Mississippi River Bridge in Minneapolis collapsed, 2007, killing 13.

Tourist attractions. Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Walker Art Center, Minneapolis Sculpture Garden, Minnehaha Falls (*Hiawatha*), Guthrie Theater, all Minneapolis; Ordway Theater, Winter Carnival, in St. Paul; Voyageurs Natl. Park; Mayo Clinic, Rochester; North Shore (of Lake Superior).

Famous Minnesotans. Warren Burger, Ethan and Joel Coen, William O. Douglas, Bob Dylan, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Al Franken, Judy Garland, Cass Gilbert, Hubert Humphrey, Garrison Keillor, Sister Elizabeth Kenny, Jessica Lange, Sinclair Lewis, Paul Manship, Roger Maris, E. G. Marshall, William and Charles Mayo, Eugene McCarthy, Walter F. Mondale, Prince (Rodgers Nelson), Charles Schulz, Harold Stassen, Thorstein Veblen, Jesse Ventura, Paul Wellstone.

Tourist information. Explore Minnesota Tourism, Metro Square, 121 7th Pl. E., Ste. 100, St. Paul, MN 55101. 1-888-TOURISM; www.exploreminnesota.com

Website. www.state.mn.us

Mississippi (MS) Magnolia State

People. Population (2009 est.): 2,951,996; rank: 31; net change (2008-09): 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 62.9 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 60.5% white; 37.2% black; 0.9% Asian; 0.5% Native Amer./AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 0.9%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 2.5%.

Geography. Total area: 48,430 sq mi; rank: 32. **Land area:** 46,907 sq mi; rank: 31. **Acres forested:** 19.6 mil. **Location:** East South Central state bordered on the W by the Mississippi R. and on the S by the Gulf of Mexico. **Climate:** semi-tropical, with abundant rainfall, long growing season, and extreme temperatures unusual. **Topography:** low, fertile delta between the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers; loess bluffs stretching around delta border; sandy gulf coastal terraces followed by piney woods and prairie; rugged, high sandy hills in extreme NE followed by Black Prairie Belt, Pontotoc Ridge, and flatwoods into the north central highlands. **Capital:** Jackson. **Chief airport:** Jackson.

Economy. Chief industries: warehousing & distribution, services, manufacturing, government, wholesale and retail trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, upholstered furniture, poultry processing, motor vehicle parts, plastics, ships & boats, chemicals. **Chief crops:** cotton, soybeans, rice, hay, corn, sweet potatoes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 10.3 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 793.4 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 970,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 2.0 bil bd. ft; pine, oak, hardwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$204.0 mil; sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), clays (fuller's earth), cement (portland), clays (ball). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$43.7 mil. **Chief ports:** Pascagoula, Vicksburg, Gulfport, Biloxi, Greenville. **Gross state product** (2008): \$91.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 7.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 23.2% govt.; 19.5% trade/trans./util.; 12.6% mfg.; 12.1% ed./health; 7.9% prof./bus. serv.; 11.0% leisure/hosp.; 4.1% finance; 5.2% constr.; 1.1% info.; 3.3% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 9.6%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$30,103. **New private housing** (2009): 6,995 units/\$878.5 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 100; deposits: \$43.6 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 6; deposits: \$475.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 18,669; **avg. salary:** \$64,614. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Keesler AFB; Meridian NAS; Columbus AFB; NASA Stennis Space Ctr.; Army Corps of Eng. Waterways Experiment Sta.; Naval Constr. Battalion Ctr., Gulfport.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 9.6 bil; gas: 10.9 bil; nuclear: 11.0 bil; petroleum: 13 mil.

State data. Motto: Virtute et Armis (By valor and arms). **Flower:** Magnolia. **Bird:** Mockingbird. **Tree:** Magnolia. **Song:** "Go, Mississippi!" **Entered union:** Dec. 10, 1817; rank: 20th. **State fair** at Jackson, begins first Wed. in Oct.

History. Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Natchez peoples were living in the region at the time of European contact. The Spaniard Hernando de Soto explored the area, 1540-41. La Salle traced the Mississippi River from Illinois to its mouth and claimed the entire Mississippi Valley for France, 1682. The first settlement, was the French Ft. Maurepas, 1699, on Biloxi Bay. The region was ceded to Britain, 1763, and claimed by Spain, 1779-98, then became a U.S. territory, 1798, and a state, 1817. Slavery spread along with cotton plantations, and slaves made up 55% of the population, 1860. Mississippi seceded, 1861. In the Civil War, Union forces captured Vicksburg, 1863, and caused extensive damage elsewhere. Mississippi reentered the Union, 1870. For the next 100 years, resistance to desegregation and violence against blacks made the state a battleground for the African American civil rights movement. Hurricanes Camille, 1969, and Katrina, 2005, caused substantial damage to the Gulf Coast. Since the early 1990s, casino gambling has boosted the economy.

Tourist attractions. Vicksburg Natl. Military Park and Cemetery, other Civil War sites; Hattiesburg; Natchez Trace; Indian mounds; Antebellum homes; pilgrimages in Natchez and some 25 other cities; The Elvis Presley Birthplace and Museum, Tupelo; Smith Robertson Museum, Mynelle Gardens, in Jackson; Mardi Gras, Shrimp Festival, in Biloxi; Gulf Islands Natl. Seashore.

Famous Mississippians. Margaret Walker Alexander, Dana Andrews, Jimmy Buffett, Bo Diddley, William Faulkner, Brett Favre, Shelby Foote, Morgan Freeman, John Grisham, Fannie Lou Hamer, Jim Henson, Faith Hill, John Lee Hooker, Robert Johnson, James Earl Jones, B. B. King, L. Q. C. Lamar,

Trent Lott, Gerald McRaney, Willie Morris, Walter Payton, Elvis Presley, Leontyne Price, Charley Pride, LeAnn Rimes, Muddy Waters, Eudora Welty, Tennessee Williams, Oprah Winfrey, Johnny Winter, Richard Wright, Tammy Wynette.

Tourist information. Mississippi Division of Tourism. P.O. Box 849, Jackson, MS 39205; 1-866-SEE-MISS; www.visitmississippi.org

Website. www.ms.gov

Missouri (MO) Show Me State

People. Population (2009 est.): 5,987,580; rank: 18; net change (2008-09): 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 87.1 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 84.9% white; 11.5% black; 1.5% Asian; 0.5% Native Amer./AK; 0.08% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 3.4%.

Geography. Total area: 69,704 sq mi; rank: 21. **Land area:** 68,886 sq mi; rank: 18. **Acres forested:** 15.1 mil. **Location:** West North Central state near the geographic center of the conterminous U.S.; bordered on the E by the Mississippi R., on the NW by the Missouri R. **Climate:** continental, susceptible to cold Canadian air, moist, warm gulf air, and drier SW air. **Topography:** rolling hills, open, fertile plains, and well-watered prairie N of the Missouri R.; south of the river land is rough and hilly with deep, narrow valleys; alluvial plain in the SE; low elevation in the west. **Capital:** Jefferson City. **Chief airports:** Kansas City, St. Louis.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, manufacturing, aerospace, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles & parts, aerospace, pharmaceuticals, plastics, soap, animal slaughtering & processing, printing. **Chief crops:** soybeans, corn, hay, cotton & cottonseed, wheat, rice, sorghum. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 9.6 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 3.1 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 4.15 mil cattle/calves, 8,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 432.0 mil bd. ft; oak, hickory. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$1.8 bil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), lead, lime, sand and gravel (construction). **Gross state product** (2008): \$237.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.225%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 17.8% govt.; 19.0% trade/trans./util.; 9.2% mfg.; 15.0% ed./health; 11.5% prof./bus. serv.; 10.7% leisure/hosp.; 5.9% finance; 4.0% constr.; 2.3% info.; 4.5% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 9.3%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$35,676. **New private housing** (2009): 10,056 units/\$1.4 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 359; deposits: \$114.3 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 32; deposits: \$9.6 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$995.5 mil; profit: \$266.6 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 40,828; **avg. salary:** \$61,115. **Notable fed. facilities:** Federal Reserve banks; *Ft. Leonard Wood; Jefferson Barracks Natl. Cem.; Natl. Archives Civilian Personnel Records Ctr.; Whiteman AFB.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 71.6 bil; gas: 2.5 bil; nuclear: 10.2 bil; petroleum: 56 mil; hydroelectric: 2.5 bil; other: 103 mil.

State data. Motto: Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto (The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law). **Flower:** Hawthorn. **Bird:** Bluebird. **Tree:** Dogwood. **Song:** "Missouri Waltz." **Entered union:** Aug. 10, 1821; rank: 24th. **State fair** at Sedalia, mid-Aug.; at Bethany, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. In the 17th cent., when French explorers arrived, Algonquian Sauk, Fox, and Illinois and Siouan Osage, Missouri, Iowa, and Kansa peoples were living in the region; few remained by the 1830s. French hunters and lead miners made the first settlement c. 1735, at Ste. Genevieve. The territory was ceded to Spain by the French, 1762, then returned to France, 1800, and acquired by the U.S. in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Powerful earthquakes rocked New Madrid, 1811-12. Missouri became a territory, 1812, and entered the Union as a slave state, 1821. St. Louis became the gateway for pioneers heading West. Though Missouri stayed with the Union, pro- and antislavery forces battled there during the Civil War. In the late 19th cent. railroad building and the cattle trade made Kansas City a boomtown. The most notable Missourian of the 20th cent., Harry S. Truman, was U.S. president, 1945-53. The state, a political bellwether, voted for the winner in every presidential election from 1960 to 2004.

Tourist attractions. Silver Dollar City, Branson; Mark Twain Area, Hannibal; Pony Express Museum, St. Joseph;

Harry S. Truman Library, Independence; Gateway Arch, St. Louis; Worlds of Fun, Kansas City; Lake of the Ozarks; Churchill Mem., Fulton; State Capitol, Jefferson City.

Famous Missourians. Maya Angelou, Robert Altman, Burt Bacharach, Josephine Baker, Scott Bakula, Thomas Hart Benton, Tom Berenger, Yogi Berra, Chuck Berry, George Caleb Bingham, Daniel Boone, Omar Bradley, William Burroughs, Kate Capshaw, Dale Carnegie, George Washington Carver, Bob Costas, Walter Cronkite, Walt Disney, T. S. Eliot, Richard Gephardt, John Goodman, Betty Grable, Edwin Hubble, Jesse James, Rush Limbaugh, Marianne Moore, Reinhold Niebuhr, J. C. Penney, John J. Pershing, Brad Pitt, Joseph Pulitzer, Ginger Rogers, Bess Truman, Harry S. Truman, Kathleen Turner, Tina Turner, Mark Twain, Dick Van Dyke, Tennessee Williams, Lanford Wilson, Shelley Winters, Jane Wyman.

Tourist information. Missouri Division of Tourism. P.O. Box 1055, Jefferson City, MO 65102; 1-800-519-2100; www.visitmo.com

Website. www.mo.gov

Montana (MT) Treasure State

People. Population (2009 est.): 974,989; rank: 44; net change (2008-09): 0.7%. **Pop. density:** 6.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 90.3% white; 0.7% black; 0.7% Asian; 6.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.07% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.8%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 3.1%.

Geography. Total area: 147,042 sq mi; rank: 4. **Land area:** 145,552 sq mi; rank: 4. **Acres forested:** 25.0 mil. **Location:** Mountain state bounded on the E by the Dakotas, on the S by Wyoming, on the SSW by Idaho, and on the N by Canada. **Climate:** colder, continental climate with low humidity. **Topography:** Rocky Mts. in western third of the state; eastern two-thirds gently rolling northern Great Plains. **Capital:** Helena.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, timber, mining, tourism, oil and gas. **Chief manuf. goods:** sawmills, softwood veneer & plywood, petroleum. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, hay, sugar beets, potatoes, dry beans, flaxseed, cherries, corn, oats. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 540,000 chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 2.6 mil cattle/calves, 20,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 712.0 mil bd. ft; Douglas fir, pines, larch. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$1.1 bil; molybdenum concentrates, copper, platinum metal, palladium metal, sand and gravel (construction). **Gross state product** (2008): \$35.9 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): none. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 22.0% govt.; 21.0% trade/trans./util.; 4.0% mfg.; 14.3% ed./health; 8.7% prof./bus. serv.; 12.5% leisure/hosp.; 4.7% finance; 6.9% constr.; 1.7% info.; 4.0% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.2%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$34,004. **New private housing** (2009): 1,686 units/\$253.6 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 78; deposits: \$16.3 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 2; deposits: \$257.0 mil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$43.8 mil; profit: \$11.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 10,484; **avg. salary:** \$60,971. **Notable fed. facilities:** Malmstrom AFB and missile silos; Ft. Peck, Hungry Horse, Libby, Yellowstone, and other dams.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 317 mil; hydroelectric: 5.8 bil; other: 56 mil.

State data. Motto: Oro y Plata (Gold and silver). **Flower:** Bitterroot. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Ponderosa pine. **Song:** "Montana." **Entered union:** Nov. 8, 1889; rank: 41st. **State fair** at Great Falls, late July-early Aug.

History. Paleo-Indian hunters reached the area over 12,000 years ago. Cheyenne, Blackfoot, Crow, Assiniboin, Salish (Flatheads), Kootenai, and Kalispel peoples lived in the region before Europeans arrived. French explorers visited the region, 1742. The U.S. acquired the area partly through the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, partly through explorations of Lewis and Clark, 1805-6. Fur traders and missionaries established posts in the early 19th cent. Gold was discovered on Grasshopper Creek, 1862, and Montana Territory was established, 1864. Indian uprisings reached their peak with the defeat of Gen. George Custer at the Battle of Little Bighorn, 1876. Chief Joseph and the Nez Percé tribe surrendered here, 1877, after a long trek across the state. Mining activity and the coming of the Northern Pacific Railway, 1883, brought population growth. Montana became a state, 1889. Copper wealth from the Butte pits resulted in the turn of the century "War of Copper Kings" as feuding factions contended

for "the richest hill on earth." During the first half of the 20th cent., the Anaconda Copper firm wielded enormous political influence. Jeannette Rankin, a suffragist and pacifist, was the first woman elected to Congress, 1916. Mike Mansfield served 34 years in Congress and was Senate Democratic leader, 1961-77. An 18-year hunt for notorious "Unabomber" Theodore Kaczynski ended with his arrest, 1996, at his cabin near Lincoln.

Tourist attractions. Glacier Natl. Park; Yellowstone Natl. Park; Museum of the Rockies, Bozeman; Museum of the Plains Indian, Blackfeet Reservation, near Browning; Little Bighorn Battlefield Natl. Monument and Custer Natl. Cemetery; Flathead Lake; Helena; Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park, near Whitehall; Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, Great Falls.

Famous Montanans. Dana Carvey, Gary Cooper, Marcus Daly, Chet Huntley, Will James, Myrna Loy, David Lynch, Mike Mansfield, Brent Musburger, Jeannette Rankin, Charles M. Russell, Lester Thurow.

Tourist information. Travel Montana, Dept. of Commerce, 301 S. Park Ave., P.O. Box 200533, Helena, MT 59601; 1-800-VISITMT; www.visitmt.org

Website. www.mt.gov

Nebraska (NE) Cornhusker State

People. Population (2009 est.): 1,796,619; rank: 38; net change (2008-09): 0.8%. **Pop. density:** 23.4 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 91.1% white; 4.6% black; 1.7% Asian; 1.1% Native Amer./AK; 0.09% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.3%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 8.4%.

Geography. Total area: 77,354 sq mi; rank: 16. **Land area:** 76,872 sq mi; rank: 15. **Acres forested:** 1.2 mil. **Location:** West North Central state with the Missouri R. for a NE and E border. **Climate:** continental semi-arid. **Topography:** till plains of the central lowland in the eastern third rising to the Great Plains and hill country of the north central and NW. **Capital:** Lincoln. **Chief airport:** Omaha.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, grain & oilseed, farm machinery, medical equip., motor vehicle parts, printing, structural metals. **Chief crops:** corn, sorghum, soybeans, hay, wheat, dry beans, oats, potatoes, sugar beets. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 11.8 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 3.1 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 6.3 mil cattle/calves, 16,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; oak, hickory, and elm. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$118 mil; cement (portland), stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), lime, clays (common). **Gross state product** (2008): \$83.3 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.5%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.4% govt.; 20.6% trade/trans./util.; 9.7% mfg.; 14.5% ed./health; 10.5% prof./bus. serv.; 8.8% leisure/hosp.; 7.0% finance; 4.9% constr.; 1.8% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 4.6%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$38,081. **New private housing** (2009): 5,150 units/\$725.1 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 238; deposits: \$42.8 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 15; deposits: \$3.5 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$121.9 mil; profit: \$31.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 10,300; **avg. salary:** \$65,118. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Offutt AFB.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 23.4 bil; gas: 331 mil; nuclear: 9.4 bil; petroleum: 25 mil; hydroelectric: 401 mil; other: 263 mil.

State data. Motto: Equality before the law. **Flower:** Goldenrod. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Cottonwood. **Song:** "Beautiful Nebraska." **Entered union:** Mar. 1, 1867; rank: 37th. **State fair** at Grand Island, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. When Europeans arrived, Pawnee, Ponca, Omaha, and Oto peoples lived in the region. Spanish and French explorers and fur traders visited the area prior to its acquisition in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Lewis and Clark passed through, 1804-06. The first permanent settlement was Bellevue, near Omaha, 1823. The 1834 Indian Intercourse Act declared Nebraska Indian country and excluded white settlement, but conflicts with settlers eventually forced Native Americans to move to reservations. Nebraska became a territory, 1854, and a state, 1867. Many Civil War veterans settled under free land terms of the 1862 Homestead Act; as agriculture grew, struggles followed between homesteaders and ranchers. Since the mid-1930s, Nebraska has been the only state with a unicameral legislature. A leader in agribusiness, Nebraska has also become a major telemarketing

center. The "Oracle of Omaha," investor Warren Buffett, one of the world's wealthiest men, announced in 2006 he would give most of his \$44 bil fortune to charity.

Tourist attractions. State Museum (Elephant Hall), State Capitol, in Lincoln; Stuhr Museum of the Prairie Pioneer, Grand Island; Museum of the Fur Trade, Chadron; Henry Doorly Zoo, Joslyn Art Museum, in Omaha; Ashfall Fossil Beds, Strategic Air and Space Museum, Ashland; Boys Town, Omaha; Arbor Lodge State Park, Nebraska City; Buffalo Bill Ranch State Hist. Park, North Platte; Pioneer Village, Minden; Oregon Trail landmarks; Scotts Bluff Natl. Monument; Chimney Rock Natl. Historic Site; Ft. Robinson; Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural Hist.

Famous Nebraskans. Grover Cleveland Alexander, Fred Astaire, Marlon Brando, Charles W. Bryan, William Jennings Bryan, Warren Buffett, Johnny Carson, Willa Cather, Dick Cavett, Dick Cheney, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, Loren Eiseley, Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Henry Fonda, Gerald R. Ford, Bob Gibson, Rollin Kirby, Harold Lloyd, Malcolm X, J. Sterling Morton, John Neihardt, Nick Nolte, George Norris, Tom Osborne, John J. Pershing, Roscoe Pound, Chief Red Cloud, Mari Sandoz, Robert Taylor, Darryl F. Zanuck.

Tourist information. Nebraska Division of Travel and Tourism, 301 Centennial Mall S., Lincoln, NE 68508; 1-888-444-1867.; www.visitnebraska.gov

Website. www.nebraska.gov

Nevada (NV)

Sagebrush State, Battle Born State, Silver State

People. Population (2009 est.): 2,643,085; rank: 35; net change (2008-09): 1.0%. **Pop. density:** 24.1 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 80.3% white; 8.3% black; 6.6% Asian; 1.5% Native Amer./AK; 0.6% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.8%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 26.5%.

Geography. Total area: 110,561 sq mi; rank: 7. **Land area:** 109,826 sq mi; rank: 7. **Acres forested:** 11.1 mil. **Location:** Mountain state bordered on N by Oregon and Idaho, on E by Utah and Arizona, on SE by Arizona, and on SW and W by California. **Climate:** semi-arid and arid. **Topography:** rugged N-S mountain ranges; highest elevation, Boundary Peak, 13,140 ft; southern area is within the Mojave Desert; lowest elevation, Colorado River at southern tip of state, 479 ft. **Capital:** Carson City. **Chief airports:** Las Vegas, Reno.

Economy. Chief industries: gaming, tourism, mining, manufacturing, government, retailing, warehousing, trucking. **Chief manuf. goods:** gaming machines, cement & concrete, plastics, printing, architectural & structural metals, electricity instruments. **Chief crops:** hay, onions, potatoes, alfalfa, wheat, garlic, mint, barley. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 450,000 cattle/calves, 11,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): <0.5 mil bd. ft; piñon, juniper, other pines. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$5.5 bil; gold, copper, sand and gravel (construction), lime, stone (crushed). **Gross state product** (2008): \$131.2 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.85%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 14.5% govt.; 18.5% trade/trans./util.; 3.5% mfg.; 8.7% ed./health; 12.1% prof./bus. serv.; 27.2% leisure/hosp.; 4.7% finance; 6.7% constr.; 1.1% info.; 3.1% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 11.8%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$38,578. **New private housing** (2009): 6,764 units/\$748.7 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 50; deposits: \$154.2 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 12; deposits: \$40.9 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 11,150; **avg. salary:** \$66,188. **Notable fed. facilities:** Nevada Test Site; Hawthorne Army Depot; Creech AFB; Nellis AFB & Range Complex; Fallon NAS; Natl. Wild Horse & Burro Ctr. at Palomino Valley.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 6.4 bil; gas: 14.3 bil; petroleum: 10 mil; hydroelectric: 2.4 bil; other: 1 mil.

State data. Motto: All for our country. **Flower:** Sagebrush. **Bird:** Mountain bluebird. **Trees:** Single-leaf piñon and bristlecone pine. **Song:** "Home Means Nevada." **Entered union:** Oct. 31, 1864; rank: 36th. **State fair** at Reno, late Aug.

History. Shoshone, Paiute, Bannock, and Washoe peoples lived in the area at the time of European contact. Nevada was first explored by Spaniards, 1776. In the 1820s, fur traders Peter Skene Ogden and Jedediah Smith separately explored the area. It was acquired by the U.S., 1848, at the end of the Mexican War. A trading post at Mormon Station, now Genoa, was established, 1850. Discovery of the Comstock Lode, rich in gold and silver, 1859, spurred a pop-

ulation boom. Nevada became a territory, 1861, and a state, 1864. Hoover Dam was built, 1931-36. With gambling legal since 1931, a surge in resort casino construction after World War II turned Las Vegas into one of the nation's most popular tourist destinations. An influx of Hispanics and Asians, attracted by service-industry and construction jobs, helped make Nevada the fastest-growing state in the U.S. during 1990-2005, and again in 2007. The recession in recent years has had an equally powerful effect. Nevada had the second-highest state unemployment rate and the highest home foreclosure rate in 2009.

Tourist attractions. Legalized gambling at Lake Tahoe, Reno, Las Vegas, Laughlin, Elko County, and elsewhere; Hoover Dam; Lake Mead; Great Basin Natl. Park; Valley of Fire State Park; Virginia City; Red Rock Canyon Natl. Conservation Area; Liberace Museum, The Strip, Fremont St., Atomic Testing Museum, Pinball Hall of Fame, all Las Vegas; Lamoille Canyon; Pyramid Lake; Lost City Museum, Overton; Skiing near Lake Tahoe.

Famous Nevadans. Andre Agassi, Walter Van Tilburg Clark, George Ferris, Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins, Paul Laxalt, Dat So La Lee, John William Mackay, Anne Martin, Pat McCarran, Key Pittman, William Morris Stewart.

Tourist information. Commission on Tourism, 401 N. Carson St., Carson City, NV 89701; 1-800-NEVADA8; www.travelnevada.com

Website. www.nv.gov

New Hampshire (NH)

Granite State

People. Population (2009 est.): 1,324,575; rank: 40; net change (2008-09): 0.2%. **Pop. density:** 148.0 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 95.3% white; 1.4% black; 2.0% Asian; 0.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 2.8%.

Geography. Total area: 9,350 sq mi; rank: 46. **Land area:** 8,968 sq mi; rank: 44. **Acres forested:** 4.9 mil. **Location:** New England state bounded on S by Massachusetts, on W by Vermont, on N and NW by Canada, on E by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean. **Climate:** highly varied, due to its nearness to high mountains and ocean. **Topography:** low, rolling coast followed by countless hills and mountains rising out of a central plateau. **Capital:** Concord. **Chief airport:** Manchester.

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, manufacturing, agriculture, trade, mining. **Chief manuf. goods:** navigational instr., circuit boards, electrical equip., fabricated metal, machinery, medical equip., plastics. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, apples, sweet corn, hay, Christmas trees, berries, maple syrup. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 37,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 217 mil bd. ft; white pine, hemlock, oak, birch. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$84.8 mil; stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), stone (dimension), gemstones (natural). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$20.8 mil. **Chief port:** Portsmouth. **Gross state product** (2008): \$60.0 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): none. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.3% govt.; 21.3% trade/trans./util.; 10.3% mfg.; 17.2% ed./health; 10.2% prof./bus. serv.; 9.9% leisure/hosp.; 5.5% finance; 3.8% constr.; 2.0% info.; 3.6% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.3%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$42,831. **New private housing** (2009): 2,287 units/\$420.8 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 18; deposits: \$17.8 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 22; deposits: \$7.2 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$261.1 mil; profit: \$75.7 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 4,384; **avg. salary:** \$79,621. **Notable fed. facilities:** Army Cold Regions Res. & Engineering Lab.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 2.9 bil; gas: 35 mil; petroleum: 149 mil; hydroelectric: 409 mil; other: 318 mil.

State data. Motto: Live free or die. **Flower:** Purple lilac. **Bird:** Purple finch. **Tree:** White birch. **Song:** "Old New Hampshire." **Ninth** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, June 21, 1788. **State fair:** no official state fair; many agricultural fairs statewide, July through Sept.

History. The area has been inhabited for about 10,000 years. Algonquian-speaking peoples, including the Pennacook, lived in the region when the Europeans arrived. The first explorers to visit the area were England's Martin Pring, 1603, and France's Champlain, 1605. The first settlement was Odiorne's Point (now port of Rye), 1623. Before the American Revolution, New Hampshire residents raided a

British fort at Portsmouth, 1774, and drove the royal governor out, 1775. New Hampshire became the first colony to adopt its own constitution, 1776. After statehood, 1788, New Hampshire became a textile manufacturing center. The mill towns declined in the first half of the 20th cent., but tourism and high-technology industries, lured by low taxes, have revived the economy since the 1960s. A state law requires it to hold the first primary of the presidential campaign season.

Tourist attractions. Mt. Washington, highest peak in Northeast; Lake Winnepesaukee; Crawford, Franconia, Pinkham notches, Flume Gorge, Canon Mt. aerial tramway, all White Mt. region; Strawberry Banke, Portsmouth; Canterbury Shaker Village; Saint-Gaudens, Natl. Historic Site, Cornish; Mt. Monadnock.

Famous New Hampshireites. Salmon P. Chase, Ralph Adams Cram, Mary Baker Eddy, Daniel Chester French, Robert Frost, Horace Greeley, Sarah Buell Hale, Franklin Pierce, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Adam Sandler, Alan Shepard, David H. Souter, Daniel Webster.

Tourist information. Division of Travel & Tourism Development, 172 Pembroke Rd., P.O. Box 1856; Concord, NH 03302; 1-800-FUNINNH; www.visitnh.gov

Website. www.nh.gov

New Jersey (NJ) Garden State

People. Population (2009 est.): 8,707,739; rank: 11; net change (2008-09): 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 1,184.1 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 75.8% white; 14.5% black; 7.8% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.09% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.4%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 16.7%.

Geography. Total area: 8,721 sq mi; rank: 47. **Land area:** 7,417 sq mi; rank: 46. **Acres forested:** 2.1 mil. **Location:** Middle Atlantic state bounded on N and E by New York and Atlantic Ocean, on S and W by Delaware and Pennsylvania. **Climate:** moderate, with marked difference bet. NW and SE extremities. **Topography:** Appalachian Valley in the NW also has highest elevation, High Pt., 1,801 ft; Appalachian Highlands, flat-topped NE-SW mountain ranges; Piedmont Plateau, low plains broken by high ridges (Palisades) rising 400-500 ft; Coastal Plain, covering three-fifths of state in SE, rises from sea level to gentle slopes. **Capital:** Trenton. **Chief airports:** Atlantic City, Newark.

Economy. Chief industries: pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, biotechnology, printing & publishing. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, pharmaceuticals, toiletries, chemicals, plastics, printing, navigational instr., medical equip., paper prod. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, blueberries, peaches, corn, hay, tomatoes, bell peppers, cranberries, soybeans, apples. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 36,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 34.0 mil bd. ft; pine, cedar, mixed hardwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$279.0 mil; sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), sand and gravel (industrial), greensand marl, peat. **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$168.7 mil. **Chief ports:** Newark-Elizabeth, Camden. **Gross state product** (2008): \$474.9 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 7.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 17.3% govt.; 20.8% trade/trans./util.; 6.6% mfg.; 15.6% ed./health; 14.9% prof./bus. serv.; 8.8% leisure/hosp.; 6.4% finance; 3.3% constr.; 2.1% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 9.2%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$50,313. **New private housing** (2009): 12,421 units/\$2.1 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 100; deposits: \$169.5 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 73; deposits: \$80.5 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$2.5 bil; profit: \$882.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 30,186; **avg. salary:** \$82,296. **Notable fed. facilities:** Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst Picatinny Arsenal; FAA William J. Hughes Technical Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): hydroelectric: -202 mil.

State data. Motto: Liberty and prosperity. **Flower:** Purple violet. **Bird:** Eastern goldfinch. **Tree:** Red oak. **Third** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Dec. 18, 1787. **State fair** at Augusta, late July-early Aug.

History. The Lenni Lenape (Delaware) peoples lived in the region and had mostly peaceful relations with European colonists, who arrived after the explorers Verrazano, 1524, and Hudson, 1609. The first permanent European settlement was Dutch, at Bergen (now Jersey City), 1660. When the British took New Netherland, 1664, the area between the Delaware

and Hudson Rivers was given to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. During the American Revolution, New Jersey was the scene of many major battles, including Trenton, 1776; Princeton, 1777; and Monmouth, 1778. New Jersey was the third state to ratify the Constitution, 1787, and the first to approve the Bill of Rights, 1789. In a duel at Weehawken, 1804, Vice Pres. Aaron Burr fatally shot Alexander Hamilton. Canal and railroad building stimulated the growth of cities and industries in the 19th cent. The 20th cent. arrival of large numbers of African Americans, Italians, Irish, European Jews, Puerto Ricans, Asian Indians, and other groups made New Jersey one of the most diverse states in the U.S. Construction of resort casinos in Atlantic City from the late 1970s revitalized tourism. Gov. James McGreevey resigned, 2004, after acknowledging an extramarital affair with a man identified as his former homeland security adviser.

Tourist attractions. 127 mi of beaches, boardwalks at Atlantic City (with gambling), Seaside Heights, Ocean City, Wildwood; Grover Cleveland birthplace, Caldwell; Cape May Historic District; Edison Natl. Historic Site, W. Orange; Six Flags Great Adventure, Jackson; Liberty State Park, Liberty Science Center, Jersey City; Pine Barrens wilderness area; Princeton University; Revolutionary War sites; Adventure Aquarium, Battleship NJ, Walt Whitman house, Camden.

Famous New Jerseyans. Jason Alexander, Samuel Alito, Count Basie, Judy Blume, Jon Bon Jovi, Bill Bradley, Aaron Burr, Grover Cleveland, James Fenimore Cooper, Stephen Crane, Danny DeVito, Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein, James Gandolfini, Allen Ginsberg, Alexander Hamilton, Ed Harris, Whitney Houston, Buster Keaton, Joyce Kilmer, Norman Mailer, Jack Nicholson, Thomas Paine, Dorothy Parker, Joe Pesci, Molly Pitcher, Paul Robeson, Philip Roth, Antonin Scalia, Wally Schirra, H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Frank Sinatra, Bruce Springsteen, Martha Stewart, Meryl Streep, Dave Thomas, John Travolta, Walt Whitman, William Carlos Williams, Woodrow Wilson.

Tourist information. Dept. of State, Division of Travel and Tourism, P.O. Box 460, Trenton, NJ 08625; 1-800-VISITNJ; www.visitnj.org

Website. www.state.nj.us

New Mexico (NM) Land of Enchantment

People. Population (2009 est.): 2,009,671; rank: 36; net change (2008-09): 1.2%. **Pop. density:** 16.6 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 83.6% white; 3.1% black; 1.5% Asian; 9.7% Native Amer./AK; 0.2% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.9%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 45.6%.

Geography. Total area: 121,589 sq mi; rank: 5. **Land area:** 121,356 sq mi; rank: 5. **Acres forested:** 16.7 mil. **Location:** Southwestern state bounded by Colorado on the N, Oklahoma, Texas, and Mexico on the E and S, and Arizona on the W. **Climate:** dry, with temperatures rising or falling 5°F with every 1,000 ft elevation. **Topography:** eastern third, Great Plains; central third, Rocky Mts. (85% of the state is over 4,000-ft elevation); western third, high plateau. **Capital:** Santa Fe. **Chief airport:** Albuquerque.

Economy. Chief industries: government, services, trade. **Chief manuf. goods:** semiconductors, medical equip., navigational/measuring/medical/control instruments, aircrafts, chemicals, jewelry. **Chief crops:** hay, pecans, corn, greenhouse & nursery, chiles, onions, cotton, wheat, peanuts. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 1.55 mil cattle/calves, 15,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; ponderosa pine, Douglas fir. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$974 mil; potash, copper, sand and gravel (construction), molybdenum concentrates, cement (portland). **Gross state product** (2008): \$79.9 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 25.8% govt.; 15.9% trade/trans./util.; 3.7% mfg.; 15.1% ed./health; 12.2% prof./bus. serv.; 10.8% leisure/hosp.; 4.0% finance; 7.4% constr.; 1.8% info.; 3.4% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 7.2%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$32,992. **New private housing** (2009): 4,642 units/\$769.5 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 56; deposits: \$22.7 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 11; deposits: \$2.2 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$147.1 mil; profit: \$40.8 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 26,617; **avg. salary:** \$65,657. **Notable fed. facilities:** Kirtland, *Canon, *Holloman AF bases; Los Alamos Natl. Lab; *White

Sands Missile Range; Natl. Solar Observatory; Natl. Radio Astronomy Observatory; Sandia Natl. Labs.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 29.1 bil; gas: 4.7 bil; petroleum: 43 mil; hydroelectric: 301 mil.

State data. Motto: Crescit Eundo (It grows as it goes). **Flower:** Yucca. **Bird:** Roadrunner. **Tree:** Piñon. **Songs:** "O, Fair New Mexico"; "Así Es Nuevo México." **Entered union:** Jan. 6, 1912; rank: 47th. **State fair** at Albuquerque, mid-Sept.; at Las Cruces, early Oct.; at Roswell, early Oct.; at Deming, early Oct.

History. Inhabited for more than 10,000 years, the region was home to Sandia, Clovis, Folsom, Mogollon, and Anasazi cultures, followed by the Pueblo people, Anasazi descendants; later, nomadic Navajo and Apache came. Franciscan Marcos de Niza and a former black slave, Estevanico, explored the area, 1539, seeking gold; Coronado followed, 1540. First settlements were near San Juan Pueblo, 1598, and at Santa Fe, 1610. Settlers alternately traded and fought with the Apache, Comanche, and Navajo. Trade on the Santa Fe Trail to Missouri started, 1821. After the Mexican War began, 1846, Gen. Stephen Kearny took Santa Fe without firing a shot, and declared New Mexico part of the U.S. All Hispanic New Mexicans and Pueblo became U.S. citizens by terms of the 1848 treaty ending the war. New Mexico became a territory, 1850, but did not attain statehood until 1912. Pancho Villa raided Columbus, 1916, and U.S. troops were sent to the area. The world's first atomic bomb was exploded at a test site near Alamogordo, 1945. An underground nuclear waste depository opened near Carlsbad, 1999. Construction on a "spaceport" for space tourism, partially financed by the state, began June 2009.

Tourist attractions. Carlsbad Caverns Natl. Park, with world's largest natural underground chamber; Santa Fe, oldest capital in U.S.; White Sands Natl. Monument, world's largest gypsum deposit; Chaco Culture Natl. Hist. Park; Acoma Pueblo, "sky city" built atop a 357-ft mesa; Taos Art Colony and Ski Valley; Ute Lake State Park; Shiprock; Roswell.

Famous New Mexicans. Ben Abruzzo, Maxie Anderson, Jeff Bezos, Billy (the Kid) Bonney, Kit Carson, Bob Foster, Peter Hurd, Tony Hillerman, Archbishop Jean Baptiste Lamy, Nancy Lopez, Bill Mauldin, Georgia O'Keeffe, Bill Richardson, Kim Stanley, Al Unser, Bobby Unser, Lew Wallace.

Tourist information. New Mexico Dept. of Tourism, 491 Old Santa Fe Trl., Santa Fe, NM 87501; 1-800-733-6396; www.newmexico.org

Website. www.newmexico.gov

New York (NY) Empire State

People. Population (2009 est.): 19,541,453; rank: 3; net change (2008-09): 0.4%. **Pop. density:** 414.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 73.4% white; 17.2% black; 7.1% Asian; 0.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.6%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 16.8%.

Geography. Total area: 54,556 sq mi; rank: 27. **Land area:** 47,214 sq mi; rank: 30. **Acres forested:** 18.7 mil. **Location:** Middle Atlantic state, bordered by the New England states, Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Lakes Ontario and Erie, and Canada. **Climate:** variable; the SE region moderated by the ocean. **Topography:** highest and most rugged mountains in the NE Adirondack upland; St. Lawrence-Champlain lowlands extend from Lake Ontario NE along the Canadian border; Hudson-Mohawk lowland follows the flows of the rivers N and W, 10-30 mi wide; Atlantic coastal plain in the SE; Appalachian Highlands, covering half the state westward from the Hudson Valley, include the Catskill Mts., Finger Lakes; plateau of Erie-Ontario lowlands. **Capital:** Albany. **Chief airports:** Albany, Buffalo, Islip, New York (2), Rochester, Syracuse, White Plains.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, finance, communications, tourism, transportation, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** pharmaceuticals, photographic chemicals, electronics, automotive parts, toiletries, printing, plastics, apparel. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, apples, corn, hay, cabbage, onions, soybeans, potatoes, snap beans, grapes, squash, pumpkins, tomatoes, wheat, cucumbers, green peas. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 5.1 mil chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 1.4 mil cattle/calves, 12,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 514.0 mil bd. ft; birch, sugar and red maple, basswood, hemlock, pine, oak, ash. **Non-fuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$1.3 bil; salt, stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), wollastonite. **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$57.3 mil. **Chief ports:**

New York, Buffalo, Albany. **Gross state product** (2008): \$1.1 trillion. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.1% govt.; 16.8% trade/trans./util.; 5.4% mfg.; 19.9% ed./health; 12.7% prof./bus. serv.; 8.5% leisure/hosp.; 7.8% finance; 3.7% constr.; 2.9% info.; 4.3% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.4%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$46,957. **New private housing** (2009): 18,344 units/\$3.1 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 163; deposits: \$692.9 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 76; deposits: \$92.1 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$7.5 bil; profit: \$2.6 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 68,019; **avg. salary:** \$72,352. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Drum; West Point Military Academy; Merchant Marine Academy; NY Fed. Reserve; Griffis AFB (Research Lab), Rome; Watervliet Arsenal; Brookhaven Natl. Lab.; U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): gas: 12.3 bil; petroleum: 1.3 bil; hydroelectric: 22.2 bil.

State data. Motto: Excelsior (Ever upward). **Flower:** Rose. **Bird:** Bluebird. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Song:** "I Love New York." **Eleventh** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, July 26, 1788. **State fair** at Syracuse, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. When Europeans arrived, Algonquians including the Mahican, Wappinger, and Lenni Lenape inhabited the region, as did the Iroquoian Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca tribes, who established the League of the Five Nations. Verrazano entered New York harbor, 1524. In 1609, Henry Hudson visited the river later named for him, and Champlain explored the lake that now bears his name. The first permanent settlement was Dutch, near present-day Albany, 1624. New Amsterdam was settled, 1626, at the S tip of Manhattan island. A British fleet seized New Netherland, 1664. Key battles of the American Revolution included Saratoga, 1777. In the 19th cent., New York City emerged as one of the world's great metropolitan areas, a center for trade, finance, and arts, and a haven for millions of immigrants. Completion of Erie Canal, 1825, established the state as a gateway to the West. The first women's rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, 1848. Although the state backed the Union in the Civil War, an 1863 military draft triggered 3 days of riots in New York City. Industry declined in the 20th cent., and California and Texas passed New York in population. Attica was the scene of a bloody prison revolt, 1971. New Yorkers, 2000, elected former First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to the U.S. Senate. Two jet aircraft hijacked by terrorists on Sept. 11, 2001, destroyed the World Trade Center in lower Manhattan.

Tourist attractions. New York City; Adirondack and Catskill Mts.; Finger Lakes; Great Lakes; Thousand Islands; Niagara Falls; Saratoga Springs; Philipsburg Manor, Sunnyside (Washington Irving's home), Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown; Corning Museum of Glass; Fenimore House, Natl. Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, Cooperstown; Ft. Ticonderoga; Empire State Plaza, Albany; Lake Placid; Franklin D. Roosevelt Natl. Historic Site, Hyde Park; Long Island beaches; Theodore Roosevelt estate, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay; Turning Stone Casino.

Famous New Yorkers. Woody Allen, Susan B. Anthony, James Baldwin, Lucille Ball, Ann Bancroft, L. Frank Baum, Milton Berle, Humphrey Bogart, Barbara Boxer, Mel Brooks, Benjamin Cardozo, De Witt Clinton, Peter Cooper, Aaron Copland, Tom Cruise, Robert De Niro, George Eastman, Millard Fillmore, Lou Gehrig, George and Ira Gershwin, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Rudolph Giuliani, Jackie Gleason, Stephen Jay Gould, Julia Ward Howe, Charles Evans Hughes, Washington Irving, Henry and William James, John Jay, Michael Jordan, Edward Koch, Fiorello LaGuardia, Herman Melville, Arthur Miller, J. Pierpont Morgan Jr., Eddie Murphy, Joyce Carol Oates, Carroll O'Connor, Rosie O'Donnell, Eugene O'Neill, Jerry Orbach, George Pataki, Colin Powell, Nancy Reagan, John D. Rockefeller, Nelson Rockefeller, John Roberts, Richard Rodgers, Ray Romano, Eleanor Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Tim Russert, J. D. Salinger, Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg, Jerry Seinfeld, Al Sharpton, Paul Simon, Alfred E. Smith, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Barbra Streisand, Donald Trump, William (Boss) Tweed, Martin Van Buren, Luther Vandross, Gore Vidal, Denzel Washington, Edith Wharton, Walt Whitman.

Tourist information. Empire State Development, Travel Information Center, 30 South Pearl St., Albany, NY 12245; 1-800-CALLNYS; www.iloveny.com

Website. www.state.ny.us

North Carolina (NC)

Tar Heel State, Old North State

People. Population (2009 est.): 9,380,884; rank: 10; net change (2008-09): 1.4%. **Pop. density:** 192.9 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 73.7% white; 21.6% black; 2.0% Asian; 1.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.08% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.3%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 7.7%.

Geography. Total area: 53,819 sq mi; rank: 28. **Land area:** 48,711 sq mi; rank: 29. **Acres forested:** 18.4 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state bounded by Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and the Atlantic Ocean. **Climate:** sub-tropical in SE, medium-continental in mountain region; tempered by the Gulf Stream and the mountains in W. **Topography:** coastal plain and tidewater, two-fifths of state, extending to the fall line of the rivers; piedmont plateau, another two-fifths, of gentle to rugged hills; southern Appalachian Mts. contains the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky Mts. **Capital:** Raleigh. **Chief airports:** Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, agriculture, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** transportation, tobacco, pharmaceuticals, toiletries, plastics, animal slaughtering & processing, household furniture, fabric & apparel. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, corn, Christmas trees, sweet potatoes, wheat, peanuts, blueberries, cucumbers, tomatoes, hay, potatoes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 20.1 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 759.6 mil broilers, 9.6 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 820,000 cattle/calves, 5,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 2.0 bil bd. ft; yellow pine, oak, hickory, poplar, maple. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$839 mil; stone (crushed), phosphate rock, sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$86.8 mil. **Chief ports:** Morehead City, Wilmington. **Gross state product** (2008): \$400.2 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.75%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 19.5% govt.; 18% trade/trans./util.; 10.9% mfg.; 14.0% ed./health; 12.0% prof./bus. serv.; 10.2% leisure/hosp.; 5.0% finance; 4.6% constr.; 1.7% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.6%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$34,453. **New private housing** (2009): 33,800 units/\$5.0 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 97; deposits: \$297.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 37; deposits: \$7.2 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$1.1 bil; profit: \$350.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 42,371; **avg. salary:** \$64,775. **Notable fed. facilities:** Ft. Bragg; *Camp LeJeune Marine Base. *Cherry Point Marine Air Station; NOAA Natl. Climatic Data Ctr.; Natl. Inst. of Environmental Health Sciences, EPA Research & Dev. Labs, all in Research Triangle Park.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 62.8 bil; gas: 4 bil; nuclear: 40.8 bil; petroleum: 227 mil; hydroelectric: 4.9 bil; other: 2 mil.

State data. Motto: Esse Quam Videri (To be rather than to seem). **Flower:** Dogwood. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** Pine. **Song:** "The Old North State." **Twelfth** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Nov. 21, 1789. **State fair** at Raleigh, mid-Oct.; at Fletcher, mid-Sept.

History. Algonquian, Siouan, and Iroquoian peoples lived in the region at the time of European contact. Sir Walter Raleigh tried to found a colony, 1584-87; the "Lost Colony" on Roanoke Island, 1587, disappeared without a trace. Permanent settlers came from Virginia in the mid-17th cent. The province's congress was the first to vote for independence, 1776. In the Revolutionary War, Cornwallis's forces were defeated at Kings Mountain, 1780, and forced out after Guilford Courthouse, 1781. The state ratified the Constitution, 1789, only after Congress passed the Bill of Rights. North Carolina, with a slave population of 1/3, seceded from the Union, 1861, and provided more troops to the Confederacy than any other state; it was readmitted, 1868. The Wright brothers made the first powered airplane flight at Kitty Hawk, 1903. Sit-ins at segregated Greensboro lunch counters, 1960, drew national attention to the civil rights movement. Long reliant on tobacco, textiles, and wood products, North Carolina has prospered since the 1960s from advanced technologies in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area and banking in Charlotte. The hurricane-prone state was hit hard by Hazel, 1954, Fran, 1996, and Floyd, 1999.

Tourist attractions. Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout natl. seashores; Great Smoky Mts.; Guilford Courthouse and Moore's Creek parks; 66 American Revolution battle

sites; Bennett Place (where last Confederate army surrendered), near Durham; Ft. Raleigh, Roanoke Island; Wright Brothers Natl. Memorial, Kitty Hawk; Battleship *North Carolina*, Wilmington; NC Zoo, Asheboro; NC Symphony, Exploris, NC museums of Art, Nat. Sciences, History, in Raleigh; Carl Sandburg Home, Hendersonville; Biltmore House and Gardens, Asheville.

Famous North Carolinians. David Brinkley, Shirley Caesar, John Coltrane, Rick Dees, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, John Edwards, Ava Gardner, Richard J. Gatling, Billy Graham, Andy Griffith, O. Henry, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Michael Jordan, Wm. Rufus King, Charles Kuralt, Meadowlark Lemon, Dolley Madison, Thelonious Monk, Edward R. Murrow, Arnold Palmer, Richard Petty, James K. Polk, Charlie Rose, Carl Sandburg, Enos Slaughter, Dean Smith, James Taylor, Thomas Wolfe.

Tourist information. North Carolina Division of Tourism, Film and Sports Development, 4324 Mail Service Ctr., Raleigh, NC 27699; 1-800-VISIT-NC; (919) 733-8372; www.visitnc.com

Website. www.nc.gov

North Dakota (ND)

Peace Garden State

People. Population (2009 est.): 646,844; rank: 48; net change (2008-09): 0.8%. **Pop. density:** 9.4 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 91.1% white; 1.2% black; 0.8% Asian; 5.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.2%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 2.3%.

Geography. Total area: 70,700 sq mi; rank: 19. **Land area:** 68,976 sq mi; rank: 17. **Acres forested:** 0.7 mil. **Location:** West North Central state, situated exactly in the middle of North America, bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by Minnesota, on the S by South Dakota, on the W by Montana. **Climate:** continental, with a wide range of temperature and moderate rainfall. **Topography:** Central Lowland in the E comprises the flat Red River Valley and the Rolling Drift Prairie; Missouri Plateau of the Great Plains on the W. **Capital:** Bismarck.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, mining, tourism, manufacturing, telecommunications, energy, food processing. **Chief manuf. goods:** machinery, wood product, motor vehicles & parts, furniture, processed foods. **Chief crops:** wheat, soybeans, corn, sugar beets, barley, dry beans, sunflowers, canola, potatoes, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, lentils, oats. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 1.7 mil cattle/calves, 17,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; oak, ash, cottonwood, aspen. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$33.1 mil; sand and gravel (construction), lime, clays (common), sand and gravel (industrial), stone (crushed). **Gross state product** (2008): \$31.2 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 22.0% govt.; 21.0% trade/trans./util.; 6.2% mfg.; 14.5% ed./health; 7.8% prof./bus. serv.; 9.2% leisure/hosp.; 5.4% finance; 7.8% constr.; 1.9% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 4.3%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$39,530. **New private housing** (2009): 3,195 units/\$352.5 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 100; deposits: \$15.7 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 2; deposits: \$1.0 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$22.1 mil; profit: \$6.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 6,564; **avg. salary:** \$60,362. **Notable fed. facilities:** Minot AFB; *Grand Forks AFB; Northern Prairie Wildlife Res. Ctr.; Garrison Dam Nat. Fish Hatchery; Grand Forks Human Nutrition Res. Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 29.7 bil; petroleum: 41 mil; hydroelectric: 1.5 bil; other: 376 mil.

State data. Motto: Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable. **Flower:** Wild prairie rose. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** American elm. **Song:** "North Dakota Hymn." **Entered union:** Nov. 2, 1889; rank: 39th. **State fair** at Minot, late July.

History. Paleo-Indian peoples hunted in the area at least 11,000 years ago. At the time of European contact, the Ojibwa, Yanktonai and Teton Sioux, Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa peoples lived in the region. Pierre de Varennes, sieur de La Vérendrye, was the first French fur trader in the area, 1738, followed by the English at the end of the 18th cent. Lewis and Clark built Ft. Mandan, near present-day Washburn, 1804-05, and wintered there. The first permanent settlement was at Pembina, 1812. Missouri River steamboats reached the area, 1832. Dakota Territory was organized, 1861. The first railroad arrived, 1872. The "bonanza farm"

craze of the 1870s-80s led to statehood, 1889. The Nonpartisan League, a farmers' group favoring state ownership of industries, helped elect Lynn Frazier as governor, 1916, but he and others were ousted in a recall vote, 1921. The predominantly agricultural state had a 6.5% drop in population, 1930-2005.

Tourist attractions. North Dakota Heritage Center, Bismarck; Bonanzaville, Fargo; Ft. Union Trading Post Natl. Historic Site; Lake Sakakawea; Intl. Peace Garden; Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Park, including Elkhorn Ranch, Badlands; Ft. Abraham Lincoln State Park and Museum, near Mandan; Dakota Dinosaur Museum, Dickinson; Knife River Indian Villages-Natl. Hist. Site.

Famous North Dakotans. Maxwell Anderson, Angie Dickinson, John Bernard Flannagan, Phil Jackson, Louis L'Amour, Peggy Lee, Eric Sevareid, Ann Sothorn, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Lawrence Welk.

Tourist information. North Dakota Tourism Division, Century Center, 1600 E. Century Ave., Ste. 2, P.O. Box 2057, Bismarck, ND 58502; 1-800-435-5663; www.ndtourism.com

Website. www.nd.gov

Ohio (OH) Buckeye State

People. Population (2009 est.): 11,542,645; rank: 7; net change (2008-09): 0.1%. **Pop. density:** 282.5 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 84.7% white; 12.1% black; 1.6% Asian; 0.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.4%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 2.8%.

Geography. Total area: 44,825 sq mi; rank: 34. **Land area:** 40,948 sq mi; rank: 35. **Acres forested:** 7.9 mil. **Location:** East North Central state bounded on the N by Michigan and Lake Erie; on the E and S by Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky; on the W by Indiana. **Climate:** temperate but variable; weather subject to much precipitation. **Topography:** generally rolling plain; Allegheny plateau in E; Lake Erie plains extend southward; central plains in the W. **Capital:** Columbus. **Chief airports:** Akron, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, trade, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles & parts, petroleum, plastics & rubber, iron & steel, aircraft, machinery, fabricated metal, printing. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, hay, wheat, grapes, potatoes, tomatoes, apples, strawberries, tobacco. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 35.4 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 56.4 mil broilers, 2.0 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 1.3 mil cattle/calves, 25,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 313.0 mil bd. ft; oak, ash, maple, walnut, beech. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$975.0 mil; stone (crushed), salt, sand and gravel (construction), lime, cement (portland). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$10.6 mil. **Chief ports:** Cincinnati, Toledo, Conneaut, Cleveland, Ashtabula. **Gross state product** (2008): \$471.5 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.5%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.2% govt.; 18.8% trade/trans./util.; 12.3% mfg.; 16.3% ed./health; 12.2% prof./bus. serv.; 9.8% leisure/hosp.; 5.2% finance; 3.7% constr.; 1.5% info.; 4.1% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.2%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$35,381. **New private housing** (2009): 13,343 units/\$2.2 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 172; deposits: \$202.9 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 103; deposits: \$32.5 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$2.3 bil; profit: \$672.2 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 52,039; **avg. salary:** \$73,414. **Notable fed. facilities:** Wright-Patterson AFB; Defense Supply Ctr., Columbus; *NASA John H. Glenn Res. Ctr.; *Lima Army Tank Plant.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 92.8 bil; gas: 788 mil; petroleum: 206 mil; hydroelectric: 498 mil; other: 16 mil.

State data. Motto: With God, all things are possible. **Flower:** Scarlet carnation. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** Buckeye. **Song:** "Beautiful Ohio." **Entered union:** Mar. 1, 1803; rank: 17th. **State fair** at Columbus, early Aug.

History. Paleo-Indians hunted in the area about 11,000 years ago; the Adena and Hopewell cultures followed. Wyandot, Delaware, Miami, and Shawnee peoples sparsely occupied the area when the first Europeans arrived. La Salle visited the region, 1669. France claimed it, 1682, but ceded it to Britain, 1763. After the American Revolution, Ohio became part of the Northwest Territory, 1787. The first permanent settlement was at Marietta, 1788. Cincinnati was also founded, 1788; Cleveland, 1796. Indian warfare abated with the Treaty

of Greenville, 1795. Ohio became a state, 1803. In the War of 1812, Oliver Hazard Perry's victory on Lake Erie and William Henry Harrison's invasion of Canada, 1813, ended British incursions. Columbus, founded 1812, became the state capital, 1816. Before the Civil War, Ohioans aided the Underground Railroad, helping runaway slaves. Agricultural for much of the 19th cent., the state became an industrial powerhouse in the 20th. Manufacturing jobs dropped by 24%, 1998-2007. No Republican has ever won the presidency without carrying Ohio, and the state's 20 electoral votes proved crucial to Pres. George W. Bush in 2004.

Tourist attractions. Mound City Group, Hopewell Culture Natl. Hist. Park; Neil Armstrong Air and Space Museum, Wapakoneta; Air Force Museum, Dayton; Pro Football Hall of Fame, Canton; King's Island amusement park, Mason; Lake Erie Islands, Cedar Point amusement park, in Sandusky; birthplaces, homes of, and memorials to U.S. Pres. W. H. Harrison, Grant, Garfield, Hayes, B. Harrison, McKinley, Harding, Taft; Amish Region, Tuscarawas/Holmes counties; German Village, Columbus; Jack Nicklaus' Golf Center, Mason; Bob Evans Farm, Rio Grande; Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, Cleveland.

Famous Ohioans. Sherwood Anderson, Neil Armstrong, George Bellows, Halle Berry, Ambrose Bierce, Erma Bombeck, Drew Carey, Hart Crane, George Custer, Clarence Darrow, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Thomas Edison, Clark Gable, John Glenn, Zane Grey, Bob Hope, William Dean Howells, Toni Morrison, Jack Nicklaus, Jesse Owens, Jack Paar, Pontiac, Eddie Rickenbacker, John D. Rockefeller Sr. and Jr., Roy Rogers, Pete Rose, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Gen. William Sherman, Steven Spielberg, Gloria Steinem, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Taft, Robert A. Taft, William H. Taft, Tecumseh, James Thurber, Ted Turner, Orville and Wilbur Wright.

Tourist information. Division of Travel and Tourism, P.O. Box 1001, Columbus, OH 43216; 1-800-BUCKEYE; www.discoverohio.com

Website. www.ohio.gov

Oklahoma (OK) Sooner State

People. Population (2009 est.): 3,687,050; rank: 28; net change (2008-09): 1.2%. **Pop. density:** 53.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 78.0% white; 8.1% black; 1.7% Asian; 8.0% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 4.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 8.2%.

Geography. Total area: 69,898 sq mi; rank: 20. **Land area:** 68,667 sq mi; rank: 19. **Acres forested:** 7.7 mil. **Location:** West South Central state bounded on the N by Colorado and Kansas; on the E by Missouri and Arkansas; on the S and W by Texas and New Mexico. **Climate:** temperate; southern humid belt merging with colder northern continental; humid eastern and dry western zones. **Topography:** high plains predominate in the W, hills and small mountains in the E; the east central region is dominated by the Arkansas R. Basin, and the Red R. Plains, in the S. **Capital:** Oklahoma City. **Chief airports:** Oklahoma City, Tulsa.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, mineral and energy exploration and production, agriculture, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering & processing, petroleum, plastics & rubber, fabricated metals, machinery, motor vehicles & parts. **Chief crops:** wheat, greenhouse & nursery, hay, cotton, corn, soybeans, pecans, sorghum, peanuts. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 4.5 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 226 mil broilers, 2.3 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 5.5 mil cattle/calves, 16,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 307 mil bd. ft; pine, oak, hickory. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$696 mil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), iodine (crude). **Chief port:** Catoosa. **Gross state product** (2008): \$146.4 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.5%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 22.5% govt.; 18.0% trade/trans./util.; 8.0% mfg.; 13.5% ed./health; 10.9% prof./bus. serv.; 9.2% leisure/hosp.; 5.4% finance; 7.2% constr.; 1.7% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.4%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$35,268. **New private housing** (2009): 8,753 units/\$1.3 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 257; deposits: \$59.1 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 7; deposits: \$8.4 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$203.8 mil; profit: \$71.6 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 38,326; **avg. salary:** \$63,324. **Notable fed. facilities:** Tinker AFB; FAA Mike Monroney Aeronautical Ctr.; *Ft. Sill; *Altus AFB;

McAlester Army Ammunition Plant; Vance AFB; Natl. Severe Storms Lab.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 31.6 bil; gas: 22.1 bil; petroleum: 12 mil; hydroelectric: 3.6 bil; other: 360 mil.

State data. Motto: Labor Omnia Vincit (Labor conquers all things). **Flower:** Mistletoe. **Bird:** Scissor-tailed flycatcher. **Tree:** Redbud. **Song:** "Oklahoma!" **Entered union:** Nov. 16, 1907; rank: 46th. **State fair** at Oklahoma City, mid-Sept.; at Tulsa, 4th Thursday after Labor Day-2nd Sunday of Oct.

History. Few Native Americans inhabited the region when the Spanish explorer Coronado arrived, 1541; in the 16th and 17th cent., French traders visited. Part of the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, Oklahoma was known as Indian Country and, from 1834, Indian Territory. It became home to the "Five Civilized Tribes"—Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole—after the forced removal of Indians from the eastern U.S., 1828-46. The land was also used by Comanche, Osage, and other Plains Indians. As white settlers pressed west, land was opened for homesteading by "runs" and lottery. The first run was in 1889; the most famous run, 1893, was to the Cherokee Outlet. Oklahoma became a state, 1907. In the early 20th cent., oil finds brought wealth to the Tulsa area; the Greenwood section of the city, then known as the "Negro Wall Street," was devastated by a white mob, 1921. Depression and drought drove many "Okies" from the Dust Bowl to California in the 1930s. A truck bomb in Oklahoma City, 1995, destroyed a federal office building, killing 168 people; Timothy McVeigh was executed for the crime, 2001.

Tourist attractions. Cherokee Heritage Center, Tahlequah; Oklahoma City Natl. Memorial; Natl. Cowboy Hall of Fame, Remington Park Race Track, White Water Bay and Frontier City theme pks., in Oklahoma City; Will Rogers Memorial, Claremore; Ft. Gibson; Ouachita Natl. Forest; Philbrook Museum of Art, Gilcrease Museum, in Tulsa; Tulsa's art deco district; Wichita Mts. Wildlife Refuge; Woolaroc Museum & Wildlife Preserve, Bartlesville; Sequoyah's Home Site, Sallisaw.

Famous Oklahomans. Troy Aikman, Carl Albert, Gene Autry, Johnny Bench, William "Hopalong Cassidy" Boyd, Garth Brooks, Lon Chaney, L. Gordon Cooper, Walter Cronkite, Jerome "Dizzy" Dean, Ralph Ellison, John Hope Franklin, James Garner, Geronimo, Woody Guthrie, Paul Harvey, Ron Howard, Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, Ben Johnson, Jeane Kirkpatrick, Louis L'Amour, Shannon Lucid, Mickey Mantle, Reba McEntire, Wiley Post, Tony Randall, Oral Roberts, Will Rogers, Sam Snead, Barry Switzer, Maria Tallchief, Jim Thorpe, J. C. Watts Jr.

Tourist information. Travel and Tourism Division, 120 N. Robinson, 6th Fl., P.O. Box 52002, Oklahoma City, OK 73152-2002; 1-800-652-6552; www.travelok.com

Website. www.ok.gov

Oregon (OR) Beaver State

People. Population (2009 est.): 3,825,657; rank: 27; net change (2008-09): 1.1%. **Pop. density:** 39.9 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 89.8% white; 2.0% black; 3.7% Asian; 1.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.3% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 2.6%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 11.2%.

Geography. Total area: 98,381 sq mi; rank: 9. **Land area:** 95,997 sq mi; rank: 10. **Acres forested:** 30.2 mil. **Location:** Pacific state, bounded on N by Washington; on E by Idaho; on S by Nevada and California; on W by the Pacific. **Climate:** coastal mild and humid climate; continental dryness and extreme temperatures in the interior. **Topography:** Coast Range of rugged mountains; fertile Willamette R. Valley to E and S; Cascade Mt. Range of volcanic peaks E of the valley; plateau E of Cascades, remaining two-thirds of state. **Capital:** Salem. **Chief airport:** Portland.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, services, trade, finance, insurance, real estate, government, construction. **Chief manuf. goods:** wood products, frozen produce, printing, computers & electronics, transportation equipment, industrial machinery. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, grass seed, hay, wheat, potatoes, Christmas trees, onions, pears, hazelnuts, corn, grapes, cherries, blackberries, blueberries, peppermint, snap beans, apples, hops. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 2.8 mil chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 1.3 mil cattle/calves, 71,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 4.9 bil bd. ft; Douglas fir, hemlock, ponderosa pine. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$340.0 mil; stone (crushed),

sand and gravel (construction), cement (portland), diatomite, perlite (crude). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$103.1 mil. **Chief ports:** Portland, Coos Bay. **Gross state product** (2008): \$161.6 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): none. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 19.7% govt.; 19.2% trade/trans./util.; 10.0% mfg.; 14.0% ed./health; 10.9% prof./bus. serv.; 10.3% leisure/hosp.; 5.8% finance; 4.4% constr.; 2.1% info.; 3.6% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 11.1%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$35,667. **New private housing** (2009): 7,039 units/\$1.4 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 52; deposits: \$50.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 9; deposits: \$2.2 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$1.2 bil; profit: \$678.7 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 20,740; **avg. salary:** \$68,124. **Notable fed. facilities:** Bonneville Power Administration.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 3.2 bil; gas: 6.1 bil; petroleum: 3 mil; hydroelectric: 32.5 bil; other: 663 mil.

State data. Motto: She flies with her own wings. **Flower:** Oregon grape. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Douglas fir. **Song:** "Oregon, My Oregon." **Entered union:** Feb. 14, 1859; rank: 33rd. **State fair** at Salem, 11 days ending with Labor Day.

History. More than 100 Native American tribes inhabited the area at the time of European contact, including the Chinook, Yakima, Cayuse, Modoc, and Nez Percé. Capt. Robert Gray sighted and sailed into the Columbia River, 1792. Lewis and Clark, traveling overland, wintered at its mouth, 1805-06. Fur traders sent by John Jacob Astor established the Astoria trading post in the Columbia River region, 1811. Settlers arrived in the Willamette Valley, 1834. In 1843, the first large wave of settlers arrived via the Oregon Trail. Oregon became a territory, 1848, and a state, 1859. Early in the 20th cent., the "Oregon System"—political reforms that included initiative, referendum, recall, direct primary, and woman suffrage—was adopted. Originally dominated by forest products, the economy diversified after World War II, with high-tech firms clustering in the "Silicon Forest" area around Portland. Oregonians were the first in the U.S. to pass measures allowing physician-assisted suicide for terminally ill patients, 1994, and establishing an all-mail voting system, 1998.

Tourist attractions. John Day Fossil Beds Natl. Monument; Columbia River Gorge; Timberline Lodge, Mt. Hood Natl. Forest; Crater Lake Natl. Park; Oregon Dunes Natl. Recreation Area; Ft. Clatsop Natl. Memorial; Oregon Caves Natl. Monument; Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, Portland; Shakespeare Festival, Ashland; High Desert Museum, Bend; Multnomah Falls; Diamond Lake; "Spruce Goose," Evergreen Aviation Museum, McMinnville.

Famous Oregonians. Ernest Bloch, Bill Bowerman, Ernest Haycox, Chief Joseph, Ken Kesey, Phil Knight, Ursula K. Le Guin, Edwin Markham, Tom McCall, Dr. John McLoughlin, Joaquin Miller, Bob Packwood, Linus Pauling, Steve Prefontaine, John Reed, Alberto Salazar, Mary Decker Slaney, William Simon U'Ren.

Tourist information. Travel Oregon, 670 Hawthorne SE, Ste. 240, Salem, OR 97301; 1-800-547-7842; www.traveloregon.com

Website. www.oregon.gov

Pennsylvania (PA) Keystone State

People. Population (2009 est.): 12,604,767; rank: 6; net change (2008-09): 0.3%. **Pop. density:** 281.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 85.2% white; 10.9% black; 2.5% Asian; 0.2% Native Amer./AK; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 5.1%.

Geography. Total area: 46,055 sq mi; rank: 33. **Land area:** 44,817 sq mi; rank: 32. **Acres forested:** 16.6 mil. **Location:** Middle Atlantic state, bordered on the E by the Delaware R.; on the S by the Mason-Dixon Line; on the W by West Virginia and Ohio; on the N/NE by Lake Erie and New York. **Climate:** continental with wide fluctuations in seasonal temperatures. **Topography:** Allegheny Mts. run SW to NE, with Piedmont and Coast Plain in the SE triangle; Allegheny Front a diagonal spine across the state's center; N and W rugged plateau falls to Lake Erie Lowland. **Capital:** Harrisburg. **Chief airports:** Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

Economy. Chief industries: agribusiness, advanced manufacturing, health care, travel & tourism, depository

institutions, biotechnology, printing & publishing, research & consulting, trucking & warehousing, transportation by air, engineering & management, legal services. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, pharmaceuticals, plastics, iron & steel, printing, paper & paperboard, confectionery & snacks, animal slaughtering & processing. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, mushrooms, corn, hay, soybeans, apples, tomatoes, wheat, grapes, peaches, potatoes, strawberries, tobacco. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 28.0 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 153.5 mil broilers, 1.1 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 1.6 mil cattle/calves, 14,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 1.0 bil bd. ft; pine, oak, maple. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$1.6 bil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), lime, cement (masonry). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$278,690. **Chief ports:** Philadelphia, Pittsburgh. **Gross state product** (2008): \$553.3 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 13.9% govt.; 19.0% trade/trans./util.; 9.9% mfg.; 20.0% ed./health; 12.0% prof./bus. serv.; 9.2% leisure/hosp.; 5.5% finance; 4.3% constr.; 1.7% info.; 4.4% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.1%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$39,578. **New private housing** (2009): 18,275 units/\$3.1 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 169; deposits: \$227.1 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 92; deposits: \$67.7 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$3.1 bil; profit: \$928.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 69,201; **avg. salary:** \$67,493. **Notable fed. facilities:** Army War College, Carlisle Barracks; *Naval Inventory Control Point, Mechanicsburg; Philadelphia Mint, Defense Supply Ctr., Naval Surface Warfare Ctr., in Phila.; Defense Distribution Ctr., New Cumberland; *Tobyhanna Army Depot; *Letterkenny Army Depot; *NAS Willow Grove.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): petroleum: 1 mil; hydroelectric: 1.2 bil.

State data. Motto: Virtue, liberty, and independence. **Flower:** Mountain laurel. **Bird:** Ruffed grouse. **Tree:** Hemlock. **Song:** "Pennsylvania." **Second** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, Dec. 12, 1787. **State fair:** no official state fair; county and community fairs, Mar.-Oct.

History. When Europeans came, Algonquian-speaking Lenni Lenape (Delaware) and Shawnee and the Iroquoian Susquehannocks, Erie, and Seneca occupied the region. Swedish explorers made the first permanent settlement, 1643, on Tinicum Island. The Dutch seized the settlement, 1655, but lost it to the British, 1664. The region was given by Charles II to William Penn, 1681. Philadelphia ("brotherly love") was the capital of the colonies during most of the American Revolution, and of the U.S., 1790-1800; the Declaration of Independence, 1776, and Constitution, 1787, were signed here. Philadelphia was taken by the British, 1777; Washington's troops encamped at Valley Forge in the bitter winter of 1777-78. Slavery was abolished, 1780. Union victory at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, marked a turning point in the Civil War. A dam collapse at Johnstown, 1889, killed at least 2,200 people. From the late 19th cent. to the mid-20th, Pittsburgh prospered from coal and steel; later, heavy industry declined, but the city revived as a hub of finance, health care, and research. The Three Mile Island nuclear plant near Harrisburg had a near-meltdown, 1979. One of 4 hijacked planes on Sept. 11, 2001, crashed near Shanksville; a national memorial was designated on the site in 2002.

Tourist attractions. Independence Natl. Historic Park, Franklin Institute Science Museum, Philadelphia Museum of Art, in Philadelphia; Valley Forge Natl. Historic Park; Gettysburg Natl. Military Park; Pennsylvania Dutch Country; Hershey; Duquesne Incline, Carnegie Institute, Heinz Hall, in Pittsburgh; Pocono Mts.; Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon, Tioga County; Allegheny Natl. Forest; Laurel Highlands; Presque Isle State Park; Fallingwater, Mill Run; Johnstown; Steamtown, Scranton; U.S. Brig *Niagara*, Erie; Oil Heritage Region, Northwest PA.

Famous Pennsylvanians. Marian Anderson, Maxwell Anderson, George Blanda, James Buchanan, Andrew Carnegie, Rachel Carson, Perry Como, Bill Cosby, Thomas Eakins, Stephen Foster, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Fulton, Martha Graham, Milton Hershey, Gene Kelly, Grace Kelly (Princess Grace of Monaco), Dan Marino, George C. Marshall, Chris Matthews, John J. McCloy, Margaret Mead, Andrew W. Mellon, Joe Montana, Stan Musial, Joe Namath, John O'Hara, Arnold Palmer, Robert E. Peary, Mike Piazza, Tom Ridge, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Fred Rogers, Betsy Ross, Will Smith, Jimmy Stewart, Jim Thorpe, Johnny Unitas, John Updike, Honus Wagner, Andy Warhol, Benjamin West.

Tourist information. Pennsylvania Tourism Office, Department of Community and Economic Development, Commonwealth Keystone Building, 4th Fl., 400 North St., Harrisburg, PA 17120-0225; 1-800-VISITPA; www.visitpa.com

Website. www.pa.gov

Rhode Island (RI) Little Rhody, Ocean State

People. Population (2009 est.): 1,053,209; rank: 43; net change (2008-09): less than ±0.05%. **Pop. density:** 1,018.6 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 88.3% white; 6.4% black; 2.8% Asian; 0.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.7%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 12.1%.

Geography. Total area: 1,545 sq mi; rank: 50. **Land area:** 1,045 sq mi; rank: 50. **Acres forested:** 0.4 mil. **Location:** New England state. **Climate:** invigorating and changeable. **Topography:** eastern lowlands of Narragansett Basin; western uplands of flat and rolling hills. **Capital:** Providence. **Chief airport:** Warwick.

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** plastics, fabricated metals, electrical equip., jewelry. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, sweet corn, berries, potatoes, apples, hay. **Livestock** (Jan. 2010): 4,700 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$48.9 mil; sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), sand and gravel (industrial), gemstones (natural). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$66.6 mil. **Chief ports:** Providence, Davisville, Newport. **Gross state product** (2008): \$47.4 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 7.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 14.2% govt.; 15.2% trade/trans./util.; 8.7% mfg.; 22.5% ed./health; 11.3% prof./bus. serv.; 10.4% leisure/hosp.; 6.8% finance; 3.8% constr.; 2.2% info.; 4.9% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 11.2%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$41,003. **New private housing** (2009): 961, units/\$161.9 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 11; deposits: \$23.9 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 13; deposits: \$4.5 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$2.4 bil; profit: \$355.6 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 7,004; **avg. salary:** \$83,448. **Notable fed. facilities:** Naval War College; Naval Underwater Warfare Ctr.; EPA Atlantic Ecology Div. Lab.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): petroleum: 11 mil.

State data. Motto: Hope. **Flower:** Violet. **Bird:** Rhode Island red. **Tree:** Red maple. **Song:** "Rhode Island." **Thirteenth** of original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, May 29, 1790. **State fair:** no state fair; largest fair at Richmond, mid-Aug.

History. When Europeans arrived, Narragansett, Niantic, Nipmuc, and Wampanoag peoples lived in the region. Verazano visited the area, 1524. The first permanent settlement was founded at Providence, 1636, by Roger Williams, who was exiled from the Massachusetts Bay Colony; Anne Hutchinson, also exiled, settled Portsmouth, 1638. Quaker and Jewish immigrants seeking freedom of worship began arriving, 1650s-60s. The colonists broke the power of the Narragansett in the Great Swamp Fight, 1675, the decisive battle in King Philip's War. The colony was the first to formally renounce all allegiance to King George III, May 4, 1776. Initially opposed to joining the Union, Rhode Island was the last of the 13 colonies to ratify the Constitution, 1790. Trade, textiles, and metal goods dominated the economy in the 19th cent., and Newport became a fashionable resort after the Civil War. The U.S. Navy was the state's largest civilian employer, 1945-73, until the destroyer force was relocated from Newport. A nightclub fire in West Warwick killed 100 people in 2003.

Tourist attractions. Newport mansions; yachting races including Newport to Bermuda; Block Island; Touro Synagogue (oldest in U.S.) Newport; First Baptist Church in America, Providence; Slater Mill Historic Site, Pawtucket; Gilbert Stuart birthplace, Saunderstown.

Famous Rhode Islanders. Ambrose Burnside, George M. Cohan, Nelson Eddy, Jabez Gorham, Nathanael Greene, Christopher and Oliver La Farge, John McLaughlin, Matthew C. and Oliver Hazard Perry, Gilbert Stuart.

Tourist information. Rhode Island Tourism Division, 315 Iron Horse Way, Ste. 101, Providence, RI 02908; 1-800-250-7384; www.visitrhodeisland.com

Website. www.ri.gov

South Carolina (SC)

Palmetto State

People. Population (2009 est.): 4,561,242; rank: 24; net change (2008-09): 1.3%. **Pop. density:** 151.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 68.9% white; 28.2% black; 1.3% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.06% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 4.5%.

Geography. Total area: 32,020 sq mi; rank: 40. **Land area:** 30,109 sq mi; rank: 40. **Acres forested:** 12.7 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state, bordered by North Carolina on the N; Georgia on the SW and W; the Atlantic Ocean on the E, SE, and S. **Climate:** humid subtropical. **Topography:** Blue Ridge province in NW has highest peaks; piedmont lies between the mountains and the fall line; coastal plain covers two-thirds of the state. **Capital:** Columbia. **Chief airports:** Charleston, Columbia, Greer, Myrtle Beach.

Economy. Chief industries: tourism, agriculture, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** chemicals & synthetics, motor vehicles & parts, plastics, paper & paper product, turbines, rubber, textiles. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, tobacco, soybeans, cotton, corn, peaches, wheat, tomatoes, peanuts. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 6.4 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 237.8 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 380,000 mil cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 1.1 bil bd. ft; pine, oak. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$501.0 mil; cement (portland), stone (crushed), cement (masonry), sand and gravel (construction), vermiculite. **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$17.5 mil. **Chief ports:** Charleston, Georgetown. **Gross state product** (2008): \$156.4 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 20.0% govt.; 18.7% trade/trans./util.; 11.3% mfg.; 11.4% ed./health; 11.6% prof./bus. serv.; 11.6% leisure/hosp.; 5.6% finance; 4.5% constr.; 1.5% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 11.7%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$31,799. **New private housing** (2009): 15,529 units/\$2.5 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 79; deposits: \$64.0 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 28; deposits: \$5.8 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$992.5 mil; profit: \$263.9 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 21,449; **avg. salary:** \$64,183. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Ft. Jackson; Joint Base Charleston; Parris Island; Shaw AFB; USMC Air Station Beaufort; Savannah River Site.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 34.5 bil; gas: 8.9 bil; nuclear: 52.2 bil; petroleum: 107 mil; hydroelectric: 1.1 bil; other: 740 mil.

State data. Motto: Dum Spiro Spero (While I breathe, I hope). **Flower:** Yellow jessamine. **Bird:** Carolina wren. **Tree:** Palmetto. **Song:** "Carolina." **Eighth** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, May 23, 1788. **State fair** at Columbia, mid-Oct.; at Aiken, late Oct.

History. When Europeans arrived, Cherokee, Catawba, and Muskogean peoples lived in the area. Spanish and French came in the 16th cent. The first English colonists settled near the Ashley River, 1670, and moved to the site of present-day Charleston, 1680. The colonists seized the government, 1775, and the royal governor fled. The British took Charleston, 1780, but were defeated at Kings Mountain that same year, and at Cowpens, 1781. In the 1830s, South Carolinians, angered by federal protective tariffs, adopted the Nullification Doctrine, holding that a state can void an act of Congress. Plantation agriculture relied on slave labor to cultivate rice and cotton; slaves made up 57% of the population in 1860, when South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union. Confederate troops fired on and forced the surrender of U.S. troops at Ft. Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, 1861, launching the Civil War. The state was readmitted to the Union, 1868. Strom Thurmond, who ran for president as a segregationist in 1948, later served 48 years in the U.S. Senate (1955-2003). Formerly dependent on textiles, the state has attracted new industries by courting foreign investment.

Tourist attractions. Historic Charleston, Charleston Museum (est. 1773, oldest in U.S.); Ft. Sumter Natl. Monument, in Charleston Harbor; Middleton Place, Magnolia Plantation, Cypress Gardens, Drayton Hall, all near Charleston; other gardens at Brookgreen, Edisto, Glencairn; Myrtle Beach; Hilton Head Island; Revolutionary War battle sites; Andrew Jackson State Park; SC State Museum, Riverbanks Zoo Columbia.

Famous South Carolinians. Charles Bolden, James F. Byrnes, John C. Calhoun, Joe Frazier, DuBose Heyward, Ernest F. Hollings, Andrew Jackson, Jesse Jackson, "Shoeless" Joe Jackson, James Longstreet, Francis Marion, Andie

McDowell, Ronald McNair, Charles Pinckney, John Rutledge, Thomas Sumter, Strom Thurmond, John B. Watson.

Tourist information. SC Dept. of Parks, Recreation, & Tourism, 1205 Pendleton St., Columbia, SC 29201; 1-866-224-9339; (803) 734-1700; www.discoversouthcarolina.com

Website. www.sc.gov

South Dakota (SD)

Coyote State, Mount Rushmore State

People. Population (2009 est.): 812,383; rank: 46; net change (2008-09): 1.0%. **Pop. density:** 10.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 87.9% white; 1.2% black; 0.9% Asian; 8.5% Native Amer./AK; 0.06% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 2.9%.

Geography. Total area: 77,116 sq mi; rank: 17. **Land area:** 75,885 sq mi; rank: 16. **Acres forested:** 1.7 mil. **Location:** West North Central state bounded on the N by North Dakota; on the E by Minnesota and Iowa; on the S by Nebraska; on the W by Wyoming and Montana. **Climate:** characterized by extremes of temperature, persistent winds, low precipitation and humidity. **Topography:** Prairie Plains in the E; rolling hills of the Great Plains in the W; the Black Hills, rising 3,500 ft, in the SW corner. **Capital:** Pierre.

Economy. Chief industries: agriculture, services, manufacturing. **Chief manuf. goods:** animal slaughtering, machinery, semiconductors, surgical appliances. **Chief crops:** corn, soybeans, wheat, hay, sunflowers, sorghum, oats, barley. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 2.8 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 1.2 mil hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 3.8 mil cattle/calves, 75,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber:** figs. withheld; ponderosa pine. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$229 mil; gold, cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), stone (crushed), stone (dimension). **Gross state product** (2008): \$37.0 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 19.9% govt.; 20.0% trade/trans./util.; 9.2% mfg.; 15.7% ed./health; 6.9% prof./bus. serv.; 10.7% leisure/hosp.; 7.0% finance; 5.1% constr.; 1.7% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 4.8%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$36,935. **New private housing** (2009): 3,691 units/\$463.5 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 89; deposits: \$85.2 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 6; deposits: \$1.6 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$704.3 mil; profit: \$122.6 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 8,479; **avg. salary:** \$58,724. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Ellsworth AFB.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 3.2 bil; gas: 122 mil; petroleum: 9 mil; hydroelectric: 4.3 bil; other: 32 mil.

State data. Motto: Under God, the people rule. **Flower:** Pasqueflower. **Bird:** Chinese ring-necked pheasant. **Tree:** Black Hills spruce. **Song:** "Hail, South Dakota." **Entered union:** Nov. 2, 1889; rank: 40th. **State fair** at Huron, late Aug.-early Sept.

History. Paleo-Indians hunted in the region at least 11,500 years ago. At the time of first European contact, Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara, and Sioux lived in the area. The French Vérendrye brothers explored the region, 1742-43. The U.S. acquired the territory in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, and Lewis and Clark passed through, 1804-06. In 1817 a trading post opened at what would become Fort Pierre. Dakota Territory was established, 1861. Gold was discovered, 1874, in the Black Hills on Sioux land; the "Great Dakota Boom" began in 1879. South Dakota became a state, 1889. The massacre of Native American families at Wounded Knee, 1890, ended Sioux resistance; 83 years later, armed supporters of the American Indian Movement, a Native American rights group, occupied the area, leading to a 70-day standoff. Major economic activities include agribusiness and, since the 1980s, credit card services. Republicans scored a key election victory, 2004, with the defeat of 3-term U.S. Sen. Tom Daschle, a national Democratic leader.

Tourist attractions. Black Hills; Mt. Rushmore; Needles Highway; Harney Peak, tallest E. of Rockies; Deadwood, 1876 Gold Rush town; Custer State Park; Jewel Cave Natl. Monument; Badlands Natl. Park "moonscape"; "Great Lakes of S. Dakota"; Ft. Sisseton; Great Plains Zoo and Museum, Sioux Falls; Corn Palace, Mitchell; Wind Cave Natl. Park; Crazy Horse Memorial, mountain carving in progress.

Famous South Dakotans. Sparky Anderson, Black Elk, Bob Barker, Tom Brokaw, Crazy Horse, Thomas Daschle, Myron Floren, Mary Hart, Cheryl Ladd, Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, George McGovern, Billy Mills, Allen Neuharth, Pat O'Brien, Sitting Bull.

Tourist information. Department of Tourism and State Development, Capitol Lake Plaza, 711 E. Wells Ave., c/o 500 E. Capitol Ave., Pierre, SD 57501; 1-800-SDAKOTA; www.travelsd.com

Website. www.sd.gov

Tennessee (TN) Volunteer State

People. Population (2009 est.): 6,296,254; rank: 17; net change (2008-09): 0.9%. **Pop. density:** 152.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 80.2% white; 16.8% black; 1.4% Asian; 0.3% Native Amer./AK; 0.06% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.2%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 4.2%.

Geography. Total area: 42,143 sq mi; rank: 36. **Land area:** 41,217 sq mi; rank: 34. **Acres forested:** 14.5 mil. **Location:** East South Central state bounded on the N by Kentucky and Virginia; on the E by North Carolina; on the S by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; on the W by Arkansas and Missouri. **Climate:** humid continental to the N; humid subtropical to the S. **Topography:** rugged country in the E; the Great Smoky Mts. of the Unakas; low ridges of the Appalachian Valley; the flat Cumberland Plateau; slightly rolling terrain and knobs of the Interior Low Plateau, the largest region; Eastern Gulf Coastal Plain to the W, laced with streams; Mississippi Alluvial Plain, a narrow strip of swamp and flood plain in the extreme W. **Capital:** Nashville. **Chief airports:** Alcoa, Memphis, Nashville.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, trade, services, tourism, finance, insurance, real estate. **Chief manuf. goods:** motor vehicles & parts, computers & electronics, food, chemicals, plastics, printing, appliances, aluminum. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, soybeans, cotton, corn, tobacco, hay, tomatoes, wheat. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 2.8 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 189.7 mil broiler; (Jan. 2010): 2.0 mil cattle/calves, 6,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber:** (est. 2008): 896.0 mil bd. ft; red oak, white oak, yellow poplar, hickory. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$641.0 mil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction), clays (ball), lime. **Chief ports:** Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga. **Gross state product** (2008): \$252.1 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 7.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.9% govt.; 21.0% trade/trans./util.; 11.5% mfg.; 14.1% ed./health; 11.6% prof./bus. serv.; 10.1% leisure/hosp.; 5.2% finance; 3.9% constr.; 1.7% info.; 3.9% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.5%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$34,089. **New private housing** (2009): 15,005 units/\$2.1 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 213; deposits: \$106.4 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 20; deposits: \$4.7 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$1.1 bil; profit: \$286.1 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 27,975; **avg. salary:** \$64,795. **Notable fed. facilities:** Tennessee Valley Authority; Oak Ridge Natl. Lab; Arnold Engineering Development Ctr.; Ft. Campbell; NSA Mid-South, Millington.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 40.4 bil; gas: 280 mil; nuclear: 27.0 bil; petroleum: 175 mil; hydroelectric: 8.8 bil.

State data. Motto: Agriculture and commerce. **Flower:** Iris. **Bird:** Mockingbird. **Tree:** Tulip poplar. **Songs:** "My Homeland, Tennessee"; "When It's Iris Time in Tennessee"; "My Tennessee"; "Tennessee Waltz"; "Rocky Top." **Entered union:** June 1, 1796; rank: 16th. **State fair** at Nashville, early Sept.; at Clarksville, mid-July; at Jackson, mid-Sept.

History. Inhabited for at least 20,000 years, the region was home to Creek and Yuchi peoples when the first Europeans arrived; the Cherokee moved into the region in the early 18th cent. Spanish explorers visited the area, 1540. English traders crossed the Great Smoky Mtns. from the east, while France's Marquette and Jolliet sailed down the Mississippi on the west, 1673. The first permanent settlement was of Virginians on the Watauga River, 1769. After the American Revolution, in which Tennesseans fought in eastern campaigns, the region became a territory, 1790, and a state, 1796. Slavery was widespread in western Tennessee, where cotton was the main crop, but much less common in the east. The state seceded, 1861, and saw many Civil War engagements; some 187,000 Tennesseans fought for the Confederacy and 51,000 for the Union. Tennessee was readmitted in 1866, the only former Confederate state not to have a postwar military government. The famous Scopes trial, 1925, questioned the teaching of evolution in public schools. In the 1930s, the Tennessee Valley Authority, a federal pro-

gram, brought electric power to rural areas. Nashville became the capital of country music, while Memphis fostered the blues and, with Elvis Presley in the 1950s, rock 'n' roll. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, 1968. Since the 1970s, auto plants have become major employers, as has Federal Express. Al Gore Jr., U.S. vice pres. (1993-2001), lost his 2000 presidential bid partly because he failed to carry his home state of Tennessee. Record amounts of rainfall flooded parts of Tennessee, including Nashville, in May 2010.

Tourist attractions. Reelfoot Lake; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee Aquarium, Chattanooga; Fall Creek Falls; Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park; Lost Sea, Sweetwater; Cherokee Natl. Forest; Cumberland Gap Natl. Park; Andrew Jackson's home, the Hermitage, near Nashville; homes of Pres. Polk and Andrew Johnson; American Museum of Science and Energy, Oak Ridge; Parthenon, Grand Old Opry, Opryland USA, Nashville; Dollywood theme park, Pigeon Forge; Graceland, home of Elvis Presley, Memphis; Alex Haley Home and Museum, Henning; Casey Jones Village, Jackson.

Famous Tennesseans. Roy Acuff, Davy Crockett, David Farragut, Ernie Ford, Aretha Franklin, Morgan Freeman, Bill Frist, Al Gore Jr., Alex Haley, William C. Handy, Sam Houston, Cordell Hull, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Casey Jones, Estes Kefauver, Grace Moore, Dolly Parton, Minnie Pearl, James Polk, Elvis Presley, Dinah Shore, Bessie Smith, Fred Thompson, Hank Williams Jr., Alvin York.

Tourist information. Dept. of Tourist Development, Wm. Snodgrass/Tennessee Tower, 312 Rosa L. Parks Ave., 25th Fl., Nashville, TN 37243; 1-800-462-8366; www.tnvacation.com

Website. www.tn.gov

Texas (TX) Lone Star State

People. Population (2009 est.): 24,782,302; rank: 2; net change (2008-09): 2.0%. **Pop. density:** 94.9 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 82.1% white; 12.0% black; 3.6% Asian; 0.8% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.4%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 36.9%.

Geography. Total area: 268,581 sq mi; rank: 2. **Land area:** 261,797 sq mi; rank: 2. **Acres forested:** 17.3 mil. **Location:** southwestern state, bounded on the SE by the Gulf of Mexico; on the SW by Mexico, separated by the Rio Grande; surrounding states are Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico. **Climate:** extremely varied; driest region is the Trans-Pecos; wettest is the NE. **Topography:** Gulf Coast Plain in the S and SE; North Central Plains slope upward with some hills; the Great Plains extend over the Panhandle, are broken by low mountains; the Trans-Pecos is the southern extension of the Rockies. **Capital:** Austin. **Chief airports:** Austin, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston (2), Lubbock, San Antonio.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, trade, oil and gas extraction, services. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, chemicals & resins, computers & electronics, animal slaughtering & processing, plastics, aerospace. **Chief crops:** cotton, greenhouse & nursery, corn, wheat, sorghum, hay, peanuts, onions, rice, pecans, grapefruit. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 24.0 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 668.7 mil broilers, 760,000 hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 13.3 mil cattle/calves, 180,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 1.5 bil bd. ft; pine, cypress. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$2.9 bil; cement (portland), stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), salt, sand and gravel (industrial). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$176.1 mil. **Chief ports:** Houston, Galveston, Brownsville, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Corpus Christi, Texas City, Freeport. **Gross state product** (2008): \$1.2 trillion. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.25%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.4% govt.; 19.6% trade/trans./util.; 7.9% mfg.; 13.3% ed./health; 12.0% prof./bus. serv.; 10.0% leisure/hosp.; 6.0% finance; 7.4% constr.; 1.8% info.; 3.5% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 7.6%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$36,484. **New private housing** (2009): 84,440 units/\$12.5 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 634; deposits: \$415.2 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 61; deposits: \$57.1 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$3.7 bil; profit: \$1.0 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 139,160; **avg. salary:** \$66,796. **Notable fed. facilities:** Forts *Hood, *Bliss, *Sam Houston; *Lackland, *Randolph, *Sheppard, *Dyess, Goodfellow AF Bases; NASA Johnson Space Ctr.; Naval Air Training School, Corpus Christi NAS; Red River Army Depot; Ft. Worth Western Currency Facility.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 57.7 bil; gas: 30.9 bil; petroleum: 26 mil; hydroelectric: 1.4 bil; other: 156 mil.

State data. Motto: Friendship. **Flower:** Bluebonnet. **Bird:** Mockingbird. **Tree:** Pecan. **Song:** "Texas, Our Texas." **Entered union:** Dec. 29, 1845; rank: 28th. **State fair** at Dallas, late Sept.-mid-Oct.; at Beaumont, mid-Oct.; at Belton, late Aug.-early Sept.; at Denton, mid-Aug.; at Tyler, late Sept.

History. Humans have lived in the region for at least 12,000 years. Coahuiltecan, Karankawa, Caddo, Jumano, and Tonkawa peoples were in the area when the first Europeans came; later, Apache, Comanche, Cherokee, and Wichita arrived. Early Spanish explorers included Pineda, who sailed along the Texas coast, 1519; Cabeza de Vaca, shipwrecked near Galveston along with the former slave Estevanico, 1528; and Coronado, who crossed the Panhandle, 1541. Spaniards made the first settlement at Ysleta, near El Paso, 1682. Americans moved into the land early in the 19th cent. Mexico, of which Texas was a part, won independence from Spain, 1821. Texans rebelled, 1836, losing to Santa Anna at the Alamo, but winning decisively under Sam Houston at San Jacinto. With Houston as president, 1836-38 and 1841-44, the Republic of Texas functioned as a nation until admitted to the Union. With a slave population of 30%, Texas seceded, 1861; mostly unscathed by the Civil War, it was readmitted, 1870. In 1900 a powerful hurricane lashed Galveston, killing at least 8,000. Cotton and cattle were dominant until 1901, when the Spindletop gusher, near Beaumont, launched the petroleum and petrochemical industries. By 2000 the state population ranked 2nd in the U.S. With wealth and population came political power, notably in the presidencies of Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-69), George H. W. Bush (1989-93), and George W. Bush (2001-09).

Tourist attractions. Padre Island Natl. Seashore; Big Bend, Guadalupe Mts. natl. parks; Ft. Davis; Six Flags Over Texas, Arlington SeaWorld, Six Flags Fiesta Texas, The Alamo, San Antonio Missions Natl. Hist. Park, all San Antonio; Cowgirl Hall of Fame, Kimball Art Museum, Fort Worth; Lyndon B. Johnson Natl. Historical Park, Johnson City; Lyndon B. Johnson Library and Museum, Austin; Texas State Aquarium, Corpus Christi; George Bush Library, College Station.

Famous Texans. Lance Armstrong, Stephen F. Austin, Lloyd Bentsen, James Bowie, Carol Burnett, George H. W. Bush, George W. Bush, Joan Crawford, J. Frank Dobie, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Morgan Fairchild, Farrah Fawcett, Sam Houston, Howard Hughes, Kay Bailey Hutchison, Molly Ivins, Lyndon B. Johnson, Tommy Lee Jones, Janis Joplin, Barbara Jordan, Mary Martin, Chester Nimitz, Sandra Day O'Connor, H. Ross Perot, Katherine Anne Porter, Dan Rather, Sam Rayburn, Ann Richards, Sissy Spacek, Kenneth Starr, George Strait.

Tourist information. Texas Tourism, P.O. Box 141009, Austin, TX 78714; (512) 486-5876; 1-800-452-9292; www.traveltexas.com

Website. www.texas.gov

Utah (UT) Beehive State

People. Population (2009 est.): 2,784,572; rank: 34; net change (2008-09): 2.1%. **Pop. density:** 33.9 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 92.7% white; 1.4% black; 2.1% Asian; 1.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.8% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.7%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 12.3%.

Geography. Total area: 84,899 sq mi; rank: 13. **Land area:** 82,144 sq mi; rank: 12. **Acres forested:** 18.0 mil. **Location:** Middle Rocky Mountain state; its southeastern corner touches Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and is the only spot in the U.S. where 4 states join. **Climate:** arid; ranging from warm desert in SW to alpine in NE. **Topography:** high Colorado plateau is cut by brilliantly colored canyons of the SE; broad, flat, desert-like Great Basin of the W; the Great Salt Lake and Bonneville Salt Flats to the NW; Middle Rockies in the NE run E-W; valleys and plateaus of the Wasatch Front. **Capital:** Salt Lake City. **Chief airport:** Salt Lake City.

Economy. Chief industries: services, trade, manufacturing, government, transportation, utilities. **Chief manuf. goods:** food, petroleum, nonferrous metal, motor vehicles & parts, aerospace, sporting goods, fabricated metal, computers & electronics. **Chief crops:** hay, greenhouse & nursery,

wheat, cherries, onions, apples, barley, peaches, corn. **Live-stock** (Dec. 2009): 4.0 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 730,000 hogs/pigs; (Jan. 2010): 800,000 cattle/calves, 30,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 20.0 mil bd. ft; aspen, spruce, pine. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$4.0 bil; copper, molybdenum concentrates, gold, magnesium metal, potash. **Gross state product** (2008): \$109.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.7%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 18.4% govt.; 19.4% trade/trans./util.; 8.9% mfg.; 13.0% ed./health; 13.0% prof./bus. serv.; 9.4% leisure/hosp.; 5.9% finance; 6.5% constr.; 2.5% info.; 2.9% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.6%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$30,875. **New private housing** (2009): 9,982 units/\$1.6 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 70; deposits: \$289.3 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 8; deposits: \$21.5 bil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 30,290; **avg. salary:** \$61,112. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Hill AFB; *Tooele Army Depot; Army Dugway Proving Ground.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 34.3 bil; gas: 5.8 bil; petroleum: 50 mil; hydroelectric: 688 mil; other: 279 mil.

State data. Motto: Industry. **Flower:** Sego lily. **Bird:** Seagull. **Tree:** Blue spruce. **Song:** "Utah, This Is the Place." **Entered union:** Jan. 4, 1896; rank: 45th. **State fair** at Salt Lake City, early Sept.

History. Ute, Gosiute, Southern Paiute, and Navajo peoples lived in the region at the time of European contact. Spanish Franciscans visited the area, 1776; American fur traders followed. Permanent settlement began with the arrival of the Latter-day Saints, or Mormons, 1847; they made the arid land bloom and created a prosperous economy. Organized in 1849, the State of Deseret asked admission to the Union; instead, Congress established Utah Territory, 1850, and Brigham Young was appointed governor. The Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads met near Promontory Point, May 10, 1869, creating the first transcontinental railroad. Statehood was not achieved until 1896, after a long controversy over the Mormon practices of economic isolationism and polygamy, which the church renounced in 1890. The 20th cent. brought expansion in mining, defense-related industries, and, more recently, information technologies. More than 2/3 of Utahans are Mormons; the church has its world headquarters in Salt Lake City. Utah experienced 61% population growth, 1990-2009, and has the highest birthrate and lowest median age of any state in the U.S.

Tourist attractions. Temple Square, Mormon Church headquarters, in Salt Lake City; Great Salt Lake; Zion, Canyonlands, Bryce Canyon, Arches, and Capitol Reef natl. parks; Dinosaur, Rainbow Bridge, Timpanogos Cave, and Natural Bridges natl. monuments; Lake Powell; Flaming Gorge Natl. Recreation Area.

Famous Utahans. Maude Adams, Ezra Taft Benson, John Moses Browning, Mariner Eccles, Philo Farnsworth, James Fletcher, David M. Kennedy, J. Willard Marriott, Merlin Olsen, Osmond family, Ivy Baker Priest, George Romney, Roseanne, Wallace Stegner, Brigham Young, Loretta Young.

Tourist information. Utah Office of Tourism, Council Hall/Capitol Hill, 300 N. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84114; 1-800-200-1160; www.utah.com

Website. www.utah.gov

Vermont (VT) Green Mountain State

People. Population (2009 est.): 621,760; rank: 49; net change (2008-09): 0.1%. **Pop. density:** 67.5 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 96.2% white; 1.0% black; 1.2% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.04% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.2%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 1.5%.

Geography. Total area: 9,614 sq mi; rank: 45. **Land area:** 9,250 sq mi; rank: 43. **Acres forested:** 4.6 mil. **Location:** northern New England state. **Climate:** temperate, with considerable temperature extremes; heavy snowfall in mountains. **Topography:** Green Mts. N-S backbone 20-36 mi wide; avg. altitude 1,000 ft. **Capital:** Montpelier. **Chief airport:** Burlington.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, tourism, agriculture, trade, finance, insurance, real estate, government. **Chief manuf. goods:** dairy, plastics, printing, wood furniture, sporting goods, metalworking machinery. **Chief crops:** greenhouse & nursery, hay, maple syrup, apples, berries, sweet corn. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 238,000 chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 265,000 cattle/calves. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008):

144.0 mil bd. ft; pine, spruce, fir, hemlock. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$111.0 mil; stone (crushed), stone (dimension), sand and gravel (construction), talc (crude), gemstones (natural). **Gross state product** (2008): \$25.4 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 20.0% govt.; 18.5% trade/trans./util.; 10.3% mfg.; 20.4% ed./health; 7.6% prof./bus. serv.; 9.4% leisure/hosp.; 4.3% finance; 4.4% constr.; 1.8% info.; 3.3% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.9%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$38,503. **New private housing** (2009): 1,367 units/\$213.9 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 12; deposits: \$6.0 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 10; deposits: \$4.4 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$102.0 mil; profit: \$22.6 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 4,493; **avg. salary**: \$65,637. **Notable fed. facilities**: Law Enforcement Support Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): gas: 4 mil; hydroelectric: 548 mil; other: 230 mil.

State data. Motto: Freedom and unity. **Flower**: Red clover. **Bird**: Hermit thrush. **Tree**: Sugar maple. **Song**: "These Green Mountains." **Entered union**: Mar. 4, 1791; rank: 14th. **State fair** at Rutland, early Sept.

History. Inhabited for 10,000 years or more, the region attracted Abenaki and Mahican peoples before Europeans arrived. Champlain explored the lake that now bears his name, 1609. The first European settlement was on Isle la Motte, in Lake Champlain, 1666. During the American Revolution, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys captured Ft. Ticonderoga (NY), 1775. Under a constitution that provided for public schools and abolished slavery, settlers declared a republic, 1777. Vermont joined the Union, 1791. Agriculture dominated in the 19th cent. Still mainly rural, the state expanded tourism and manufacturing after World War II, and IBM became the largest private employer. In 2000, with Howard Dean as governor (1991-2003), Vermont became the first state in the U.S. to legalize same-sex civil unions.

Tourist attractions. Shelburne Museum; Rock of Ages Quarry, Graniteville; Vermont Marble Museum, Proctor; Bennington Battle Monument; Pres. Calvin Coolidge homestead, Plymouth; Maple Grove Maple Museum, St. Johnsbury; Ben & Jerry's Factory, N. Waterbury.

Famous Vermonters. Ethan Allen, Chester A. Arthur, Calvin Coolidge, Howard Dean, John Deere, George Dewey, John Dewey, Stephen A. Douglas, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, James Fisk, James Jeffords, Rudy Vallee.

Tourist information. Vermont Dept. of Tourism and Marketing, Ntl. Life Building 6th Fl., Montpelier, VT 05620; (802) 828-3237; 1-800-VERMONT; www.vermontvacation.com

Website. www.vermont.gov

Virginia (VA) Old Dominion

People. Population (2009 est.): 7,882,590; rank: 12; net change (2008-09): 1.1%. **Pop. density**: 199.6 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 72.8% white; 20.0% black; 5.0% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.09% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.8%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 7.2%.

Geography. Total area: 42,774 sq mi; rank: 35. **Land area**: 39,594 sq mi; rank: 37. **Acres forested**: 15.8 mil. **Location**: South Atlantic state bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the E and surrounded by North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Maryland. **Climate**: mild and equable. **Topography**: mountain and valley region in the W, including the Blue Ridge Mts.; rolling piedmont plateau; tidewater, or coastal plain, including the eastern shore. **Capital**: Richmond. **Chief airports**: Arlington, Dulles, Highland Springs, Norfolk.

Economy. Chief industries: services, trade, government, manufacturing, tourism, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods**: beverages & tobacco, transportation equip., animal slaughtering & processing, plastics, textiles, paper & paper product, printing, pharmaceuticals, furniture, chemicals. **Chief crops**: greenhouse & nursery, soybeans, tomatoes, corn, tobacco, hay, cotton, apples, wheat, peanuts, potatoes. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 5.0 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 240.8 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 1.6 mil cattle/calves, 18,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 1.2 bil bd. ft; pine and hardwoods. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$954.0 mil; stone (crushed),

sand and gravel (construction), cement (portland), lime, zirconium concentrates. **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$145.6 mil. **Chief ports**: Norfolk Harbor, Newport News, Richmond, Hopewell. **Gross state product** (2008): \$397.0 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 19.5% govt.; 17.0% trade/trans./util.; 6.3% mfg.; 12.6% ed./health; 17.6% prof./bus. serv.; 9.6% leisure/hosp.; 4.8% finance; 5.2% constr.; 2.1% info.; 5.4% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.7%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$43,874. **New private housing** (2009): 21,452 units/\$3.2 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 138; deposits: \$175.1 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 15; deposits: \$37.6 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$1.4 bil; profit: \$455.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 141,603; **avg. salary**: \$85,518. **Notable fed. facilities**: Pentagon; *Norfolk Naval Sta., Shipyard, and other Hampton Roads; *Ft. Belvoir; *Langley AFB; NASA Langley Res. Ctr.; CIA George Bush Ctr. for Intelligence, Langley; Quantico USMC Base, FBI Academy; *Dahlgren Nav. Surface Warfare Ctr. & Lab; USDA Food and Nutrition Serv.; U.S. Geological Survey Natl. Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 22.4 bil; gas: 7.3 bil; nuclear: 28.2 bil; petroleum: 739 mil; hydroelectric: 118 mil; other: 441 mil.

State data. Motto: Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus always to tyrants). **Flower**: Dogwood. **Bird**: Cardinal. **Tree**: Dogwood. **Song emeritus**: "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia." **Tenth** of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution, June 25, 1788. **State fair** at the Meadow Event Park, Doswell, late Sept.-early Oct.

History. Cherokee and Susquehanna peoples and the Algonquians of the Powhatan Confederacy were in the region when Europeans arrived. English settlers founded Jamestown, 1607. Virginians were indispensable to the founding of the American republic, and 4 of the first 5 U.S. presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—came from there. The conclusive battle of the American Revolution took place at Yorktown, 1781. The state profited from tobacco, cotton, and the slave trade; in 1860, slaves made up nearly 1/3 of the population. Virginia seceded from the Union, 1861, and Richmond became the capital of the Confederacy, but Western counties, loyal to the Union, split off to become West Virginia, 1863. The war ended with Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox, 1865, and Virginia was readmitted to the Union, 1870. In the 20th cent., expansion of federal civilian jobs and military facilities transformed the economy. State officials pledged "massive resistance" to racial integration in the mid-1950s, but eventually accommodated. In 1989, L. Douglas Wilder became the first elected black governor in U.S. history. On Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist hijackers crashed a jet into U.S. defense headquarters at the Pentagon, in Arlington.

Tourist attractions. Colonial Williamsburg; Busch Gardens Williamsburg; Wolf Trap Farm, near Vienna; Arlington Natl. Cemetery; Mt. Vernon, home of George Washington; Jamestown Settlement; Yorktown; Jefferson's Monticello, Charlottesville; Robert E. Lee's birthplace, Stratford Hall, and grave, Lexington; Appomattox; Shenandoah Natl. Park; Blue Ridge Parkway; Virginia Beach; Kings Dominion, near Richmond.

Famous Virginians. Richard E. Byrd, James B. Cabell, Henry Clay, Katie Couric, Jubal Early, Jerry Falwell, William Henry Harrison, Patrick Henry, A. P. Hill, Thomas Jefferson, Joseph E. Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, James Madison, John Marshall, George Mason, James Monroe, George Pickett, Pocahontas, Edgar Allan Poe, John Randolph, Walter Reed, Rev. Pat Robertson, John Smith, J.E.B. Stuart, William Styron, Zachary Taylor, John Tyler, Maggie Walker, Booker T. Washington, George Washington, L. Douglas Wilder, Woodrow Wilson.

Tourist information. Virginia Tourism Corp., 901 E. Byrd St., Richmond, VA 23219; 1-800-VISITVA; www.virginia.org

Website. www.virginia.gov

Washington (WA) Evergreen State

People. Population (2009 est.): 6,664,195; rank: 13; net change (2008-09): 1.5%. **Pop. density**: 100.3 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 83.8% white; 3.9% black; 7.0% Asian; 1.8% Native Amer./AK; 0.5% Hawaiian/Pacific

Islander; 2 or more races, 3.1%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 10.3%.

Geography. **Total area:** 71,300 sq mi; rank: 18. **Land area:** 66,544 sq mi; rank: 20. **Acres forested:** 22.3 mil. **Location:** Pacific state bordered by Canada on the N; Idaho on the E; Oregon on the S; and the Pacific Ocean on the W. **Climate:** mild, dominated by the Pacific Ocean and protected by the Cascades. **Topography:** Olympic Mts. on NW peninsula; open land along coast to Columbia R.; flat terrain of Puget Sound Lowland; Cascade Mts. region's high peaks to the E; Columbia Basin in central portion; highlands to the NE; mountains to the SE. **Capital:** Olympia. **Chief airports:** Seattle, Spokane.

Economy. **Chief industries:** advanced technology, aerospace, biotechnology, intl. trade, forestry, tourism, recycling, agriculture & food processing. **Chief manuf. goods:** aerospace, petroleum, food, paper, milled lumber, plastics, structural metals, computers & electronics. **Chief crops:** apples, potatoes, wheat, hay, cherries, greenhouse & nursery, forest products, pears, grapes, onions, hops, sweet corn, Christmas trees, mint, raspberries. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 7.4 mil chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 1.0 mil cattle/calves, 12,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 3.5 bil bd. ft; Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, pine. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$586 mil; sand and gravel (construction), gold, stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (industrial). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$230.5 mil. **Chief ports:** Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Kelso-Longview, Anacortes. **Gross state product** (2008): \$322.8 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.5%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 20.2% govt.; 18.8% trade/trans./util.; 9.1% mfg.; 13.6% ed./health; 11.7% prof./bus. serv.; 9.4% leisure/hosp.; 4.8% finance; 5.1% constr.; 3.6% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.9%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$41,751. **New private housing** (2009): 17,011 units/\$3.2 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 103; deposits: \$101.1 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 18; deposits: \$12.3 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$521.1 mil; profit: \$130.3 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 55,704; **avg. salary:** \$70,645. **Notable fed. facilities:** Bonneville Power Admin.; Lewis-McChord Joint Base; Fairchild AFB; DOE Hanford Nuclear Site; Naval Base Kitsap (Bremerton & Bangor); Whidbey Island NAS; Pacific Northwest Natl. Lab.

Energy. **Electricity production** (2009 kWh by source): gas: 3.7 bil; nuclear: 6.6 bil; petroleum: 16 mil; hydroelectric: 73.8 bil; other: 2.1 bil.

State data. **Motto:** Alki (By and by). **Flower:** Western rhododendron. **Bird:** Willow goldfinch. **Tree:** Western hemlock. **Song:** "Washington, My Home." **Entered union:** Nov. 11, 1889; rank: 42nd. **State fairs:** no official state fair; county and area fairs, Apr.-Sept.

History. People of the Clovis culture lived in the region 11,000 years ago. At the time of European contact, Native Americans in the area included Nez Percé, Spokane, Yakima, Cayuse, Okanogan, Walla Walla, and Colville peoples in the interior, and Nooksak, Chinook, Nisqually, Clallam, Makah, Quinault, and Puyallup peoples along the coast. Spain's Bruno Hezeta sailed the coast, 1775. In 1792, British naval officer George Vancouver mapped the Puget Sound area, and American Capt. Robert Gray sailed up the Columbia River. Fur traders and missionaries arrived in the first half of the 19th cent. Final agreement on the border of Washington and Canada was made with Britain, 1846. Completion in 1883 of a transcontinental rail link between Puget Sound and the eastern U.S. aided immigration, and Washington became a state in 1889. In the 20th cent., cheap hydroelectric power spurred growth in the aluminum and aircraft industries; founded in 1975, Microsoft became a computer software giant. Mt. St. Helens erupted, 1980. With grunge music, Starbucks coffee, and Amazon.com, Seattle became a national trendsetter in the 1990s; violent street protests disrupted a World Trade Organization meeting there in 1999. Gary Locke, in office 1997-2005, was the first U.S. governor of Chinese ancestry.

Tourist attractions. Seattle Center, Space Needle, waterfront, Museum of Flight, Underground Tour, Seattle; Mt. Rainier, Olympic, and North Cascades natl. parks; Mt. St. Helens; Puget Sound; San Juan Islands; Grand Coulee Dam; Columbia R. Gorge Natl. Scenic Area; Spokane's Riverfront Park.

Famous Washingtonians. Raymond Carver, Kurt Cobain, Bing Crosby, William O. Douglas, Bill Gates, Jimi Hendrix, Henry M. Jackson, Gary Larson, Mary McCarthy, Robert

Motherwell, Edward R. Murrow, Theodore Roethke, Ann Rule, Hilary Swank, Julia Sweeney, Adam West, Marcus Whitman, Minoru Yamasaki.

Tourist information. WA State Tourism Office, 128 10th Ave. SW, P.O. Box 42525, Olympia, WA 98504; 1-800-544-1800; www.experiencewa.com

Website. access.wa.gov

West Virginia (WV) Mountain State

People. **Population** (2009 est.): 1,819,777; rank: 37; net change (2008-09): 0.3%. **Pop. density:** 75.7 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 94.4% white; 3.7% black; 0.7% Asian; 0.2% Native Amer./AK; 0.03% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.0%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 1.2%.

Geography. **Total area:** 24,230 sq mi; rank: 41. **Land area:** 24,078 sq mi; rank: 41. **Acres forested:** 12.0 mil. **Location:** South Atlantic state bounded on the N by Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland; on the S and W by Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio; on the E by Maryland and Virginia. **Climate:** humid continental climate except for marine modification in the lower panhandle. **Topography:** ranging from hilly to mountainous; Allegheny Plateau in the W, covers two-thirds of the state; mountains here are the highest in the state, over 4,000 ft. **Capital:** Charleston.

Economy. **Chief industries:** manufacturing, services, mining, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** chemicals, aluminum, motor vehicle parts, lumber & plywood, primary & fabricated metals. **Chief crops:** hay, apples, corn, peaches, soybeans, tobacco, wheat. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 1.1 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 82.7 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 370,000 cattle/calves, 5,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 518.0 mil bd. ft; oak, yellow poplar, hickory, walnut, cherry. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$196.0 mil; stone (crushed), cement (portland), lime, sand and gravel (industrial), sand and gravel (construction). **Chief port:** Huntington. **Gross state product** (2008): \$61.7 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 20.8% govt.; 17.8% trade/trans./util.; 6.7% mfg.; 16.0% ed./health; 7.9% prof./bus. serv.; 9.7% leisure/hosp.; 3.7% finance; 8.5% constr.; 1.4% info.; 7.6% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 7.9%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$32,219. **New private housing** (2009): 2,235 units/\$310 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 80; deposits: \$27.5 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 6; deposits: \$783 mil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$1.5 bil; profit: \$579.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 15,908; **avg. salary:** \$67,469. **Notable fed. facilities:** Natl. Radio Astronomy Observatory, Green Bank; Bureau of Public Debt Bldg.; Alderson Fed. Prison for Women; FBI Criminal Justice Information Services.

Energy. **Electricity production** (2009 kWh by source): coal: 51 bil; gas: 33 mil; petroleum: 159 mil; hydroelectric: 497 mil.

State data. **Motto:** Montani Semper Liberi (Mountaineers are always free). **Flower:** Big rhododendron. **Bird:** Cardinal. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Songs:** "The West Virginia Hills"; "This Is My West Virginia"; "West Virginia, My Home, Sweet Home." **Entered union:** June 20, 1863; rank: 35th. **State fair** at Lewisburg, mid-Aug.

History. Sparsely inhabited at the time of European contact, the area was primarily Native American hunting grounds. British explorers Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam reached the New River, 1671. Coal, discovered in 1742, was mined extensively by the mid-19th cent. White settlement led to conflicts with Native Americans, including a major battle in which frontiersmen defeated an Indian confederacy at Point Pleasant, 1774. The region joined the Union as part of Virginia, 1788. Longstanding tensions between the E and W parts of the state came to a head in 1861, when Virginia seceded. Delegates of W counties, meeting at Wheeling, repudiated the act and created a new state, Kanawha, later renamed West Virginia, which was admitted to the Union in 1863. Poverty has been a problem for much of the state's subsequent history. West Virginia continued to rank low in per capita personal income, despite billions of dollars in federal contracts brought to the state by 9-term U.S. Sen. Robert Byrd, who passed away in 2010. Coal mining, though dangerous, continues to be a major industry; nearly 30 miners were killed in a mine explosion in 2010.

Tourist attractions. Harpers Ferry Natl. Historic Park; Clay Center and Avampato Discovery Museum, Charleston; White Sulphur Springs (The Greenbrier) and Berkeley Springs mineral water spas; New River Gorge Natl. River; Beckley Exhibition Coal Mine; Monongahela Natl. Forest; Fenton Glass, Williamstown; Blenko Glass, Milton; Stern-wheel Regatta, Charleston; Mountain State Forest Festival, Elkins; skiing at Canaan Valley, Snowshoe, Timberline, Winterplace; Mountain State Art & Craft Festival, Ripley; Oglebay Resort, Wheeling; white water rafting on New and Gauley rivers.

Famous West Virginians. Newton D. Baker, Pearl Buck, Robert Byrd, John W. Davis, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, Don Knotts, Dwight Whitney Morrow, Michael Owens, Mary Lou Retton, Walter Reuther, Cyrus Vance, Jerry West, Charles "Chuck" Yeager.

Tourist information. West Virginia Division of Tourism, Capitol Complex, Bldg. 6, Rm. 525, Charleston, WV 25305; 1-800-CALLWVA; www.wvtourism.com

Website. www.wv.gov

Wisconsin (WI) Badger State

People. Population (2009 est.): 5,654,774; rank: 20; net change (2008-09): 0.5%. **Pop. density:** 104.4 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 89.4% white; 6.2% black; 2.2% Asian; 1.0% Native Amer./AK; 0.05% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.2%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 5.3%.

Geography. Total area: 65,498 sq mi; rank: 23. **Land area:** 54,310 sq mi; rank: 25. **Acres forested:** 16.3 mil. **Location:** East North Central state, bounded on the N by Lake Superior and Upper Michigan; on the E by Lake Michigan; on the S by Illinois; on the W by the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers. **Climate:** long, cold winters and short, warm summers tempered by the Great Lakes. **Topography:** narrow Lake Superior Lowland plain met by Northern Highland, which slopes gently to the sandy crescent Central Plain; Western Upland in the SW; 3 broad parallel limestone ridges running N-S are separated by wide and shallow lowlands in the SE. **Capital:** Madison. **Chief airports:** Madison, Milwaukee.

Economy. Chief industries: services, manufacturing, trade, government, agriculture, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** transportation, dairy, animal slaughtering & processing, paper, printing, plastics, computers & electronics. **Chief crops:** corn, greenhouse & nursery, soybeans, potatoes, cranberries, hay, wheat, snap beans, apples, peas. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 6.1 mil chickens (excl. broilers), 45.8 mil broilers; (Jan. 2010): 3.4 mil cattle/calves, 15,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 452.0 mil bd. ft; maple, birch, oak, evergreens. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$505.0 mil; stone (crushed), sand and gravel (construction), sand and gravel (industrial), lime, stone (dimension). **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$5.6 mil. **Chief ports:** Superior, Milwaukee, Green Bay. **Gross state product** (2008): \$240.4 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 5.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 16.3% govt.; 18.2% trade/trans./util.; 15.4% mfg.; 15.3% ed./health; 9.2% prof./bus. serv.; 9.3% leisure/hosp.; 5.7% finance; 3.9% constr.; 1.7% info.; 5% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 8.5%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$36,822. **New private housing** (2009): 10,780 units/\$1.8 bil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 265; deposits: \$110.0 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 37; deposits: \$15.8 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$494.7 mil; profit: \$140.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 15,193; **avg. salary:** \$65,397. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Ft. McCoy; USDA Forest Products Lab.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 36.9 bil; gas: 2.8 bil; petroleum: 38 mil; hydroelectric: 1.4 bil; other: 1.3 bil.

State data. Motto: Forward. **Flower:** Wood violet. **Bird:** Robin. **Tree:** Sugar maple. **Song:** "On, Wisconsin!" **Entered union:** May 29, 1848; rank: 30th. **State fair** at West Allis, early Aug.

History. At the time of European contact, Ojibwa, Menominee, Winnebago, Kickapoo, Sauk, Fox, and Potawatomi peoples inhabited the area. French explorer Jean Nicolet reached Green Bay, 1634; French missionaries and fur traders followed. The British took over, 1763. The U.S. won the

land after the American Revolution but did not wield control until forts were established at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, 1816. Native Americans rebelled against the seizure of tribal lands in the Black Hawk War, 1832, but were defeated and relocated to reservations. Wisconsin became a territory, 1836, and a state, 1848. Some 96,000 soldiers served the Union cause during the Civil War. Many immigrants arrived from Germany, Poland, and Scandinavia. Wisconsin agriculture focused on dairy; Milwaukee became a manufacturing center. As gov., 1901-06, Robert La Follette pushed Progressive reforms such as direct primary voting and consumer protection laws. An era of "McCarthyism" ended when anti-Communist crusader Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R, WI) was censured by the U.S. Senate, 1954.

Tourist attractions. Old Wade House and Carriage Museum, Greenbush; Villa Louis, Prairie du Chien; Circus World Museum, Baraboo; Wisconsin Dells; Old World Wisconsin, Eagle; Door County peninsula; Chequamegon and Nicolet natl. forests; Lake Winnebago; House on the Rock, Dodgeville; Monona Terrace, Madison.

Famous Wisconsinites. Don Ameche, Carrie Chapman Catt, Willem Dafoe, Edna Ferber, Hamlin Garland, King Camp Gillette, Harry Houdini, Robert La Follette, Alfred Lunt, Pat O'Brien, Georgia O'Keeffe, William H. Rehnquist, John Ringling, Donald K. "Deke" Slayton, Spencer Tracy, Thorstein Veblen, Orson Welles, Laura Ingalls Wilder, Thornton Wilder, Frank Lloyd Wright.

Tourist information. Wisconsin Dept. of Tourism, 201 W. Washington Ave., P.O. Box 8690, Madison, WI 53708; 1-800-432-TRIP; www.travelwisconsin.com

Website. www.wisconsin.gov

Wyoming (WY) Equality State, Cowboy State

People. Population (2009 est.): 544,270; rank: 51; net change (2008-09): 2.1%. **Pop. density:** 5.6 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 93.5% white; 1.4% black; 0.8% Asian; 2.6% Native Amer./AK; 0.09% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.5%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 8.1%.

Geography. Total area: 97,814 sq mi; rank: 10. **Land area:** 97,100 sq mi; rank: 9. **Acres forested:** 11.4 mil. **Location:** Mountain state lying in the high western plateaus of the Great Plains. **Climate:** semi-desert conditions throughout; true desert in the Big Horn and Great Divide basins. **Topography:** eastern Great Plains rise to the foothills of the Rocky Mts.; the Continental Divide crosses the state from the NW to the SE. **Capital:** Cheyenne.

Economy. Chief industries: mineral extraction, oil, natural gas, tourism and recreation, agriculture. **Chief manuf. goods:** petroleum, chemicals, fabricated metal, beet sugar, lumber. **Chief crops:** hay, sugar beets, barley, dry beans, wheat, corn, greenhouse & nursery, oats. **Livestock** (Dec. 2009): 13,000 chickens (excl. broilers); (Jan. 2010): 1.3 mil cattle/calves, 75,000 sheep/lambs. **Timber/lumber** (est. 2008): 111.0 mil bd. ft; ponderosa & lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce. **Nonfuel minerals** (2009 prelim.): \$1.9 bil; soda ash, clays (bentonite), helium (grade-A), sand and gravel (construction), cement (portland). **Gross state product** (2008): \$35.3 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 4.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 26.4% govt.; 18.7% trade/trans./util.; 3.3% mfg.; 9.1% ed./health; 6% prof./bus. serv.; 11.0% leisure/hosp.; 3.8% finance; 16.5% constr.; 1.4% info.; 3.8% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 6.4%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$45,705. **New private housing** (2009): 2,294 units/\$406.7 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 45; deposits: \$11.3 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 3; deposits: \$442.0 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 5,759; **avg. salary:** \$60,120. **Notable fed. facilities:** Warren AFB.

Energy. Electricity production (2009 kWh by source): coal: 41.0 bil; gas: 100 mil; petroleum: 50 mil; hydroelectric: 854 mil; other: 1.0 bil.

State data. Motto: Equal rights. **Flower:** Indian paintbrush. **Bird:** Western meadowlark. **Tree:** Plains cottonwood. **Song:** "Wyoming." **Entered union:** July 10, 1890; rank: 44th. **State fair** at Douglas, mid-Aug.

History. Inhabited for at least 12,000 years, the region supported Shoshone, Crow, Cheyenne, Oglala Sioux, and Arapaho peoples when Europeans arrived. France's Vérendrye brothers were the first Europeans to see the region, 1742-43. John Colter, an American, traversed the Yellowstone area, 1807-08. Trappers and fur traders followed in the 1820s. Forts

Laramie and Bridger became important stops on trails to the West Coast. Population grew after the Union Pacific crossed the state, 1867-68. Wyoming became a territory, 1868, and the first to extend full voting rights to women, 1869. Statehood was attained, 1890. Disputes between large landowners and small ranchers culminated in the Johnson County Cattle War, 1892; federal troops were called in to restore order. Nellie Tayloe Ross was the first woman governor to take office in the U.S., 1925. Wyoming, the least populous state, has relied on the energy, tourism, and ranching industries in recent decades. Dick Cheney, Wyoming's representative in the U.S. House, 1979-89, served as U.S. vice pres. (2001-09).

Tourist attractions. Yellowstone Natl. Park, the first U.S. national park, est. 1872; Grand Teton Natl. Park; Natl. Elk Refuge; Devils Tower Natl. Monument; Ft. Laramie Natl. Hist. Site and nearby pioneer trail ruts; Buffalo Bill Historical Center, Cody; Cheyenne Frontier Days.

Famous Wyomingites. James Bridger, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, Curt Gowdy, Esther Hobart Morris, Jackson Pollock, Nellie Tayloe Ross.

Tourist information. Wyoming Travel and Tourism, 1520 Etchepare Cir., Cheyenne, WY 82007; 1-800-225-5996; www.wyomingtourism.org

Website. www.wyoming.gov

District of Columbia (DC)

People. Population (2009 est.): 599,657; rank: 50; net change (2008-09): 1.6%. **Pop. density:** 9,830.4 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2009): 40.6% white; 54.0% black; 3.2% Asian; 0.4% Native Amer./AK; 0.1% Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 2 or more races, 1.6%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 8.8%.

Geography. Total area: 68 sq mi; rank: 51. **Land area:** 61 sq mi; rank: 51. **Location:** at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, flanked by Maryland on the N, E, and SE and by Virginia on the SW. **Climate:** hot humid summers, mild winters. **Topography:** low hills rise toward the N away from the Potomac R. and slope to the S; highest elevation, 410 ft, lowest Potomac R., 1 ft.

Economy. Chief industries: government, legal, publishing, medical, service, tourism. **Gross product** (2008): \$97.2 bil. **Sales tax** (2010): 6.0%. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 34.9% govt.; 3.9% trade/trans./util.; 0.2% mfg.; 14.7% ed./health; 21.2% prof./bus. serv.; 8.2% leisure/hosp.; 3.7% finance; 1.6% constr.; 2.6% info.; 9.0% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 10.2%. **Per cap. pers. income** (2009 prelim.): \$66,000. **New private housing** (2009): 1,126 units/\$131.5 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 23; deposits: \$22.1 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 8; deposits: \$959.0 mil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$252.3 mil; profit: \$70.4 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 162,459; **avg. salary:** \$101,882.

District data. Motto: *Justitia omnibus* (Justice for all). **Flower:** American beauty rose. **Tree:** Scarlet oak. **Bird:** Wood thrush.

History. The District of Columbia, coextensive with the city of Washington, is the seat of the U.S. federal government. It lies on the west central edge of Maryland on the Potomac River, opposite Virginia. The Piscataway, an Algonquian-speaking people, were living in the region when Europeans arrived in the 17th cent. Proposals for a "federal town" for the deliberations of the Continental Congress were made in 1783. Authorized by Congress, 1790, Pres. George Washington chose the Potomac site and persuaded landowners to sell their holdings to the government. Its area was originally 100 sq mi taken from the sovereignty of Maryland and Virginia. Virginia's portion south of the Potomac was given back to that state in 1846.

Pres. Washington chose Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a Frenchman, to plan the capital. Surveyor Andrew Ellicott finished the official map and design of the city, assisted by Benjamin Banneker, a black architect and astronomer. Pres. Washington laid the cornerstone of the north wing of the Capitol building, 1793, and Pres. John Adams moved to the new national capital, 1800. The City of Washington was incorporated, 1802. British troops invaded, 1814, setting fire to the Capitol, the President's House (as the White House was then called), and other buildings. Pres. Lincoln ended slavery in the district, 1862. Many African Americans arrived after the Civil War, but racial segregation remained legal until the mid-20th cent. After federal government expansion spurred population growth, 1930-50, an exodus to the suburbs shrank the city's population, 1950-2005.

The 23rd Amendment (1961) granted residents the right to vote for president and vice president. Congress, which has legislative authority over the District under the Constitution, approved legislation in 1970 giving the District one delegate to the House of Representatives, who could vote in committee but not on the floor. Voters approved, 1974, a congressionally drafted charter giving them the right to elect their own mayor and city council. The district won the right to levy taxes, but Congress retained power to veto council actions and approve the city budget. Security measures were dramatically increased after terrorists attacked the U.S. on Sept. 11, 2001. After a 34-year absence, major league baseball returned to the city in 2005.

Tourist attractions. See Washington, DC, Capital of the U.S.

Famous Washingtonians. Edward Albee, Frederick Douglass, John Foster Dulles, Duke Ellington, Katherine Graham, Goldie Hawn, J. Edgar Hoover, Pete Sampras, John Philip Sousa.

Tourist information. Destination DC, 901 7th St. NW, 4th Fl., Washington, DC, 20001-3719; 1-800-422-8644; www.washington.org

Website. www.dc.gov

OUTLYING U.S. AREAS

American Samoa (AS)

People. Population (July 2010 est.): 66,432; net change (2009-10 est.): 1.2%. **Pop. density:** 862 per sq mi. **Racial distrib.** (2000): 91.6% Pacific Islander; 2.8% Asian; 1.1% white; 2 or more races, 4.2%. **Languages:** Samoan, English, Tongan.

Geography. Total area: 77 sq mi. **Land area:** 77 sq mi. **Location:** most southerly of all lands under U.S. sovereign, about 2,300 mi. SW of Honolulu. It is an unincorporated territory consisting of 7 small islands of the Samoan group: Tutuila (52.59 sq mi), Aunu'u (0.59 sq mi); Manu'a group: Ta'u (17.57 sq mi), Olosega (2.03 sq mi), Ofu (2.83 sq mi), and the atolls Rose (0.03 sq mi) and Swains (1.38 sq mi). **Climate:** marine tropical, avg. temp 82°F with little seasonal variation; avg. annual rainfall about 36 in. **Topography:** volcanic islands, rugged peaks, and limited coastal plains. About 70% of the land is bush and mountains. **Capital:** Pago Pago on Tutuila. **Airport:** Pago Pago.

Economy. Chief industries: tuna fishing and processing, trade, services, tourism. **Chief crops:** giant taro, taro, yams, coconuts, breadfruits, bananas, papayas. **Livestock** (2003): 300 cattle; 68,372 chickens; 64,208 hogs/pigs. **Commercial**

fishing (2008): \$9.7 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** crushed stone, traprock. **Unemployment** (2005): 29.8%. **Gross domestic product** (2007): \$532 mil. **Commercial banks** (2009): 2; deposits: \$212 mil.

Energy. Electricity production (2007): 172.1 mil kWh.

Fed. civ. Employees (Mar. 2010): 98; **avg. salary:** \$52,631.

Misc. data. Motto: Samoa Muamua le Atua (In Samoa, God is first). **Flower:** Paogo (Ula-fala). **Plant:** Ava. **Song:** "Amerika Samoa."

History. A tripartite agreement between Great Britain, Germany, and the U.S. in 1899 gave the U.S. sovereignty over the eastern islands of the Samoan group; these islands became American Samoa. Local chiefs ceded Tutuila and Aunu'u to the U.S. in 1900, and the Manu'a group and Rose Island in 1904; Swains Island was annexed in 1925. Samoa (Western), comprising the larger islands of the Samoan group, was a New Zealand mandate and UN Trusteeship until it became independent Jan. 1, 1962 (now called Samoa).

From 1900 to 1951, American Samoa was under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy. Since 1951, it has been under the Interior Dept. On Jan. 3, 1978, the first popularly elected Samoan governor and lieutenant governor were inaugurated. Previously, the governor was appointed by the Sec. of the Interior. American Samoa has a bicameral legislature and

elects a delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

Five of the 7 islands are volcanoes. Scientists discovered a rapidly growing volcano, Vailulu'u, between Ta'u and Rose in 1975.

The tuna canning industry has been the backbone of the economy since the 1950s, but one of the two canneries closed in 2009. An 8.1 magnitude earthquake in Sept. 2009 triggered a tsunami that severely damaged Tutuila.

American Samoans are of Polynesian origin. They are nationals of the U.S.; as of 2000, 91,029 lived in the U.S., including 16,166 in Hawaii, 37,498 in California, and 8,049 in Washington.

Tourist attractions. Rose Atoll; Vaitogi coast; Natl. Park of American Samoa; tropical rainforest.

Tourist information. Office of Tourism, Dept. of Commerce, American Samoa Govt., P.O. Box 1147, Pago Pago, AS 96799; (684) 699-9411; www.amsamoatourism.com

Website. www.americansamoa.gov

Guam (GU)

People. Population (July 2010 est.): 180,865; net change (2009-10 est.): 1.4%. **Pop. density:** 853 per sq mi. **Racial/ethnic distrib.** (2000): 37.1% Chamorro; 26.3% Filipino; 11.3% other Pacific Islander; 6.9% white; 6.3% other Asian; 2.3% other; 9.8% two or more race/ethnicities. **Languages:** English, Chamorro, Philippine/other Pacific Island languages.

Geography. Total area: 212 sq mi. **Land area:** 212 sq mi. **Location:** largest and southernmost of the Mariana Islands in the West Pacific, 3,700 mi W of Hawaii. **Climate:** tropical, with temperatures from 70° to 90° F; rainy July to Nov., avg. annual rainfall, about 80 to 100 in. **Topography:** coralline limestone plateau in the N; southern chain of low volcanic mountains sloping gently to the W, more steeply to coastal cliffs on the E; general elevation, 500 ft; highest point, Mt. Lamlam, 1,334 ft. **Capital:** Hagåtña. **Chief airport:** Tamuning.

Economy. Chief industries: U.S. military, tourism, construction, shipping, concrete products, printing & publishing. **Chief manuf. goods:** textiles, foods. **Chief crops:** watermelons, cucumbers, eggplant, long beans, bananas, corn. **Livestock** (2007): 112 cattle; 635 hogs/pigs; 124 goats; 533 chickens. **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$499,095. **Non-fuel minerals** (est. 2006): \$9.3 mil; crushed stone. **Chief port:** Apra Harbor. **Gross domestic product** (2007): \$4.3 bil. **Employment distrib.** (Dec. 2008): 33.3% trade/trans; 26.7% serv.; 24.8% govt.; 10.6% constr.; 2.8% mfg.; 0.6% agric. **Unemployment** (2007): 8.3%. **Mean earner's income** (2005): \$22,625. **Commercial banks** (2009): 6; deposits: \$2 bil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 1; deposits: \$60 mil.

Energy. Electricity production (2007): 1.7 bil kWh.

Federal govt. Fed. employees (Mar. 2010): 2,579; **avg. salary:** \$53,048. **Notable fed. facilities:** *Anderson AFB.

Misc. data. Motto: Where America's day begins. **Flower:** Puti Tai Nobio (Bougainvillea). **Bird:** Ko'ko (Guam Rail). **Tree:** Ifit (Intsia bijuga). **Song:** "Stand Ye Guamanians."

History. Guam was probably settled by voyagers from the Indonesian-Philippine archipelago by 3rd cent. BCE. Pottery, rice cultivation, and megalithic technology show strong East Asian cultural influence. Centralized, village clan-based communities engaged in agriculture and offshore fishing. The estimated population by the early 16th cent. was 50,000-75,000. Magellan arrived in the Marianas Mar. 6, 1521. They were colonized in 1668 by Spanish missionaries, who named them the Mariana Islands in honor of Maria Anna, queen of Spain. When Spain ceded Guam to the U.S., it sold the other Marianas to Germany. Japan obtained a League of Nations mandate over the German islands in 1919; in Dec. 1941 it seized Guam, which was retaken by the U.S. in July-Aug. 1944.

Guam is a self-governing organized unincorporated U.S. territory. The Organic Act of 1950 provided for a governor, elected to a 4-year term, and a 21-member unicameral legislature, elected biennially by the residents, who are American citizens. In 1970, the first governor was elected. In 1972, a U.S. law gave Guam one delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

Guam's quest to change its status to a U.S. Commonwealth began in the late 1970s. The Guam Commission on Self-Determination, created in 1984, developed a draft Commonwealth Act. In 1993, legislation proposing a change of status was submitted to the U.S. Congress. In 1994, the U.S.

Congress passed legislation transferring 3,200 acres of land on Guam from federal to local control. The U.S. plans to move 8,000 Marines stationed in Okinawa, Japan, to Guam by 2014.

Tourist attractions. Tropical climate, oceanic marine environment; Tarzan Falls; Plaza de España; beaches; water sports; duty-free port shopping.

Tourist information. Guam Visitors Bureau, 401 Pale San Vitores Rd., Tumon, Guam 96913; (671) 646-5278; www.visitguam.org

Website. www.guam.gov

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (MP)

People. Population (July 2010 est.): 48,317; net change (2009-10 est.): -5.6%. **Pop. density:** 262 per sq mi. **Racial/ethnic distrib.** (2000): 56.3% Asian; 36.3% Pacific Islander; 1.8% white; 0.8% other; 4.8% two or more races/ethnicities. **Languages:** Philippine languages, Chinese, Chamorro, English.

Geography. Total area: 184.2 sq mi. **Land area:** 184.2 sq mi. **Location:** between Guam and the Tropic of Cancer, the 14 islands of the Northern Marianas form a 300-mi. long archipelago. The indigenous population is concentrated on the 3 largest of the 6 inhabited islands: **Saipan**, the seat of government and commerce, **Rota**, and **Tinian**. **Climate:** tropical, with avg. temperature around 82°F, moderated by northeast trade winds; avg. annual rainfall, 80-100 in. **Topography:** Limestone S islands with even terraces and coral reefs; volcanic N isles. **Capital:** Saipan. **Airport:** Saipan.

Economy. Chief industries: banking, construction, fishing, mining, tourism, apparel mfg., retail. **Chief manuf. goods:** apparel, stone, clay and glass products. **Chief crops:** bananas, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, taro, watermelons. **Livestock** (2007): 1,395 cattle; 1,483 hogs/pigs; 9,700 chickens. **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$751,388. **Chief port:** Saipan. **Gross domestic product** (2007): \$962 mil. **Fed. employees** (2005): 124. **Unemployment** (2005): 8.0 **Commercial banks** (2009): 3; deposits: \$447 mil. **Savings institutions** (2009): 1; deposits: \$6 mil.

Energy. Electricity production (2009): 60,600 kWh.

Federal govt. Fed. employees (Mar. 2010): 148; **avg. salary:** \$45,693.

Misc. data. Flower: Plumeria. **Bird:** Mariana Fruit-dove. **Tree:** Flame Tree. **Song:** "Gi Talo Gi Halom Tasi" ("In the middle of the sea").

History. The people of the Northern Marianas are predominantly of Chamorro cultural extraction, although Carolinians and immigrants from other areas of E. Asia and Micronesia have also settled in the islands. English is among the several languages commonly spoken.

The German-controlled Northern Marianas were placed under Japanese control by a League of Nations mandate after World War I. The U.S. captured the islands during World War II. From July 18, 1947, the U.S. had administered the Northern Marianas under a trusteeship agreement with the UN Security Council. In 1975, the residents voted to become a U.S. commonwealth.

The Northern Mariana Islands has been self-governing since 1978, when a constitution drafted and adopted by the people became effective and a popularly elected bicameral legislature (2-year term), with offices of governor (4-year term) and lieutenant governor, was inaugurated. Pres. Ronald Reagan proclaimed the Northern Marianas a commonwealth, 1986, and the UN formally ended its trusteeship, 1990. In 2008, U.S. law gave the islands one delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

Under the 1976 Commonwealth Covenant with the U.S., the islands are exempt from federal immigration and import laws, and minimum wage is lower than on the mainland. The garment-making industry, which has since boomed, has drawn accusations of sweatshop conditions from some critics. Legislation passed in 2007 will raise the minimum wage to the federal rate by 2015.

Tourist attractions. WWII sites; House of Taga; beaches, water sports; resorts; gambling.

Tourist information. Marianas Visitors Authority, P.O. Box 500861, Saipan, MP 96950; (670) 664-3200; www.mymarianas.com

Website. www.gov.mp

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (PR) (Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico)

People. Population (July 2010 est.): 3,977,663 (about 4.2 mil. more Puerto Ricans reside in the mainland U.S.); net change (2009-10): 0.3%. **Pop. density:** 1,132 per sq mi. **Racial distribution** (2007): 76.2% white; 6.9% black; 0.3% Asian; 0.2% Native Amer./AK; 12% other; 2 or more races, 4.4%. **Hispanic pop.** (any race): 98.8%. **Languages:** Spanish and English are joint official languages.

Geography. Total area: 3,515 sq mi. **Land area:** 3,459 sq mi. **Location:** island lying between the Atlantic to the N and the Caribbean to the S; it is easternmost of the West Indies group called the Greater Antilles, of which Cuba, Hispaniola, and Jamaica are the larger islands. **Climate:** mild, with a mean temperature of 77°F. **Topography:** mountainous throughout three-fourths of its rectangular area, surrounded by a broken coastal plain; highest peak, Cerro de Punto, 4,390 ft. **Capital:** San Juan. **Chief airport:** San Juan.

Economy. Chief industries: manufacturing, service, tourism. **Chief manuf. goods:** pharmaceuticals, medical equip., electronics, apparel, food products. **Chief crops:** pumpkins, coffee, watermelons, plantains, yams, oranges. **Livestock** (2007): 490,817 cattle; 11,137 sheep; 69,892 hogs/pigs; 5.1 mil broilers; 1.4 mil. chickens; **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$3.8 mil. **Nonfuel minerals** (est. 2006): \$228 mil; crushed stone, lime, salt, portland cement, clays (common), sand and gravel (industrial), dimension marble. **Chief ports:** San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez. **Gross domestic product** (est. 2009): \$95.7 bil. **Employment distrib.** (May 2010): 30.6% govt.; 17.6% trade/trans./util.; 9.5% mfg.; 12.4% ed./health; 10.5% prof./bus. serv.; 7.6% leisure/hosp.; 4.9% finance; 3.2% constr.; 1.9% info.; 1.7% other serv. **Unemployment** (2009): 13.4%. **Per capita pers. income** (est. 2009): \$14,905. **Commercial banks** (2009): 11; deposits: \$62.1 bil. **Lottery** (2008): total sales: \$364.0 mil; profit: \$126.5 mil.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 11,136; **avg. salary:** \$56,753. **Notable fed. facilities:** P.R. Natl. Guard Training Area at Camp Santiago; *U.S. Army Station at Ft. Buchanan; Intl. Inst. of Tropical Forestry; Vieques Natl. Wildlife Ref.; USGS Caribbean Water Science Ctr.

Energy. Electricity production (2009): 22.7 bil kWh.

Misc. data. Motto: Joannes Est Nomen Eius (John is his name). **Flower:** Maga. **Bird:** Reinita. **Tree:** Ceiba. **National anthem:** La Borinqueña.

History. Puerto Rico (or Borinquen, after the original Arawak Indian name, Boriquen) was visited by Columbus on his second voyage, Nov. 19, 1493. In 1508, the Spanish arrived.

Sugarcane was introduced, 1515, and slaves were imported 3 years later. Gold mining petered out, 1570. Spaniards fought off a series of British and Dutch attacks; slavery was abolished, 1873. Under the treaty of Paris, Puerto Rico was ceded to the U.S. after the Spanish-American War, 1898. In 1952 the people voted in favor of Commonwealth status.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is a self-governing part of the U.S. with a primarily Hispanic culture. The island's citizens have virtually the same control over their internal affairs as do the 50 states of the U.S. However, they do not vote in national general elections, only in national primaries.

Puerto Rico is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by a Resident Commissioner who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

No federal income tax is collected from residents on income earned from local sources in Puerto Rico. Nevertheless, as part of the U.S. legal system, Puerto Rico is subject to the provisions of the U.S. Constitution; most federal laws apply as they do in the 50 states.

Puerto Rico's famous "Operation Bootstrap," begun in the late 1940s, succeeded in changing the island from "The Poorhouse of the Caribbean" to an area with the highest per capita income in Latin America. This program encouraged manufacturing and development of the tourist trade by selective tax exemption, low-interest loans, and other incentives. Despite the marked success of Puerto Rico's development efforts over an extended period of time, per capita income in Puerto Rico is low in comparison to that of the 50 states.

In plebiscites held in 1967, 1993, and 1998, voters chose to retain Commonwealth status. Protests mounted in the late-1990s over the U.S. Navy's use of Vieques Island for live ammunition training; official military exercises there were terminated, 2003.

Tourist attractions. Ponce Museum of Art; Forts El Morro and San Cristobal; Old Walled City of San Juan; Arecibo Obser-

vatory; Cordillera Central and state parks; El Yunque Rain Forest; San Juan Cathedral; Porta Coeli Chapel and Museum of Religious Art, Interamerican Univ., San Germán; Condado Convention Center; Casa Blanca, Ponce de León family home, Puerto Rican Family Museum of 16th and 17th centuries, and Fine Arts Center, all in San Juan.

Cultural facilities and events. Festival Casals classical music concerts, mid-June; Puerto Rico Symphony Orchestra at Music Conservatory; Botanical Garden and Museum of Anthropology, Art, and History at the University of Puerto Rico; Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, at the Dominican Convent.

Famous Puerto Ricans. Julia de Burgos, Marta Casals Istomin, Pablo Casals, José Celso Barbosa, Orlando Cepeda, Roberto Clemente, José de Diego, José Feliciano, Doña Felisa Rincón de Gautier, Luis A. Ferré, José Ferrer, Commodore Diégo E. Hernández, Miguel Hernández Agosto, Rafael Hernández (El Jibarito), Rafael Hernández Colón, Raúl Juliá, René Marqués, Ricky Martin, Concha Meléndez, Rita Moreno, Luis Muñoz Marín, Luis Palés Matos, Adm. Horacio Rivero.

Tourist information. The Puerto Rico Tourism Company, La Princesa Bldg. #2, Paseo La Princesa, Old San Juan, PR 00902; (800) 866-7827; www.gotopuertorico.com

Website. www.gobierno.pr (site is in Spanish)

Virgin Islands (VI)

St. John, St. Croix, St. Thomas

People. Population (July 2010 est.): 109,775; net change (2009-10 est.): -0.06%. **Pop. density:** 807 per sq mi. **Racial distrib.** (2000): 76.2% black; 13.1% white; 1.1% Asian; 6.1% other races; 2 or more races, 3.5%. **Languages:** English (official), Spanish, Creole.

Geography. Total area: 136 sq mi. **Land area:** 135 sq mi. **Location:** 3 larger and 50 smaller islands and cays in the S and W of the V.I. group (British V.I. colony to the N and E), which is situated 70 mi E of Puerto Rico, located W of the Anegada Passage, a major channel connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. **Climate:** subtropical; the sun tempered by gentle trade winds; humidity is low; average temperature, 78°F. **Topography:** St. Thomas is mainly a ridge of hills running E and W, and has little tillable land; St. Croix rises abruptly in the N but slopes to the S to flatlands and lagoons; St. John has steep, lofty hills and valleys with little level tillable land. **Capital:** Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas. **Chief airport:** Charlotte Amalie.

Economy. Chief industries: retail, petroleum, tourism, prof. consulting. **Chief manuf. goods:** rum, stone, glass & clay products, electronics, textiles. **Chief crops:** cucumbers, coconuts, mangoes, tomatoes, bananas. **Livestock** (2007): 776 cattle; 2,981 sheep; 2,331 goats; 1,125 hogs/pigs; 699 chickens. **Commercial fishing** (2008): \$8.8 mil. **Nonfuel minerals:** crushed stone, limestone, traprock. **Chief port:** Charlotte Amalie. **Gross domestic product** (2007): \$4.6 bil. **Unemployment** (2007): 5.9%. **Average Gross Pay** (2006): \$35,366. **Commercial banks** (2009): 4; deposits: \$1.8 bil.

Energy. Electricity production (2007 est.): 776 mil kWh.

Federal govt. Fed. civ. employees (Mar. 2010): 723; **avg. salary:** \$52,979.

Misc. data. Motto: United in Pride and Hope. **Flower:** Yellow cedar. **Bird:** Yellow breast. **Song:** "Virgin Islands March."

History. The islands were visited by Columbus in 1493. Spanish forces, 1555, defeated the Caribes and claimed the territory; by 1596 the native population was annihilated. First permanent settlement in the U.S. territory, 1672, by the Danes; U.S. purchased the islands, 1917, for defense purposes.

The Virgin Islands has a republican form of government, headed by a governor and lieut. governor elected, since 1970, by popular vote for 4-year terms. There is a 15-member unicameral legislature, elected by popular vote for a 2-year term. Residents of the V.I. have been U.S. citizens since 1927. Since 1973 they have elected a delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives, who has a voice but no vote, except in committees.

Tourist attractions. Magens Bay, St. Thomas; duty-free shopping; Virgin Islands Natl. Park; beaches, Indian relics, and evidence of colonial Danes.

Tourist information. USVI Division of Tourism, P.O. Box 6400, St. Thomas 00804; 1-800-372-USVI; www.usvitourism.vi

Website. Itg.gov.vi

Other Islands

Navassa lies between Haiti and Jamaica, 100 mi S of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, in the Caribbean; it covers 1,147 acres, and is uninhabited. Claimed 1857, USCG lighthouse built 1917, now inoperative. Natl. Wildlife Refuge since 1999. Administered by the Dept. of Interior.

The three coral islands of **Wake Atoll**—**Wake**, **Wilkes**, and **Peale**—lie in the Pacific Ocean on a direct route from Hawaii to Hong Kong, about 2,300 mi W of Honolulu and 1,500 mi NE of Guam. The group is 4.5 mi long, 1.5 mi wide. Land area totals 2.5 sq mi. The U.S. annexed Wake Atoll Jan. 17, 1899. Japan occupied Wake 1941-45. Designated a Natl. Hist. Landmark in 1985. Wake is owned by the U.S. Air Force, administered by the Dept. of Interior, but used by the Army as a missile launch facility. The population consists of military personnel and contractors. Most infrastructure damaged by super typhoon Ioke in 2006.

The following mostly uninhabited islands are part of the **Pacific/Remote Islands Natl. Wildlife Refuge Complex**, along with Wake Atoll, administered by the Dept. of Interior: **Midway Atoll**, acquired in 1867, has 3 main islands—Sand, Spit, and Eastern—1,250 mi WNW of Honolulu, with an area of about 1,500 acres. Naval activity ended in 1997. Has the world's largest colony of Laysan albatross. **Johnston Atoll**, 800 mi WSW of Honolulu, is 2 natural and 2 man-made islands across 107 sq mi administered by the Navy. Johnston was a nuclear test site in 1958, 1962; the Army disposed of chemical weapons 1990-2000. Cleanup ended in 2005. **Kingman Reef** is a barren, coral atoll 932 mi S of Hawaii, annexed 1922. **Palmyra Atoll** is 54 islets over 753 sq mi, 1,052 mi S of Hawaii; annexed with Hawaii in 1898. Part privately owned by the Nature Conservancy. **Jarvis Island** covers 1,086 acres, 1,300 mi S of Honolulu near the equator. West of Jarvis are **Howland and Baker Islands**, 36 mi apart and about 1,600 mi SW of Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, DC, CAPITAL OF THE U.S.

Most attractions are free. All times are subject to change. For more details call the Washington, DC, Convention and Visitors Association at 1-800-422-8644, or visit www.washington.org

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The **Bureau of Engraving and Printing** of the U.S. Treasury Dept. is the headquarters for the making of U.S. paper money. Public tours are offered Mon.-Fri., 9-10:45 AM, 12:30-2 PM (later in summer), except on federal holidays. 14th and C Sts. SW; (866) 874-2330. **Website:** www.moneyfactory.gov

Capitol

The **United States Capitol** was originally designed by Dr. William Thornton, an amateur architect, who submitted a plan in 1793 that won him \$500 and a city lot. Three other architects designed or supervised the construction of the Capitol before its completion.

The present cast iron dome at its greatest exterior height measures 135 ft, 5 in. and is topped by the bronze Statue of Freedom, which stands 19½ ft and weighs 14,985 lb. On its base are the words *E Pluribus Unum* (Out of Many, One).

The Capitol is open to the public Mon.-Sat., 8:30 AM-4:30 PM. It is closed Jan. 1, Inauguration Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Dec. 25.

To observe debate while Congress is in session, those living in the U.S. may obtain tickets from their U.S. representative or senator. Visitors from other countries may obtain passes at the Capitol. Between Constitution & Independence Aves., at Pennsylvania Ave.; (202) 225-6827. **Website:** www.visitthecapital.gov

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The **Federal Bureau of Investigation** offers guided one-hour tours of its headquarters. Visitors learn about the history of the FBI and see weapons confiscated from famous gangsters, photos of most-wanted fugitives, the DNA laboratory, goods forfeited/seized in narcotics operations, and a sharpshooting demonstration.

Tours have been suspended for building renovation. J. Edgar Hoover Bldg., Pennsylvania Ave., between 9th and 10th Sts. NW; (202) 324-3447. **Website:** www.fbi.gov

Folger Shakespeare Library

The **Folger Shakespeare Library**, on Capitol Hill, is a research institution holding rare books and manuscripts of the Renaissance period and the largest collection of Shakespearean materials in the world. Exhibit may be visited Mon.-Sat., 10 AM-5 PM, except federal holidays. 201 E. Capitol St. SE; (202) 544-4600. **Website:** www.folger.edu

Holocaust Memorial Museum

The **U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum** opened on Apr. 21, 1993. The museum documents the events of the Holocaust through permanent and temporary displays, interactive videos, and special lectures. The permanent exhibition is not recommended for children under age 11.

The museum is open daily, 10 AM-5:20 PM, except Yom Kippur and Dec. 25; extended hours Mon.-Thurs. (10 AM-6:20 PM) from Apr.-June. A limited number of free tickets are available at the door; advance tickets may be ordered for a small fee at 1-800-400-9373. Tickets are needed only for the permanent

exhibition, only March through August. 100 Raoul Wallenberg Pl. SW; (202) 488-0400. **Website:** www.ushmm.org

Jefferson Memorial

Dedicated Apr. 13, 1943, the **Thomas Jefferson Memorial** stands on the south shore of the Tidal Basin in West Potomac Park. It is a circular stone structure that combines architectural elements of the dome of the Pantheon in Rome and the rotunda designed by Jefferson for the Univ. of Virginia.

The memorial is open daily, 24 hrs., staffed 9:30 AM-11:30 PM. Has elevator and curb ramps for handicapped; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/thje

John F. Kennedy Center

The **John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts** opened Sept. 8, 1971. Designed by Edward Durell Stone, it includes an opera house, a concert hall, several theaters, 2 restaurants, and a library. Free tours are available Mon.-Fri., 10 AM-5 PM and Sat. & Sun., 10 AM-1 PM. 2700 F St. NW; (202) 467-4600; (800) 444-1324. **Website:** www.kennedy-center.org

Korean War Veterans Memorial

Dedicated on July 27, 1995, the **Korean War Veterans Memorial** honors Americans who served in the war. Situated at the west end of the Mall, the triangular-shaped stone and steel memorial features a multiservice formation of 19 combat-ready troops clad in ponchos with the wind at their back. A granite wall, with images of men and women who served, juts into a pool of water, the Pool of Remembrance.

The memorial is open daily, 24 hrs., staffed 9:30 AM-11:30 PM. French Dr. SW across from Lincoln Memorial; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/kowa

Library of Congress

Established by and for Congress in 1800, the **Library of Congress** extends its services to other government agencies and libraries, scholars, and the general public. It contains more than 134 million items in some 460 languages.

Exhibit halls are open to the public Mon.-Fri., 8:30 AM-9:30 PM; Sat., 8:30 AM-5 PM. A few areas are open on most federal holidays; all are closed Jan. 1, Thanksgiving, and Dec. 25. 101 Independence Ave. SE; (202) 707-8000. **Website:** www.loc.gov

Lincoln Memorial

Designed by Henry Bacon, the **Lincoln Memorial** in West Potomac Park is a large marble hall enclosing a statue of Abraham Lincoln seated on an armchair. The memorial was dedicated May 30, 1922. The statue was designed by Daniel Chester French and sculpted by French and the Piccirilli brothers. The text of the Gettysburg Address is in the south chamber; that of Lincoln's Second Inaugural speech is in the north chamber. Each is engraved on a stone tablet.

The memorial is open daily, 24 hrs., staffed 9:30 AM-11:30 PM, and is wheelchair-accessible. W. Potomac Park at 23rd St. NW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/linc

National Archives and Records

Original copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights are on display in the **National Archives** Exhibition Hall. The National Archives also holds other valuable U.S. government records and historic maps, photographs, and manuscripts. Central Research and Microfilm Research Rooms are also available to the public for genealogical research.

Exhibition Hall open daily 10 AM-5:30 PM (later in spring and summer). 7th St. & Pennsylvania Ave. NW; (202) 357-5000. **Website:** www.archives.gov

National Gallery of Art

The **National Gallery of Art** was established by Congress, Mar. 24, 1937, and opened Mar. 17, 1941. The original West building was designed by John Russell Pope. The East building, opened in 1978, was designed by I. M. Pei. Open daily, Mon.-Sat. 10 AM-5 PM, Sunday 11 AM-6 PM. Closed Jan. 1 and Dec. 25. 4th St. & Constitution Ave NW; (202) 737-4215. **Website:** www.nga.gov

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial

Opened May 2, 1997, the **FDR Memorial** features 9 bronze sculptural ensembles depicting FDR, Eleanor Roosevelt, and events from the Great Depression and World War II. This 7.5-acre memorial is located near the Tidal Basin in a park-like setting and is wheelchair accessible.

Grounds, staffed daily, 8 AM-11:45 PM, except Dec. 25. 1850 W. Basin Dr. SW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/fdrm

Smithsonian Institution

The **Smithsonian Institution**, established in 1846, is the world's largest museum complex. It holds some 137 mil artifacts and specimens in its trust. There are 15 museums and the National Zoo in the D.C. area. The **Smithsonian Information Center** is located in "the Castle" on the Mall. Also on the Mall are the **National Museum of American History**, the **National Museum of Natural History**, the **National Air and Space Museum**, the **National Museum of the American Indian**, the **Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden**, the **Arthur M. Sackler & Freer Galleries of Art**, the **National Museum of African Art**, and the **Arts and Industries Building** (currently closed for renovation). Located nearby are the **National Postal Museum**, the **National Museum of American Art**, the **National Portrait Gallery**, and the **Renwick Gallery**. Farther away, at 1901 Fort Pl. SE, is the **Anacostia Museum**. The **Air and Space Museum's Udvar-Hazy Center** is near Dulles Airport in Virginia.

Most museums are open daily, except Dec. 25, 10 AM-5:30 PM (later in summer); (202) 633-1000. **Website:** www.si.edu

Vietnam Veterans Memorial

Originally dedicated Nov. 13, 1982, the **Vietnam Veterans Memorial** recognizes the men and women who served in the armed forces in the Vietnam War. The names of more than 58,000 Americans who lost their lives or remain missing are inscribed on a V-shaped black-granite wall, designed by Maya Ying Lin.

Since 1982, 2 additions have been made to the Memorial. The 1st, dedicated on Nov. 11, 1984, is the Frederick Hart sculpture *Three Servicemen*. On Nov. 11, 1993, the Vietnam Women's Memorial, designed by Glenna Goodacre, was dedicated, honoring the more than 11,500 women who served in Vietnam.

The memorial is open daily, 24 hrs., staffed 9:30 AM-11:30 PM. Constitution Ave. & Bacon Dr. NW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/vive

Washington Monument

The **Washington Monument**, dedicated in 1885, is a tapering shaft, or obelisk, of white marble, 555 ft, 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height and 55 ft, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square at base. Eight small windows, 2 on each side, are located at the 500-ft level.

Open daily, 9 AM-5 PM (later in summer), except July 1, Dec. 25. Free timed passes are available; advance passes are available for a small fee. 15th St. & Constitution Ave. NW; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/wash

White House

The **White House**, the President's residence, stands on 18 acres on the south side of Pennsylvania Ave., between the Treasury and the old Executive Office Building. The walls are

of sandstone, quarried at Aquia Creek, VA. The building was first made white with lime-based whitewash in 1798, but the name did not become official until 1901.

The White House is normally open for free self-guided tours of 10 or more Tues.-Thurs., 7:30-11 AM; Fri., 7:30 AM-noon; Sat., 7:30 AM-1 PM. (Tour requests must be made at least one month in advance through your member of Congress.) Only the public rooms on the ground floor and state floor may be visited. 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. The White House Visitor Center at 1450 Pennsylvania Ave. is open daily 7:30 AM-4 PM; (202) 456-7041. **Website:** www.whitehouse.gov

National World War II Memorial

The **National WWII Memorial** is dedicated to the approx. 16 million veterans who served and the more than 400,000 who died in the war. It rests on 7.4 acres of land at the east end of the reflecting pool on the Mall. The memorial opened on April 29, 2004, and was dedicated on May 29.

At the north and south entrances are 43-ft archways, representing the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. Inside the grounds is a large, oval plaza with a wall of 4,000 gold stars; each represents 100 American deaths. Fifty-six pillars ringing the center represent the states, territories, and District of Columbia. There is also a garden enclosed by a stone wall, the Circle of Remembrance.

The memorial is wheelchair-accessible and open daily, 24 hrs., staffed 9:30 AM-11:30 PM. Located on 17th St. between Constitution and Independence Aves.; (202) 426-6841. **Website:** www.nps.gov/nwwm

Attractions Near Washington, DC

Arlington National Cemetery

Arlington National Cemetery, on the former Custis-Lee estate in Arlington, VA, is the site of the **Tomb of the Unknowns** and is the final resting place of Pres. W. H. Taft and Pres. John F. Kennedy and his wife, Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy Onassis. An eternal flame burns over the site of Kennedy's grave. Many other famous Americans are buried at Arlington, as well as more than 300,000 U.S. military personnel, from every major war.

North of the National Cemetery stands the **U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial**, also known as Iwo Jima. The memorial is a bronze statue of the raising of the U.S. flag on Mt. Suribachi, Feb. 23, 1945, during World War II, executed by Felix de Weldon from the photograph by Joe Rosenthal.

On the southern side of the Memorial Bridge, near the cemetery entrance, a memorial honoring the women in the military was dedicated Oct. 18, 1997. The **Women in Military Service for America Memorial** is a semicircular retaining wall 226 ft long with a central niche 30 ft high.

Open daily, 8 AM-5 PM (8 AM-7 PM, Apr.-Sept.), Arlington, VA; (703) 607-8000. **Website:** www.arlingtoncemetery.org

Mount Vernon

Mount Vernon, George Washington's estate, is on the south bank of the Potomac R., 16 mi from Washington, DC, in northern Virginia. The present house is believed to be an enlargement of one built by Augustine Washington in 1735. His son Lawrence renamed the estate after British Navy Adm. Edward Vernon. George Washington, Lawrence's half brother, inherited it in 1761. The estate has been restored to its 18th-century appearance and includes many original furnishings. Washington and his wife, Martha, are buried on the grounds.

Open 365 days, Apr.-Aug. 8 AM-5 PM; Mar., Sept.-Oct. 9 AM-5 PM; Nov.-Feb. 9 AM-4 PM; (703) 780-2000; (800) 429-1520. Admission: adults \$15, seniors (62+) \$14, children (6-11) \$7, age 5 and under free. **Website:** www.mountvernon.org

The Pentagon

The **Pentagon**, headquarters of the Dept. of Defense, is the largest office building in the U.S. It houses more than 23,000 employees in offices occupying 3,705,793 sq ft. The building was severely damaged when struck by a plane Sept. 11, 2001.

Group tours available to government agencies, educational institutions, or military units by reservation only. General public must use the Pentagon website or contact their member of Congress to request a tour. Non U.S. citizens must contact their national embassy. Arlington, VA (I-395 South to Boundary Channel Drive exit); (703) 697-1776. **Website:** pentagon.afis.osd.mil

UNITED STATES POPULATION

Census Origins and Methods

A census is conducted in the U.S. every 10 years. The primary purpose is to apportion seats in the House of Representatives. Census data is also used to determine the boundaries of state legislative districts.

The first U.S. census, mandated by Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution, was conducted in 1790, a little more than a year after George Washington became president. It counted the numbers of free white males ages 16 and over (to measure how many might be available to work in industry or serve in the military), free white males under 16, free white females, all other free persons, and slaves. It took 18 months to collect the data, at a cost of about \$1 million in today's dollars. The 1790 census counted a total of 3.9 million people, resulting in an increase of 41 seats (from 65 to 106) in the House of Representatives.

As the nation grew, so did the scope of the census. The first inquiries on manufacturing industries were made in 1810. Questions on agriculture, mining, and fisheries were added to the 1840 census. In 1850, the census included questions on social issues—taxation, churches, poverty, and crime.

The 1880 census had so many questions that it took the full 10 years between censuses to publish all the results. Because of this delay, Congress limited the 1900 census to questions on population, manufactures, agriculture, and mortality. Many of the dropped topics reappeared in later censuses.

Today, the secretary of commerce and the Census Bureau are directed by law to take censuses of population, housing, agriculture, irrigation, manufactures, mineral industries, other businesses (wholesale trade, retail trade, services),

construction, transportation, and governments at stated intervals. They also conduct smaller-scale surveys on behalf of other federal agencies.

U.S. marshals supervised the first nine censuses and reported to the president (1790), the secretary of state (1800-40), or the secretary of the interior (1850-70). There was no continuity in personnel from one census to the next. In 1902, Congress authorized a permanent Census Office within the Interior Dept. In 1903, the agency was transferred to the new Dept. of Commerce and Labor. When the department split in 1913, the Bureau of the Census was placed in the Commerce Dept.

The Census Bureau began using statistical sampling techniques in the 1940s, the first modern computer in the 1950s, and enumeration by mail in the 1960s, all in an effort to publish data sooner, at a lower cost, and with less burden on the public. For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau mailed questionnaires to most housing units in the country. Follow-up interviews at nonresponding households were conducted using handheld computers rather than paper and pencil.

The 2010 Census focused on counting the population through use of a short-form questionnaire. In previous censuses, about five in six households received the short form while one in six households answered the long-form questionnaire, which asked about details such as ancestry, marital status, and occupation. The American Community Survey (ACS) replaced the need in 2010 for the long-form questionnaire. First implemented nationwide in 2005 and conducted yearly on a random sample of the population, the ACS gathers demographic, economic, and housing information on America's communities.

U.S. Population by State and Region, 2000, 2009

Source: Population Estimates Program, 2000 Census, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (ranked by 2009 resident population)

Rank	State	2009 ¹	2000 ²	% change 2000-09	Rank	State	2009 ¹	2000 ²	% change 2000-09
1.	California	36,961,664	33,871,648	9.1%	29.	Connecticut	3,518,288	3,405,565	3.3%
2.	Texas	24,782,302	20,851,820	18.8	30.	Iowa	3,007,856	2,926,324	2.8
3.	New York	19,541,453	18,976,457	3.0	31.	Mississippi	2,951,996	2,844,658	3.8
4.	Florida	18,537,969	15,982,378	16.0	32.	Arkansas	2,889,450	2,673,400	8.1
5.	Illinois	12,910,409	12,419,293	4.0	33.	Kansas	2,818,747	2,688,418	4.8
6.	Pennsylvania	12,604,767	12,281,054	2.6	34.	Utah	2,784,572	2,233,169	24.7
7.	Ohio	11,542,645	11,353,140	1.7	35.	Nevada	2,643,085	1,998,257	32.3
8.	Michigan	9,969,727	9,938,444	0.3	36.	New Mexico	2,009,671	1,819,046	10.5
9.	Georgia	9,829,211	8,186,453	20.1	37.	West Virginia	1,819,777	1,808,344	0.6
10.	North Carolina	9,380,884	8,049,313	16.5	38.	Nebraska	1,796,619	1,711,263	5.0
11.	New Jersey	8,707,739	8,414,350	3.5	39.	Idaho	1,545,801	1,293,953	19.5
12.	Virginia	7,882,590	7,078,515	11.4	40.	New Hampshire	1,324,575	1,235,786	7.2
13.	Washington	6,664,195	5,894,121	13.1	41.	Maine	1,318,301	1,274,923	3.4
14.	Arizona	6,595,778	5,130,632	28.6	42.	Hawaii	1,295,178	1,211,537	6.9
15.	Massachusetts	6,593,587	6,349,097	3.9	43.	Rhode Island	1,053,209	1,048,319	0.5
16.	Indiana	6,423,113	6,080,485	5.6	44.	Montana	974,989	902,195	8.1
17.	Tennessee	6,296,254	5,689,283	10.7	45.	Delaware	885,122	783,600	13.0
18.	Missouri	5,987,580	5,595,211	7.0	46.	South Dakota	812,383	754,844	7.6
19.	Maryland	5,699,478	5,296,486	7.6	47.	Alaska	698,473	626,932	11.4
20.	Wisconsin	5,654,774	5,363,675	5.4	48.	North Dakota	646,844	642,200	0.7
21.	Minnesota	5,266,214	4,919,479	7.0	49.	Vermont	621,760	608,827	2.1
22.	Colorado	5,024,748	4,301,261	16.8	50.	District of Columbia	599,657	572,059	4.8
23.	Alabama	4,708,708	4,447,100	5.9	51.	Wyoming	544,270	493,782	10.2
24.	South Carolina	4,561,242	4,012,012	13.7	Total resident pop.				307,006,550 281,421,906 9.1
25.	Louisiana	4,492,076	4,468,976	0.5	Northeast				55,283,679 53,594,378 3.2
26.	Kentucky	4,314,113	4,041,769	6.7	Midwest				66,836,911 64,392,776 3.8
27.	Oregon	3,825,657	3,421,399	11.8	South				113,317,879 100,236,820 13.1
28.	Oklahoma	3,687,050	3,450,654	6.9	West				71,568,081 63,197,932 13.2

Note: Resident population excludes military personnel and civilian U.S. citizens living abroad. (1) Population estimates are for July 1. (2) Population figures are for April 1 of decennial census year.

Density of U.S. Population by State, 1930-2000

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(per square mile, land area only)

State	1930	1960	1980	1990	2000	State	1930	1960	1980	1990	2000
AL.....	51.8	6.4	76.7	79.6	87.6	MT.....	3.7	4.6	5.4	5.5	6.2
AK.....	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	NE.....	18.0	18.4	20.4	20.5	22.3
AZ.....	3.8	11.5	23.9	32.3	45.2	NV.....	0.8	2.6	7.3	10.9	18.2
AR.....	35.2	34.3	43.9	45.1	51.3	NH.....	51.6	67.7	102.7	123.7	137.8
CA.....	36.2	100.8	151.8	191.1	217.2	NJ.....	537.3	817.8	992.9	1,044.5	1,134.4
CO.....	10.0	16.9	27.9	31.8	41.5	NM.....	3.5	7.8	10.7	12.5	15.0
CT.....	328.0	523.2	641.4	678.5	702.9	NY.....	262.6	355.4	371.9	381.0	401.9
DE.....	120.5	228.3	304.2	341.0	401.1	NC.....	64.5	93.5	120.7	136.2	165.2
DC.....	7,981.5	12,440.3	10,396.3	9,884.4	9,316.4	ND.....	9.7	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.3
FL.....	27.1	91.7	180.7	239.9	296.4	OH.....	161.6	237.0	263.7	264.9	277.3
GA.....	49.7	68.1	94.3	111.9	141.4	OK.....	34.6	33.9	44.1	45.8	50.3
HI.....	57.5	98.5	150.2	172.6	188.6	OR.....	9.9	18.4	27.4	29.6	35.6
ID.....	5.4	8.1	11.4	12.2	15.6	PA.....	213.8	252.6	264.7	265.1	274.0
IL.....	136.4	181.3	205.6	205.6	223.4	RI.....	649.8	822.5	906.4	960.3	1,003.2
IN.....	89.4	130.0	153.1	154.6	169.5	SC.....	56.8	79.1	103.7	115.8	133.2
IA.....	44.1	49.4	52.2	49.7	52.4	SD.....	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.9
KS.....	22.9	26.6	28.9	30.3	32.9	TN.....	62.4	86.5	111.4	118.3	138.0
KY.....	65.2	76.5	92.1	92.8	101.7	TX.....	22.1	36.6	54.4	64.9	79.6
LA.....	46.5	74.8	96.6	96.9	102.6	UT.....	6.2	10.8	17.8	21.0	27.2
ME.....	25.7	31.4	36.4	39.8	41.3	VT.....	38.8	42.2	55.3	60.8	65.8
MD.....	165.0	317.2	431.5	489.1	541.9	VA.....	60.7	100.2	135.0	156.3	178.8
MA.....	537.4	656.9	731.8	767.4	809.8	WA.....	23.3	42.9	62.1	73.1	88.6
MI.....	84.9	137.7	163.1	163.6	175.0	WV.....	71.8	77.2	81.0	74.5	75.1
MN.....	32.0	42.9	51.2	55.0	61.8	WI.....	53.7	72.8	86.6	90.1	98.8
MS.....	42.4	46.4	53.7	54.9	60.6	WY.....	2.3	3.4	4.8	4.7	5.1
MO.....	52.4	62.7	71.4	74.3	81.2	U.S.....	41.2	50.7	64.0	70.3	79.6

Note: For purposes of comparison, Alaska and Hawaii are included in above tabulation for 1930, though they were not yet states.

U.S. Area and Population, 1790-2000

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Census date	AREA (square miles)			POPULATION			
	Gross area ¹	Land area	Water area ¹	Number	Increase over preceding census		
					Per sq mi of land	Number	%
1790 (Aug. 2)	891,364	864,746	24,065	3,929,214	4.5	—	—
1800 (Aug. 4)	891,364	864,746	24,065	5,308,483	6.1	1,379,269	35.1%
1810 (Aug. 6)	1,722,685	1,681,828	34,175	7,239,881	4.3	1,931,398	36.4
1820 (Aug. 7)	1,792,552	1,749,462	38,544	9,638,453	5.5	2,398,572	33.1
1830 (June 1)	1,792,552	1,749,462	38,544	12,866,020	7.4	3,227,567	33.5
1840 (June 1)	1,792,552	1,749,462	38,544	17,069,453	9.8	4,203,433	32.7
1850 (June 1)	2,991,655	2,940,042	52,705	23,191,876	7.9	6,122,423	35.9
1860 (June 1)	3,021,295	2,969,640	52,747	31,443,321	10.6	8,251,445	35.6
1870 (June 1)	3,612,299	3,540,705	68,082	39,818,449 ²	11.2 ²	8,375,128	26.6
1880 (June 1)	3,612,299	3,540,705	68,082	50,189,209	14.2	10,370,760	26.0
1890 (June 1)	3,612,299	3,540,705	68,082	62,979,766	17.8	12,790,557	25.5
1900 (June 1)	3,618,770	3,547,314	67,901	76,212,168	21.5	13,232,402	21.0
1910 (Apr. 15)	3,618,770	3,547,045	68,170	92,228,496	26.0	16,016,328	21.0
1920 (Jan. 1)	3,618,770	3,546,931	68,284	106,021,537	29.9	13,793,041	15.0
1930 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,554,608	60,607	123,202,624	34.7	17,181,087	16.2
1940 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,554,608	60,607	132,164,569	37.2	8,961,945	7.3
1950 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,552,206	63,005	151,325,798	42.6	19,161,229	14.5
1960 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,540,911	74,212	179,323,175	50.6	27,997,377	18.5
1970 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,536,855	78,444	203,302,031	57.5	23,978,856	13.4
1980 (Apr. 1)	3,618,770	3,539,289	79,481	226,542,199	64.0	23,240,168	11.4
1990 (Apr. 1)	3,717,796	3,536,278	181,518	248,718,302	70.3	22,176,103	9.8
2000 (Apr. 1)	3,794,083	3,537,438	256,645	281,424,603	79.6	32,706,301	13.1

Note: Percent changes are computed on the basis of change in population since the preceding census date, so the period covered is not always exactly 10 years. Population density figures given for various years represent the area within the boundaries of the U.S. under its jurisdiction on the date in question including, in some cases, considerable areas not organized or settled and not actually covered by the census. In 1870, for example, Alaska was not covered by the census, but its area is included in density calculations. Population figures may reflect corrections made to initial tabulated census counts. (1) Figures for 1790 to 1980 cover inland water only. Figure for 1990 includes inland, coastal, and Great Lakes water. Figure for 2000 includes additional territorial water as determined by presidential decree in Dec. 1998. (2) Revised to include adjustments for underenumeration in Southern states. Unrevised number is 38,558,371 (10.9 per sq mi).

U.S. Population by Official

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau

State AL ²	1790 ¹	1800 ¹	1810 ¹	1820 ¹	1830 ¹	1840 ¹	1850 ¹	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
AK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,426	32,052	63,592	64,356
AZ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,658	40,440	88,243	122,931	204,354
AR	...	...	1	14	30	98	210	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449
CA	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,053	2,377,549
CO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,277	39,864	194,327	413,249	539,700	799,024
CT	238	251	262	275	298	310	371	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756
DE	59	64	73	73	77	78	92	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322
DC	...	8	16	23	30	34	52	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069
FL	...	...	...	...	35	54	87	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	752,619
GA	83	163	252	341	517	69	906	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121
HI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154,001	191,909
ID	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,999	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594
IL	...	...	12	55	157	476	851	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591
IN	...	6	25	147	343	686	988	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876
IA	...	...	...	...	...	43	192	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,231,853	2,224,771
KS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949
KY	74	221	407	564	688	780	982	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905
LA	...	...	77	153	216	352	518	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625	1,656,388
ME ³	97	152	229	298	399	502	583	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371
MD	320	342	381	407	447	470	583	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346
MA ³	379	423	472	523	610	738	995	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,947	2,805,346	3,366,416
MI	...	...	5	9	32	212	398	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173
MN	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708
MS ²	...	8	31	75	137	376	607	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114
MO	...	...	20	67	140	384	682	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335
MT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,595	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053
NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,192,214
NV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,857	42,491	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875
NH	142	184	214	244	269	285	318	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572
NJ	184	211	246	278	321	373	490	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167
NM ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	93,516	91,874	119,565	160,282	195,310	327,301
NY	340	589	959	1,373	1,919	2,429	3,097	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,614
NC	394	478	556	639	736	753	869	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,949	1,893,810	2,206,287
ND ⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,405	36,909	190,983	319,146	577,056
OH	...	45	231	581	938	1,519	1,980	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121
OK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258,657	790,391	1,657,155
OR ⁶	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	52,465	90,923	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765
PA	434	602	810	1,049	1,348	1,724	2,312	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115	7,665,111
RI	69	69	77	83	97	109	148	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610
SC	249	346	415	503	581	594	669	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400
SD ⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,837	11,776	98,268	348,600	401,570	583,888
TN	36	106	262	423	682	829	1,003	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789
TX	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542
UT	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	40,273	86,786	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351
VT	85	154	218	236	281	292	314	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956
VA ⁷	692	808	878	938	1,044	1,025	1,120	1,219,630	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612
WA ^{6,8}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11,594	23,955	75,116	357,232	518,103	1,141,990
WV ⁷	56	79	105	137	177	225	302	376,688	442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119
WI	...	...	...	...	...	31	305	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860
WY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,118	20,789	62,555	92,531	145,965
U.S. ⁹	3,929	5,308	7,240	9,638	12,866	17,063	23,192	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,189,209	62,979,766	76,212,168	92,228,531

Note: Where possible, population shown is that of the 2000 area of the state. Members of the Armed Forces overseas or other U.S. nationals abroad are not included. Totals revised to include corrections of initial tabulated counts. (1) Totals for 1790 through 1850 are in thousands. (2) 1800 and 1810 figures are for those parts of Mississippi Territory now part of present-day states of AL and MS. (3) 1790-1810 figures for MA do not include the pop. of the district taken from MA to form the state of ME in 1820. (4) 1850 figure incl. pop. for parts of the territory of New Mexico now part of present-day states of AZ, NM, CO, and NV. 1860 figure incl. pop. in parts taken to form part of Arizona Territory in 1863. (5) 1860 figure is for Dakota Territory, which comprised the present-day states of ND and SD. 1870 and 1880 figures are for parts of Dakota Territory that became the two states in 1889. (6) 1850 pop. figure for parts of Oregon Territory taken to form part of Washington Territory in 1853 and 1859 are listed under WA. (7) 1790-1860 figures for VA do not include the pop. of areas taken from VA to form the state of WV in 1863. (8) 1860 figure incl. pop. in present-day ID and parts of MT and WY. (9) 1830 and 1840 pop. totals incl. persons (5,318 in 1830; 6,100 in 1840) on public ships in the service of the U.S. not credited to any region, division, or state.

Estimated Population of American Colonies, 1630-1780

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands)

Colony	1630	1650	1670	1690	1700	1720	1740	1750	1770	1780
Total	4.6	50.4	111.9	210.4	250.9	466.2	905.6	1,170.8	2,148.1	2,780.4
Maine (counties) ¹	0.4	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.3	49.1
New Hampshire ²	0.5	1.3	1.8	4.2	5.0	9.4	23.3	27.5	62.4	87.8
Vermont ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0	47.6
Plymouth and Massachusetts ^{1,2,4}	0.9	15.6	35.3	56.9	55.9	91.0	151.6	188.0	235.3	268.6
Rhode Island ²	...	0.8	2.2	4.2	5.9	11.7	25.3	33.2	58.2	52.9
Connecticut ²	...	4.1	12.6	21.6	26.0	58.8	89.6	111.3	183.9	206.7
New York ²	0.4	4.1	5.8	13.9	19.1	36.9	63.7	76.7	162.9	210.5
New Jersey ²	...	...	1.0	8.0	14.0	29.8	51.4	71.4	117.4	139.6
Pennsylvania ²	...	...	...	11.4	18.0	31.0	85.6	119.7	240.1	327.3
Delaware ²	...	0.2	0.7	1.5	2.5	5.4	19.9	28.7	35.5	45.4
Maryland ²	...	4.5	13.2	24.0	29.6	66.1	116.1	141.1	202.6	245.5
Virginia ²	2.5	18.7	35.3	53.0	58.6	87.8	180.4	231.0	447.0	538.0
North Carolina ²	...	...	3.9	7.6	10.7	21.3	51.8	73.0	197.2	270.1
South Carolina ²	...	...	0.2	3.9	5.7	17.0	45.0	64.0	124.2	180.0
Georgia ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	5.2	23.4	56.1
Kentucky ⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.7	45.0
Tennessee ⁶	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	10.0

(1) For 1660-1750, the population of Maine counties are included with Massachusetts's. Maine was annexed by Massachusetts in the 1650s but became a separate state in 1820. (2) One of the original 13 states. (3) Admitted to statehood in 1791. (4) Plymouth became a part of the Province of Massachusetts in 1691. (5) Admitted to statehood in 1792. (6) Admitted to statehood in 1796.

Census, 1790-2000
U.S. Dept. of Commerce

1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	State
2,348,174	2,646,248	2,832,961	3,061,743	3,266,740	3,444,165	3,893,888	4,040,587	4,447,100	AL
55,036	59,278	72,524	128,643	226,167	300,382	401,851	550,043	626,932	AK
334,162	435,573	499,261	749,587	1,302,161	1,770,900	2,718,215	3,665,228	5,130,632	AZ
1,752,204	1,854,482	1,949,387	1,909,511	1,786,272	1,923,295	2,286,435	2,350,725	2,673,400	AR
3,426,861	5,677,251	6,907,387	10,586,223	15,717,204	19,953,134	23,667,902	29,760,021	33,871,648	CA
939,629	1,035,791	1,123,296	1,325,089	1,753,947	2,207,259	2,889,964	3,294,394	4,301,261	CO
1,380,631	1,606,903	1,709,242	2,007,280	2,535,234	3,031,709	3,107,576	3,287,116	3,405,565	CT
223,003	238,380	266,505	318,085	446,292	548,104	594,338	666,168	783,600	DE
437,571	486,869	663,091	802,178	763,956	756,510	638,333	606,900	572,059	DC
968,470	1,468,211	1,897,414	2,771,305	4,951,560	6,789,443	9,746,324	12,937,926	15,982,378	FL
2,895,832	2,908,506	3,123,723	3,444,578	3,943,116	4,589,575	5,463,105	6,478,216	8,186,453	GA
255,912	368,336	422,330	499,794	632,772	768,561	964,691	1,108,229	1,211,537	HI
431,866	445,032	524,873	588,637	667,191	712,567	943,935	1,006,749	1,293,953	ID
6,485,280	7,630,654	7,897,241	8,712,176	10,081,158	11,113,976	11,426,518	11,430,602	12,419,293	IL
2,930,390	3,238,503	3,427,796	3,934,224	4,662,498	5,193,669	5,490,224	5,544,159	6,080,485	IN
2,404,021	2,470,939	2,538,268	2,621,073	2,757,537	2,824,376	2,913,808	2,776,755	2,926,324	IA
1,769,257	1,880,999	1,801,028	1,905,299	2,178,611	2,246,578	2,363,679	2,477,574	2,688,418	KS
2,416,630	2,614,589	2,845,627	2,944,806	3,038,156	3,218,706	3,660,777	3,685,296	4,041,769	KY
1,798,509	2,101,593	2,363,880	2,683,516	3,257,022	3,641,306	4,205,900	4,219,973	4,468,976	LA
768,014	797,423	847,226	913,774	969,265	992,048	1,124,660	1,227,928	1,274,923	ME
1,449,661	1,631,526	1,821,244	2,343,001	3,100,689	3,922,399	4,216,975	4,781,468	5,296,486	MD
3,852,356	4,249,614	4,316,721	4,690,514	5,148,578	5,689,170	5,737,037	6,016,425	6,349,097	MA
3,668,412	4,842,325	5,256,106	6,371,766	7,823,194	8,875,083	9,262,078	9,295,297	9,938,444	MI
2,387,125	2,563,953	2,792,300	2,982,483	3,413,864	3,804,971	4,075,970	4,375,099	4,919,479	MN
1,790,618	2,009,821	2,183,796	2,178,914	2,178,141	2,216,912	2,520,638	2,573,216	2,844,658	MS
3,404,055	3,629,367	3,784,664	3,954,653	4,319,813	4,676,501	4,916,686	5,117,073	5,595,211	MO
548,889	537,606	559,456	591,024	674,767	694,409	786,690	799,065	902,195	MT
1,296,372	1,377,963	1,315,834	1,325,510	1,411,330	1,483,493	1,569,825	1,578,385	1,711,263	NE
77,407	91,058	110,247	160,083	285,278	488,738	800,493	1,201,833	1,998,257	NV
443,083	465,293	491,524	533,242	606,921	737,681	920,610	1,109,252	1,235,786	NH
3,155,900	4,041,334	4,160,165	4,835,329	6,066,782	7,168,164	7,364,823	7,730,188	8,414,350	NJ
360,350	423,317	531,818	681,187	951,023	1,016,000	1,302,894	1,515,069	1,819,046	NM
10,385,227	12,588,066	13,479,142	14,830,192	16,782,304	18,236,967	17,558,072	17,990,455	18,976,457	NY
2,559,123	3,170,276	3,571,623	4,061,929	4,556,155	5,082,059	5,881,766	6,628,637	8,049,313	NC
646,872	680,845	641,935	619,636	632,446	617,761	652,717	638,800	642,200	ND
5,759,394	6,646,697	6,907,612	7,946,627	9,706,397	10,652,017	10,797,630	10,847,115	11,353,140	OH
2,028,283	2,396,040	2,336,434	2,233,351	2,328,284	2,559,229	3,025,290	3,145,585	3,450,654	OK
783,389	953,786	1,089,684	1,521,341	1,768,687	2,091,385	2,633,105	2,842,321	3,421,399	OR
8,720,017	9,631,350	9,900,180	10,498,012	11,319,366	11,793,909	11,863,895	11,881,643	12,281,054	PA
604,397	687,497	713,346	791,896	859,488	949,723	947,154	1,003,464	1,048,319	RI
1,683,724	1,738,765	1,899,804	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,516	3,121,820	3,486,703	4,012,012	SC
636,547	692,849	642,961	652,740	680,514	665,507	690,768	696,004	754,844	SD
2,337,885	2,616,556	2,915,841	3,291,718	3,567,089	3,923,687	4,591,120	4,877,185	5,689,283	TN
4,663,228	5,824,715	6,414,824	7,711,194	9,579,677	11,196,730	14,229,191	16,986,510	20,851,820	TX
449,396	507,847	550,310	688,862	890,627	1,059,273	1,461,037	1,722,850	2,233,169	UT
352,428	359,611	359,231	377,747	389,881	444,330	511,456	562,758	608,827	VT
2,309,187	2,421,851	2,677,773	3,318,680	3,966,949	4,648,494	5,346,818	6,187,358	7,078,515	VA
1,356,621	1,563,396	1,736,191	2,378,963	2,853,214	3,409,169	4,132,156	4,866,692	5,894,121	WA
1,463,701	1,729,205	1,901,974	2,005,552	1,860,421	1,744,237	1,949,644	1,793,477	1,808,344	WV
2,632,067	2,939,006	3,137,587	3,434,575	3,951,777	4,417,731	4,705,767	4,891,769	5,363,675	WI
194,402	225,565	250,742	290,529	330,066	332,416	469,557	453,588	493,782	WY
106,021,568	123,202,660	132,164,569	151,325,798	179,323,175	203,211,926	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	U.S.

U.S. Center of Population, 1790-2000

Source: Decennial Censuses, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The country's center of population (mean) is considered here to be the center of population gravity, or that point upon which the U.S. would balance if it were a rigid, weightless plane and the population distributed thereon, with each individual assuming an equal weight and exerting an influence on a central point proportional to his or her distance from that point.

Census year	N Lat			W Long			Approximate location
1790	39	16	30	76	11	12	Kent Co., MD, 23 miles east of Baltimore
1800	39	16	6	76	56	30	Howard Co., MD, 18 miles west of Baltimore
1810	39	11	30	77	37	12	Loudoun Co., VA, 40 miles northwest by west of Washington, DC
1820	39	5	42	78	33	0	Hardy Co., WV, 16 miles east of Moorefield ¹
1830	38	57	54	79	16	54	Grant Co., WV, 19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield ¹
1840	39	2	0	80	18	0	Upshur Co., WV, 16 miles south of Clarksburg ¹
1850	38	59	0	81	19	0	Wirt Co., WV, 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg ¹
1860	39	0	24	82	48	48	Pike Co., OH, 20 miles south by east of Chillicothe
1870	39	12	0	83	35	42	Highland Co., OH, 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati
1880	39	4	8	84	39	40	Boone Co., KY, 8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, OH
1890	39	11	56	85	32	53	Decatur Co., IN, 20 miles east of Columbus
1900	39	9	36	85	48	54	Bartholomew Co., IN, 6 miles southeast of Columbus
1910	39	10	12	86	32	20	Monroe Co., IN, in the city of Bloomington
1920	39	10	21	86	43	15	Owen Co., IN, 8 miles south-southeast of Spencer
1930	39	3	45	87	8	6	Greene Co., IN, 3 miles northeast of Linton
1940	38	56	54	87	22	35	Sullivan Co., IN, 2 miles southeast by east of Carlisle
1950 ²	38	48	15	88	22	8	Clay Co., IL, 3 miles northeast of Louisville
1960 ²	38	35	58	89	12	35	Clinton Co., IL, 6½ miles northwest of Centralia
1970 ²	38	27	47	89	42	22	St. Clair Co., IL, 5 miles east-southeast of Mascoutah
1980 ²	38	8	13	90	34	26	Jefferson Co., MO, ¼ mile west of DeSoto
1990 ²	37	52	20	91	12	55	Crawford Co., MO, 9.7 miles southeast of Steelville
2000 ²	37	41	49	91	48	34	Phelps Co., MO, 2.8 miles east of Edgar Springs

(1) West Virginia was set off from Virginia on Dec. 31, 1862, and was admitted as a state on June 20, 1863. (2) Incl. Alaska and Hawaii.

U.S. Congressional Apportionment by Census Year, 1850-2000

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The U.S. Constitution, in Article 1, Section 2, mandates that the population be counted every 10 years so that the number of representatives can be apportioned among the states.

Every state is entitled to at least one House seat. The size of a state’s resident population, both citizens and noncitizens, determines if it may send additional representatives to Congress. A congressional apportionment has been made after every decennial census except for that of 1920. Prior to 1870, slaves were counted as being only 3⁄5 of a person in the apportionment population. Apportionments made before the 20th century also excluded some Native Americans and armed forces personnel and federal civilian employees stationed overseas. (District of Columbia residents remain excluded.)

Under the provisions of a law that went into effect Nov. 15, 1941, representatives are apportioned by the method of equal proportions. In the application of this method, the apportionment is made so that the average number of people each House member represents has the least possible variation between states.

The first House of Representatives, in 1789, had 65 members as provided by the Constitution. The largest numbers were from Virginia (10), Massachusetts (8), and Pennsylvania (8).

As the nation’s population grew, the number of representatives was increased, but a 1911 act fixed the total membership of the House at 435. (Alaska and Hawaii each gained one House seat when they became states, temporarily raising the total to 437 representatives until after the 1960 census was conducted.)

State	2000	1990	1980	1970	1950	1900	1850	State	2000	1990	1980	1970	1950	1900	1850
AL.....	7	7	7	7	9	9	7	NE.....	3	3	3	3	4	6	NA
AK.....	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NV.....	3	2	2	1	1	1	NA
AZ.....	8	6	5	4	2	NA	NA	NH.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
AR.....	4	4	4	4	6	7	2	NJ.....	13	13	14	15	14	10	5
CA.....	53	52	45	43	30	8	2	NM.....	3	3	3	2	2	NA	NA
CO.....	7	6	6	5	4	3	NA	NY.....	29	31	34	39	43	37	33
CT.....	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	NC.....	13	12	11	11	12	10	8
DE.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ND.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	NA
FL.....	25	23	19	15	8	3	1	OH.....	18	19	21	23	23	21	21
GA.....	13	11	10	10	10	11	8	OK.....	5	6	6	6	6	5	NA
HI.....	2	2	2	2	1	NA	NA	OR.....	5	5	5	4	4	2	1
ID.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	NA	PA.....	19	21	23	25	30	32	25
IL.....	19	20	22	24	25	25	9	RI.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
IN.....	9	10	10	11	11	13	11	SC.....	6	6	6	6	6	7	6
IA.....	5	5	6	6	8	11	2	SD.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	NA
KS.....	4	4	5	5	6	8	NA	TN.....	9	9	9	8	9	10	10
KY.....	6	6	7	7	8	11	10	TX.....	32	30	27	24	22	16	2
LA.....	7	7	8	8	8	7	4	UT.....	3	3	3	2	2	1	NA
ME.....	2	2	2	2	3	4	6	VT.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
MD.....	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	VA.....	11	11	10	10	10	10	13
MA.....	10	10	11	12	14	14	11	WA.....	9	9	8	7	7	3	NA
MI.....	15	16	18	19	18	12	4	WV.....	3	3	4	4	6	5	NA
MN.....	8	8	8	8	9	9	2	WI.....	8	9	9	9	10	11	3
MS.....	4	5	5	5	6	8	5	WY.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA
MO.....	9	9	9	10	11	16	7								
MT.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	NA	Total...	435	435	435	435	437	391	237

NA = Not applicable.

U.S. Slave and “Free Colored” Population, 1790, 1820, 1860

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	1790 census			1820 census			1860 census		
	Slaves	% slaves	Free colored ¹	Slaves	% slaves	Free colored ¹	Slaves	% slaves	Free colored ¹
Northern states ²	40,370	2.1%	33,016	18,001	0.3%	92,351	18	0%	225,224
Connecticut.....	2,759	1.2	2,801	97	0	7,844	0	0	8,627
New Jersey.....	11,423	6.2	2,762	7,557	2.7	12,460	18	0	25,318
New York.....	21,324	6.3	4,654	10,088	0.7	29,279	0	0	49,005
Pennsylvania.....	3,737	0.9	6,537	211	0	30,202	0	0	56,949
Border/disputed states ..	123,753	27.4	12,056	248,860	22.4	55,794	429,403	20.6	118,652
Delaware.....	8,887	15.0	3,899	4,509	6.2	12,958	1,798	1.6	19,829
Kansas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	625
Kentucky.....	11,830	16.2	114	126,732	22.5	2,759	225,483	19.5	10,684
Maryland.....	103,036	32.2	8,043	107,397	26.4	39,730	87,189	12.7	83,942
Missouri.....	—	—	—	10,222	15.4	347	114,931	9.7	3,572
Southern states.....	533,774	35.4	20,301	1,263,780	37.8	74,381	3,521,110	34.3	132,760
Alabama.....	—	—	—	41,879	32.7	571	435,080	45.1	2,690
Arkansas.....	—	—	—	1,617	11.3	59	111,115	25.5	144
Florida.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,745	44.0	932
Georgia.....	29,264	35.5	398	149,654	43.9	1,763	462,198	43.7	3,500
Louisiana.....	—	—	—	69,064	45.2	10,476	331,726	46.9	18,647
Mississippi.....	—	—	—	32,814	43.5	458	436,631	55.2	773
North Carolina.....	100,572	25.5	4,975	205,017	32.1	14,612	331,059	33.4	30,463
South Carolina.....	107,094	43.0	1,801	258,475	51.4	6,826	402,406	57.2	9,914
Tennessee.....	3,417	9.5	361	80,107	18.9	2,727	275,519	24.8	7,300
Texas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	182,566	30.2	355
Virginia.....	293,427	39.2	12,766	425,153	39.9	36,889	490,865	30.7	58,042
Total territories ³	—	—	—	6,377	19.3	4,048	3,229	1.1	11,434
Total states and territories	697,897	17.8	59,466	1,538,125	16.0	233,504	3,953,760	12.6	488,070

(1) “Free colored” was an official Census Bureau designation in these decades. All pop. figures for slaves and free colored include both blacks and those of mixed-race background. (2) Some states had negligible slave populations that are not listed separately but are included in regional totals (relevant census years in parentheses): California (1860), Illinois (1820, 1860), Indiana (1820, 1860), Iowa (1860), Maine (1820, 1860), Massachusetts (1790, 1820, 1860), Michigan (1860), Minnesota (1860), New Hampshire (1790, 1820, 1860), Ohio (1820, 1860), Oregon (1860), Rhode Island (1790, 1820, 1860), Vermont (1820, 1860), and Wisconsin (1860). (3) Incl. Colorado (1860), Dakota (1860), District of Columbia (1820, 1860), Nebraska (1860), Nevada (1860), New Mexico (1860), Utah (1860), and Washington (1860).

Largest U.S. Metropolitan Areas by Population, 1990-2009

Source: Population Estimates Program, Decennial Censuses, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

(ranked by 2009 population)

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are defined, or delineated geographically, for federal statistical use by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), with technical assistance from the Census Bureau. The standards used to define metropolitan areas are revised before each decennial census. Following a decennial census and between decennial census years, population estimates are used to update area boundaries.

An MSA consists of at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants, plus an adjacent area closely integrated socially and economically with the core as measured by commuting ties. Micropolitan Statistical Areas, which are not included in the rankings below, have at least one urban cluster with a population of at least 10,000 but no more than 50,000.

About 83.9% of the total U.S. population resided in an MSA in 2000. That represents an increase of 28.9 mil (13.9%) from 1990. The standards in current use were published in 2000. The most recent definitions, issued by the OMB in Nov. 2008, designates 366 MSAs in the U.S. and 8 MSAs in Puerto Rico.

Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	2009 ¹	2000	1990	Percent change	
					2000-09	1990-2009
1.	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	19,069,796	18,323,002	16,846,046	4.1%	13.2%
2.	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	12,874,797	12,365,627	11,273,720	4.1	14.2
3.	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	9,580,567	9,098,316	8,182,076	5.3	17.1
4.	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	6,447,615	5,161,544	3,989,294	24.9	61.6
5.	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	5,968,252	5,687,147	5,435,550	4.9	9.8
6.	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	5,867,489	4,715,407	3,767,233	24.4	55.8
7.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	5,547,051	5,007,564	4,056,228	10.8	36.8
8.	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	5,476,241	4,796,183	4,122,259	14.2	32.8
9.	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	5,475,213	4,247,981	3,068,975	28.9	78.4
10.	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	4,588,680	4,391,344	4,133,895	4.5	11.0
11.	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	4,403,437	4,452,557	4,248,699	-1.1	3.6
12.	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4,364,094	3,251,876	2,238,498	34.2	95.0
13.	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	4,317,853	4,123,740	3,684,112	4.7	17.2
14.	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,143,113	3,254,821	2,588,793	27.3	60.0
15.	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3,407,848	3,043,878	2,559,136	12.0	33.2
16.	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,269,814	2,968,806	2,538,776	10.1	28.8
17.	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	3,053,793	2,813,833	2,498,016	8.5	22.2
18.	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,828,990	2,698,687	2,580,720	4.8	9.6
19.	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	2,747,272	2,395,997	2,067,959	14.7	32.8
20.	Baltimore-Towson, MD	2,690,886	2,552,994	2,382,172	5.4	13.0
21.	Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	2,552,195	2,179,240	1,650,489	17.1	54.6
22.	Pittsburgh, PA	2,354,957	2,431,087	2,468,289	-3.1	-4.6
23.	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	2,241,841	1,927,881	1,523,741	16.3	47.1
24.	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	2,171,896	2,009,632	1,844,915	8.1	17.7
25.	Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	2,127,355	1,796,857	1,481,220	18.4	43.6
26.	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	2,091,286	2,148,143	2,102,248	-2.6	-0.5
27.	Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	2,082,421	1,644,561	1,224,844	26.6	70.0
28.	San Antonio, TX	2,072,128	1,711,703	1,407,745	21.1	47.2
29.	Kansas City, MO-KS	2,067,585	1,836,038	1,636,527	12.6	26.3
30.	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	1,902,834	1,375,765	741,368	38.3	156.7
31.	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1,839,700	1,735,819	1,534,274	6.0	19.9
32.	Columbus, OH	1,801,848	1,612,694	1,405,168	11.7	28.2
33.	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	1,745,524	1,330,448	1,024,690	31.2	70.3
34.	Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	1,743,658	1,525,104	1,294,217	14.3	34.7
35.	Austin-Round Rock, TX	1,705,075	1,249,763	846,227	36.4	101.5
36.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	1,674,498	1,576,370	1,450,855	6.2	15.4
37.	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	1,600,642	1,582,997	1,509,789	1.1	6.0
38.	Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	1,582,264	1,311,789	1,048,216	20.6	50.9
39.	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	1,559,667	1,500,741	1,432,149	3.9	8.9
40.	Jacksonville, FL	1,328,144	1,122,750	925,213	18.3	43.6
41.	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1,304,926	1,205,204	1,067,263	8.3	22.3
42.	Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	1,258,577	1,161,975	1,056,156	8.3	19.2
43.	Richmond, VA	1,238,187	1,096,957	949,244	12.9	30.4
44.	Oklahoma City, OK	1,227,278	1,095,421	971,042	12.0	26.4
45.	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	1,195,998	1,148,618	1,123,678	4.1	6.4
46.	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	1,189,981	1,316,510	1,264,383	-9.6	-5.9
47.	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1,131,070	1,052,238	956,646	7.5	18.2
48.	Salt Lake City, UT	1,130,293	968,858	768,075	16.7	47.2
49.	Raleigh-Cary, NC	1,125,827	797,071	544,020	41.2	106.9
50.	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	1,123,804	1,170,111	1,189,340	-4.0	-5.5
51.	Rochester, NY	1,035,566	1,037,831	1,002,410	-0.2	3.3
52.	Tucson, AZ	1,020,200	843,746	666,957	20.9	53.0
53.	Tulsa, OK	929,015	859,532	761,019	8.1	22.1
54.	Fresno, CA	915,267	799,407	667,490	14.5	37.1
55.	Honolulu, HI	907,574	876,156	836,231	3.6	8.5
56.	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	901,208	882,567	827,645	2.1	8.9
57.	Albuquerque, NM	857,903	729,649	599,416	17.6	43.1
58.	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	857,592	825,875	809,642	3.8	5.9
59.	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	849,517	767,041	685,797	10.8	23.9
60.	New Haven-Milford, CT	848,006	824,008	804,219	2.9	5.4
61.	Dayton, OH	835,063	848,153	843,835	-1.5	-1.0
62.	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	816,012	740,395	686,688	10.2	18.8
63.	Bakersfield, CA	807,407	661,645	544,981	22.0	48.2
64.	Worcester, MA	803,701	750,963	709,705	7.0	13.2
65.	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	802,983	753,197	669,016	6.6	20.0
66.	Baton Rouge, LA	786,947	705,973	623,850	11.5	26.1
67.	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	778,009	740,482	645,918	5.1	20.5
68.	El Paso, TX	751,296	679,622	591,610	10.5	27.0
69.	Columbia, SC	744,730	647,158	548,936	15.1	35.7
70.	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	741,152	569,463	383,545	30.1	93.2

(1) Population estimates are for July 1.

Largest U.S. Cities by Population, 1850-2009

Source: Population Estimates Program, Decennial Censuses, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (ranked by 2009 population)

Rank	City	2009	2000	1990	1980	1970	1950	1900	1850
1.	New York, NY	8,391,881	8,008,278	7,322,564	7,071,639	7,895,563	7,891,957	3,437,202	696,115
2.	Los Angeles, CA	3,831,868	3,694,820	3,485,398	2,968,528	2,811,801	1,970,358	102,479	1,610
3.	Chicago, IL	2,851,268	2,896,016	2,783,726	3,005,072	3,369,357	3,620,962	1,698,575	29,963
4.	Houston, TX	2,257,926	1,953,631	1,630,553	1,595,138	1,233,535	596,163	44,633	2,396
5.	Phoenix, AZ	1,601,587	1,321,045	983,403	789,704	584,303	106,818	5,544	...
6.	Philadelphia, PA	1,547,297	1,517,550	1,585,577	1,688,210	1,949,996	2,071,605	1,293,697	121,376
7.	San Antonio, TX	1,373,668	1,144,646	935,933	785,940	654,153	408,442	53,321	3,488
8.	San Diego, CA	1,306,301	1,223,400	1,110,549	875,538	697,471	334,387	17,700	...
9.	Dallas, TX	1,299,543	1,188,580	1,006,877	904,599	844,401	434,462	42,638	...
10.	San Jose, CA	964,695	894,943	782,248	629,400	459,913	95,280	21,500	...
11.	Detroit, MI	910,920	951,270	1,027,974	1,203,368	1,514,063	1,849,568	285,704	21,019
12.	San Francisco, CA	815,358	776,733	723,959	678,974	715,674	775,357	342,782	34,776
13.	Jacksonville, FL	813,518	735,617	635,230	540,920	504,265	204,517	28,429	1,045
14.	Indianapolis, IN ¹	807,584	781,870	741,952	700,807	736,856	427,173	169,164	8,091
15.	Austin, TX	786,382	656,562	465,622	345,890	253,539	132,459	22,258	629
16.	Columbus, OH	769,360	711,470	632,910	565,021	540,025	375,901	125,560	17,882
17.	Fort Worth, TX	727,575	534,694	447,619	385,164	393,455	278,778	26,688	...
18.	Charlotte, NC	709,441	540,828	395,934	315,474	241,420	134,042	18,091	1,065
19.	Memphis, TN	676,640	650,100	610,337	646,174	623,988	396,000	102,320	8,841
20.	Boston, MA	645,169	589,141	574,283	562,994	641,071	801,444	560,892	136,881
21.	Baltimore, MD	637,418	651,154	736,014	786,741	905,787	949,708	508,957	169,054
22.	El Paso, TX	620,447	563,662	515,342	425,259	322,261	130,485	15,906	...
23.	Seattle, WA	617,334	563,374	516,259	493,846	530,831	467,591	80,671	...
24.	Denver, CO	610,345	554,636	467,610	492,686	514,678	415,786	133,859	...
25.	Nashville-Davidson, TN ¹	605,473	545,524	510,784	455,651	426,029	174,307	80,865	10,165
26.	Milwaukee, WI	604,133	596,974	628,088	636,297	717,372	637,392	285,315	20,061
27.	Washington, DC	599,657	572,059	606,900	638,432	756,668	802,178	278,718	40,001
28.	Las Vegas, NV	567,641	478,434	258,295	164,674	125,787	24,624	...	...
29.	Louisville-Jefferson, KY ¹	566,503	256,231	269,063	298,694	361,706	369,129	204,731	43,194
30.	Portland, OR	566,141	529,121	437,319	368,148	379,967	373,628	90,426	...
31.	Oklahoma City, OK	560,332	506,132	444,719	404,014	368,164	243,504	10,037	...
32.	Tucson, AZ	548,555	486,699	405,390	330,537	262,933	45,454	7,531	...
33.	Atlanta, GA	540,921	416,474	394,017	425,022	495,039	331,314	89,872	2,572
34.	Albuquerque, NM	528,497	448,607	384,736	332,920	244,501	96,815	6,238	...
35.	Kansas City, MO	482,299	441,545	435,146	448,028	507,330	456,622	163,752	...
36.	Fresno, CA	479,921	427,652	354,202	217,491	165,655	91,669	12,470	...
37.	Sacramento, CA	466,687	407,018	369,365	275,741	257,105	137,572	29,282	6,820
38.	Long Beach, CA	462,604	461,522	429,433	361,498	358,879	250,767	2,252	...
39.	Mesa, AZ	462,486	396,375	288,091	152,404	63,049	16,790	722	...
40.	Omaha, NE	454,731	390,007	335,795	313,939	346,929	251,117	102,555	...
41.	Virginia Beach, VA	433,575	425,257	393,069	262,199	172,106	5,390	...	...
42.	Miami, FL	433,136	362,470	358,548	346,681	334,859	249,276	1,681	...
43.	Cleveland, OH	431,363	478,403	505,616	573,822	750,879	914,808	381,768	17,034
44.	Oakland, CA	409,184	399,484	372,242	339,337	361,561	384,575	66,960	...
45.	Raleigh, NC	405,791	276,093	207,951	150,255	122,830	65,679	13,643	4,518
46.	Colorado Springs, CO	399,827	360,890	281,140	215,105	135,517	45,472	21,085	...
47.	Tulsa, OK	389,625	393,049	367,302	360,919	330,350	182,740	1,390	...
48.	Minneapolis, MN	385,542	382,618	368,383	370,951	434,400	521,718	202,718	...
49.	Arlington, TX	380,084	332,969	261,721	160,113	90,229	7,692	1,079	...
50.	Honolulu, HI ²	374,701	371,657	365,272	365,048	324,871	248,034	39,306	...
51.	Wichita, KS	372,186	344,284	304,011	279,838	276,554	168,279	24,671	...
52.	St. Louis, MO	356,587	348,189	396,685	452,801	622,236	856,796	575,238	77,860
53.	New Orleans, LA	354,850	484,674	496,938	557,927	593,471	570,445	287,104	116,375
54.	Tampa, FL	343,890	303,447	280,015	271,577	277,714	124,681	15,839	...
55.	Santa Ana, CA	340,340	337,977	293,742	204,023	155,710	45,533	4,933	...
56.	Anaheim, CA	337,896	328,014	266,406	219,494	166,408	14,556	1,456	...
57.	Cincinnati, OH	333,013	331,285	364,040	385,409	453,514	503,998	325,902	115,435
58.	Aurora, CO	324,655	276,393	222,103	158,588	74,974	11,421	202	...
59.	Bakersfield, CA	324,463	247,057	174,820	105,611	69,515	34,784	4,836	...
60.	Toledo, OH	316,238	313,619	332,943	354,635	383,062	303,616	131,822	3,829
61.	Pittsburgh, PA	311,647	334,563	369,879	423,959	520,089	676,806	321,616	46,601
62.	Riverside, CA	297,859	255,166	226,505	170,591	140,089	46,764	7,973	...
63.	Lexington-Fayette, KY	296,545	260,512	225,366	204,165	108,137	55,534	26,369	8,159
64.	Stockton, CA	287,578	243,771	210,943	148,283	109,963	70,853	17,506	...
65.	Corpus Christi, TX	287,438	277,454	257,453	232,134	204,525	108,287	4,703	...
66.	Anchorage, AK	286,174	260,283	226,338	174,431	48,081	11,254	...	...
67.	St. Paul, MN	281,262	287,151	272,235	270,230	309,866	311,349	163,065	1,112
68.	Newark, NJ	278,154	273,546	275,221	329,248	381,930	438,776	246,070	38,894
69.	Plano, TX	273,611	222,030	128,713	72,331	17,872	2,126	1,304	...
70.	Buffalo, NY	270,240	292,648	328,123	357,870	462,768	580,132	352,387	42,261
71.	Henderson, NV	256,445	175,381	64,942	23,376	16,400	5,717	...	...
72.	Fort Wayne, IN	255,890	205,727	173,072	172,391	178,269	133,607	45,115	4,282
73.	Chandler, AZ	255,230	176,581	89,862	29,673	13,763	3,799	...	...
74.	Greensboro, NC	255,061	223,891	183,521	155,642	144,076	74,389	10,035	...
75.	Lincoln, NE	254,001	225,581	191,972	171,932	149,518	98,884	40,169	...
76.	Glendale, AZ	252,188	218,812	148,134	96,988	36,228	8,179	...	...
77.	St. Petersburg, FL	244,324	248,232	238,629	238,647	216,159	96,738	1,575	...
78.	Jersey City, NJ	242,503	240,055	228,537	223,532	260,350	299,017	206,433	6,856
79.	Scottsdale, AZ	238,715	202,705	130,069	88,364	67,823	2,032	...	...
80.	Orlando, FL	235,860	185,951	164,693	128,394	99,006	52,367	2,481	...

Rank	City	2009	2000	1990	1980	1970	1950	1900	1850
81.	Madison, WI	235,626	208,054	191,262	170,616	171,809	96,056	19,164	1,525
82.	Norfolk, VA	233,333	234,403	261,229	266,979	307,951	213,513	46,624	14,326
83.	Birmingham, AL	230,130	242,820	265,968	284,413	300,910	326,037	38,415	...
84.	Winston-Salem, NC	229,828	185,776	143,485	131,885	133,683	87,811	13,650	...
85.	Durham, NC	229,174	187,035	136,611	100,831	95,438	71,311	6,679	...
86.	Laredo, TX	226,122	176,576	122,899	91,449	69,024	51,910	13,429	...
87.	Lubbock, TX	225,856	199,564	186,206	174,361	149,101	71,747	...	...
88.	Baton Rouge, LA	225,390	227,818	219,531	220,394	165,921	125,629	11,269	3,905
89.	North Las Vegas, NV	224,387	115,488	47,707	42,739	46,067	...	...	...
90.	Chula Vista, CA	223,738	173,556	135,163	83,927	67,901	31,339	...	...
91.	Chesapeake, VA	222,455	199,184	151,976	114,486	89,580	...	...	...
92.	Garland, TX	222,013	215,768	180,650	138,857	81,437	10,571	819	...
93.	Reno, NV	219,636	180,480	134,230	100,756	72,863	32,497	4,500	...
94.	Hialeah, FL	218,896	226,419	188,004	145,254	102,452	19,676	...	...
95.	Arlington, VA ²	217,483	189,453	170,936	152,599	174,284	135,449	6,430	...
96.	Gilbert, AZ	217,285	109,697	29,188	5,717	1,971	...	...	...
97.	Irvine, CA	209,716	143,072	110,330	62,134	...	...	...	...
98.	Rochester, NY	207,294	219,773	231,636	241,741	295,011	332,488	162,608	36,403
99.	Akron, OH	207,216	217,074	223,019	237,177	275,425	274,605	42,728	3,266
100.	Boise City, ID	205,707	185,787	125,738	102,249	74,990	34,393	5,957	...

Note: 2009 population estimates are for July 1. Population figures for census years 1950-2000 are for Apr. 1; census years 1850 and 1900 are for June 1. (1) Consolidated city. Population figures are for city or metro government only, i.e., does not include the populations of other semi-independent incorporated places within the consolidated city. For years predating consolidation, city population figure is shown. (2) Census designated place (CDP). Although not incorporated, CDPs are recognized as statistical equivalents for census purposes.

Largest U.S. Counties by Population, 2000, 2009

Source: Population Estimates Program, 2000 Census, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (ranked by 2009 population)

Rank	County	2009 ¹	2000 ²	% change	Rank	County	2009 ¹	2000 ²	% change
1.	Los Angeles Co., CA . . .	9,848,011	9,519,338	3.5%	16.	Tarrant Co., TX.	1,789,900	1,446,219	23.8%
2.	Cook Co., IL	5,287,037	5,376,741	-1.7	17.	Santa Clara Co., CA. . .	1,784,642	1,682,585	6.1
3.	Harris Co., TX.	4,070,989	3,400,578	19.7	18.	Broward Co., FL.	1,766,476	1,623,018	8.8
4.	Maricopa Co., AZ	4,023,132	3,072,149	31.0	19.	Bexar Co., TX.	1,651,448	1,392,931	18.6
5.	San Diego Co., CA. . . .	3,053,793	2,813,833	8.5	20.	New York Co., NY	1,629,054	1,537,195	6.0
6.	Orange Co., CA	3,026,786	2,846,289	6.3	21.	Philadelphia Co., PA . .	1,547,297	1,517,550	2.0
7.	Kings Co., NY.	2,567,098	2,465,326	4.1	22.	Suffolk Co., NY.	1,518,475	1,419,369	7.0
8.	Miami-Dade Co., FL. . .	2,500,625	2,253,362	11.0	23.	Middlesex Co., MA. . . .	1,505,006	1,465,396	2.7
9.	Dallas Co., TX	2,451,730	2,218,899	10.5	24.	Alameda Co., CA	1,491,482	1,443,741	3.3
10.	Queens Co., NY.	2,306,712	2,229,379	3.5	25.	Sacramento Co., CA . . .	1,400,949	1,223,499	14.5
11.	Riverside Co., CA. . . .	2,125,440	1,545,387	37.5	26.	Bronx Co., NY	1,397,287	1,332,650	4.9
12.	San Bernardino Co., CA	2,017,673	1,709,434	18.0	27.	Nassau Co., NY	1,357,429	1,334,544	1.7
13.	Wayne Co., MI	1,925,848	2,061,162	-6.6	28.	Palm Beach Co., FL . . .	1,279,950	1,131,184	13.2
14.	King Co., WA	1,916,441	1,737,034	10.3	29.	Cuyahoga Co., OH. . . .	1,275,709	1,393,978	-8.5
15.	Clark Co., NV	1,902,834	1,375,765	38.3	30.	Allegheny Co., PA	1,218,494	1,281,666	4.9

Note: The 10 smallest counties by mid-year 2009 population estimates (% change from 2000-09 shown in parentheses): 1) Loving Co., TX (45; -32.8%); 2) Kalawao Co., HI (83; -43.5%); 3) King Co., TX (286; -19.7%); 4) Arthur Co., NE (339; -23.6%); 5) Kenedy Co., TX (369; -10.9%); 6) Petroleum Co., MT (440; -10.8%); 7) Blaine Co., NE (458; -21.4%); 8) McPherson Co., NE (488; -8.4%); 9) San Juan Co., CO (555; -0.5%); 10) Grant Co., NE (560; -25.0%). (1) Population estimates are for July 1. (2) Census population figures are for Apr. 1.

Mobility of U.S. Population by Selected Characteristics, 2008-09

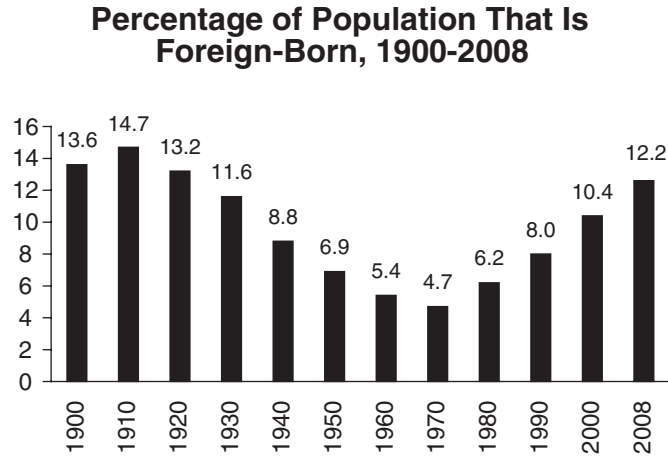
Source: Current Population Survey, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (numbers in thousands)

		Location of new residence						Location of new residence			
		Diff. county, same state						Diff. county, same state			
	Total	Same county	same state	Diff. state	Abroad		Total	Same county	same state	Diff. state	Abroad
Age						Marital status ¹					
Ages 1 to 14	8,361	5,920	1,241	993	208	Married, spouse present	9,645	6,102	1,745	1,465	333
Ages 1 to 17	9,764	6,897	1,439	1,164	264	Married, spouse absent	686	408	117	90	70
Ages 15 and older	28,741	19,063	5,134	3,662	879	Widowed.	800	547	138	92	23
Ages 18 and older	27,338	18,086	4,936	3,491	823	Divorced	3,367	2,290	589	450	37
Ages 25 and older	20,405	13,410	3,572	2,805	616	Separated.	1,255	913	230	106	6
Ages 65 and older	1,274	800	268	172	36	Never married.	12,992	8,804	2,315	1,464	409
Income ¹						Educational attainment ²					
Without income.	3,987	2,587	587	494	319	Not a high school graduate	3,235	2,361	506	264	104
Under \$5,000 or loss . .	2,674	1,694	492	361	127	High school graduate . .	6,074	4,200	1,054	689	131
\$5,000 to \$9,999.	2,801	1,870	535	346	50	Some college or					
\$10,000 to \$19,999. . .	5,423	3,758	945	607	111	associate degree	5,264	3,532	935	700	98
\$20,000 to \$29,999. . .	4,239	2,946	758	478	56	Bachelor's degree.	3,829	2,243	706	714	166
\$30,000 to \$39,999. . .	3,234	2,206	599	356	71	Prof. or graduate degree	2,004	1,075	370	441	118
\$40,000 to \$59,999. . .	3,350	2,186	647	458	56	Tenure					
\$60,000 to \$74,999. . .	1,192	752	242	165	33	In owner-occupied unit	10,778	6,873	2,013	1,560	333
\$75,000 to \$99,999. . .	858	519	148	154	36	In renter-occupied unit ³	26,327	18,111	4,360	3,101	754
\$100,000 and over . . .	987	542	178	246	20	Total	37,105	24,984	6,374	4,660	1,087

Note: Total movers consists of people ages 1 and older who moved to a new residence in the 12 months preceding the survey's administration. Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Ages 15 and older. (2) Ages 25 and older. (3) Includes units occupied without payment of cash rent.

U.S. Foreign-Born Population

Source: Current Population Surveys, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce



Foreign-Born Population by Region of Birth, 1995-2008
(numbers in thousands)

Region	2008 ¹		2000	1995
	No.	%		
Asia.	9,974	26.8%	7,246	6,121
Under 18.	792	26.8	657	767
Europe	4,647	12.5	4,355	3,937
Under 18.	263	18.7	250	232
Latin America	20,034	53.8	14,477	11,777
Under 18.	1,644	55.7	1,684	1,481
Other.	2,608	7.0	2,301	2,658
Under 18.	255	8.6	245	275
All regions.	37,264	100.0	28,379	24,493
Under 18.	2,953	100.0	2,837	2,726

(1) Percents given are of total foreign-born pop. or of total foreign-born pop. under 18.

U.S. Foreign-Born Population: Top Countries of Origin, 1880-2008

Source: American Community Survey, Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands; % is of all foreign-born)

1880			1920			1960			2000			2008		
Country	No.	%	Country	No.	%	Country	No.	%	Country	No.	%	Country	No.	%
Germany	1,967	29.4	Germany	1,686	12.1	Italy	1,257	12.9	Mexico	9,177	29.5	Mexico	11,413	30.1
Ireland	1,855	27.8	Italy	1,610	11.6	Germany	990	10.2	China ²	1,519	4.9	China ²	1,913	5.0
Gr. Britain	918	13.7	U.S.S.R.	1,400	10.1	Canada	953	9.8	Philippines	1,369	4.4	Philippines	1,685	4.4
Canada	717	10.7	Poland	1,140	8.2	Gr. Britain	765	7.9	India	1,023	3.3	India	1,623	4.3
Sweden	194	2.9	Canada	1,138	8.2	Poland	748	7.7	Vietnam	988	3.2	Vietnam	1,138	3.0
Norway	182	2.7	Gr. Britain	1,135	8.2	U.S.S.R.	691	7.1	Cuba	873	2.8	El Salvador	1,095	2.9
France	107	1.6	Ireland	1,037	7.5	Mexico	576	5.9	Korea ³	864	2.8	Korea ³	1,031	2.7
China ¹	104	1.6	Sweden	626	4.5	Ireland	339	3.5	Canada	821	2.6	Cuba	975	2.6
Switzerland	89	1.3	Austria	576	4.1	Austria	305	3.1	El Salvador	817	2.6	Canada	819	2.2
Czech.	85	1.3	Mexico	486	3.5	Hungary	245	2.5	Germany	707	2.3	Dominican Republic	772	2.0
Total	6,680	100.0	Total	13,921	100.0	Total	9,738	100.0	Total	31,108	100.0	Total	37,961	100.0

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Includes Taiwan. (2) Includes Hong Kong and Taiwan. (3) Includes North and South Korea.

Languages Spoken at Home by the U.S. Population, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by numbers of speakers)

Language	Number (thous.)	% of total	% English ability ¹	Language	Number (thous.)	% of total	% English ability ¹
Total population ²	283,149.5	100.00%	NA	Persian	379.4	0.13%	38.5%
Speak only English.	227,365.5	80.30	NA	Other Pacific Island languages.	354.8	0.13	39.7
Speak another language ³	55,784.0	19.70	NA	Urdu	352.6	0.12	31.0
Spanish or Spanish Creole.	34,559.9	12.21	46.7%	Greek	337.3	0.12	26.6
Chinese	2,465.8	0.87	56.2	Gujarathi.	332.8	0.12	35.5
Tagalog.	1,488.4	0.53	32.1	Other Slavic languages	332.4	0.12	36.5
French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	1,332.6	0.47	20.9	Other West Germanic languages.	277.5	0.10	23.0
Vietnamese.	1,225.0	0.43	60.2	Serbo-Croatian	274.0	0.10	42.2
German.	1,122.0	0.40	17.7	Armenian	231.5	0.08	43.8
Korean	1,051.6	0.37	58.6	Hebrew	213.0	0.08	18.9
Russian.	864.1	0.31	51.0	Other Native North American languages.	192.7	0.07	14.8
Arabic	786.2	0.28	35.4	Hmong	189.7	0.07	48.1
Italian	782.1	0.28	29.1	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	183.4	0.06	55.1
African languages.	742.4	0.26	31.9	Navajo	170.6	0.06	26.5
Other Asian languages.	705.2	0.25	30.6	Yiddish	169.2	0.06	32.8
Portuguese or Portuguese Creole.	661.4	0.23	40.6	Laotian	146.8	0.05	51.6
Other Indic languages	652.9	0.23	38.8	Thai.	140.9	0.05	53.6
French Creole.	646.1	0.23	44.9	Scandinavian languages	133.9	0.05	12.1
Polish	619.6	0.22	43.8	Other and unspecified languages.	125.5	0.04	37.9
Hindi	560.1	0.20	23.0	Hungarian.	93.8	0.03	28.6
Other Indo-European languages.	446.7	0.16	37.1				
Japanese	439.9	0.16	45.4				

NA = Not applicable or available. Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Speakers of other languages were asked how well they spoke English: very well, well, not well, or not at all. Figures shown here are percentage of speakers of an individual language who indicated they spoke English less than very well. (2) Ages 5 and older.

Persons Granted Legal Permanent Resident Status by State of Residence, 2009

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security
(ranked by fiscal year 2009 counts)

State	Number	State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
Total	1,130,818	Michigan	18,919	Kansas	5,319	New Hampshire	2,483
California	227,876	North Carolina	18,562	Kentucky	5,260	Delaware	2,184
New York	150,722	Minnesota	18,020	Oklahoma	5,007	Maine	1,675
Florida	127,006	Ohio	15,375	South Carolina	4,747	Mississippi	1,652
Texas	95,384	Connecticut	13,632	Louisiana	4,299	Alaska	1,608
New Jersey	58,879	Colorado	12,841	Rhode Island	4,156	Guam	1,427
Illinois	41,889	Nevada	12,334	Puerto Rico	4,084	South Dakota	1,271
Massachusetts	32,607	Indiana	9,087	Nebraska	3,989	North Dakota	843
Virginia	29,825	Tennessee	9,042	Iowa	3,963	Vermont	792
Georgia	28,396	Oregon	9,026	Alabama	3,891	West Virginia	734
Washington	27,562	Missouri	7,142	New Mexico	3,887	Montana	553
Maryland	26,722	Hawaii	6,929	Idaho	3,120	Wyoming	429
Pennsylvania	24,105	Wisconsin	6,727	Arkansas	2,942	Other ¹	1,497
Arizona	20,997	Utah	6,466	District of Columbia	2,934		

Note: Applicants for legal permanent resident (LPR) status, or “green cards,” may already live in the U.S. Applicants include refugees, temporary workers, foreign students, family members, and certain undocumented immigrants. Applicants from outside the U.S. enter on a visa and are granted LPR status upon admittance. (1) Includes U.S. dependencies, armed forces posts, and unknown.

Persons Granted Legal Permanent Resident Status by Top Areas of Residence, 2009

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security
(ranked by fiscal year 2009 counts)

Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) ¹	Number	% of total	Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) ¹	Number	% of total
Total	1,130,818	100.0%	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	7,844	0.7%
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	189,860	16.8	Columbus, OH	6,006	0.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	97,539	8.6	Austin-Round Rock, TX	5,698	0.5
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	83,936	7.4	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	5,334	0.5
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	42,567	3.8	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	5,187	0.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	38,840	3.4	Honolulu, HI	5,000	0.4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	32,304	2.9	San Antonio, TX	4,917	0.4
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	32,022	2.8	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord-Rock Hill, NC-SC	4,844	0.4
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	29,022	2.6	El Paso, TX	4,593	0.4
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	26,346	2.3	Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	4,498	0.4
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	23,344	2.1	Salt Lake City, UT	4,241	0.4
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	20,779	1.8	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	4,216	0.4
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	20,712	1.8	Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	4,108	0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	18,936	1.7	Raleigh-Cary, NC	4,094	0.4
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	18,677	1.7	Kansas City, MO-KS	4,085	0.4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	17,010	1.5	St. Louis, MO-IL	3,792	0.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	14,958	1.3	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, Puerto Rico	3,740	0.3
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	14,349	1.3	Jacksonville, FL	3,659	0.3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	12,856	1.1	Tucson, AZ	3,569	0.3
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	11,408	1.0	Fresno, CA	3,567	0.3
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	10,307	0.9	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	3,535	0.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	10,296	0.9	Stockton, CA	3,240	0.3
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	9,358	0.8	Bakersfield, CA	3,146	0.3
Denver-Aurora, CO	8,468	0.7	Worcester, MA	3,146	0.3
Baltimore-Towson, MD	8,268	0.7	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	3,143	0.3
			Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	3,081	0.3
			Other CBSAs	211,803	18.7
			Non-CBSA or unknown	14,570	1.3

Note: Applicants for legal permanent resident (LPR) status, or “green cards,” may already live in the U.S. Applicants include refugees, temporary workers, foreign students, family members, and certain undocumented immigrants. Applicants from outside the U.S. enter on a visa and are granted LPR status upon admittance. (1) CBSAs refer collectively to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. These areas are defined for federal statistical use by the Office of Management and Budget, with technical assistance from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Unauthorized Immigrant Population in the U.S., 2000, 2009

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security
(ranked by 2009 population)

Country of Birth				State of Residence			
Country of birth	Est. population ¹ 2009	2000	% change 2000-09	State of residence	Est. population ¹ 2009	2000	% change 2000-09
All countries	10,750,000	8,460,000	27.1%	All states	10,750,000	8,460,000	27.1%
Mexico	6,650,000	4,680,000	42.1	California	2,600,000	2,510,000	3.6
El Salvador	530,000	430,000	23.3	Texas	1,680,000	1,090,000	54.1
Guatemala	480,000	290,000	65.5	Florida	720,000	800,000	-10.0
Honduras	320,000	160,000	100.0	New York	550,000	540,000	1.9
Philippines	270,000	200,000	35.0	Illinois	540,000	440,000	22.7
Korea ²	200,000	180,000	11.1	Georgia	480,000	220,000	118.2
India	200,000	120,000	66.7	Arizona	460,000	330,000	39.4
Ecuador	170,000	110,000	54.5	North Carolina	370,000	260,000	42.3
Brazil	150,000	100,000	50.0	New Jersey	360,000	350,000	2.9
China	120,000	190,000	-36.8	Nevada	260,000	170,000	52.9
Other countries	1,650,000	2,000,000	-17.5	Other states	2,730,000	1,760,000	55.1

Note: Unauthorized immigrant pop. estimates are made using the “residual” method. The estimated size of the legally resident foreign-born pop. (i.e., legal permanent residents, asylees, refugees, and nonimmigrants) is subtracted from the estimated size of the total foreign-born pop. Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. (1) Pop. estimates are for January of year listed. (2) Includes North and South Korea.

U.S. Population by Age, Sex, and Household, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	Number	% of tot.		Number	% of tot.
Total population ¹	304,059,728	100.0%	Sex		
Age			Male	149,863,485	49.3%
Under 5 years	20,910,221	6.9	Female	154,196,243	50.7
5 to 14 years	40,196,100	13.2	Total households ²	113,101,329	100.0
15 to 17 years	12,815,575	4.2	Family households	75,030,551	66.3
18 to 24 years	30,107,814	9.9	2-person household	32,146,737	28.4
25 to 34 years	40,319,446	13.3	3-person household	17,112,133	15.1
35 to 44 years	42,744,592	14.1	4-person household	14,852,392	13.1
45 to 54 years	44,435,652	14.6	5-or-more-person household	10,919,289	9.7
55 to 64 years	33,718,075	11.1	Married-couple family	55,692,103	49.2
65 years and over	38,812,253	12.8	Female HH, no husband present	14,171,071	12.5
15 to 44 years	125,987,427	41.4	Male HH, no wife present	5,167,377	4.6
18 years and over	230,137,832	75.7	Nonfamily households (total HHs)	38,070,778	33.7
Male	112,009,961	36.8	Householder living alone	31,406,497	27.8
Female	118,127,871	38.9	65 years and over	10,631,504	9.4
75 years and over	18,646,653	6.1	2-person household	5,452,165	4.8
85 years and over	5,385,787	1.8	3-or-more-person household	1,212,116	1.1
Median age (years)	36.9	NA	Average household size	2.62	NA

NA = Not applicable. HH = Householder. **Note:** Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Beginning in 2006, people living in group quarters (both institutional and noninstitutional, e.g., correctional facilities, military barracks, university housing) included in population universe. (2) Data limited to household population; does not include people living in group quarters.

Elderly U.S. Population, 1900-2050

Source: Decennial Censuses, Pop. Estimates Prog., Pop. Projections Prog., Pop. Div., U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (numbers in thousands)

Year	65 and over		85 and over		Year	65 and over		85 and over	
	Number	% tot. pop.	Number	% tot. pop.		Number	% tot. pop.	Number	% tot. pop.
1900 ¹	3,080	4.1%	122	0.2%	2009 ²	39,571	12.9%	5,631	1.8%
1920 ¹	4,933	4.7	210	0.2	2010 ³	40,229	13.0	5,751	1.9
1940 ¹	9,019	6.8	365	0.3	2020 ³	54,804	16.1	6,597	1.9
1960	16,560	9.2	929	0.5	2030 ³	72,092	19.3	8,745	2.3
1980	25,549	11.3	2,240	1.0	2040 ³	81,238	20.0	14,198	3.5
2000	34,992	12.4	4,240	1.5	2050 ³	88,547	20.2	19,041	4.3

(1) Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. (2) Population estimate is for July 1. (3) Projections are for July 1 of the given year.

U.S. Population Projections by Age, 2010-50

Source: Population Projections Program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (numbers in thousands; % distribution may not add up to totals due to rounding)

Age	2010		2020		2030		2040		2050	
	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.	No.	% distrib.
Total	310,233	100.0%	341,387	100.0%	373,504	100.0%	405,655	100.0%	439,010	100.0%
Under 5 years	21,100	6.8	22,846	6.7	24,161	6.5	26,117	6.4	28,148	6.4
5-14 years	41,281	13.3	45,303	13.3	48,799	13.1	51,998	12.8	56,370	12.8
15-24 years	43,549	14.0	44,353	13.0	48,914	13.1	52,909	13.0	56,593	12.9
25-34 years	41,818	13.5	46,061	13.5	47,020	12.6	51,847	12.8	56,165	12.8
35-44 years	41,277	13.3	43,664	12.8	48,223	12.9	49,545	12.2	54,696	12.5
45-54 years	44,705	14.4	41,354	12.1	44,030	11.8	48,784	12.0	50,378	11.5
55-64 years	36,275	11.7	43,003	12.6	40,266	10.8	43,216	10.7	48,111	11.0
65 years and over	40,229	13.0	54,805	16.1	72,094	19.3	81,239	20.0	88,548	20.2
85 years and over	5,751	1.9	6,597	1.9	8,746	2.3	14,198	3.5	19,042	4.3

Note: Interim projections of U.S. population consistent with Census 2000, as enumerated. Projections are for July 1, exclude Armed Forces and U.S. citizens residing outside of the U.S., and are based on middle series projections for births, deaths, and net migration.

Disability Status of U.S. Population by Age, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (numbers in thousands)

Disability type	Number	% of pop.	Disability type	Number	% of pop.
Total population	298,575	100.0%	Total population (5 and over)	277,667	100.0%
With a disability ¹	36,072	12.1	With a cognitive difficulty ²	13,425	4.8
5 to 17 years	2,741	0.9	5 to 17 years	2,069	0.7
Under 18 years	2,897	1.0	18 to 64 years	7,695	2.8
18 to 64 years	18,995	6.4	65 years and over	3,661	1.3
65 years and over	14,180	4.7	With an ambulatory difficulty ³	19,189	6.9
With a hearing difficulty	10,362	3.5	5 to 17 years	365	0.1
Under 18 years	454	0.2	18 to 64 years	9,629	3.5
18 to 64 years	4,054	1.4	65 years and over	9,196	3.3
65 years and over	5,854	2.0	With a self-care difficulty ⁴	7,203	2.6
With a vision difficulty	6,781	2.3	5 to 17 years	365	0.1
Under 18 years	506	0.2	18 to 64 years	3,333	1.2
18 to 64 years	3,427	1.1	65 years and over	3,419	1.2
65 years and over	2,847	1.0	Total population (18 and over)	224,788	100.0
			With an independent living difficulty ⁵	12,915	5.8
			18 to 64 years	6,531	2.9
			65 years and over	6,384	2.8

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. Does not include population in the armed forces and civilian institutions (i.e., facilities in which the population is under formal supervision or custody). (1) Defined by the Census Bureau as the "restriction in participation that results from a lack of fit between the individual's functional limitations and the characteristics of the physical and social environment." (2) Concentrating, remembering, or making decisions. (3) Walking or climbing stairs. (4) Dressing or bathing. (5) Doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping.

Marital Status of the U.S. Population, 1960-2009

Source: Current Population Surveys, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (numbers in millions; figures may not add up to totals due to rounding)

Marital status	Total ¹				Male ¹				Female ¹			
	2009	2000	1980	1960 ²	2009	2000	1980	1960 ²	2009	2000	1980	1960 ²
Total	240.0	213.8	171.9	124.9	116.7	103.1	81.9	60.3	123.4	110.7	89.9	64.6
Married ³	130.4	120.2	104.8	84.4	64.8	59.7	51.8	41.8	65.6	60.5	53.0	42.6
Never married	72.1	60.0	44.5	27.5	39.1	32.3	24.2	15.3	33.0	27.8	20.2	12.3
Divorced	23.3	19.9	9.9	2.8	10.0	8.6	3.9	1.1	13.3	11.3	6.0	1.7
Widowed	14.3	13.7	12.7	10.2	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.1	11.4	11.1	10.8	8.1
% of total, subset pops.												
Married ³	54.3	56.2	61.0	67.6	55.6	57.9	63.2	69.3	53.2	54.7	58.9	65.9
Never married	30.0	28.1	25.9	22.0	33.5	31.3	29.6	25.3	26.8	25.1	22.5	19.0
Divorced	9.7	9.3	5.8	2.3	8.5	8.3	4.8	1.8	10.8	10.2	6.6	2.6
Widowed	5.9	6.4	7.4	8.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.5	9.3	10.0	12.0	12.5

(1) Ages 15 and older. (2) Ages 14 and older. (3) Comprises subcategories “married, spouse present,” “married, spouse absent,” and “separated.”

Living Arrangements of Children in the U.S., 1970-2009

Source: Current Population Surveys, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
% of children (with selected characteristic at left) living with—

Race and Hispanic origin/year	No. of children (thous.)	Both parents ³	Mother only—					Father only	Neither parent	
			Total ⁴	Divorced	Married spouse absent	Never remarried	Widowed			
White alone ¹										
1970	58,791	90%	8%	3%	3%	Z	2%	1%	2%	
1980	52,242	83	14	7	4	1%	2	2	2	
1990	51,390	79	16	8	4	3	1	3	2	
2000	56,455	75	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	
2009	56,254	76	18	7	1	6	Z	3	3	
Black alone ¹										
1970	9,422	59	30	5	16	4	4	2	10	
1980	9,375	42	44	11	16	13	4	28	12	
1990	10,018	38	51	10	12	27	2	4	8	
2000	11,412	38	49	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	9	
2009	11,235	38	50	8	2	32	2	3	8	
Hispanic ²										
1970	4,006	78	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1980	5,459	75	20	6	8	4	2	2	4	
1990	7,174	67	27	7	10	8	2	3	3	
2000	11,613	65	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	5	
2009	16,360	69	25	5	2	12	1	3	4	

NA = Not available. Z = Less than 1.0%. **Note:** Children are defined as persons under 18 years of age, not including those in group quarters and those who are a family reference person or spouse. (1) Not in combination with another race. (2) May be of any race. (3) Includes married and unmarried couples. (4) Includes children in the subcategory “living with mother only—separated,” not shown in detail here.

Children in the U.S. by Parental Presence, 2009

Source: Current Population Survey, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (numbers in thousands)

	Number ¹	% of tot.		Number ¹	% of tot.
Total children	74,230	100.0%	Living with 1 parent.	19,415	26.2%
			Mother only.	16,911	22.8
Living with 2 parents.	51,835	69.8	Biological mother	16,645	22.4
Married parents	49,550	66.8	Father only	2,504	3.4
Unmarried parents	2,286	3.1	Biological father	2,417	3.3
Biological mother and father.	46,364	62.5	Living with no parents.	2,979	4.0
Married parents	44,328	59.7	Grandparents only	1,538	2.1
Biological mother and stepfather	3,316	4.5	Other relatives only	780	1.1
Biological father and stepmother	894	1.2	Nonrelatives only	559	0.8
Biological mother and adoptive father	163	0.2	Other arrangement.	102	0.1
Biological father and adoptive mother	37	0.1	Living with at least 1 biological parent	69,837	94.1
Adoptive mother and father	834	1.1	Living with at least 1 stepparent	4,550	6.1
Other ²	227	0.3	Living with at least 1 adoptive parent	1,302	1.8

(1) Excludes children living in group quarters and those who are a family reference person or spouse. (2) Includes children living with 1 adoptive parent and 1 stepparent, or 2 stepparents.

Unmarried-Partner Households in the U.S. by Sex of Partners, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Household ¹	Number	% of tot.	% of cat.	Household ¹	Number	% of tot.	% of cat.
Total households	113,101,329	100.0%	NA	Female HH, female partner	294,143	0.3%	4.7%
Unmarried-partner households	6,213,542	5.5%	100.0%	Male HH, male partner	270,608	0.2	4.4
Male HH, female partner	2,903,211	2.6	46.7	All other households	106,887,787	94.5	100.0
Female HH, male partner	2,745,580	2.4	44.2				

HH = Householder. **Note:** Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Not including people living in group quarters (both institutional and noninstitutional, e.g., correctional facilities, military barracks, university housing).

U.S. Population by Sex, Race, Residence, and Median Age, 1790-2009

Source: Decennial Censuses, Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (numbers in thousands, except as indicated)

	SEX		RACE ²				RESIDENCE		MEDIAN AGE (years)		
	Male	Female	White	Black Number	% tot. pop	Other	Urban ³	Rural	All races	White	Black
Conterminous U.S. ¹											
1790 (Aug. 2)	NA	NA	3,172	757	19.3%	NA	202	3,728	NA	NA	NA
1810 (Aug. 6)	NA	NA	5,862	1,378	19.0	NA	525	6,714	NA	16.0	NA
1820 (Aug. 7)	4,897	4,742	7,867	1,772	18.4	NA	693	8,945	16.7	16.6	17.2
1840 (June 1)	8,689	8,381	14,196	2,874	16.8	NA	1,845	15,218	17.8	17.9	17.6
1860 (June 1)	16,085	15,358	26,923	4,442	14.1	79	6,217	25,227	19.4	19.7	17.5
1870 (June 1)	19,494	19,065	33,589	4,880	12.7	89	9,902	28,656	20.2	20.4	18.5
1880 (June 1)	25,519	24,637	43,403	6,581	13.1	172	14,130	36,059	20.9	21.4	18.0
1890 (June 1)	32,237	30,711	55,101	7,489	11.9	358	22,106	40,874	22.0	22.5	17.8
1900 (June 1)	38,816	37,178	66,809	8,834	11.6	351	30,215	45,997	22.9	23.4	19.4
1920 (Jan. 1)	53,900	51,810	94,821	10,463	9.9	427	54,253	51,768	25.3	25.5	22.3
1930 (Apr. 1)	62,137	60,638	110,287	11,891	9.7	597	69,161	54,042	26.5	26.9	23.5
1940 (Apr. 1)	66,062	65,608	118,215	12,866	9.8	589	74,705	57,459	29.0	29.5	25.3
United States											
1950 (Apr. 1)	74,833	75,864	135,150	15,045	10.0	713	96,847	54,479	30.2	30.8	26.1
1960 (Apr. 1)	88,331	90,992	158,832	18,872	10.5	1,620	125,269	54,054	29.5	30.3	23.5
1970 (Apr. 1)	98,926	104,309	178,098	22,581	11.1	2,557	149,647	53,565	28.1	28.9	22.4
1980 (Apr. 1)	110,053	116,493	194,713	26,683	11.8	5,150	167,051	59,495	30.0	30.9	24.9
1990 (Apr. 1)	121,284	127,507	208,741	30,517	12.3	9,533	187,053	61,656	32.8	33.7	27.9
2000 (Apr. 1)	138,054	143,368	195,575	35,704	12.7	13,716	222,361	59,061	36.5	38.6	30.0
2009 (July 1, est.)	151,449	155,557	199,851	39,641	12.9	17,744	NA	NA	36.8	41.2	31.3

NA = Not available. (1) Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. (2) New race categories were introduced in the 2000 census. Race data for 2000 and on are for one race alone, not in combination with one or more other races. "White" does not include people who reported being of Hispanic origin. "Other" comprises Asians, Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaska Natives. Because of these changes, race data from 2000 on are not comparable to figures from previous years. (3) Residents of urban areas (densely settled areas with 50,000 or more inhabitants) as well as urban clusters (at least 2,500 but fewer than 50,000 inhabitants) were counted in the 2000 census unlike in previous decennial censuses.

U.S. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1990-2000

Source: Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Race ^{1,2}	2000 census		1990 census		% change, 1990-2000 ⁵	
	Number, one race only	Number, one or more races ⁴	Number	% of total	Using one race only data from 2000 census	Using one or more races data from 2000 census
Total population	274,595,678	281,421,906	248,709,873	100.0%	10.4%	13.2%
White	211,460,626	216,930,975	199,686,070	80.3	5.9	8.6
Black or African American	34,658,190	36,419,434	29,986,060	12.1	15.6	21.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,475,956	4,119,301	1,959,234	0.8	26.4	110.3
Asian	10,242,998	11,898,828	7,273,662	2.9	40.8	63.6
Native Hawaiian and other Pac. Isl. . . .	398,835	874,414	NA	NA	NA	NA
Some other race	15,359,073	18,521,486	9,804,847	3.9	56.6	88.9
Hispanic origin and race ²						
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	33,081,736	35,305,818	22,354,059	9.0	48.0	57.9
Not Hispanic or Latino	241,513,942	246,116,088	226,355,814	91.0	6.7	8.7
White	194,552,774	198,177,900	188,128,296	75.6	3.4	5.3
Black or African American	33,947,837	35,383,751	29,216,293	11.7	16.2	21.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,068,883	3,444,700	1,793,773	0.7	15.3	92.0
Asian ³	10,123,169	11,579,494	6,968,359	2.8	45.3	66.2
Native Hawaiian and other Pac. Isl. ³ . .	353,509	748,149	NA	NA	NA	NA
Some other race ⁴	467,770	1,770,645	249,093	0.1	87.8	610.8

NA = Not applicable. (1) New race categories were introduced in the 2000 census. Beginning also in 2000, individuals could report more than one race. Because of these changes, race data are not directly comparable. (2) Hispanic or Latino persons may be of any race. (3) The "Asian or Pacific Islander" category, used in the 1990 census, was split into two categories—"Asian" and "Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander"—in the 2000 census. (4) Alone or in combination with one or more of the other race categories listed. (5) Columns 5 and 6 provide, respectively, a minimum-maximum range for the percent change in population of each race between 1990 and 2000.

U.S. Population by Ancestry Reported, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands; ranked by numbers)

Ancestry reported ¹	Number	% of tot.	Ancestry reported ¹	Number	% of tot.	Ancestry reported ¹	Number	% of tot.
Total population	304,060	100.0%	Scottish	5,827	1.9%	West Indian (except Hispanic groups) ⁴	2,532	0.8%
German	50,272	16.5	Dutch	4,929	1.6	French Canadian	2,079	0.7
Irish	36,279	11.9	Norwegian	4,643	1.5	Welsh	1,980	0.7
English	27,516	9.0	Swedish	4,390	1.4	Czech	1,594	0.5
American	17,927	5.9	Scotch-Irish ²	3,538	1.2	Other groups not listed here	133,269	43.8
Italian	17,749	5.8	Russian	3,130	1.0	Unclassified or not reported	35,057	11.5
Polish	9,887	3.3	European	3,006	1.0			
French (except Basque)	9,447	3.1	Sub-Saharan African ³	2,891	1.0			

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Single ancestry or multiple ancestries with which people self-identified. Official data for race and Hispanic origin groups are not included here as they are tracked elsewhere by the Census Bureau. (2) As of 2008, people who reported Irish-Scotch ancestry are no longer classified as being “Scotch-Irish” but included instead in the “Other groups” category. (3) Incl. Cape Verdean, Ethiopian, Ghanaian, Kenyan, Liberian, Nigerian, Senegalese, Sierra Leonean, Somalian, South African, Sudanese, Ugandan, Zimbabwean, African, and other sub-Saharan African. (4) Incl. Bahamian, Barbadian, Belizean, Bermudan, British West Indian, Dutch West Indian, Haitian, Jamaican, Trinidadian and Tobagonian, U.S. Virgin Islander, West Indian, and other West Indian.

U.S. Race and Minority Group Populations by Age, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Race and origin/age	Number	% of race	Race and origin/age	Number	% of race
White (not Hispanic or Latino)	198,942,886	100.0%	American Indian and Alaska Native	2,443,422	100.0%
Under 5 years	11,001,726	5.5	Under 5 years	191,036	7.8
Under 18 years	41,379,056	20.8	Under 18 years	690,965	28.3
18 to 64 years	126,350,264	63.5	18 to 64 years	1,572,057	64.3
65 years and over	31,213,566	15.7	65 years and over	180,400	7.4
85 years and over	4,570,411	2.3	85 years and over	16,675	0.7
Black or African American	37,586,050	100.0	Some other race	14,992,188	100.0
Under 5 years	2,835,910	7.5	Under 5 years	1,594,154	10.6
Under 18 years	10,556,005	28.1	Under 18 years	4,968,910	33.1
18 to 64 years	23,768,599	63.2	18 to 64 years	9,426,108	62.9
65 years and over	3,261,446	8.7	65 years and over	597,170	4.0
85 years and over	379,834	1.0	85 years and over	53,529	0.4
Asian	13,413,976	100.0	Two or more races	7,013,872	100.0
Under 5 years	854,481	6.4	Under 5 years	1,176,676	16.8
Under 18 years	2,951,479	22.0	Under 18 years	3,400,285	48.5
18 to 64 years	9,168,105	68.3	18 to 64 years	3,293,338	47.0
65 years and over	1,294,392	9.6	65 years and over	320,249	4.6
85 years and over	128,097	1.0	85 years and over	32,764	0.5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	427,810	100.0	Hispanic or Latino (any race)	46,891,456	100.0
Under 5 years	30,099	7.0	Under 5 years	5,252,921	11.2
Under 18 years	113,232	26.5	Under 18 years	16,051,868	34.2
18 to 64 years	286,426	67.0	18 to 64 years	28,209,081	60.2
65 years and over	28,152	6.6	65 years and over	2,630,507	5.6
85 years and over	3,144	0.7	85 years and over	264,562	0.6

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability.

Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population, 2008

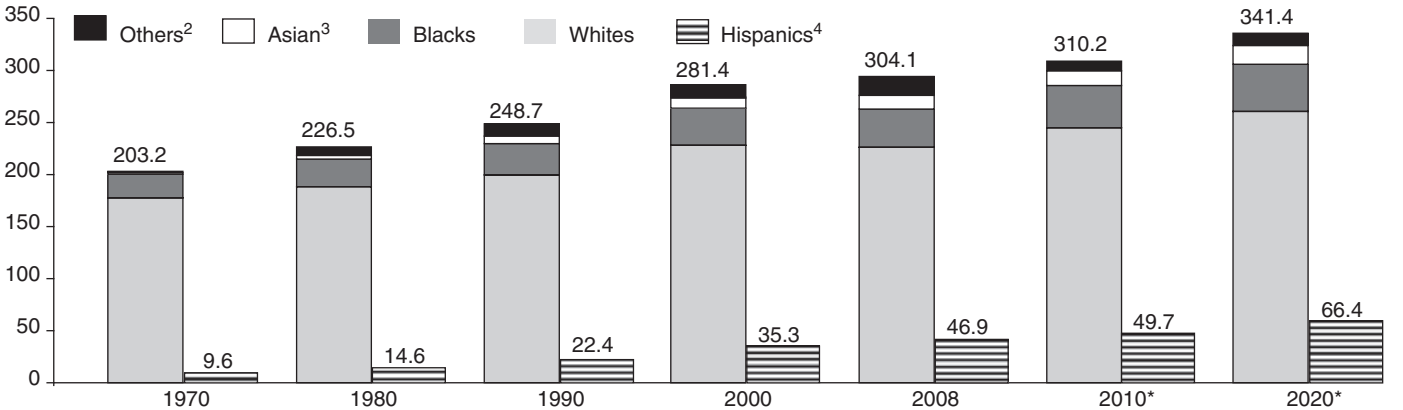
Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(numbers in thousands)

Race and origin/highest ed. level completed	Number ¹	% of race	Race and origin/highest ed. level completed	Number ¹	% of race
White (not Hispanic or Latino)	139,290	100.0%	American Indian and Alaska Native	1,455	100.0%
Less than high school diploma	13,833	9.9	Less than high school diploma	355	24.4
High school graduate ²	40,877	29.3	High school graduate ²	442	30.4
Some college or associate's degree	41,817	30.0	Some college or associate's degree	474	32.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	42,763	30.7	Bachelor's degree or higher	184	12.7
Black or African-American	22,611	100.0	Some other race	8,232	100.0
Less than high school diploma	4,374	19.3	Less than high school diploma	3,607	43.8
High school graduate ²	7,110	31.4	High school graduate ²	2,146	26.1
Some college or associate's degree	7,161	31.7	Some college or associate's degree	1,653	20.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,966	17.5	Bachelor's degree or higher	825	10.0
Asian	9,189	100.0	Two or more races	2,811	100.0
Less than high school diploma	1,368	14.9	Less than high school diploma	434	15.4
High school graduate ²	1,468	16.0	High school graduate ²	703	25.0
Some college or associate's degree	1,788	19.5	Some college or associate's degree	991	35.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,565	49.7	Bachelor's degree or higher	683	24.3
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	247	100.0	Hispanic or Latino (any race)	25,558	100.0
Less than high school diploma	33	13.4	Less than high school diploma	10,028	39.2
High school graduate ²	84	33.7	High school graduate ²	6,641	26.0
Some college or associate's degree	94	37.9	Some college or associate's degree	5,588	21.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	37	14.9	Bachelor's degree or higher	3,300	12.9

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Adults ages 25 and older. (2) Incl. equivalency.

U.S. Population Growth by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1970-2020¹

Source: Decennial Censuses, American Community Survey, Population Projections Program, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (numbers in millions)



*Projected. (1) Because of changes in census questions and methods, data on race and Hispanic origin are not wholly comparable over time. (2) Includes American Indians and Alaska Natives, and other races. For 2000 and on, this category also includes Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, and persons reporting two or more races. (3) Figures for 1970-90 include Pacific Islanders. (4) May be of any race.

U.S. Race and Minority Group Percentages by State, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

State	Single race ¹						Two or more races (%)	Hispanic or Latino, any race (%)
	White (%)	Black or African American (%)	Asian (%)	American Indian and Alaska Native (%)	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (%)	Some other race (%)		
Alabama	68.4%	26.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.02%	0.07%	1.2%	2.8%
Alaska	65.6	3.4	4.6	12.5	0.54	0.14	7.1	6.2
Arizona	58.2	3.5	2.3	4.1	0.13	0.14	1.6	30.1
Arkansas	75.6	15.5	1.0	0.5	0.06	0.07	1.7	5.5
California	42.0	5.9	12.2	0.4	0.33	0.29	2.2	36.6
Colorado	70.8	3.6	2.5	0.6	0.10	0.20	2.0	20.2
Connecticut	73.6	9.0	3.4	0.2	0.03	0.30	1.5	12.0
Delaware	68.2	20.2	2.9	0.3	0.01	0.20	1.5	6.8
District of Columbia	32.8	52.8	3.3	0.3	0.10	0.33	1.7	8.6
Florida	60.1	14.8	2.2	0.2	0.04	0.29	1.3	21.0
Georgia	57.9	29.6	2.8	0.2	0.03	0.29	1.2	7.9
Hawaii	24.8	2.3	37.6	0.1	8.57	0.08	17.8	8.7
Idaho	85.1	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.07	0.07	2.0	10.2
Illinois	64.5	14.4	4.2	0.1	0.02	0.27	1.3	15.3
Indiana	83.1	8.5	1.3	0.2	0.02	0.15	1.6	5.2
Iowa	90.2	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.05	0.08	1.2	4.1
Kansas	80.2	5.5	2.1	0.6	0.07	0.11	2.3	9.1
Kentucky	87.8	7.4	1.0	0.1	0.06	0.09	1.3	2.3
Louisiana	61.8	31.7	1.5	0.6	0.02	0.14	1.0	3.4
Maine	95.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.02	0.05	1.6	1.0
Maryland	57.5	28.5	5.0	0.2	0.03	0.28	1.8	6.6
Massachusetts	78.5	5.7	4.9	0.2	0.01	0.75	1.3	8.6
Michigan	77.3	13.8	2.3	0.5	0.03	0.12	1.8	4.1
Minnesota	85.3	4.4	3.5	1.0	0.01	0.11	1.6	4.1
Mississippi	58.6	37.4	0.8	0.4	0.02	0.07	0.8	2.0
Missouri	82.1	11.1	1.4	0.3	0.07	0.08	1.8	3.2
Montana	87.9	0.5	0.6	5.9	0.07	0.10	2.1	2.8
Nebraska	84.2	4.0	1.5	0.7	0.04	0.07	1.7	7.8
Nevada	57.0	7.1	5.9	1.1	0.42	0.29	2.4	25.7
New Hampshire	93.0	0.9	2.0	0.1	0.02	0.08	1.2	2.6
New Jersey	61.4	13.0	7.6	0.1	0.02	0.39	1.1	16.3
New Mexico	41.6	1.9	1.3	8.6	0.02	0.19	1.5	44.9
New York	59.7	14.7	6.9	0.3	0.03	0.50	1.2	16.7
North Carolina	67.1	21.0	1.8	1.0	0.04	0.22	1.4	7.4
North Dakota	89.8	0.9	0.8	5.2	0.01	0.03	1.2	2.0
Ohio	82.4	11.6	1.5	0.2	0.01	0.12	1.6	2.6
Oklahoma	71.3	7.1	1.7	6.2	0.09	0.09	6.0	7.7
Oregon	79.9	1.7	3.4	0.9	0.25	0.09	2.8	11.0
Pennsylvania	81.2	10.1	2.4	0.1	0.02	0.19	1.2	4.8
Rhode Island	78.4	4.7	2.8	0.4	0.03	0.75	1.3	11.6
South Carolina	65.1	27.9	1.1	0.2	0.02	0.17	1.4	4.1
South Dakota	86.0	0.9	0.8	7.9	0.01	0.17	1.8	2.4
Tennessee	77.0	16.3	1.3	0.2	0.05	0.12	1.4	3.7
Texas	47.2	11.2	3.4	0.3	0.07	0.17	1.1	36.5
Utah	81.7	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.75	0.10	1.6	12.0
Vermont	95.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.01	0.16	1.5	1.2
Virginia	66.8	19.3	4.8	0.2	0.05	0.22	1.8	6.8
Washington	75.3	3.3	6.4	1.2	0.43	0.26	3.4	9.8
West Virginia	93.5	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.01	0.07	1.3	1.1
Wisconsin	84.9	5.7	2.0	0.8	0.02	0.12	1.3	5.1
Wyoming	86.7	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.03	0.14	2.0	7.7
Total U.S.	65.4	12.1	4.4	0.7	0.13	0.23	1.7	15.4

Note: Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. (1) Not Hispanic or Latino.

American Indian and Alaska Native Population by State, 2000

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by one race only numbers)

Rank	State	One race only ¹	More than one race ²	Rank	State	One race only ¹	More than one race ²
1.	California	333,346	294,216	27.	Georgia.	21,737	31,460
2.	Oklahoma	273,230	118,719	28.	Virginia	21,172	31,692
3.	Arizona	255,879	36,673	29.	New Jersey.	19,492	29,612
4.	New Mexico	173,483	17,992	30.	Pennsylvania	18,348	34,302
5.	Texas	118,362	97,237	31.	Arkansas.	17,808	19,194
6.	North Carolina	99,551	32,185	32.	Idaho.	17,645	9,592
7.	Alaska	98,043	21,198	33.	Indiana	15,815	23,448
8.	Washington.	93,301	65,639	34.	Maryland.	15,423	24,014
9.	New York	82,461	89,120	35.	Tennessee	15,152	24,036
10.	South Dakota	62,283	5,998	36.	Massachusetts	15,015	23,035
11.	Michigan	58,479	65,933	37.	Nebraska	14,896	7,308
12.	Montana	56,068	10,252	38.	South Carolina	13,718	13,738
13.	Minnesota	54,967	26,107	39.	Mississippi	11,652	7,903
14.	Florida	53,541	64,339	40.	Wyoming.	11,133	3,879
15.	Wisconsin	47,228	22,158	41.	Connecticut.	9,639	14,849
16.	Oregon	45,211	40,456	42.	Iowa	8,989	9,257
17.	Colorado	44,241	35,448	43.	Kentucky.	8,616	15,936
18.	North Dakota	31,329	3,899	44.	Maine	7,098	6,058
19.	Illinois	31,006	42,155	45.	Rhode Island	5,121	5,604
20.	Utah	29,684	10,761	46.	West Virginia	3,606	7,038
21.	Nevada	26,420	15,802	47.	Hawaii.	3,535	21,347
22.	Louisiana	25,477	17,401	48.	New Hampshire	2,964	4,921
23.	Missouri	25,076	35,023	49.	Delaware	2,731	3,338
24.	Kansas	24,936	22,247	50.	Vermont	2,420	3,976
25.	Ohio	24,486	51,589	51.	District of Columbia. .	1,713	3,062
26.	Alabama	22,430	22,019		United States.	2,475,956	1,643,345

(1) Respondents self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native only on the 2000 Census. (2) Respondents self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or more other races.

Largest American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Groupings, 2000

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(ranked by American Indian and Alaska Native alone, one tribal grouping numbers)

Tribal grouping	American Indian and Alaska Native alone ¹		American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or more races ²		American Indian and Alaska Native tribal grouping alone or in any combination ³
	One tribal grouping	More than one tribal grouping	One tribal grouping	More than one tribal grouping	
Cherokee	281,069	18,793	390,902	38,769	729,533
Navajo	269,202	6,789	19,491	2,715	298,197
Sioux.	108,272	4,794	35,179	5,115	153,360
Chippewa	105,907	2,730	38,635	2,397	149,669
Latin American	104,354	1,850	73,042	1,694	180,940
Choctaw	87,349	9,552	50,123	11,750	158,774
Pueblo	59,533	3,527	9,943	1,082	74,085
Apache	57,060	7,917	24,947	6,909	96,833
Lumbee.	51,913	642	4,934	379	57,868
Eskimo	45,919	1,418	6,919	505	54,761
Iroquois.	45,212	2,318	29,763	3,529	80,822
Creek	40,223	5,495	21,652	3,940	71,310
Blackfeet.	27,104	4,358	41,389	12,899	85,750
Chickasaw	20,887	3,014	12,025	2,425	38,351
Tohono O'odham	17,466	714	1,748	159	20,087
Inupiat Eskimo	16,047	845	2,282	191	19,365
Potawatomi.	15,817	592	8,602	584	25,595
Yaqui	15,224	1,245	5,184	759	22,412
Tlingit-Haida	14,825	1,059	6,047	434	22,365
Alaskan Athabascan.	14,520	815	3,218	285	18,838
Seminole.	12,431	2,982	9,505	2,513	27,431
Aleut	11,941	832	3,850	355	16,978
Cheyenne	11,191	1,365	4,655	993	18,204
Puget Sound Salish	11,034	226	3,212	159	14,631
Comanche	10,120	1,568	6,120	1,568	19,376
Paiute	9,705	1,163	2,315	349	13,532
Total American Indian/Alaska Native population⁴	2,423,531	52,425	1,585,396	57,949	4,119,301

(1) Respondents self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native and as members of one or more tribal groupings. (2) Respondents self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or more other races and as members of one or more tribal groupings. (3) Sum of preceding columns. (4) Includes tribal groupings not listed separately.

Populations, ZIP, and Area Codes for U.S. Places of 10,000 or More

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce; NeuStar Inc.

The following is a list of places of 10,000 or more inhabitants recognized by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, based on July 1, 2009, Census Bureau estimates. Also given are 2000 census populations. This list includes **places that are incorporated** under the laws of their respective states as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages. **Townships are not included.**

Places that the Census Bureau designates as “**census designated places**” (CDPs) are also included; these are marked (c). With a few exceptions, the Census Bureau does not calculate estimates for CDPs. CDP boundaries can change from one census to another, or between censuses.

This list also includes, in *italics*, **minor civil divisions (MCDs)** for Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. MCDs are not incorporated and not recognized as CDPs, but are often the primary political or administrative divisions of a county.

An **asterisk (*)** denotes that the ZIP code given is for general delivery; named streets and/or P.O. boxes within the community may differ; consult www.usps.com. Telephone **area codes** are given in parentheses. Some regions are noted as having 2 or more area codes intermixed (where new numbers in a given area are assigned a newer area code because phone numbers with the existing area code are in limited supply); these are known as **overlays**, which are also noted. When 2 or more area codes are listed for one place, consult local operators for assistance. Area codes based on latest information as of Sept. 2010. For a listing in numerical order of specific area codes in the U.S., Canada, and the Caribbean, see Computers and Telecommunications chapter, page 376.

For some places listed, no area code and/or ZIP code is available. — = Not available.

Alabama				
Area code (938) overlays area code (256).				
ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*35007	Alabaster	(205)	29,861	22,619
*35950	Albertville	(256)	20,141	17,247
*35010	Alexander City	(256)	15,131	15,008
*36201	Anniston	(256)	23,589	24,276
*35611	Athens	(256)	24,234	18,967
*36502	Atmore	(251)	10,119	7,676
*36830	Auburn	(334)	57,833	42,987
*35020	Bessemer	(205)	28,772	29,672
*35201	Birmingham	(205)	230,130	242,820
35040	Calera	(205)	10,984	3,158
*35215	Center Point	(205)	15,519	—
*35055	Cullman	(256)	15,329	13,995
36526	Daphne	(251)	19,542	16,581
*35601	Decatur	(256)	56,459	53,929
*36301	Dothan	(334)	67,560	57,737
*36330	Enterprise	(334)	25,909	21,178
*36027	Eufaula	(334)	14,521	13,908
35064	Fairfield	(205)	11,336	12,381
*36532	Fairhope	(251)	17,550	12,480
*35630	Florence	(256)	38,170	36,264
*36535	Foley	(251)	14,196	7,590
35214	Forestdale (c)	(205)	—	10,509
*35967	Fort Payne	(256)	14,184	12,938
*35901	Gadsden	(256)	36,774	38,978
35071	Gardendale	(205)	13,720	11,626
*36542	Gulf Shores	(251)	10,268	5,044
35640	Hartselle	(256)	13,968	12,019
35080	Helena	(205)	15,182	10,296
*35209	Homewood	(205)	23,992	25,043
*35244	Hoover	(205)	72,988	62,742
*35023	Hueytown	(205)	15,846	15,364
*35801	Huntsville	(256)	179,653	158,216
36265	Jacksonville	(256)	10,194	8,404
*35501	Jasper	(205)	14,050	14,052
35094	Leeds	(205)	11,474	10,455
*35758	Madison	(256)	39,876	29,329
36054	Millbrook	(334)	16,918	10,386
*36601	Mobile	(251)	193,171	198,915
*36104	Montgomery	(334)	202,124	201,568
35004	Moody	(205)	13,859	8,053
*35223	Mountain Brook	(205)	21,094	20,604
*35661	Muscle Shoals	(256)	13,086	11,924
*35476	Northport	(205)	23,442	19,435
*36801	Opelika	(334)	27,443	23,498
36203	Oxford	(256)	20,825	14,592
*36360	Ozark	(334)	14,603	15,119
35124	Pelham	(205)	21,699	14,369
*35125	Pell City	(205)	13,126	9,565
*36867	Phenix City	(334)	31,100	28,265
35127	Pleasant Grove	(205)	10,287	9,983
*36067	Prattville	(334)	32,728	24,303
36610	Prichard	(251)	27,578	28,633
36206	Saks (c)	(256)	—	10,698
36571	Saraland	(251)	13,039	12,288
*35768	Scottsboro	(256)	14,899	14,762
*36701	Selma	(334)	18,300	20,512
*35150	Sylacauga	(256)	13,055	12,616
*35160	Talladega	(256)	16,751	15,143
*36081	Troy	(334)	15,158	13,935
35173	Trussville	(205)	19,208	12,924
*35401	Tuscaloosa	(205)	93,215	77,906
36083	Tuskegee	(334)	11,074	11,846
*35216	Vestavia Hills	(205)	31,121	24,476

Alaska (907)				
ZIP	Place		2009	2000
*99501	Anchorage		286,174	260,283
*99708	College (c)		—	11,402
*99701	Fairbanks		35,252	30,224
*99801	Juneau		30,796	30,711
*99654	Wasilla		10,692	5,469

Arizona				
ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*85220	Apache Junction	(480)	34,284	31,814
85323	Avondale	(623)	84,914	35,883
*85326	Buckeye	(623)	51,462	6,537
*86442	Bullhead City	(928)	40,747	33,769
86322	Camp Verde	(928)	10,871	9,451
*85222	Casa Grande	(520)	43,878	25,224
85704	Casas Adobes (c)	(520)	—	54,011
*85225	Chandler	(480)	255,230	176,581
86323	Chino Valley	(928)	11,182	7,835
85228	Coolidge	(520)	11,079	7,786
86326	Cottonwood	(928)	11,361	9,179
86326	Cottonwood-Verde Village (c)	(928)	—	10,610
*85607	Douglas	(520)	17,451	14,312
85746	Drexel Heights (c)	(520)	—	23,849
85335	El Mirage	(623)	24,739	7,609
85231	Eloy	(520)	13,308	10,375
*86004	Flagstaff	(928)	60,611	52,894
*85232	Florence	(520)	21,769	17,054
85705	Flowing Wells (c)	(520)	—	15,050
85367	Fortuna Foothills (c)	(928)	—	20,478
*85268	Fountain Hills	(480)	25,305	20,235
*85234	Gilbert	(480)	217,285	109,697
*85301	Glendale	(623)	252,188	218,812
85338	Goodyear	(623)	66,308	18,911
*86401	Kingman	(928)	27,521	20,069
*86403	Lake Havasu City	(928)	55,657	41,938
85653	Marana	(520)	34,473	13,556
*85238	Maricopa	(520)	44,691	—
*85201	Mesa	(480)	462,486	396,375
*86440	Mohave Valley (c)	(928)	—	13,694
86401	New Kingman-Butler (c)	(928)	—	14,810
*85087	New River (c)	(623)	—	10,740
*85621	Nogales	(520)	20,017	20,878
*85737	Oro Valley	(520)	42,651	29,700
85253	Paradise Valley	(480)	15,131	13,664
*85541	Payson	(928)	15,547	13,620
*85345	Peoria	(623)	162,740	108,364
*85034	Phoenix	(602)	1,601,587	1,321,045
*86301	Prescott	(928)	42,749	33,938
*86314	Prescott Valley	(928)	38,463	23,535
85242	Queen Creek	(480)	26,103	4,316
85629	Sahuarita	(520)	20,267	3,242
85349	San Luis	(928)	25,682	15,322
*85251	Scottsdale	(480)	238,715	202,705
*86336	Sedona	(928)	11,598	10,192
*85901	Show Low	(928)	12,346	7,695
*85635	Sierra Vista	(520)	43,227	37,775
85350	Somerton	(928)	12,754	7,266
*85351	Sun City (c)	(623)	—	38,309
*85375	Sun City West (c)	(623)	—	26,344
85248	Sun Lakes (c)	(480)	—	11,936
*85374	Surprise	(623)	94,899	30,848
85749	Tanque Verde (c)	(520)	—	85,749
*85282	Tempe	(480)	174,255	158,625
*85726	Tucson	(520)	548,555	486,699
*85364	Yuma	(928)	91,105	77,515

Arkansas				
ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*71923	Arkadelphia	(870)	11,175	10,912
*72714	Bella Vista (c)	(479)	25,483	16,582
*72015	Benton	(501)	29,882	21,906
72712	Bentonville	(479)	36,855	19,730
*72315	Blytheville	(870)	15,984	18,272
*72022	Bryant	(501)	16,223	9,764
72023	Cabot	(501)	23,825	15,261
*71701	Camden	(870)	11,319	13,154
*72032	Conway	(501)	59,511	43,167
*71730	El Dorado	(870)	19,604	21,530
*72701	Fayetteville	(479)	77,142	58,047
*72335	Forrest City	(870)	13,195	14,774

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*72901	Fort Smith	(479)	85,544	80,268
*72601	Harrison	(870)	13,183	12,152
72342	Helena-West Helena	(870)	11,769	—
*71801	Hope	(870)	10,382	10,616
*71901	Hot Springs	(501)	39,673	35,750
*72076	Jacksonville	(501)	31,650	29,916
*72401	Jonesboro	(870)	66,194	55,515
*72201	Little Rock	(501)	191,930	183,133
*71753	Magnolia	(870)	10,949	10,858
72364	Marion	(870)	12,361	8,901
*72113	Maumelle	(501)	16,584	10,557
*72653	Mountain Home	(870)	12,485	11,012
*72114	North Little Rock	(501)	60,139	60,433
*72450	Paragould	(870)	25,027	22,017
*71601	Pine Bluff	(870)	50,386	55,085
*72756	Rogers	(479)	59,014	38,829
*72801	Russellville	(479)	27,586	23,682
*72143	Searcy	(501)	23,340	18,928
*72120	Sherwood	(501)	29,014	21,511
72761	Siloam Springs	(479)	14,872	10,843
*72764	Springdale	(479)	68,487	45,798
71854	Texarkana	(870)	30,221	26,448
*72956	Van Buren	(479)	22,663	18,986
*72301	West Memphis	(870)	27,230	27,666

California

Area code (707) overlays area code (714). Area code (747) overlays area code (818). Area code (442) overlays area code (760).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
92301	Adelanto	(760)	28,403	18,130
*91376	Agoura Hills	(818)	22,180	20,537
*94501	Alameda	(510)	71,204	72,259
94507	Alamo (c)	(925)	—	15,626
94706	Albany	(510)	16,148	16,444
*91802	Alhambra	(626)	85,068	85,804
92656	Aliso Viejo	(949)	41,835	—
*91901	Alpine (San Diego Co.) (c)	(619)	—	13,143
*91003	Altadena (c)	(626)	—	42,610
95127	Alum Rock (c)	(408)	—	13,479
94589	American Canyon	(707)	16,625	9,774
*92803	Anaheim	(714)	337,896	328,014
96007	Anderson	(530)	10,681	9,022
*94509	Antioch	(925)	101,182	90,532
*92307	Apple Valley	(760)	70,109	54,239
*91006	Arcadia	(626)	56,202	53,054
*95521	Arcata	(707)	17,132	16,651
95825	Arden-Arcade (c)	(916)	—	96,025
*93420	Arroyo Grande	(805)	17,238	15,851
*90701	Artesia	(562)	16,182	16,380
93203	Arvin	(661)	15,185	12,956
94577	Ashland (c)	(510)	—	20,793
*93422	Atascadero	(805)	28,307	26,411
95301	Atwater	(209)	26,198	23,113
*95603	Auburn	(530)	13,352	12,462
93204	Avenal	(559)	16,352	14,674
91746	Avocado Heights (c)	(626)	—	15,148
91702	Azusa	(626)	46,672	44,712
*93302	Bakersfield	(661)	324,463	247,057
91706	Baldwin Park	(626)	77,078	75,837
92220	Banning	(951)	28,988	23,562
*92312	Barstow	(760)	24,528	21,119
94565	Bay Point (c)	(925)	—	21,534
93402	Baywood-Los Osos (c)	(805)	—	14,351
92223	Beaumont	(951)	33,449	11,384
*90201	Bell	(323)	36,552	36,664
*90202	Bell Gardens	(213)/(323)/(562)	44,581	44,054
*90706	Bellflower	(562)	72,862	72,878
94002	Belmont	(650)	24,918	25,123
94510	Benicia	(707)	26,180	26,865
*94704	Berkeley	(510)	102,822	102,743
*90210	Beverly Hills	(213)/(310)/(323)	34,318	33,784
94526	Blackhawk-Camino Tassajara (c)	(925)	—	10,048
92316	Bloomington(c)	(951)	—	19,318
*92225	Blythe	(760)	21,323	12,155
*91902	Bonita (c)	(619)	—	12,401
92227	Brawley	(760)	23,342	22,052
*92822	Brea	(562)/(714)	38,452	35,410
*94513	Brentwood	(925)	49,708	23,302
*90622	Buena Park	(714)	79,814	78,282
*91510	Burbank (Los Angeles Co.)	(818)	103,121	100,316
*94010	Burlingame	(650)	27,890	28,158
*91372	Calabasas	(818)	22,095	20,033
*92231	Calexico	(760)	38,827	27,109
*93504	California City	(760)	14,718	8,385
*93010	Camarillo	(805)	63,948	57,077
95682	Cameron Park (c)	(530)	—	14,549
*95008	Campbell	(408)	38,889	38,138
92587	Canyon Lake	(951)	11,212	9,952
*92008	Carlsbad	(760)	98,402	78,247
*95608	Carmichael (c)	(916)	—	49,742
*93013	Carpinteria	(805)	13,764	14,194

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*90745	Carson	(310)	92,255	89,730
92077	Casa de Oro-Mt. Helix (c)	(619)	—	18,874
*94546	Castro Valley (c)	(510)	—	57,292
*92235	Cathedral City	(760)	52,436	42,647
95307	Ceres	(209)	42,667	34,609
90703	Cerritos	(562)	51,113	51,488
94541	Cherryland (c)	(510)	—	13,837
*95926	Chico	(530)	84,880	59,954
*91708	Chino	(909)	82,830	67,168
91709	Chino Hills	(909)	73,889	66,787
93610	Chowchilla	(559)	19,254	11,127
*91910	Chula Vista	(619)	223,738	173,556
91702	Citrus (c)	(626)	—	10,581
*95621	Citrus Heights	(916)	84,619	85,071
91711	Claremont	(909)	35,419	33,998
94517	Clayton	(925)	11,431	10,762
95422	Clearlake	(707)	15,153	13,142
*93612	Clovis	(559)	93,246	68,468
92236	Coachella	(760)	40,158	22,724
93210	Coalinga	(559)	18,557	11,668
*92324	Colton	(909)	50,495	47,662
90040	Commerce	(323)	13,396	12,568
*90221	Compton	(310)	93,970	93,493
*94520	Concord	(925)	122,224	121,780
*93212	Corcoran	(559)	24,863	14,458
92877	Corona	(951)	151,037	124,966
*92118	Coronado	(619)	22,225	24,100
*92628	Costa Mesa	(714)/(949)	110,420	108,724
92679	Coto de Caza (c)	(949)	—	13,057
*91722	Covina	(626)	46,781	46,837
90201	Cudahy	(323)	24,279	24,208
*90230	Culver City	(310)	38,422	38,816
*95014	Cupertino	(408)	54,278	50,546
90630	Cypress	(714)	47,290	46,229
*94015	Daly City	(415)/(650)	102,165	103,621
*92629	Dana Point	(949)	35,851	35,110
*94526	Danville	(925)	41,556	41,715
*95616	Davis	(530)	62,947	60,308
*93215	Delano	(661)	52,802	38,824
*92240	Desert Hot Springs	(760)	24,344	16,582
91765	Diamond Bar	(909)	57,105	56,287
93618	Dinuba	(559)	20,792	16,844
95620	Dixon	(707)	17,400	16,103
90239	Downey	(562)	107,117	107,323
*91009	Duarte	(626)	21,782	21,486
94568	Dublin	(925)	44,540	29,973
92343	East Hemet (c)	(951)	—	14,823
90022	East Los Angeles (c)	(323)	—	124,283
94303	East Palo Alto	(650)	33,899	29,506
91775	East San Gabriel (c)	(626)	—	14,512
*92020	El Cajon	(619)	94,447	94,869
*92244	El Centro	(760)	41,241	37,835
94530	El Cerrito	(510)	22,363	23,171
95762	El Dorado Hills (c)	(916)	—	18,016
*91734	El Monte	(626)	121,446	115,965
*93446	El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)	(805)	28,677	24,297
90245	El Segundo	(310)	16,182	16,033
*94803	El Sobrante (c)	(510)	—	12,260
*95624	Elk Grove	(916)	135,228	—
*92024	Encinitas	(760)	61,593	58,014
*92025	Escondido	(760)	140,170	133,559
*95501	Eureka	(707)	25,247	26,128
94533	Fairfield	(707)	103,586	96,178
95628	Fair Oaks (c)	(916)	—	28,008
*92028	Fallbrook (c)	(760)	—	29,100
93223	Farmersville	(559)	10,078	8,737
*93015	Fillmore	(805)	15,220	13,643
90001	Florence-Graham (c)	(323)	—	60,197
95828	Florin (c)	(916)	—	27,653
*95630	Folsom	(916)	67,807	51,884
95841	Foothill Farms (c)	(916)	—	17,426
92610	Foothill Ranch (c)	(949)	—	10,899
*92334	Fontana	(909)	188,012	128,929
95540	Fortuna	(707)	11,355	10,497
94404	Foster City	(650)	29,259	28,803
*92728	Fountain Valley	(714)	55,844	54,978
*94537	Fremont	(510)	205,514	203,413
*93706	Fresno	(559)	479,921	427,652
*92834	Fullerton	(714)	132,620	126,003
95632	Galt	(209)	24,059	19,472
*92842	Garden Grove	(714)	166,332	165,196
*90247	Gardena	(310)	58,363	57,746
*95020	Gilroy	(408)	50,207	41,464
92509	Glen Avon (c)	(951)	—	14,853
*91209	Glendale	(818)	196,847	194,973
*91741	Glendora	(626)	49,737	49,415
*93116	Goleta	(805)	29,559	—
92324	Grand Terrace	(951)	12,189	11,626
95746	Granite Bay (c)	(916)	—	19,388
*95945	Grass Valley	(530)	12,298	10,922
93927	Greenfield	(831)	15,362	12,583

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000	ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
93433	Grover Beach	(805)	13,200	13,067	*95350	Modesto	(209)	202,747	188,856
91745	Hacienda Heights (c)	(626)	—	53,122	*91017	Monrovia	(626)	37,523	36,929
94019	Half Moon Bay	(650)	12,586	11,842	91763	Montclair	(909)	36,290	33,049
*93230	Hanford	(559)	50,053	41,686	90640	Montebello	(323)	61,676	62,150
90716	Hawaiian Gardens	(562)	15,186	14,779	*93940	Monterey	(831)	27,823	29,674
*90250	Hawthorne	(310)/(323)	83,945	84,112	*91754	Monterey Park	(323)/(626)/(818)	61,571	60,051
*94544	Hayward	(510)	144,289	140,030	*93021	Moorpark	(805)	36,695	31,415
95448	Healdsburg	(707)	11,143	10,722	*94556	Moraga	(925)	17,255	—
92546	Hemet	(951)	71,801	58,812	*92552	Moreno Valley	(951)	191,766	142,381
94547	Hercules	(510)	24,623	19,488	*95037	Morgan Hill	(408)	38,547	33,556
90254	Hermosa Beach	(310)	19,351	18,566	*93442	Morro Bay	(805)	10,391	10,350
*92340	Hesperia	(760)	86,194	62,582	*94041	Mountain View	(650)	72,222	70,708
92346	Highland	(909)	51,002	44,605	*92564	Murrieta	(951)	97,881	44,282
94010	Hillsborough	(650)	10,947	10,825	*94558	Napa	(707)	75,297	72,585
*95023	Hollister	(831)	35,060	34,413	*91950	National City	(619)	56,123	54,260
*92647	Huntington Beach	(714)	193,366	189,594	94560	Newark	(510)	42,179	42,471
90255	Huntington Park	(323)	60,641	61,348	95360	Newman	(209)	10,182	7,093
92251	Imperial	(760)	13,878	7,560	*92658	Newport Beach	(949)	81,680	70,032
*91932	Imperial Beach	(619)	27,003	26,992	93444	Nipomo (c)	(805)	—	12,626
*92201	Indio	(760)	85,067	49,116	91760	Norco	(951)	26,495	24,157
*90301	Inglewood	(310)/(323)	112,241	112,580	95603	North Auburn (c)	(530)	—	11,847
*92619	Irvine	(714)/(949)	209,716	143,072	94025	North Fair Oaks (c)	(650)	—	15,440
93117	Isla Vista (c)	(805)	—	18,344	95660	North Highlands (c)	(916)	—	44,187
93630	Kerman	(559)	12,802	8,551	*90650	Norwalk	(562)	102,508	103,298
93930	King City	(831)	11,660	11,094	*94947	Novato	(415)	53,449	47,630
93631	Kingsburg	(559)	11,257	9,199	95361	Oakdale	(209)	20,497	15,503
*91011	La Cañada Flintridge	(818)	20,563	20,318	*94617	Oakland	(510)	409,184	399,484
*90631	La Habra	(562)/(949)	59,410	58,974	94561	Oakley	(925)	32,786	25,619
*91941	La Mesa	(619)	55,547	54,749	*92056	Oceanside	(760)	172,901	161,029
*90638	La Mirada	(562)/(714)	49,752	46,783	93308	Oildale (c)	(661)	—	27,885
90623	La Palma	(562)/(714)	15,719	15,408	95961	Olivehurst (c)	(530)	—	11,061
91977	La Presa (c)	(619)	—	32,721	*91761	Ontario	(909)	171,602	158,007
*91747	La Puente	(626)	40,466	41,063	*92863	Orange	(714)	136,990	128,821
*92253	La Quinta	(760)	44,704	23,694	93646	Orange Cove	(559)	10,668	7,722
95401	La Riviera (c)	(916)	—	10,273	95662	Orangevale (c)	(916)	—	26,705
91750	La Verne	(909)	33,871	31,638	*93457	Orcutt (c)	(805)	—	28,830
94549	Lafayette	(925)	25,409	23,908	94563	Orinda	(925)	18,686	17,599
95758	Laguna (c)	(916)	—	34,309	*95965	Oroville	(530)	14,660	13,004
*92652	Laguna Beach	(949)	24,131	23,727	*93030	Oxnard	(805)	187,535	170,358
*92654	Laguna Hills	(949)	31,945	31,178	93950	Pacific Grove	(831)	14,637	15,522
*92607	Laguna Niguel	(949)	64,680	61,891	94044	Pacifica	(650)	37,987	38,390
*92654	Laguna Woods	(949)	18,234	16,507	*92260	Palm Desert	(760)	51,878	41,155
*92531	Lake Elsinore	(951)	51,102	28,928	*92262	Palm Springs	(760)	48,184	42,807
92630	Lake Forest	(949)	75,864	58,707	*93590	Palmdale	(661)	143,985	116,670
*93535	Lake Los Angeles (c)	(661)	—	11,523	*94303	Palo Alto	(650)	60,171	58,598
92040	Lakeside (c)	(619)	—	19,560	*90274	Palos Verdes Estates	(310)	13,546	13,340
*90714	Lakewood	(562)	78,097	79,345	*95969	Paradise	(530)	26,448	26,408
93241	Lamont (c)	(661)	—	13,296	90723	Paramount	(562)	55,018	55,266
*93539	Lancaster	(661)	145,776	118,718	95823	Parkway-S. Sacramento (c)	(916)	—	36,468
*94939	Larkspur	(415)	11,800	12,014	93648	Parlier	(559)	13,331	11,145
95330	Lathrop	(209)	17,256	10,445	*91109	Pasadena	(323)/(626)/(818)	143,667	133,936
*90260	Lawndale	(310)	31,211	31,711		Paso Robles. See El Paso de Robles			
*91945	Lemon Grove	(619)	24,597	24,918	95363	Patterson	(209)	19,033	11,606
93245	Lemoore	(559)	24,285	19,712	92509	Pedley (c)	(951)	—	11,207
90304	Lennox (c)	(310)	—	22,950	*92572	Perris	(951)	56,118	36,189
95648	Lincoln	(916)	44,402	11,205	*94952	Petaluma	(707)	55,178	54,548
95901	Linda (c)	(530)	—	13,474	*90660	Pico Rivera	(562)	62,895	63,428
93247	Lindsay	(559)	10,705	10,297	*94611	Piedmont	(510)	10,572	10,952
95062	Live Oak (Santa Cruz Co.) (c)	(831)	—	16,628	94564	Pinole	(510)	18,939	19,039
*94550	Livermore	(925)	81,084	73,345	94565	Pittsburg	(925)	65,129	56,769
95334	Livingston	(209)	13,368	10,473	*92871	Placentia	(714)	49,938	46,488
*95240	Lodi	(209)	61,450	56,999	*95667	Placerville	(530)	10,095	9,610
92354	Loma Linda	(951)	21,659	18,681	94523	Pleasant Hill	(925)	33,073	32,837
90717	Lomita	(310)	20,118	20,046	*94566	Pleasanton	(925)	67,543	63,654
*93436	Lompoc	(805)	41,096	41,103	*91769	Pomona	(909)	152,367	149,473
*90801	Long Beach	(310)/(562)	462,604	461,522	*93257	Porterville	(559)	52,153	39,615
*90720	Los Alamitos	(562)/(949)	11,693	11,536	*93041	Port Hueneme	(805)	21,555	21,845
*94022	Los Altos	(650)	28,622	27,693	*92064	Portway	(858)	49,881	48,044
*90086	Los Angeles	(213)/(310)/(323)/(818)	3,831,868	3,694,820	93907	Prunedale (c)	(831)	—	16,432
93635	Los Banos	(209)	35,120	25,869	92065	Ramona (c)	(760)	—	15,691
*95030	Los Gatos	(408)	29,501	28,592	*95670	Rancho Cordova	(916)	62,939	—
90262	Lynwood	(213)/(310)/(323)	69,755	69,845	*91729	Rancho Cucamonga	(909)	171,809	127,743
93250	McFarland	(661)	12,192	9,618	92270	Rancho Mirage	(760)	16,800	13,249
95521	McKinleyville (c)	(707)	—	13,599	90275	Rancho Palos Verdes	(310)	40,964	41,145
*93638	McKern	(559)	56,692	43,207	91941	Rancho San Diego (c)	(619)	—	20,155
95954	Magalia (c)	(530)	—	10,569	92688	Rancho Santa Margarita	(949)	49,458	47,214
*90265	Malibu	(310)	13,042	12,575	96080	Red Bluff	(530)	13,795	13,147
*90266	Manhattan Beach	(310)	36,566	33,852	*96049	Redding	(530)	90,521	80,865
*95336	Manteca	(209)	65,631	49,258	*92373	Redlands	(909)	69,976	63,591
93933	Marina	(831)	18,023	25,101	*90277	Redondo Beach	(310)	66,711	63,261
94553	Martinez	(925)	35,425	35,866	*94063	Redwood City	(650)	74,508	75,402
95901	Marysville	(530)	11,622	12,268	93654	Reedley	(559)	23,620	20,756
90270	Maywood	(323)	28,137	28,083	*92377	Rialto	(909)	98,702	91,873
93640	Mendota	(559)	10,410	7,890	*94802	Richmond	(510)	103,166	99,216
*92586	Menifee	(951)	45,673	—	*93556	Ridgecrest	(760)	25,895	24,927
*94025	Menlo Park	(650)	30,276	30,785	95673	Rio Linda (c)	(916)	—	10,466
*95340	Merced	(209)	76,274	63,893	95366	Ripon	(209)	14,738	10,146
*94941	Mill Valley	(415)	13,404	13,600	95367	Riverbank	(209)	20,684	15,826
94030	Millbrae	(650)	21,257	20,718	*92502	Riverside	(951)	297,859	255,166
*95035	Milpitas	(408)	67,895	62,698	*95677	Rocklin	(916)	53,572	36,330
91752	Mira Loma (c)	(951)	—	17,617	*94928	Rohnert Park	(707)	40,921	42,236
*92690	Mission Viejo	(949)	94,651	93,102	93560	Rosamond (c)	(661)	—	14,349

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*91770	Rosemead	(626)	54,272	53,505
95826	Rosemont (c)	(916)	—	22,904
*95678	Roseville	(916)	115,687	79,921
90720	Rossmoor (c)	(714)	—	10,298
91748	Rowland Heights (c)	(626)	—	48,553
*92519	Rubidoux (c)	(951)	—	29,180
*95814	Sacramento	(916)	466,687	407,018
95368	Salida (c)	(209)	—	12,560
*93907	Salinas	(831)	144,276	151,060
*94960	San Anselmo	(415)	12,058	12,378
*92401	San Bernardino	(909)	198,410	185,401
*94066	San Bruno	(650)	41,415	40,165
*93001	San Buenaventura (Ventura)	(805)	104,423	100,916
*94070	San Carlos	(650)	27,424	27,718
*92674	San Clemente	(949)	61,610	49,936
*92138	San Diego	(619)/(858)	1,306,301	1,223,400
91773	San Dimas	(909)	35,037	34,980
*91341	San Fernando	(818)	23,724	23,564
*94142	San Francisco	(415)	815,358	776,733
*91778	San Gabriel	(626)	40,276	39,804
*92581	San Jacinto	(951)	37,917	23,779
*95113	San Jose	(408)	964,695	894,943
*92690	San Juan Capistrano	(949)	35,142	33,826
*94577	San Leandro	(510)	78,620	79,452
*93401	San Luis Obispo	(805)	44,075	44,174
*92069	San Marcos	(760)	80,699	54,977
*91108	San Marino	(626)	12,758	12,945
*94402	San Mateo	(650)	92,791	92,482
94806	San Pablo	(510)	31,065	30,215
*94915	San Rafael	(415)	55,901	56,063
94583	San Ramon	(925)	49,548	44,722
93657	Sanger	(559)	25,506	18,931
*92711	Santa Ana	(714)/(949)	340,340	337,977
*93102	Santa Barbara	(805)	86,353	92,325
*95050	Santa Clara	(408)	111,997	102,361
*91380	Santa Clarita	(661)	169,174	151,088
*95060	Santa Cruz	(831)	56,810	54,593
90670	Santa Fe Springs	(562)	17,071	17,438
*93454	Santa Maria	(805)	86,931	77,423
*90401	Santa Monica	(310)	87,563	84,084
*93060	Santa Paula	(805)	28,827	28,598
*95402	Santa Rosa	(707)	157,468	147,595
*92071	Santee	(619)	55,341	52,975
*95070	Saratoga	(408)	30,657	29,843
*95066	Scotts Valley	(831)	11,266	11,385
90740	Seal Beach	(562)	24,238	24,157
93955	Seaside	(831)	34,000	31,696
93662	Selma	(559)	22,846	19,444
*93263	Shafter	(661)	15,911	12,736
*96019	Shasta Lake	(916)	10,208	9,008
*91025	Sierra Madre	(626)	10,786	10,578
*90806	Signal Hill	(562)	10,834	9,333
*93065	Simi Valley	(805)	120,921	111,351
92075	Solana Beach	(858)	13,059	12,979
93960	Soledad	(831)	28,118	11,263
*95476	Sonoma	(707)	10,008	9,128
91733	South El Monte	(626)	21,672	21,144
90280	South Gate	(323)/(562)	96,285	96,375
*96151	South Lake Tahoe	(530)	23,569	23,609
*91030	S. Pasadena	(213)/(323)/(626)/(818)	24,339	24,292
*94080	South San Francisco	(650)	62,830	60,552
91744	South San Jose Hills (c)	(626)	—	20,218
90605	South Whittier (c)	(562)	—	55,193
95991	South Yuba City (c)	(530)	—	12,651
*91977	Spring Valley (c)	(619)	—	26,663
*94309	Stanford (c)	(650)	—	13,315
90680	Stanton	(714)	37,909	37,403
*95208	Stockton	(209)	287,578	243,771
*94585	Suisun City	(707)	27,003	26,118
*92586	Sun City (c)	(951)	—	17,773
*94086	Sunnyvale	(408)	133,963	131,760
*96130	Susanville	(530)	17,119	13,541
94941	Tamalpais-Homestead Val. (c)	(415)	—	10,691
*93581	Tehachapi	(661)	12,050	10,957
*92589	Temecula	(951)	98,882	57,716
91780	Temple City	(626)	38,186	33,377
*91359	Thousand Oaks	(805)	123,520	117,005
*90503	Torrance	(310)	140,317	137,946
95376	Tracy	(209)	79,235	56,929
*96161	Truckee	(916)	16,260	13,864
*93274	Tulare	(559)	57,521	43,994
*95380	Turlock	(209)	68,712	55,810
*92781	Tustin	(714)/(949)	72,539	67,504
92705	Tustin Foothills (c)	(714)	—	24,044
*92277	Twentynine Palms	(760)	33,634	14,764
*95482	Ukiah	(707)	14,857	15,497
94587	Union City	(510)	72,848	66,869
*91785	Upland	(909)	72,974	68,393
*95687	Vacaville	(707)	91,991	88,625
91744	Valinda (c)	(626)	—	21,776

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*94590	Vallejo	(707)	114,622	116,760
92343	Valle Vista (c)	(951)	—	10,488
*92393	Victorville	(760)	110,921	64,029
90043	View Park-Windsor Hills (c)	(310)	—	10,958
91722	Vincent (c)	(925)	—	15,097
95829	Vineyard (c)	(916)	—	10,109
*93291	Visalia	(559)	122,111	91,565
*92083	Vista	(760)	92,572	89,857
*91788	Walnut	(626)	30,607	30,004
*94596	Walnut Creek	(925)	64,008	64,296
90255	Walnut Park (c)	(213)	—	16,180
93280	Wasco	(661)	24,724	21,263
*95076	Watsonville	(831)	51,053	44,265
90502	West Carson (c)	(310)	—	21,138
*91790	West Covina	(626)	105,464	105,080
90069	West Hollywood	(310)/(323)	35,911	35,716
91746	West Puente Valley (c)	(626)	—	22,589
*95691	West Sacramento	(916)	47,885	31,615
*90606	West Whittier-Los Nietos (c)	(562)	—	24,164
*92685	Westminster	(714)	89,547	88,207
90047	Westmont (c)	(323)	—	31,623
*90605	Whittier	(562)	81,877	83,680
92595	Wildomar	(951)	22,671	14,064
90222	Willowbrook (c)	(323)	—	34,138
95492	Windsor	(707)	25,619	22,744
92040	Winter Gardens (c)	(619)	—	19,771
*95695	Woodland	(530)	55,270	49,151
*92885	Yorba Linda	(714)	66,120	58,918
*95991	Yuba City	(530)	61,584	36,758
92399	Yucaipa	(909)	50,022	41,207
*92286	Yucca Valley	(760)	20,382	16,865

Colorado

Area code (720) overlays area code (303).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*80004	Arvada	(303)	108,172	102,153
*80017	Aurora	(303)	324,655	276,393
80221	Berkley (c)	(970)	—	10,743
*80908	Black Forest (c)	(719)	—	8,143
*80302	Boulder	(303)	100,160	94,673
*80601	Brighton	(303)	32,120	20,905
*80020	Broomfield	(303)	55,990	38,272
*81212	Cañon City	(719)	15,906	15,431
*80104	Castle Rock	(303)	45,696	20,224
80120	Castlewood (c)	(303)	—	25,567
*80015	Centennial	(303)	100,837	—
81222	Cimarron Hills (c)	(719)	—	15,194
81520	Clifton (c)	(970)	—	17,345
*80903	Colorado Springs	(719)	399,827	360,890
80120	Columbine (c)	(303)	—	24,095
80022	Commerce City	(303)	43,834	20,991
*80202	Denver	(303)	610,345	554,636
*81301	Durango	(970)	16,627	13,922
*80110	Englewood	(303)	32,977	31,727
80516	Erie	(303)	17,256	6,291
80620	Evans	(970)	19,481	9,514
80221	Federal Heights	(303)	12,209	12,065
80913	Fort Carson (c)	(719)	—	10,566
*80525	Fort Collins	(970)	138,736	118,652
*80701	Fort Morgan	(970)	10,469	11,034
80817	Fountain	(719)	24,430	15,197
*81521	Fruita	(970)	12,274	6,478
*80401	Golden	(303)	17,458	17,159
*81501	Grand Junction	(970)	58,444	41,986
*80631	Greeley	(970)	92,625	76,930
*80111	Greenwood Village	(303)	14,382	11,035
80163	Highlands Ranch (c)	(303)	—	70,931
80127	Ken Caryl (c)	(303)	—	30,887
80026	Lafayette	(303)	26,146	23,197
*80226	Lakewood	(303)	141,943	144,126
*80126	Littleton	(303)	41,202	40,340
*80501	Longmont	(303)	88,424	71,093
80027	Louisville	(303)	19,656	18,937
*80538	Loveland	(970)	66,215	50,608
*81401	Montrose	(970)	18,388	12,344
*80233	Northglenn	(303)	34,556	31,575
*80134	Parker	(303)	44,722	23,558
*81003	Pueblo	(719)	104,877	102,121
81007	Pueblo West (c)	(719)	—	16,899
80911	Security-Widefield (c)	(719)	—	29,845
80221	Sherrelwood (c)	(303)	—	17,657
80122	Southglenn (c)	(303)	—	43,520
80751	Sterling	(970)	12,712	11,360
80027	Superior	(303)	10,809	9,011
*80229	Thornton	(303)	117,003	82,384
80229	Welby (c)	(303)	—	12,973
*80030	Westminster	(303)	108,850	100,940
*80033	Wheat Ridge	(303)	31,031	32,913
*80550	Windsor	(970)	17,422	9,896

Connecticut

As of Dec. 12, 2009, area code (475) overlays area code (203). See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
06401	Ansonia	(203)	18,514	18,554
06001	Avon	(860)	17,357	15,832
06037	Berlin	(860)	20,467	18,215
06801	Bethel	(203)	18,534	18,067
06002	Bloomfield	(860)	20,696	19,587
06405	Branford	(203)	29,014	28,683
*06602	Bridgeport	(203)	137,298	139,529
*06010	Bristol	(860)	61,027	60,062
06804	Brookfield	(203)	16,680	15,664
06019	Canton	(860)	10,125	8,840
06040	Central Manchester (c)	(860)	—	30,595
*06410	Cheshire	(203)	29,142	28,543
06413	Clinton	(860)	13,609	13,094
*06415	Colchester	(860)	15,685	14,551
06340	Conning Towers-Nautilus Pk. (c)	(860)	—	10,241
06238	Coventry	(860)	12,307	11,504
06416	Cromwell	(860)	13,669	12,871
*06810	Danbury	(203)	79,743	74,848
06820	Darien	(203)	20,292	19,607
06418	Derby	(203)	12,385	12,391
*06424	East Hampton	(860)	12,766	13,352
*06108	East Hartford	(860)	48,634	49,575
*06512	East Haven	(203)	28,572	28,189
06333	East Lyme	(860)	19,203	18,118
*06088	East Windsor	(860)	11,041	9,818
06029	Ellington	(860)	14,829	12,921
*06082	Enfield	(860)	45,259	45,212
*06825	Fairfield	(203)	57,578	57,340
*06032	Farmington	(860)	25,144	23,641
06033	Glastonbury	(860)	33,353	31,876
*06035	Granby	(860)	11,220	10,347
*06830	Greenwich	(203)	62,368	61,101
06351	Griswold	(860)	11,508	10,807
06340	Groton	(860)	39,551	39,907
06437	Guilford	(203)	22,469	21,398
*06514	Hamden	(203)	58,119	56,913
*06101	Hartford	(860)	124,060	121,578
*06239	Killingly	(860)	17,828	16,472
06339	Ledyard	(860)	15,172	14,687
06443	Madison	(203)	18,824	17,858
*06040	Manchester	(860)	56,388	54,740
*06250	Mansfield	(860)	25,268	20,720
*06450	Meriden	(203)	59,186	58,244
06457	Middletown	(860)	48,383	43,167
*06460	Milford	(203)	54,640	50,594
06461	Milford	(203)	56,424	52,305
06468	Monroe	(203)	19,435	19,247
06353	Montville	(860)	19,910	18,546
06770	Naugatuck	(203)	32,019	30,989
*06050	New Britain	(860)	70,548	71,538
*06840	New Canaan	(203)	20,000	19,395
06812	New Fairfield	(203)	14,099	13,953
*06511	New Haven	(203)	123,330	123,626
06320	New London	(860)	26,184	25,671
06776	New Milford	(860)	28,505	27,121
*06101	Newington	(860)	29,818	29,306
06470	Newtown	(203)	26,842	25,031
06471	North Branford	(203)	14,387	13,906
06473	North Haven	(203)	23,916	23,035
*06856	Norwalk	(203)	83,802	82,951
06360	Norwich	(860)	36,639	36,117
06475	Old Saybrook	(860)	10,545	10,367
06477	Orange	(203)	13,772	13,233
06478	Oxford	(203)	12,890	9,821
06374	Plainfield	(860)	15,442	14,619
06062	Plainville	(860)	17,284	17,328
06782	Plymouth	(860)	12,014	11,634
06877	Ridgefield	(203)	24,228	23,643
06067	Rocky Hill	(860)	18,827	17,966
*06483	Seymour	(203)	16,320	15,454
06484	Shelton	(203)	40,305	38,101
*06070	Simsbury	(860)	23,648	23,234
06071	Somers	(860)	11,215	10,417
*06074	South Windsor	(860)	26,258	24,412
06488	Southbury	(203)	19,706	18,567
06489	Southington	(860)	42,534	39,728
*06075	Stafford	(860)	11,869	11,307
*06904	Stamford	(203)	121,026	117,083
06378	Stonington	(860)	18,513	17,906
*06268	Storrs (c)	(860)	—	10,996
*06602	Stratford	(203)	48,952	49,976
*06078	Suffield	(860)	15,163	13,552
06084	Tolland	(860)	14,823	13,146

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*06790	Torrington	(860)	35,408	35,202
06611	Trumbull	(203)	34,918	34,243
06066	Vernon	(860)	30,182	28,063
*06492	Wallingford	(203)	44,881	43,026
06492	Wallingford Center (c)	(203)	—	17,509
*06702	Waterbury	(203)	107,143	107,271
*06385	Waterford	(860)	18,897	19,152
06795	Watertown	(860)	22,217	21,661
*06101	West Hartford	(860)	60,852	63,589
06516	West Haven	(203)	53,007	52,360
06883	Weston	(203)	10,199	10,037
*06880	Westport	(203)	26,799	25,749
*06101	Wethersfield	(860)	25,767	26,271
06226	Willimantic (c)	(860)	—	15,823
06897	Wilton	(203)	17,771	17,633
*06094	Winchester	(860)	10,779	10,664
*06280	Windham	(860)	23,733	22,857
*06095	Windsor	(860)	29,014	28,237
06096	Windsor Locks	(860)	12,517	12,043
*06716	Wolcott	(203)	16,462	15,215

Delaware (302)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
19701	Bear (c)	—	17,593
19713	Brookside (c)	—	14,806
*19901	Dover	36,560	32,135
19702	Glasgow (c)	—	12,840
19707	Hockessin (c)	—	12,902
19709	Middletown	12,726	6,161
*19711	Newark	30,371	28,547
19800	Pike Creek (c)	—	19,751
*19899	Wilmington	73,069	72,664

District of Columbia (202)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*20090	Washington	599,657	572,059

Florida

Area code (321) overlays area code (407). Area code (754) overlays area code (954). Area code (786) overlays area code (305).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*32714	Altamonte Springs	(407)	39,942	41,200
*32712	Apopka	(407)	38,809	26,642
*32233	Atlantic Beach	(904)	13,169	13,368
33823	Auburndale	(863)	13,987	11,032
*33160	Aventura	(305)	30,333	25,267
32807	Azalea Park (c)	(407)	—	11,073
*33830	Bartow	(863)	16,959	15,340
34667	Bayonet Point (c)	(727)	—	23,577
33507	Bayshore Gardens (c)	(941)	—	17,350
*33756	Bellair-Meadowbrook Terrace (c)	(904)	—	16,539
33430	Belle Glade	(561)	17,018	14,906
*34420	Belleview (c)	(352)	—	21,201
*33509	Bloomington (c)	(813)	—	19,839
33433	Boca Del Mar (c)	(561)	—	21,832
*33431	Boca Raton	(561)	86,445	74,764
*34135	Bonita Springs	(239)	42,874	32,797
33547	Boyette (c)	(813)	—	64,775
*33436	Boynton Beach	(561)	69,654	60,389
*34206	Bradenton	(941)	53,973	49,504
*33509	Brandon (c)	(813)	—	77,895
32503	Brent (c)	(850)	—	22,257
33317	Broadview Park (c)	(954)	—	6,798
33142	Brownsville (c)	(305)	—	14,393
32404	Callaway	(850)	13,972	14,233
32920	Cape Canaveral	(321)	10,081	8,829
*33920	Cape Coral	(239)	154,202	102,286
*33055	Carol City (c)	(305)	—	59,443
*32707	Casselberry	(407)	24,792	22,629
33624	Citrus Park (c)	(813)	—	20,226
*32966	Citrus Ridge (c)	(772)	—	12,015
*33758	Clearwater	(727)	106,081	108,787
*34711	Clermont	(352)	13,465	9,333
*32922	Cocoa	(321)	16,538	16,412
*32931	Cocoa Beach	(321)	11,862	12,482
*33097	Coconut Creek	(954)	50,544	43,566
32809	Conway (c)	(407)	—	14,394
*33328	Cooper City	(954)	29,585	27,939
*33114	Coral Gables	(305)	44,425	42,249
*33075	Coral Springs	(954)	126,518	117,549
33157	Coral Terrace (c)	(305)	—	24,380
33015	Country Club (c)	(305)	—	36,310
33196	Country Walk (c)	(305)	—	10,653
*32536	Crestview	(850)	19,868	14,766
*33157	Cutler (c)	(305)	—	17,390
33189	Cutler Bay	(305)	30,253	—
*33157	Cutler Ridge (c)	(305)	—	24,781
33919	Cypress Lake (c)	(239)	—	12,072
*33004	Dania Beach	(954)	28,448	—

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*33329	Davie	(954)	91,729	75,720
*32114	Daytona Beach	(386)	63,795	64,112
*32713	DeBary	(386)	16,200	15,559
*33441	Deerfield Beach	(954)	75,185	64,583
*32720	De Land	(386)	27,257	20,904
*33444	Delray Beach	(561)	64,691	60,020
*32783	Deltona	(407)	83,530	69,543
*32541	Destin	(850)	12,641	11,119
*33178	Doral	(305)	31,389	—
*34698	Dunedin	(727)	35,920	35,691
33610	East Lake (c)	(813)	—	29,394
*32132	Edgewater	(386)	21,225	18,668
33614	Egypt Lake-Leto (c)	(813)	—	32,782
34680	Elfers (c)	(727)	—	13,161
*34295	Englewood (c)	(941)	—	16,196
32534	Ensley (c)	(850)	—	18,752
*32726	Eustis	(352)	19,124	15,106
32804	Fairview Shores (c)	(305)	—	13,898
*32034	Fernandina Beach	(904)	11,636	10,549
32514	Ferry Pass (c)	(850)	—	27,176
*33034	Florida City	(305)	10,568	7,843
32960	Florida Ridge (c)	(772)	—	15,217
32714	Forest City (c)	(407)	—	12,612
*33310	Fort Lauderdale	(954)	184,892	152,397
*33902	Fort Myers	(239)	64,674	48,208
*34981	Fort Pierce	(772)	42,596	37,516
*32548	Fort Walton Beach	(850)	18,585	19,973
33172	Fountainbleau (c)	(305)	—	59,549
*32259	Fruit Cove (c)	(904)	—	16,077
34232	Fruitville (c)	(941)	—	12,741
*32602	Gainesville	(352)	116,616	95,447
33138	Gladeview (c)	(954)	—	14,468
33143	Glenvar Heights (c)	(305)	—	16,243
34116	Golden Gate (c)	(239)	—	20,951
33055	Golden Glades (c)	(305)	—	32,623
32733	Goldenrod (c)	(407)	—	12,871
32560	Gonzalez (c)	(850)	—	11,365
33624	Greater Carrollwood (c)	(813)	—	33,519
33624	Greater Northdale (c)	(813)	—	20,461
33573	Greater Sun Center (c)	(813)	—	16,321
*33454	Greenacres	(561)	32,809	27,569
33581	Gulf Gate Estates (c)	(941)	—	11,647
*33737	Gulfport	(727)	12,266	12,527
*33844	Haines City	(863)	18,920	13,174
*33009	Hallandale Beach	(305)/(954)	38,904	—
33434	Hamptons at Boca Raton (c)	(561)	—	11,306
*33010	Hialeah	(305)	218,896	226,419
*33016	Hialeah Gardens	(305)	20,454	19,297
*33455	Hobe Sound (c)	(772)	—	11,376
*34690	Holiday (c)	(727)	—	21,904
*32125	Holly Hill	(386)	13,119	12,119
*33022	Hollywood	(954)	142,622	139,357
*33030	Homestead	(305)	59,812	31,909
34447	Homosassa Springs (c)	(352)	—	12,458
*34667	Hudson (c)	(727)	—	12,765
*34142	Immokalee (c)	(239)	—	19,763
33908	Iona (c)	(239)	—	11,756
33162	Ives Estates (c)	(305)	—	17,586
*32203	Jacksonville	(904)	813,518	735,617
*32250	Jacksonville Beach	(904)	22,051	20,990
33568	Jasmine Estates (c)	(727)	—	18,213
*34957	Jensen Beach (c)	(772)	—	11,100
*33458	Jupiter	(561)	50,606	39,328
33183	Kendale Lakes (c)	(305)	—	56,901
*33256	Kendall (c)	(305)	—	75,226
33193	Kendall West (c)	(305)	—	38,034
33149	Key Biscayne	(305)	10,142	10,507
33037	Key Largo (c)	(305)	—	11,886
*33040	Key West	(305)	22,463	25,478
33556	Keystone (c)	(813)	—	14,627
*33573	Kings Point (c)	(305)	—	12,207
*34744	Kissimmee	(407)	62,632	47,814
*32159	Lady Lake	(352)	15,148	11,828
*32055	Lake City	(386)	12,614	9,980
33612	Lake Magdalene (c)	(813)	—	28,755
*32746	Lake Mary	(407)	15,230	11,458
*33853	Lake Wales	(863)	14,245	10,194
*33461	Lake Worth	(561)	35,975	35,133
33461	Lake Worth Corridor (c)	(561)	—	18,663
*33804	Lakeland	(863)	93,738	78,452
33801	Lakeland Highlands (c)	(863)	—	12,557
32073	Lakeside (c)	(904)	—	30,927
34951	Lakewood Park (c)	(772)	—	10,458
*34639	Land O'Lakes (c)	(813)	—	20,971
*33465	Lantana	(561)	10,157	9,437
*33770	Largo	(727)	73,215	69,371
*33313	Lauderdale Lakes	(954)	32,082	31,705
*33313	Lauderhill	(954)	67,450	57,585
*34748	Leesburg	(352)	22,286	15,956
*33936	Lehigh Acres (c)	(239)	—	33,430
*33033	Leisure City (c)	(305)	—	22,152
*33074	Lighthouse Point	(954)	11,201	10,767
32810	Lockhart (c)	(407)	—	12,944

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*32750	Longwood	(407)	13,491	13,745
*33549	Lutz (c)	(813)	—	17,081
32444	Lynn Haven	(850)	15,368	12,451
*32751	Maitland	(407)	15,409	12,019
*34145	Marco Island	(239)	15,751	—
*33093	Margate	(954)	54,475	53,909
32824	Meadow Woods (c)	(407)	—	11,286
*32901	Melbourne	(321)	77,483	71,382
*32953	Merritt Island (c)	(321)	—	36,090
*33101	Miami	(305)	433,136	362,470
*33152	Miami Beach	(305)	88,065	87,933
33023	Miami Gardens	(305)	109,332	—
*33014	Miami Lakes	(305)	22,603	—
33138	Miami Shores	(305)	10,188	10,380
*33266	Miami Springs	(305)	13,002	13,712
*32068	Middleburg (c)	(904)	—	10,338
*33023	Miramar	(954)	109,176	72,739
*32757	Mount Dora	(352)	13,650	9,418
32526	Myrtle Grove (c)	(850)	—	17,211
*34102	Naples	(239)	22,189	20,976
*34653	New Port Richey	(727)	17,496	16,117
*32168	New Smyrna Beach	(386)	23,376	20,048
*32578	Niceville	(850)	12,126	11,684
33269	Norland (c)	(305)	—	22,995
*33918	North Fort Myers (c)	(239)	—	40,214
*33068	North Lauderdale	(954)	42,608	32,264
*33261	North Miami	(305)	58,017	59,880
*33160	North Miami Beach	(305)	41,254	40,786
*33408	North Palm Beach	(561)	12,251	12,064
*34287	North Port	(941)	54,223	22,797
33860	Oak Ridge (c)	(407)	—	22,349
33307	Oakland Park	(305)	42,565	30,966
*34478	Ocala	(352)	55,568	45,943
34761	Ocoee	(407)	32,752	24,391
*33163	Ojus (c)	(305)	—	16,642
34677	Oldsmar	(813)	13,454	11,910
*33265	Olympia Heights (c)	(305)	—	13,452
*33054	Opa-Locka	(305)	16,599	14,951
*32802	Orlando	(407)	235,860	185,951
*32174	Ormond Beach	(386)	37,825	36,301
*32765	Oviedo	(407)	32,961	26,316
*32177	Palatka	(386)	10,677	10,033
*32905	Palm Bay	(321)	100,999	79,413
*33408	Palm Beach Gardens	(561)	49,868	35,058
*34990	Palm City (c)	(772)	—	20,097
*32135	Palm Coast	(386)	73,168	32,732
*34683	Palm Harbor (c)	(727)	—	59,248
*33601	Palm River-Clair Mel (c)	(813)	—	17,589
*33406	Palm Springs	(561)	17,161	11,699
32082	Palm Valley (c)	(904)	—	19,860
*34221	Palmetto	(941)	14,407	12,571
33157	Palmetto Bay	(305)/(786)	23,571	—
33157	Palmetto Estates (c)	(305)	—	13,675
*32401	Panama City	(850)	36,643	36,417
*32417	Panama City Beach	(850)	14,514	7,671
*33067	Parkland	(954)	24,146	13,835
*33029	Pembroke Pines	(954)	146,600	137,427
*32502	Pensacola	(850)	53,752	56,255
32858	Pine Hills (c)	(407)	—	41,764
33156	Pinecrest	(305)	19,354	19,055
*33781	Pinellas Park	(727)	47,217	45,658
33168	Pinewood (c)	(305)	—	16,523
*33566	Plant City	(813)	33,142	29,915
*33318	Plantation	(954)	84,892	82,934
*34758	Poinciana (c)	(407)	—	13,647
*33060	Pompano Beach	(954)	102,609	78,191
*33952	Port Charlotte (c)	(941)	—	46,451
*32129	Port Orange	(904)	54,555	45,823
32927	Port St. John (c)	(321)	—	12,112
*34981	Port St. Lucie	(772)	154,410	88,769
34992	Port Salerno (c)	(772)	—	10,141
*33032	Princeton (c)	(305)	—	10,090
*33950	Punta Gorda	(941)	17,115	14,344
33177	Richmond West (c)	(305)	—	28,082
*33569	Riverview (c)	(813)	—	12,035
*33419	Riviera Beach	(561)	36,882	29,884
*32955	Rockledge	(321)	24,763	20,170
*33411	Royal Palm Beach	(561)	30,750	21,523
*34695	Safety Harbor	(727)	17,055	17,203
*32084	Saint Augustine	(904)	12,707	11,592
*34769	Saint Cloud	(407)	29,395	20,074
*33733	Saint Petersburg	(727)	244,324	248,232
33912	San Carlos Park (c)	(239)	—	16,317
33432	Sandalfoot Cove (c)	(305)	—	16,582
*32771	Sanford	(407)	50,998	38,291
*34230	Sarasota	(941)	52,025	52,715
33577	Sarasota Springs (c)	(941)	—	15,875
32937	Satellite Beach	(321)	11,792	9,577
33055	Scott Lake (c)	(305)	—	14,401
*32958	Sebastian	(772)	20,584	16,181
*33870	Sebring	(863)	10,470	9,667
*33770	Seminole	(813)	19,033	10,890
33505	South Bradenton (c)	(941)	—	21,587

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
32121	South Daytona	(386)	13,533	13,177
*33243	South Miami	(305)	11,120	10,741
33157	South Miami Heights (c)	(305)	—	33,522
33595	South Venice (c)	(941)	—	13,539
*34604	Spring Hill (c)	(352)	—	69,078
*34994	Stuart	(772)	15,871	14,633
33160	Sunny Isles Beach	(305)	16,895	—
*33325	Sunrise	(954)	89,722	85,779
*33283	Sunset (c)	(305)	—	17,150
33144	Sweetwater	(305)	13,631	—
*32301	Tallahassee	(850)	172,574	150,624
*33320	Tamarac	(954)	59,655	55,588
33144	Tamiami (c)	(305)	—	54,788
*33601	Tampa	(813)	343,890	303,447
*34689	Tarpon Springs	(727)	23,493	21,003
32778	Tavares	(352)	13,928	9,700
*33687	Temple Terrace	(813)	22,695	20,918
33186	The Crossings (c)	(305)	—	23,557
33196	The Hammocks (c)	(305)	—	47,379
*32780	Titusville	(321)	44,510	40,670
32615	Town 'n' Country (c)	(813)	—	72,523
32817	Union Park (c)	(407)	—	10,191
33024	University (c)	(813)	—	30,736
33165	University Park (c)	(305)	—	26,538
32401	Upper Grand Lagoon (c)	(850)	—	10,889
*34285	Venice	(941)	20,770	17,764
*32960	Vero Beach	(772)	17,302	17,705
32960	Vero Beach South (c)	(772)	—	20,362
33901	Villas (c)	(239)	—	11,346
32507	Warrington (c)	(850)	—	15,207
32791	Wekiva Springs (c)	(407)	—	23,169
*33414	Wellington	(561)	54,659	38,216
33714	West and East Lealman (c)	(727)	—	21,753
33138	West Little River (c)	(305)	—	32,498
*32912	West Melbourne	(321)	15,344	9,824
*33416	West Palm Beach	(561)	99,504	82,103
33023	West Park	(954)	14,501	—
32505	West Pensacola (c)	(850)	—	21,939
33626	Westchase (c)	(813)	—	11,116
33165	Westchester (c)	(305)	—	30,271
*33326	Weston	(954)	63,929	49,286
33165	Westwood Lakes (c)	(305)	—	12,005
*34785	Wildwood	(352)	12,384	3,924
*33305	Wilton Manors	(954)	12,868	12,697
*34787	Winter Garden	(407)	30,050	14,351
*33880	Winter Haven	(863)	33,345	26,487
*32789	Winter Park	(407)	28,074	24,090
*32707	Winter Springs	(407)	32,727	31,666
32547	Wright (c)	(850)	—	21,697
34972	Yeehaw Junction (c)	(407)	—	21,778
*33540	Zephyrhills	(813)	13,172	10,833

Georgia

Area code (678) overlays area code (770). Area code (762) overlays area code (706). Area code (470) overlays area code (678).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*30101	Acworth	(770)	19,910	13,422
*31706	Albany	(229)	75,616	76,939
*30004	Alpharetta	(770)	51,569	34,854
*31709	Americus	(229)	16,304	17,013
*30603	Athens-Clarke County	(706)	114,983	100,266
*30301	Atlanta	(404)	540,921	416,474
*30903	Augusta-Richmond County	(706)	194,343	195,182
*39818	Bainbridge	(229)	12,410	11,722
30032	Belvedere Park (c)	(404)	—	18,945
*31520	Brunswick	(912)	16,326	15,600
*30518	Buford	(404)	12,387	10,668
*30701	Calhoun	(706)	14,740	10,667
30032	Candler-McAfee (c)	(404)	—	28,294
*30114	Canton	(770)	23,073	7,709
*30117	Carrollton	(770)	23,421	19,843
*30120	Cartersville	(770)	18,965	15,925
30125	Cedartown	(770)	10,185	9,470
30366	Chamblee	(404)	11,178	9,552
30337	College Park	(404)	20,564	20,382
*31908	Columbus	(706)	190,414	—
*30013	Conyers	(404)	13,941	10,689
*31015	Cordele	(229)	11,498	11,608
*30014	Covington	(770)	15,315	11,547
31805	Cusseta-Chattahoochee County	(706)	14,402	—
*30132	Dallas	(770)	10,861	5,056
*30720	Dalton	(706)	33,604	27,912
*30030	Decatur	(404)	18,942	18,147
*30362	Doraville	(404)	10,267	9,862
*31533	Douglas	(912)	11,437	10,639
*30134	Douglasville	(404)	31,534	20,065
30333	Druid Hills (c)	(404)	—	12,741
*31021	Dublin	(478)	17,627	15,857
*30096	Duluth	(404)	26,688	22,122
*30356	Dunwoody (c)	(404)	—	32,808
30364	East Point	(404)	43,441	39,595

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
30809	Evans (c)	(706)	—	17,727
30213	Fairburn	(770)	11,335	5,464
*30214	Fayetteville	(404)	15,093	11,148
*30297	Forest Park	(404)	21,825	21,447
31905	Fort Benning South (c)	(706)	—	11,737
*31313	Fort Stewart (c)	(912)	—	11,205
*30501	Gainesville	(770)	35,750	25,578
31754	Georgetown (c)	(912)	—	10,599
30316	Gresham Park (c)	(404)	—	9,215
*30223	Griffin	(770)	23,887	23,451
*31313	Hinesville	(912)	30,705	30,392
*31546	Jesup	(912)	10,398	9,279
30097	Johns Creek	(770)	61,794	—
*30144	Kennesaw	(404)	33,043	21,675
31548	Kingsland	(912)	14,130	10,506
*30240	LaGrange	(706)	28,437	25,998
*30045	Lawrenceville	(404)	29,837	22,397
*30047	Lilburn	(404)	11,989	11,307
30052	Loganville	(770)	10,963	5,435
30126	Mableton (c)	(404)	—	29,733
30253	McDonough	(770)	19,928	8,493
*31201	Macon	(478)	92,582	97,255
*30060	Marietta	(404)	66,953	58,748
30907	Martinez (c)	(706)	—	27,749
*31061	Milledgeville	(478)	21,008	18,757
30004	Milton	(770)	16,206	—
*30655	Monroe	(770)	13,534	11,407
*31768	Moultrie	(229)	15,500	14,387
30087	Mountain Park (c)	(404)	—	11,753
*30263	Newnan	(770)	31,587	16,242
*30071	Norcross	(404)	10,946	8,410
30319	North Atlanta (c)	(404)	—	38,579
30033	North Decatur (c)	(404)	—	15,270
30033	North Druid Hills (c)	(404)	—	18,852
30032	Panthersville (c)	(404)	—	11,791
*30269	Peachtree City	(404)	34,784	31,580
31069	Perry	(478)	13,579	9,602
31322	Pooler	(912)	16,387	6,239
30127	Powder Springs	(404)	15,958	12,481
30074	Redan (c)	(404)	—	33,841
31324	Richmond Hill	(912)	11,280	6,959
*30274	Riverdale	(404)	15,326	12,478
*30161	Rome	(706)	36,031	34,980
*30077	Roswell	(404)	87,719	79,334
31558	Saint Marys	(912)	16,778	13,761
31522	Saint Simons (c)	(912)	—	13,381
30358	Sandy Springs	(404)	85,625	—
*31402	Savannah	(912)	134,699	131,510
30079	Scottdale (c)	(404)	—	9,803
*30080	Smyrna	(404)	50,712	40,999
*30078	Snellville	(404)	20,634	15,351
*30458	Statesboro	(912)	26,909	22,698
30281	Stockbridge	(404)	14,679	9,853
30518	Sugar Hill	(404)	17,730	11,399
30024	Suwanee	(770)	16,712	8,725
*31792	Thomasville	(229)	19,437	18,162
*31794	Tifton	(229)	17,410	15,060
*30084	Tucker (c)	(404)	—	26,532
30291	Union City	(404)	17,499	11,621
*31603	Valdosta	(229)	52,087	43,724
*30474	Vidalia	(912)	11,271	10,491
30180	Villa Rica	(770)	12,895	4,134
*31088	Warner Robins	(478)	62,500	48,804
*31501	Waycross	(912)	14,725	15,333
31410	Wilmington Island (c)	(912)	—	14,213
30680	Winder	(770)	14,656	10,201
*30188	Woodstock	(770)	23,865	10,050

Hawaii (808)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
96706	Ewa Beach (c)	—	14,650
96701	Halawa (c)	—	13,891
*96720	Hilo (c)	—	40,759
*96820	Honolulu	374,701	371,657
*96732	Kahului	—	20,146
96863	Kailua (Honolulu Co.) (c)	—	36,513
96744	Kaneohe (c)	—	34,970
96863	Kaneohe Station (c)	—	11,827
96753	Kihei (c)	—	16,749
96706	Makakilo (c)	—	13,156
96789	Mililani Town (c)	—	28,608
96792	Nanakuli (c)	—	10,814
96782	Pearl City (c)	—	30,976
96857	Schofield Barracks (c)	—	14,428
*96786	Wahiawa (c)	—	16,151
96792	Waianae (c)	—	10,506
96793	Wailuku (c)	—	12,296
96701	Waimalu (c)	—	29,371
96797	Waipahu (c)	—	33,108
96797	Waipio (c)	—	11,672

Idaho (208)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*83401	Ammon	13,942	6,187
83221	Blackfoot	11,153	10,419
*83707	Boise	205,707	185,787

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*83605	Caldwell	43,281	25,967
83202	Chubbuck	12,483	9,700
*83814	Coeur d'Alene	43,805	34,514
83616	Eagle	19,668	11,085
*83714	Garden City	11,891	10,624
83835	Hayden	13,190	9,159
*83402	Idaho Falls	55,312	50,730
*83634	Kuna	13,909	5,382
83501	Lewiston	31,887	30,904
*83642	Meridian	68,516	34,919
*83843	Moscow	24,338	21,291
*83647	Mountain Home	12,266	11,143
*83653	Nampa	81,241	51,867
*83201	Pocatello	55,076	51,466
*83854	Post Falls	26,909	17,247
*83440	Rexburg	28,856	17,257
*83301	Twin Falls	42,741	34,469

Illinois

Area code (224) overlays area code (847). Area code (331) overlays area code (630). Area code (779) overlays area code (815). Area code (872) overlays area code (312).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
60101	Addison	(630)	36,918	35,914
*60102	Algonquin	(847)	30,347	23,276
60803	Alsip	(708)	18,580	19,725
62002	Alton	(618)	29,264	30,496
60002	Antioch	(847)	13,811	8,788
*60005	Arlington Heights	(847)	73,153	76,031
*60505	Aurora	(630)	172,945	142,990
*60010	Barrington	(847)	10,334	10,168
*60103	Bartlett	(630)	42,770	36,706
*60510	Batavia	(630)	27,701	23,866
*60083	Beach Park	(847)	13,177	10,072
*62220	Belleville	(618)	41,285	41,410
60104	Bellwood	(708)	18,853	20,535
61008	Belvidere	(815)	26,406	20,820
*60106	Bensenville	(630)	20,158	20,703
60402	Berwyn	(708)	49,664	54,016
*60108	Bloomington	(630)	21,858	21,675
*61701	Bloomington	(309)	74,184	64,808
*60406	Blue Island	(708)	22,247	23,463
*60440	Bolingbrook	(630)	70,881	56,321
60914	Bourbonnais	(815)	19,119	15,256
60915	Bradley	(815)	15,070	12,784
60455	Bridgeview	(708)	15,006	15,335
60513	Brookfield	(708)	17,969	19,085
60089	Buffalo Grove	(847)	42,852	42,909
60459	Burbank	(708)	27,467	27,902
60527	Burr Ridge	(630)	11,413	10,408
62206	Cahokia	(618)	15,103	16,391
60409	Calumet City	(708)	36,619	39,071
61520	Canton	(309)	14,498	15,288
*62901	Carbondale	(618)	26,235	20,681
*60188	Carol Stream	(630)	40,041	40,438
60110	Carpentersville	(847)	38,021	30,586
60013	Cary	(847)	19,651	15,531
62801	Centralia	(618)	13,465	14,136
*61821	Champaign	(217)	80,286	67,518
60410	Channahon	(815)	14,049	7,344
61920	Charleston	(217)	21,710	21,039
62629	Chatham	(217)	10,824	8,583
*60607	Chicago	(312)/(773)	2,851,268	2,896,016
*60411	Chicago Heights	(708)	30,412	32,776
60415	Chicago Ridge	(708)	13,310	14,127
60804	Cicero	(708)	80,100	85,616
62234	Collinsville	(618)	26,016	24,707
60478	Country Club Hills	(708)	16,605	16,169
60435	Crest Hill	(815)	20,553	13,329
60445	Crestwood	(708)	10,987	11,251
*60014	Crystal Lake	(815)	42,180	38,000
*61832	Danville	(217)	32,467	33,904
60561	Darien	(630)	22,389	22,860
*62525	Decatur	(217)	76,199	81,860
60015	Deerfield	(847)	19,636	18,420
60115	DeKalb	(815)	45,734	39,018
*60018	Des Plaines	(847)	56,810	58,720
61021	Dixon	(815)	14,953	15,941
60419	Dolton	(708)	23,758	25,614
*60515	Downers Grove	(630)	49,143	48,724
61244	East Moline	(309)	20,867	20,333
*61611	East Peoria	(309)	22,860	22,638
*62201	East St. Louis	(618)	28,753	31,542
*62025	Edwardsville	(618)	24,475	21,491
62401	Effingham	(217)	12,557	12,384
*60120	Elgin	(847)	107,521	94,487
*60009	Elk Grove Village	(847)	33,124	34,727
60126	Elmhurst	(630)	46,314	42,762
60707	Elmwood Park	(708)	23,926	25,405
*60201	Evanston	(847)	77,857	74,239
60805	Evergreen Park	(708)	19,237	20,821

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*62208	Fairview Heights	(618)	16,706	15,034
*60130	Forest Park	(708)	15,136	15,688
60020	Fox Lake	(847)	11,042	9,178
60423	Frankfort	(815)	18,302	10,391
*60131	Franklin Park	(847)	17,898	19,434
61032	Freeport	(815)	24,699	26,443
60030	Gages Lake (c)	(847)	—	10,415
*61401	Galesburg	(309)	31,006	33,706
60134	Geneva	(630)	24,392	19,515
62034	Glen Carbon	(618)	12,668	10,425
*60137	Glen Ellyn	(630)	27,236	26,999
*60139	Glendale Heights	(630)	31,877	31,765
*60025	Glenview	(847)	46,207	41,847
62035	Godfrey	(618)	17,619	16,286
60441	Goodings Grove (c)	(815)	—	17,084
62040	Granite City	(618)	30,695	31,301
60030	Grayslake	(847)	21,698	18,506
60031	Gurnee	(847)	30,571	28,834
60133	Hanover Park	(630)	36,703	38,278
*60426	Harvey	(708)	27,946	30,000
60429	Hazel Crest	(708)	13,996	14,816
62948	Herrin	(618)	12,450	11,298
*60457	Hickory Hills	(708)	13,252	13,926
*60035	Highland Park	(847)	31,516	31,365
*60521	Hinsdale	(630)	18,454	17,349
*60195	Hoffman Estates	(847)	53,655	49,495
*60491	Homer Glen	(708)	26,144	—
*60430	Homewood	(708)	18,367	19,543
60142	Huntley	(847)	23,177	5,730
*62650	Jacksonville	(217)	19,214	18,940
*60436	Joliet	(815)	147,633	106,221
60458	Justice	(708)	12,390	12,193
60901	Kankakee	(815)	26,840	27,491
61443	Kewanee	(309)	12,241	12,944
60525	La Grange	(708)	15,186	15,608
60526	La Grange Park	(708)	12,338	13,295
60045	Lake Forest	(847)	20,991	20,059
*60102	Lake in the Hills	(847)	29,704	23,152
*60047	Lake Zurich	(847)	20,427	18,104
60438	Lansing	(708)	26,524	28,332
*60439	Lemont	(630)	16,251	13,098
*60048	Libertyville	(847)	21,834	20,742
62656	Lincoln	(217)	14,523	15,369
*60645	Lincolnwood	(847)	11,742	12,359
60046	Lindenhurst	(847)	14,694	12,539
60532	Lisle	(630)	23,163	21,182
*60441	Lockport	(815)	25,057	15,191
60148	Lombard	(630)	42,825	42,322
*61130	Loves Park	(815)	24,464	20,044
60534	Lyons	(708)	10,187	10,255
*61115	Machesney Park	(815)	22,724	20,759
61455	Macomb	(309)	19,748	18,558
62959	Marion	(618)	17,460	16,035
*60426	Markham	(708)	12,169	12,620
*60443	Matteson	(708)	17,313	12,928
61938	Mattoon	(217)	17,120	18,291
*60153	Maywood	(708)	24,903	26,987
*60050	McHenry	(815)	27,165	21,501
*60160	Melrose Park	(708)	21,767	23,171
60445	Midlothian	(708)	13,577	14,315
60447	Minooka	(815)	10,651	3,971
60448	Mokena	(708)	19,251	14,583
*61265	Moline	(309)	43,050	43,768
60538	Montgomery	(630)	15,335	5,471
60450	Morris	(815)	13,972	11,928
61550	Morton	(309)	16,209	15,198
60053	Morton Grove	(847)	22,412	22,451
60056	Mount Prospect	(847)	53,050	56,265
62864	Mount Vernon	(618)	16,185	16,269
60060	Mundelein	(847)	33,979	30,935
*60540	Naperville	(630)	143,663	128,358
60451	New Lenox	(815)	24,286	17,771
60714	Niles	(847)	28,513	30,068
*61761	Normal	(309)	52,799	45,386
*60634	Norridge	(708)	13,876	14,582
60542	North Aurora	(630)	15,848	10,585
*60064	North Chicago	(847)	32,656	35,918
*60062	Northbrook	(708)	33,764	33,435
60164	Northlake	(708)	11,380	11,878
62269	O'Fallon	(618)	27,778	21,910
60452	Oak Forest	(708)	27,681	28,051
*60303	Oak Lawn	(708)	52,948	55,245
*60303	Oak Park	(708)	53,125	52,524
*60462	Orland Park	(708)	55,236	51,077
60543	Oswego	(630)	29,364	13,326
61350	Ottawa	(815)	19,324	18,307
*60067	Palatine	(847)	66,690	65,479
60463	Palos Heights	(708)	12,387	11,260
60465	Palos Hills	(708)	16,828	17,665
60466	Park Forest	(708)	22,462	23,462
60068	Park Ridge	(847)	36,806	37,775

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*61554	Pekin	(309)	33,580	33,857
*61601	Peoria	(309)	115,520	112,936
*60544	Plainfield	(815)	36,659	13,038
60545	Plano	(630)	12,675	5,633
61764	Pontiac	(815)	11,261	11,864
60070	Prospect Heights	(847)	15,959	17,081
*62301	Quincy	(217)	40,061	40,366
61866	Rantoul	(217)	12,247	12,857
60471	Richton Park	(708)	12,805	12,533
60305	River Forest	(708)	11,128	11,635
60827	Riverdale	(708)	14,080	15,055
*61201	Rock Island	(309)	38,084	39,684
*61125	Rockford	(815)	157,280	150,115
60008	Rolling Meadows	(847)	23,324	24,604
*60446	Romeoville	(815)	37,997	21,153
60172	Roselle	(630)	23,200	23,115
60073	Round Lake	(847)	16,752	5,842
60073	Round Lake Beach	(847)	27,790	25,859
*60174	Saint Charles	(630)	32,840	27,896
60411	Sauk Village	(708)	10,221	10,411
*60194	Schaumburg	(847)	71,303	75,386
*60176	Schiller Park	(847)	11,431	11,850
*62269	Shiloh	(618)	11,543	7,643
*60436	Shorewood	(815)	15,749	7,686
*60077	Skokie	(847)	66,468	63,348
60177	South Elgin	(847)	21,304	16,100
60473	South Holland	(708)	21,045	22,147
*62703	Springfield	(217)	118,033	111,454
60475	Steger	(708)	10,422	9,682
61081	Sterling	(815)	15,053	15,451
60107	Streamwood	(630)	36,974	36,407
61364	Streator	(815)	13,764	14,190
60501	Summit	(708)	10,169	10,637
*62221	Swansea	(618)	13,055	10,579
60178	Sycamore	(815)	17,816	12,020
62568	Taylorville	(217)	12,142	11,427
60477	Tinley Park	(708)	59,140	48,401
*61801	Urbana	(217)	39,985	36,395
60061	Vernon Hills	(847)	24,400	20,120
60181	Villa Park	(630)	22,225	22,075
60555	Warrenville	(630)	13,050	13,363
61571	Washington	(309)	14,292	10,841
60084	Wauconda	(847)	12,285	9,448
*60085	Waukegan	(847)	90,622	87,901
*60185	West Chicago	(630)	26,475	23,469
60154	Westchester	(708)	15,609	16,824
60558	Western Springs	(708)	12,644	12,493
60559	Westmont	(630)	24,999	24,554
*60187	Wheaton	(630)	54,568	55,416
60090	Wheeling	(847)	35,912	34,496
60091	Wilmette	(847)	26,300	27,651
60093	Winnetka	(847)	12,381	12,419
*60191	Wood Dale	(630)	13,882	13,535
62095	Wood River	(618)	10,936	11,296
60517	Woodridge	(630)	34,173	30,934
60098	Woodstock	(815)	24,333	20,151
60482	Worth	(708)	10,382	11,047
60560	Yorkville	(630)	16,717	6,189
60099	Zion	(847)	25,206	22,866

Indiana

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*46011	Anderson	(765)	57,189	59,734
46706	Auburn	(260)	13,084	12,074
46123	Avon	(317)	12,708	6,248
47421	Bedford	(812)	13,421	13,768
46107	Beech Grove	(317)	14,473	14,880
*47408	Bloomington	(812)	71,939	69,291
46112	Brownsburg	(317)	20,644	14,520
*46032	Carmel	(317)	69,547	37,733
46303	Cedar Lake	(219)	11,162	9,279
46304	Chesterton	(219)	12,842	10,488
*47129	Clarksville	(812)	22,190	21,400
*47201	Columbus	(812)	40,308	39,059
47331	Connersville	(765)	13,834	15,411
*47933	Crawfordsville	(765)	15,090	15,243
*46307	Crown Point	(219)	24,410	19,806
*46311	Dyer	(219)	15,927	13,895
46312	East Chicago	(219)	29,900	32,414
*46515	Elkhart	(574)	53,060	51,874
*47708	Evansville	(812)	116,584	121,582
*46038	Fishers	(317)	71,052	37,835
*46802	Fort Wayne	(260)	255,890	205,727
*46041	Frankfort	(765)	16,502	16,662
46131	Franklin	(317)	23,595	19,463
*46401	Gary	(219)	95,707	102,746
*46526	Goshen	(574)	32,425	29,383
46530	Granger (c)	(574)	—	28,284
46135	Greencastle	(765)	10,047	9,880
46140	Greenfield	(317)	19,393	14,600
47240	Greensburg	(812)	10,872	10,260

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*46142	Greenwood	(317)	48,320	36,037
46319	Griffith	(219)	16,291	17,334
*46320	Hammond	(219)	76,545	83,048
*46322	Highland	(219)	22,594	23,546
46342	Hobart	(219)	27,793	25,363
46750	Huntington	(260)	16,828	17,450
*46206	Indianapolis	(317)	807,584	781,870
*47546	Jasper	(812)	14,140	12,100
*47130	Jeffersonville	(812)	32,981	27,362
46755	Kendallville	(260)	10,561	9,616
*46902	Kokomo	(765)	45,396	46,113
*46350	La Porte	(219)	21,241	21,621
*47901	Lafayette	(765)	65,704	56,397
46405	Lake Station	(219)	13,271	13,948
46226	Lawrence	(317)	44,107	38,915
46052	Lebanon	(765)	15,706	14,222
46947	Logansport	(574)	18,586	19,684
47250	Madison	(812)	12,882	12,004
*46952	Marion	(765)	30,418	31,320
46151	Martinsville	(765)	12,000	11,698
*46401	Merrillville	(219)	33,416	30,560
*46360	Michigan City	(219)	32,410	32,900
*46544	Mishawaka	(574)	50,126	46,557
46158	Mooreville	(317)	11,679	9,273
*47302	Muncie	(765)	67,791	67,430
46321	Munster	(219)	22,054	21,511
*47150	New Albany	(812)	37,517	37,603
47362	New Castle	(765)	18,140	17,780
46774	New Haven	(260)	13,812	12,406
*46060	Noblesville	(317)	42,935	28,590
*46970	Peru	(765)	12,217	12,994
46168	Plainfield	(317)	28,527	18,396
46563	Plymouth	(574)	11,128	9,840
46368	Portage	(219)	37,322	33,496
*47374	Richmond	(765)	36,569	39,124
46373	Saint John	(219)	13,244	8,382
46375	Schererville	(219)	28,809	24,851
47274	Seymour	(812)	19,320	18,101
46176	Shelbyville	(765)	18,668	17,951
*46624	South Bend	(574)	104,215	107,789
46224	Speedway	(317)	12,735	12,881
*47808	Terre Haute	(812)	59,900	59,614
*46383	Valparaiso	(219)	30,622	27,428
47591	Vincennes	(812)	17,894	18,701
46992	Wabash	(260)	10,731	11,743
*46580	Warsaw	(574)	13,690	12,415
47501	Washington	(812)	11,637	11,380
*46580	West Lafayette	(765)	31,530	28,778
46074	Westfield	(317)	22,402	9,293
46077	Zionsville	(317)	14,012	8,775

Iowa

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
50009	Altoona	(515)	14,068	10,345
*50010	Ames	(515)	56,814	50,731
*50021	Ankeny	(515)	43,319	27,117
52722	Bettendorf	(563)	33,098	31,275
*50036	Boone	(515)	12,478	12,803
52601	Burlington	(319)	25,544	26,839
*50613	Cedar Falls	(319)	38,589	36,145
*52401	Cedar Rapids	(319)	128,182	120,758
*52732	Clinton	(563)	26,447	27,772
50325	Clive	(515)	15,443	12,855
52241	Coralville	(319)	18,797	15,123
*51501	Council Bluffs	(712)	59,911	58,268
*52802	Davenport	(563)	101,306	98,359
*50318	Des Moines	(515)	198,460	198,682
*52001	Dubuque	(563)	57,222	57,686
50501	Fort Dodge	(515)	25,075	25,136
52627	Fort Madison	(319)	10,884	10,715
50125	Indianola	(515)	14,393	12,998
*52240	Iowa City	(319)	68,903	62,220
50131	Johnston	(515)	16,161	8,649
52632	Keokuk	(319)	10,397	11,427
52302	Marion	(319)	33,213	26,294
50158	Marshalltown	(641)	25,645	26,009
*50401	Mason City	(641)	27,276	29,172
52761	Muscatine	(563)	22,654	22,697
50208	Newton	(641)	14,845	15,579
52317	North Liberty	(319)	12,210	5,367
52577	Oskaloosa	(641)	10,928	10,938
52501	Ottumwa	(641)	24,195	24,998
50219	Pella	(641)	10,223	9,832
*51101	Sioux City	(712)	82,794	85,013
51301	Spencer	(712)	10,938	11,317
*50322	Urbandale	(515)	38,445	29,072
*50701	Waterloo	(319)	66,896	68,747
50263	Waukee	(515)	12,641	5,126
*50265	West Des Moines	(515)	56,503	46,403

Kansas

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
67002	Andover	(316)	10,581	6,698
67005	Arkansas City	(620)	10,977	11,963
66002	Atchison	(913)	10,432	10,232
67337	Coffeyville	(620)	10,244	11,021
67037	Derby	(316)	22,923	17,807
*67801	Dodge City	(620)	25,955	25,176
67042	El Dorado	(316)	12,643	12,057
66801	Emporia	(620)	24,868	26,760
*67846	Garden City	(620)	28,532	28,451
*66030	Gardner	(913)	17,852	9,396
67530	Great Bend	(620)	15,652	15,345
*67601	Hays	(785)	20,360	20,013
67060	Haysville	(316)	10,496	8,502
*67501	Hutchinson	(620)	40,795	40,787
*66441	Junction City	(785)	20,932	18,886
*66102	Kansas City	(913)	143,209	146,866
66043	Lansing	(913)	10,804	9,199
*66044	Lawrence	(785)	92,048	80,098
*66048	Leavenworth	(913)	35,081	35,420
*66209	Leawood	(913)	31,766	27,656
*66214	Lenexa	(913)	48,087	40,238
*67901	Liberal	(620)	20,048	19,666
*66502	Manhattan	(785)	52,836	44,831
67460	McPherson	(620)	13,323	13,770
*66202	Merriam	(913)	11,132	11,008
*67114	Newton	(316)	18,437	17,190
*66061	Olathe	(913)	121,962	92,962
66067	Ottawa	(785)	12,887	11,921
*66204	Overland Park	(913)	174,907	149,080
67357	Parsons	(620)	10,996	11,514
*66762	Pittsburg	(620)	19,639	19,243
*66208	Prairie Village	(913)	21,703	22,072
*67401	Salina	(785)	46,180	45,679
*66203	Shawnee	(913)	61,712	47,996
*66601	Topeka	(785)	124,331	122,377
*67202	Wichita	(316)	372,186	344,284
67156	Winfield	(620)	11,148	12,206

Kentucky

Area code (364) is set to overlay area code (270), but implementation has been delayed due to a slowdown in demand.

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*41101	Ashland	(606)	21,287	21,981
40004	Bardstown	(502)	11,298	10,374
*40403	Berea	(859)	14,749	9,851
42101	Bowling Green	(270)	56,598	49,296
41005	Burlington (c)	(859)	—	10,779
42718	Campbellsville	(270)	11,266	10,498
41011	Covington	(859)	43,082	43,370
40422	Danville	(859)	15,643	15,477
*42701	Elizabethtown	(270)	24,533	22,542
*41018	Erlanger	(859)	17,259	16,676
40291	Fern Creek (c)	(502)	—	17,870
*41042	Florence	(859)	28,381	23,551
42223	Fort Campbell North (c)	(270)	—	14,338
40121	Fort Knox (c)	(270)	—	12,377
41075	Fort Thomas	(859)	15,270	16,495
*40601	Frankfort	(502)	27,382	27,741
40324	Georgetown	(502)	22,071	18,080
*42141	Glasgow	(270)	14,272	13,019
*42420	Henderson	(270)	27,952	27,373
40228	Highview (c)	(502)	—	15,161
*42240	Hopkinsville	(270)	32,095	30,089
41051	Independence	(859)	22,104	14,982
*40269	Jeffersontown	(502)	26,442	26,633
*40342	Lawrenceburg	(502)	10,131	9,014
*40507	Lexington-Fayette	(859)	296,545	260,512
*40232	Louisville/Jefferson County ¹	(502)	566,503	—
*40252	Lyndon	(502)	11,213	9,369
42431	Madisonville	(270)	18,971	19,307
42066	Mayfield	(270)	10,175	10,349
40047	Mount Washington	(502)	12,026	8,485
42071	Murray	(270)	16,554	14,950
40219	Newburg (c)	(502)	—	20,636
*41071	Newport	(859)	15,863	17,048
*40356	Nicholasville	(859)	27,001	19,680
*42309	Okolona (c)	(502)	—	17,807
*42301	Owensboro	(270)	55,745	54,067
*42003	Paducah	(270)	25,720	26,307
*40268	Pleasure Ridge Park (c)	(502)	—	25,776
*40160	Radcliff	(502)	22,253	21,961
*40475	Richmond	(859)	33,458	27,152
*40207	Saint Matthews	(502)	18,750	15,852
*40066	Shelbyville	(502)	11,507	10,085
40256	Shively	(502)	16,458	15,157
*42501	Somerset	(606)	12,195	11,352
*40272	Valley Station (c)	(502)	—	22,946
*40391	Winchester	(859)	16,766	16,724

(1) Louisville merged with Jefferson County in 2003. The 2009 and 2000 populations are for all of Jefferson County except the separate incorporated places of Anchorage, Middletown, and Jeffersontown.

Louisiana

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*70510	Abbeville	(337)	12,215	11,887
*71301	Alexandria	(318)	48,849	46,342
70714	Baker	(225)	13,442	13,793
71220	Bastrop	(318)	11,627	12,988
*70821	Baton Rouge	(225)	225,390	227,818
*70364	Bayou Cane (c)	(985)	—	17,046
*70427	Bogalusa	(985)	12,598	13,365
*71111	Bossier City	(318)	63,258	56,461
70818	Central	(225)	26,450	—
*70043	Chalmette (c)	(504)	—	32,069
*70526	Crowley	(337)	13,877	14,225
*70726	Denham Springs	(225)	10,375	8,757
70634	De Ridder	(337)	10,153	9,808
70047	Destrehan (c)	(985)	—	11,260
70072	Estelle (c)	(504)	—	15,880
70535	Eunice	(337)	11,450	11,499
71459	Fort Polk South (c)	(337)	—	11,000
*70053	Gretna	(504)	16,786	17,423
*70401	Hammond	(985)	20,037	17,639
*70058	Harvey (c)	(504)	—	22,226
*70360	Houma	(985)	32,571	32,393
70121	Jefferson (c)	(504)	—	11,843
70546	Jennings	(337)	10,425	10,986
*70062	Kenner	(504)	67,846	70,517
70445	Lacombe (c)	(985)	—	112,030
*70501	Lafayette	(337)	114,915	110,257
*70601	Lake Charles	(337)	71,475	71,757
*70068	Laplace (c)	(985)	—	27,684
70070	Luling (c)	(985)	—	1,512
*70471	Mandeville	(985)	12,537	10,489
*70072	Marrero (c)	(504)	—	36,165
70075	Meraux (c)	(504)	—	10,192
70812	Merrydale (c)	(225)	—	10,427
*70009	Metairie (c)	(504)	—	146,136
*71055	Minden	(318)	12,799	13,027
*71207	Monroe	(318)	51,636	53,107
*70380	Morgan City	(985)	11,437	12,703
70611	Moss Bluff (c)	(337)	—	10,535
*71457	Natchitoches	(318)	17,635	17,865
*70560	New Iberia	(337)	32,862	32,623
*70140	New Orleans	(504)	354,850	484,674
*70570	Opelousas	(337)	23,145	22,860
*71360	Pineville	(318)	14,889	13,829
70394	Raceland (c)	(985)	—	10,224
70123	River Ridge (c)	(504)	—	14,588
*71270	Ruston	(318)	21,250	20,546
70817	Shenandoah (c)	(318)	—	17,070
*71102	Shreveport	(318)	199,242	200,145
*70458	Slidell	(985)	27,475	25,695
*70663	Sulphur	(337)	19,639	20,512
70056	Terrytown (c)	(504)	—	25,430
*70301	Thibodaux	(985)	14,427	14,431
70056	Timberlane (c)	(504)	—	11,405
*71291	West Monroe	(318)	12,912	13,250
*70094	Westwego	(504)	10,234	10,763
70791	Zachary	(225)	15,168	11,275

Maine (207)

See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*04210	Auburn	22,883	23,203
*04330	Augusta	18,444	18,560
*04401	Bangor	31,450	31,473
*04005	Biddeford	21,383	20,942
04011	Brunswick	21,992	21,172
04011	Brunswick (c)	—	14,816
04105	Falmouth	10,823	10,310
04038	Gorham	15,709	14,141
04043	Kennebunk	11,435	10,476
03904	Kittery	10,491	9,543
*04240	Lewiston	35,057	35,690
*04473	Orono	10,158	9,112
*04101	Portland	63,008	64,249
04072	Saco	18,204	16,822
04073	Sanford	21,104	20,806
04073	Sanford (c)	—	10,133
*04074	Scarborough	19,239	16,970
*04106	South Portland	23,976	23,324
*04901	Waterville	15,968	15,605
*04092	Westbrook	16,638	16,142
*04062	Windham	16,901	14,904
03909	York	14,025	12,854

Maryland

Area code (240) overlays area code (301). Area code (443) overlays area code (410)

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
21001	Aberdeen	(410)	14,099	13,842
*20783	Adelphi (c)	(301)	—	14,998
*21401	Annapolis	(410)	36,879	35,838
21227	Arbutus (c)	(410)	—	20,116
*21012	Arnold (c)	(410)	—	23,422

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*20916	Aspen Hill (c)	(301)	—	50,228
21220	Ballenger Creek (c)	(410)	—	13,518
*21203	Baltimore	(410)	637,418	651,154
21050	Bel Air North (c)	(410)	—	25,798
21014	Bel Air South (c)	(410)	—	39,711
*20705	Beltsville (c)	(301)	—	15,690
*20814	Bethesda (c)	(301)	—	55,277
*20715	Bowie	(301)	53,417	50,269
21225	Brooklyn Park (c)	(410)	—	10,938
20705	Calverton (c)	(301)	—	12,610
21613	Cambridge	(410)	12,004	10,911
*20748	Camp Springs (c)	(301)	—	17,968
21234	Carney (c)	(410)	—	28,264
*21228	Catonsville (c)	(410)	—	39,820
20657	Chesapeake Ranch Estates- Drum Point (c)	(301)	—	11,503
20782	Chillum (c)	(301)	—	34,252
20735	Clinton (c)	(301)	—	26,064
21030	Cockeysville (c)	(410)	—	19,388
*20914	Colesville (c)	(301)	—	19,810
*20740	College Park	(301)	27,286	24,657
*21045	Columbia (c)	(410)/(301)	—	88,254
20743	Coral Hills (c)	(410)	—	10,720
21114	Crofton (c)	(410)	—	20,091
*21502	Cumberland	(301)	20,449	21,518
20872	Damascus (c)	(301)	—	11,430
21222	Dundalk (c)	(410)	—	62,306
20737	East Riverdale (c)	(301)	—	14,961
*21601	Easton	(410)	14,829	11,708
21040	Edgewood (c)	(410)	—	23,378
21784	Eldersburg (c)	(410)	—	27,741
21075	Elkridge (c)	(410)	—	22,042
*21921	Elkton	(410)	14,746	11,893
*21043	Ellicott City (c)	(410)	—	56,397
21221	Essex (c)	(410)	—	39,078
20904	Fairland (c)	(301)	—	21,738
21061	Ferndale (c)	(410)	—	16,056
*20747	Forestville (c)	(301)	—	12,707
*20744	Fort Washington (c)	(301)	—	23,845
*21701	Frederick	(301)	59,644	52,767
20744	Friendly (c)	(301)	—	10,938
*20877	Gaithersburg	(301)	59,986	52,613
*20874	Germantown (c)	(301)	—	55,419
*21061	Glen Burnie (c)	(410)	—	38,922
20769	Glenn Dale (c)	(301)	—	12,609
20785	Greater Landover (c)	(301)	—	22,900
20772	Greater Upper Marlboro (c)	(301)	—	18,720
21122	Green Haven (c)	(410)	—	17,415
21771	Green Valley (c)	(301)	—	12,262
*20770	Greenbelt	(301)	21,439	21,456
*21740	Hagerstown	(301)	39,996	36,687
21740	Halfway (c)	(301)	—	10,065
21078	Havre de Grace	(410)	13,310	11,331
20748	Hillcrest Heights (c)	(301)	—	16,359
*20780	Hyattsville	(301)	15,604	14,733
21085	Joppatowne (c)	(410)	—	11,391
*20772	Kettering (c)	(301)	—	11,008
*21122	Lake Shore (c)	(410)	—	13,065
*20787	Langley Park (c)	(301)	—	16,214
20706	Lanham-Seabrook (c)	(301)	—	18,190
21227	Lansdowne- Baltimore Highlands (c)	(410)	—	15,724
*20707	Laurel	(301)	22,672	19,960
20653	Lexington Park (c)	(410)	—	11,021
21701	Linganore-Bartonsville (c)	(301)	—	12,529
21207	Lochearn (c)	(410)	—	25,269
*21093	Lutherville-Timonium (c)	(410)	—	15,814
21093	Mays Chapel (c)	(410)	—	11,427
21220	Middle River (c)	(410)	—	23,958
21207	Milford Mill (c)	(410)	—	26,527
*20886	Montgomery Village (c)	(301)	—	38,051
20784	New Carrollton	(301)	12,656	12,589
*20815	North Bethesda (c)	(301)	—	38,610
20707	North Laurel (c)	(301)	—	20,468
20878	North Potomac (c)	(301)	—	23,044
21811	Ocean Pines (c)	(410)	—	10,496
21113	Odenton (c)	(410)	—	20,534
*20832	Olney (c)	(301)	—	31,438
21206	Overlea (c)	(410)	—	12,148
21117	Owings Mills (c)	(410)	—	20,193
*20750	Oxon Hill-Glassmanor (c)	(301)	—	35,355
21234	Parkville (c)	(410)	—	31,118
21401	Parole (c)	(410)	—	14,031
*21122	Pasadena (c)	(410)	—	12,093
21128	Perry Hall (c)	(410)	—	28,705
*21282	Pikesville (c)	(410)	—	29,123
*20850	Potomac (c)	(301)	—	44,822
21133	Randallstown (c)	(301)	—	30,870
20855	Redland (c)	(301)	—	16,998
*21136	Reisterstown (c)	(410)	—	22,438
*21122	Riviera Beach (c)	(410)	—	12,695
*20850	Rockville	(301)	62,105	47,388

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
20772	Rosaryville (c)	(301)	—	12,322
21237	Rosedale (c)	(410)	—	19,199
21221	Rossville (c)	(410)	—	11,515
*20602	Saint Charles (c)	(301)	—	33,379
*21801	Salisbury	(410)	28,327	23,743
*20763	Savage-Guilford (c)	(410)	—	12,918
21144	Severn (c)	(410)	—	35,076
21146	Severna Park (c)	(410)	—	28,507
*20907	Silver Spring (c)	(301)	—	76,540
21061	South Gate (c)	(410)	—	28,672
20707	South Laurel (c)	(301)	—	20,479
*20752	Suitland-Silver Hills (c)	(301)	—	33,515
*20913	Takoma Park	(301)	18,027	17,299
*21204	Towson (c)	(410)	—	51,793
*20602	Waldorf (c)	(301)	—	22,312
20743	Walker Mill (c)	(301)	—	11,104
*21157	Westminster	(410)	17,996	16,731
*20902	Wheaton-Glenmont (c)	(301)	—	57,694
20903	White Oak (c)	(301)	—	20,973
21207	Woodlawn (c) (Baltimore Co.)	(410)	—	36,079

Massachusetts

Area code (339) overlays area code (781). Area code (351) overlays area code (978). Area code (774) overlays area code (508). Area code (857) overlays area code (617). See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
02351	Abington	(781)	16,789	14,605
*01720	Acton	(978)	21,234	20,331
*02743	Acushnet	(508)	10,377	10,161
01001	Agawam	(413)	28,616	28,144
01913	Amesbury	(978)	16,708	16,450
01913	Amesbury (c)	(978)	—	12,327
*01002	Amherst	(413)	36,246	34,874
*01002	Amherst Center (c)	(413)	—	17,050
*01810	Andover	(978)	33,700	31,247
*02205	Arlington	(781)	41,724	42,389
01721	Ashland	(508)	15,383	14,674
*01331	Athol	(978)	11,862	11,299
02703	Attleboro	(508)	43,645	42,068
01501	Auburn	(508)	16,474	15,901
*02630	Barnstable Town	(508)	46,297	—
*01730	Bedford	(781)	13,814	12,595
01007	Belchertown	(413)	14,141	12,968
02019	Bellingham	(508)	15,853	15,314
*02478	Belmont	(781)	23,675	24,194
01915	Beverly	(978)	39,513	39,862
*01821	Billerica	(978)	39,865	38,981
*02205	Boston	(617)	645,169	589,141
*02532	Bourne	(508)	19,390	18,721
*02185	Braintree	(781)	35,296	33,828
*02324	Bridgewater	(508)	27,263	25,185
*02303	Brockton	(508)	93,529	94,304
*02446	Brookline	(617)	56,410	57,107
*01803	Burlington	(781)	25,688	22,876
*02139	Cambridge	(617)	108,780	101,355
02021	Canton	(781)	22,382	20,775
*02330	Carver	(508)	12,034	11,163
01507	Charlton	(508)	12,637	11,263
01824	Chelmsford	(978)	34,111	33,858
02150	Chelsea	(617)	37,483	35,080
*01020	Chicopee	(413)	55,994	54,653
01510	Clinton	(978)	14,196	13,435
01742	Concord	(978)	17,580	16,993
01923	Danvers	(978)	27,232	25,212
*02714	Dartmouth	(508)	34,420	30,666
*02026	Dedham	(781)	24,825	23,464
02638	Dennis	(508)	15,434	15,973
01826	Dracut	(978)	29,415	28,562
01571	Dudley	(508)	11,224	10,036
*02332	Duxbury	(781)	14,362	14,248
02333	East Bridgewater	(508)	14,097	12,974
*01028	East Longmeadow	(413)	15,936	14,100
01027	Easthampton	(413)	16,324	15,994
*02334	Easton	(508)	23,005	22,299
02149	Everett	(617)	38,303	38,037
02719	Fairhaven	(508)	16,111	16,159
*02722	Fall River	(508)	90,885	91,938
*02540	Falmouth	(508)	32,824	32,660
01420	Fitchburg	(978)	42,161	39,102
02035	Foxborough	(508)	17,087	16,246
*01701	Framingham	(508)	67,185	66,910
02038	Franklin	(508)	32,079	29,560
*01440	Gardner	(978)	20,972	20,770
*01930	Gloucester	(978)	30,534	30,273
01519	Grafton	(508)	17,800	14,894
*01301	Greenfield	(413)	17,537	18,168
*01301	Greenfield (c)	(413)	—	13,716
*01450	Groton	(978)	10,781	9,547
*02339	Hanover	(781)	14,115	13,164
*02341	Hanson	(781)	10,139	9,495
02645	Harwich	(508)	12,254	12,386
*01830	Easthill	(978)	61,588	58,969

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*02043	Hingham	(781)	23,270	19,882
02343	Holbrook	(781)	10,738	10,785
01520	Holden	(508)	17,658	15,621
01746	Holliston	(508)	14,193	13,801
*01040	Holyoke	(413)	40,005	39,838
01748	Hopkinton	(508)	14,657	13,346
01749	Hudson	(978)	20,005	18,113
01749	Hudson (c)	(978)	—	14,388
02045	Hull	(781)	11,123	11,050
02601	Hyannis (c)	(508)	—	11,050
01938	Ipswich	(978)	13,412	12,987
02364	Kingston	(781)	12,484	11,780
02347	Lakeville	(508)	10,623	9,821
*01842	Lawrence	(978)	70,592	72,043
01524	Leicester	(508)	11,140	10,471
01453	Leominster	(978)	42,293	41,303
*02420	Lexington	(781)	30,929	30,355
*01028	Longmeadow	(413)	15,527	15,633
*01853	Lowell	(978)	104,400	105,167
01056	Ludlow	(413)	22,161	21,209
*01462	Lunenburg	(978)	10,157	9,401
*01901	Lynn	(781)	87,532	89,050
01940	Lynnfield	(781)	12,035	11,542
02148	Malden	(781)	56,151	56,340
*02048	Mansfield	(508)	23,303	22,414
01945	Marblehead	(781)	19,962	20,377
01752	Marlborough	(508)	38,469	36,255
*02050	Marshfield	(781)	24,888	24,324
02649	Mashpee	(508)	14,367	12,946
01754	Maynard	(978)	10,629	10,433
02052	Medfield	(508)	12,274	12,273
*02155	Medford	(781)	55,578	55,765
02053	Medway	(508)	12,901	12,448
02176	Melrose	(781)	27,093	27,134
01844	Methuen	(978)	44,371	43,789
*02346	Middleborough	(508)	21,375	19,941
01757	Milford	(508)	27,616	26,799
01757	Milford (c)	(508)	—	24,230
*01527	Millbury	(508)	13,579	12,784
02186	Milton	(617)	26,186	26,062
*02584	Nantucket	(508)	11,322	9,520
01760	Natick	(508)	32,338	32,170
*02494	Needham	(781)	29,037	28,911
*02740	New Bedford	(508)	91,112	93,768
01950	Newburyport	(978)	17,594	17,189
*02456	Newton	(617)	84,600	83,829
02056	Norfolk	(508)	11,188	10,460
01247	North Adams	(413)	13,816	14,681
01845	North Andover	(978)	27,759	27,202
*02760	North Attleborough	(508)	27,825	27,143
02760	North Attleborough Center (c)	(508)	—	16,796
*01864	North Reading	(978)	14,463	13,837
*01060	Northampton	(413)	28,370	28,978
01532	Northborough	(508)	14,863	14,013
01534	Northbridge	(508)	14,720	13,182
*02766	Norton	(508)	19,315	18,036
02061	Norwell	(781)	10,336	9,765
02062	Norwood	(781)	28,459	28,587
01540	Oxford	(508)	13,813	13,352
01069	Palmer	(413)	13,124	12,497
*01960	Peabody	(978)	51,726	48,129
*02359	Pembroke	(781)	18,848	16,927
01463	Pepperell	(978)	11,508	11,142
*01201	Pittsfield	(413)	42,432	45,793
*02360	Plymouth	(508)	56,845	51,701
*02169	Quincy	(617)	91,073	88,025
02368	Randolph	(781)	31,040	30,963
*02767	Raynham	(508)	13,648	11,739
01867	Reading	(781)	23,512	23,708
02769	Rehoboth	(508)	11,515	10,172
02151	Revere	(781)	51,693	47,283
02370	Rockland	(781)	18,086	17,670
*01970	Salem	(978)	41,361	40,407
*02563	Sandwich	(508)	19,960	20,136
01906	Saugus	(781)	27,946	26,078
*02066	Scituate	(781)	18,297	17,863
02771	Seekonk	(508)	13,869	13,425
02067	Sharon	(781)	18,044	17,408
*01545	Shrewsbury	(508)	33,973	31,640
*02725	Somerset	(508)	18,556	18,234
*02143	Somerville	(617)	76,460	77,478
01075	South Hadley	(413)	17,387	17,196
01550	Southbridge	(508)	17,487	17,214
01550	Southbridge (c)	(508)	—	12,878
01562	Spencer	(508)	12,017	11,691
*01101	Springfield	(413)	155,575	152,082
02180	Stoneham	(781)	21,560	22,219
02072	Taughton	(781)	27,169	27,149
01776	Sudbury	(978)	17,714	16,841
01907	Swampscott	(781)	14,044	14,412
02777	Swansea	(508)	16,175	15,901
*02780	Taunton	(508)	55,815	55,976

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
01876	Tewksbury	(978)	30,597	28,851
01879	Tyngsborough	(978)	11,980	11,081
01569	Uxbridge	(508)	12,887	11,156
01880	Wakefield	(781)	25,199	24,804
02081	Walpole	(508)	23,461	22,824
*02451	Waltham	(781)	60,605	59,226
02571	Wareham	(508)	21,349	20,335
*02471	Watertown	(781)	33,120	32,986
01778	Wayland	(508)	13,503	13,100
01570	Webster	(508)	16,877	16,415
01570	Webster (c)	(508)	—	11,600
*02457	Wellesley	(781)	27,412	26,613
*01089	West Springfield	(413)	28,165	—
*01581	Westborough	(508)	18,391	17,997
*01085	Westfield	(413)	42,133	40,072
01886	Westford	(978)	22,624	20,754
02493	Weston	(781)	11,954	11,469
02790	Westport	(508)	15,504	14,183
02090	Westwood	(781)	14,330	14,117
*02188	Weymouth	(781)	54,005	53,988
02382	Whitman	(781)	14,189	13,882
01095	Wilbraham	(413)	14,179	13,473
01887	Wilmington	(978)	22,373	21,363
01475	Winchendon	(978)	10,316	9,611
01890	Winchester	(781)	21,497	20,810
02152	Winthrop	(617)	19,235	18,303
*01801	Woburn	(781)	38,987	37,258
*01613	Worcester	(508)	182,421	172,648
*02093	Wrentham	(508)	11,224	10,554
*02675	Yarmouth	(508)	23,848	24,807

Michigan

Area code (947) overlays area code (248).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
49221	Adrian	(517)	21,283	21,574
*48101	Allen Park	(313)	25,428	29,376
49401	Allendale (c)	(616)	—	11,555
49707	Alpena	(989)	10,364	11,304
*48106	Ann Arbor	(734)	112,852	114,024
*48321	Auburn Hills	(248)	20,973	19,837
*49016	Battle Creek	(269)	51,843	53,364
*48707	Bay City	(989)	33,780	36,817
48505	Beecher (c)	(810)	—	12,793
*49022	Benton Harbor	(269)	10,826	11,182
48072	Berkley	(248)	14,810	15,531
49307	Big Rapids	(231)	10,313	10,849
*48012	Birmingham	(248)	19,018	19,291
*48301	Bloomfield (c)	(248)	—	43,021
*48509	Burton	(810)	29,492	30,308
49601	Cadillac	(231)	10,176	10,000
*48184	Canton (c)	(734)	—	76,366
*48017	Clawson	(248)	12,185	12,732
*48046	Clinton (c)	(517)	—	95,648
49036	Coldwater	(517)	10,425	12,697
49321	Comstock Park (c)	(616)	—	10,674
49508	Cutlerville (c)	(616)	—	15,114
*48120	Dearborn	(313)	84,575	97,775
*48127	Dearborn Heights	(313)	50,820	58,264
*48231	Detroit	(313)	910,920	951,270
*49506	East Grand Rapids	(616)	10,539	10,764
*48826	East Lansing	(517)	45,562	46,525
48021	Eastpointe	(586)	32,458	34,077
49829	Escanaba	(906)	12,121	13,140
*48333	Farmington Hills	(248)	78,675	82,111
48430	Fenton	(810)	11,571	10,582
48220	Ferndale	(248)	21,127	22,105
*48501	Flint	(810)	111,475	124,943
49506	Forest Hills (c)	(616)	—	20,942
48026	Fraser	(586)	14,937	15,297
*48135	Garden City	(734)	26,142	30,047
49417	Grand Haven	(616)	10,713	11,168
*49501	Grand Rapids	(616)	193,710	197,800
*49418	Grandville	(616)	16,758	16,263
48138	Grosse Ile (c)	(734)	—	10,894
48230	Grosse Pointe Park	(313)	10,749	12,443
48230	Grosse Pointe Woods	(313)	14,810	17,080
*48212	Hamtramck	(313)	20,062	22,976
48225	Harper Woods	(313)	12,300	14,254
48625	Harrison (c)	(989)	—	24,461
48840	Haslett (c)	(517)	—	11,283
48030	Hazel Park	(248)	17,968	18,963
48203	Highland Park	(313)	13,850	16,746
*49423	Holland	(616)	34,053	35,048
48842	Holt (c)	(517)	—	11,315
48141	Inkster	(313)/(734)	26,031	30,115
48846	Ionia	(616)	11,446	10,569
*49204	Jackson	(517)	33,315	36,316
*49428	Jeonson (c)	(616)	—	17,211
*49001	Kalamazoo	(269)	72,825	77,145
*49518	Kentwood	(616)	47,641	45,255
*48901	Lansing	(517)	113,810	119,128

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
48146	Lincoln Park	(313)	34,512	40,008
*48150	Livonia	(734)	89,282	100,545
48071	Madison Heights	(248)	29,580	31,101
49855	Marquette	(906)	21,004	19,661
*48640	Midland	(989)	40,807	41,685
*48161	Monroe	(734)	21,323	22,076
*48046	Mount Clemens	(586)	16,764	17,312
*48804	Mount Pleasant	(989)	26,733	25,946
*49440	Muskegon	(231)	39,259	40,105
49444	Muskegon Heights	(231)	11,569	12,049
*48047	New Baltimore	(586)	11,337	7,405
*49120	Niles	(269)	11,272	12,204
49505	Northview (c)	(616)	—	14,730
*49441	Norton Shores	(231)	23,266	22,527
*48376	Novi	(248)	54,583	47,386
48237	Oak Park	(248)	30,577	29,793
*48805	Okemos (c)	(517)	—	20,216
*48867	Owosso	(989)	14,748	15,713
48170	Plymouth Township (c)	(734)	—	27,798
*48343	Pontiac	(248)	66,247	66,337
*48061	Port Huron	(810)	30,568	32,338
*49081	Portage	(269)	46,453	44,897
*48239	Redford (c)	(313)	—	51,622
*48192	Riverview	(734)	11,567	13,272
*48308	Rochester	(248)	11,028	10,467
*48306	Rochester Hills	(248)	69,209	68,825
48174	Romulus	(313)/(734)	22,468	22,979
48066	Roseville	(586)	46,765	48,129
*48068	Royal Oak	(248)	57,188	60,062
*48605	Saginaw	(989)	55,238	61,799
48604	Saginaw Township North (c)	(989)	—	24,994
48603	Saginaw Township South (c)	(989)	—	13,801
*48080	Saint Clair Shores	(313)	60,321	63,096
*49783	Sault Sainte Marie	(906)	14,003	16,542
49455	Shelby (c)	(231)	—	65,159
*48037	Southfield	(248)	75,531	78,296
48195	Southgate	(734)	27,125	30,136
48178	South Lyon	(248)	10,994	10,036
*48311	Sterling Heights	(586)	127,176	124,471
49091	Sturgis	(269)	10,696	11,285
48180	Taylor	(313)/(734)	59,308	65,868
*49684	Traverse City	(231)	14,172	14,532
48183	Trenton	(734)	17,564	19,584
*48099	Troy	(248)	80,557	80,959
49534	Walker	(616)	23,802	21,842
*48090	Warren	(586)	133,872	138,247
*48329	Waterford (c)	(248)	—	73,150
48917	Waverly (c)	(517)	—	16,194
48184	Wayne	(734)	16,811	19,051
*48323	West Bloomfield Township (c)	(248)	—	64,862
*48185	Westland	(313)/(734)	77,288	86,602
48393	Wixom	(248)	13,455	13,263
48183	Woodhaven	(734)	12,367	12,530
*48192	Wyandotte	(734)	24,174	28,006
*49509	Wyoming	(616)	70,679	69,368
*48197	Ypsilanti	(734)	21,517	22,362

Minnesota

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
56007	Albert Lea	(507)	17,402	18,356
56308	Alexandria	(320)	11,854	8,820
*55304	Andover	(763)	31,008	26,588
*55303	Anoka	(612)	17,395	18,076
55124	Apple Valley	(952)	50,018	45,527
55912	Austin	(507)	22,981	23,314
*56601	Bemidji	(218)	13,749	11,917
*55014	Blaine	(651)	56,377	44,942
*55420	Bloomington	(952)	82,960	85,172
*56401	Brainerd	(218)	13,770	13,178
*55429	Brooklyn Center	(763)	27,538	29,172
*55443	Brooklyn Park	(763)	72,218	67,388
55313	Buffalo	(763)	14,392	10,097
*55337	Burnsville	(651)	59,180	60,220
55316	Champlin	(763)	23,970	22,193
55317	Chanhassen	(952)	24,106	20,321
55318	Chaska	(952)	24,545	17,449
55720	Cloquet	(218)	11,460	11,201
55421	Columbia Heights	(612)	18,451	18,520
*55433	Coon Rapids	(763)	62,409	61,607
55016	Cottage Grove	(651)	33,939	30,582
*55428	Crystal	(763)	21,845	22,698
*55806	Duluth	(218)	84,419	86,918
*55121	Eagan	(651)	64,235	63,557
*55005	East Bethel	(763)	12,014	10,941
*55344	Eden Prairie	(612)	62,407	54,901
*55424	Edina	(952)	46,598	47,425
55330	Elk River	(763)	23,231	16,447
*56031	Fairmont	(507)	10,104	10,889
55021	Faribault	(507)	22,150	20,818
55024	Farmington	(651)	19,391	12,365

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*56537	Fergus Falls	(218)	13,544	13,471
55025	Forest Lake	(651)	17,595	6,798
*55432	Fridley	(763)	26,014	27,449
*55427	Golden Valley	(763)	20,516	20,281
*55304	Ham Lake	(763)	15,259	12,710
55033	Hastings	(651)	22,260	18,204
*55746	Hibbing	(218)	16,237	17,071
*55343	Hopkins	(952)	17,056	17,145
55038	Hugo	(651)	13,719	6,363
55350	Hutchinson	(320)	13,835	13,080
*55076	Inver Grove Heights	(651)	34,033	29,751
*55044	Lakeville	(952)	56,071	43,128
*55014	Lino Lakes	(651)	20,569	16,791
*56001	Mankato	(507)	36,500	32,427
*55311	Maple Grove	(763)	63,196	50,365
*55109	Maplewood	(651)	36,762	34,947
56258	Marshall	(507)	12,752	12,735
*55118	Mendota Heights	(651)	11,684	11,434
*55440	Minneapolis	(612)	385,542	382,618
*55345	Minnetonka	(952)	50,804	51,301
*55362	Monticello	(763)	11,996	7,868
*56560	Moorhead	(218)	36,804	32,177
55112	Mounds View	(763)	12,065	12,738
55112	New Brighton	(651)	21,733	22,206
*54427	New Hope	(763)	20,670	20,873
56073	New Ulm	(507)	12,909	13,594
55056	North Branch	(651)	10,465	8,023
*56002	North Mankato	(507)	12,666	11,798
55109	North Saint Paul	(651)	11,474	11,929
55057	Northfield	(507)	19,657	17,147
*55128	Oakdale	(651)	27,305	26,653
*55330	Otsego	(763)	14,215	6,389
55060	Owatonna	(507)	24,958	22,434
*55446	Plymouth	(763)	72,878	65,894
55372	Prior Lake	(952)	25,220	15,917
55303	Ramsey	(763)	23,938	18,510
55066	Red Wing	(651)	15,681	16,116
55423	Richfield	(612)	33,283	34,439
55422	Robbinsdale	(763)	13,855	14,123
*55901	Rochester	(507)	103,486	85,806
55068	Rosemount	(651)	21,994	14,619
*55113	Roseville	(651)	33,220	33,690
*56301	Saint Cloud	(320)	67,136	59,107
*55426	Saint Louis Park	(952)	45,561	44,126
55376	Saint Michael	(763)	15,527	9,099
*55101	Saint Paul	(651)	281,262	287,151
56082	Saint Peter	(507)	10,946	9,747
56377	Sartell	(320)	14,444	9,641
56379	Sauk Rapids	(320)	11,956	10,213
55378	Savage	(952)	28,335	21,115
*55379	Shakopee	(612)	34,662	20,568
55126	Shoreview	(651)	25,473	25,924
*55075	South Saint Paul	(651)	19,514	20,167
*55082	Stillwater	(651)	17,970	15,143
*55127	Vadnais Heights	(651)	12,760	13,069
*55387	Waconia	(952)	10,309	6,814
*55118	West Saint Paul	(651)	18,817	19,405
*55110	White Bear Lake	(651)	24,361	24,325
56201	Willmar	(320)	17,907	18,351
*55987	Winona	(507)	26,502	27,069
*55125	Woodbury	(651)	57,345	46,463
56187	Worthington	(507)	11,125	11,283

Mississippi

Area code (769) overlays area code (601).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*39530	Biloxi	(228)	45,768	50,644
*39042	Brandon	(601)	22,335	16,436
*39601	Brookhaven	(601)	13,205	9,861
39046	Canton	(601)	12,572	12,911
*38614	Clarksdale	(662)	17,733	20,645
*38732	Cleveland	(662)	12,025	13,841
*39056	Clinton	(601)	26,258	23,347
*39701	Columbus	(662)	23,818	25,944
*38834	Corinth	(662)	14,288	14,054
39553	Gautier	(228)	16,457	11,681
*38701	Greenville	(662)	35,354	41,633
*38930	Greenwood	(662)	15,808	18,425
*38901	Grenada	(662)	14,655	14,879
*39501	Gulfport	(228)	70,732	71,127
*39401	Hattiesburg	(601)	53,533	44,779
38632	Hernando	(662)	12,771	6,812
38637	Horn Lake	(662)	25,113	14,099
*38751	Indianola	(662)	10,503	12,066
*39205	Jackson	(601)	175,021	184,256
*39440	Laurel	(601)	18,831	18,393
39560	Long Beach	(228)	12,277	17,320
*39110	Madison	(601)	21,938	14,692
*39648	McComb	(601)	13,644	13,337
*39302	Meridian	(601)	39,695	39,968
*39563	Moss Point	(228)	13,955	15,851
*39120	Natchez	(601)	16,044	18,464

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*39564	Ocean Springs	(228)	17,360	17,225
38654	Olive Branch	(662)	32,531	21,054
38655	Oxford	(662)	17,635	11,756
*39567	Pascagoula	(228)	23,677	26,200
*39288	Pearl	(601)	24,840	21,961
39465	Petal	(601)	10,802	7,579
39466	Picayune	(601)	12,008	10,535
*39157	Ridgeland	(601)	21,690	20,173
*38671	Southaven	(662)	45,395	28,977
*39759	Starkville	(662)	24,322	21,869
*38801	Tupelo	(662)	36,336	34,211
*39180	Vicksburg	(601)	24,894	26,407
39773	West Point	(662)	11,165	12,145
39194	Yazoo City	(662)	11,144	14,550

Missouri

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
63123	Affton (c)	(314)	—	20,535
63010	Arnold	(636)	20,609	19,965
*63011	Ballwin	(636)	30,095	31,283
63137	Bellefontaine Neighbors	(314)	10,251	11,271
64012	Belton	(816)	24,802	21,730
*64015	Blue Springs	(816)	55,817	48,080
*65613	Bolivar	(417)	11,169	9,143
*63044	Bridgeton	(314)	15,050	15,550
*63701	Cape Girardeau	(573)	37,657	35,349
64836	Carthage	(417)	14,055	12,668
*63017	Chesterfield	(636)	46,096	46,802
*63105	Clayton	(314)	16,074	12,825
*65201	Columbia	(573)	102,324	84,531
*63128	Concord (c)	(314)	—	16,689
63126	Crestwood	(314)	11,411	11,863
63141	Creve Coeur	(314)	16,888	16,500
64024	Excelsior Springs	(816)	12,575	10,847
63640	Farmington	(573)	16,318	13,924
*63135	Ferguson	(314)	20,936	22,406
63028	Festus	(636)	11,367	9,660
*63033	Florissant	(314)	50,553	50,497
65473	Fort Leonard Wood (c)	(573)	—	13,666
65251	Fulton	(573)	12,814	12,128
*64118	Gladstone	(816)	29,603	26,365
64029	Grain Valley	(816)	10,688	5,160
64030	Grandview	(816)	24,718	24,881
63401	Hannibal	(573)	17,521	17,757
*63042	Hazelwood	(314)	25,325	26,206
*64050	Independence	(816)	121,180	113,288
63755	Jackson	(573)	13,929	11,947
*65101	Jefferson City	(573)	41,297	39,636
63136	Jennings	(314)	14,603	15,469
*64801	Joplin	(417)	50,208	45,504
*64108	Kansas City	(816)	482,299	441,545
63857	Kennett	(573)	10,547	11,260
63501	Kirksville	(660)	17,504	16,988
63122	Kirkwood	(314)	26,808	27,324
63367	Lake Saint Louis	(636)	14,338	10,169
65536	Lebanon	(417)	14,292	12,155
*64063	Lee's Summit	(816)	86,556	70,700
63125	Lemay (c)	(314)	—	17,215
*64068	Liberty	(816)	32,079	26,232
*63011	Manchester	(636)	18,579	19,161
65340	Marshall	(660)	12,254	12,433
63043	Maryland Heights	(314)	25,888	25,756
64468	Maryville	(816)	10,839	10,581
63129	Mehlville (c)	(314)	—	28,822
65265	Mexico	(573)	10,852	11,320
65270	Moberly	(660)	14,073	11,945
*64850	Neosho	(417)	11,255	10,505
65714	Nixa	(417)	19,458	12,124
63366	O'Fallon	(636)	78,850	46,169
63129	Oakville (c)	(314)	—	35,309
63114	Overland	(314)	15,619	16,838
65721	Ozark	(417)	18,458	9,665
*63901	Poplar Bluff	(573)	17,045	16,651
64083	Raymore	(816)	18,594	11,146
*64133	Raytown	(816)	28,931	30,388
65738	Republic	(417)	14,300	8,438
*65401	Rolla	(573)	18,488	16,367
63074	Saint Ann	(314)	12,641	13,607
*63301	Saint Charles	(636)	65,655	60,321
*64501	Saint Joseph	(816)	76,222	73,990
*63166	Saint Louis	(314)	356,587	348,189
*63376	Saint Peters	(636)	56,385	51,381
*65301	Sedalia	(660)	21,151	20,339
63801	Sikeston	(573)	17,059	16,992
63138	Spanish Lake (c)	(314)	—	21,337
*65801	Springfield	(417)	157,630	151,580
63011	Town and Country	(314)	10,715	10,894
63379	Troy	(314)	12,386	6,737
63130	University City	(314)	36,262	37,428
64093	Warrensburg	(660)	19,203	16,340
63090	Washington	(636)	14,356	13,243
64870	Webb City	(417)	11,676	9,812

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
63119	Webster Groves	(314)	22,345	23,230
63385	Wentzville	(636)	24,407	6,896
*65775	West Plains	(417)	12,003	10,866
*63011	Wildwood	(314)	34,209	32,884

Montana (406)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*59101	Billings	105,845	89,847
*59718	Bozeman	39,282	27,509
*59701	Butte-Silver Bow	32,268	33,892
*59401	Great Falls	59,366	56,690
*59601	Helena	29,939	25,780
*59901	Kalispell	21,640	14,223
*59801	Missoula	68,876	57,053

Nebraska

As of Mar. 26, 2011, area code (531) overlays area code (402).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
68310	Beatrice	(402)	12,564	12,496
*68108	Bellevue	(402)	51,044	44,382
68108	Chalco (c)	(402)	—	10,736
*68601	Columbus	(402)	21,914	20,971
*68025	Fremont	(402)	25,007	25,174
*68802	Grand Island	(308)	46,861	42,940
*68901	Hastings	(402)	25,370	24,064
*68847	Kearney	(308)	30,744	27,431
68128	La Vista	(402)	16,887	11,699
68850	Lexington	(308)	10,275	10,011
*68501	Lincoln	(402)	254,001	225,581
*68701	Norfolk	(402)	23,272	23,516
*69101	North Platte	(308)	24,137	23,878
*68005	Omaha	(402)	454,731	390,007
*68046	Papillion	(402)	24,280	16,363
*69361	Scottsbluff	(308)	14,886	14,732
68776	South Sioux City	(402)	12,213	11,925

Nevada

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*89005	Boulder City	(702)	14,896	14,966
*89701	Carson City	(775)	55,176	52,457
*89801	Elko	(775)	17,430	16,708
89139	Enterprise (c)	(702)	—	14,676
89408	Fernley	(775)	12,801	—
89410	Gardnerville Ranchos (c)	(775)	—	11,054
*89015	Henderson	(702)	256,445	175,381
*89125	Las Vegas	(702)	567,641	478,434
*89024	Mesquite	(702)	17,209	9,389
*89030	North Las Vegas	(702)	224,387	115,488
*89041	Pahrump (c)	(775)	—	24,631
89109	Paradise (c)	(775)	—	186,070
*89501	Reno	(775)	219,636	180,480
*89431	Sparks	(775)	89,346	66,346
89815	Spring Creek (c)	(702)	—	10,548
89147	Spring Valley (c)	(702)	—	117,390
89433	Sun Valley (c)	(775)	—	19,461
89110	Sunrise Manor (c)	(702)	—	156,120
89101	Winchester (c)	(702)	—	26,958

New Hampshire (603)

See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
03031	Amherst	11,928	10,769
03110	Bedford	21,184	18,274
03743	Claremont	12,963	13,151
*03301	Concord	42,463	40,687
03038	Derry	34,499	34,021
03038	Derry (c)	—	22,661
*03820	Dover	28,693	26,884
03824	Durham	14,435	12,664
03824	Durham (c)	—	12,904
03833	Exeter	15,038	14,058
03045	Goffstown	17,944	16,929
*03842	Hampton	15,433	14,937
03755	Hanover	11,037	10,850
03106	Hooksett	14,222	11,721
03051	Hudson	24,991	22,928
*03431	Keene	22,420	22,563
*03246	Laconia	17,131	16,411
*03766	Lebanon	12,722	12,568
03053	Londonderry	25,104	23,236
03053	Londonderry (c)	—	11,417
*03103	Manchester	109,395	107,006
03054	Merrimack	26,683	25,119
03055	Milford	15,139	13,535
*03060	Nashua	87,735	86,605
03076	Pelham	12,699	10,914
*03801	Portsmouth	20,579	20,784
03077	Raymond	10,399	9,674
*03867	Rochester	30,957	28,461
03079	Salem	29,396	28,112
03878	Somersworth	12,079	11,477
03087	Windham	13,257	10,709

New Jersey				
Area code (551) overlays area code (201). Area code (848) overlays area code (732). Area code (862) overlays area code (973).				
ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
07712	Asbury Park	(732)	16,564	16,930
*08401	Atlantic City	(609)	39,620	40,517
07001	Avenel (c)	(732)	—	17,552
08034	Barclay-Kingston (c)	(856)	—	10,728
07002	Bayonne	(201)	58,359	61,842
08722	Beachwood	(732)	10,881	10,375
07109	Belleville (c)	(973)	—	35,928
*08031	Bellmawr	(856)	11,210	11,262
07621	Bergenfield	(201)	25,582	26,247
07922	Berkeley Heights (c)	(908)	—	13,407
08805	Bound Brook	(732)	10,433	10,155
08302	Bridgeton	(856)	24,857	22,771
08203	Brigantine	(609)	12,643	12,594
08015	Browns Mills (c)	(609)	—	11,257
*08101	Camden	(856)	78,790	79,904
07008	Carteret	(732)	23,776	20,709
07009	Cedar Grove (c)	(973)	—	12,300
08002	Cherry Hill Mall (c)	(856)	—	13,238
07066	Clark (c)	(732)/(908)	—	14,597
07010	Cliffside Park	(201)	22,994	23,007
*07015	Clifton	(973)	78,224	78,672
08108	Collingswood	(856)	13,839	14,326
07067	Colonia (c)	(732)	—	17,811
07016	Cranford (c)	(908)	—	22,578
*07801	Dover	(973)	17,789	18,188
07628	Dumont	(201)	16,967	17,503
08816	East Brunswick (c)	(732)	—	46,756
*07019	East Orange	(973)	65,152	69,824
*07724	Eatontown	(732)	14,310	14,008
08043	Echelon (c)	(856)	—	10,440
*08818	Edison (c)	(732)/(908)	—	97,687
*07207	Elizabeth	(908)	125,285	120,568
*07407	Elmwood Park	(201)	18,645	18,925
*07631	Englewood	(201)	29,478	26,203
08618	Ewing (c)	(609)	—	35,707
07410	Fair Lawn	(201)/(973)	30,522	31,637
07022	Fairview (Bergen Co.)	(201)	13,590	13,255
07932	Florham Park	(973)	12,347	8,857
08863	Fords (c)	(732)	—	15,032
07024	Fort Lee	(201)	36,288	35,461
07417	Franklin Lakes	(201)	11,617	10,422
07728	Freehold	(732)	11,432	10,976
07026	Garfield	(862)/(973)	28,966	29,786
08028	Glassboro	(856)	19,841	19,068
07452	Glen Rock	(201)	11,130	11,546
*08030	Gloucester City	(856)	11,534	11,484
08053	Greentree (c)	(856)	—	11,536
07093	Guttenberg	(201)	10,600	10,807
*07602	Hackensack	(201)	42,839	42,677
08033	Haddonfield	(856)	11,448	11,659
08037	Hammononton	(609)	13,433	12,604
07029	Harrison	(973)	15,211	14,424
07604	Hasbrouck Heights	(201)	11,445	11,662
*07506	Hawthorne	(973)	17,993	18,218
08904	Highland Park	(732)	14,332	13,999
07205	Hillside (c)	(908)/(973)	—	21,747
07030	Hoboken	(201)	41,015	38,577
08753	Holiday City-Berkeley (c)	(732)	—	13,884
07843	Hopatcong	(973)	15,521	15,888
07111	Irvington (c)	(973)	—	60,695
08830	Iselin (c)	(732)	—	16,698
*07303	Jersey City	(201)	242,503	240,055
07734	Kearnsburg	(732)	10,536	10,732
*07032	Kearny	(201)/(973)	36,544	40,513
08701	Lakewood (c)	(732)	—	36,065
*08733	Leisure Village West-Pine Lake Park (c)	(732)	—	11,085
07035	Lincoln Park	(973)	10,580	10,930
07036	Linden	(732)/(908)	39,432	39,394
08021	Lindenwald	(856)	17,720	17,414
07424	Little Falls (c)	(973)	—	10,855
07643	Little Ferry	(201)	10,476	10,800
07039	Livingston (c)	(973)	—	27,391
07644	Lodi	(201)/(973)	23,766	23,971
07740	Long Branch	(732)	32,989	31,340
07071	Lyndhurst (c)	(201)	—	19,383
07940	Madison	(973)	15,659	16,530
08835	Manville	(908)	10,381	10,343
07040	Maplewood (c)	(973)	—	23,868
08053	Marlton (c)	(856)	—	10,260
08619	Mercerville-Hamilton Sq. (c)	(609)	—	26,419
08840	Metuchen	(732)	13,096	12,840
08846	Middlesex	(732)	13,654	13,717
07041	Millburn (c)	(973)	—	19,765
08332	Millville	(856)	29,075	26,847
*07042	Montclair (c)	(973)	—	38,977

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
08057	Moorestown-Lenola (c)	(856)	—	13,860
07751	Morganville (c)	(732)	—	11,255
*07960	Morristown	(973)	19,126	18,544
*08901	New Brunswick	(732)	51,579	48,573
07646	New Milford	(201)	15,949	16,400
07974	New Providence	(908)	12,037	11,907
*07102	Newark	(973)	278,154	273,546
07031	North Arlington	(201)	14,677	15,181
08902	North Brunswick Twp. (c)	(732)	—	36,287
*07060	North Plainfield	(908)	20,941	21,103
07110	Nutley (c)	(973)	—	27,362
07436	Oakland	(201)	13,293	12,466
*08050	Ocean Acres (c)	(609)	—	13,155
08226	Ocean City	(609)	14,702	15,378
08857	Old Bridge (c)	(732)	—	22,833
*07051	Orange (c)	(973)	—	32,868
07650	Palisades Park	(201)	19,421	17,073
*07652	Paramus	(201)	26,137	25,737
07055	Passaic	(973)	67,020	67,861
*07510	Paterson	(973)	145,834	149,222
*08110	Pennsauken (c)	(856)	—	35,737
08070	Pennsville (c)	(856)	—	11,657
*08861	Perth Amboy	(732)	48,711	47,303
08865	Phillipsburg	(908)	14,478	15,166
08021	Pine Hill	(856)	11,330	10,880
*07061	Plainfield	(908)	46,318	47,829
*08232	Pleasantville	(609)	18,888	19,012
08742	Point Pleasant Beach	(732)	20,336	19,306
07442	Pompton Lakes	(973)	11,040	10,640
*08540	Princeton	(609)	13,381	14,203
08536	Princeton Meadows (c)	(609)	—	13,436
07065	Rahway	(732)	28,998	26,500
07446	Ramsey	(201)	14,718	14,351
*07701	Red Bank	(732)	11,914	11,844
07657	Ridgefield	(201)	10,880	10,830
07660	Ridgefield Park	(201)	12,394	12,873
*07451	Ridgewood	(201)/(973)	24,181	24,936
07456	Ringwood	(973)	12,712	12,396
07661	River Edge	(201)	10,691	10,946
07203	Roselle	(908)	20,655	21,274
07204	Roselle Park	(908)	12,861	13,281
07070	Rutherford	(201)	17,445	18,110
*08872	Sayreville	(732)	42,236	40,377
*07094	Secaucus	(201)	15,768	15,931
08244	Somers Point	(609)	11,354	11,614
08876	Somerville	(908)	12,455	12,423
07080	South Plainfield	(732)/(908)	22,626	21,810
*08882	South River	(732)	15,680	15,322
*07901	Summit	(908)	20,696	21,131
07670	Tenafly	(201)	14,681	13,806
*07724	Tinton Falls	(732)	19,772	15,053
*07512	Totowa	(973)	10,661	9,892
*08650	Trenton	(609)	83,242	85,403
07083	Union (Union Co.) (c)	(908)	—	66,167
*07087	Union City	(201)	61,954	67,088
08406	Ventnor City	(609)	12,171	12,910
*08360	Vineland	(856)	59,195	56,271
07057	Wallington	(201)/(973)	11,310	11,583
07465	Wanaque	(201)/(973)	12,144	10,266
07093	West New York	(201)	46,553	45,768
*07091	Westfield	(732)/(908)	29,678	29,644
*07675	Westwood	(201)	10,701	10,999
*08096	Woodbury	(856)	10,447	10,307
*07424	Woodland Park	(973)	12,179	—

New Mexico				
ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*88310	Alamogordo	(575)	35,984	35,582
*87101	Albuquerque	(505)	528,497	448,607
*88210	Artesia	(575)	11,338	10,692
*88220	Carlsbad	(575)	26,259	25,625
*88101	Clovis	(575)	32,899	32,667
*88030	Deming	(575)	15,399	14,116
*87401	Farmington	(505)	43,420	37,844
*87301	Gallup	(505)	20,001	20,209
*88240	Hobbs	(575)	30,838	28,657
*88001	Las Cruces	(575)	93,570	74,267
*87701	Las Vegas	(505)	13,689	14,565
87544	Los Alamos (c)	(505)	—	11,909
87031	Los Lunas	(505)	14,362	10,034
*88260	Lovington	(575)	10,108	9,471
87107	North Valley (c)	(505)	—	11,923
*88130	Portales	(575)	12,182	11,131
*87124	Rio Rancho	(505)	82,574	51,765
*88201	Roswell	(575)	46,576	45,293
*87501	Santa Fe	(505)	73,720	62,203
*88061	Silver City	(575)	10,330	10,545
87105	South Valley (c)	(505)	—	39,060
*88063	Sunland Park	(575)	14,880	13,309

New York

Area code (347) overlays area code (718). Area codes (646) and (917) overlay area code (212). As of Apr. 16, 2011, area code (929) overlays area code (347).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*12201	Albany	(518)	93,836	95,658
*11701	Amityville	(631)	10,016	9,441
12010	Amsterdam	(518)	17,465	18,355
12603	Arlington (c)	(845)	—	12,481
*13021	Auburn	(315)	29,903	28,574
11702	Babylon	(631)	12,809	12,615
11510	Baldwin (c)	(516)	—	23,455
*14020	Batavia	(585)	15,144	16,256
11706	Bay Shore (c)	(631)	—	23,852
12508	Beacon	(845)	14,529	13,808
11710	Bellmore (c)	(516)	—	16,441
11714	Bethpage (c)	(516)	—	16,543
*13902	Binghamton	(607)	44,401	47,380
11717	Brentwood (c)	(631)	—	53,917
14610	Brighton (c)	(585)	—	35,584
*14240	Buffalo	(716)	270,240	292,648
*14424	Canandaigua	(585)	11,197	11,264
11720	Centereach (c)	(631)	—	27,285
11722	Central Islip (c)	(516)	—	31,950
14225	Cheektowaga (c)	(716)	—	79,988
12047	Cohoes	(518)	15,101	15,521
11725	Commack (c)	(631)	—	36,367
11726	Copiague (c)	(631)	—	21,922
11727	Coram (c)	(631)	—	34,923
*14830	Corning	(607)	10,218	10,842
13045	Cortland	(607)	18,185	18,740
11729	Deer Park (c)	(631)	—	28,316
14043	Depew	(716)	15,261	16,629
11746	Dix Hills (c)	(631)	—	26,024
10522	Dobbs Ferry	(914)	11,188	10,622
*14048	Dunkirk	(716)	12,036	13,131
11730	East Islip (c)	(631)	—	14,078
11758	East Massapequa (c)	(516)	—	19,565
11554	East Meadow (c)	(516)	—	37,461
11731	East Northport (c)	(631)	—	20,845
11772	East Patchogue (c)	(631)	—	20,824
11518	East Rockaway	(516)	10,449	10,414
10709	Eastchester (c)	(914)	—	18,564
*14901	Elmira	(607)	29,310	30,940
11003	Elmont (c)	(516)	—	32,657
11731	Elwood (c)	(631)	—	10,916
*13760	Endicott	(607)	12,306	13,038
13762	Endwell (c)	(607)	—	11,706
13219	Fairmount (c)	(315)	—	10,795
*11001	Floral Park	(516)	15,885	15,967
13603	Fort Drum (c)	(315)	—	12,123
11010	Franklin Square (c)	(516)	—	29,342
14063	Fredonia	(716)	11,068	10,706
11520	Freeport	(516)	43,937	43,783
13069	Fulton	(315)	11,147	11,855
*11530	Garden City	(516)	22,501	21,672
14624	Gates-North Gates (c)	(585)	—	15,138
14456	Geneva	(315)	13,268	13,617
11542	Glen Cove	(516)	26,936	26,622
12801	Glens Falls	(518)	13,852	14,354
12078	Gloversville	(518)	14,922	15,413
14616	Greece (c)	(585)	—	14,614
11740	Greenlawn (c)	(631)	—	13,286
11946	Hampton Bays (c)	(631)	—	12,236
10528	Harrison	(914)	26,746	24,154
*11788	Hauppauge (c)	(631)	—	20,100
10927	Haverstraw	(845)	11,073	10,117
*11551	Hempstead	(516)	53,971	56,554
*11802	Hicksville (c)	(516)	—	41,260
11743	Huntington (c)	(631)	—	18,403
11746	Huntington Station (c)	(631)	—	29,910
14617	Irondequoit (c)	(585)	—	52,354
11751	Islip (c)	(631)	—	20,575
*14850	Ithaca	(607)	30,013	29,287
*14702	Jamestown	(716)	29,355	31,730
10535	Jefferson Valley-Yorktown (c)	(914)	—	14,891
11753	Jericho (c)	(516)	—	13,045
13790	Johnson City	(607)	14,629	15,535
*14217	Kenmore	(716)	14,954	16,426
11754	Kings Park (c)	(631)	—	16,146
*12401	Kingston	(845)	22,368	23,456
10950	Kiryas Joel	(845)	23,414	13,138
14218	Lackawanna	(716)	17,539	19,064
11755	Lake Grove	(631)	10,994	10,250
11779	Lake Ronkonkoma (c)	(631)	—	19,701
*14086	Lancaster	(716)	11,065	11,188
11756	Levittown (c)	(516)	—	53,067
11757	Lindenhurst	(631)	28,669	27,819
*14094	Lockport	(716)	20,563	22,279
11561	Long Beach	(516)	35,889	35,462
11563	Lynbrook	(516)	19,883	19,911
10543	Mamaroneck	(914)	18,466	18,752
11949	Manorville (c)	(631)	—	11,131
11758	Massapequa (c)	(516)	—	22,652

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
11762	Massapequa Park	(516)	17,404	17,499
13662	Massena	(315)	10,471	11,209
11950	Mastic (c)	(631)	—	15,436
11951	Mastic Beach (c)	(631)	—	11,543
11763	Medford (c)	(631)	—	21,985
11747	Melville (c)	(631)	—	14,533
11566	Merrick (c)	(516)	—	22,764
*10940	Middletown	(845)	25,936	25,388
11764	Miller Place (c)	(631)	—	10,580
11501	Mineola	(516)	19,135	19,234
10952	Monsey (c)	(845)	—	14,504
10549	Mount Kisco	(914)	10,400	9,983
*10551	Mount Vernon	(914)	68,878	68,381
10954	Nanuet (c)	(845)	—	16,707
11767	Nesconset (c)	(631)	—	11,992
11590	New Cassel (c)	(516)	—	13,298
10956	New City (c)	(845)	—	34,038
*10802	New Rochelle	(914)	74,323	72,182
*10001	New York	(212)/(718)	8,391,881	8,008,278
*12550	Newburgh	(845)	28,173	28,259
*14302	Niagara Falls	(716)	51,295	55,593
11701	North Amityville (c)	(631)	—	16,572
11703	North Babylon (c)	(631)	—	17,877
11706	North Bay Shore (c)	(631)	—	14,992
11710	North Bellmore (c)	(516)	—	20,079
11757	North Lindenhurst (c)	(631)	—	11,767
11758	North Massapequa (c)	(516)	—	19,152
11566	North Merrick (c)	(516)	—	11,844
11040	North New Hyde Park (c)	(516)	—	14,542
14120	North Tonawanda	(716)	31,110	33,262
11580	North Valley Stream (c)	(516)	—	15,789
11793	North Wantagh (c)	(516)	—	12,156
11572	Oceanside (c)	(516)	—	32,733
13669	Ogdensburg	(315)	11,056	12,364
14760	Olean	(585)/(716)	14,054	15,347
13421	Oneida	(315)	10,658	10,987
13820	Oneonta	(607)	12,957	13,292
10562	Ossining	(914)	23,945	24,010
13126	Oswego	(315)	17,177	17,954
11772	Patchogue	(631)	12,225	11,919
10965	Pearl River (c)	(845)	—	15,553
10566	Peekskill	(914)	24,724	22,441
11803	Plainview (c)	(516)	—	25,637
*12901	Plattsburgh	(518)	19,380	18,816
10573	Port Chester	(914)	28,243	27,867
11050	Port Washington (c)	(516)	—	15,215
*12601	Poughkeepsie	(845)	29,564	29,871
11961	Ridge (c)	(631)	—	13,380
11901	Riverhead (c)	(631)	—	10,513
*14692	Rochester	(585)	207,294	219,773
*11571	Rockville Centre	(516)	24,473	24,568
11778	Rocky Point (c)	(631)	—	10,185
*13440	Rome	(315)	33,443	34,950
11779	Ronkonkoma (c)	(631)	—	20,029
11575	Roosevelt (c)	(516)	—	15,854
12303	Rotterdam (c)	(518)	—	20,536
10580	Rye	(914)	15,092	14,955
11780	Saint James (c)	(631)	—	13,268
13454	Salisbury (c)	(315)	—	12,341
12866	Saratoga Springs	(518)	29,126	26,186
11782	Sayville (c)	(631)	—	16,735
10583	Scarsdale	(914)	17,755	17,823
*12301	Schenectady	(518)	61,469	61,821
11783	Seaford (c)	(516)	—	15,791
11784	Selden (c)	(631)	—	21,861
10591	Sleepy Hollow	(914)	10,210	9,212
11787	Smithtown (c)	(631)	—	26,901
11735	South Farmingdale (c)	(516)	—	15,061
10977	Spring Valley	(845)	24,987	25,464
*11790	Stony Brook (c)	(631)	—	13,727
10980	Stony Point (c)	(845)	—	11,744
*10901	Suffern	(845)	11,066	11,006
11791	Syosset (c)	(516)	—	18,544
*13220	Syracuse	(315)	138,560	147,306
10591	Tarrytown	(914)	11,171	11,090
11776	Terryville (c)	(631)	—	10,589
*14150	Tonawanda	(716)	14,766	16,136
*12180	Troy	(518)	47,556	49,170
11553	Uniondale (c)	(516)	—	23,011
*13504	Utica	(315)	58,040	60,651
*11582	Valley Stream	(516)	36,311	36,368
11793	Wantagh (c)	(516)	—	18,971
*13601	Watertown	(315)	27,489	26,705
*11704	West Babylon (c)	(631)	—	43,452
10993	West Haverstraw	(845)	10,270	10,295
11795	West Islip (c)	(631)	—	28,907
14224	West Seneca (c)	(716)	—	45,943
*11590	Westbury	(516)	15,114	14,263
*10602	White Plains	(914)	57,442	53,077
11598	Woodmere (c)	(516)	—	16,447
11798	Wyandach (c)	(631)	—	10,546
*10702	Yonkers	(914)	201,162	196,086

North Carolina				
Area code (980) overlays area code (704).				
ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
28315	Albemarle	(910)	15,489	15,680
*27502	Apex	(919)	34,022	20,212
*27203	Asheboro	(336)	24,734	21,672
*28802	Asheville	(828)	76,636	68,889
*28607	Boone	(828)	14,138	13,472
*27215	Burlington	(336)	51,577	44,917
27510	Carrboro	(919)	18,368	16,782
*27511	Cary	(919)	136,600	94,536
*27514	Chapel Hill	(919)	53,546	48,715
*28204	Charlotte	(704)	709,441	540,828
*27520	Clayton	(919)	16,362	6,973
27012	Clemmons	(336)	17,780	13,827
*28025	Concord	(704)	67,251	55,977
28031	Cornelius	(704)	18,405	11,969
*28036	Davidson	(704)	9,645	7,139
*28334	Dunn	(910)	10,173	9,196
*27701	Durham	(919)	229,174	187,035
*27288	Eden	(336)	15,350	15,908
*27909	Elizabeth City	(252)	20,437	17,188
*28302	Fayetteville	(910)	198,061	121,015
*28307	Fort Bragg (c)	(910)	—	29,183
27526	Fuquay-Varina	(919)	17,905	7,898
27529	Garner	(919)	27,525	17,757
*28052	Gastonia	(704)	72,934	66,277
*27530	Goldsboro	(919)	38,335	39,043
27253	Graham	(336)	14,665	12,833
*27420	Greensboro	(336)	255,061	223,891
*27834	Greenville	(252)	81,747	60,476
*28532	Havelock	(252)	21,967	22,442
*27536	Henderson	(252)	15,777	16,095
*28739	Hendersonville	(828)	12,223	10,420
*28603	Hickory	(828)	41,469	37,222
*27260	High Point	(336)	103,396	85,839
27540	Holly Springs	(919)	21,743	9,192
28348	Hope Mills	(910)	13,825	11,237
*28070	Huntersville	(704)	37,599	24,960
28079	Indian Trail	(704)	19,422	11,905
*28540	Jacksonville	(910)	80,525	66,715
*28081	Kannapolis	(704)	43,404	36,910
*27284	Kernersville	(336)	23,193	17,126
28086	Kings Mountain	(704)	11,147	9,693
*28502	Kinston	(252)	22,056	23,688
*27545	Knightdale	(919)	10,157	5,958
*28352	Laurinburg	(910)	15,374	15,874
*28645	Lenoir	(828)	17,857	16,793
27023	Lewisville	(336)	13,246	8,826
*27292	Lexington	(336)	20,213	19,953
*28092	Lincolnton	(704)	10,925	9,965
*28358	Lumberton	(910)	21,923	20,795
28403	Masonboro (c)	(910)	—	11,812
*28105	Matthews	(704)	29,463	22,127
27302	Mebane	(919)	10,806	7,284
28227	Mint Hill	(704)	24,445	14,922
*28110	Monroe	(704)	33,437	26,228
*28115	Mooreville	(704)	22,133	18,823
*28655	Morganton	(828)	17,029	17,310
27560	Morrisville	(919)	14,018	5,208
*27030	Mount Airy	(336)	10,631	8,484
28120	Mount Holly	(704)	10,171	9,618
*28562	New Bern	(252)	28,988	23,128
28658	Newton	(828)	13,578	12,560
*28374	Pinehurst	(910)	12,442	9,706
28399	Piney Green (c)	(910)	—	11,658
*27611	Raleigh	(919)	405,791	276,093
*27320	Reidsville	(336)	14,723	14,485
27870	Roanoke Rapids	(252)	16,190	16,957
*27801	Rocky Mount	(252)	59,576	55,893
*28144	Salisbury	(704)	31,041	26,462
*27330	Sanford	(919)	29,922	23,220
*28150	Shelby	(704)	21,366	19,477
27577	Smithfield	(919)	13,201	11,510
*28387	Southern Pines	(910)	12,862	10,918
*28390	Spring Lake	(910)	12,314	8,098
*28677	Statesville	(704)	26,645	23,320
27886	Tarboro	(252)	10,035	11,138
*27360	Thomasville	(336)	26,612	19,788
*27587	Wake Forest	(919)	27,852	12,588
27889	Washington	(252)	10,176	9,583
*28789	Waynesville	(828)	10,191	9,232
*28402	Wilmington	(910)	101,350	75,838
*27893	Wilson	(252)	48,721	44,405
*27102	Winston-Salem	(336)	229,828	185,776

North Dakota (701)			
ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*58501	Bismarck	61,217	55,532
*58601	Dickinson	16,265	16,010
*58102	Fargo	95,556	90,599
*58201	Grand Forks	51,216	49,321
*58401	Jamestown	14,687	15,527
58554	Mandan	18,274	16,718
*58701	Minot	36,256	36,567
*58078	West Fargo	24,313	14,940
*58801	Williston	13,014	12,512

Ohio				
Area code (234) overlays area code (330). Area code (567) overlays area code (419).				
ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*44309	Akron	(330)	207,216	217,074
44601	Alliance	(330)	22,586	23,253
44001	Amherst	(440)	11,740	11,797
44805	Ashland	(419)	21,741	21,249
*44004	Ashtabula	(440)	19,678	20,962
45701	Athens	(740)	22,134	21,342
44202	Aurora	(330)	14,645	13,556
44515	Austintown (c)	(330)	—	31,627
44011	Avon	(440)	17,416	11,446
44012	Avon Lake	(440)	24,341	18,145
44203	Barberton	(330)	26,533	27,899
44140	Bay Village	(440)	14,481	16,087
44122	Beachwood	(216)	11,036	12,186
45434	Beavercreek	(937)	41,981	37,984
44146	Bedford	(216)/(440)	12,851	14,214
*44146	Bedford Heights	(216)/(440)	10,441	11,375
43311	Bellefontaine	(937)	12,802	13,069
44017	Berea	(440)	17,994	18,970
43209	Bexley	(614)	12,712	13,203
*45242	Blue Ash	(513)	12,770	12,513
44513	Boardman (c)	(330)	—	37,215
*43402	Bowling Green	(419)	28,775	29,636
44141	Brecksville	(440)	12,767	13,382
45211	Bridgetown North (c)	(513)	—	12,569
44147	Broadview Heights	(440)	17,168	15,967
44142	Brook Park	(216)/(440)	19,053	21,218
44144	Brooklyn	(216)	10,316	11,586
44212	Brunswick	(330)	35,101	33,388
44820	Bucyrus	(419)	12,141	13,224
*43725	Cambridge	(740)	11,147	11,520
*44711	Canton	(330)	78,379	80,806
*45822	Celina	(419)	10,220	10,303
*45458	Centerville (Montgomery Co.)	(937)	22,821	23,024
45601	Chillicothe	(740)	22,193	21,796
*45202	Cincinnati	(513)	333,013	331,285
43113	Circleville	(740)	13,697	13,485
45315	Clayton	(937)	12,848	13,347
*44101	Cleveland	(216)	431,363	478,403
*44118	Cleveland Heights	(216)	45,414	49,958
*43216	Columbus	(614)	769,360	711,470
44030	Conneaut	(440)	12,376	12,485
43812	Coshocton	(740)	11,234	11,682
*44222	Cuyahoga Falls	(330)	51,095	49,374
*45401	Dayton	(937)	153,857	166,179
43512	Defiance	(419)	16,012	16,465
43015	Delaware	(740)	34,548	25,243
44622	Dover	(330)	12,423	12,210
*43016	Dublin	(614)/(740)	39,297	31,392
*44112	East Cleveland	(216)	24,317	27,217
43920	East Liverpool	(330)	11,960	13,089
*44095	Eastlake	(440)	19,734	20,255
*44035	Elyria	(440)	54,969	55,953
*45322	Englewood	(937)	12,637	12,235
*44117	Euclid	(216)	46,998	52,717
45324	Fairborn	(937)	31,782	32,052
*45011	Fairfield	(513)	42,555	42,097
44126	Fairview Park	(440)	15,622	17,572
*45839	Findlay	(419)	36,672	38,967
45224	Finneytown (c)	(513)	—	13,492
45240	Forest Park	(513)	18,601	19,463
45230	Forestville (c)	(513)	—	10,978
44830	Fostoria	(419)	12,876	13,931
45005	Franklin	(513)	13,119	11,396
43420	Fremont	(419)	16,458	17,375
43230	Gahanna	(614)	34,245	32,636
44833	Galion	(419)	10,669	11,341
*44125	Garfield Heights	(216)	27,479	30,734
44420	Girard	(330)	10,005	10,902
44232	Green	(330)	23,428	22,817
45331	Greenville	(937)	12,816	13,294
43123	Grove City	(614)	34,616	27,075
*45011	Hamilton	(513)	62,746	60,690
43026	Hilliard	(614)/(740)	28,797	24,230
45424	Huber Heights	(937)	36,950	38,212
*44236	Hudson	(330)	23,026	22,439
45638	Ironton	(740)	11,282	11,211
*44240	Kent	(330)	27,915	27,906
*45429	Kettering	(937)	53,460	57,502
44107	Lakewood	(216)	50,251	56,646
43130	Lancaster	(740)	37,251	35,335
45039	Landen (c)	(513)	—	12,766
45036	Lebanon	(513)	20,758	16,962
*45802	Lima	(419)	37,661	40,081
*44052	Lorain	(440)	70,263	68,652
*45140	Loveland	(513)	11,855	11,677
44124	Lyndhurst	(216)/(440)	13,728	15,279
*44056	Macedonia	(330)	10,543	9,224
*44901	Mansfield	(419)	49,406	49,346

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
44137	Maple Heights	(216)	23,485	26,156
45750	Marietta	(740)	14,098	14,515
*43302	Marion	(740)	35,778	35,318
*43040	Marysville	(937)	18,398	15,942
45040	Mason	(513)	30,000	22,016
*44646	Massillon	(330)	32,734	31,325
43537	Maumee	(419)	13,796	15,237
44124	Mayfield Heights	(440)	17,602	19,386
*44256	Medina	(330)	26,176	25,139
*44060	Mentor	(440)	51,894	50,278
*45343	Miamisburg	(937)	19,713	19,489
44130	Middleburg Heights	(216)/(440)	14,812	15,542
*45042	Middletown	(513)	51,601	51,605
*45050	Monroe	(513)	12,417	7,133
45242	Montgomery	(513)	10,581	10,163
43050	Mount Vernon	(740)	16,135	14,375
44657	New Franklin	(330)	14,970	2,191
44663	New Philadelphia	(330)	17,264	17,056
*43055	Newark	(740)	47,413	46,279
44446	Niles	(330)	19,124	20,932
45239	Northbrook (c)	(513)	—	11,076
*44720	North Canton	(330)	16,774	16,369
44070	North Olmsted	(440)	31,053	34,113
*44039	North Ridgeville	(440)	28,768	22,338
44133	North Royalton	(440)	29,220	28,648
44203	Norton	(330)	11,484	11,523
44857	Norwalk	(419)	16,855	16,238
*45212	Norwood	(513)	20,411	21,675
*43616	Oregon	(419)	18,983	19,355
45056	Oxford	(513)	23,134	21,943
44077	Painesville	(440)	18,989	17,503
*44129	Parma	(216)/(440)	77,274	85,655
44130	Parma Heights	(216)/(440)	19,586	21,659
43062	Pataskala	(740)	12,720	10,249
*43551	Perrysburg	(419)	17,696	16,945
43147	Pickerington	(614)/(740)	17,771	9,792
45356	Piqua	(937)	20,553	20,738
*45662	Portsmouth	(740)	20,352	20,909
43065	Powell	(614)	13,130	6,247
44266	Ravenna	(330)	11,442	11,771
*45215	Reading	(513)	10,563	11,292
43068	Reynoldsburg	(614)/(740)	34,098	32,069
44143	Richmond Heights	(216)/(440)	10,147	10,944
45431	Riverside	(937)	25,181	23,545
44116	Rocky River	(440)	18,735	20,735
44460	Salem	(330)	11,765	12,197
*44870	Sandusky	(419)	25,651	27,844
44131	Seven Hills	(216)/(440)	11,538	12,080
*44122	Shaker Heights	(216)	26,214	29,405
*45241	Sharonville	(513)	13,402	13,804
44878	Shiloh (c)	(419)	—	11,272
*45365	Sidney	(937)	19,901	20,211
44139	Solon	(440)	21,883	21,802
*44121	South Euclid	(216)	21,031	23,537
45066	Springboro	(513)	17,867	12,380
45246	Springdale	(513)	10,465	10,563
*45501	Springfield	(937)	62,056	65,358
*43952	Steubenville	(740)	18,676	19,015
44224	Stow	(330)	33,873	32,139
44241	Streetsboro	(330)	14,711	12,311
*44136	Strongsville	(440)	42,378	43,858
44471	Struthers	(330)	10,673	11,756
43560	Sylvania	(419)	19,219	18,670
44278	Tallmadge	(330)	17,347	16,390
44883	Tiffin	(419)	17,311	18,135
*43601	Toledo	(419)	316,238	313,619
45067	Trenton	(513)	10,948	8,746
*45426	Trotwood	(937)	25,894	27,420
*45373	Troy	(937)	22,013	21,999
44087	Twinsburg	(330)	17,340	17,006
*44122	University Heights	(216)	12,571	14,146
*43221	Upper Arlington	(614)	32,321	33,686
43078	Urbana	(937)	11,384	11,613
45377	Vandalia	(937)	14,098	14,603
45891	Van Wert	(419)	10,119	10,690
*44089	Vermilion	(440)	10,752	10,927
*44281	Wadsworth	(330)	21,001	18,437
*44481	Warren	(330)	43,402	46,832
*44122	Warrens Heights	(216)	13,520	15,109
*43160	Washington	(740)	13,509	—
*45449	West Carrollton City	(937)	12,692	13,818
*43081	Westerville	(614)	36,908	35,318
44145	Westlake	(440)	30,331	31,719
45239	White Oak (c)	(513)	—	13,277
43213	Whitehall	(614)	18,452	19,201
44092	Wickliffe	(440)	13,117	13,484
*44094	Willoughby	(440)	22,929	22,621
*44095	Willowick	(440)	13,880	14,361
45177	Wilmington	(937)	12,548	11,921
44691	Wooster	(330)	26,213	24,811
43085	Worthington	(614)	13,494	14,125

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
45385	Xenia	(937)	27,437	24,164
*44501	Youngstown	(330)	72,433	82,026
*43701	Zanesville	(740)	24,904	25,586

Oklahoma

As of Apr. 1, 2011, area code (539) overlays area code (918).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*74820	Ada	(580)	17,017	15,691
*73521	Altus	(580)	19,000	21,447
*73401	Ardmore	(580)	24,850	23,711
*74003	Bartlesville	(918)	36,068	34,748
73008	Bethany	(405)	19,767	20,307
74008	Bixby	(918)	21,433	13,336
*74012	Broken Arrow	(918)	94,996	74,859
*73018	Chickasha	(405)	17,192	15,850
73020	Choctaw	(405)	11,587	9,377
*74017	Claremore	(918)	17,397	15,873
*73115	Del City	(405)	22,297	22,128
*73533	Duncan	(580)	22,568	22,505
*74701	Durant	(580)	16,876	13,549
*73034	Edmond	(405)	81,093	68,315
*73644	Elk City	(580)	11,517	10,510
73036	El Reno	(405)	16,999	16,212
*73701	Enid	(580)	47,968	47,045
*74033	Glenpool	(918)	10,356	8,123
73044	Guthrie	(405)	11,502	9,925
73942	Guymon	(580)	11,117	10,472
74037	Jenks	(918)	16,143	9,557
*73501	Lawton	(580)	91,186	92,757
*74501	McAlester	(918)	18,413	17,783
*74354	Miami	(918)	12,908	13,704
*73140	Midwest City	(405)	57,193	54,088
*73153	Moore	(405)	53,762	41,138
*74401	Muskogee	(918)	39,991	38,310
73064	Mustang	(405)	18,384	13,156
*73069	Norman	(405)	109,063	95,694
*73125	Oklahoma City	(405)	560,332	506,132
74447	Oklmulgee	(918)	12,557	13,022
*74055	Owasso	(918)	28,865	18,502
*74601	Ponca City	(580)	24,780	25,919
74063	Sand Springs	(918)	18,868	17,451
*74066	Sapulpa	(918)	21,228	19,166
*74801	Shawnee	(405)	30,533	28,692
*74074	Stillwater	(405)	46,157	39,065
*74464	Tahlequah	(918)	16,665	14,458
*74103	Tulsa	(918)	389,625	393,049
73096	Weatherford	(580)	10,386	9,859
*73801	Woodward	(580)	12,347	11,853
*73099	Yukon	(405)	23,511	21,043

Oregon

Area code (971) overlays area code (503). Area code (458) overlays area code (541).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*97321	Albany	(541)	48,582	40,852
*97006	Aloha (c)	(503)	—	41,741
97601	Altamont (c)	(541)	—	19,603
97520	Ashland	(541)	20,996	19,522
*97005	Beaverton	(503)	93,219	76,129
*97701	Bend	(541)	76,621	52,029
97013	Canby	(503)	15,779	12,790
97291	Cedar Mill (c)	(503)	—	12,597
97502	Central Point	(541)	16,556	12,493
97058	City of the Dalles	(541)	12,347	—
97420	Coos Bay	(541)	15,364	15,374
97113	Cornelius	(503)	11,583	9,652
*97333	Corvallis	(541)	51,560	49,322
97338	Dallas	(503)	16,161	12,459
*97440	Eugene	(541)	153,231	137,893
97116	Forest Grove	(503)	21,400	17,708
97301	Four Corners (c)	(503)	—	13,922
97027	Gladstone	(503)	12,214	11,438
*97526	Grants Pass	(541)	32,829	23,003
*97030	Gresham	(503)	102,295	90,205
*97015	Happy Valley	(503)	12,915	4,519
97303	Hayesville (c)	(503)	—	18,222
97838	Hermiston	(541)	15,325	13,154
*97123	Hillsboro	(503)	95,316	70,186
97307	Keizer	(503)	35,611	32,203
*97601	Klamath Falls	(541)	20,065	19,462
97850	La Grande	(541)	12,707	12,327
*97034	Lake Oswego	(503)	37,558	35,278
97355	Lebanon	(541)	15,993	12,950
97741	McMinnville	(541)	31,729	26,499
*97501	Medford	(541)	73,486	63,154
*97269	Milwaukie	(503)	20,859	20,490
97132	Newberg	(503)	22,830	18,064
97268	Oak Grove (c)	(503)	—	12,808
97267	Oatfield (c)	(503)	—	15,750
97914	Ontario	(541)	10,942	10,985
97045	Oregon City	(503)	31,826	25,754
97801	Pendleton	(541)	16,449	16,354

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*97208	Portland	(503)	566,141	529,121
97756	Redmond	(541)	24,758	13,481
97470	Roseburg	(541)	20,353	20,017
97051	Saint Helens	(503)	12,561	10,019
*97309	Salem	(503)	155,719	136,924
97140	Sherwood	(503)	17,888	11,791
*97477	Springfield	(541)	57,336	52,864
*97281	Tigard	(503)	50,390	41,223
97060	Troutdale	(503)	15,651	13,777
97062	Tualatin	(503)	26,693	22,791
97068	West Linn	(503)	25,556	22,261
97070	Wilsonville	(503)	19,342	13,991
97071	Woodburn	(503)	22,946	20,100

Pennsylvania

Area code (267) overlays area code (215). Area code (484) overlays area code (610). Area code (878) overlays area code (412).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
15001	Aliquippa	(724)	10,548	11,734
*18105	Allentown	(610)	107,815	106,632
*16603	Altoona	(814)	46,287	49,523
19003	Ardmore (c)	(610)	—	12,616
18612	Back Mountain (c)	(570)	—	26,690
15234	Baldwin	(412)	18,487	19,999
18603	Berwick	(570)	10,173	10,774
15102	Bethel Park	(412)	31,545	33,556
*18016	Bethlehem	(610)	73,088	71,329
*17815	Bloomsburg	(570)	12,767	12,375
19008	Broomall (c)	(610)	—	11,046
*16001	Butler	(724)	13,958	15,121
*17013	Carlisle	(717)	18,572	17,970
15108	Carnot-Moon (c)	(412)	—	10,637
17201	Chambersburg	(717)	18,546	17,862
*19013	Chester	(610)	37,101	36,854
19320	Coatesville	(610)	11,767	10,838
17109	Colonial Park (c)	(717)	—	13,259
17512	Columbia	(717)	10,089	10,311
19026	Drexel Hill (c)	(610)	—	29,364
*18512	Dunmore	(570)	13,913	14,018
19401	East Norriton (c)	(610)	—	13,211
18301	East Stroudsburg	(570)	10,411	9,888
*18042	Easton	(610)	26,361	26,263
17022	Elizabethtown	(717)	12,103	11,887
*18049	Emmaus	(610)	11,417	11,313
17522	Ephrata	(717)	13,182	13,213
*16501	Erie	(814)	103,571	103,717
16063	Fernway (c)	(724)	—	12,188
15237	Franklin Park	(412)	12,368	11,364
18052	Fullerton (c)	(610)	—	14,268
*15601	Greensburg	(724)	15,255	15,889
15101	Hampton Twp. (c) (Allegheny Co.)	(412)	—	17,526
*17331	Hanover	(717)	15,105	14,535
*17105	Harrisburg	(717)	47,418	48,950
15065	Harrison Twp. (c) (Allegheny Co.)	(412)	—	10,934
*18201	Hazleton	(570)	21,744	23,329
16148	Hermitage	(724)	16,182	16,157
17033	Hershey (c)	(717)	—	12,771
19044	Horsham (c)	(215)	—	14,779
*15701	Indiana	(724)	14,988	14,895
*15907	Johnstown	(814)	21,497	23,906
19406	King of Prussia (c)	(610)	—	18,511
18704	Kingston	(570)	12,932	13,855
*17604	Lancaster	(717)	55,439	56,348
19446	Lansdale	(215)	15,593	16,071
19050	Lansdowne	(610)	10,715	11,044
*17042	Lebanon	(717)	24,254	24,461
*19055	Levittown (c)	(215)	—	53,966
15068	Lower Burrell	(724)	12,069	12,608
15237	McCandless Twp. (c)	(412)	—	29,022
*15134	McKeesport	(412)	22,076	24,040
*16335	Meadville	(814)	13,209	13,685
18936	Montgomeryville (c)	(215)	—	12,031
15228	Mount Lebanon (c)	(412)	—	33,017
18707	Mountain Top (c)	(570)	—	15,269
15120	Munhall	(412)	11,092	12,264
*15146	Municipality of Monroeville	(412)	27,643	—
15668	Municipality of Murrysville	(724)	19,520	—
18634	Nanticoke	(570)	10,202	10,955
19086	Nether Providence Twp. (c)	(610)	—	13,456
*16108	New Castle	(724)	24,060	26,309
*15068	New Kensington	(724)	13,616	14,701
*19403	Norristown	(610)	31,989	31,282
15137	North Versailles (c)	(412)	—	11,125
16301	Oil City	(814)	10,502	11,504
15235	Penn Hills (c)	(412)	—	46,809
*19104	Philadelphia	(215)	1,547,297	1,517,550
*19460	Phoenixville	(610)	16,643	14,788
*15233	Pittsburgh	(412)	311,647	334,563
15239	Plum	(412)	26,249	26,940
*19464	Pottstown	(610)	21,429	21,859
17901	Pottsville	(570)	14,340	15,549
19087	Radnor Twp. (c)	(610)	—	30,878

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*19612	Reading	(610)	81,000	81,207
15237	Ross Twp. (c)	(412)	—	32,551
15857	Saint Marys	(814)	13,318	14,502
15106	Scott Twp. (c)	(412)	—	17,288
*18505	Scranton	(570)	71,944	76,415
15116	Shaler Twp. (c)	(412)	—	29,757
*16146	Sharon	(724)	14,746	16,328
17404	Shiloh (c)	(717)	—	10,192
15129	South Park Twp. (c)	(814)	—	14,340
19064	Springfield (c) (Delaware Co.)	(610)	—	23,677
*16804	State College	(814)	39,898	38,420
15401	Uniontown	(724)	11,541	12,422
19063	Upper Providence Twp. (c)	(610)	—	10,509
15241	Upper Saint Clair (c)	(412)	—	20,053
15301	Washington (Wash. Co.)	(724)	14,716	15,268
*17268	Waynesboro	(717)	10,152	9,614
17315	Weigelstown (c)	(717)	—	10,117
*19380	West Chester	(610)	18,429	17,861
*15122	West Mifflin	(412)	20,418	22,464
19401	West Norriton (c)	(610)	—	14,901
18052	Whitehall (Allegheny Co.)	(412)	13,397	14,444
*18703	Wilkes-Barre	(570)	40,964	43,123
15221	Wilkesburg	(412)	17,112	19,196
*17701	Williamsport	(570)	29,304	30,706
19090	Willow Grove (c)	(215)	—	16,234
19094	Woodlyn (c)	(610)	—	10,036
19610	Wyomissing	(610)	10,476	8,587
19050	Yeadon	(610)	11,436	11,762
*17405	York	(717)	40,434	40,862

Rhode Island (401)

See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
02806	Barrington	16,339	16,819
02809	Bristol	22,306	22,469
02830	Burrillville	16,576	15,796
02863	Central Falls	18,716	18,928
02816	Coventry	34,935	33,668
*02905	Cranston	80,126	79,269
02864	Cumberland	34,370	31,840
02818	East Greenwich	13,337	12,948
02914	East Providence	48,570	48,688
02814	Glocester	10,552	9,948
02919	Johnston	28,613	28,195
02865	Lincoln	22,049	20,898
02842	Middletown	16,037	17,334
02882	Narragansett	16,492	16,361
02840	Newport	23,467	26,475
02843	Newport East (c)	—	11,463
02852	North Kingstown	26,654	26,326
02908	North Providence	32,742	32,411
02896	North Smithfield	11,545	10,618
*02860	Pawtucket	71,953	72,958
02871	Portsmouth	16,892	17,149
*02904	Providence	171,909	173,618
02857	Scituate	10,853	10,324
02917	Smithfield	21,205	20,613
02879	South Kingstown	29,195	27,921
02878	Tiverton	14,905	15,260
02864	Valley Falls (c)	—	11,599
02885	Warren	10,897	11,360
*02886	Warwick	84,760	85,808
02893	West Warwick	29,328	29,581
02891	Westerly	23,500	22,966
02891	Westerly (c)	—	17,682
02895	Woonsocket	43,372	43,224

South Carolina

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*29801	Aiken	(803)	29,494	25,337
*29621	Anderson	(864)	27,181	25,514
29920/29906	Beaufort	(843)	12,120	12,950
29611	Berea (c)	(864)	—	14,158
*29910	Bluffton	(843)	12,519	1,275
29033	Cayce	(803)	13,062	12,150
*29402	Charleston	(843)	115,638	96,650
*29631	Clemson	(864)	13,002	11,939
*29201	Columbia	(803)	129,333	116,278
*29526	Conway	(843)	16,317	11,788
29204	Dentsville (c)	(803)	—	13,009
*29640	Easley	(864)	20,540	17,754
*29501	Florence	(843)	32,180	30,248
*29715	Fort Mill	(803)	10,701	7,587
*29341	Gaffney	(864)	13,126	12,968
29605	Gantt (c)	(864)	—	13,962
29445	Goose Creek	(843)	39,064	29,208
*29602	Greenville	(864)	61,782	56,002
*29646	Greenwood	(864)	22,710	22,071
*29650	Greer	(864)	25,775	16,843
*29406	Hanahan	(843)	16,253	12,937

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*29928	Hilton Head Island	(843)	34,249	33,862
29063	Irmo	(803)	11,942	11,039
29456	Ladson (c)	(843)	—	13,264
*29720	Lancaster	(803)	10,160	8,177
*29072	Lexington	(803)	16,321	9,793
29662	Mauldin	(864)	22,379	15,224
*29465	Mount Pleasant	(843)	66,418	47,609
*29575	Myrtle Beach	(803)	31,968	22,759
29108	Newberry	(803)	11,061	10,580
*29841	North Augusta	(803)	20,880	17,574
*29410	North Charleston	(843)	97,601	79,641
*29582	North Myrtle Beach	(843)	16,221	10,974
*29115	Orangeburg	(803)	13,206	12,765
29611	Parker (c)	(864)	—	10,760
29935	Port Royal	(843)	11,421	3,950
29020	Red Hill (c)	(843)	—	10,509
*29730	Rock Hill	(803)	69,210	49,765
29417	Saint Andrews (c)	(843)	—	21,814
29210	Seven Oaks (c)	(803)	—	15,755
*29681	Simpsonville	(864)	17,778	14,352
29577	Socastee (c)	(843)	—	14,295
*29306	Spartanburg	(864)	40,387	39,673
*29483	Summerville	(843)	45,239	27,752
*29150	Sumter	(803)	38,412	39,643
29687	Taylors (c)	(864)	—	20,125
29607	Wade Hampton (c)	(864)	—	20,458
*29169	West Columbia	(803)	14,061	13,064

South Dakota (605)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*57401	Aberdeen	24,992	24,658
*57006	Brookings	20,184	18,504
*57350	Huron	11,281	11,893
57301	Mitchell	14,747	14,558
57501	Pierre	14,072	13,876
*57701	Rapid City	67,107	59,607
*57701	Rapid Valley (c)	—	61,459
*57101	Sioux Falls	157,935	123,975
57069	Vermillion	10,417	9,765
57201	Watertown	20,350	20,237
*57078	Yankton	13,866	13,528

Tennessee

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*37303	Athens	(423)	14,283	13,220
*38184	Bartlett	(901)	48,070	40,543
37660	Bloomington (c)	(423)	—	10,350
*37027	Brentwood	(615)	37,159	23,445
*37621	Bristol	(423)	25,821	24,821
38012	Brownsville	(731)	10,216	10,748
*37401	Chattanooga	(423)	171,349	155,554
*37040	Clarksville	(931)	124,565	103,455
*37311	Cleveland	(423)	40,261	37,192
*38017	Collierville	(901)	39,646	31,872
*38401	Columbia	(931)	35,248	33,055
*38501	Cookeville	(931)	29,880	23,923
*38555	Crossville	(931)	11,810	8,981
*37055	Dickson	(615)	14,019	12,244
*38024	Dyersburg	(731)	17,177	17,452
37411	East Brainerd (c)	(423)	—	14,132
37412	East Ridge	(423)	19,985	20,640
*37643	Elizabethton	(423)	13,757	13,372
*37922	Farragut	(865)	20,689	17,720
*37064	Franklin	(615)	60,629	41,842
37066	Gallatin	(615)	30,504	23,230
*38138	Germantown	(901)	41,102	37,348
*37072	Goodlettsville	(615)	17,299	13,780
*37743	Greeneville	(423)	15,336	15,198
*37075	Hendersonville	(615)	48,332	40,620
*38301	Jackson	(731)	63,732	59,643
*37601	Johnson City	(423)	63,141	55,469
*37662	Kingsport	(423)	44,758	44,905
*37950	Knoxville	(865)	185,100	173,890
*37086	La Vergne	(615)	30,862	18,687
38464	Lawrenceburg	(931)	10,890	10,796
*37087	Lebanon	(615)	25,005	20,235
37091	Lewisburg	(931)	11,101	10,413
37355	Manchester	(931)	10,070	8,294
38237	Martin	(731)	10,202	10,515
37801	Maryville	(865)	27,258	23,120
*37110	McMinnville	(931)	13,605	12,749
*38101	Memphis	(901)	676,640	650,100
37343	Middle Valley (c)	(423)	—	11,854
*38053	Millington	(901)	10,922	10,433
*37813	Morristown	(423)	28,054	24,965
*37122	Mount Juliet	(615)	23,396	12,366
*37130	Murfreesboro	(615)	105,209	68,816
*37202	Nashville-Davidson	(615)	605,473	545,524
*37830	Oak Ridge	(865)	27,751	27,387
37148	Portland	(615)	11,391	8,458
37415	Red Bank	(423)	11,767	12,418

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*37862	Sevierville	(865)	17,295	11,757
*37160	Shelbyville	(931)	20,149	16,105
37167	Smyrna	(615)	39,724	25,569
*37379	Soddy-Daisy	(423)	12,859	11,530
37174	Spring Hill	(931)	27,369	7,715
37172	Springfield	(615)	17,595	14,329
*37388	Tullahoma	(931)	18,533	17,994
*38261	Union City	(731)	10,546	10,876
37188	White House	(615)	10,316	7,220

Texas

Area codes (281) and (832) overlay area code (713). Area code (430) overlays area code (903). Area code (682) overlays area code (817). Area codes (972) and (469) overlay area code (214).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*79604	Abilene	(325)	117,179	115,930
75001	Addison	(214)	15,737	14,166
78516	Alamo	(956)	17,526	14,760
77039	Aldine (c)	(713)	—	13,979
*78332	Alice	(361)	19,682	19,010
*75002	Allen	(214)	84,252	43,554
78574	Alton	(956)	11,954	4,384
*77511	Alvin	(713)	23,284	21,413
*79105	Amarillo	(806)	189,389	173,627
79714	Andrews	(432)	10,448	9,652
*77515	Angleton	(979)	19,123	18,130
*76004	Arlington	(817)	380,084	332,969
77346	Atascocita (c)	(281)	—	35,757
*75751	Athens	(903)	12,154	11,297
*78712	Austin	(512)	786,382	656,562
*76020	Azle	(817)	11,520	9,600
77518	Bacliff (c)	(409)	—	19,343
75180	Balch Springs	(214)	20,258	19,375
*77414	Bay City	(979)	17,672	18,667
*77520	Baytown	(713)	70,871	66,430
*77707	Beaumont	(409)	110,099	113,866
*76021	Bedford	(817)	49,878	47,152
*78102	Beeville	(361)	12,529	13,129
*77401	Bellaire	(713)	18,176	15,642
76513	Belton	(254)	17,799	14,623
*76126	Benbrook	(817)	23,332	20,208
*79720	Big Spring	(432)	24,493	25,233
*78006	Boerne	(830)	10,639	6,178
75418	Bonham	(903)	10,527	9,990
*79007	Borger	(806)	12,655	14,302
*77833	Brenham	(979)	16,147	13,507
*78520	Brownsville	(956)	176,858	139,722
*76801	Brownwood	(325)	18,837	18,813
78717	Brushy Creek (c)	(903)	—	15,371
*77801	Bryan	(979)	74,654	65,660
76354	Burkburnett	(940)	10,501	10,927
*76028	Burleson	(817)	36,169	20,976
*79015	Canyon	(806)	14,529	12,875
78130	Canyon Lake (c)	(830)	—	16,870
*75006	Carrollton	(214)	129,209	109,576
*75104	Cedar Hill	(214)	45,318	32,093
*78613	Cedar Park	(512)	64,415	26,049
77530	Channelview (c)	(713)	—	29,685
78108	Cibolo	(210)	15,686	3,035
77450	Cinco Ranch (c)	(281)	—	11,196
*76031	Cleburne	(817)	29,931	26,005
77015	Cloverleaf (c)	(713)	—	23,508
77531	Clute	(979)	10,915	10,424
*77840	College Station	(979)	86,679	67,890
76034	Colleyville	(817)	24,974	19,636
*77301	Conroe	(936)	58,431	36,811
78109	Converse	(210)	18,110	11,508
*75019	Coppell	(214)	39,663	35,958
76522	Copperas Cove	(254)	30,806	29,592
*76205	Corinth	(940)	20,981	11,325
*78469	Corpus Christi	(361)	287,438	277,454
*75110	Corsicana	(903)	26,252	24,485
76036	Crowley	(817)	12,920	7,467
*75221	Dallas	(214)	1,299,543	1,188,580
77536	Deer Park	(713)	30,938	28,520
*78840	Del Rio	(830)	36,676	33,867
*75020	Denison	(903)	24,127	22,773
*76201	Denton	(940)	122,830	80,537
*75115	DeSoto	(214)	48,288	37,646
77539	Dickinson	(281)	17,836	17,093
78537	Donna	(956)	17,548	14,768
79029	Dumas	(806)	14,163	13,747
*75138	Duncanville	(214)	36,472	36,081
*78852	Eagle Pass	(830)	27,183	22,413
*78539	Edinburg	(956)	72,424	48,465
77437	El Campo	(979)	10,795	10,945
*79910	El Paso	(915)	620,447	563,662
*75119	Ennis	(214)	19,795	16,045
*76039	Euless	(817)	53,352	46,005
*75381	Farmers Branch	(214)	26,742	27,508
*75022	Flower Mound	(214)	70,202	50,702

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
76119	Forest Hill	(817)	14,018	12,949
75126	Forney	(214)	15,646	5,588
76544	Fort Hood (c)	(254)	—	33,711
*76161	Fort Worth	(817)	727,575	534,694
78624	Fredericksburg	(830)	11,305	8,911
*77541	Freeport	(979)	12,618	12,708
*77546	Friendswood	(281)	34,106	29,037
*75034	Frisco	(214)	102,412	33,714
*76240	Gainesville	(940)	16,517	15,538
77547	Galena Park	(713)	10,160	10,592
*77550	Galveston	(409)	56,148	57,247
*75040	Garland	(214)	222,013	215,768
*76528	Gatesville	(254)	15,136	15,591
*78626	Georgetown	(512)	50,885	28,339
75154	Glenn Heights	(214)	11,344	7,224
*75051	Grand Prairie	(214)	163,351	127,427
*76051	Grapevine	(817)	51,098	42,059
*75401	Greenville	(903)	25,551	23,960
77619	Groves	(409)	14,300	15,733
*76117	Haltom City	(817)	40,811	39,018
*76548	Harker Heights	(254)	26,026	17,308
*78550	Harlingen	(956)	65,289	57,564
*75652	Henderson	(903)	11,647	11,273
79045	Hereford	(806)	14,367	14,597
76643	Hewitt	(254)	13,588	11,085
78557	Hidalgo	(956)	12,250	7,322
75067	Highland Village	(214)	16,996	12,173
*79927	Horizon City	(915)	13,753	5,233
*77052	Houston	(713)	2,257,926	1,953,631
*77338	Humble	(713)	14,865	14,579
*77340	Huntsville	(936)	38,086	35,078
*76053	Hurst	(817)	38,996	36,273
78634	Hutto	(512)	14,230	1,250
*75015	Irving	(214)	205,540	191,615
75766	Jacksonville	(903)	14,434	13,868
78729	Jollyville (c)	(512)	—	15,813
*77449	Katy	(713)	13,891	11,775
*76248	Keller	(817)	40,055	27,345
*78028	Kerrville	(830)	22,826	20,425
*75662	Kilgore	(903)	12,176	11,301
*76540	Killeen	(254)	119,510	86,911
*78363	Kingsville	(361)	24,591	25,575
78640	Kyle	(512)	28,543	5,314
78572	La Homa (c)	(956)	—	10,433
77568	La Marque	(409)	14,194	13,682
*77571	La Porte	(713)	34,191	31,880
77566	Lake Jackson	(979)	28,980	26,386
*78734	Lakeway	(512)	11,467	8,002
*75146	Lancaster	(214)	36,236	25,894
*78041	Laredo	(956)	226,122	176,576
*77573	League City	(281)	71,722	45,444
*78641	Leander	(512)	26,230	7,596
*78268	Leon Valley	(210)	11,020	9,239
*79336	Levelland	(806)	12,465	12,866
*75067	Lewisville	(214)	105,169	77,737
75068	Little Elm	(214)	25,797	3,646
*78233	Live Oak	(210)	14,503	9,156
78644	Lockhart	(512)	14,237	11,615
*75606	Longview	(903)	78,036	73,344
*79408	Lubbock	(806)	225,856	199,564
*75901	Lufkin	(936)	34,591	32,709
77657	Lumberton	(409)	10,663	8,731
*78501	McAllen	(956)	132,225	106,414
*75070	McKinney	(214)	127,671	54,369
76063	Mansfield	(817)	47,341	28,031
*75670	Marshall	(903)	24,089	23,935
78570	Mercedes	(956)	15,401	13,649
*75149	Mesquite	(214)	133,509	124,523
*79701	Midland	(432)	108,666	94,996
76065	Midlothian	(214)	18,124	7,480
*76067	Mineral Wells	(940)	16,862	16,946
*78572	Mission	(956)	68,990	45,408
77083	Mission Bend (c)	(713)	—	30,831
*77489	Missouri City	(713)	74,853	52,913
*75455	Mount Pleasant	(903)	15,244	13,935
*75094	Murphy	(214)	15,342	3,099
*75961	Nacogdoches	(936)	33,173	29,914
77627	Nederland	(409)	16,058	17,422
*78130	New Braunfels	(830)	55,867	36,494
77479	New Territory (c)	(281)	—	13,861
*76161	North Richland Hills	(817)	66,010	55,635
*79761	Odessa	(432)	100,807	90,943
*77630	Orange	(409)	19,613	18,643
*75801	Palestine	(903)	18,458	17,598
*79065	Pampa	(806)	17,213	17,887
*75460	Paris	(903)	25,755	25,898
*77501	Pasadena	(713)	145,789	141,674
*77581	Pearland	(713)	86,341	37,640
78721	Pecan Grove (c)	(254)	—	13,551
*78660	Pflugerville	(512)	42,696	16,335
78577	Pharr	(956)	66,231	46,660
*79072	Plainview	(806)	21,389	22,336
*75074	Plano	(214)	273,611	222,030

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*77640	Port Arthur	(409)	56,674	57,755
77979	Port Lavaca	(361)	11,489	12,035
77651	Port Neches	(409)	12,529	13,601
78374	Portland	(361)	16,451	14,827
*75154	Red Oak	(972)	10,205	4,301
*75080	Richardson	(214)	103,201	91,802
*77469	Richmond	(713)	13,532	11,081
78582	Rio Grande City	(956)	14,057	11,923
76701	Robinson	(254)	10,522	7,845
78380	Robstown	(361)	12,169	12,727
*75087	Rockwall	(214)	36,791	17,976
78584	Roma	(956)	11,335	9,617
77471	Rosenberg	(713)	33,962	24,043
*78681	Round Rock	(512)	105,412	61,136
*75088	Rowlett	(214)	56,716	44,503
75048	Sachse	(214)	19,330	9,751
*76179	Saginaw	(817)	20,783	12,374
*76902	San Angelo	(325)	92,147	88,439
*78265	San Antonio	(210)	1,373,668	1,144,646
78586	San Benito	(956)	25,365	23,444
79849	San Elizario (c)	(915)	—	11,046
78589	San Juan	(956)	34,534	26,229
*78666	San Marcos	(512)	53,205	34,733
*77510	Santa Fe	(409)	11,879	9,548
*78154	Schertz	(210)	32,159	18,694
77586	Seabrook	(281)	11,480	9,443
75159	Seagoville	(214)	12,319	10,823
*78155	Sequin	(830)	26,842	22,011
*75090	Sherman	(903)	38,407	35,082
*79549	Snyder	(325)	10,565	10,783
79927	Socorro	(915)	32,388	27,152
77587	South Houston	(713)	16,346	15,833
76092	Southlake	(817)	27,282	21,519
*77373	Spring (c)	(713)	—	36,385
*77477	Stafford	(713)	19,491	15,681
*76401	Stephenville	(254)	17,460	14,921
*77478	Sugar Land	(713)	81,725	63,328
*75482	Sulphur Springs	(903)	15,738	14,551
79556	Sweetwater	(325)	10,703	11,415
76574	Taylor	(512)	16,105	13,575
*76501	Temple	(254)	60,118	54,514
*75160	Terrell	(214)	19,599	13,606
*75501	Texarkana	(903)	37,103	34,782
*77590	Texas City	(409)	43,965	41,521
*75056	The Colony	(214)	44,704	26,531
77387	The Woodlands (c)	(713)	—	55,649
*77375	Tomball	(713)	10,209	9,089
*75702	Tyler	(903)	98,866	83,650
*78148	Universal City	(830)	18,150	14,849
75205	University Park	(214)	25,269	23,324
*78801	Uvalde	(830)	16,326	14,929
*76384	Vernon	(940)	10,798	11,660
*77901	Victoria	(361)	63,147	60,603
*77662	Vidor	(409)	10,715	11,440
*76702	Waco	(254)	126,217	113,726
76148	Watauga	(817)	24,330	21,908
*75165	Waxahachie	(214)	29,535	21,426
*76086	Weatherford	(817)	27,437	19,000
77598	Webster	(281)	10,613	9,083
78728	Wells Branch (c)	(512)	—	11,271
*78596	Weslaco	(956)	34,701	26,935
79764	West Odessa (c)	(432)	—	17,799
77005	West University Place	(713)	15,613	14,211
76108	White Settlement	(817)	16,543	14,831
*76307	Wichita Falls	(940)	101,313	104,197
75098	Wylie	(214)	39,713	15,132

Utah

Area code (385) overlays area code (801).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
84004	Alpine City	(801)	10,181	7,146
84003	American Fork	(801)	28,542	21,941
*84010	Bountiful	(801)	44,477	41,301
84302	Brigham City	(435)	18,900	17,411
84109	Canyon Rim (c)	(801)	—	10,428
*84720	Cedar City	(435)	29,144	20,527
84014	Centerville	(801)	16,177	14,585
*84015	Clearfield	(801)	28,376	25,974
84015	Clinton	(801)	20,147	12,585
84121	Cottonwood Heights ¹	(801)	35,407	—
84121	Cottonwood West (c)	(801)	—	18,727
84020	Draper	(801)	43,217	25,220
84043	Eagle Mountain	(801)	22,914	2,157
84109	East Millcreek (c)	(801)	—	21,385
84025	Farmington	(801)	17,833	12,081
*84032	Heber City	(435)	10,107	7,291
84065	Herriman	(801)	18,378	1,523
84003	Highland	(801)	16,756	8,172
*84117	Holladay	(801)	25,802	14,561
84737	Hurricane	(435)	13,344	8,250
84037	Kaysville	(801)	26,314	20,351
84118	Kearns (c)	(801)	—	33,659
*84041	Layton	(801)	66,746	58,474
84043	Lehi	(801)	48,993	19,028
84042	Lindon	(801)	11,072	8,363
*84321	Logan	(435)	49,534	42,670

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
84044	Magna (c)	(801)	—	22,770
84047	Midvale	(801)	29,374	27,029
84109	Millcreek (c)	(801)	—	30,377
*84157	Murray	(801)	46,587	34,024
*84404	North Ogden	(801)	17,946	15,026
84054	North Salt Lake	(801)	14,210	8,749
*84401	Ogden	(801)	83,296	77,226
84084	Oquirrh (c)	(801)	—	10,390
*84057	Orem	(801)	95,248	84,324
*84651	Payson	(801)	18,150	12,716
84062	Pleasant Grove	(801)	35,201	23,468
*84601	Provo	(801)	119,775	105,166
*84065	Riverton	(801)	40,420	25,011
*84067	Roy	(801)	36,259	32,885
*84770	Saint George	(435)	72,555	49,663
*84101	Salt Lake City	(801)	183,171	181,743
*84070	Sandy	(801)	97,177	88,418
84043	Saratoga Springs	(801)	16,125	1,003
84095	South Jordan	(801)	54,631	29,437
84403	South Ogden	(801)	16,118	14,377
84165	South Salt Lake	(801)	21,774	22,038
84660	Spanish Fork	(801)	32,643	20,246
84663	Springville	(801)	29,605	20,424
84075	Syracuse	(801)	22,542	9,398
84118	Taylorsville	(801)	59,102	57,439
84074	Tooele	(435)	30,708	22,502
84780	Washington	(435)	17,882	8,186
*84084	West Jordan	(801)	104,915	68,336
*84170	West Valley City	(801)	125,093	108,896

(1) Cottonwood Heights CDP was incorporated as a city in 2005.

Vermont (802)

See introductory note.

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
05201	Bennington	15,082	15,737
*05301	Brattleboro	11,563	12,005
*05401	Burlington	38,647	38,889
*05446	Colchester	17,328	16,986
*05451	Essex	19,629	18,626
05047	Hartford	10,677	10,367
05468	Milton	10,801	9,479
*05701	Rutland	16,630	17,292
*05403	South Burlington	17,551	15,814

Virginia

Area code (571) overlays area code (703).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*22313	Alexandria	(703)	150,006	128,283
22003	Annandale (c)	(703)	—	54,994
*22210	Arlington (c)	(703)	217,483	189,453
*22041	Bailey's Crossroads (c)	(703)	—	23,166
*24060	Blacksburg	(540)	42,885	39,573
23235	Bon Air (c)	(804)	—	16,213
*24203	Bristol	(276)	17,690	17,367
20109	Bull Run (c)	(703)	—	11,337
*22150	Burke (c)	(703)	—	57,737
24018	Cave Spring (c)	(540)	—	24,941
*20120	Centreville (c)	(703)	—	48,661
*20151	Chantilly (c)	(703)	—	41,041
*22906	Charlottesville	(434)	42,218	45,049
*23320	Chesapeake	(757)	222,455	199,184
*23831	Chester (c)	(804)	—	17,890
*24073	Christiansburg	(540)	19,632	16,947
23834	Colonial Heights	(804)	17,823	16,897
*22701	Culpeper	(540)	14,028	9,664
22193	Dale City (c)	(703)	—	55,971
*24541	Danville	(434)	44,400	48,411
23222	East Highland Park (c)	(804)	—	12,488
*22030	Fairfax	(703)	24,665	21,498
*22046	Falls Church	(703)	11,957	10,377
22308	Fort Hunt (c)	(703)	—	12,923
22310	Franconia (c)	(703)	—	31,907
*22404	Fredericksburg	(540)	23,193	19,279
22630	Front Royal	(540)	14,573	13,589
*23060	Glen Allen (c)	(804)	—	12,562
22306	Groveton (c)	(703)	—	21,296
*23670	Hampton	(757)	144,236	146,437
*22801	Harrisonburg	(540)	45,137	40,468
*20170	Herndon	(703)	22,579	21,655
23075	Highland Springs (c)	(804)	—	15,137
24019	Hollins (c)	(540)	—	14,309
23860	Hopewell	(804)	23,123	22,354
22306	Hybla Valley (c)	(703)	—	16,721
22043	Idylwood (c)	(703)	—	16,005
22042	Jefferson (c)	(703)	—	27,422
22191	Lake Ridge (c)	(540)	—	30,404
23228	Lakeside (c)	(804)	—	11,157
23060	Laurel (c)	(804)	—	14,875
*20175	Leesburg	(703)	40,927	28,311
22312	Lincolnia (c)	(703)	—	15,788
*22079	Lorton (c)	(703)	—	17,786

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*24506	Lynchburg	(434)	73,933	65,269
24572	Lynchburg Heights(c)	(434)	—	11,584
*20110	Manassas	(703)	36,514	35,135
20113	Manassas Park	(703)	12,042	10,290
*24112	Martinsville	(276)	14,635	15,416
*22101	McLean (c)	(703)	—	38,929
*23111	Mechanicsville (c)	(804)	—	30,464
*22116	Merrifield (c)	(703)	—	11,170
22026	Montclair (c)	(703)	—	15,728
22121	Mount Vernon (c)	(703)	—	28,582
22122	Newington (c)	(703)	—	19,784
*23607	Newport News	(757)	193,172	180,150
*23501	Norfolk	(757)	233,333	234,403
22124	Oakton (c)	(703)	—	29,348
*23804	Petersburg	(804)	32,986	33,740
23662	Poquoson	(757)	11,794	11,566
*23707	Portsmouth	(757)	99,321	100,565
*24141	Radford	(540)	16,184	15,859
*20190	Reston (c)	(703)	—	56,407
*23232	Richmond	(804)	204,451	197,790
*24022	Roanoke	(540)	94,482	94,911
24281	Rose Hill (c)	(276)	—	15,058
*24153	Salem	(540)	25,462	24,747
*22150	Springfield (c)	(703)	—	30,417
*24402	Staunton	(540)	23,886	23,853
*23434	Suffolk	(757)	83,659	63,677
24502	Timberlake (c)	(434)	—	10,683
23229	Tuckahoe (c)	(804)	—	43,242
22101	Tysons Corner (c)	(703)	—	18,540
*22180	Vienna	(703)	15,215	14,453
*23450	Virginia Beach	(757)	433,575	425,257
22980	Waynesboro	(540)	22,241	19,520
22152	West Springfield (c)	(703)	—	28,378
*23185	Williamsburg	(757)	12,729	11,998
*22601	Winchester	(540)	26,322	23,585
24592	Wolf Trap (c)	(703)	—	14,001
*22191	Woodbridge (c)	(703)	—	31,941

Washington

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
98520	Aberdeen	(360)	16,008	16,461
98036	Alderwood Manor (c)	(425)	—	15,329
*98221	Anacortes	(360)	16,933	14,557
98223	Arlington	(360)	17,236	11,713
*98002	Auburn	(253)	63,544	40,314
98110	Bainbridge Island	(206)	21,981	20,308
98604	Battle Ground	(360)	17,179	9,296
*98009	Bellevue	(425)	126,626	109,569
*98225	Bellingham	(360)	80,055	67,171
*98390	Bonney Lake	(360)	17,168	9,687
*98011	Bothell	(425)	32,959	30,150
*98337	Bremerton	(360)	35,191	37,259
98178	Bryn Mawr-Skyway (c)	(206)	—	13,977
*98166	Burien	(206)	31,958	31,881
98292	Camano (c)	(360)	—	13,347
98607	Camas	(360)	18,270	12,534
98055	Cascade-Fairwood (c)	(425)	—	34,580
98531	Centralia	(360)	15,700	14,742
99004	Cheney	(509)	10,842	8,832
98072	Cottage Lake (c)	(206)	—	24,330
98042	Covington	(253)	18,514	13,783
*98198	Des Moines	(206)	29,291	29,267
99213	Dishman (c)	(509)	—	10,031
98031	East Hill-Meridian (c)	(253)/(425)	—	29,308
98056	East Renton Highlands (c)	(425)	—	13,264
98802	East Wenatchee	(509)	12,569	5,757
98801	East Wenatchee Bench (c)	(509)	—	13,658
*98020	Edmonds	(425)	40,773	39,515
98387	Elk Plain (c)	(253)	—	15,697
*98926	Ellensburg	(509)	17,408	15,414
98022	Enumclaw	(360)	10,858	11,116
*98201	Everett	(425)	99,384	91,488
*98002	Federal Way	(253)	85,929	83,259
98248	Ferndale	(360)	11,681	8,758
98597	Five Corners (c)	(360)	—	12,207
98433	Fort Lewis (c)	(253)	—	19,089
98011	Inglewood-Finn Hill (c)	(425)	—	22,661
*98027	Issaquah	(425)	24,959	11,212
98626	Kelso	(360)	12,150	11,895
98028	Kenmore	(425)	20,807	18,678
*99336	Kennewick	(509)	67,814	54,693
*98031	Kent	(253)/(425)	85,631	79,524
98033	Kingsgate (c)	(425)	—	12,222
*98033	Kirkland	(425)	48,556	45,054
*98509	Lacey	(360)	40,046	31,226
98155	Lake Forest Park	(206)	12,629	13,142
98258	Lake Stevens	(425)	14,511	6,361
98002	Lakeland North (c)	(253)	—	15,085
98002	Lakeland South (c)	(253)	—	11,436

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
*98498	Lakewood	(253)	57,710	58,211
98092	Lea Hill (c)	(253)	—	10,871
98632	Longview	(360)	36,483	34,660
98264	Lynden	(360)	12,125	9,020
*98046	Lynnwood	(425)	34,017	33,847
98038	Maple Valley	(425)	20,522	14,209
98012	Martha Lake (c)	(425)	—	12,633
*98270	Marysville	(360)	35,266	25,315
98040	Mercer Island	(206)	24,559	22,036
*98082	Mill Creek	(425)	17,370	11,525
98272	Monroe	(360)	17,286	13,795
98837	Moses Lake	(509)	20,084	14,953
*98273	Mount Vernon	(360)	32,139	26,232
98043	Mountlake Terrace	(425)	20,078	20,362
98275	Mukilteo	(425)	20,938	18,019
98012	North Creek (c)	(425)	—	25,742
98270	North Marysville (c)	(425)	—	21,161
*98277	Oak Harbor	(360)	22,638	19,795
*98501	Olympia	(360)	46,100	42,514
99214	Opportunity (c)	(509)	—	25,065
98662	Orchards (c)	(360)	—	17,852
98204	Paine Field-Lake Stickney (c)	(425)	—	24,383
98444	Parkland (c)	(253)	—	24,053
*99301	Pasco	(509)	58,647	32,066
98037	Picnic Point-North Lynnwood (c)	(425)	—	22,953
*98362	Port Angeles	(360)	18,912	18,397
98390	Prairie Ridge (c)	(360)	—	11,688
*99163	Pullman	(509)	27,619	24,675
*98371	Puyallup	(253)	37,743	33,011
*98052	Redmond	(425)	52,468	45,256
*98058	Renton	(425)	62,076	50,052
*99352	Richland	(509)	47,527	38,708
98188	Riverton-Boulevard Park (c)	(206)	—	11,188
98686	Salmon Creek (c)	(360)	—	16,767
*98074	Sammamish	(425)	40,834	34,104
*98148	SeaTac	(206)	26,660	25,496
*98101	Seattle	(206)/(425)	617,334	563,374
98284	Sedro-Woolley	(360)	11,024	8,658
*98133	Shoreline	(206)	52,836	53,025
*98315	Silverdale (c)	(360)	—	15,816
98373	South Hill (c)	(253)	—	31,623
98387	Spanaway (c)	(253)	—	21,588
*99210	Spokane	(509)	203,276	195,629
*99211	Spokane Valley	(509)	87,378	—
98944	Sunnyside	(509)	15,238	13,905
*98402	Tacoma	(253)	199,637	193,556
*98138	Tukwila	(206)	17,392	17,181
*98501	Tumwater	(360)	16,265	12,698
98053	Union Hill-Novelty Hill (c)	(425)	—	11,265
98467	University Place	(253)	30,685	29,933
*98661	Vancouver	(360)	165,809	143,560
*98013	Vashon (c)	(206)	—	10,123
99362	Walla Walla	(509)	31,286	29,686
98671	Washougal	(360)	13,807	8,595
*98801	Wenatchee	(509)	30,229	27,856
98258	West Lake Stevens (c)	(425)	—	18,071
*99353	West Richland	(509)	11,520	8,385
99181	West Valley (c)	(509)	—	10,433
98166	White Center (c)	(206)	—	20,975
*98072	Woodinville	(425)	11,429	9,194
*98903	Yakima	(509)	85,832	71,845

West Virginia (304)

Area code (681) overlays area code (304).

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*25801	Beckley	16,758	17,254
24701	Bluefield	11,068	11,451
*25301	Charleston	50,267	53,421
*26301	Clarksburg	16,408	16,743
25301	Cross Lanes (c)	—	10,353
*26554	Fairmont	19,031	19,097
*25704	Huntington	49,129	51,475
*25401	Martinsburg	17,112	14,972
*26505	Morgantown	30,330	26,809
*26101	Parkersburg	31,629	33,099
25177	Saint Albans	10,985	11,567
*25303	South Charleston	12,574	13,390
25569	Teays Valley (c)	—	12,704
*26105	Vienna	10,558	10,861
26062	Weirton	18,576	20,411
26003	Wheeling	28,803	31,419

Wisconsin

Area code (534) overlays area code (715).

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
54301	Allouez	(920)	14,790	15,443
*54911	Appleton	(920)	70,897	70,087
*54304	Ashwaubenon	(920)	17,429	17,634

ZIP	Place	Area Code	2009	2000
53913	Baraboo	(608)	11,297	10,711
53916	Beaver Dam	(920)	14,983	15,169
54311	Bellevue	(920)	15,214	—
*53511	Beloit	(608)	36,120	35,775
*53045	Brookfield	(262)	39,051	38,649
*53209	Brown Deer	(414)	12,087	12,170
53105	Burlington	(262)	10,975	9,936
53108	Caledonia	(262)	24,365	—
53012	Cedarburg	(262)	11,158	10,908
*54729	Chippewa Falls	(715)	12,823	12,925
53110	Cudahy	(414)	19,073	18,429
54115	De Pere	(920)	25,357	20,559
*54703	Eau Claire	(715)	66,190	61,704
*53711	Fitchburg	(608)	23,734	20,501
*54935	Fond du Lac	(920)	42,424	42,203
53538	Fort Atkinson	(920)	11,878	11,621
53132	Franklin	(414)	36,910	29,494
53022	Germantown	(262)	19,693	18,260
*53209	Glendale	(414)	13,111	13,367
53024	Grafton	(262)	11,702	10,312
*54303	Green Bay	(920)	101,351	102,313
53129	Greendale	(414)	14,173	14,405
*53220	Greenfield	(414)	36,531	35,476
53027	Hartford	(262)	14,091	10,905
*54303	Howard	(920)	16,843	13,546
*54016	Hudson	(715)	12,404	8,775
*53545	Janesville	(608)	62,522	59,498
54130	Kaukauna	(920)	15,640	12,983
*53140	Kenosha	(262)	97,856	90,352
*54601	La Crosse	(608)	50,980	51,818
54140	Little Chute	(920)	11,259	10,476
*53714	Madison	(608)	235,626	208,054
*54220	Manitowoc	(920)	33,094	34,053
54143	Marinette	(715)	10,653	11,749
*54449	Marshfield	(715)	18,148	18,800
54952	Menasha	(920)	16,664	16,331
*53051	Menomonee Falls	(262)	34,666	32,647
54751	Menomonie	(715)	15,706	14,937
*53097	Mequon	(262)	23,739	21,823
53562	Middleton	(608)	16,539	15,770
*53201	Milwaukee	(414)	604,133	596,974
53566	Monroe	(608)	10,468	10,843
53406	Mount Pleasant	(262)	26,923	—
53150	Muskego	(414)	23,479	21,397
*54956	Neeah	(920)	25,470	24,507
*53186	New Berlin	(262)	38,976	38,220
53154	Oak Creek	(414)	33,946	28,456
53066	Oconomowoc	(262)	14,384	12,382
54650	Onalaska	(608)	16,898	14,839
*54901	Oshkosh	(920)	63,701	62,916
53072	Pewaukee (city)	(262)	12,590	11,783
53818	Platteville	(608)	10,468	9,989
*53158	Pleasant Prairie	(262)	19,802	16,136
54467	Plover	(715)	12,043	10,520
53074	Port Washington	(262)	11,230	10,467
*53401	Racine	(262)	82,009	81,855
*53076	Richfield	(262)	11,299	—
54022	River Falls	(715)	14,293	12,560
*53081	Sheboygan	(920)	47,852	50,792
53211	Shorewood	(414)	13,373	13,763
53172	South Milwaukee	(414)	21,446	21,256
*54481	Stevens Point	(715)	25,294	24,551
53589	Stoughton	(608)	13,180	12,354
*54173	Suamico	(920)	11,084	—
*53590	Sun Prairie	(608)	29,021	20,369
54880	Superior	(715)	26,456	27,368
53089	Sussex	(262)	10,126	8,828
*54241	Two Rivers	(920)	11,799	12,639
53593	Verona	(608)	11,592	7,052
*53094	Watertown	(920)	22,742	21,598
*53186	Waukesha	(262)	68,739	64,825
53597	Wauwatosa	(608)	11,520	8,995
53963	Waupun	(920)	10,480	10,718
*54403	Wausau	(715)	37,796	38,426
*53213	Wauwatosa	(414)	45,599	47,271
*53214	West Allis	(414)	60,753	61,254
*53095	West Bend	(262)	30,186	28,152
*54476	Weston	(715)	13,483	12,079
*53217	Whitefish Bay	(414)	13,774	14,163
53190	Whitewater	(262)	14,409	13,437
*54494	Wisconsin Rapids	(715)	17,279	18,435

Wyoming (307)

ZIP	Place	2009	2000
*82609	Casper	54,874	49,644
*82009	Cheyenne	57,618	53,011
*82930	Evanston	11,958	11,507
*82716	Gillette	28,726	19,646
*82935	Green River	12,411	11,808
*82072	Laramie	28,850	27,204
82501	Riverton	10,249	9,310
*82901	Rock Springs	20,905	18,708
82801	Sheridan	17,461	15,804

WORLD HISTORY

Chronology of World History

Note: In this section, the notation BCE (before the common era) is applied to years dating to the traditional BC (before Christ) era, and CE (common era) is applied to AD (anno domini) dates. This notation is now preferred in scientific and academic publications. The traditional Gregorian Calendar system and its dates and years are unaltered except by these labels.

Other abbreviations used in this chapter include the following: KYA = thousand years ago, MYA = million years ago, BP = years before the present, c. = circa, fl. = flourished, r. = ruled, b. = born, d. = died.

Prehistory: Our Ancestors Emerge

Reviewed by G. A. Clark, Ph.D., Sept. 2008

Evidence of the origins of *Homo sapiens sapiens*, the genus, species and subspecies to which all living humans belong, comes from a small, but increasing, number of fossils, from genetic and anatomical studies, and from interpretation of the geological and archaeological records. The latest evidence suggests that humans evolved from apelike primate ancestors that lived in eastern and central Africa 7-5 million years ago (MYA). Although all humans living today are members of a single species, the fossil record confirms that our ancestors coexisted with a number of similar species throughout our evolutionary history. Current theories trace the first hominin (upright, bipedal, humanlike primate)¹ to Africa, where several distinct genera appeared 6-4 MYA. They lived in a variety of environments throughout most of the continent, including swampy forest margins, woodlands, and open savannas (usually near lakes or springs). In addition to *Australopithecus afarensis*—better known as “Lucy,” a 3.2 MYA Ethiopian specimen found in 1974—these earliest hominins include such recent discoveries as *Sahelanthropus* (c. 6.5 MYA, from Chad), *Ardipithecus* (c. 5 MYA, Kenya), *Kenyanthropus* (c. 3.5 MYA, Kenya), and *Orrorin* (c. 5 MYA, Kenya). Later, between 4 and 3 MYA, these earliest hominins gave rise to at least two groups of savanna/lake-edge adapted “man-apes.” Called australopithecines, they are divided into “gracile” and “robust” lineages, both containing a number of species. The robust australopithecines were characterized by enormous molar and premolar teeth; they probably went extinct around 1 MYA, or slightly thereafter. Although it is uncertain from which australopithecine species humans descended, the most likely species are usually assigned to the gracile lineage.

Our genus, *Homo*, arose 3-2 MYA, when hominins began to produce primitive stone tools. The oldest tools are dated to c. 2.5 MYA from the Kada Gona site, in Ethiopia, and were used for scraping and cutting meat, sinew, and wood. It is not known whether these early hominins had the ability to speak, but they were social animals, lived in groups of 12-20 individuals, aggregated and dispersed seasonally, had campsites, and subsisted by gathering plants and small animals and by scavenging other kills. A closer ancestor, *Homo ergaster*, appeared in E Africa around 1.9 MYA and was the first to leave the continent, spreading throughout Eurasia by c. 1.8 MYA. *H. ergaster* is sometimes grouped with *H. erectus*, a species first identified in the 1890s on the island of Java. It was capable of hunting large and medium-sized hoofed animals, such as antelopes and horses, learned to make and control fire—by c. 500 thousand years ago (KYA) in Europe, possibly earlier in Africa—and almost certainly had primitive language skills.

After about 350 KYA, Europe provides a particularly rich set of fossil evidence usually assigned to *H. erectus*. By a near-universal consensus, this species gave rise to the Neanderthals, who appeared c. 200 KYA. Neanderthals were human-like in most respects: they could speak, were proficient hunters of large game, had sophisticated tools and weapons and a developed social organization, and were well adapted to the harsh climates of Ice Age

Europe. Recent advances in molecular biology support the theory that Neanderthals were a distinct population or species that in some places coexisted, but evidently did not interbreed with early modern humans (also called Crô-Magnons). *H. antecessor*, a new species (c. 870 KYA) identified at the Trincheria Dolina site in north-central Spain, might help clarify the relationship between the earliest representatives of *Homo* in western Europe, and the Neanderthals. A similar situation may have occurred in E Asia, where more primitive *Homo* species coexisted with early modern humans after c. 40 KYA, and possibly as recently as 18 KYA, on the island of Flores, in Indonesia.

Since 2004, excavations at Liang Bua cave on Flores have recovered the remains of 12-15 tiny hominins dated between c. 95-18 KYA. Popularly called “hobbits” because of their diminutive stature (3.5 ft. tall at adulthood) and large, broad feet, they had brains averaging less than one-third the size of even the smallest modern human brains, yet were accompanied by thousands of stone artifacts, evidence for the hunting of stegodonts (dwarfed elephants), and clear signs of fire. Dubbed *H. floresiensis*, they probably represent a normal-sized *H. erectus* population that colonized Flores some 800 KYA and subsequently became dwarfed because of limited habitat. One probable implication is that the cognitive capacities of Middle Pleistocene hominins have been seriously underestimated.

Genetic evidence indicates that the first *Homo sapiens* originated in E Africa between 200 and 100 KYA. The oldest modern human fossils are dated to c. 160 KYA and were found at the Herto site in Ethiopia’s Middle Awash valley. The species quickly spread, displacing, extinguishing, out-competing, and/or genetically “swamping” the archaic humans it encountered. Modern humans were living in Israel by c. 100 KYA, and in Romania by c. 35 KYA. Migration from Asia to Australia took place as early as 60 KYA. First confirmation for the crossing from Asia to the Americas by the Bering land bridge dates to the end of the last Ice Age, at 14 KYA. However, genetic data suggests that small, isolated groups of hunter-gatherers arrived in the Americas up to 4,000 years earlier, settling in both continents. Their arrival was rapidly followed by the extinction of the indigenous Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoths, mastodonts), due either to overexploitation by humans, an extraterrestrial impact c. 12,900 years ago, or a combination of both.

As human cognitive capacities slowly expanded over the Pleistocene (1.7-0.01 MYA), a variety of behavioral modes—in toolmaking, diet, shelter, social arrangements, and spiritual expression—arose as humans adapted to different geographic and climatic zones. By about 13,000 years ago, sites from all over the world show seasonal migration patterns and efficient exploitation of a wide range of plant and animal foods, some of which were eventually domesticated.

The ability to make fire at will enormously expanded the human food niche. Fire-making possibly began as early as 1 MYA in Africa and is clearly documented throughout Eurasia after c. 500 KYA. Hearths were found in northern Israel by c. 750 KYA, and by 465 KYA in southwestern France. Fire-hardened wooden throwing spears c. 3 m long were fashioned by big-game hunters 400 KYA at the Schoeningen lignite mine in Germany. Scraping tools, dated after 750 KYA in Europe, N Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia, suggest the preparation of hides for clothing. The oldest relatively unambiguous evidence of personal adornment, perforated shell beads, dates to c. 120 KYA at Skhul Cave on Mount Carmel in Israel. Although they were probably invented much earlier, impressions in burnt clay from the Czech Republic document the ability to weave cloth baskets and nets by 28 KYA. By the time Australia was settled, human ancestors had learned to navigate in boats over considerable distances in open water. The earliest-known bone tools were fashioned some 90 KYA at Semliki, in the Congo basin, by fishermen who crafted sophisticated bone harpoons to catch giant catfish.



Cave paintings in Lascaux, France, discovered in 1940, have been carbon-dated to 11,000 to 30,000 years BP.

About 60 KYA, the earliest immigrants to Australia carved and painted designs on rocks. Although the painted caves of Cosquer and Chauvet in southern France have (contested) radiocarbon dates of c. 32 KYA, painting, engraving and bodily decoration flourished in Europe 15 KYA, along with stone and ivory sculpture. More than 200 western European caves show remarkable examples of naturalistic wall painting. A few musical instruments—bone flutes with precisely bored holes—have been found in sites dated after 40 KYA. Over the course of the Upper Pleistocene (c. 130-12 KYA), the number of people surviving long enough to become grandparents slowly increased. With more adults available to provide child care, humans began to develop more complex, multigenerational social systems. The “reach” of social memory increased accordingly. Shortly after 12 KYA, among widely separated foraging communities in both hemispheres, a series of dramatic technological and social changes occurred, marking the Neolithic, or New Stone, Age. As the world climate became drier and warmer, population/resource imbalances ensued, creating the conditions that selected for increased human interference in the life cycles of certain plants and animals. This interference ultimately resulted in the appearance of domestication economies. Domesticated plants and animals encouraged population growth and the appearance of permanent settlements, which in turn reduced birth spacing and spurred more population growth. Reliance upon domesticated plants and animals, coupled with technological advances like pottery-making, precipitated a dramatic increase in world population and social

complexity. Genetic research suggests that mutations related to traits currently found in some human populations, such as Europeans’ unusually light skin pigmentation and ability to process lactose, arose after c. 12 KYA.

Sites in the Americas, southeast Europe, and the Middle East show roughly contemporaneous (12-10 KYA) evidence of Neolithic domestication economies; similar evidence of E and S Asian, W European, and sub-Saharan African Neolithic adaptations dates to 10-7 KYA. From W Asian sources, farming and the herding of sheep and goats spread rapidly throughout the Mediterranean basin, perhaps in as short a time interval as 100-200 years. The variety of crops—wheat, barley, rice, maize, squash, beans and tubers—and a mix of other characteristics suggest that this adaptation occurred independently in as many as 12 or 13 places in both hemispheres. Evidence for fermented beverages likewise coincides with the early Neolithic settled farming lifestyle. Northern Chinese farmers concocted a wine-like drink from rice, honey, and fruit between 9,000 and 8,000 years ago. In highland W Asia, in what is today Iran, vintners were fermenting grapes and making wine by c. 7400 KYA. The plants and animals associated with the Neolithic Revolution provided the basis for all subsequent social and cultural evolution worldwide.

(1) Although “hominid” was standard usage several decades ago, “hominin” is now more commonly used in reference to human ancestors because of new developments in the interpretation of primate evolution.

Earliest Civilizations: 4000-1000 BCE

Mesopotamia. If history began with writing, the first chapter opened in Mesopotamia, the Tigris-Euphrates river valley. The Sumerians used clay tablets with pictographs to keep records after 4000 BCE. A **cuneiform** (wedge-shaped) script evolved by 3000 BCE as a full syllabic alphabet. Neighboring peoples adapted the script for their own use.

Sumerian life centered, from 4000 BCE, on large cities (Eridu, Ur, Uruk, Nippur, Kish, and Lagash) organized around temples and priestly bureaucracies, with surrounding plains watered by vast irrigation works and worked with traction plows. Sailboats, wheeled vehicles, potter’s wheels, and kilns were used. Copper was smelted and tempered from c. 4000 BCE; bronze was produced not long after. Ores, as well as precious stones and metals, were obtained through long-distance ship and caravan trade. Iron was used from c. 2000 BCE. Improved ironworking, developed partly by the Hittites, became widespread by 1200 BCE.

Sumerian political primacy passed among cities and their kingly dynasties. Semitic-speaking peoples, with cultures derived from the Sumerian, founded a succession of dynasties that ruled in Mesopotamia and neighboring areas for most of 1,800 years; among them were the **Akkadians** (first under Sargon I, c. 2350 BCE), the Amorites (whose laws, codified by **Hammurabi**, c. 1792-1750 BCE, have biblical parallels), and the Assyrians, with interludes of rule by the Hittites, Kassites, and Mitanni.

Mesopotamian learning, preserved in vast libraries, was practically oriented. Scribes maintained lists of astronomical phenomena, plants, animals, and stones were maintained; medical

texts listed ailments and herbal cures. The Sumerians worshiped anthropomorphic gods representing natural forces. Sacrifices were made at **ziggurats**, or huge stepped temples.

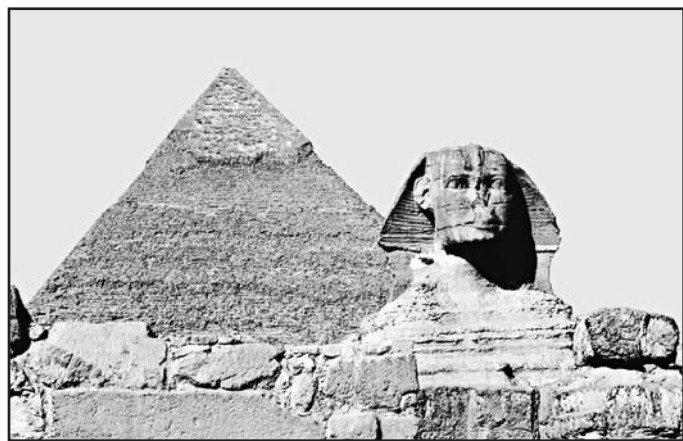
The Syria-Palestine area, site of some of the earliest urban remains (Jericho, 7000 BCE), and of the recently uncovered **Ebla** civilization (fl. 2500 BCE), experienced Egyptian cultural and political influence along with Mesopotamian. The **Phoenician** coast was an active commercial center. A phonetic alphabet was invented here before 1600 BCE. It became the ancestor of many other alphabets.

Egypt. Agricultural villages along the Nile River were united, then by around 3300 BCE into 2 kingdoms, Upper and Lower Egypt, unified (c. 3100 BCE) under the pharaoh Menes. A bureaucracy supervised construction of canals and monuments (**pyramids** starting 2700 BCE). Control over Nubia to the S was asserted from 2600 BCE. Brilliant **Old Kingdom** period achievements in architecture, sculpture, and painting reached their height during the 3rd and 4th Dynasties. **Hieroglyphic writing** appeared by 3200 BCE, recording a sophisticated literature that included religious writings, philosophy, history, and science. An ordered hierarchy of gods, including totemistic animal elements, was served by a powerful priesthood in Memphis. The pharaoh was identified with the falcon god Horus. Other trends included belief in an afterlife and short-lived quasi-monotheistic reforms introduced by the pharaoh **Akhenaton** (c. 1379-1362 BCE), also the husband of Nefertiti.

After a period of dominance by Semitic Hyksos from Asia (c. 1700-1550 BCE), the **New Kingdom** established an empire in Syria. Egypt became increasingly embroiled in Asiatic wars and diplomacy. Conquered by Persia in 525 BCE, it eventually faded away as an independent culture.

India. An urban civilization with an as-yet undeciphered writing system stretched across the Indus Valley and along the Arabian Sea c. 3000-1500 BCE. Major sites are Harappa and **Mohenjo-Daro** in Pakistan, well-planned geometric cities with underground sewers and vast granaries. The entire region may have been ruled as a single state. Bronze was used, and arts and crafts were well developed. Religious life apparently took the form of fertility cults. Indus civilization was probably in decline when it was destroyed by **Aryans** who arrived from the NW, speaking an Indo-European language. Led by a warrior aristocracy whose legendary deeds are in the **Rig Veda**, the Aryans spread E and S, bringing their sky gods, priestly (Brahman) ritual, and the beginnings of the caste system; local customs and beliefs were assimilated by the conquerors.

Europe. On Crete, the Bronze Age **Minoan civilization** emerged c. 2500 BCE. A prosperous economy and richly decorative



The Great Sphinx of Giza is believed to have been built during Egypt’s 4th dynasty (c. 2575-2465 BCE).

art was supported by seaborne commerce. Mycenae and other cities in mainland Greece and Asia Minor (e.g., **Troy**) preserved elements of the culture until c. 1200 BCE. Cretan Linear A script (c. 2000-1700 BCE) remains undeciphered; Linear B script (c. 1300-1200 BCE) records an early Greek dialect. The possible connection between Mycenaean monumental stonework and the megalithic monuments of W Europe, Iberia, and Malta (c. 4000-1500 BCE) is unclear.

China. Proto-Chinese neolithic cultures had long covered N and SE China when the first large political state was organized in the N by the **Shang dynasty** (c. 1523 BCE). Shang kings called themselves Sons of Heaven, and they presided over a cult of human and animal sacrifice to ancestors and nature gods. The Chou dynasty, starting c. 1027 BCE, expanded the area of the Sons of Heaven's dominion, but feudal states exercised

most temporal power. A writing system with 2,000 characters was already in use under the Shang, with **pictographs** later supplemented by phonetic characters. Many of its principles and symbols, despite changes in spoken Chinese, were preserved in later writing systems. Technical advances allowed urban specialists to create fine ceramic and jade products, and bronze casting after 1500 BCE was the most advanced in the world. Bronze artifacts discovered in N Thailand date from 3600 BCE, hundreds of years before similar Middle Eastern finds.

Americas. **Olmecs** settled (1500 BCE) on the Gulf coast of Mexico and developed the first known civilization in the western hemisphere. Temple cities and huge stone sculpture date from 1200 BCE. A rudimentary calendar and writing system existed. Olmec religion—centering on a jaguar god—and art forms influenced later Meso-American cultures.

Formation of Classical Societies: 1000-400 BCE

Greece. After a period of decline during the Dorian Greek invasions (1200-1000 BCE), the Aegean area developed a unique civilization. Drawing on Mycenaean traditions, Mesopotamian learning (weights and measures, lunisolar calendar, astronomy, musical scales), the Phoenician alphabet (modified for Greek), and Egyptian art, **Greek city-states** saw a rich elaboration of intellectual life. The two great epic poems attributed to **Homer**, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, were probably composed around the 8th cent. BCE. Long-range commerce was aided by metal coinage (introduced by the Lydians in Asia Minor before 700 BCE); colonies were founded around the Mediterranean (Cumae in Italy in 760 BCE; Massalia in France c. 600 BCE) and Black Sea shores.

Philosophy, starting with Ionian speculation on the nature of matter (Thales, c. 634-546 BCE), continued by other "Pre-Socratics" (e.g., Heraclitus, c. 535-415 BCE; Parmenides, b. c. 515 BCE), reached a high point in Athens in the rationalist idealism of **Plato** (c. 428-347 BCE), a disciple of **Socrates** (c. 469-399 BCE; executed for alleged impiety), and in **Aristotle** (384-322 BCE), a pioneer in many fields, from natural sciences to logic, ethics, and metaphysics. The **arts** were highly valued. Architecture culminated in the **Parthenon** (438 BCE) by Phidias (fl. 490-430 BCE). Poetry (Sappho, c. 610-580 BCE; Pindar, c. 518-438 BCE) and **drama** (Aeschylus, 525-456 BCE; Sophocles, c. 496-406 BCE; Euripides, c. 484-406 BCE) thrived. Male beauty and strength, a chief artistic theme, were celebrated at the national games at Olympia.

Ruled by local tyrants or **oligarchies**, the Greeks were not politically united, but managed to resist inclusion in the Persian Empire—Persian king Darius was defeated at Marathon (490 BCE), his son Xerxes at Salamis (480 BCE), and the Persian army at Plataea (479 BCE). Democracy sprouted in Athens as statesman Pericles (495-429 BCE) sought participation in government from all citizens. Local warfare was common; the **Peloponnesian Wars** (431-404 BCE) ended in Sparta's victory over Athens. Greek political power subsequently waned, but Greek cultural forms spread far and wide.

Hebrews. Nomadic Hebrew tribes entered Canaan before 1200 BCE, settling among other Semitic peoples speaking the same language. They brought from the desert a **monotheistic** faith said to have been revealed to Abraham in Canaan c. 1800 BCE and Moses at Mt. Sinai c. 1250 BCE, after the Hebrews' escape from bondage in Egypt. David (r. 1000-961 BCE) and Solomon (r. 961-922 BCE) united them in a kingdom that briefly dominated the area. **Phoenicians** to the N founded Mediterranean colonies (Carthage, c. 814 BCE) and sailed into the Atlantic.

A temple in Jerusalem became the national religious center, with sacrifices performed by a hereditary priesthood. Polytheistic influences, especially of the fertility cult of Baal, were opposed by **prophets** (Elijah, Amos, Isaiah).

Divided into **two kingdoms** after Solomon, the Hebrews were unable to resist the revived Assyrian empire, which conquered Israel, the N kingdom, in 722 BCE. Judah, the S kingdom, was conquered in 586 BCE by the Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar II. With the fixing of most of the biblical canon by the mid-4th cent. BCE and the emergence of rabbis, Judaism successfully survived the loss of Hebrew autonomy. A Jewish kingdom was revived under the Hasmoneans (168-42 BCE).

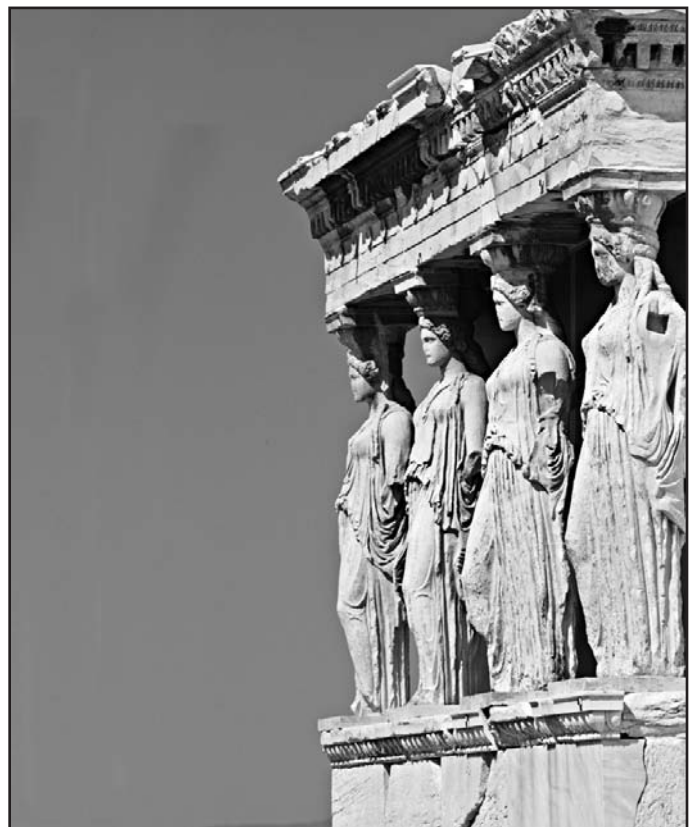
China. During the **Eastern Chou** dynasty (770-256 BCE), Chinese culture spread E to the sea and S to the Yangtze R.

Large feudal states on the periphery of the empire contended for preeminence but continued to recognize the Son of Heaven (king), who retained a purely ritual role enriched with courtly music and dance. In the Age of Warring States (403-221 BCE), when the first sections of the **Great Wall** were built, the Ch'in state in the W gained supremacy and finally united all of China.

Iron tools entered China c. 500 BCE, and casting techniques were advanced, aiding agriculture. Peasants owned their land and owed civil and military service to nobles. China's cities grew in number and size; barter remained the chief trade medium.

Intellectual ferment among noble scribes and officials produced the Classical Age of Chinese literature and philosophy. **Confucius** (551-479 BCE) urged a restoration of a supposedly harmonious social order of the past through proper conduct in accordance with one's station and through filial and ceremonial piety. The *Analects* attributed to him are revered throughout E Asia.

Among other thinkers, **Mencius** (d. 289 BCE) added the view that the Mandate of Heaven can be removed from an unjust dynasty. The Legalists sought to curb the supposed natural wickedness of people through new institutions and harsh laws. The Naturalists emphasized the balance of opposites—yin, yang—in the world. **Taoists** sought mystical knowledge through meditation and disengagement.



In the 5th century BCE, the Acropolis of Athens took shape in a flourishing Greece.



China's Great Wall, first built during the Age of Warring States (403-221 BCE), was rebuilt, extended, and modified over thousands of years to protect China from invaders.

India. The political and cultural center of India shifted from the Indus to the Ganges River Valley. Buddhism, Jainism, and mystical revisions of orthodox Vedism all developed c. 500-300 BCE. The *Upanishads*, last part of the *Veda*, urged escape from the cycle of rebirth into the physical world. Vedism remained the preserve of the Brahman caste.

In contrast, **Buddhism**, founded by Siddhartha Gautama (c. 563-c. 483 BCE)—Buddha (“Enlightened One”)—appealed to merchants in the urban centers and took hold at first (and most lastingly) on the geographic fringes of Indian civilization. The classic Indian epics were composed in this era: the *Ramayana* perhaps c. 300 BCE, the *Mahabharata* over a period starting around 400 BCE.

Great Empires Unite the Classical World: 400 BCE-400 CE

Persia. Cyrus, ruler of a small kingdom in Persia from 559 BCE, united the Persians and Medes within 10 years and conquered Asia Minor and Babylonia in another 10. His son Cambyses, followed by **Darius** (r. 522-486 BCE), added vast lands to the E and N as far as the Indus Valley and Central Asia, as well as Egypt and Thrace. The whole empire was ruled by an international bureaucracy and army, with Persians holding the chief positions. The resources and styles of all the subject civilizations were exploited to create a rich syncretic art.

The kingdom of Macedon, which under Philip II dominated the Greek world and Egypt, was passed on to his son **Alexander** in 336 BCE. Within 13 years, Alexander had conquered all the Persian dominions. Imbued by his tutor Aristotle with Greek ideals, Alexander encouraged colonization, and Greek-style cities were founded. After his death in 323 BCE, wars of succession divided the empire into 3 significant dynasties—the **Antigonids** in Asia Minor and Macedon, the **Ptolemies** in Egypt, and the **Seleucids** in Mesopotamia. In the ensuing 300 years (the **Hellenistic Era**), a cosmopolitan Greek-oriented culture permeated the ancient world from W Europe to the borders of India, absorbing native elites everywhere.

Hellenistic philosophy stressed the private individual's search for happiness. The Cynics followed Diogenes (c. 372-287 BCE), who stressed self-sufficiency and restriction of desires and expressed contempt for luxury and social convention. Zeno (c. 335-c. 263 BCE) and the **Stoics** exalted reason, identified it with virtue, and counseled an ascetic disregard for misfortune. The **Epicureans** tried to build lives of moderate pleasure without political or emotional involvement. Hellenistic arts imitated life realistically, especially in sculpture and literature (comedies of Menander, 342-292 BCE).

The sciences thrived, especially at Alexandria, where the Ptolemies financed a great library and museum. Fields of study included mathematics (**Euclid's** geometry, c. 300 BCE); astronomy (heliocentric theory of Aristarchus, 310-230 BCE; Julian calendar, 45 BCE; **Ptolemy's** *Almagest*, c. 150 CE); geography (world map of Eratosthenes, 276-194 BCE); hydraulics (**Archimedes**, 287-212 BCE); medicine (Galen, 130-200 CE); and chemistry. Inventors refined uses for siphons, valves, gears, springs, screws, levers, cams, and pulleys.

N India was divided into a large number of monarchies and aristocratic republics, probably derived from tribal groupings, when the Magadha kingdom was formed in Bihar c. 542 BCE. It soon became the dominant power. The **Maurya** dynasty, founded by Chandragupta c. 321 BCE, expanded the kingdom, uniting most of N India in a centralized bureaucratic empire. The third Mauryan king, **Asoka** (reigned c. 274-236 BCE), conquered most of the subcontinent. He converted to Buddhism and inscribed its tenets on pillars throughout India and downplayed the caste system.

Before its final decline in India, Buddhism developed into a popular worship of heavenly Bodhisattvas (“enlightened beings”), and it produced a refined architecture (the Great Stupa [shrine] at Sanchi, 100 CE) and sculpture (Gandhara reliefs, 1-400 CE).

Persia. Aryan peoples (Persians, Medes) dominated the area of present Iran by the beginning of the 1st millennium BCE. The prophet **Zoroaster** (born c. 628 BCE) introduced a dualistic religion in which the forces of good (Ahura Mazda, “Lord of Wisdom”) and evil (Ahriman) battle for dominance; individuals are judged by their actions and earn damnation or salvation. Zoroaster's hymns (*Gathas*) are included in the *Avesta*, the Zoroastrian scriptures. A version of this faith became the established religion of the Persian Empire.

Africa. Nubia, periodically occupied by Egypt since about 2600 BCE, ruled Egypt c. 750-661 BCE and survived as an independent Egyptianized kingdom (**Kush**; capital Meroe) for 1,000 years. The Iron Age Nok culture flourished c. 500 BCE-200 CE on the Benue Plateau of **Nigeria**.

Americas. The Chavin culture controlled N Peru c. 900 BCE to 200 BCE. Its ceremonial centers, featuring the jaguar god, survived long after. Its architecture, ceramics, and textiles had influenced other Peruvian cultures. **Mayan civilization** began to develop in Central America as early as 1500 BCE.

A restored Persian empire under the **Parthians** (northern Iranian tribesmen) controlled the eastern Hellenistic world from 250 BCE to 229 CE. The Parthians and the succeeding **Sassanian dynasty** (c. 224-651 CE) fought with Rome periodically. The Sassanians revived Zoroastrianism as a state religion and patronized a nationalistic artistic and scholarly renaissance.

Rome. The city of Rome was founded, according to legend, by Romulus in 753 BCE. Through military expansion and colonization, and by granting citizenship to conquered tribes, the city annexed all of Italy S of the Po R. in the 100-year period before 268 BCE. The Latin and other Italic tribes were annexed first, followed by the **Etruscans** (founders of a great civilization, N of Rome) and the Greek colonies in the S. With a large standing army and reserve forces of several hundred thousand, Rome was able to defeat **Carthage** in the 3 **Punic Wars** (264-241 BCE, 218-201 BCE, 149-146 BCE), despite the invasion of Italy by **Hannibal** (218 BCE), thus gaining Sicily and territory in Spain and N Africa.

Rome exploited local disputes to conquer Greece and Asia Minor in the 2nd cent. BCE and Egypt in the 1st (after the defeat and suicide of **Antony and Cleopatra**, 30 BCE). The Mediterranean civilized world, up to the disputed Parthian border, was now Roman and remained so for 500 years. Less civilized regions were added to the Empire: Gaul (conquered by **Julius Caesar**, 58-51 BCE), Britain (43 CE), and Dacia NE of the Danube (107 CE).

The original aristocratic republican government, with democratic features added in the 5th and 4th cent. BCE, deteriorated under the pressures of empire and class conflict (**Gracchus** brothers, social reformers, murdered in 133 BCE and 121 BCE; slave revolts in 135 BCE and 73 BCE). After a series of civil wars (Marius vs. Sulla, 88-82 BCE; Caesar vs. **Pompey**, 49-45 BCE; triumvirate vs. Caesar's assassins, 44-43 BCE; Antony vs. Octavian, 32-30 BCE), the empire came under the rule of a deified monarch (first emperor, **Augustus**, 27 BCE-14 CE).

Provincials (nearly all granted citizenship by Caracalla, 212 CE) came to dominate the army and civil service. Traditional **Roman law**, systematized and interpreted by independent jurists, and local self-rule in provincial cities were supplanted by a vast tax-collecting bureaucracy in the 3rd and

4th cent. The legal rights of women, children, and slaves were strengthened.

Roman innovations in **civil engineering** included water mills, windmills, and rotary mills and use of cement that hardened under water. Monumental architecture (baths, theaters, temples) relied on the arch and the dome. The network of roads (some still standing) stretched 53,000 mi, passing through mountain tunnels as long as 3.5 mi. Aqueducts brought water to cities; underground sewers removed waste.

Roman art and literature were derivative of Greek models. Innovations were made in sculpture (naturalistic busts, equestrian statues), decorative wall painting (as at Pompeii), satire (**Juvenal**, 60-127 CE), history (**Tacitus**, 56-120 CE), prose romance (Petronius, d. 66 CE). Gladiatorial contests dominated public amusements, which were supported by the state.

India. The **Gupta** monarchs reunited N India c. 320 CE. Their peaceful and prosperous reign saw a revival of Hindu religious thought and Brahman power. The old Vedic traditions were combined with devotion to many indigenous deities (who were seen as manifestations of Vedic gods). Caste lines were reinforced, and Buddhist practices gradually disappeared or were integrated with **Hindu** traditions. The art (often erotic), architecture, and literature of the period, patronized by the Gupta court, are considered among India's finest achievements (Kalidasa, poet and dramatist, fl. c. 400 CE). Mathematical innovations included use of the zero and decimal numbers. Invasions by White Huns from the NW

destroyed the empire c. 550 CE. Rich cultures also developed in S India during this period. Emotional Tamil religious poetry contributed to the Hindu revival. The Pallava kingdom controlled much of S India c. 350-880 CE and helped to spread Indian civilization to SE Asia.

China. The Ch'in ruler Shih Huang Ti (r. 221-210 BCE), known as the First Emperor, centralized political authority, standardized the written language, laws, weights, measures, and coinage, and conducted a census, but tried to destroy most philosophical texts. The **Han** dynasty (202 BCE-220 CE) instituted the Mandarin bureaucracy, which lasted 2,000 years. Local officials were selected by examination in Confucian classics and trained at the imperial university and provincial schools.

The invention of **paper** facilitated this bureaucratic system. Agriculture was promoted, but peasants bore most of the tax burden. Irrigation was improved, water clocks and sundials were used, astronomy and mathematics thrived, and landscape painting was perfected.

With the expansion S and W (to nearly the present borders of today's China), trade was opened with India, SE Asia, and the Middle East, over sea and caravan routes. Indian missionaries brought Mahayana Buddhism to China by the 1st cent. CE and spawned a variety of sects. Taoism was revived and merged with popular superstitions. **Taoist and Buddhist monasteries** and convents multiplied in the turbulent centuries after the collapse of the Han dynasty.

Monotheism Spreads: 1-750 CE

Roman Empire. Polytheism was practiced in the Roman Empire, and religions indigenous to particular Middle Eastern nations became international. Roman citizens worshiped **Isis** of Egypt, **Mithras** of Persia, **Demeter** of Greece, and the great mother **Cybele** of Phrygia. Their cults centered on mysteries (secret ceremonies) and the promise of an afterlife, symbolized by the death and rebirth of the god. The Jews of the empire preserved their monotheistic religion, Judaism, the world's oldest (c. 1300 BCE) continuous religion. Its teachings are contained in the Bible (the Old Testament). 1st-cent. CE Judaism embraced several sects, including the **Sadducees**, mostly drawn from the Temple priesthood, who were culturally Hellenized; the **Pharisees**, who upheld the full range of traditional customs and practices as of equal weight to literal scriptural law and elaborated synagogue worship; and the **Essenes**, an ascetic, millenarian sect. Messianic fervor led to repeated, unsuccessful rebellions against Rome (66-70, 135 CE). As a result, the Temple in Jerusalem was destroyed and the population decimated; this event marked the beginning of the Diaspora (living in exile). To preserve the faith, a program of codification of law was begun at the academy of Yavneh. The work continued for some 500 years in Palestine and in Babylonia, ending in the final redaction (c. 600) of the **Talmud**, a huge collection of legal and moral debates, rulings, liturgy, biblical exegesis, and legendary materials.

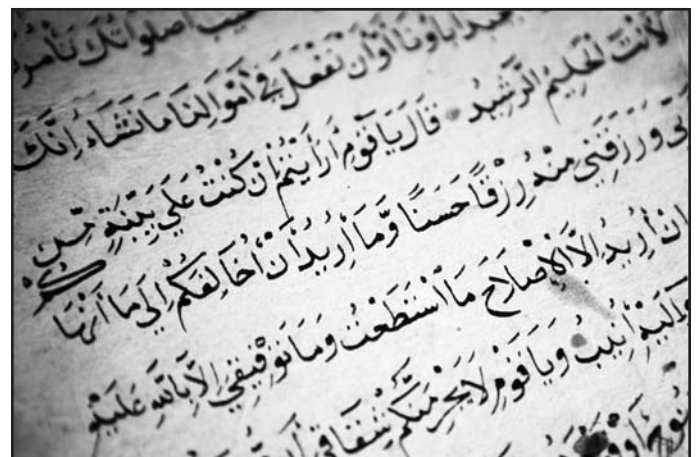
Christianity. Emerging as a distinct sect by the 2nd half of the 1st cent. CE Christianity, is based on the teachings of **Jesus**, whom believers considered the Savior (Messiah or Christ) and son of God. Missionary activities of the Apostles and such early leaders as **Paul of Tarsus** spread the faith. Intermittent persecution, as in Rome under Nero in 64 CE, on grounds of suspected disloyalty, failed to disrupt the Christian communities. Each congregation, generally urban and of plebeian character, was tightly organized under a leader (bishop), elders (presbyters or priests), and assistants (deacons). The four **Gospels** (accounts of the life and teachings of Jesus) and the Acts of the Apostles were written down in the late 1st and early 2nd cent. and circulated along with letters of Paul and other Christian leaders. An authoritative canon of these writings was not fixed until the 4th cent.

A school for priests was established at Alexandria in the 2nd cent. Its teachers (**Origen**, c. 182-251) helped define doctrine and promote the faith in Greek-style philosophical works. Neoplatonism underwent Christian coloration in the writings of Church Fathers such as **Augustine** (354-430). Christian hermits began to associate in monasteries, first in Egypt (St. Pachomius, c. 290-345), then in other eastern lands, then in the W (St. Benedict's

rule, 529). Devotion to saints, especially Mary, mother of Jesus, spread. Under **Constantine** (r. 306-37), Christianity became in effect the established religion of the Empire. Pagan temples were expropriated, state funds were used to build churches and support the hierarchy, and laws were adjusted in accordance with Christian ideas. Pagan worship was banned by the end of the 4th cent., and severe restrictions were placed on Judaism.

The newly established church was rocked by doctrinal disputes, often exacerbated by regional rivalries. Chief heresies (as defined by church councils, backed by imperial authority) were **Arianism**, which denied the divinity of Jesus; **Monophysitism**, denying the human nature of Christ; **Donatism**, which regarded as invalid any sacraments administered by sinful clergy; and **Pelagianism**, which denied the necessity of unmerited divine aid (grace) for salvation.

Islam. The earliest Arab civilization emerged by the end of the 2nd millennium BCE in the watered highlands of Yemen. Seaborne and caravan trade in frankincense and myrrh connected the area with the Nile and Fertile Crescent. The Minaean, Sabea (Sheba), and Himyarite states successively held sway. By Muhammad's time (7th cent. CE), the region was a province of Sassanian Persia. In the N, the Nabataean kingdom at Petra and the kingdom of Palmyra were Aramaicized, Romanized, and finally absorbed, as neighboring Judea had been, into the Roman Empire. Nomads shared the central region with a few trading towns and oases. Wars between tribes and raids on communities were common and were celebrated in a poetic tradition that by the 6th cent. helped establish a classic literary Arabic.



Islam's primary religious text, the Koran, contains 114 chapters known as **sura**.

About 610, **Muhammad**, a 40-year-old Arab man of Mecca, emerged as a prophet. He proclaimed a revelation from the one true God, calling on contemporaries to abandon idolatry and restore the faith of Abraham. He introduced his religion as **Islam**, meaning “submission” to the one God, Allah, as a continuation of the biblical faith of Abraham, Moses, and Jesus, all respected as prophets in this system. His teachings, recorded in the **Koran** (*al-Qur’an* in Arabic), in many ways were inclusive of Abrahamic monotheistic ideas known to the Jews and Christians in Arabia. A key aspect of the Abrahamic connection was insistence on justice in society, which led to severe opposition among the aristocrats in Mecca. As conditions worsened for Muhammad and his followers, he decided in 622 to make a *hégira* (flight) to Medina, 200 mi to the N. This event marks the beginning of the Muslim lunar calendar. Hostilities between Mecca and Medina increased, and in 629 Muhammad conquered Mecca. By the time he died in 632, nearly all the Arabian peninsula accepted his political and religious leadership.

After his death the majority of Muslims (later known as **Sunni** Muslims) recognized the leadership of the **caliph** (successor) Abu Bakr (632-34), followed by Umar (634-44), Uthman (644-56), and Ali (656-60). A minority, the **Shiites**, insisted instead on the leadership of Ali, Muhammad’s cousin and son-in-law. By 644, **Muslim rule** over Arabia was confirmed. Muslim armies had threatened the Byzantine and Persian empires, which were weakened by wars and disaffection among subject peoples (including Coptic and Syriac Christians opposed

to the Byzantine Orthodox establishment). Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, and Persia fell to Muslim armies. The new administration assimilated existing systems in the region; hence the conquered peoples participated in running the empire. The Koran recognized the so-called Peoples of the Book, i.e., Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians, as tolerated monotheists, and Muslim policy was relatively tolerant to minorities living as “protected” peoples. An expanded tax system, based on conquests of the Persian and Byzantine empires, provided revenue to organize campaigns against neighboring non-Muslim regions.

Under the **Umayyads** (661-750) and **Abbasids** (750-1256), territorial expansion led Muslim armies across N Africa and into Spain (711). Muslim armies in the W were stopped at Tours, France, in 732 by the Frankish ruler **Charles Martel**. Asia Minor, the Indus Valley, and Transoxiana were conquered in the E. The conversion of conquered peoples to Islam was gradual. In many places the official Arabic language supplanted the local tongues. But in the eastern regions the Arab rulers and their armies adopted Persian cultures and language as part of their Muslim identity.

Disputes over succession and pious opposition to injustices in society, led to a number of oppositional movements, which also led to the factionalization of Muslim community. The **Shiites** supported leadership candidates descended from Muhammad, believing them to be carriers of some kind of divine authority. The **Kharijites** supported an egalitarian system derived from the Koran, opposing and even engaging in battle against those who did not agree with them.

New Peoples Enter World History: 400-900 CE

Barbarian invasions. Germanic tribes infiltrated S and E from their Baltic homeland during the 1st millennium BCE, reaching S Germany by 100 BCE and the Black Sea by 214 CE. Organized into large federated tribes under elected kings, most resisted Roman domination and raided the empire in time of civil war (Goths took Dacia in 214, raided Thrace in 251-69). Germanic troops and commanders dominated the Roman armies by the end of the 4th cent. **Huns**, invaders from Asia, entered Europe in 372, driving more Germans into the W empire. Emperor Valens allowed Visigoths to cross the Danube in 376. Huns under Attila (d. 453) raided Gaul, Italy, and the Balkans.

The W empire, weakened by overtaxation and social stagnation, was overrun in the 5th cent. Gaul was effectively lost in 406-07, Spain in 409, Britain in 410, Africa in 429-39. Rome was sacked in 410 by Visigoths under Alaric and in 455 by Vandals. The **last western emperor**, Romulus Augustulus, was deposed in 476 by the Germanic chief Odovacar.

Celts. Celtic cultures, which in pre-Roman times covered most of W Europe, were confined almost entirely to the British Isles after the Germanic invasions. **St. Patrick** completed (c. 457-92) the conversion of Ireland and a strong monastic tradition took hold. Irish monastic missionaries in Scotland, England, and the continent (Columba, c. 521-97; Columbanus, c. 543-615) helped restore Christianity after the Germanic invasions. **Monasteries** became centers of classic and Christian learning and presided over the recording of a Christianized Celtic mythology, elaborated by secular writers and bards. An intricate decorative art style developed, especially in book illumination (Lindisfarne Gospels, c. 700; Book of Kells, 8th cent.).

Successor states. The Visigothic kingdom in Spain (from 419) and much of France (to 507) saw continuation of Roman administration, language, and law (Breviary of Alaric, 506) until its destruction by the Muslims (711). The Vandal kingdom in Africa (from 429) was conquered by the Byzantines in 533. Italy was ruled successively by an Ostrogothic kingdom under Byzantine suzerainty (489-554), direct Byzantine government, and German Lombards (568-774). The Lombards divided the peninsula with the Byzantines and papacy under the dynamic reformer **Pope Gregory the Great** (590-604) and successors.

King Clovis (r. 481-511) united the Franks on both sides of the Rhine and, after his conversion to Christianity, defeated the Arian heretics, Burgundians (after 500), and Visigoths (507) with the support of native clergy and the papacy. Under the **Merovingian** kings, a feudal system emerged: power was

fragmented among hierarchies of military landowners. Social stratification, which in late Roman times had acquired legal, hereditary sanction, was reinforced.

The Carolingians (747-987) expanded the kingdom and restored central power. **Charlemagne** (r. 768-814) conquered nearly all the Germanic lands, including Lombard Italy, and was crowned emperor by Pope Leo III in Rome in 800. A centuries-long decline in commerce and arts was reversed under Charlemagne’s patronage. He welcomed Jews to his kingdom, which became a center of Jewish learning (Rashi, 1040-1105). He sponsored the Carolingian Renaissance of learning under the Anglo-Latin scholar Alcuin (c. 732-804), who reformed church liturgy.

Byzantine Empire. Under **Diocletian** (r. 284-305) the Roman empire had been divided into 2 parts to facilitate administration and defense. **Constantine** founded (330) **Constantinople** (at old Byzantium) as a fully Christian city. Commerce and taxation financed a sumptuous, orientalized court, a class of hereditary bureaucratic families, and magnificent urban construction (Hagia Sophia, 532-37). The city’s fortifications and naval innovations repelled assaults by Goths, Huns, Slavs, Bulgars, Avars, Arabs, and Scandinavians. Greek replaced Latin as the official language by c. 700. **Byzantine art**, a solemn, sacral, and stylized variation of late classical styles (mosaics at the Church of San Vitale, Ravenna, Italy, 526-48), was a starting point for medieval art in E and W Europe.

Justinian (r. 527-65) reconquered parts of Spain, N Africa, and Italy, codified **Roman law** (Codex Justinianus [529] was medieval Europe’s chief legal text), closed the Platonic Academy at Athens, and ordered all pagans to convert. Lombards in Italy and Arabs in Africa retook most of his conquests. The Isaurian dynasty from Anatolia (from 717) and the Macedonian dynasty (867-1054) restored military and commercial power. The Iconoclast controversy (726-843) over the permissibility of images helped alienate the Eastern Church from the papacy.

Abbasid Empire. **Baghdad** (established 762), became seat of the **Abbasid dynasty** (established 750), while Umayyads continued to rule in Spain. A brilliant cosmopolitan civilization emerged, inaugurating a Muslim-Arab golden age. Arabic was the lingua franca of the empire; intellectual sources from Persian, Sanskrit, Greek, and Syriac were rendered into Arabic. Christians and Jews equally participated in this translation movement, which also involved interaction between Jewish legal thought and Islamic law, as much as between Christian theology and Muslim scholasticism. Persian-style court life, with art and music, flourished at the court of **Harun al-Rashid**



The pyramid of Kukulcan (El Castillo) at Chichen Itza is one of the preeminent existing examples of Mayan architecture in present-day Mexico.

(786-809), celebrated in the masterpiece known to English readers as *The Arabian Nights*. The sciences, medicine, and mathematics were pursued at Baghdad, Cordova, and Cairo (est. 969). The culmination of this intellectual synthesis in Islamic civilization came with the scientific and philosophical works of **Avicenna** (Ibn Sina, 980-1037), **Averroes** (Ibn Rushd, 1126-98), and **Maimonides** (1135-1204), a Jew who wrote in Arabic. This intellectual tradition was translated into Latin and opened a new period in Christian thought.

The decentralization of the **Abbasid** empire, from 874, led to the establishment of various Muslim dynasties under different ethnic groups. Persians, Berbers, and Turks ruled different regions, retaining connection with the Abbasid caliph at the religious level. The Abbasid period also saw various religious movements against the orthodox position held by governing authorities. This situation in Muslim religion led to the establishment of different legal, theological, and mystical schools of thought. The most influential mass movement was **Sufism**, which aimed at the reaching out of the average individual in quest of a spiritual path. Al-Ghazali (1058-1111) is credited with reconciling personal Sufism with orthodox Sunni tradition.

Africa. Immigrants from Saba in S Arabia helped set up the **Axum** kingdom in Ethiopia in the 1st cent. (their language, Ge'ez, is preserved by the Ethiopian Church). In the 3rd cent., when the kingdom became Christianized, it defeated Kushite Meroe and expanded its influence into Yemen. Axum was the center of a vast ivory trade and controlled the Red Sea coast until c. 1100. Arab conquest in Egypt cut Axum's political and economic ties with Byzantium.

The Iron Age entered W Africa by the end of the 1st millennium BCE. **Ghana**, the first known sub-Saharan state, ruled in the upper Senegal-Niger region c. 400-1240, controlling the trade of gold from mines in the S to trans-Saharan caravan routes to the N. The **Bantu** peoples, probably of W African origin, began to spread E and S perhaps 2,000 years ago, displacing the Pygmies and Bushmen of central and S Africa during a 1,500-year period.

Japan. The advanced Neolithic Yayoi period, when irrigation, rice farming, and iron and bronze casting techniques were introduced from China or Korea, persisted to c. 400 CE. The myriad Japanese states were then united by the **Yamato** clan, under an emperor who acted as chief priest of the animistic Shinto cult. Japanese political and military intervention by the 6th cent. in Korea, then under strong

Chinese influence, quickened a Chinese cultural invasion of Japan, bringing Buddhism, the Chinese language (which long remained a literary and governmental medium), Chinese ideographs, and Buddhist styles in painting, sculpture, literature, and architecture (7th cent., Horyuji temple at Nara). The Taika Reforms (646) tried unsuccessfully to centralize Japan according to Chinese bureaucratic and Buddhist philosophical values.

A nativist reaction against the Buddhist **Nara** period (710-94) ushered in the **Heian** period (794-1185) centered at the new capital, Kyoto. Japanese elegance and simplicity modified Chinese styles in architecture, scroll painting, and literature; the writing system was also simplified. The courtly novel *Tale of Genji* (1010-20) testifies to the enhanced role of women in medieval Japanese literature and culture.

Southeast Asia. The historic peoples of SE Asia began arriving some 2,500 years ago from China and Tibet, displacing scattered aborigines. Their agriculture relied on rice and yams. Indian cultural influences were strongest; literacy and Hindu and Buddhist ideas followed the S India-China trade route. From the S tip of Indochina, the kingdom of **Funan** (1st-7th cent.) traded as far W as Persia. It was absorbed by Chenla, itself conquered by the **Khmer Empire** (600-1300). The Khmers, under Hindu god-kings (Suryavarman II, 1113-c. 1150), built the monumental Angkor Wat temple center for the royal phallic cult. The **Nam-Viet** kingdom in Annam, dominated by China and Chinese culture for 1,000 years, emerged in the 10th cent., growing at the expense of the Khmers, who also lost ground in the NW to the new, highly organized **Thai** kingdom. On Sumatra, the **Srivijaya** Empire controlled vital sea lanes (7th to 10th cent.). A Buddhist dynasty, the Sailendras, ruled central **Java** (8th-9th cent.), building at Borobudur one of the largest stupas (dome-shaped Buddhist shrine) in the world.

China. The Sui dynasty (581-618) ushered in a period of commercial, artistic, and scientific achievement in China, continuing under the **Tang** dynasty (618-906). Inventions like the magnetic compass, gunpowder, the abacus, and printing were introduced or perfected. Medical innovations included cataract surgery. The state, from its cosmopolitan capital, Chang-an, supervised foreign trade, which exchanged Chinese silks, porcelains, and art for spices and ivory over Central Asian caravan routes and sea routes reaching Africa. A golden age of poetry bequeathed valuable works to later generations (Tu Fu, 712-70; Li Po, 701-62). Landscape painting flourished.

Commercial and industrial expansion continued under the **Northern Sung** dynasty (960-1126), facilitated by paper money and credit notes. But commerce never achieved respectability; government monopolies expropriated successful merchants. The population, long stable at 50 million, doubled in 200 years with the introduction of early-ripening rice and the double harvest. In art, native Chinese styles were revived.

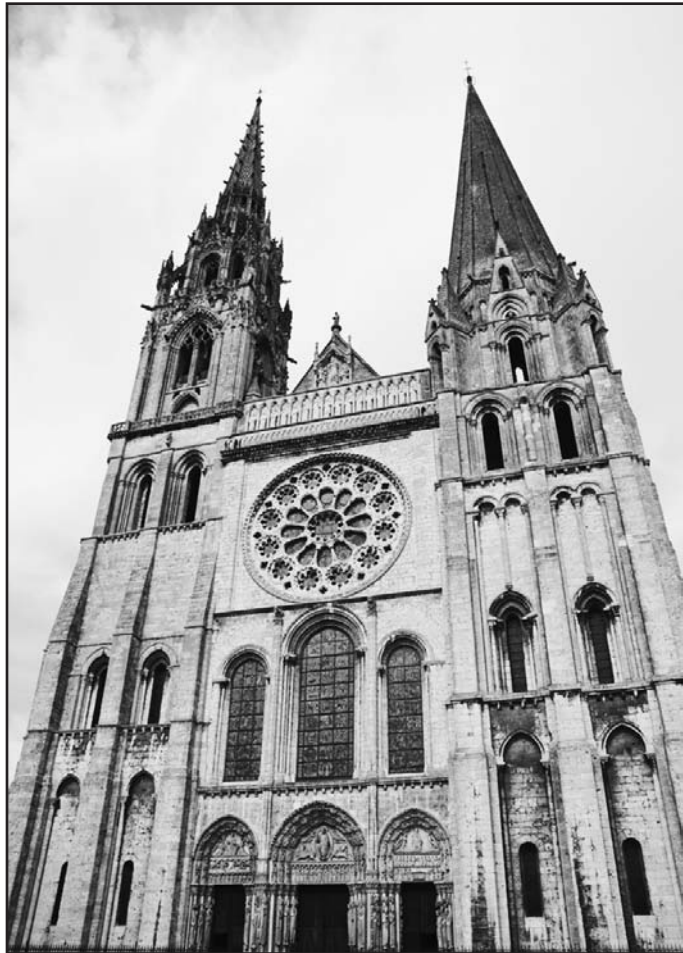
Americas. From 300 to 600 a Native American empire stretched from the Valley of Mexico to Guatemala, centering on the huge city **Teotihuacán** (founded 100 BCE). To the S, in Guatemala, a high **Mayan** civilization developed (150-900) around hundreds of rural ceremonial centers. The Mayans improved on Olmec writing and the calendar and pursued astronomy and mathematics. In South America, a widespread pre-Inca culture grew from **Tiahuanacu**, Bolivia, near Lake Titicaca (Gateway of the Sun doorway, c. 700).

Christian Europe Regroups and Expands: 900-1300

Scandinavia. Pagan Danish and Norse (Viking) adventurers, traders, and pirates raided the coasts of the British Isles (Dublin, c. 831), France, and even the Mediterranean for over 200 years beginning in the late 8th cent. Inland settlement in the W was limited to Great Britain (King Canute, 994-1035) and Normandy, settled (911) under Rollo, as a fief of France. Vikings also reached Iceland (874), Greenland (c. 986), and North America (**Leif Ericson** and others, c. 1000). Norse traders (**Varangians**) developed Russian river commerce from the 8th to the 11th cent. and helped set up a state at Kiev in the late 9th cent. Conversion to Christianity occurred in the 10th cent., reaching Sweden 100 years later. In the 11th cent. Norman bands

conquered S Italy and Sicily, and Duke **William of Normandy** conquered (1066) England, bringing feudal government and the French language, essential elements in later English civilization.

Central and East Europe. Slavs began to expand from about 150 CE in all directions in Europe, and by the 7th cent. they reached as far S as the Adriatic and Aegean seas. In the Balkan Peninsula they dislocated Romanized local populations or assimilated newcomers (Bulgarians, a Turkic people). The first **Slavic states** were Moravia (628) in Central Europe and the Bulgarian state (680) in the Balkans. Missions of St. Methodius and Cyril (whose Greek-based Cyrillic alphabet is still used by some S and E Slavs) converted (863) Moravia.



The Chartres Cathedral, parts of which date to 1145, is a prime example of French Gothic architecture.

The Eastern Slavs, part-civilized under the overlordship of the Turkish-Jewish **Khazar** trading empire (7th-10th cent.), gravitated toward Constantinople by the 9th cent. The **Kievan** state adopted (989) Eastern Christianity under Prince Vladimir. King Boleslav I (992-1025) began **Poland's** long history of conquest. The Magyars (**Hungarians**), in present-day Hungary since 896, accepted (1001) Latin Christianity.

Germany. The German kingdom that emerged after the breakup of Charlemagne's W Empire remained a confederation of largely autonomous states. Otto I, a Saxon who was king from 936, established the **Holy Roman Empire**—a union of Germany and N Italy—in alliance with Pope John XII, who crowned (962) him emperor; he defeated (955) the Magyars. Imperial power was greatest under the **Hohenstaufens** (1138-1254), despite the growing opposition of the papacy, which ruled central Italy, and the Lombard League cities. Frederick II (1194-1250) improved administration and patronized the arts; after his death, German influence was removed from Italy.

Apogee of Central Asian Power and the Spread of Islam: 1250-1500

Turks. Turkic peoples, of Central Asian ancestry, were a military threat to the Byzantine and Persian Empires from the 6th cent. After several waves of invasions, during which most of the Turks adopted Islam, the **Seljuk Turks** took (1055) Baghdad. They ruled Persia, Iraq and, after 1071, Asia Minor, where massive numbers of Turks settled. The empire was divided in the 12th cent. into smaller states ruled by Seljuks, Kurds, and Mamluks (a military caste of former Turk, Kurd, and Circassian slaves), which governed Egypt and the Middle East until the Ottoman era (c. 1290-1922).

Osman I (r. c. 1290-1326) and succeeding sultans united Anatolian Turkish warriors in a militaristic state that waged holy war against Byzantium and Balkan Christians. Most of the Balkans had been subdued, and Anatolia united, when Constantinople fell (1453). By the mid-16th cent., Hungary, the Middle East, and N Africa had been conquered. The Turkish advance was stopped at Vienna (1529) and at the naval battle of Lepanto (1571) by Spain, Venice, and the papacy.

Christian Spain. From its N mountain redoubts, Christian rule slowly migrated S through the 11th cent., when Muslim unity collapsed. After the capture (1085) of **Toledo**, the kingdoms of Portugal, Castile, and Aragon undertook repeated crusades of reconquest, finally completed in 1492. Elements of Islamic civilization persisted in recaptured areas, influencing all Western Europe.

Crusades. Pope Urban II called for a crusade (1095) to restore Asia Minor to Byzantium and the Holy Land to Christendom, respectively. This first crusade captured Jerusalem and led to the foundation of 4 Frankish states in the Levant. The defeat inflicted upon crusaders at the Battle of Hattin (1187) by **Saladin** (c. 1137-93), the Kurdish ruler of Egypt and Syria, effectively negated territorial gains. Many crusades followed until 1291. The 4th crusade sacked Constantinople (1204). Other crusades were launched against Christian heretics (Albigensian Crusade, 1229), pagans, and enemies of the papacy.

Economy. The agricultural base of European life benefited from improvements in **plow design** (c. 1000) and by draining of lowlands and clearing of forests, leading to a rural population increase. Towns grew in N Italy, Flanders, and N Germany (Hanseatic League). Improvements in **loom design** permitted factory textile production. **Guilds** dominated urban trades from the 12th cent. Banking (centered in Italy, 12th-15th cent.) facilitated long-distance trade.

The Church. The split between the Eastern and Western churches was formalized in 1054. Western and Central Europe was divided into 500 bishoprics under one united hierarchy, but conflicts between secular and church authorities were frequent (German **Investiture Controversy**, 1075-1122). Clerical power was first strengthened through the international monastic reform begun at Cluny in 910. Popular religious enthusiasm often expressed itself in heretical movements (Waldensians from 1173), but was channeled by the **Dominican** (1215) and **Franciscan** (1223) friars into the religious mainstream.

Arts. **Romanesque** architecture (9th to mid-12th cent.) expanded on late Roman models, using the rounded arch and massed stone to support enlarged basilicas. Painting and sculpture followed Byzantine models. The literature of **chivalry** was exemplified by the epic (*Chanson de Roland*, c. 1100) and by courtly love poems of the troubadours of Provence and minnesingers of Germany. **Gothic** architecture emerged in France (choir of St. Denis, c. 1140) and spread along with French cultural influence. Rib vaulting and pointed arches were used to combine soaring heights with delicacy, and they freed walls for display of stained glass. Exteriors were covered with painted relief sculpture and embellished with elaborate architectural detail.

Learning. Law, medicine, and philosophy were advanced at independent **universities** (Bologna, Paris, 12th cent.), originally corporations of students and masters. Twelfth-cent. translations of Greek classics, especially Aristotle, encouraged an analytic approach. Scholastic philosophy, from Anselm (1033-1109) to **Aquinas** (1225-74), attempted to understand revelation through reason.

The **Ottoman state** was governed in accordance with orthodox Muslim law. Greek, Armenian, and Jewish communities were segregated and were ruled by religious leaders responsible for taxation; they dominated trade. State offices and most army ranks were filled by slaves through a system of child conscription among Christians.

India. Mahmud of Ghazni (971-1030) led repeated Turkish raids into N India. Turkish power was consolidated in 1206 with the start of the **Sultanate at Delhi**. Centralization of state power under the early Delhi sultans went far beyond traditional Indian practice. Muslim rule of most of the subcontinent lasted until the British conquest 600 years later.

Mongols. **Genghis Khan** (c. 1167-1227) first united the feuding Mongol tribes, and built their armies into an effective offensive force around a core of highly mobile cavalry. He and his immediate successors created the largest land empire in history; by 1279 it stretched from the E coast of Asia to the Danube,

from the Siberian steppes to the Arabian Sea. East-West trade and contacts were facilitated (Marco Polo, c. 1254-1324). The western Mongols were Islamized by 1295; successor states soon lost their Mongol character by assimilation. They were briefly reunited under the Turk Tamerlane (1336-1405).

Kublai Khan ruled China from his new capital Beijing (established c. 1264). Naval campaigns against Japan (1274, 1281) and Java (1293) were defeated, the latter by the Hindu-Buddhist maritime kingdom of Majapahit. The **Yuan** dynasty used Mongols and other foreigners (including Europeans) in official posts and tolerated the return of Nestorian Christianity (suppressed 841-45) and the spread of Islam in the S and W. A native reaction expelled the Mongols in 1367-68.

Russia. The Kievan state in Russia, weakened by the decline of Byzantium and the rise of the Catholic Polish-Lithuanian state, was overrun (1238-40) by the Mongols. Only the northern trading republic of Novgorod remained independent. The grand dukes of Moscow emerged as leaders of a coalition of princes that eventually (by 1481) defeated the Mongols. After the fall of Constantinople in 1453, the **Tsars** (Caesars) at Moscow (from Ivan III, r. 1462-1505) set up an independent Russian Orthodox Church. Commerce failed to revive. The isolated Russian state remained agrarian, with the peasant class falling into serfdom.

Persia. A revival of Persian literature, making use of the Arab alphabet and literary forms, began in the 10th cent. (epic of Firdausi, 935-1020). An art revival, influenced by Chinese styles introduced after the Mongols came to power in Iran, began in the 13th cent. Persian cultural and political forms, and often the Persian language, were used for

centuries by Turkish and Mongol elites from the Balkans to India. Persian mystics from Rumi (1207-73) to Jami (1414-92) promoted **Sufism** in their poetry.

Africa. Two militant Islamic Berber dynasties emerged from the Sahara to carve out empires from the Sahel to central Spain—the **Almoravids** (c. 1050-1140) and the fanatical **Almohads** (c. 1125-1269). The Ghanaian empire was replaced in the upper Niger by Mali (c. 1230-1340), whose Muslim rulers imported Egyptians to help make **Timbuktu** a center of commerce (in gold, leather, and slaves) and learning. The Songhay empire (to 1590) replaced Mali. To the S, forest kingdoms produced refined artworks (Ife terra cotta, **Benin** bronzes).

Other **Muslim states** in Nigeria (Hausas) and Chad originated in the 11th cent. and continued in some form until the 19th-cent. European conquest. Less-developed Bantu kingdoms existed across central Africa.

Some 40 Muslim Arab-Persian trading colonies and city-states were established all along the E African coast from the 10th cent. (Kilwa, Mogadishu). The interchange with Bantu peoples produced the **Swahili** language and culture. Gold, palm oil, and slaves were brought from the interior, stimulating the growth of the Monomatapa kingdom of the Zambezi (15th cent.). The Christian Ethiopian empire (from 13th cent.) continued the traditions of Axum.

Southeast Asia. Islam was introduced into Malaya and the Indonesian islands by Arab, Persian, and Indian traders. Coastal Muslim cities and states (starting before 1300) soon dominated the interior. Chief among these was the **Malacca** state (c. 1400-1511), on the Malay peninsula.

Arts and Statecraft Thrive in Europe: 1350-1600

Italy. Distinctive Italian achievements in literature and fine arts during the late Middle Ages (**Dante**, 1265-1321; Giotto, 1276-1337) led to the vigorous new styles of the Renaissance (14th-16th cent.). Patronized by the rulers of the quarreling petty states of Italy (**Medicis** in Florence and the papacy, c. 1400-1737), the plastic arts perfected realistic techniques, including **perspective** (Masaccio, 1401-28; Leonardo **da Vinci**, 1452-1519). Classical motifs were used in architecture, and increased talent and expense were put into secular buildings. The Florentine dialect was refined as a national literary language (**Petrarch**, 1304-74). Greek refugees from the E strengthened the respect of humanist scholars for the classic sources. Soon an international movement aided by the spread of **printing** (Gutenberg, c. 1397-1468), **humanism** was optimistic about the power of human reason (Erasmus of Rotterdam, 1466-1536, **More's** *Utopia*, 1516) and valued individual effort in the arts and in politics (**Machiavelli**, 1469-1527).

France. The French monarchy, strengthened in its repeated struggles with powerful nobles (Burgundy, Flanders, Aquitaine) by alliances with the growing commercial towns, consolidated bureaucratic control under Philip IV (r. 1285-1314) and extended French influence into Germany and Italy (popes at Avignon, France, 1309-1417). The **Hundred Years War** (1337-1453) ended English dynastic claims in France (battles of Crécy, 1346, and Poitiers, 1356; Joan of Arc executed, 1431). A French Renaissance, dating from royal invasions (1494, 1499) of Italy, was encouraged at the court of Francis I (r. 1515-47), who centralized taxation and law. French vernacular literature consciously asserted its independence (*La Pléiade*, 1549).

England. The evolution of England's unique political institutions began with the **Magna Carta** (1215), by which King John guaranteed the privileges of nobles and church against the monarchy and assured jury trial. After the **Wars of the Roses** (1455-85), the **Tudor** dynasty reasserted royal prerogatives (Henry VIII, r. 1509-47), but the trend toward independent departments and ministerial government also continued. English trade (wool exports from c. 1340) was protected by the nation's growing maritime power (**Spanish Armada** destroyed, 1588).

English replaced French and Latin in the late 14th cent. in law and literature (**Chaucer**, c. 1340-1400) and English translation of the Bible began (Wycliffe, 1380s). **Elizabeth I** (r. 1558-1603) presided over a confident flowering of poetry (Spenser, 1552-99), drama (**Shakespeare**, 1564-1616), and music.

German Empire. From among a welter of minor feudal states, church lands, and independent cities, the **Habsburgs** assembled a far-flung territorial domain, based in Austria from 1276. Family members held the title of Holy Roman Emperor from 1438 to the Empire's dissolution in 1806,



Queen Elizabeth I, who ruled England for more than 40 years (1558-1603), presided over the age in which Shakespeare, Spenser, and Marlowe flourished.

but failed to centralize its domains, leaving Germany disunited for centuries. Resistance to Turkish expansion brought Hungary under Austrian control from the 16th cent. The Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Burgundy were added in 1477, curbing French expansion.

The Flemish painting tradition of naturalism, technical proficiency, and bourgeois subject matter began in the 15th cent. (Jan **van Eyck**, c. 1390-1441), the earliest northern manifestation of the Renaissance. Albrecht **Dürer** (1471-1528) typified the merging of late Gothic and Italian trends in 16th-cent. German art. Imposing civic architecture flourished in the prosperous commercial cities.

Black Death. The bubonic plague reached Europe from the E in 1348, killing up to half the population by 1350 (and recurring periodically in most areas until the early 18th cent. Labor scarcity forced wages to rise and brought greater freedom to the peasantry, making possible **peasant uprisings** (Jacquerie in France, 1358; Wat Tyler's rebellion in England, 1381).

Spain. Despite the unification of Castile and Aragon in 1479, the 2 countries retained separate governments, and the nobility, especially in Aragon and Catalonia, retained many privileges. Spanish lands in Italy (Naples, Sicily) and the Netherlands entangled the country in European wars through the mid-17th cent., while explorers, traders, and conquerors built up a Spanish empire in the Americas and the Philippines.

From the late 15th cent., a **golden age** of literature and art produced works of social satire (plays of Lope de Vega, 1562-1635; **Cervantes**, 1547-1616), as well as spiritual intensity (**El Greco**, 1541-1614; **Velazquez**, 1599-1660).

Explorations. Organized European maritime exploration began, seeking to evade the Venice-Ottoman monopoly of E trade and to promote Christianity. Beginning in 1418, expeditions from Portugal explored the W coast of Africa, until Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1497 and reached India. A Portuguese trading empire was consolidated by the seizure of Goa (1510) and Malacca (1551). Japan was reached in 1542. The voyages of Christopher **Columbus** (1492-1504) uncovered a world new to Europeans, which Spain hastened to subdue. Navigation schools in Spain and Portugal, the development of large sailing ships (carracks)

mounted with cannons, and the invention (c. 1475) of the rifle aided European penetration.

Mughals and Safavids. E of the Ottoman Empire, 2 Muslim dynasties ruled unchallenged in the 16th and 17th cent. The Mughal dynasty of India, founded by Persianized Turkish invaders from the NW under Babur, dates from their 1526 conquest of the Delhi Sultanate. The dynasty ruled most of India for more than 200 years, surviving nominally until 1857. **Akbar** (r. 1556-1605) consolidated administration at his glorious court, where the Urdu language (Persian-influenced Hindi) developed. Trade relations with Europe increased. Under Shah Jahan (1629-58), a secularized art fusing Hindu and Muslim elements flourished in miniature painting and in architecture (**Taj Mahal**). **Sikhism** (founded c. 1519) combined elements of both faiths. Suppression of Hindus and Shi'ite Muslims in S India in the late 17th cent. weakened the empire.

Fanatical devotion to the Shi'ite sect characterized the Safavids (1502-1736) of Persia and led to hostilities with the Sunni Ottomans for more than a century. The prosperity and the strength of the empire are evidenced by the mosques at its capital city, **Isfahan**. The Safavids enhanced Iranian national consciousness.

China. The **Ming** emperors (1368-1644), the last native dynasty in China, wielded unprecedented personal power, while the Confucian bureaucracy began to suffer from inertia. European trade (Portuguese monopoly through **Macao** from 1557) was strictly controlled. Jesuit scholars and scientists (Matteo Ricci, 1552-1610) introduced some Western science; their writings familiarized the West with China. Chinese technological inventiveness declined from this era, but the arts thrived, especially in the areas of painting and ceramics.

Japan. After the decline of the first hereditary *shogunate* (chief generalship) at **Kamakura** (1185-1333), fragmentation of power accelerated, as did the consequent social mobility. Under Kamakura and the Ashikaga shogunate (1338-1573), the *daimyos* (lords) and *samurai* (warriors) grew more powerful and promoted a martial ideology. Japanese pirates and traders plied the China coast. Popular Buddhist movements included the nationalist Nichiren sect (from c. 1250) and **Zen** (brought from China, 1191), which stressed meditation and a disciplined esthetic (tea ceremony, gardening, martial arts, *No* drama).

Reformed Europe Expands Overseas: 1500-1700

Reformation. Theological debate and protests against real and perceived clerical corruption existed in the medieval Christian world, expressed by such dissenters as John **Wycliffe** (c. 1320-84) and his followers (the Lollards) in England, and **Huss** (burned as a heretic, 1415) in Bohemia.

Martin **Luther** (1483-1546) preached that faith alone leads to salvation, without the mediation of clergy or good works. He attacked the authority of the pope, rejected priestly celibacy, and recommended individual study of the Bible (which he translated into German c. 1525). His 95 Theses (1517) led to his excommunication (1521). John **Calvin** (1509-64) said that God's elect were predestined for salvation and all others for damnation; good conduct and success were signs of election. Calvin in Geneva and John **Knox** (1505-72) in Scotland established theocratic states.

Henry VIII asserted English national authority and secular power by breaking away (1534) from the Catholic Church, creating what would become the Anglican Church. Monastic property was confiscated, and some Protestant doctrines given official sanction.

Religious wars. A century and a half of religious wars began with a S German peasant uprising (1524), repressed with Luther's support. Radical sects—democratic, pacifist, millenarian—arose (Anabaptists ruled Münster, 1534-35) and were suppressed violently. Civil war in France from 1562 between **Huguenots** (Protestant nobles and merchants) and Catholics ended with the 1598 **Edict of Nantes**, tolerating Protestants (revoked 1685). Habsburg attempts to restore Catholicism in Germany were resisted in 25 years of fighting; the 1555 Peace of Augsburg guarantee of religious independence to local princes and cities was confirmed only after the **Thirty Years' War** (1618-48), when much of Germany was devastated by local and foreign armies (Sweden, France).

A Catholic Reformation, or **Counter-Reformation**, met the Protestant challenge, defining an official theology at the Council of Trent (1545-63). The **Jesuit** order (Society of Jesus), founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556), helped reconvert large areas of Poland, Hungary, and S Germany and sent missionaries to the New World, India, and China, while the **Inquisition** suppressed heresy in Catholic countries. A revival of religious fervor appeared in devotional literature (Teresa of Avila, 1515-82) and in grandiose **Baroque** art (Bernini, 1598-1680).

Scientific Revolution. The late nominalist thinkers (Ockham, c. 1300-49) of Paris and Oxford challenged Aristotelian orthodoxy, allowing for a freer scientific approach. At the same time, metaphysical values, such as the Neoplatonic faith in an orderly, mathematical cosmos, still motivated and directed inquiry. Nicolaus **Copernicus** (1473-1543) promoted the heliocentric theory, which was confirmed when Johannes **Kepler** (1571-1630) discovered the mathematical laws describing the elliptical orbits of the planets. The traditional Christian-Aristotelian belief that the heavens and the earth were fundamentally different collapsed when **Galileo Galilei** (1564-1642) discovered moving sunspots, irregular moon topography, and moons around Jupiter, though he did face religious opposition (Galileo's retraction, 1633). He and Sir Isaac **Newton** (1642-1727) developed a mechanics that unified cosmic and earthly phenomena. Newton and Gottfried von **Leibniz** (1646-1716) invented calculus. René **Descartes** (1596-1650), best known for his influential philosophy, also invented analytic geometry.

An explosion of **observational science** included the discovery of blood circulation (Harvey, 1578-1657) and microscopic life (Leeuwenhoek, 1632-1723), and advances in anatomy (Vesalius, 1514-64, dissected corpses) and chemistry



Martin Luther, one of the primary catalysts of Protestantism, was excommunicated by Pope Leo X in 1521 over his 95 Theses (1517).

(Boyle, 1627-91). Scientific research institutes were founded in Florence (1657), London (**Royal Society**, 1660), Paris (1666). Inventions proliferated (Savery's steam engine, 1696).

Arts. Mannerist trends of the High Renaissance (**Michelangelo**, 1475-1564) exploited virtuosity, grace, novelty, and exotic subjects and poses. The notion of artistic genius was promoted. Private connoisseurs entered the art market. These trends were elaborated in the 17th cent. **Baroque** era on a grander scale. Dynamic movement in painting and sculpture was emphasized by sharp lighting effects, rich materials (colored marble, gilt), and realistic details. Curved facades, broken lines, rich detail, and ceiling decoration characterized Baroque architecture. Monarchs, princes, and prelates, usually Catholic, used Baroque art to enhance and embellish their authority, as in royal portraits (Velazquez, 1599-1660; Van Dyck, 1599-1641).

National styles emerged. In France, a taste for rectilinear order and serenity (Poussin, 1594-1665), linked to the new rational philosophy, was expressed in classical forms. The influence of **classical values** in French literature (tragedies of **Racine**, 1639-99) gave rise to the "battle of the Ancients and Moderns." New forms included the essay (**Montaigne**, 1533-92) and novel (*Princesse de Cleves*, La Fayette, 1678).

Dutch painting of the 17th cent. was unique in its wide social distribution. The Flemish tradition of undemonstrative realism reached its peak in **Rembrandt** (1606-69) and Jan Vermeer (1632-75).

Economy. European economic expansion, known as the **commercial revolution**, was stimulated by new trade with the East, by New World gold and silver, and by a doubling of population (50 million in 1450, 100 million in 1600). **New business and financial techniques** were developed and refined, such as joint-stock companies, insurance, and letters of credit and exchange. The Bank of Amsterdam (1609) and the Bank of England (1694) broke the old monopoly of private banking families. The rise of a business mentality was typified by the spread of clock towers in cities in the 14th cent. By the mid-15th cent., portable clocks were available; the first watch was invented in 1502.

By 1650, most governments had adopted the **mercantile system**, in which they sought to amass metallic wealth by protecting merchants' foreign and colonial trade monopolies. The rise in prices and the new coin-based economy undermined craft guild and feudal manorial systems. Expanding industries (clothweaving, mining) benefited from technical advances.

Coal replaced wood as the chief fuel; it was used to fuel new 16th-cent. blast furnaces making cast iron.

New World. The **Aztecs** united much of the Meso-American area in a militarist empire by 1519, from their capital, Tenochtitlán (pop. 300,000), which was the center of a cult requiring ritual human sacrifice. Most of the civilized areas of South America were ruled by the centralized Inca Empire (1476-1534), stretching 2,000 mi from Ecuador to NW Argentina. Lavish and sophisticated traditions in pottery, weaving, sculpture, and architecture were maintained in both regions.

These empires, beset by revolts, fell in 2 short campaigns to gold-seeking Spanish forces based in the Antilles and Panama. Hernán **Cortés** took Mexico (1519-21); Francisco **Pizarro**, Peru (1532-35). From these centers, land and sea expeditions claimed most of North and South America for Spain. The indigenous high cultures did not survive the impact of **Christian missionaries** and the new upper class of whites and mestizos. Although the Spanish administration intermittently concerned itself with their welfare, the population was reduced by European diseases and remained impoverished at most levels. New World silver and such native products as potatoes, tobacco, corn, peanuts, chocolate, and rubber exercised a major economic influence on Europe.

Brazil, which the Portuguese reached in 1500 and settled after 1530, and the Caribbean colonies of several European nations developed a plantation economy where sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, coffee, rice, indigo, and lumber were grown by slaves. From the early 16th to late 19th cent., 10 million Africans were transported to **slavery** in the Americas and Caribbean islands.

Netherlands. The urban, Calvinist N provinces of the Netherlands rebelled (1568) against Habsburg Spain and founded an oligarchic mercantile republic. Their control of the Baltic grain market enabled them to exploit Mediterranean food shortages. Religious refugees—French and Belgian Protestants, Iberian Jews—added to the commercial talent pool. After Spain absorbed Portugal (1580), the Dutch seized Portuguese possessions and created a vast but short-lived commercial empire in Brazil, the Antilles, Africa, India, Ceylon, Malacca, Indonesia, and Taiwan. The Dutch also challenged or supplanted Portuguese traders in China and Japan. Revolution in 1640 restored Portuguese independence.

England. Anglicanism became firmly established under **Elizabeth I** after a brief Catholic interlude under "Bloody Mary" (1553-58). But religious and political conflicts led to a rebellion (1642) by Parliament. Forces of the Roundheads (Puritans) defeated the Cavaliers (Royalists); Charles I was beheaded (1649). The new Commonwealth was ruled as a military dictatorship by Oliver **Cromwell**, who also brutally crushed (1649-51) an Irish rebellion. Conflicts within the Puritan camp (democratic Levelers defeated, 1649) aided the Stuart restoration (1660), but Parliament was strengthened and the peaceful "**Glorious Revolution**" (1688) advanced political and religious liberties (writings of **Locke**, 1632-1704). British privateers (Drake, 1540-96) challenged Spanish control of the New World and penetrated Asian trade routes (Madras taken, 1639). North American colonies (Jamestown, 1607; Plymouth, 1620) provided an outlet for private enterprise and religious dissenters from Europe.

France. Emerging from the religious civil wars in 1628, France regained military and commercial great power status (under the ministries of **Richelieu**, Mazarin, and Colbert). Under **Louis XIV** (r. 1643-1715), royal absolutism triumphed over nobles and local *parlements* (defeat of Fronde, 1648-53). Permanent colonies were founded in Canada (1608), the Caribbean (1626), and India (1674).

Sweden. Sweden seceded from the Scandinavian Union in 1523. The thinly populated agrarian state (with copper, iron, and timber exports) was united by the Vasa kings, whose conquests by the mid-17th cent. made Sweden the dominant Baltic power. The empire collapsed in the Great Northern War (1700-21).

Poland. After the union with Lithuania in 1447, Poland ruled vast territories from the Baltic to the Black Sea, resisting German and Turkish incursions. Catholic nobles failed to gain the loyalty of their Orthodox Christian subjects in the E; commerce and trades were practiced by German and Jewish immigrants. The bloody 1648-49 Cossack uprising began the kingdom's dismemberment.

China. A new dynasty, the **Manchus**, invaded from the NE, seized power in 1644, and expanded Chinese control to its greatest extent in Central and SE Asia. Trade and diplomatic contact with Europe grew, carefully controlled by China. New crops (sweet potato, maize, peanut) allowed economic and population growth (pop. 300 million, in 1800). Traditional arts and literature were pursued with increased sophistication (*Dream of the Red Chamber*, novel, mid-18th cent.).

Japan. Tokugawa Ieyasu, shogun from 1603, finally unified and pacified feudal Japan. Hereditary nobles (daimyos and samurai) monopolized government office and the professions. An urban merchant class grew, literacy spread, and a cultural renaissance occurred (**haiku**, a verse innovation of the poet Basho, 1644-94). Fear of European domination led to persecution of Christian converts from 1597 and to stringent isolation from outside contact from 1640.

Philosophy, Industry, and Revolution: 1700-1800

Science and Reason. Greater faith in reason and empirical observation, instead of tradition and religious beliefs, espoused since the Renaissance (Francis Bacon, 1561-1626), was bolstered by scientific discoveries. René **Descartes** (1596-1650) used a rationalistic approach modeled on geometry and introspection to discover “self-evident” truths as a foundation of knowledge. Sir Isaac **Newton** emphasized induction from experimental observation. Baruch de **Spinoza** (1632-77), who called for political and intellectual freedom, developed a systematic rationalistic philosophy in his classic work *Ethics*.

French philosophers assumed leadership of the **Enlightenment** in the 18th cent. Montesquieu (1689-1755) used British history to support his notions of limited government. **Voltaire**’s (1694-1778) diaries and novels of exotic travel illustrated the intellectual trends toward secular ethics and relativism. Jean-Jacques **Rousseau**’s (1712-78) radical concepts of the **social contract** and of the inherent goodness of the common man gave impetus to antimonarchical republicanism. The *Encyclopedia* (1751-72, edited by Diderot and d’Alembert), designed as a monument to reason, was largely devoted to practical technology.

In England, ideals of liberty were connected with empiricist philosophy and science in the followers of John **Locke**. But British empiricism, especially as developed by the skeptical David **Hume** (1711-76), radically reduced the role of reason in philosophy, as did the evolutionary approach to law and politics of Edmund Burke (1729-97) and the utilitarian ethics of Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). Adam Smith (1723-90) and other **physiocrats** called for a rationalization of economic activity by removing artificial barriers to a supposedly natural free exchange of goods known as **laissez-faire**.

German writers participated in the new philosophical trends popularized by Christian von Wolff (1679-1754). Immanuel **Kant**’s (1724-1804) transcendental idealism, unifying an empirical epistemology with a priori moral and logical concepts, directed German thought away from skepticism. Italian contributions included work on electricity (Galvani, 1737-98; Volta, 1745-1827), the pioneer historiography of Vico (1668-1744), and writings on penal reform (Beccaria, 1738-94). Benjamin Franklin (1706-90) was celebrated in Europe for his varied achievements.

The growth of the **press** (*Spectator*, 1711-12) and the wide distribution of realistic but sentimental **novels** attested to the increase of a large bourgeois public.

Arts. Rococo art, characterized by extravagant decorative effects, asymmetries copied from organic models, and artificial pastoral subjects, was favored by the continental aristocracy for most of the cent. (Watteau, 1684-1721) and had musical

analogies in the ornamentalized polyphony of late Baroque. The **Neoclassical** art after 1750, associated with the new scientific archaeology, was more streamlined and was infused with the supposed moral and geometric rectitude of the Roman Republic (David, 1748-1825). In England, **town planning** on a grand scale began.

Industrial Revolution in England. Agricultural improvements, such as the sowing drill (1701) and livestock breeding, were implemented on the large fields provided by enclosure of common lands by private owners. Profits from agriculture and from colonial and foreign trade (1800 volume, £54 million) were channeled through hundreds of banks and the **Stock Exchange** (established 1773) into new industrial processes.

The Newcomen steam pump (1712) aided coal mining. Coal fueled the new efficient steam engines patented by James Watt in 1769, and coke-smelting produced cheap, sturdy iron for machinery by the 1730s. The **flying shuttle** (1733) and **spinning jenny** (c. 1764) were used in the large new cotton textile factories, where women and children were much of the work force. Goods were transported cheaply over **canals** (2,000 mi; built 1760-1800).

American Revolution. The British colonies in North America attracted a mass immigration of religious dissenters and poor people throughout the 17th and 18th cent., coming from the British Isles, Germany, the Netherlands, and other countries. The population reached 3 million non-natives by the 1770s. The indigenous population was greatly reduced by European diseases and by wars with the various colonies. British attempts to control colonial trade and to tax the colonists to pay for the costs of colonial administration and defense clashed with local self-government and eventually provoked the colonies to a successful rebellion.

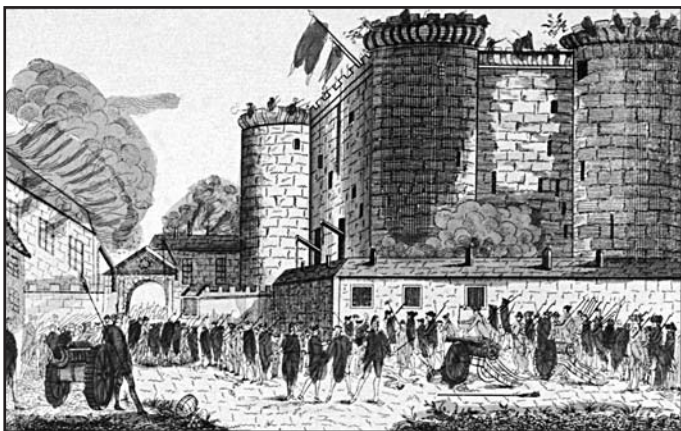
Central and East Europe. The monarchs of the three states that dominated E Europe—Austria, Prussia, and Russia—accepted the advice and legitimation of philosophes in creating modern, centralized institutions in their kingdoms, which were enlarged by the division (1772-95) of Poland.

Under **Frederick II** (called the Great) (r. 1740-86) Prussia, with its efficient modern army, doubled in size. State monopolies and tariff protection fostered industry, and some legal reforms were introduced. Austria’s heterogeneous realms were unified under **Maria Theresa** (r. 1740-80) and **Joseph II** (r. 1780-90). Reforms in education, law, and religion were enacted, and the Austrian serfs were freed (1781). With its defeat in the Seven Years’ War in 1763, Austria failed to regain Silesia, which had been seized by Prussia, but it was compensated by expansion to the E and S (Hungary, Slavonia, 1699; Galicia, 1772).

Russia, whose borders continued to expand, adopted some Western bureaucratic and economic policies under **Peter I** (r. 1682-1725) and **Catherine II** (r. 1762-96). Trade and cultural contacts with the West multiplied from the new Baltic Sea capital, **St. Petersburg** (est. 1703).

French Revolution. The growing French middle class lacked political power and resented aristocratic tax privileges, especially in light of the successful American Revolution. Peasants lacked adequate land and were burdened with feudal obligations to nobles. War with Britain led to the loss of French Canada and drained the treasury, finally forcing the king to call the **Estates-General** in 1789 for the first time since 1614, in an atmosphere of food riots (poor crop in 1788).

Aristocratic resistance to absolutism was soon overshadowed by the reformist Third Estate (middle class), which proclaimed itself the **National Constituent Assembly** June 17 and took the “Tennis Court oath” on June 20 to secure a



The storming of the Bastille fortress (1789) marked the beginning of the French Revolution.

constitution. The storming of the **Bastille** on July 14, 1789, by Parisian artisans was followed by looting and seizure of aristocratic property throughout France. Assembly reforms included abolition of class and regional privileges, a Declaration of Rights, suffrage by taxpayers (75% of male population), and the **Civil Constitution of the Clergy** providing for election and loyalty oaths for priests. A republic was declared Sept. 22, 1792, in spite of royalist pressure from Austria and Prussia, which had declared war in April (joined by Britain the next year). Louis XVI was beheaded Jan. 21, 1793, and Queen Marie Antoinette was beheaded Oct. 16, 1793.

Royalist uprisings in La Vendée and military reverses led to institution of a **reign of terror** in which tens of thousands of opponents of the Revolution and criminals were executed. Radical reforms in the **Convention** period (Sept. 1793-Oct. 1795) included the abolition of colonial slavery, economic measures to aid the poor, support of public education, and a short-lived de-Christianization.

Nationalism Gathers Momentum: 1800-40

French ideals and empire spread. Inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution, and supported by the expanding French armies, new republican regimes arose near France: the **Batavian** Republic in the Netherlands (1795-1806), the **Helvetic** Republic in Switzerland (1798-1803), the **Cisalpine** Republic in N Italy (1797-1805), the **Ligurian** Republic in Genoa (1797-1805), and the **Parthenopean** Republic in S Italy (1799). A Roman Republic existed briefly in 1798 after Pope Pius VI was arrested by French troops. In Italy and Germany, new nationalist sentiments were stimulated both in imitation of and in reaction to developments in France (anti-French and anti-Jacobin peasant uprisings in Italy, 1796-99).

From 1804, when Napoleon declared himself emperor, to 1812, a succession of military victories (Austerlitz, 1805; Jena, 1806) extended his control over most of Europe, through puppet states (**Confederation of the Rhine** united W German states for the first time and **Grand Duchy of Warsaw** revived Polish national hopes), expansion of the empire, and alliances.

Among the lasting reforms initiated under Napoleon's absolutist reign were: establishment of the Bank of France, centralization of tax collection, codification of law along Roman models (Code Napoléon), and reform and extension of secondary and university education. In an 1801 concordat, the papacy recognized the effective autonomy of the French Catholic Church.

Napoleon's continental successes were offset by British victory under Adm. Horatio Nelson in the **Battle of Trafalgar** (1805). In all, some 400,000 French soldiers were killed in the Napoleonic Wars, along with about 600,000 foreign troops.

Last gasp of old regime. The disastrous 1812 invasion of Russia exposed Napoleon's overextension. After Napoleon's 1814 exile at Elba, his armies were defeated (1815) at **Waterloo**, by British and Prussian troops.

At the **Congress of Vienna**, the monarchs and princes of Europe redrew their boundaries, to the advantage of Prussia (in Saxony and the Ruhr), Austria (in Illyria and Venetia), and Russia (in Poland and Finland). British conquest of Dutch and French colonies (S Africa, Ceylon, Mauritius) was recognized, and France, under the restored Bourbons, retained its expanded 1792 borders. The settlement brought 50 years of international peace to Europe.

But the Congress was unable to check the advance of liberal ideals and of nationalism among the smaller European nations. The 1825 **Decembrist uprising** by liberal officers in Russia was easily suppressed. But an independence movement in **Greece**, stirred by commercial prosperity and a cultural revival, succeeded in expelling Ottoman rule by 1831, with the aid of Britain, France, and Russia.

A constitutional monarchy was secured in France by the **1830 Revolution**; Louis Philippe became king. The revolutionary contagion spread to **Belgium**, which gained its independence (1830) from the Dutch monarchy, to **Poland**, whose rebellion was defeated (1830-31) by Russia, and to Germany.

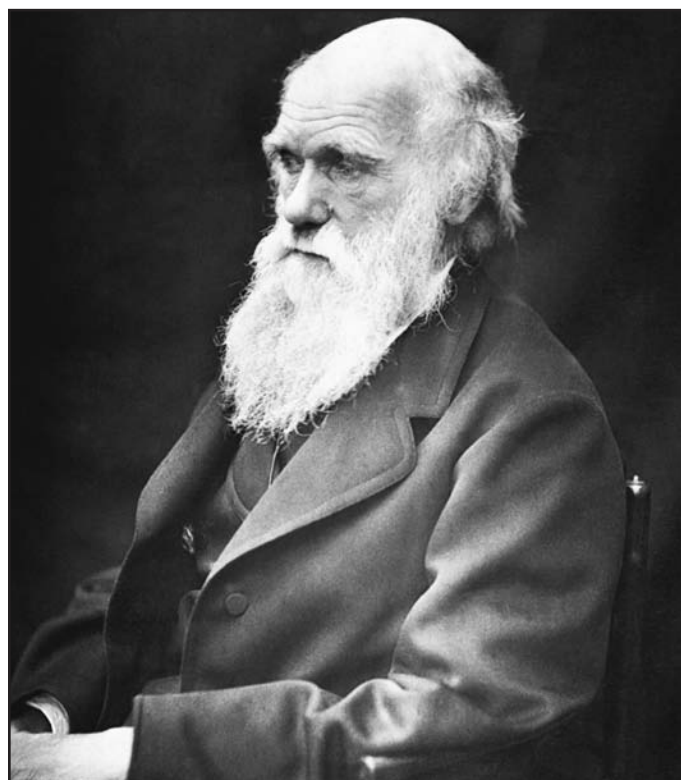
Division among radicals (execution of Hebert, Danton, and Robespierre, 1794) aided the ascendancy of a moderate **Directory**, which consolidated military victories. **Napoleon Bonaparte** (1769-1821), a popular young general, exploited political divisions and participated in a coup Nov. 9, 1799, making himself first consul (dictator).

India. Sikh and Hindu rebels (Rajputs, Marathas) and Afghans destroyed the power of the Mughals during the 18th cent. After France's defeat (1763) in the Seven Years' War, Britain was the primary European trade power in India. Its control of inland **Bengal** and **Bihar** was recognized (1765) by the Mughal shah, who granted the **British East India Co.** (under Clive, 1725-74) the right to collect land revenue there. Despite objections from Parliament (1784 India Act), the company's involvement in local wars and politics led to repeated acquisitions of new territory. The company exported Indian textiles, sugar, and indigo.

Romanticism. A new style in intellectual and artistic life replaced Neoclassicism and Rococo after the mid-18th cent. By the early 19th cent., Romanticism prevailed in Europe.

Rousseau had begun the reaction against rationalism; in education (*Émile*, 1762) he stressed subjective spontaneity over regularized instruction. German writers (Lessing, 1729-81; Herder, 1744-1803) favorably compared the German folk song to classical forms and began a cult of Shakespeare, whose passion and "natural" wisdom was a model for the romantic *Sturm und Drang* (Storm and Stress) movement. **Goethe's** *Sorrows of Young Werther* (1774) set the model for the tragic, passionate genius.

A new interest in **Gothic architecture** in England after 1760 (Walpole, 1717-97) spread through Europe, associated with an aesthetic Christian and mystic revival (**Blake**, 1757-1827). Celtic, Norse, and German mythology and folk tales were revived or imitated (Grimm's Fairy Tales, 1812-22). The medieval revival (Scott's *Ivanhoe*, 1819) led to a new interest in history, stressing national differences and organic growth (**Carlyle**, 1795-1881; Michelet, 1798-1874), corresponding to theories of natural evolution (Lamarck's *Philosophie Zoologique*, 1809; Lyell's *Geology*, 1830-33). A reaction against classicism characterized the English **romantic poets** (beginning with **Wordsworth**, 1770-1850). Revolution and war fed an emphasis on freedom and conflict, expressed by both



Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* (1859) was based on his travels more than 20 years earlier on the British survey ship *HMS Beagle*.

poets (**Byron**, 1788-1824; **Hugo**, 1802-85) and philosophers (**Hegel**, 1770-1831).

Wild gardens replaced the formal French variety, and painters favored rural, stormy, and mountainous landscapes (**Turner**, 1775-1851; **Constable**, 1776-1837). Clothing became freer, with wigs, hoops, and ruffles discarded. Originality and genius were expected in the life and work of inspired artists (Murger's *Scenes from Bohemian Life*, 1847-49). Exotic locales and themes (as in Gothic horror stories) were used in art and literature (Delacroix, 1798-1863; **Poe**, 1809-49). Music exhibited the new dramatic style and a breakdown of classical forms (**Beethoven**, 1770-1827). The use of folk melodies and modes aided the growth of distinct national traditions (Glinka in Russia, 1804-57).

Latin America. Francois **Toussaint L'Ouverture** led a successful slave revolt in Haiti, which subsequently became the first Latin American state to achieve independence (1804).

Triumph of Progress: 1840-80

Idea of progress. As a result of the cumulative scientific, economic, and political changes of the preceding eras, the idea took hold among literate people in the West that continuing growth and improvement was the usual state of human and natural life.

Charles **Darwin's** statement of the **theory of evolution** and survival of the fittest (*On the Origin of Species*, 1859), defended by intellectuals and scientists against theological objections, was taken as confirmation that progress was the natural direction of life. The controversy helped define popular ideas of the dedicated scientist and of science's increasing control over the world (Foucault's demonstration of earth's rotation, 1851; **Pasteur's** germ theory, 1861).

Liberals following Ricardo (1772-1823) in their faith that unrestrained competition would bring continuous economic expansion sought to adjust political life to new social realities and believed that unregulated competition of ideas would yield truth (**Mill**, 1806-73). In England, successive reform bills (1832, 1867, 1884) gave representation to the new industrial towns and extended the franchise to the middle and lower classes and to Catholics, Dissenters, and Jews. On both sides of the Atlantic, reformists tried to improve conditions for the mentally ill (**Dix**, 1802-87), women (Anthony, 1820-1906), and prisoners. Slavery was barred in the British Empire (1833), the U.S. (1865), and Brazil (1888).

Socialist theories based on ideas of human perfectibility or progress were widely disseminated. Utopian socialists such as Saint-Simon (1760-1825) envisaged an orderly, just society directed by a technocratic elite. A model factory town, New Lanark, Scotland, was set up by utopian Robert Owen (1771-1858), and communal experiments were tried in the U.S. (Brook Farm, MA, 1841-47). Bakunin's (1814-76) anarchism represented the opposite extreme of total freedom. Karl **Marx** (1818-83) posited the inevitable triumph of socialism in industrial countries through a dialectical process of class conflict.

Spread of industry. The technical processes and managerial innovations of the English industrial revolution spread to Europe (especially Germany) and the U.S., causing an explosion of industrial production, demand for raw materials, and competition for markets. Inventors, both trained and self-taught, provided means for larger-scale production (Bessemer steel, 1856; sewing machine, 1846). Many inventions were shown at the universal prosperity-themed 1851 London Great Exhibition at the **Crystal Palace**.

Local specialization and long-distance trade were aided by a revolution in transportation and communication. Railroads were first introduced in the 1820s in England and the U.S. Over 150,000 mi of track had been laid worldwide by 1880, with another 100,000 mi laid in the next decade. Steamships were improved (*Savannah* crossed Atlantic, 1819). The **telegraph**, perfected by 1844 (Morse), connected the Old and New Worlds by cable in 1866 and quickened the pace of international commerce and politics. The first commercial **telephone** exchange went into operation in the U.S. in 1878.

The new class of industrial workers, uprooted from their rural homes, lacked job security and suffered from dangerous overcrowding at work and at home. Many responded by organizing **trade unions** (legalized in England, 1824; France, 1884). The U.S. Knights of Labor had 700,000 members by 1886. The First International (1864-76) tried to unite workers worldwide around a Marxist program. The quasi-Socialist Paris Commune uprising

The mainland Spanish colonies won their independence (1810-24), under such leaders as Simón **Bolívar** (1783-1830). Brazil became an independent empire (1822) under the Portuguese prince regent. A new class of military officers divided power with large landholders and the church.

United States. Territory under U.S. control nearly doubled in size with the **Louisiana Purchase** (1803). Heavy immigration and exploitation of ample natural resources fueled rapid economic growth. The spread of the franchise, public education, and anti-slavery sentiment were signs of a widespread democratic ethic.

China. Failure to keep pace with Western arms technology exposed China to greater European influence and hampered efforts to bar imports of opium, which had damaged Chinese society and drained wealth overseas. In the **Opium War** (1839-42), Britain forced China to expand trade opportunities and to cede Hong Kong.

(1871) was violently suppressed. Acts to reduce child labor and regulate conditions were passed (1833-50 in England). Social security measures were introduced by the Bismarck regime (1883-89) in Germany.

Revolutions of 1848. Among the causes of the continent-wide revolutions were an international collapse of credit and resulting unemployment, bad harvests in 1845-47, and a cholera epidemic. The new urban proletariat and expanding bourgeoisie demanded greater political roles. Republics were proclaimed in France, Rome, and Venice. Nationalist feelings reached fever pitch in the Habsburg empire, as Hungary declared independence under Kossuth, a Slav Congress demanded equality, and Piedmont tried to drive Austria from Lombardy. A national liberal assembly at Frankfurt called for German unification.

But riots fueled bourgeois fear of socialism (**Marx** and **Engels**, *Communist Manifesto*, 1848), and peasants remained conservative. The old establishment—the Papacy, the Habsburgs with the help of the Czarist Russian army—was able to rout the revolutionaries by 1849. The French Republic succumbed to a renewed monarchy by 1852 (Emperor Napoleon III).

Great nations unified. Using the “blood and iron” tactics of Bismarck from 1862, Prussia controlled N Germany by 1867 (war with Denmark, 1864; Austria, 1866). After defeating France in 1870 (annexation of Alsace-Lorraine), it won the allegiance of S German states. A new **German Empire** was proclaimed (1871). **Italy**, inspired by Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-72) and Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82), was unified by the reformed Piedmont kingdom through uprisings, plebiscites, and war.

The U.S., its area expanded after the 1846-48 Mexican War, defeated (1861-65) a secession attempt by southern states in the **Civil War**. Canadian provinces were united in an autonomous **Dominion of Canada** (1867). Control in **India** was



“What Hath God Wrought” was the first message sent on Samuel Morse’s telegraph in 1844.

removed from the East India Co. and centralized under British administration after the 1857-58 Sepoy rebellion, laying the groundwork for the modern Indian state. Queen Victoria was named Empress of India (1876).

Europe dominates Asia. The Ottoman Empire began to collapse in the face of Balkan nationalisms and European imperial incursions in N Africa (**Suez Canal**, 1869). The Turks had lost control of most of both regions by 1882. Russia completed its expansion S by 1884 (despite the temporary setback of the **Crimean War** with Turkey, Britain, and France, 1853-56), taking Turkestan, all the Caucasus, and Chinese areas in the E and sponsoring Balkan Slavs against the Turks. A succession of reformist and reactionary regimes presided over a slow modernization (serfs freed, 1861). Persian independence suffered as Russia and British India competed for influence.

China was forced to sign a series of unequal treaties with European powers and Japan. Overpopulation and an inefficient dynasty brought misery and caused rebellions (Taiping, Muslims) leaving tens of millions dead. **Japan** was forced by the U.S. (Commodore Perry's visits, 1853-54) and Europe to end its isolation. The Meiji restoration (1868) gave power to a Westernizing oligarchy. Intensified empire-building gave Burma to Britain (1824-85) and Indochina to France (1862-95). Christian missionary activity followed imperial and trade expansion in Asia.

Veneer of Stability: 1880-1900

Imperialism triumphant. The vast **African** interior, visited by European explorers (Barth, 1821-65; Livingstone, 1813-73), was conquered by the European powers in rapid, competitive thrusts from their coastal bases after 1880, mostly for domestic political and international strategic reasons. W African Muslim kingdoms (Fulani), Arab slave traders (Zanzibar), and Bantu military confederations (Zulu) were alike subdued. Only Christian Ethiopia (defeat of Italy, 1896) and Liberia resisted successfully. France (W Africa) and Britain ("Cape to Cairo," **Boer War**, 1899-1902) were the major beneficiaries. The ideology of "the white man's burden" (Kipling, *Barrack Room Ballads*, 1892) or of a "civilizing mission" (France) justified the conquests.

W European foreign capital investment soared to nearly \$40 billion by 1914, but most was in E Europe (France, Germany), the Americas (Britain), and Europe's colonies. The foundation of the modern interdependent world economy was laid, with cartels dominating raw material trade.

An industrious world. Industrial and technological proficiency characterized the 2 new great powers—Germany and the U.S. Coal and iron deposits enabled Germany to reach 2nd or 3rd place status in iron, steel, and shipbuilding by the 1900s. German electrical and chemical industries were world leaders. The U.S. post-Civil War boom (interrupted by financial panics—1884, 1893, 1896) was shaped by massive immigration from S and E Europe from 1880, government subsidy of railroads, and huge private monopolies (Standard Oil, 1870; U.S. Steel, 1901). The **Spanish-American War**, 1898 (Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1902), and the **Open Door policy** in China (1899) made the U.S. a world power.

England led in **urbanization**, with **London** the world capital of finance, insurance, and shipping. Sewer systems (Paris, 1850s), electric subways (London, 1890), parks, and bargain department stores helped improve living standards for most of the urban population of the industrial world.

Westernization of Asia. Asian reaction to European economic, military, and religious incursions took the form of imitation of Western techniques and adoption of Western ideas of progress and freedom. The Chinese "self-strengthening" movement of the 1860s and 1870s included rail, port, and arsenal improvements and metal and textile mills. Reformers such as **K'ang Yu-wei** (1858-1927) won liberalizing reforms

Respectability. Fine arts were expected to reflect and encourage good morals and manners among the Victorians. Prudery, exaggerated delicacy, and familial piety were heralded by **Bowdler's** expurgated Shakespeare edition (1818). Government-supported mass education sought to inculcate a work ethic as a means to escape poverty (**Horatio Alger**, 1832-99).

The official **Beaux Arts** school in Paris set an international style of imposing public buildings (Paris Opera, 1861-74; Vienna Opera, 1861-69) and uplifting statues (Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, 1884). Realist painting, influenced by photography (Daguerre, 1837), appealed to a new mass audience with social or historical narrative (Wilkie, 1785-1841; Poynter, 1836-1919) or with serious religious, moral, or social messages (pre-Raphaelites, Millet's *Angelus*, 1858), often drawn from ordinary life. The **Impressionists** (Monet, 1840-1926; Pissarro, 1830-1903; Renoir, 1841-1919) rejected the formalism, sentimentality, and precise techniques of academic art in favor of a spontaneous, undetailed rendering of the world through careful representation of the effect of natural light on objects.

Realistic **novelists** presented the full panorama of social classes and personalities, but retained sentimentality and moral judgment (**Dickens**, 1812-70; **Eliot**, 1819-80; **Tolstoy**, 1828-1910; **Balzac**, 1799-1850).

in 1898, right after the European and Japanese "scramble for concessions."

A universal education system in Japan and importation of foreign industrial, scientific, and military experts aided Japan's rapid modernization after 1868, under the authoritarian Meiji regime. Japan's victory in the **Sino-Japanese War** (1894-95) put Formosa and Korea in its power.

In India, the British alliance with the remaining princely states masked reform sentiment among the Westernized urban elite; higher education had been conducted largely in English for 50 years. The **Indian National Congress**, founded in 1885, demanded a larger government role for Indians.

Fin-de-siècle sophistication. **Naturalist** writers pushed realism to its extreme limits, adopting a quasi-scientific attitude and writing about formerly taboo subjects such as sex, crime, extreme poverty, and corruption (Flaubert, 1821-80; Zola, 1840-1902; Hardy, 1840-1928). Unseen or repressed psychological motivations were explored in the clinical and theoretical works of Sigmund **Freud** (1856-1939) and in works of fiction (**Dostoyevsky**, 1821-81; James, 1843-1916; Schnitzler, 1862-1931).

A contempt for bourgeois life or a desire to shock a complacent audience was shared by the French **symbolist** poets (Verlaine, 1844-96; Rimbaud, 1854-91), by neopagan English writers (Swinburne, 1837-1909), by continental dramatists (**Ibsen**, 1828-1906), and by satirists (**Wilde**, 1854-1900). The German philosopher Friedrich **Nietzsche** (1844-1900) was influential in his elitism and pessimism.

Postimpressionist art neglected long-cherished conventions of representation (**Cézanne**, 1839-1906) and showed a willingness to learn from primitive and non-European art (**Gauguin**, 1848-1903; Japanese prints).

Racism. Gobineau (1816-82) gave a pseudobiological foundation to modern racist theories, which spread in Europe in the latter 19th cent., along with **Social Darwinism**, the belief that societies are and should be organized as a struggle for survival of the fittest. The medieval period was interpreted as an era of natural Germanic rule (Chamberlain, 1855-1927), and notions of racial superiority were associated with German national aspirations (Treitschke, 1834-96). **Anti-Semitism**, with a new racist rationale, became a significant political force in Germany (Anti-Semitic Petition, 1880), Austria (Lueger, 1844-1910), and France (**Dreyfus affair**, 1894-1906).

Last Respite: 1900-09

Alliances. While the peace of Europe (and its dependencies) continued to hold (1907 **Hague Conference** extended the rules of war and international arbitration procedures), imperial rivalries, protectionist trade practices (in Germany and France), and the escalating arms race (British *Dreadnought* battleship launched; Germany widens Kiel canal,

1906) exacerbated minor disputes (German-French Moroccan "crises," 1905, 1911).

Security was sought through balance-of-power alliances: **Triple Alliance** (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy; renewed in 1902 and 1907); Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902), Franco-Russian Alliance (1899), **Entente Cordiale** (Britain,

France, 1904), Anglo-Russian Treaty (1907), German-Ottoman friendship.

Ottomans decline. The inefficient, corrupt Ottoman government was unable to resist further loss of territory. Nearly all European lands were lost in 1912 to Serbia, Greece, Montenegro, and Bulgaria. Italy took Libya and the Dodecanese islands the same year, and Britain took Kuwait (1899) and the Sinai (1906). The **Young Turk** revolution in 1908 forced the sultan to restore a constitution, and it introduced some social reform, industrialization, and secularization.

British Empire. British trade and cultural influence remained dominant in the empire, but constitutional reforms presaged its eventual dissolution: The colonies of **Australia** were united in 1901 under a self-governing commonwealth. **New Zealand** acquired dominion status in 1907. The old Boer republics joined Cape Colony and Natal in the self-governing Union of **South Africa** in 1910.

The 1909 Indian Councils Act enhanced the role of elected province legislatures in **India**. The Muslim League (founded 1906) sought separate communal representation.

East Asia. Japan exploited its growing industrial power to expand its empire. Victory in the 1904-05 war against Russia (naval battle of Tsushima, 1905) assured Japan's domination of **Korea** (annexed 1910) and Manchuria (Port Arthur taken, 1905).

In China, central authority began to crumble (empress died, 1908). Reforms (Confucian exam system ended 1905, modernization of the army, building of railroads) were inadequate, and secret societies of reformers and nationalists, inspired by the Westernized **Sun Yat-sen** (1866-1925), fomented periodic uprisings in the S.

Siam, whose independence had been guaranteed by Britain and France in 1896, was split into spheres of influence by those countries in 1907.

Russia. The population of the Russian Empire approached 150 million in 1900. Reforms in education, in law, and in local institutions (*zemstvos*) and an industrial boom starting in the 1880s (oil, railroads) created the beginnings of a modern state, despite the autocratic tsarist regime. Liberals (1903 Union of Liberation), Socialists (Social Democrats founded 1898, Bolsheviks split off 1903), and populists (Social Revolutionaries founded 1901) were periodically repressed, and national minorities were persecuted (anti-Jewish pogroms, 1903, 1905-06).

An industrial crisis after 1900 and harvest failures aggravated poverty among urban workers, and the 1904-05 defeat by Japan (which checked Russia's Asian expansion) sparked the **Revolution of 1905-06**. A **Duma** (parliament) was created under Tsar Nicholas II, and agricultural reform (under Stolypin, prime minister, 1906-11) created a large class of land-owning peasants (*kulaks*).

The world shrinks. Developments in transportation and communication and mass population movements helped create an awareness of an interdependent world. Early **automobiles** (Daimler, Benz, 1885) were experimental or were designed as luxuries. Assembly-line mass production (Ford Motor Co., 1903) made the invention practical, and by 1910 nearly 500,000 motor vehicles were registered in the U.S. alone. **Heavier-than-air flights** began in 1903 in the U.S. (Wright brothers' *Flyer*), preceded by glider, balloon, and model plane advances in several countries. Trade was advanced by improvements in **ship design** (gyrocompass, 1910), speed (*Lusitania* crossed Atlantic in 5 days, 1907), and reach (Panama Canal begun, 1904).

The first transatlantic **radio** telegraphic transmission occurred in 1901, 6 years after Marconi discovered radio. Radio transmission of human speech had been made in 1900. Telegraphic transmission of photos was achieved in 1904, lending immediacy to news reports. **Phonographs**, popularized by Caruso's recordings (starting 1902), made for quick international spread of musical styles (ragtime). **Motion pictures**, perfected in the



Nicholas II, the last Russian tsar, was forced to abdicate in 1917 and was executed along with his family in 1918.

1890s (Dickson, Lumière brothers), became a popular and artistic medium after 1900; newsreels appeared in 1909.

Emigration from crowded European centers soared in the decade: 9 million migrated to the U.S., and millions more went to Siberia, Canada, Argentina, Australia, South Africa, and Algeria. Some 70 million Europeans emigrated in the century before 1914. Several million Chinese, Indians, and Japanese migrated to SE Asia, where their urban skills often enabled them to take a predominant economic role.

Social reform. The social and economic problems of the poor were kept in the public eye by realist fiction writers (Dreiser's *Sister Carrie*, 1900; Gorky's *Lower Depths*, 1902; Sinclair's *The Jungle*, 1906), journalists (U.S. **muckrakers**—Steffens, Tarbell), and artists (Ashcan school). Frequent labor strikes and occasional assassinations by anarchists or radicals (Empress Elizabeth of Austria, 1898; King Umberto I of Italy, 1900; U.S. Pres. McKinley, 1901; Russian Interior Minister Plehve, 1904; Portugal's King Carlos, 1908) added to social tension and fear of revolution.

But democratic reformism prevailed. In Germany, Bernstein's (1850-1932) **revisionist Marxism**, downgrading revolution, was accepted by the powerful Social Democrats and trade unions. The British Fabian Society (the Webbs, Shaw) and the Labour Party (founded 1906) worked for reforms such as social security and union rights (1906), while woman suffragists grew more militant. U.S. **progressives** fought big business (Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906). In France, the 10-hour work day (1904) and separation of church and state (1905) were reform victories, as was universal suffrage in Austria (1907).

Arts. An unprecedented period of experimentation, centered in France, produced several **new painting styles**: Fauvism exploited bold color areas (Matisse, *Woman With Hat*, 1905); expressionism reflected powerful inner emotions (the Brücke group, 1905); Cubism combined several views of an object on one flat surface (Picasso, *Demoiselles*, 1906-07); futurism tried to depict speed and motion (Italian Futurist Manifesto, 1910). **Architects** explored new uses of steel structures, with facades either neoclassical (Adler and Sullivan in U.S.), curvilinear Art Nouveau (Gaudi's Casa Mila, 1905-10), or functionally streamlined (Wright's Robie House, 1909).

Music and dance shared the experimental spirit. Ruth St. Denis (1877-1968) and Isadora Duncan (1878-1927) pioneered modern dance, while Sergei Diaghilev in Paris revitalized classic ballet from 1909. Composers explored atonal music (Debussy, 1862-1918) and dissonance (Schoenberg, 1874-1951) or revolutionized classical forms (Stravinsky, 1882-1971), often showing jazz or folk music influences.

War and Revolution: 1910-19

War threatens. Germany under Wilhelm II sought a political and imperial role consonant with its industrial strength, challenging Britain's world supremacy and threatening France, which was still resenting the loss (1871) of Alsace-Lorraine. Austria wanted to curb an expanded Serbia (after 1912) and the threat it posed to its own Slav lands. Russia feared Austrian

and German political and economic aims in the Balkans and Turkey.

An accelerated arms race resulted from these circumstances. The German standing army rose to more than 2 million men by 1914. Russia and France had more than a million each, and Austria and the British Empire nearly a million each.

Dozens of enormous battleships were built by the powers after 1906.

The **assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand** by a Serbian nationalist, June 28, 1914, was the pretext for war. The system of alliances made the conflict Europe-wide; Germany's invasion of Belgium to outflank France forced Britain to enter the war. Patriotic fervor was nearly unanimous among all classes in most countries.

World War I. German forces were stopped in France in one month. The rival armies dug **trench networks**. Artillery and improved machine guns prevented either side from any lasting advance despite repeated assaults (600,000 dead at **Verdun**, Feb.-July 1916). Poison gas, used by Germany in 1915, proved ineffective. The entrance of more than 1 million U.S. troops tipped the balance after mid-1917, forcing Germany to sue for peace the next year. The formal armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918.

In the E, the Russian armies were thrown back (battle of **Tannenberg**, Aug. 20, 1914), and the war grew unpopular in Russia. An allied attempt to relieve Russia through Turkey failed (**Gallipoli**, 1915). The **Russian Revolution** (1917) abolished the monarchy. The new Bolshevik regime signed the capitulatory Brest-Litovsk peace in Mar. 1918. Italy entered the war on the allied side in May 1915 but was pushed back by Oct. 1917. A renewed offensive with Allied aid in Oct.-Nov. 1918 forced Austria to surrender.

The British Navy successfully blockaded Germany, which responded with submarine U-boat attacks; **unrestricted submarine warfare** against neutrals after Jan. 1917 helped bring the U.S. into the war. Other battlefields included Palestine and Mesopotamia, both of which Britain wrested from the Turks in 1917, and the African and Pacific colonies of Germany, most of which fell to Britain, France, Australia, Japan, and South Africa.

Settlement. At the **Paris Peace Conference** (Jan.-June 1919), concluded by the **Treaty of Versailles**, and in subsequent negotiations and local wars (Russian-Polish War, 1920), the **map of Europe** was redrawn with a nod to U.S. Pres. Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination. Austria and Hungary were separated, and much of their land was given to Yugoslavia (formerly Serbia), Romania, Italy, and the newly independent Poland and Czechoslovakia. Germany lost territory in the W, N, and E, while Finland and the Baltic states were detached from Russia. Turkey lost nearly all its Arab lands to British-sponsored Arab states or to direct French and British rule. Belgium's sovereignty was recognized.

From 1916, the civilian populations and economies of both sides were mobilized to an unprecedented degree. Hardships intensified among fighting nations in 1917 (French mutiny crushed in May). More than 10 million soldiers died in the war.

A huge **reparations** burden and partial demilitarization were imposed on Germany. Pres. Wilson obtained approval for a League of Nations, but the U.S. Senate refused to allow the U.S. to join.

Russian revolution. Military defeats and high casualties caused a contagious lack of confidence in Tsar Nicholas, who was forced to abdicate Mar. 1917. A liberal provisional government failed to end the war, and massive desertions, riots, and fighting between factions followed. A moderate socialist government under Aleksandr Kerensky was overthrown (Nov. 1917) in a violent coup by the **Bolsheviks** in Petrograd under **Lenin**, who later disbanded the elected Constituent Assembly.

The Bolsheviks brutally suppressed all opposition and ended the war with Germany in Mar. 1918. **Civil war** broke out in the summer between the Red Army (the Bolsheviks and their supporters), and monarchists, anarchists, minority nationalities (Ukrainians, Georgians, Poles), and others. Small U.S., British, French, and Japanese units also opposed the Bolsheviks (1918-19; Japan in Vladivostok to 1922). The civil war, anarchy, and pogroms devastated the country until the 1920 Red Army victory. The **Communist Party** leadership retained absolute power.

U.S. Easy credit, technological ingenuity, and war-related industrial decline in Europe caused a long economic boom, in which ownership of new products—**autos, phones, radios**—became more democratized. **Prosperity**, an increase in women workers, women's suffrage (19th Amendment ratified, 1920),



Both sides in World War I developed elaborate networks of dug-in trenches from which to fight.

Other European revolutions. An unpopular monarchy in **Portugal** was overthrown in 1910. The new republic took severe anticlerical measures in 1911.

After a century of Home Rule agitation, during which **Ireland** was devastated by famine (1 million dead, 1846-47) and emigration, republican militants staged an unsuccessful uprising in Dublin during **Easter 1916**. The execution of the leaders and mass arrests by the British won popular support for the rebels. The **Irish Free State**, comprising all but the 6 N counties, achieved dominion status in 1922.

In the aftermath of the world war, radical revolutions were attempted in Germany (**Spartacist** uprising, Jan. 1919), **Hungary** (Kun regime, 1919), and elsewhere. All were suppressed or failed for lack of support.

Chinese revolution. The Manchu Dynasty was overthrown and a republic proclaimed in Oct. 1911. First Pres. Sun Yat-sen resigned in favor of strongman Yuan Shih-k'ai. Sun organized the parliamentary **Kuomintang** party.

Students launched protests on May 4, 1919, against League of Nations concessions in China to Japan. Nationalist, liberal, and socialist ideas and political groups spread. The **Communist Party** was founded in 1921. A Communist regime took power in Mongolia with Soviet support in 1921.

India restive. Indian objections to British rule erupted in nationalist riots as well as in the nonviolent tactics of Mahatma **Gandhi** (1869-1948). Nearly 400 unarmed demonstrators were shot at **Amritsar** in Apr. 1919. Britain approved limited self-rule that year.

Mexican revolution. Under the long Diaz dictatorship (1877-1911) the economy advanced, but Indian and mestizo lands were confiscated, and concessions to foreigners (mostly U.S.) damaged the middle class. A **revolution in 1910** led to civil wars and U.S. intervention (1914, 1916-17). Land reform and a more democratic constitution (1917) were achieved.

Sciences. Scientific specialization prevailed by the 20th cent. Advances in knowledge and technological aptitude increased with the geometric rise in the number of practitioners. Physicists challenged common-sense views of causality, observation, and a mechanistic universe, putting science further beyond popular grasp (**Einstein's** general theory of relativity, 1916; Bohr's quantum mechanics, 1913; Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, 1927).

Aftermath of War: 1920-29

and drastic change in fashion (**flappers**, mannish bob for women, clean-shaven men) created a wide perception of social change, despite prohibition of alcoholic beverages (1919-33). Union membership and strikes increased. Fear of radicals led to Palmer raids (1919-20) and the Sacco-Vanzetti case (1921-27).

Europe sorts itself out. Germany's liberal **Weimar constitution** (1919) could not guarantee a stable government in the face of rightist violence (Rathenau assassinated, 1922) and Communist refusal to cooperate with Socialists. Reparations and Allied occupation of the Rhineland caused staggering inflation that destroyed middle-class savings, but economic expansion resumed after mid-decade, aided by U.S. loans. A sophisticated, **innovative culture** developed in architecture and design (Bauhaus, 1919-28), film (Lang, *M*, 1931), painting (Grosz), music (Weill, *Threepenny Opera*, 1928), theater (Brecht, *A Man's a Man*, 1926), criticism (Benjamin), philosophy (Jung), and fashion. This culture was considered decadent and socially disruptive by rightists.

England elected its first Labour governments (Jan. 1924, June 1929). A 10-day general strike in support of coal miners failed in May 1926. In **Italy**, strikes, political chaos, and violence by small Fascist bands culminated in the Oct. 1922 Fascist March on Rome, which established **Mussolini's** dictatorship. Strikes were outlawed (1926), and Italian influence was pressed in the Balkans (Albania made a protectorate, 1926). A conservative dictatorship was also established in **Portugal** in a 1926 military coup.

Czechoslovakia, the only stable democracy to emerge from the war in Central or E Europe, faced opposition from Germans (in the Sudetenland), Ruthenians, and some Slovaks. As the industrial heartland of the old Habsburg empire, it remained fairly prosperous. With French backing, it formed the Little Entente with Yugoslavia (1920) and **Romania** (1921) to block Austrian or Hungarian irredentism. Croats and Slovenes in **Yugoslavia** demanded a federal state until King Alexander I proclaimed (1929) a royal dictatorship. Poland faced internal nationality problems as well (Germans, Ukrainians, Jews); Pilsudski ruled as dictator from 1926. The Baltic states were threatened by traditionally dominant ethnic Germans and by Soviet-supported Communists.

An economic collapse and famine in **Russia** (1921-22) claimed 5 million lives. The New Economic Policy (1921) allowed land ownership by peasants and some private commerce and industry. **Stalin** was absolute ruler within 4 years of Lenin's death (1924). He inaugurated a brutal collectivization program (1929-32) and used foreign Communist parties for Soviet state advantage.

Internationalism. Revulsion against World War I led to pacifist agitation, to the Kellogg-Briand Pact renouncing aggressive war (1928), and to **naval disarmament** pacts (Washington, 1922; London, 1930). But the League of Nations was able to arbitrate only minor disputes (Greece-Bulgaria, 1925).

Rise of Totalitarians: 1930-39

Depression. A worldwide financial panic and economic depression began with the Oct. 1929 U.S. stock market crash and the May 1931 failure of the Austrian Credit-Anstalt. A credit crunch caused international bankruptcies and **unemployment**: 12 million jobless by 1932 in the U.S., 5.6 million in Germany, 2.7 million in England. Governments responded with **tariff restrictions** (Smoot-Hawley Act, 1930; Ottawa Imperial Conference, 1932), which dried up world trade. Government public works programs were vitiated by deflationary budget balancing.



Germany's Adolf Hitler and Italy's Benito Mussolini affirmed their full political and military alliance with the Pact of Steel (1939).

Middle East. Mustafa Kemal (**Ataturk**) led **Turkish** nationalists in resisting Italian, French, and Greek military advances (1919-23). The sultanate was abolished (1922), and elaborate reforms were passed, including secularization of law and adoption of the Latin alphabet. Ethnic conflict led to persecution of **Armenians** (more than 1 million dead in 1915, 1 million expelled), Greeks (forced Greek-Turk population exchange, 1923), and Kurds (1925 uprising).

With evacuation of the Turks from **Arab** lands, the puritanical Wahabi dynasty of E Arabia conquered (1919-25) what is now Saudi Arabia. British, French, and Arab dynastic and nationalist maneuvering resulted in the creation of 2 more Arab monarchies in 1921—Iraq and Transjordan (both under British control)—and 2 French mandates—Syria and Lebanon. Jewish immigration into British-mandated **Palestine**, inspired by the Zionist movement, was resisted by Arabs, at times violently (1921, 1929 massacres).

Reza Khan ruled **Persia** after his 1921 coup (shah from 1925), centralized control, and created the trappings of a modern secular state.

In 1922, English archaeologist Howard Carter discovered the **tomb** of the boy pharaoh **Tutankhamen** in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt.

China. The Kuomintang under **Chiang Kai-shek** (1887-1975) subdued the warlords by 1928. The Communists were brutally suppressed after their alliance with the Kuomintang was broken in 1927. Relative peace thereafter allowed for industrial and financial improvements, with some Russian, British, and U.S. cooperation.

Arts. Nearly all bounds of subject matter, style, and attitude were broken in the arts of the period. **Abstract** art first took inspiration from natural forms or narrative themes (Kandinsky from 1911) and then worked free of any representational aims (Malevich's suprematism, 1915-19; Mondrian's geometric style from 1917). The **Dada** movement (from 1916) mocked artistic pretension with absurd collages and constructions. Paradox, illusion, and psychological taboos were exploited by **surrealists** by the late 1920s (Dali, Magritte). Architectural schools celebrated industrial values, whether vigorous abstract constructivism (Tatlin, *Monument to 3rd International*, 1919) or the machined, streamlined **Bauhaus** style, which was extended to many design fields (Helvetica typeface).

Prose writers explored revolutionary narrative modes related to dreams (Kafka's *Trial*, 1925), internal monologue (Joyce's *Ulysses*, 1922), and word play (Stein's *Making of Americans*, 1925). Poets and novelists wrote of modern alienation (Eliot's *Waste Land*, 1922) and aimlessness ("The Lost Generation").

Germany. Years of agitation by violent extremists were brought to a head by the Depression. Nazi leader Adolf Hitler was named chancellor in Jan. 1933 and given dictatorial power by the Reichstag in March. Opposition parties were disbanded, strikes banned, and all aspects of economic, cultural, and religious life were brought under central government and Nazi party control and manipulated by sophisticated propaganda. Severe persecution of Jews began (**Nuremberg Laws**, Sept. 1935). Many Jews, political opponents, and others were sent to concentration camps (Dachau, 1933), where thousands died or were killed. Public works, renewed conscription (1935), arms production, and a 4-year plan (1936) all but ended unemployment.

Hitler's expansionism started with reincorporation of the Saar (1935), occupation of the **Rhineland** (Mar. 1936), and annexation of Austria (Mar. 1938). At **Munich** (Sept. 1938) Britain and France attempted to appease Hitler and avoid war by successfully encouraging Czechoslovakia's surrender of the Sudetenland territory.

Russia. Rapid industrialization was achieved through successive **5-year plans** starting in 1928, using severe labor discipline and mass forced labor. Industry was financed by a decline in living standards and exploitation of agriculture, which was almost totally collectivized by the early 1930s (*kolkhoz* [collective farm]; *sovkhoz* [state farm], often in newly worked lands). Successive **purges** increased the role of professionals and management at the expense of workers. Millions perished in a series of manufactured disasters: extermination (1929-34) of kulaks

(peasant landowners), severe famine (1932-33), party purges and show trials (Great Purge, 1936-38), suppression of nationalities, and poor conditions in labor camps.

Spain. An industrial revolution during World War I created an urban proletariat, which was attracted to socialism and anarchism; Catalan nationalists challenged central authority. The 5 years after King Alfonso left Spain in Apr. 1931 were dominated by tension between intermittent leftist and anticlerical governments and clericals, monarchists, and other rightists. Anarchist and Communist rebellions were crushed, but a July 1936 extreme right rebellion led by Gen. Francisco **Franco** and aided by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy succeeded, after a 3-year **civil war** (more than 1 million dead in battles and atrocities). The war polarized international public opinion.

Italy. Despite propaganda for the ideal of the Corporate State, few domestic reforms were attempted. An entente with Hungary and Austria (Mar. 1934), a pact with Germany and Japan (Nov. 1937), and intervention by 50,000-75,000 troops in Spain (1936-39) sealed Italy's identification with the fascist bloc (anti-Semitic laws after Mar. 1938). Ethiopia was conquered (1935-36), and Albania annexed (Jan. 1939) in conscious imitation of ancient Rome.

Eastern Europe. Repressive regimes fought for power against an active opposition (liberals, socialists, Communists, peasants, Nazis). Minority groups and Jews were restricted within national boundaries that did not coincide with ethnic population patterns. In the destruction of **Czechoslovakia**, Hungary occupied S Slovakia (Nov. 1938) and Ruthenia (Mar. 1939), and a pro-Nazi regime took power in the rest of Slovakia. Other boundary disputes (e.g., Poland-Lithuania, Yugoslavia-Bulgaria, and Romania-Hungary) doomed attempts to build joint fronts against Germany or Russia. Economic depression was severe.

East Asia. After a period of liberalism in **Japan**, nativist militarists dominated the government with peasant support. Manchuria was seized (Sept. 1931-Feb. 1932), and a puppet state was set up (Manchukuo). Adjacent Jehol (Inner Mongolia) was occupied in 1933. **China** proper was invaded in July 1937; large areas were conquered by Oct. 1938. Hundreds of thousands of rapes, murders, and other atrocities were attributed to the Japanese.

War, Hot and Cold: 1940-49

War in Asia-Pacific. Japan occupied Indochina in Sept. 1940, dominated Thailand in Dec. 1941, and attacked Hawaii (**Pearl Harbor**), the Philippines, Hong Kong, and Malaya on Dec. 7, 1941 (precipitating U.S. entrance into the war). Indonesia was attacked in Jan. 1942, and Burma was conquered in Mar. 1942. The Battle of **Midway** (June 1942) turned back the Japanese advance. "Island-hopping" battles (**Guadalcanal**, Aug. 1942-Jan. 1943; **Leyte Gulf**, Oct. 1944; **Iwo Jima**, Feb.-Mar. 1945; **Okinawa**, Apr. 1945) and massive bombing raids on Japan from June 1944 wore out Japanese defenses. U.S. atom bombs, dropped Aug. 6 and 9 on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**, forced Japan to agree, on Aug. 14, to surrender; formal surrender was on Sept. 2, 1945.

War in Europe. The Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact (Aug. 1939) freed Germany to attack Poland (Sept. 1939). Britain and France, which had guaranteed Polish independence, declared war on Germany. Russia seized E Poland (Sept. 1939), attacked Finland (Nov. 1939), and took the Baltic states (July 1940). Mobile German forces staged *blitzkrieg* attacks during Apr.-June 1940, conquering neutral Denmark, Norway, and the Low Countries and defeating France; 350,000 British and French troops were evacuated at **Dunkirk**, France (May). The **Battle of Britain** (June-Dec. 1940) denied Germany air superiority. German-Italian campaigns won the Balkans by Apr. 1941. Three million Axis troops **invaded Russia** in June 1941, marching through Ukraine to the Caucasus, and through White Russia and the Baltic republics to Moscow and Leningrad.

Russian winter counterthrusts (1941-42 and 1942-43) stopped the German advance (**Stalingrad**, Sept. 1942-Feb. 1943). Sustaining great casualties, the Russians drove the Axis from all E Europe and the Balkans in the next 2 years. Invasions of N Africa (Nov. 1942), Italy (Sept. 1943), and **Normandy** (launched on D-Day, June 6, 1944) brought U.S., British, Free French, and allied troops to Germany by spring 1945. In Feb. 1945, the 3 Allied leaders, Winston **Churchill** (Britain), Joseph **Stalin** (USSR), and Franklin D. **Roosevelt**

Communist forces left Kuomintang-besieged strongholds in the S of China in a Long March (1934-35) to the N. The Kuomintang-Communist civil war was suspended in Jan. 1937 in the face of threatening Japan.

Democracies. The Roosevelt Administration, in office Mar. 1933, embarked on an extensive program of **New Deal** social reform and economic stimulation, including protection for labor unions (heavy industries organized), Social Security, public works, wage-and-hour laws, and assistance to farmers. Isolationist sentiment (1937 Neutrality Act) prevented U.S. intervention in Europe, but military expenditures were increased in 1939.

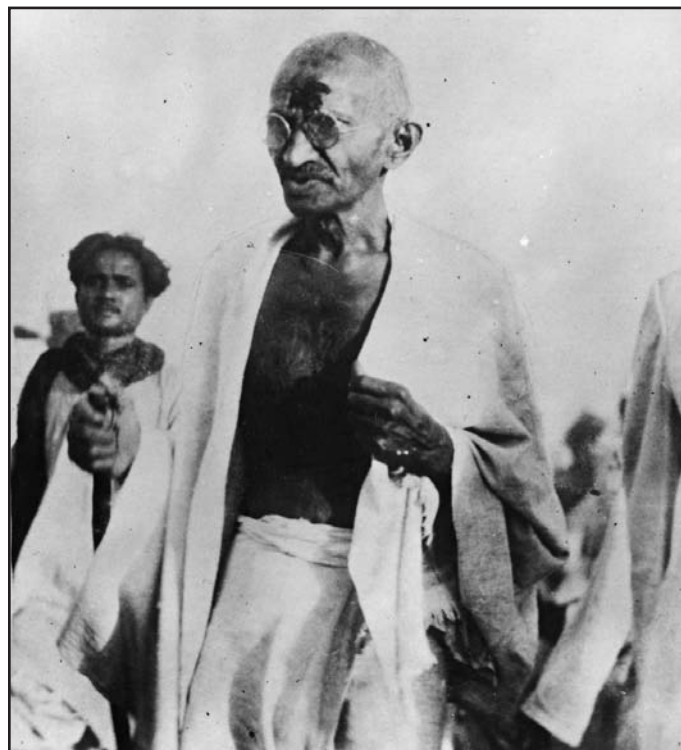
French political instability and polarization prevented resolution of economic and international security questions. The **Popular Front** government under Leon Blum (June 1936-Apr. 1938) passed social reforms (40-hr. work week) and raised arms spending. National coalition governments, which ruled Britain from Aug. 1931, brought economic recovery but failed to define a consistent international policy until Chamberlain's government (from May 1937), which practiced **appeasement** of Germany and Italy.

India. Twenty years of agitation for autonomy and then for independence (Gandhi's **salt march**, 1930) achieved some constitutional reform (extended provincial powers, 1935) despite Muslim-Hindu strife. Social issues assumed prominence with peasant uprisings (1921), strikes (1928), Gandhi's efforts for untouchables (1932 "fast unto death"), and social and agrarian reform by the provinces after 1937.

Arts. The streamlined, geometric design motifs of Art Deco (from 1925) prevailed through the 1930s. **Abstract art** flourished (Moore sculptures from 1931) alongside a new **realism** related to social and political concerns (Socialist Realism, the official Soviet style from 1934; Mexican muralist Rivera, 1886-1957; and Orozco, 1883-1949), which were also expressed in fiction and poetry (Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*, 1939; Sandburg's *The People, Yes*, 1936). Modern architecture (International Style, 1932) was unchallenged in its use of artificial materials (concrete, glass), lack of decoration, and monumentality (Rockefeller Center, 1929-40). Larger-than-life U.S.-made films captured a worldwide audience (*Gone With the Wind*, *The Wizard of Oz*, both 1939).

(U.S.), met in Yalta to discuss strategy and resolve political issues, including the postwar Allied occupation of Germany. Germany surrendered May 7, 1945.

Atrocities. The war brought 20th-cent. cruelty to its peak. The Nazi regime systematically killed an estimated 5-6 million Jews, including some 3 million who died in death camps,



Mahatma Gandhi led efforts for Indian autonomy and independence for more than 25 years.

(e.g., **Auschwitz**). Gypsies, political opponents, people with mental or physical disabilities, and others deemed undesirable were also murdered by the Nazis, as were vast numbers of Slavs.

German bombs killed 70,000 British civilians. More than 100,000 Chinese civilians were killed by Japanese forces in the capture and occupation of Nanking. Severe retaliation by the Soviet army, E European partisans, Free French, and others took a heavy toll. U.S. and British bombing of Germany killed hundreds of thousands, as did U.S. bombing of Japan (80,000–200,000 at Hiroshima alone). Some 45 million people died in the war.

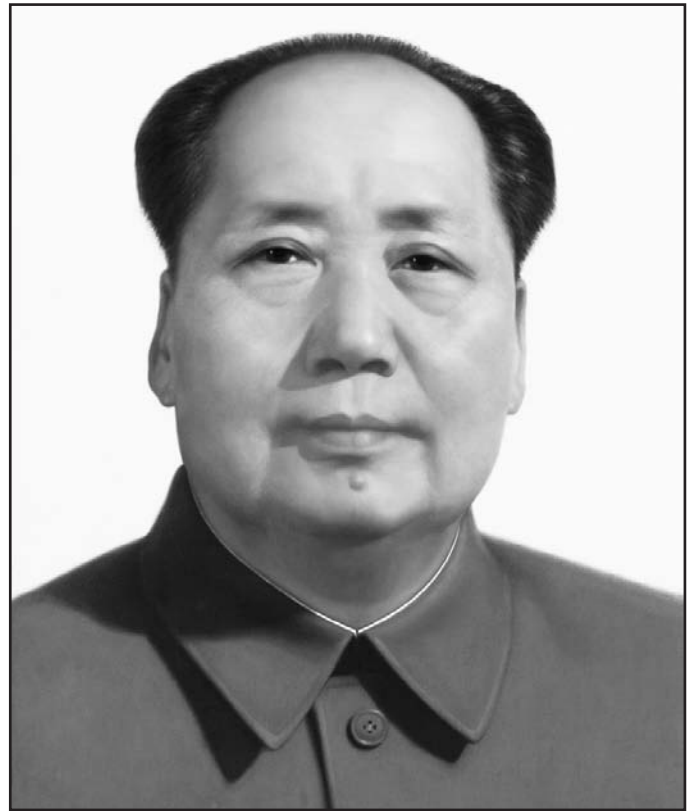
Settlement. The **United Nations** charter was signed in San Francisco on June 26, 1945, by 50 nations. The International Tribunal at **Nuremberg** convicted 22 German leaders for war crimes in Sept. 1946; 23 Japanese leaders were convicted in Nov. 1948. Postwar border changes included large gains in territory for the USSR, losses for Germany, a shift to the W in Polish borders, and minor losses for Italy. Communist regimes, supported by Soviet troops, took power in most of E Europe, including Soviet-occupied Germany (GDR, aka East Germany, proclaimed Oct. 1949). Japan lost all overseas lands.

Recovery. Basic political and social changes were imposed on Japan and W Germany by the Western allies (Japan constitution adopted, Nov. 1946; W German basic law, May 1949). U.S. **Marshall Plan** aid (\$12 billion, 1947–51) spurred W European economic recovery after a period of severe inflation and strikes in Europe and the U.S. The British Labour Party introduced a national health service and nationalized basic industries in 1946.

Cold War. Western fears of further Soviet advances (Cominform formed in Oct. 1947; Czechoslovakia coup, Feb. 1948; Berlin blockade, Apr. 1948–Sept. 1949) led to the formation of **NATO**. Civil War in Greece and Soviet pressure on Turkey led to U.S. aid under the **Truman Doctrine** (Mar. 1947). Other anti-Communist security pacts were the Organization of American States (Apr. 1948) and the SE Asia Treaty Organization (Sept. 1954). A new wave of **Soviet purges** and repression intensified in the last years of Stalin's rule, extending to E Europe (Slansky trial in Czechoslovakia, 1951). Only Yugoslavia resisted Soviet control (expelled by Cominform, June 1948; U.S. aid, June 1949).

China, Korea. Communist forces emerged from World War II strengthened by the Soviet takeover of industrial Manchuria. In 4 years of fighting, the Kuomintang was driven from the mainland; the People's Republic of China was proclaimed Oct. 1, 1949. Korea was divided by USSR and U.S. occupation forces. Separate republics were proclaimed in the 2 zones in Aug.–Sept. 1948.

India. India and Pakistan became independent dominions on Aug. 15, 1947. Millions of Hindu and Muslim refugees were created by the partition; riots (1946–47) took hundreds of thousands of lives; Mahatma **Gandhi** was assassinated in Jan. 1948. Burma became completely independent in Jan. 1948; Ceylon took dominion status in Feb.



Mao Zedong became chief of state when the People's Republic of China was proclaimed in 1949.

Middle East. The UN approved partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. **Israel** was proclaimed a state, May 14, 1948. Arabs rejected partition, but failed to defeat Israel in war (May 1948–July 1949). Immigration from Europe and the Middle East swelled Israel's Jewish population. British and French forces left Lebanon and Syria in 1946. Transjordan occupied most of Arab Palestine.

Southeast Asia. Communists and others fought against restoration of French rule in **Indochina** from 1946; a non-Communist government was recognized by France in Mar. 1949, but fighting continued. Both Indonesia and the Philippines became independent; the former in 1949 after 4 years of war with Netherlands, the latter in 1946. Philippine economic and military ties with the U.S. remained strong; a Communist-led peasant rising was checked in 1948.

Arts. New York became the center of the world art market; **abstract expressionism** was the chief mode (Pollock from 1943, de Kooning from 1947). Literature and philosophy explored **existentialism** (Camus's *The Stranger*, 1942; Sartre's *Being and Nothingness*, 1943). Non-Western attempts to revive or create regional styles (Senghor's *Négritude*, Mishima's novels) only confirmed the emergence of a universal culture. Radio and phonograph records spread American popular music (swing, bebop) around the world.

The American Decade: 1950–59

Polite decolonization. The peaceful decline of European political and military power in Asia and Africa accelerated in the 1950s. Nearly all of **N Africa** was freed by 1956, but France fought a bitter war to retain Algeria, with its large European minority, until 1962. **Ghana**, independent in 1957, led a parade of new black African nations (more than 2 dozen by 1962), which altered the political character of the UN. Ethnic disputes often exploded in the new nations after decolonization (UN troops in Cyprus, 1964; **Nigerian civil war**, 1967–70). Leaders of the new states, mostly sharing socialist ideologies, tried to create an Afro-Asian bloc (Bandung Conference, 1955), but Western economic influence and U.S. political ties remained strong (Baghdad Pact, 1955).

Trade. World trade volume soared, in an atmosphere of monetary stability assured by international accords (**Bretton Woods**, 1944). In Europe, economic integration advanced (**European Economic Community**, 1957; European Free Trade Association, 1960). Comecon (1949) coordinated the economies of Soviet-bloc countries.

U.S. Economic growth produced an abundance of consumer goods (9.3 million motor vehicles sold, 1955). Suburban housing changed life patterns for middle and working classes (Levittown, NY, 1947–51). Pres. Dwight **Eisenhower**'s landslide election victories (1952, 1956) reflected consensus politics. A system of alliances and military bases bolstered U.S. influence on all continents. Trade and payments surpluses were balanced by overseas investments and foreign aid (\$50 billion, 1950–59).

USSR. In the "thaw" after Stalin's death in 1953, relations with the West improved (evacuation of Vienna, Geneva summit conference, both 1955). Repression of scientific and cultural life eased, and many prisoners were freed culminating in **de-Stalinization** (1956). **Nikita Khrushchev**'s leadership aimed at consumer sector growth, but farm production lagged, despite the virgin lands program (from 1954). Soviet crushing of the 1956 Hungarian revolution, the 1960 U-2 spy plane episode, and other incidents renewed East-West tension and domestic curbs.

Eastern Europe. Resentment of Russian domination and Stalinist repression combined with nationalist, economic, and religious factors to produce periodic violence. E Berlin workers rioted (1953), Polish workers rioted in Poznan (June 1956), and a broad-based **revolution** broke out in **Hungary** (Oct. 1956). All were suppressed by Soviet force or threats (at least 7,000 dead in Hungary), but Poland was allowed to restore private ownership of farms, and a degree of personal and economic freedom returned to Hungary. Yugoslavia experimented with worker self-management and a market economy.

Korea. The 1945 division of Korea along the 38th parallel left industry in the N, which was organized into a militant regime and armed by the USSR. The S was politically disunited. More than 60,000 N Korean troops invaded the S on June 25, 1950. The U.S., backed by the UN Security Council, sent troops. **UN troops** reached the Chinese border in Nov. Some 200,000 Chinese troops crossed the Yalu R. and drove back UN forces. By spring 1951 battle lines had become stabilized near the original 38th parallel border, but heavy fighting continued. Finally, an armistice was signed on July 27, 1953. U.S. troops remained in the S, and U.S. economic and military aid continued. The war stimulated rapid economic recovery in Japan.

China. Starting in 1952, industry, agriculture, and social institutions were forcibly collectivized. In a massive purge, as many as several million people were executed as Kuomintang supporters or as class and political enemies. The **Great Leap Forward** (1958-60) unsuccessfully tried to force the pace of development by substituting labor for investment.

Indochina. Ho Chi Minh's forces, aided by the USSR and the new Chinese Communist government, fought French and pro-French Vietnamese forces to a standstill and captured the strategic **Dien Bien Phu** camp in May 1954. The Geneva Agreements divided Vietnam in half pending elections (never held) and recognized Laos and Cambodia as independent. The U.S. aided the anti-Communist Republic of Vietnam in the S.

Middle East. Arab revolutions placed leftist, militantly nationalist regimes in power in Egypt (1952) and Iraq (1958). But Arab unity attempts failed (United Arab Republic joined Egypt, Syria, Yemen, 1958-61). Arab refusal to recognize Israel (Arab League economic blockade began Sept. 1951) led to a permanent **state of war**, with repeated incidents (Gaza, 1955). Israel occupied Sinai, and Britain and France took (Oct. 1956) the Suez Canal, but were replaced by the UN Emergency Force. The Mossadeh government in Iran nationalized (May 1951) the British-owned oil industry in May, but was overthrown (Aug. 1953) in a U.S.-aided coup.

Latin America. Argentinian dictator Juan **Perón**, in office 1946, crushed opposition and enforced land reform, some nationalization, welfare state measures, and curbs on the Roman Catholic Church. A Sept. 1955 coup deposed Perón. The 1952 revolution in Bolivia brought land reform, nationalization of tin mines, and improvement in the status of Native Americans, who nevertheless remained poor. The Batista regime in Cuba was overthrown (Jan. 1959) by Fidel **Castro**, who imposed a Communist dictatorship, aligned Cuba with the USSR and improved education and health care. A U.S.-backed anti-Castro invasion (**Bay of Pigs**, Apr. 1961) was crushed. Self-government advanced in the British Caribbean.

Technology. Large outlays on research and development in the U.S. and the USSR focused on military applications (H-bomb in U.S., 1952; USSR, 1953; Britain, 1957; intercontinental missiles, late 1950s). Soviet launching of the **Sputnik** satellite (Oct. 4, 1957) spurred increases in U.S. science education funds (National Defense Education Act).

Literature and film. Alienation from social and literary conventions reached an extreme in the theater of the absurd (Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*, 1952), the "new novel" (Robbe-Grillet's *Voyeur*, 1955), and avant-garde film (Antonioni's *L'Avventura*, 1960). U.S. beatniks (Kerouac's *On the Road*, 1957) and others rejected the supposed conformism of Americans (Riesman's *The Lonely Crowd*, 1950).

Rising Expectations: 1960-69

Economic boom. The longest sustained economic boom on record spanned almost the entire decade in the capitalist world; the closely watched GNP figure doubled (1960-70) in the U.S., fueled by Vietnam War-related budget deficits. The **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** (1967) stimulated W European prosperity, which spread to peripheral areas (Spain, Italy, E Germany). Japan became a top economic power. Foreign investment aided the industrialization of Brazil. There were limited Soviet economic reform attempts.

Reform and radicalization. Pres. John F. **Kennedy**, inaugurated 1961, emphasized youthful idealism and vigor; his assassination Nov. 22, 1963, was a national trauma. A series of political and social reform movements took root in the U.S. and other countries. Blacks demonstrated nonviolently and with partial success against segregation and poverty (1963 March on Washington; 1964 **Civil Rights Act**), but some urban areas erupted in extensive riots (Watts, 1965; Detroit, 1967; **Martin Luther King** assassination, Apr. 4, 1968). New concern for the poor (Harrington's *Other America*, 1963) helped lead to Pres. Lyndon Johnson's "**Great Society**" programs (Medicare, Water Quality Act, Higher Education Act, all 1965). Concern for the **environment** surged (Carson's *Silent Spring*, 1962).

Feminism revived as a cultural and political movement (Friedan's *Feminine Mystique*, 1963; National Organization for Women founded 1966), and a movement for homosexual rights emerged (Stonewall riot in NYC, 1969). Pope John XXIII called the **Second Vatican Council** (1962-65), which liberalized Roman Catholic liturgy and some other aspects of Catholicism.

Opposition to U.S. involvement in Vietnam, especially among university students (**Moratorium** protest, Nov. 1969), turned violent (Weatherman Chicago riots, Oct. 1969). **New Left** and Marxist theories became popular, and membership in radical groups (Students for a Democratic Society, Black Panthers) increased. Maoist groups, especially in Europe, called for total transformation of society. In France, students sparked a nationwide strike affecting 10 million workers in May-June 1968, but an electoral reaction barred revolutionary change.

China. China's revolutionary militancy under **Mao Ze-dong** caused disputes with the USSR under "revisionist" Khrushchev, starting in 1960. The 2 powers exchanged fire

in 1969 border disputes. China used force to capture (1962) areas disputed with India. The "**Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution**" tried to impose a utopian egalitarian program in China and spread revolution abroad; political struggle, often violent, convulsed China in 1965-68.

Indochina. Communist-led guerrillas aided by N Vietnam fought from 1960 against the S Vietnam government of Ngo Dinh Diem (killed 1963). The U.S. military role increased after the 1964 **Tonkin Gulf** incident. U.S. forces there peaked at 543,400 in Apr. 1969. Massive numbers of N Vietnamese troops also fought. Lao-tian and Cambodian neutrality were threatened by Communist insurgencies, with N Vietnamese aid, and U.S. intrigues.

Developing world. A bloc of authoritarian leftist regimes among the newly independent nations emerged in political opposition to the U.S.-led Western alliance and came to dominate the conference of nonaligned nations (Belgrade, 1961; Cairo, 1964; Lusaka, 1970). Soviet political ties and military bases were established in Cuba, Egypt, Algeria, Guinea, and other coun-



A 1961 meeting between Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and Pres. John F. Kennedy did little to diffuse Cold War tensions.

tries whose leaders were regarded as revolutionary heroes by opposition groups in pro-Western or colonial countries. Some leaders were ousted in coups by pro-Western groups—Zaire's Patrice Lumumba (killed 1961), Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah (exiled 1966), and Indonesia's Sukarno (effectively ousted in 1965 after a Communist coup failed).

Middle East. Arab-Israeli tension erupted into a brief war June 1967. Israel emerged from the war as a major regional power. Military shipments before and after the war brought much of the Arab world into the Soviet political sphere. Most Arab states broke U.S. diplomatic ties, while Communist countries cut their ties to Israel. Intra-Arab disputes continued: Egypt and Saudi Arabia supported rival factions in a bloody Yemen civil war 1962-70; Lebanese troops fought Palestinian commandos 1969.

East Europe. To stop the large-scale exodus of citizens, E German authorities built (Aug. 1961) a **fortified wall across Berlin**. Soviet sway in the Balkans was weakened by Albania's support of China (USSR broke ties in Dec. 1961) and Romania's assertion (1964) of industrial and foreign policy autonomy. Liberalization (spring 1968) in Czechoslovakia

was crushed with massive force by troops of 5 Warsaw Pact countries. W German treaties (1970) with the USSR and Poland facilitated the transfer of German technology and confirmed postwar boundaries.

Arts and styles. The boundary between fine and popular arts was blurred to some extent by Pop Art (Warhol) and rock musicals (*Hair*, 1968). Informality and exaggeration prevailed in fashion (beards, miniskirts). A nonpolitical "counterculture" developed, rejecting traditional bourgeois life goals and personal habits, and use of marijuana and hallucinogens spread (**Woodstock** festival, Aug. 1969). Indian influence was felt in religion (Ram Dass) and fashion, and **The Beatles**, who brought unprecedented sophistication to rock music, became for many a symbol of the decade.

Science. Achievements in space (**humans on the moon**, July 1969) and electronics (lasers, integrated circuits) encouraged a faith in scientific solutions to problems in agriculture ("green revolution"), medicine (heart transplants, 1967), and other areas. Harmful technology, it was believed, could be controlled (1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, 1968 Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty).

Disillusionment: 1970-79

U.S.: Caution and neoconservatism. A relatively sluggish economy, energy shortages, and environmental problems contributed to a "**limits of growth**" philosophy. Suspicion of science and technology killed or delayed major projects (supersonic transport dropped, 1971; Seabrook nuclear power plant protests, 1977-78) and was fed by the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor accident (Mar. 1979).

There were signs of growing mistrust of big government and less support for new social policies. School busing and racial quotas were opposed (Bakke decision, June 1978); the proposed Equal Rights Amendment for women languished; civil rights legislation aimed at protecting homosexuals was opposed (Dade County referendum, June 1977).

Completion of Communist forces' takeover of **South Vietnam** (evacuation of U.S. civilians, Apr. 1975), revelations of Central Intelligence Agency misdeeds (Rockefeller Commission report, June 1975), and **Watergate** scandals (Nixon resigned in Aug. 1974) reduced faith in U.S. moral and material capacity to influence world affairs. Revelations of Soviet crimes (Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago*, 1974) and Soviet intervention in Africa helped foster a revival of anti-Communist sentiment.

Economy sluggish. The 1960s boom faltered in the 1970s; a severe recession in the U.S. and Europe (1974-75) followed a huge oil price hike (Dec. 1973). Monetary instability (U.S. cut ties to gold in Aug. 1971), the decline of the dollar, and protectionist moves by industrial countries (1977-78) threatened trade. Business investment and spending for research declined. Severe inflation plagued many countries (25% in Britain, 1975; 18% in U.S., 1979).

China picks up pieces. After the 1976 deaths of Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, struggle for the leadership succession was won by pragmatists. A nationwide purge of orthodox Maoists was carried out, and the **Gang of Four**, led by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, arrested. The new leaders freed more than 100,000 political prisoners and reduced public adulation of Mao. Political and trade ties were expanded with Japan, Europe, and the U.S. in the late 1970s, as relations worsened with the USSR, Cuba, and Vietnam (4-week invasion by China, 1979). Ideological guidelines in industry, science, education, and the armed forces, which the ruling faction said had caused chaos and decline, were reversed (bonuses to workers, Dec. 1977; exams for college entrance, Oct. 1977). Severe restrictions on cultural expression were eased.

Europe. European unity moves (EEC-EFTA trade accord, 1972) faltered as economic problems appeared (Britain floated pound, 1972; France floated franc, 1974). Germany and Switzerland curbed guest workers from southern Europe. Greece and Turkey quarreled over Cyprus and Aegean oil rights.

All non-Communist Europe was under democratic rule after free elections (June 1976) in **Spain** 7 months after the death of Franco. The conservative, colonialist regime in **Portugal** was overthrown in Apr. 1974. In **Greece** the 7-year-old military dictatorship yielded power in 1974. Northern Europe, though ruled mostly by Socialists (**Swedish** Socialists unseated in 1976 after 44 years in power), turned more conservative. The **British**

Labour government imposed (1975) wage curbs and suspended nationalization schemes. Terrorism in **Germany** (1972 Munich Olympics killings) led to laws curbing some civil liberties. **French** "new philosophers" rejected leftist ideologies, and the Socialist-Communist coalition lost a 1978 election bid.

Religion and politics. The improvement in **Muslim** countries' political fortunes by the 1950s (with the exception of Central Asia under Soviet and Chinese rule) and the growth of Arab oil wealth were followed by a resurgence of traditional religious fervor. Libyan dictator Muammar al-Qaddafi mixed Islamic laws with socialism and called for Muslim return to Spain and Sicily. The illegal Muslim Brotherhood in **Egypt** was accused of violence, while extreme groups bombed (1977) theaters to protest Western and secular values.

In **Turkey**, the National Salvation Party was the first Islamic group to share (1974) power since secularization in the 1920s. In **Iran**, **Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini** led a revolution that deposed the secular shah (Jan. 1979) and created an Islamic republic. Religiously motivated Muslims took part in an insurrection in Saudi Arabia that briefly seized (1979) the Grand Mosque in Mecca. Muslim puritan opposition to **Pakistan** Pres. Zulfikar Ali-Bhutto helped lead to his overthrow in July 1977. Muslim solidarity, however, could not prevent Pakistan's eastern province (**Bangladesh**) from declaring (Dec. 1971) independence after a bloody civil war.

Muslim and Hindu resentment of coerced sterilization in **India** helped defeat the Indira Gandhi government, which was replaced (Mar. 1977) by a coalition including religious Hindu parties. Muslims in the **S Philippines**, aided by Libya, rebelled against central rule from 1973.

The Buddhist Soka Gakkai movement launched (1964) the Komeito party in **Japan**, which became a major opposition party in 1972 and 1976 elections.

Evangelical Protestant groups grew in the U.S. A revival of interest in Orthodox Christianity occurred among **Russian** intellectuals (Solzhenitsyn). The secularist **Israeli** Labor party,



The fall of Saigon (1975) marked the end of the war in Vietnam as Americans and some South Vietnamese evacuated the city.

after decades of rule, was ousted in 1977 by conservatives led by Menachem Begin; religious militants founded settlements on the disputed West Bank, part of biblically promised Israel. U.S. Reform Judaism revived many previously discarded traditional practices.

Religious wars raged intermittently in **Northern Ireland** (Catholic vs. Protestant, 1969-97) and **Lebanon** (Christian vs. Muslim, 1975-90), while religious militancy complicated the Israel-Arab dispute (1973 Israel-Arab war). The Camp David Accords in 1978, negotiated by Egyptian Pres. Anwar al-Sadat, Israeli Prime Min. Menachem Begin, and U.S. Pres. Jimmy Carter, facilitated the landmark 1979 **Egypt-Israel peace treaty**, but increased militancy on the West Bank impeded further progress.

Latin America. Repressive conservative regimes strengthened their hold on most of the continent, with a violent coup against the elected (Sept. 1973) Allende government in **Chile**, a 1976 military coup in **Argentina**, and coups against reformist regimes in **Bolivia** (1971, 1979) and **Peru** (1976). In Central America increasing liberal and leftist militancy led to the ouster (1979) of the Somoza regime of **Nicaragua** and to civil conflict in **El Salvador**.

Indochina. Communist victories in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos by May 1975 led to new turmoil. The **Pol Pot regime** ordered millions of city-dwellers to resettle in rural areas, in a program of forced labor and terrorism that cost more than

1 million lives (1975-79) and caused hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese and others to flee. The Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia (1979) swelled the refugee population and contributed to widespread starvation.

Russian expansion. Soviet influence, checked in some countries (troops ousted by Egypt, 1972), was projected farther afield, often with the use of Cuban troops (Angola, 1975-89; Ethiopia, 1977-88) and aided by a growing navy, a merchant fleet, and international banking ability. **Détente** with the West—1972 Berlin pact, 1972 strategic arms pact (**SALT**)—gave way to a more antagonistic relationship in the late 1970s, exacerbated by the Soviet invasion (1979) of **Afghanistan**.

Africa. The last remaining European colonies were granted independence (**Spanish Sahara**, 1976; **Djibouti**, 1977) and, after 10 years of civil war and many negotiation sessions, a black government took over (1979) in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia); white domination remained in **South Africa**. Great power involvement in local wars (Russia in **Angola**, **Ethiopia**; **France** in **Chad**, **Zaire**, **Mauritania**) and the use of tens of thousands of Cuban troops were denounced by some African leaders. Ethnic or tribal clashes made Africa a locus of sustained warfare during the late 1970s.

Arts. Traditional modes of painting, architecture, and music received increased popular and critical attention in the 1970s. These more conservative styles coexisted with modernist works in an atmosphere of increased variety and tolerance.

Revitalization of Capitalism, Demand for Democracy: 1980-89

USSR, Eastern Europe. A troublesome 1980-85 for the USSR was followed by 5 years of astonishing change: the surrender of the Communist monopoly, the remaking of the Soviet state, and the beginning of the disintegration of the Soviet empire. After the deaths of Gen. Sec. Leonid **Brezhnev** (1982) and 2 successors (Andropov in 1984 and Chernenko in 1985), the harsh treatment of dissent and restriction of emigration, and the Soviet invasion (Dec. 1979) of Afghanistan, Gen. Sec. Mikhail **Gorbachev** (in office 1985-1991) promoted *glasnost* and *perestroika*—economic, political, and social reform. Supported by the Communist Party (July 1988), he signed (Dec. 1987) the INF disarmament treaty, and he pledged (1988) to cut the military budget. Military withdrawal from Afghanistan was completed in Feb. 1989, the process of democratization went ahead unhindered in Poland and Hungary, and the Soviet people chose (Mar. 1989) part of the new Congress of People's Deputies from competing candidates. By decade's end the **Cold War** appeared to be fading away.

In **Poland**, Solidarity, the labor union founded (1980) by Lech Walesa, was outlawed in 1982 and then legalized in 1988, after years of unrest. Poland's first free election since the Communist takeover brought Solidarity victory (June 1989); Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a Walesa adviser, became (Aug. 1989) prime minister in a government with the Communists. In the fall of 1989 the failure of Marxist economies in **Hungary**, **East Germany**, **Czechoslovakia**, **Bulgaria**, and **Romania** brought the collapse of the Communist monopoly and a demand for democracy. In a historic step, the **Berlin Wall** was opened in Nov. 1989.

U.S. The “**Reagan Years**” (1981-88) brought the **longest economic boom** yet in U.S. history via budget and tax cuts, deregulation, “junk bond” financing, leveraged buyouts, and mergers and takeovers. However, there was a stock market crash (Oct. 1987), and federal budget deficits and the trade deficit increased. Foreign policy showed a **strong anti-Communist stance**, via increased defense spending, aid to anti-Communists in Central America, invasion of Cuba-threatened Grenada, and championing of the MX missile system and “Star Wars” missile defense program. Four Reagan-Gorbachev summits (1985-88) climaxed in the INF treaty (1987), as the Cold War began to wind down. The Iran-contra affair (Oliver North's testimony, July 1987) was a major political scandal. Homelessness and drug abuse (especially “crack” cocaine) were growing social problems. In 1988, Vice Pres. George H. W. Bush was elected to succeed Ronald Reagan as president.

Middle East. The Middle East remained militarily unstable, with sharp divisions along economic, political, racial, and religious lines. In **Iran**, the Islamic revolution of 1979 created a strong anti-U.S. stance (hostage crisis, Nov. 1979-Jan. 1981). In Sept. 1980, **Iraq** repudiated its border agreement with Iran and began major hostilities that led to an 8-year war in which millions were killed.

Libya's support for international terrorism induced the U.S. to close (May 1981) its diplomatic mission there and embargo (Mar. 1982) Libyan oil. The U.S. accused Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi of aiding (Dec. 1985) terrorists in Rome and of Vienna airport attacks, and retaliated by bombing Libya (Apr. 1986).

Israel affirmed (July 1980) all Jerusalem as its capital, destroyed (1981) an Iraqi atomic reactor, and invaded (1982) Lebanon, forcing the PLO to agree to withdraw. A **Palestinian uprising**, including women and children hurling rocks and bottles at troops, began (Dec. 1987) in Israeli-occupied Gaza and spread to the West Bank; troops responded with force, killing 300 by the end of 1988, with 6,000 more in detention camps.

Israeli withdrawal from **Lebanon** began in Feb. 1985 and ended in June 1985, as Lebanon continued to be torn by military and political conflict. Artillery duels (Mar.-Apr. 1989) between Christian East Beirut and Muslim West Beirut left 200 dead and 700 wounded. At decade's end, violence still dominated.

Latin America. In **Nicaragua**, the leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front, in power after the 1979 civil war,



British Prime Min. Margaret Thatcher and Pres. Ronald Reagan led according to similar neoconservative political philosophies during the 1980s.



The Berlin Wall, which had divided East and West Berlin since 1961, was opened in Nov. 1989.

faced problems as a result of Nicaragua's military aid to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and U.S. backing of antigovernment contras. The U.S. CIA admitted (1984) having directed the mining of Nicaraguan ports, and the U.S. sent humanitarian (1985) and military (1986) aid. Profits from secret arms sales to Iran were found (1987) diverted to contras. Cease-fire talks between the Sandinista government and contras came in 1988, and elections were held in Nicaragua in Feb. 1990.

In **El Salvador**, a military coup (Oct. 1979) failed to halt extreme right-wing violence and left-wing terrorism. Archbishop Oscar Romero was assassinated in Mar. 1980; from Jan. to June some 4,000 civilians were killed in the civil unrest. In 1984, newly elected Pres. José Napoleon Duarte worked to stem human rights abuses, but violence continued.

In **Chile**, Gen. Augusto Pinochet yielded the presidency after a democratic election (Dec. 1989), but remained as head of the army. He had ruled the country since 1973, imposing harsh measures against leftists and dissidents; at the same time he introduced economic programs that restored prosperity to Chile.

Africa. 1980-85 marked a rapid decline in the economies of virtually all African countries, a result of accelerating desertification, the world economic recession, heavy indebtedness to overseas creditors, rapid population growth, and political instability. Some 60 million Africans faced prolonged hunger in 1981. Much of Africa had one of the worst droughts ever in 1983, and by year's end, one-third of the population, or about 150 million, were near **famine**. Live Aid, a marathon rock concert, was presented in July 1985, and the U.S. and Western nations sent aid in Sept. 1985. Economic hardship fueled political unrest and coups. Wars in Ethiopia and Sudan and military strife in several other nations continued. HIV/AIDS took a heavy toll.

South Africa. Anti-apartheid sentiment gathered force in South Africa as demonstrations and violent police response grew. White voters approved (Nov. 1983) the first constitution to

give "Coloureds" (people of mixed-race background) and Asians a voice, while still excluding blacks (70% of the population). The U.S. imposed economic sanctions in Aug. 1985, and 11 Western nations followed in Sept. P. W. **Botha**, 1980s president, was succeeded by F. W. **de Klerk**, in Sept. 1989, who promised "evolutionary" change via negotiation with the black population.

Asia. Benazir Bhutto became the first woman to lead a majority-Muslim nation as prime minister of Pakistan (Dec. 1988). The "people power" revolt in the Philippines ousted Ferdinand Marcos (Feb. 1986) after 2 decades as president.

China. During the 1980s the Communist government and paramount leader **Deng Xiaoping** pursued far-reaching changes, expanding commercial and technical ties to the industrialized world and increasing the role of market forces in stimulating urban development. Apr. 1989 brought new demands for political reforms; student demonstrators camped out in **Tiananmen Square**, Beijing, in a massive peaceful protest. Some 100,000 students and workers marched, and at least 20 other cities saw protests. In response, martial law was imposed; army troops crushed the demonstration in and around Tiananmen Square on June 3-4, with death toll estimates of 500-7,000, up to 10,000 dissidents arrested, 31 people tried and executed. The conciliatory Communist Party chief was ousted; the Politburo adopted (July 1989) reforms against official corruption.

Japan. Japan's relations with other nations, especially the U.S., were dominated by **trade imbalances favoring Japan**. In 1985, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan was \$49.7 billion, one-third of the total U.S. trade deficit. After Japan was found (Apr. 1986) to sell semiconductors and computer memory chips below cost, the U.S. was assured a "fair share" of the market, but charged (Mar. 1987) Japan with failing to live up to the agreement.

European Community. With the addition of Greece, Portugal, and Spain, the EC became a common market of more than 300 million people, the West's largest trading entity. Margaret **Thatcher** became the first British prime minister in the 20th century to win a 3rd consecutive term (1987). France elected (1981) its first socialist president, François **Mitterrand**, who was reelected in 1988. Italy elected (1983) its first socialist premier, Bettino **Craxi**.

International terrorism. With the 1979 overthrow of the shah of Iran, terrorism became a prominent tactic. It increased through the 1980s, but with fewer high-profile attacks after 1985. In 1979-81, Iranian militants held 52 **U.S. hostages in Iran** for 444 days; in 1983 a TNT-laden suicide terrorist blew up U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut, killing 241 Americans, and a truck bomb blew up a French paratroop barracks, killing 58. The *Achille Lauro* cruise ship was hijacked in 1985, and an American passenger killed; the U.S. subsequently intercepted the Egyptian plane flying the terrorists to safety. Incidents rose to 700 in 1985, and to 1,000 in 1988. **Assassinated leaders** included Egypt's Pres. Anwar al-**Sadat** (1981), India's Prime Min. Indira **Gandhi** (1984), and Lebanese Premier Rashid **Karami** (1987).

Post-Cold War World: 1990-99

Soviet Empire breakup. The world community witnessed the extraordinary disintegration of the **Soviet Union** into 15 independent states. The 1980s had already seen internal reforms and a decline of Communist power both within the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe. The Soviet breakup began in earnest with declarations of independence adopted by the Baltic republics of **Lithuania**, **Latvia**, and **Estonia** during an abortive coup against reformist leader Mikhail **Gorbachev** (Aug. 1991). Other republics soon took the same step. In Dec. 1991, **Russia**, **Ukraine**, and **Belarus** declared the Soviet Union dead; Gorbachev resigned, and the Soviet Parliament went out of existence. The Warsaw Pact and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) were disbanded. Most of the former Soviet republics joined in a loose confederation called the **Commonwealth of Independent States**. Russia remained the predominant country after the breakup, but its people soon suffered severe economic hardship as the nation, under Pres. Boris **Yeltsin**, moved to revamp the economy and adopt a free market system. In Oct. 1993, **anti-Yeltsin forces** occupied the Parliament building and were ousted by the army; about 140 people died in the fighting.

The Muslim republic of **Chechnya** declared independence from the rest of Russia, but this was met with an invasion by Russian troops (Dec. 1994). After almost 21 months of vicious

fighting, a cease-fire took hold in 1996, and the Russians withdrew. In 1999 Russia forcibly suppressed Muslim insurgents in Dagestan and entered neighboring Chechnya, again fighting to gain control over separatist rebels there. Yeltsin resigned office Dec. 31, 1999, to be replaced by Vladimir **Putin** (elected in his own right, Mar. 2000).

Europe. **Yugoslavia** broke apart, and hostilities ensued among the republics along ethnic and religious lines. **Croatia**, **Slovenia**, and **Macedonia** declared independence (1991), followed by **Bosnia-Herzegovina** (1992). **Serbia** and **Montenegro** remained as the republic of Yugoslavia. Bitter fighting followed, especially in Bosnia, where Serbs reportedly engaged in "**ethnic cleansing**" of the Muslim population; a peace plan (Dayton accord, 1995), brokered by the United States, was signed by **Bosnia**, **Serbia**, and **Croatia**, with NATO responsible for policing its implementation. In spring 1999, NATO conducted a bombing campaign aimed at stopping Yugoslavia from its campaign to drive out ethnic Albanians from the **Kosovo** region; a peace accord was reached in June under which NATO peacekeeping troops entered Kosovo.

The **two Germanys** were reunited after 45 years (Oct. 1990). The union was greeted with jubilation, but stresses became apparent when free market principles were applied to the aging

East German industries, resulting in many plant closings and rising unemployment. West German chancellor Helmut **Kohl**, a Christian Democrat, lost power after 16 years, in Sept. 1998 elections; Gerhard **Schröder**, a Social Democrat, took over. Czechoslovakia broke apart peacefully (Jan. 1993), becoming the **Czech Republic** and **Slovakia**. In **Poland**, Lech **Walesa** was elected president (Dec. 1991) but was defeated in his bid for a 2nd term (Nov. 1995).

NATO approved the **Partnership for Peace** Program (Jan. 1994) coordinating the defense of Eastern and Central European countries; Russia joined the program later that year. NATO signed a pact with **Russia** (1997) providing for NATO expansion into the former Soviet-bloc countries; a similar treaty was set up with **Ukraine**. The **Czech Republic**, **Hungary**, and **Poland** became members in Jan. 1999; in that year **NATO** celebrated its 50th anniversary. Efforts toward European unity continued with adoption of a single market (Jan. 1993) and conversion of the European Community to the **European Union** as the Maastricht Treaty took effect (Nov. 1993). Agreement was reached for 11 EU members to participate in Economic and Monetary Union, adopting a common currency (**euro**) in Jan. 1999.

An intraparty revolt forced Margaret **Thatcher** out as prime minister of **Great Britain**, to be succeeded by John **Major** (Nov. 1990); 7 years later, Major suffered an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the new Labour Party leader, Tony **Blair** (May 1997). The divorce of Prince Charles and Diana, followed by the death of Diana in a car accident (Aug. 1997), made headlines around the world. Talks on **peace in Northern Ireland** that included participation of Sinn Féin, political arm of the IRA, led to a ground-breaking peace plan, approved in an all-Ireland vote (May 1998). In Dec. 1999, Northern Ireland was granted home rule under a power-sharing cabinet. In **Scotland** voters overwhelmingly approved establishment of a regional legislature (1997), and in **Wales** voters narrowly approved establishment of a local assembly (1997). In a historic innovation, the Church of England **ordained 32 women** as priests (Mar. 1994).

Middle East. In Aug. 1990, **Iraq**'s Saddam Hussein ordered his troops to invade **Kuwait**. The UN approved military action in response (Nov. 1990), and an international **military force, led by the U.S.**, bombed Iraq (Jan. 1991) and launched a land attack, crushing the invasion (Feb. 1991). After Iraq accepted the allied terms of the formal cease-fire (Apr. 1991), U.S. troops withdrew, but "no-fly" zones were set up over northern Iraq to protect the Kurds and over southern Iraq to protect Shiite Muslims. The UN imposed **sanctions** on Iraq for failure to abide by the cease-fire. Iraq's reported failure to cooperate with UN arms inspectors seeking to eliminate "**weapons of mass destruction**" led to repeated air strikes by the U.S. and Britain (1998, 2001).

The last Western hostages were freed in **Lebanon**, June 1992. **Israel** and the **Palestine Liberation Organization** (PLO) signed a peace accord (Sept. 1993) providing for Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Prime Min. Yitzhak **Rabin** and Foreign Min. Shimon **Peres** of Israel and Yasir **Arafat** of the PLO received the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts (1994). Six Arab nations relaxed their boycott against Israel (1994), and Israel and **Jordan** signed a peace treaty (Oct. 1994). Rabin was assassinated (Nov. 1995) by an Israeli opponent of the peace process. After new elections (May 1996), Benjamin **Netanyahu** as prime minister adopted a harder line in peace negotiations. Arafat was elected to the presidency of the Palestinian Authority (Jan. 1996). A Labour government under Ehud **Barak** took power after May 1999 elections.

King **Hussein** of Jordan died (Feb. 1999), to be succeeded by his son Abdullah.

Asia and the Pacific. **Hong Kong** was returned to **China** (July 1997) after 156 years as a British colony, and **Macao** reverted to Chinese sovereignty (Dec. 1999) after over 400 years of Portuguese rule. Both were to retain their legal and capitalist economic systems for 50 years. **Jiang Zemin**, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, assumed the additional post of president of China (Mar. 1993) and emerged as the key leader after the death of leader **Deng Xiaoping** (Feb. 1997). China released from prison—and exiled—some well-known dissidents but continued to be criticized for detentions and other alleged widespread **human rights abuses**. In Nov. 1999 the U.S. and China signed a landmark pact normalizing trade relations.

After years of prosperity, **Thailand**, **Indonesia**, and **South Korea** in 1997 began to suffer economic reverses that had a worldwide ripple effect. These countries received billion-dollar

IMF bailout packages. In **Indonesia**, protests over mismanagement led to the resignation of Pres. Suharto (May 1998) after 32 years of nearly autocratic rule. Abdurrahman Wahid was elected (Oct. 1999) in the country's first fully democratic elections. In a referendum (Aug. 1999), **East Timor** voted overwhelmingly for independence from Indonesia; pro-Indonesian militias then rampaged through the territory, but a multinational **peacekeeping force** was allowed to help restore order (Sept. 1999). In **South Korea**, former dissident **Kim Dae-jung** was elected president (Dec. 1997). Two previous presidents, Roh Tae Woo and Chun Doo Hwan, were convicted of crimes committed in office but were given amnesty by the new president.

In Japan members of a religious cult released the nerve gas sarin on 5 **Tokyo subway** cars, killing 12 people and injuring more than 5,500 (Mar. 1995). Tamil rebels continued their armed conflict in **Sri Lanka**. In **Afghanistan** the **Taliban**, an extreme Islamic fundamentalist group, gained control of Kabul (Sept. 1996) and, eventually, most of the country. In **North Korea**, longtime dictator **Kim Il Sung** died (July 1994), to be succeeded by his son, **Kim Jong Il**. In the same year the country signed an agreement with the U.S. setting a timetable for North Korea to eliminate its nuclear program. The country also suffered a severe drought, and widespread starvation was feared.

India was beset by riots following destruction of a mosque by Hindu militants (Dec. 1992); Indian army troops repeatedly clashed with pro-independence demonstrators in the disputed Muslim region of **Kashmir**, exacerbating relations with **Pakistan**. Uneasy relations between India and Pakistan reached a new level when both nations conducted nuclear tests in 1998. Conflict in Pakistan between government and the military led to a bloodless coup (Oct. 1999).

Africa. **South Africa** was transformed as the white-dominated government abandoned **apartheid** and the country made the transition to a nonracial democratic government. Pres. F. W. de Klerk released Nelson **Mandela** from prison (Feb. 1990), after he had been held by the government for 27 years, and lifted a ban on the African National Congress. The white government repealed its apartheid laws (1990, 1991). Mandela was elected president (Apr. 1994), and a new constitution became law (Dec. 1996). Thabo **Mbeki**, the ANC's candidate to succeed Mandela, was overwhelmingly elected president in June 1999. In **Nigeria**, Gen. Olusegun **Obasanjo** was elected president (Feb. 1999), to become the country's first civilian leader in 15 years.

The decades-long rule of **Mobutu Sese Seko** in **Zaire** came to an end (May 1997) at the hands of rebel forces led by Laurent **Kabila**; an ailing Mobutu fled the country and soon after died. Kabila changed the country's name back to **Democratic Republic of the Congo**; conditions remained unstable.

After the presidents of **Burundi** and **Rwanda** were killed in an airplane crash (Apr. 1994), violence erupted in Rwanda between Hutu and Tutsi factions; hundreds of thousands were slain in genocidal fashion. The conflict spread to refugee camps in neighboring Zaire and Burundi. Factional fighting also erupted in **Somalia** after Pres. Muhammad Siad Barre was ousted (Jan. 1991). The UN sent a U.S.-led **peacekeeping force**, but it was unsuccessful in restoring order. Some soldiers of the peacekeeping force were killed, including 23 Pakistanis



South Africa abandoned apartheid and transitioned to a nonracial democratic government, with Nelson Mandela (seen here with Pres. Bill Clinton) elected president in 1994.

(June 1993) and 18 U.S. Rangers (Oct. 1993). The UN ended its mission (Mar. 1995) with no durable government in place. **Liberia** endured factional fighting that lasted almost 5 years and claimed over 150,000 lives; a cease-fire was concluded in Aug. 1995. The World Health Organization reported (1995) that Africa accounted for 70% of **AIDS** cases worldwide.

A 16-year civil war appeared to end in **Angola** (May 1991) when the government signed a peace accord with the rebel UNITA faction. But despite the inauguration of a national unity government (Apr. 1997), insurgents continued to fight and gain territory. **Namibia** officially became independent in Mar. 1990. Claimed by South Africa since 1919 and placed under UN authority in 1971, it had long been a focus of colonial rivalries. In **Algeria**, the army cancelled a 2nd round of parliamentary elections (Jan. 1992) after the Islamic party won a first round. **Islamic fundamentalists** then began a terrorist campaign that, along with killings by pro-government squads, eventually claimed thousands of lives. A peace plan was worked out with the militants in 1999.

North America. The **North American Free Trade Agreement** (NAFTA), liberalizing trade between the United States, Canada, and Mexico, went into effect Jan. 1, 1994. In **Canada**, the Progressive Conservative Party suffered a crushing defeat in general elections (Oct. 1993), and liberal Jean **Chrétien** became prime minister. The map of Canada was altered in Apr. 1999 to create a new territory, **Nunavut**, out of an area that had been part of Northwest Territories.

In the U.S.'s 1992 presidential election, Dem. Bill **Clinton** defeated Pres. George H. W. Bush, but in the 1994 congressional elections Republicans gained control of Congress. Clinton won reelection in 1996; the new administration was plagued by scandals but remained popular amid continued economic prosperity. Clinton proposed (Feb. 1998) the first balanced federal budget in nearly 30 years. In Dec. 1998 Clinton was **impeached** by the U.S. House on charges related to the Monica Lewinsky scandal; he was acquitted by the Senate in Feb. 1999.

The U.S. Army and Navy were torn by sexual scandals involving abuse of women personnel. The U.S. suffered embarrassment with the discovery of espionage by CIA agents (Aldrich Ames, Harold Nicholson).

In **Mexico**, Ernesto **Zedillo** of the ruling PRI party was elected president (July 1994) after the party's first candidate was assassinated. The country soon faced a crisis affecting the value of the peso, but recovered with the help of a bailout package from the U.S. A peasant revolt spearheaded by the **Zapatista National Liberation Army** erupted in the state of Chiapas (Jan. 1994) and was suppressed.

Central America and the Caribbean. In **Haiti**, Jean-Bertrand **Aristide** was elected president (Dec. 1990) but was ousted in a military coup after 9 months in office. The UN approved a **U.S.-led invasion** to restore the elected leader; shortly before troops arrived, a delegation headed by former U.S. Pres. Jimmy Carter arranged (Sept. 1994) for the junta to step aside for Aristide, who served until 1996. In **Nicaragua**, Violetta Chamorro defeated Daniel **Ortega** in the presidential

election (Feb. 1990), thus ousting the Sandinistas. In **Panama**, U.S. troops invaded and overthrew the government of Manuel **Noriega** (Dec. 1989), who was wanted on drug charges; Noriega was captured Jan. 1990. On Dec. 31, 1999, Panama assumed full control of the **Panama Canal**, in accord with a treaty with the U.S. In **El Salvador** (1992) and **Guatemala** (1996) the governments signed agreements with rebel factions aimed at ending long-running civil conflicts.

South America. Alberto **Fujimori** was elected president of **Peru** in June 1990 and, despite his suppression of the constitution (1992), was reelected in 1995. Peru succeeded in capturing (Sept. 1992) the leader of the **Shining Path** guerrilla movement. Leftist guerrillas took hostages at an ambassador's residence in Lima (Dec. 1996); one hostage was killed during a government assault rescuing the rest (Apr. 1997). Peronist Pres. Carlos Saúl **Menem** served as **Argentina's** president for much of the decade (elected 1989, reelected 1995), imposing stringent economic measures; he was succeeded in 1999 by Fernando de la **Rúa**.

Former Chilean Pres. Gen. Augusto **Pinochet** continued to head the army until Mar. 1998; he was arrested in London (Oct. 1998) on human rights charges but was judged medically unfit for trial and returned to Chile (Mar. 2000). In **Brazil**, Fernando Henrique **Cardoso** was elected president (Oct. 1994) and reelected in 1998 amid a growing economic slump; the IMF announced a \$42 billion aid package (Nov. 1998). In **Venezuela** two coup attempts were thwarted during 1992, but coup leader Hugo **Chavez**, a leftist populist, was elected president in Dec. 1998.

The first UN Conference on Environment and Development, or **Earth Summit**, was held (June 1992) in Rio de Janeiro, with delegates from 178 nations.

Terrorism. The U.S. was a prominent target of terrorism linked to Middle Eastern sources. A bomb exploded in a garage beneath New York City's **World Trade Center**, killing 6 people (Feb. 1993). Bombs set off outside **U.S. embassies** in Kenya and Tanzania killed over 220 people (Aug. 1998); the U.S. retaliated with missiles fired at alleged terrorist-linked sites in Afghanistan and Sudan. In the U.S.'s deadliest instance of domestic terrorism, 168 people were killed in the bombing of a federal building in **Oklahoma City**, OK (Apr. 1995).

Science and technology. The powerful **Hubble Space Telescope** was launched in Apr. 1990. U.S. space shuttle **Atlantis** docked with the orbiting Russian space station **Mir** (June 1995) in first of several joint missions. In Nov. 1998 the first component for a new **International Space Station** was launched into space from Kazakhstan.

Scottish scientist Ian Wilmut announced (Feb. 1997) the **cloning** of a sheep, nicknamed Dolly—the first mammal successfully cloned from a cell from an adult animal.

Tim Berners-Lee launched the first **World Wide Web** server (1990). User-friendly graphical browsers (Mosaic, 1993; Netscape, 1994) and affordable Internet service providers (America Online for Macs, 1989, and Windows, 1993) rapidly expanded the reach of the **Internet**.

Opening a New Century: 2000-09

Terrorism and crime. Soon after the century opened, in Oct. 2000, 17 American sailors were killed aboard the **USS Cole** in Aden, **Yemen**, when a small boat exploded alongside it in a terrorist attack. But terrorism reached a new level on **Sept. 11, 2001**, when hijackers crashed 2 jetliners into the twin towers of the **World Trade Center** in New York City and another into the **Pentagon** outside Washington, DC, with a 4th crashing in a Pennsylvania field. The attacks, which destroyed both towers and damaged the Pentagon, killed about 3,000 people. Saudi exile Osama **bin Laden** and his **al-Qaeda** terrorist network, based in **Afghanistan** and backed by the Taliban government there, emerged as responsible.

Among many other incidents generally tied to Islamic radicals, a car bomb on the Indonesian island of **Bali** (Oct. 2002) killed about 200. **Commuter trains** were bombed in **Madrid**, Spain, killing 191 (Mar. 2004); elections held a week later ousted Spain's premier. **Subway trains** and a bus were bombed in **London** (July 2005); 56 people died in all. Eight explosions killed 207 on **commuter trains** in **Mumbai**, India (July 2006); also in Mumbai (Nov. 2008), terrorists launched coordinated attacks on sites frequented by foreigners, killing some 170. **Chechen** separatist guerrillas were apparently involved in several deadly attacks in **Russia**, including an

attack on a Moscow movie theater (Oct. 2002; over 100 hostages died), a bombing in Moscow subways (Feb. 2004; 59 killed), explosions on 2 Russian planes (Aug. 2004; 89 died), and the takeover of a school in Beslan (Aug.-Sept. 2004; over 330 died).

Other attacks were reportedly foiled, as in Aug. 2006, when British authorities announced having thwarted a plot to detonate **liquid explosives** on transatlantic flights. In Dec. 2009 a Nigerian man—reportedly aided by al-Qaeda in Yemen—attempted to ignite explosives in his underwear, on a Detroit-bound international flight; the incident raised security questions.

Piracy was an increasing threat; some 406 attacks were reported worldwide in 2009 alone. Most occurred not far from the coast of **Somalia**, a haven for pirates.

War in Iraq. The U.S., with Great Britain, launched an **invasion of Iraq** (Mar. 2003), aimed at ousting the regime of Saddam **Hussein**. Troops took control of Baghdad and other cities, and Pres. Bush declared major combat ended by May 1, but insurgents caused continuing casualties among troops and civilians. Searches for **weapons of mass destruction**, cited as major grounds for the invasion, yielded no evidence. Saddam Hussein was captured by U.S. troops



One of the deadliest natural disasters in recorded history, the 2004 tsunami killed more than 200,000 people in 11 countries.

(Dec. 2003) and tried by Iraqis for crimes against humanity; he was convicted and (Dec. 2006) executed. An interim government was installed (June 2004).

Photographic evidence that U.S. soldiers at **Abu Ghraib** prison in Iraq abused detainees arose in Apr. 2004. Despite threats by insurgents, Iraqis turned out in large numbers to vote in elections for a transitional assembly (Jan. 2005), democratic constitution (Oct. 2005), and parliament (Dec. 2005); negotiations produced (May 2006) a Shiite coalition government under Nouri **al-Maliki**. With sectarian and **insurgent violence** nevertheless rampant, Pres. Bush announced (Jan. 2007) a “**surge**” of additional U.S. troops; military and civilian casualties declined sharply. The Iraqi cabinet approved (Nov. 2008) U.S. troop presence, after a UN mandate expired. U.S. troops withdrew from cities in mid-2009, as planned, but remained in force outside.

Middle East. The peace process languished as violence between Israelis and Palestinians escalated, with **suicide bombings** by Palestinians and retaliation by Israeli armed forces. Israeli forces stormed the compound of Palestinian leader Yasir **Arafat** (Mar. 2002), confining him there. Israel also began building a **security barrier** to restrict Palestinian access from the West Bank (June 2002). The U.S., Russia, UN, and EU initiated (Apr. 2003) a “**road map**” plan for **peace negotiations**, but little progress was made. After Arafat’s death (Nov. 2004), Mahmoud Abbas was elected in his place. Israeli Prime Min. Ariel **Sharon** decided in 2005 to pull troops and settlers out of the **Gaza Strip**, but angered right-wingers in his own party. He formed a new party and, after being disabled by a stroke (Jan. 2006), was succeeded by an ally, Ehud **Olmert**, who led a coalition government following elections (Apr. 2006). The militant Palestinian party **Hamas** won a parliamentary majority over the long-ruling **Fatah** party (Jan. 2006), casting the peace process into increasing doubt.

Israel launched air and ground attacks on **Lebanon** (July 2006) in response to a raid into northern Israel by Lebanon-based **Hezbollah** guerrillas; a cease-fire was declared a month later. In reaction to Hamas rocket and mortar attacks, Israel launched an aerial and ground offensive in the **Gaza Strip** (Dec. 2008), which killed an estimated 1,300 Palestinians. Meanwhile Olmert resigned (effective Sept. 2008) amid corruption inquiries, and Feb. 2009 elections led to a coalition government headed by former Prime Min. Benjamin **Netanyahu**, a conservative.

Iran was censured (Dec. 2003) by the UN Intl. Atomic Energy Agency for covering up aspects of its nuclear weapons program, which it claimed was for peaceful purposes. Iran continued to **enrich uranium** in defiance of IAEA deadlines and tested missiles said to be capable of reaching Israel. A crisis arose when Pres. Mahmoud **Ahmadinejad** was declared the landslide winner in June 2009 elections widely perceived to have been rigged. Protests by hundreds of thousands were crushed by police and Basij paramilitaries; many were injured, some killed, and a mass trial of dissidents was held in August.

Europe. In Oct. 2000, Yugoslav strongman Slobodan **Milosevic** yielded power to Vojislav Kostunica, who had declared himself president in the face of anti-Milosevic protests after a disputed election. Milosevic surrendered to Serbian authorities; he went on trial (Feb. 2002) for **war crimes** allegedly committed during 1990s ethnic conflicts in the Balkans but died (Mar. 2006) before a verdict was reached. Former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic was also arraigned on war crimes charges (July 2008). **Kosovo** unilaterally declared independence (Feb. 2008).

By early 2002 the **euro** was the common currency in 12 EU nations. The EU admitted 10 Eastern European nations (May 2004); 2 more joined in Jan. 2007. A treaty to establish a new **EU constitution** was defeated (May-June 2005) by voters in France and the Netherlands. But a modified plan, known as the **Treaty of Lisbon**, came into force in Dec. 2009, after Irish voters, who had earlier rejected it, approved it (Oct. 2009).

After Pope **John Paul II** died (Apr. 2005), German cardinal Joseph Ratzinger was elected his successor, taking the name **Benedict XVI**. Germany elected its first East German and first female chancellor (Nov. 2005); Angela **Merkel**, a Christian Democrat, succeeded Socialist Gerhard **Schröder**, heading a new “grand coalition” government. **Rioting** shook France’s immigrant communities in 300 cities and towns (Nov. 2005); over 3,000 arrests were made. A Danish newspaper’s publication of cartoon **caricatures of Muhammad** sparked violent worldwide protests by Muslims (Jan.-Feb. 2006).

British Prime Min. Tony **Blair** won reelection twice (June 2001, May 2005), becoming the first-ever Labour prime minister to earn 3 straight terms. He stepped down in June 2007, to be succeeded by Gordon **Brown**. **France** also underwent a leadership change, with the election (May 2007) of conservative Nicolas **Sarkozy** as president. Both leaders faced serious economic problems amid a global financial crisis and recession. Under Sarkozy France rejoined **NATO’s military command** (Apr. 2009) after a break of over 40 years.

Vladimir **Putin**, in power in Russia since 1999, was constitutionally barred from a new term as president in 2008; his protégé, Dmitri **Medvedev** was elected (May 2008) and named him prime minister. Russian troops invaded the Georgian province of **South Ossetia** (Aug. 2008); a cease-fire was negotiated by Sarkozy.

Asia. South Korean Pres. **Kim Dae-jung** and North Korean ruler **Kim Jong Il** held a summit meeting and agreed to seek peace and reunification (June 2000), but tensions rose after North Korea admitted conducting a covert **nuclear weapons** development program (Oct. 2002). North Korea withdrew (Jan. 2003) from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Multination talks were held in Beijing. North Korea agreed (Feb. 2007) to end its nuclear program in exchange for an aid package, but subsequently reneged; nuclear and missile tests were conducted in Apr.-May 2009.

Chinese Pres. Jiang Zemin and **Russian Pres.** Vladimir Putin signed a **friendship treaty** (July 2001). With Jiang’s retirement **Hu Jintao** was named Communist party chief (Nov. 2002) and president (Mar. 2003). China’s rapidly expanding economy took a hit with several **product recall scandals** (pet food, Mar. 2007; toys, Aug.-Sept. 2007; infant formula, Sept. 2008). A massive earthquake killed nearly 70,000 in Sichuan province (May 2008). In **Japan**, the Liberal Democrats, in virtually uninterrupted power since the 1950s, were routed in parliamentary elections (Aug. 2009).

A massive **tsunami** in the Indian Ocean (Dec. 2004) devastated parts of Indonesia, Thailand, India, Sri Lanka, and other Asian and African nations, leaving some 200,000 dead. An **earthquake** struck the disputed territory of **Kashmir** and parts of Pakistan and India (Oct. 2005); nearly 80,000 were killed.

Gen. Pervez **Musharraf**, brought to power in a 1999 coup, assumed **Pakistan’s** presidency in June 2001 and retained office through elections denounced by protesters as illegitimate. In the wake of Sept. 11, Pakistan pledged cooperation with the U.S. fighting **Taliban and al-Qaeda militants** in



Violence continued to escalate in Afghanistan as the decade ended and Pres. Barack Obama sent 30,000 more troops to join the coalition's fight.

tribal areas; attacks by militants and counterattacks by Pakistani forces caused heavy casualties over succeeding years. **Pakistan** and **India** restored ties (May 2003) and declared a cease-fire in disputed territory (Nov. 2003). An attack on a convoy carrying former Pakistani Prime Min. Benazir **Bhutto** home from exile (Oct. 2007) killed about 140 people; she was later assassinated (Dec. 2007) at a political rally. But her party won in parliamentary elections (Feb. 2008), and her widower, Asif Ali Zardari, was elected president (Sept. 2008) following Musharraf's resignation. In May 2009, after a cease-fire broke down, the government launched a major offensive against Taliban insurgents in the **Swat Valley**.

In **Afghanistan**, a U.S.-led military campaign **ousted the Taliban**, and a transitional government was installed (Dec. 2001), but Taliban insurgency continued, with heavy military and civilian casualties. **NATO** assumed control of multinational forces in Aug. 2003. Afghans elected Hamid **Karzai** (Oct.-Nov. 2004) as head of what proved to be a weak central government. The next election (Aug. 2009) was reportedly marked by widespread **vote-rigging** in Karzai's favor; he won reelection after the 2nd-place finisher withdrew from a runoff, citing transparency issues. As violence in Afghanistan escalated, the U.S. reviewed its strategy there.

In 2008, **Sri Lanka** government forces launched a stepped-up offensive against **Tamil guerrillas**, leading them to declare an end (May 2009) to a rebellion that since 1983 had claimed at least 80,000 lives. The military carried out a bloodless **coup** in **Thailand** (Sept. 2006), ousting Prem. Thaksin Shinawatra; civilian rule was restored after Dec. 2007 elections, but political turmoil continued. **Myanmar's military junta** cracked down on hundreds of thousands of antigovernment protesters (Sept. 2007). More than 80,000 were killed in a **cyclone** in Myanmar (May 2008); the regime thwarted aid agencies' efforts.

Africa. Ethiopia and Eritrea signed a **peace treaty** (Dec. 2000). Laurent **Kabila**, president of the Democratic Republic of the **Congo**, was shot to death by a bodyguard (Jan. 2001). Liberian Pres. Charles **Taylor** went into exile (Aug. 2003) as part of a deal to end a 14-year-old civil war; other accords were reached aimed at ending civil wars in **Angola** (Apr. 2002) and **Côte d'Ivoire** (Jan. 2003). **Libya** agreed (Dec. 2003) to abandon programs pursuing weapons of mass destruction.

A peace agreement in Dem. Rep. of Congo (Apr. 2003) did not end violence there; the nation agreed to work with Rwanda to disarm Hutu rebels (Nov. 2007). Civil war between the Muslim-led government and rebels from Christian areas in **Sudan** continued. Government-backed militias (**janjaweed**) in the **Darfur** region were accused of displacing over 2 million people in acts bordering on **genocide**; it was estimated in 2009 that more than 300,000 had been killed there since 2003. The UN authorized a peacekeeping force in Sudan (July 2007), but it was slow in arriving. In Mar. 2009 the International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant for Pres. Omar Hassan Ahmad al-**Bashir**, accused of war crimes.

Zimbabwean Pres. Robert **Mugabe** pulled his country out of the Commonwealth (Dec. 2003) after the group reaffirmed suspension of **Zimbabwe** for alleged fraud in the 2002 election. Violence sparked in **Kenya** (Jan. 2008) and Zimbabwe (Apr. 2008) after disputed elections in each nation. As Mugabe continued in power in Zimbabwe, unemployment there topped 90% and hyperinflation left the currency virtually worthless. In **Guinea-Bissau** the defense chief and then its president were assassinated in turn by rival groups (Mar. 2009).

Americas and the Caribbean. Mexico's long-supreme **Institutional Revolutionary Party** lost power with the election of two successive presidents from a center-right party, Vicente **Fox** and Felipe **Calderón** (July 2000, 2006). Despite a crack-down on drug trafficking, violence fueled by warring **drug cartels** killed more than 13,000 people in Mexico between Dec. 2006 and Sept. 2009 alone. In **Peru**, Pres. Alberto **Fujimori** stepped down during his 3rd term (Nov. 2000), amid scandal, and did not seek reelection.

In Jan. 2001, Republican George W. **Bush** was inaugurated as **U.S. president**, after one of the closest and most controversial elections in U.S. history; he was reelected in Nov. 2004. Democrats claimed the White House following the Nov. 2008 election of Barack **Obama**, the first-ever black U.S. president.

In **Brazil**, reformist candidate Luis Inacio Lula da Silva won a runoff (Oct. 2002) to become president; he was reelected in 2006. **Chile**, during the decade, was ruled by Socialist governments under Ricardo Lagos Escobar (from Mar. 2000) and Michelle **Bachelet** (from 2006), the country's first woman president. In **Venezuela**, Pres. Hugo **Chavez** regained power after a 48-hr. coup (Dec. 2002) and consolidated it, in part through a referendum (Feb. 2009) that gave him new authority and eliminated presidential term limits. In **Bolivia**, Evo **Morales**, another leftist populist, won election as president (Dec. 2005) and passage of a new constitution (Jan. 2009) that gave the federal government control over resources and gave new rights to indigenous peoples. In **Honduras**, leftist opposition leader Manuel **Zelaya** was elected president (Nov. 2005) but was ousted by the military (June 2009) after he had sought constitutional changes; Porfirio (Pepe) **Lobo**, a conservative landowner, was elected (Nov. 2009) to succeed him.

Argentina was beset by economic problems; its **default** on IMF loans led (Sept. 2003) to a massive **debt-refinancing** agreement, but the money was repaid. Peronist presidents held power during the decade. **Haiti** was wracked by anti-government protests, leading to the resignation of Jean-Bertrand **Aristide** in Feb. 2004. Meanwhile, the impoverished country was periodically struck by devastating **tropical storms**, including a storm (Jeanne) in Sept. 2004 that led to more than 3,000 deaths.

For the first time in 12 years, the Liberal Party handed control of **Canada's** government to the Conservative Party, led by Prime Minister Stephen **Harper** (Jan. 2006). Cuban Pres. Fidel **Castro** ceded power for the first time in 47 years to undergo surgery (July 2006), giving his brother, Raul Castro, administrative powers; he formally resigned in Feb. 2008.

Global economic crisis. Soaring **food and fuel prices** in early 2008 led to unrest in some areas, including an attempted general strike in Egypt and riots in Haiti (Apr. 2008). Then a financial meltdown, beginning in Sept. 2008, sent shockwaves through industrialized and developing countries alike, and a deepening **recession** swelled unemployment rates and overburdened government budgets. Among many ripple effects, **Iceland's** banking system collapsed (Oct. 2008), rescued by loans and austerity measures. **Dubai's** state-controlled investment company Dubai World was unable to meet payments on a \$59 bil debt; bailed out (Dec. 2009) by a loan from Abu Dhabi.

Space. The U.S. **space shuttle Columbia** broke up on reentering Earth's atmosphere (Feb. 2003), killing all 7 crew members. The NASA space shuttle program resumed with the July 2005 launch of **Discovery**. The Phoenix Mars Lander verified the presence of water ice on **Mars** (June 2008).

Environment and health. Negotiators from 178 countries agreed to adopt the **Kyoto Protocol** July 2001, calling for a reduction of **greenhouse gases** in developed nations; 141 nations had ratified the treaty when it took effect (Feb. 2005). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change called (Feb. 2007) global warming "unequivocal," declaring man-made greenhouse gases a "very likely" cause.

The 13th International **AIDS Conference**, held in Durban, South Africa (July 2000), focused on ways of controlling AIDS in developing countries. Worldwide AIDS estimates were revised downward (Nov. 2007); they now showed new infections had peaked in the late 1990s. An epidemic of **swine flu**, or influenza A (H1N1), broke out in Mexico (Apr. 2009) and spread around the globe. The World Health Organization estimated that there had been more than 12,000 swine flu deaths worldwide by the end of 2009.

HISTORICAL FIGURES

Note: Information accurate as of Sept. 2010.

Ancient Greeks and Romans

Greeks

Aeschines, orator, 389-314 BCE
Aeschylus, dramatist, 525-456 BCE
Aesop, fableist, c. 620-c. 560 BCE
Alcibiades, politician, 450-404 BCE
Anacreon, poet, c. 582-c. 485 BCE
Anaxagoras, philosopher, c. 500-428 BCE
Anaximander, philosopher, 611-546 BCE
Anaximenes, philosopher, c. 570-500 BCE
Antiphon, speechwriter, c. 480-411 BCE
Apollonius, mathematician, c. 265-170 BCE
Archimedes, mathematician, 287-212 BCE
Aristophanes, dramatist, c. 448-380 BCE
Aristotle, philosopher, 384-322 BCE
Athenaeus, scholar, fl. c. 200
Callicrates, architect, fl. 5th cent. BCE
Callimachus, poet, c. 305-240 BCE
Cratinus, comic dramatist, 520-421 BCE
Democritus, philosopher, c. 460-370 BCE
Demosthenes, orator, 384-322 BCE
Diodorus, historian, fl. 20 BCE
Diogenes, philosopher, 372-c. 287 BCE
Dionysius, historian, d. c. 7 BCE
Empedocles, philosopher, c. 490-430 BCE
Epicharmus, dramatist, c. 530-440 BCE
Epictetus, philosopher, c. 55-c. 135
Epicurus, philosopher, 341-270 BCE
Eratosthenes, scientist, 276-194 BCE
Euclid, mathematician, fl. c. 300 BCE
Euripides, dramatist, c. 484-406 BCE
Galen, physician, 129-216
Heraclitus, philosopher, c. 540-c. 475 BCE
Herodotus, historian, c. 484-420 BCE

Hesiod, poet, 8th cent. BCE
Hippocrates, physician, c. 460-377 BCE
Homer, poet, fl. c. 8th cent. BCE
Isocrates, orator, 436-338 BCE
Menander, dramatist, 342-292 BCE
Parmenides, philosopher, b. c. 515 BCE
Pericles, statesman, c. 495-429 BCE
Phidias, sculptor, c. 500-435 BCE
Pindar, poet, c. 518-c. 438 BCE
Plato, philosopher, c. 428-347 BCE
Plutarch, biographer, c. 46-120
Polybius, historian, c. 200-c. 118 BCE
Praxiteles, sculptor, 400-330 BCE
Pythagoras, phil., math., c. 580-c. 500 BCE
Sappho, poet, c. 610-c. 580 BCE
Simonides, poet, 556-c. 468 BCE
Socrates, philosopher, 469-399 BCE
Solon, statesman, 640-560 BCE
Sophocles, dramatist, c. 496-406 BCE
Strabo, geographer, c. 63 BCE-24 CE
Thales, philosopher, c. 634-546 BCE
Themistocles, politician, c. 524-c. 460 BCE
Theocritus, poet, c. 310-250 BCE
Theophrastus, phil., c. 372-c. 287 BCE
Thucydides, historian, fl. 5th cent. BCE
Timon, philosopher, c. 320-c. 230 BCE
Xenophon, historian, c. 434-c. 355 BCE
Zeno, philosopher, c. 335-c. 263 BCE

Romans

Ammianus, historian, c. 330-395
Apuleius, satirist, c. 124-c. 170
Boethius, scholar, c. 480-524
Caesar, Julius, leader, 100-44 BCE

Catiline, politician, c. 108-62 BCE
Cato (Elder), statesman, 234-149 BCE
Catullus, poet, c. 84-54 BCE
Cicero, orator, 106-43 BCE
Claudian, poet, c. 370-c. 404
Ennius, poet, 239-170 BCE
Gellius, author, c. 130-c. 165
Horace, poet, 65-8 BCE
Juvenal, satirist, 60-127
Livy, historian, 59 BCE-17 CE
Lucan, poet, 39-65
Lucilius, poet, c. 180-c.102 BCE
Lucretius, poet, c. 99-c. 55 BCE
Martial, epigrammatist, c. 38-c. 103
Nepos, historian, c. 100-c. 25 BCE
Ovid, poet, 43 BCE-17 CE
Persius, satirist, 34-62
Plautus, dramatist, c. 254-c. 184 BCE
Pliny the Elder, scholar, 23-79
Pliny the Younger, author, 62-113
Quintilian, rhetorician, c. 35-c. 97
Sallust, historian, 86-34 BCE
Seneca, philosopher, 4 BCE-65 CE
Silius, poet, c. 25-101
Statius, poet, c. 45-c. 96
Suetonius, biographer, c. 69-c. 122
Tacitus, historian, 56-120
Terence, dramatist, 185-c. 159 BCE
Tibullus, poet, c. 55-c. 19 BCE
Vergil, poet, 70-19 BCE
Vitruvius, architect, fl. 1st cent. BCE

Roman Rulers

From Romulus to the end of the Empire in the West. Rulers in the East sat in Constantinople and, for a brief period, in Nicaea, until the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, when Byzantium was succeeded by the Ottoman Empire.

The Kingdom

BCE
753 Romulus (Quirinus)
716 Numa Pompilius
673 Tullus Hostilius
640 Ancus Marcius
616 L. Tarquinius Priscus
578 Servius Tullius
534 L. Tarquinius Superbus
The Republic
509 Consulate established
509 Quaestorship instituted
498 Dictatorship introduced
494 Plebeian Tribune created
494 Plebeian Aedileship created
444 Consular Tribune organized
435 Censorship instituted
366 Praetorship established
366 Curule Aedileship created
362 Military Tribune elected
326 Proconsulate introduced
311 Naval Duumvirate elected
217 Dictatorship of Fabius Maximus
133 Tribune of Tiberius Gracchus
123 Tribune of Gaius Gracchus
82 Dictatorship of Sulla
60 First Triumvirate formed (Caesar, Pompeius, Crassus)
46 Dictatorship of Caesar
43 Second Triumvirate formed (Octavianus, Antonius, Lepidus)

The Empire

27 Augustus (Octavian)
CE
14 Tiberius I
37 Caligula
41 Claudius I
54 Nero
68 Galba
69 Galba; Otho, Vitellius
69 Vespasianus

79 Titus
81 Domitianus
96 Nerva
98 Trajanus
117 Hadrianus
138 Antoninus Pius
161 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus
169 Marcus Aurelius (alone)
180 Commodus
193 Pertinax; Julianus I
193 Septimius Severus
211 Caracalla and Geta
212 Caracalla (alone)
217 Macrinus
218 Elagabalus (Heliogabalus)
222 Alexander Severus
235 Maximinus I (the Thracian)
238 Gordianus I and Gordianus II; Pupienus and Balbinus
238 Gordianus III
244 Philippus (the Arabian)
249 Decius
251 Gallus and Volusianus
253 Aemilianus
253 Valerianus and Gallienus
258 Gallienus (alone)
268 Claudius Gothicus
270 Quintillus
270 Aurelianus
275 Tacitus
276 Florianus
276 Probus
282 Carus
283 Carinus and Numerianus
286 Diocletianus and Maximianus
305 Galerius and Constantius I
306 Galerius, Maximinus II, Severus I
307 Galerius, Maximinus II, Constantinus I, Licinius, Maxentius
311 Maximinus II, Constantinus I, Licinius, Maxentius
314 Maximinus II, Constantinus I, Licinius
314 Constantinus I and Licinius
324 Constantinus I (the Great)

337 Constantinus II, Constans I, Constantius II
340 Constantius II and Constans I
350 Constantius II (alone)
361 Julianus II (the Apostate)
363 Jovianus
West (Rome) and East (Constantinople)
364 Valentinianus I (West), Valens (East)
367 Valentinianus I with Gratianus (West), Valens (East)
375 Gratianus with Valentinianus II (West), Valens (East)
378 Gratianus with Valentinianus II (West), Theodosius I (East)
383 Valentinianus II (West), Theodosius I (East)
394 Theodosius I (the Great)
395 Honorius (West), Arcadius (East)
408 Honorius (West), Theodosius II (East)
423 Valentinianus III (West), Theodosius II (East)
450 Valentinianus III (West), Marcianus (East)
455 Maximus (West), Avitus (West); Marcianus (East)
456 Avitus (West), Marcianus (East)
457 Majorianus (West), Leo I (East)
461 Severus II (West), Leo I (East)
467 Anthemius (West), Leo I (East)
472 Olybrius (West), Leo I (East)
473 Glycerius (West), Leo I (East)
474 Julius Nepos (West), Leo II (East)
475 Romulus Augustulus (West), Zeno (East)
476 End of Empire in West with deposing of Romulus Augustulus by Germanic chief Odovacar, who proclaimed self king. Odovacar murdered by King Theodoric of Ostrogoths, 493

Rulers of England and Great Britain

Reign began	Name	ENGLAND	Age at death ¹
Saxons and Danes			
829	Egbert, King of Wessex, won allegiance of all English		NA
839	Ethelwulf, son of Egbert, King of Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex.		NA
858	Ethelbald, son of Ethelwulf, displaced father in Wessex		NA
860	Ethelbert, 2nd son of Ethelwulf, united Kent and Wessex.		NA
866	Ethelred I, 3rd son of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, fought Danes		NA
871	Alfred (the Great), 4th son of Ethelwulf, defeated Danes, fortified London		52
899	Edward (the Elder), son of Alfred, united English, claimed Scotland		55
924	Athelstan (the Glorious), son of Edward, King of Mercia, Wessex		45
940	Edmund, 3rd son of Edward, King of Wessex, Mercia		25
946	Edred, 4th son of Edward		32
955	Edwy (the Fair), eldest son of Edmund, King of Wessex		18
959	Edgar (the Peaceful), 2nd son of Edmund, ruled all English.		32
975	Edward (the Martyr), eldest son of Edgar, murdered by stepmother.		17
978; 1014 ²	Ethelred II (the Unready), 2nd son of Edgar, married Emma of Normandy.		48
1016	Edmund II (Ironside), son of Ethelred II, King of London.		27
1016	Canute (the Dane), gave Wessex to Edmund, married Emma, Ethelred II's widow		40
1035	Harold I (Harefoot), illegitimate son of Canute		NA
1040	Hardecanute, son of Canute by Emma, also King of Denmark.		24
1042	Edward (the Confessor), son of Ethelred II, canonized 1161		62
1066	Harold II, Edward's brother-in-law, last Saxon King		44
House of Normandy			
1066	William I (the Conqueror), defeated Harold II at Hastings.		60
1087	William II (Rufus), 3rd son of William I, killed by arrow while hunting; possibly assassination		43
1100	Henry I (Beauclerc), youngest son of William I		67
House of Blois			
1135	Stephen, son of Adela, daughter of William I, and Count of Blois.		50
House of Plantagenet			
1154	Henry II, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet (Angevin) by Matilda, daughter of Henry I.		56
1189	Richard I (Coeur de Lion), son of Henry II, crusader.		42
1199	John (Lackland), son of Henry II, approved Magna Carta, 1215.		50
1216	Henry III, son of John, acceded at 9, under regency until 1227		65
1272	Edward I, son of Henry III		68
1307	Edward II, son of Edward I, deposed by Parliament		43
1327	Edward III (of Windsor), son of Edward II		65
1377	Richard II, grandson of Edward III, minor until 1389, deposed		33
House of Lancaster			
1399	Henry IV, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III.		47
1413	Henry V, son of Henry IV, victor of Agincourt		34
1422; 1470	Henry VI, son of Henry V, overthrown by Edward IV in 1461 but was returned to throne in 1470. Deposed, died in Tower of London, 1471		49
House of York			
1461; 1471	Edward IV, great-great-grandson of Edward III, son of Duke of York. Acclaimed king by Parliament, 1461. Driven into exile in 1470 but defeated enemies to regain throne, 1471		40
1483	Edward V, son of Edward IV, murdered in Tower of London		13
1483	Richard III, brother of Edward IV, fell in battle at Bosworth Field		32
House of Tudor			
1485	Henry VII, son of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, whose father had married the widow of Henry V. Descended from Edward III through mother, Margaret Beaufort, via John of Gaunt. By marrying daughter of Edward IV, united Lancaster and York.		53
1509	Henry VIII, son of Henry VII, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV		56
1547	Edward VI, son of Henry VIII, by Jane Seymour, his 3rd queen. Ruled under regents, was forced to name Lady Jane Grey his successor. Council of State proclaimed her queen, July 10, 1553. Mary Tudor won Council, was proclaimed queen, July 19. Mary had Lady Jane Grey beheaded for treason, 1554.		16
1553	Mary I, daughter of Henry VIII, by Catherine of Aragon, first wife of Henry VIII		43
1558	Elizabeth I, daughter of Henry VIII, by Anne Boleyn, 2nd wife of Henry VIII		69
GREAT BRITAIN			
House of Stuart			
1603	James I (James VI of Scotland), son of Mary, Queen of Scots. First to call self King of Great Britain; this became official with Act of Union, 1707		59
1625	Charles I, only surviving son of James I.		48
Commonwealth			
1649	Declared upon execution of Charles I		
Protectorate			
1653	Oliver Cromwell, served on Council of State, executive body of Commonwealth, following overthrow of monarchy. Named Lord Protector upon creation of Protectorate by 1653 Instrument of Government		59
1658	Richard Cromwell, 3rd son of Oliver Cromwell. Resigned as Lord Protector amid civil war, 1659. Died 1712.		86
House of Stuart (restored)			
1660	Charles II, eldest son of Charles I, Restoration put him back on throne, died without issue		55
1685	James II, second son of Charles I, deposed, 1688.		68
1689	William III, son of William, Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. Offered joint rule of throne with wife by Parliament.		51
1689	Mary II, eldest daughter of James II, wife of William III, died 1694		33
1702	Anne, second daughter of James II, sister-in-law of William III, assumed throne on William's death		49
House of Hanover			
1714	George I, son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, granddaughter of James I		67
1727	George II, only son of George I, married Caroline of Brandenburg.		77
1760	George III, grandson of George II, married Charlotte of Mecklenburg		81
1820	George IV, eldest son of George III, Prince Regent from Feb. 1811.		67
1830	William IV, 3rd son of George III, married Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen		71
1837	Victoria, daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III; married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 1840, who became Prince Consort		81

Reign began		Age at death ¹
House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha		
1901	Edward VII, eldest son of Victoria, married Alexandra, Princess of Denmark	68
House of Windsor ³		
1910	George V, 2nd son of Edward VII, married Princess Mary of Teck	70
1936	Edward VIII, eldest son of George V, acceded Jan. 20, abdicated Dec. 11.	77
1936	George VI, 2nd son of George V, married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon	56
1952	Elizabeth II, elder daughter of George VI, acceded Feb. 6	

NA = Age/birth date not certain. (1) Except where noted, year of death is year of accession of succeeding ruler. (2) King Sweyn I of Denmark invaded England in 1013 and declared himself king. Ethelred II reclaimed the throne upon Sweyn's death in 1014. (3) Name adopted by proclamation of George V, July 17, 1917.

Rulers of Scotland

Reign began	Name
846	Kenneth I MacAlpin, first Scot to rule both Scots and Picts
1005	Malcolm II Mackenneth
1034	Duncan I, first general ruler
1040	Macbeth, seized kingdom, slain by Malcolm III MacDuncan
1057	Malcolm III MacDuncan (Canmore), son of Duncan I. Married Margaret, Saxon princess who had fled from Normans
1093	Donald Bane
1094	Duncan II
1095	Donald Bane (restored)
1097	Edgar, son of Queen Margaret, moved court to Edinburgh
1107	Alexander I, brother of Edgar
1124	David I, brother of Edgar
1153	Malcolm IV (the Maiden), grandson of David I
1165	William (the Lion), brother of Malcolm IV
1214	Alexander II, son of William
1249	Alexander III, son of Alexander II, defeated Norse, regained the Hebrides
1286	Margaret (Maid of Norway), granddaughter of Alexander III, child of Eric of Norway, grandniece of Edward I of England. Died 1290 at age 8. (Interregnum, 1290-92)
1292	John Balliol, proclaimed king of Scotland by Edward I of England. (Interregnum, 1296-1306 ¹)
1306	Robert Bruce (the Bruce), victor at Bannockburn, 1314. Treaty with England and secured throne, 1328
1329	David II, only son of Robert Bruce
1371	Robert II (the Steward), grandson of Robert Bruce, son of Walter, the steward of Scotland. First of so-called Stuart line
1390	Robert III, son of Robert II
1406	James I, son of Robert III
1437	James II, son of James I
1460	James III, eldest son of James II
1488	James IV, eldest son of James III
1513	James V, eldest son of James IV
1542	Mary (Queen of Scots), daughter of James V, became queen before she was 1 week old. Married Francis II, son of Henry II of France, 1558. Francis died in 1560. Married her cousin, Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, 1565; married James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, 1567. Imprisoned by Elizabeth I; beheaded, 1587
1567	James VI, son of Mary and Lord Darnley, became James I, king of England on death of Elizabeth, 1603. Although thrones were thus united, legislative union of Scotland and England did not become official until the Act of Union, 1707

(1) Edward I decreed annexation of Scotland to England, 1296. William Wallace led resistance, 1297-1305.

Prime Ministers of Great Britain

Designations in parentheses describe each government.

W=Whig; T=Tory; CI=Coalition; P=Peelite; Li=Liberal; C=Conservative¹; La=Labour

Entered office	Name	Entered office	Name	Entered office	Name
1721	Sir Robert Walpole (W) ²	1830	Earl Grey (W)	1915	Herbert H. Asquith (CI)
1742	Earl of Wilmington (W)	1834	Viscount Melbourne (W)	1916	David Lloyd George (CI)
1743	Henry Pelham (W)	1834	Sir Robert Peel (C)	1922	Andrew Bonar Law (C)
1754	Duke of Newcastle (W)	1835	Viscount Melbourne (W)	1923	Stanley Baldwin (C)
1756	Duke of Devonshire (W)	1841	Sir Robert Peel (C)	1924	James Ramsay MacDonald (La)
1757	Duke of Newcastle (W)	1846	Lord (later Earl) John Russell (W)	1924	Stanley Baldwin (C)
1762	Earl of Bute (T)	1852	Earl of Derby (C)	1929	James Ramsay MacDonald (La)
1763	George Grenville (W)	1852	Earl of Aberdeen (P)	1931	James Ramsay MacDonald (CI)
1765	Marquess of Rockingham (W)	1855	Viscount Palmerston (Li)	1935	Stanley Baldwin (CI)
1766	William Pitt the Elder (Earl of Chatham) (W)	1858	Earl of Derby (C)	1937	Neville Chamberlain (CI)
1768	Duke of Grafton (W)	1859	Viscount Palmerston (Li)	1940	Winston Churchill (CI)
1770	Frederick North (Lord North) (T)	1865	Earl Russell (Li)	1945	Winston Churchill (C)
1782	Marquess of Rockingham (W)	1866	Earl of Derby (C)	1945	Clement Attlee (La)
1782	Earl of Shelburne (W)	1868	Benjamin Disraeli (C)	1951	Sir Winston Churchill (C)
1783	Duke of Portland (CI)	1868	William E. Gladstone (Li)	1955	Sir Anthony Eden (C)
1783	William Pitt the Younger (T)	1874	Benjamin Disraeli (C)	1957	Harold Macmillan (C)
1801	Henry Addington (T)	1880	William E. Gladstone (Li)	1963	Sir Alec Douglas-Home (C)
1804	William Pitt the Younger (T)	1885	Marquess of Salisbury (C)	1964	Harold Wilson (La)
1806	William Wyndham Grenville, Baron Grenville (W)	1886	William E. Gladstone (Li)	1970	Edward Heath (C)
1807	Duke of Portland (T)	1886	Marquess of Salisbury (C)	1974	Harold Wilson (La)
1809	Spencer Perceval (T)	1892	William E. Gladstone (Li)	1976	James Callaghan (La)
1812	Earl of Liverpool (T)	1894	Earl of Rosebery (Li)	1979	Margaret Thatcher (C)
1827	George Canning (T)	1895	Marquess of Salisbury (C)	1990	John Major (C)
1827	Viscount Goderich (T)	1902	Arthur J. Balfour (C)	1997	Tony Blair (La)
1828	Duke of Wellington (T)	1905	Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman (Li)	2007	Gordon Brown (La)
		1908	Herbert H. Asquith (Li)	2010	David Cameron (C)

(1) The Conservative Party was formed in 1834, an outgrowth of the Tory party. (2) Walpole is commonly regarded as the first prime minister of Britain, though the title was not commonly used then and did not become official until 1905.

Rulers of France: Kings, Queens, Presidents

Caesar to Charlemagne

Julius Caesar subdued the Gauls, native tribes of Gaul (France), 58 to 51 BCE. The Romans ruled 500 years. The Franks, a Teutonic tribe, reached the Somme from the East c. 250 CE. By the 5th century the Merovingian Franks ousted the Romans. In 451, with the help of Visigoths, Burgundians, and others, they defeated Attila and the Huns at Chalons-sur-Marne.

Childeric I became leader of the Merovingians, 458. His son Clovis I (Chlodwig, Ludwig, Louis), crowned 481, founded the dynasty. After defeating the Alemanni (Germans), 496, he was baptized a Christian and made Paris his capital. His line ruled until Childeric III was deposed, 751.

The West Merovingians were called Neustrians, the eastern Austrasians. Pepin of Herstal (687-714), major domus, or head of the palace, of Austrasia, took over Neustria as dux (leader) of the Franks. Pepin's son, Charles, called Martel (the Hammer), defeated the Saracens at Tours-Poitiers, 732; was succeeded by his son, Pepin the Short, 741, who deposed Childeric III and ruled as king until 768.

His son, Charlemagne, or Charles the Great (742-814), became king of the Franks, 768, with his brother Carloman, who died 771. Charlemagne ruled France, Germany, parts of Italy, Spain, and Austria, and enforced Christianity. Crowned Emperor of the Romans by Pope Leo III in St. Peter's, Rome, Dec. 25, 800. Succeeded by son, Louis I the Pious, 814. At death, 840, Louis left empire to sons, Lothair (Roman emperor); Pepin I (king of Aquitaine); Louis II (of Germany); Charles the Bald (France). They quarreled and, by the Treaty of Verdun, 843, divided the empire.

The date preceding each entry is year of accession.

The Carolingians

- 843** Charles I (the Bald), Roman Emperor, 875
- 877** Louis II (the Stammerer), son
- 879** Louis III (d. 882) and Carloman, brothers
- 885** Charles II (the Fat), Roman Emperor, 881
- 888** Eudes (Odo), elected by nobles
- 898** Charles III (the Simple), son of Louis II, defeated by Robert
- 922** Robert, brother of Eudes, killed in war
- 923** Rudolph (Raoul), Duke of Burgundy
- 936** Louis IV, son of Charles III
- 954** Lothair, son, aged 13, defeated by Capet
- 986** Louis V (the Sluggard), left no heirs

The Capets

- 987** Hugh Capet, son of Hugh the Great
- 996** Robert II (the Pious), his son
- 1031** Henry I, son
- 1060** Philip I (the Fair), son
- 1108** Louis VI (the Fat), son
- 1137** Louis VII (the Younger), son
- 1180** Philip II (Augustus), son, crowned at Reims
- 1223** Louis VIII (the Lion), son
- 1226** Louis IX, son, crusader; Louis IX (1214-70) arbitrated disputes with English King Henry III, led crusades, 1248 (captured in Egypt, 1250) and 1270, when he died of plague in Tunis. Canonized 1297 as St. Louis
- 1270** Philip III (the Hardy), son
- 1285** Philip IV (the Fair), son, king at 17
- 1314** Louis X (the Headstrong), son. His posthumous son, John I, lived only 7 days.
- 1316** Philip V (the Tall), brother of Louis X
- 1322** Charles IV (the Fair), brother of Louis X

House of Valois

- 1328** Philip VI (of Valois), grandson of Philip III
- 1350** John II (the Good), his son, retired to England
- 1364** Charles V (the Wise), son
- 1380** Charles VI (the Beloved), son
- 1422** Charles VII (the Victorious), son. In 1429 Joan of Arc (Jeanne d'Arc) defeated English at Orleans and Patay and had Charles crowned at Reims, July 17, 1429. Joan was captured May 24, 1430, and executed May 30, 1431, at Rouen for heresy. Charles ordered her rehabilitation, effected 1455.
- 1461** Louis XI (the Cruel), son, civil reformer
- 1483** Charles VIII (the Affable), son
- 1498** Louis XII, great-grandson of Charles V
- 1515** Francis I, of Angouleme, nephew, son-in-law. Fought four major wars, was patron of the arts
- 1547** Henry II, son, killed at a joust. He was husband of Catherine de Médicis (1519-89) and lover of Diane de Poitiers (1499-1566). Catherine was born in Florence, daughter of Lorenzo de Medici. By marriage to Henry II she became the mother of Francis II, Charles IX, Henry III, and Queen Margaret (Reine Margot), wife of Henry IV (of Navarre).

- 1559** Francis II, son. Betrothed in 1548 at age 4 to Mary, Queen of Scots, aged 6. They were married 1558. Francis died 1560, aged 16; Mary returned to rule Scotland, 1561
- 1560** Charles IX, brother
- 1574** Henry III, brother, assassinated

House of Bourbon

- 1589** Henry IV, of Navarre, assassinated. Henry IV made enemies when he gave tolerance to Protestants by Edict of Nantes, 1598. He was grandson of Queen Margaret of Navarre, literary patron. He married Margaret of Valois, daughter of Henry II and Catherine de Médicis; was divorced. In 1600, he married Marie de Médicis, who became Regent of France, 1610-17, for her son, Louis XIII; she was exiled by Richelieu, 1631.
- 1610** Louis XIII (the Just), son (1601-43), married Anne of Austria. His chief minister (1622-42), Cardinal Richelieu, determined his policies.
- 1643** Louis XIV (the Sun King), son. Louis XIV was king 72 years. Until 1661, Anne of Austria was regent, with Cardinal Mazarin as chief minister; after that, Louis ruled absolutely. Known for his lavish court and patronage of the arts, he exhausted a prosperous country in wars for thrones and territory.
- 1715** Louis XV (the Beloved), great-grandson. Louis XV married a Polish princess, lost Canada to the English. His favorite mistresses, Mme. de Pompadour and Mme. Du Barry, influenced policies. Mme. Pompadour's saying "Après moi, le déluge" (After me, the deluge) often incorrectly attributed to Louis XV
- 1774** Louis XVI, grandson; married Marie Antoinette, daughter of Empress Maria Therese of Austria. King and queen beheaded by Revolution, 1793. Their son, called Louis XVII, died in prison, never ruled

First Republic

- 1792** National Convention of the French Revolution
- 1795** Directory, under Barras and others
- 1799** Consulate, Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul. Elected consul for life, 1802

First Empire

- 1804** Napoleon I (Napoleon Bonaparte), emperor. Josephine (de Beauharnais), empress, 1804-09; Marie Louise, empress, 1810-14. Her son, Francois (1811-32), titular king of Rome, later Duke de Reichstadt and Napoleon II, never ruled. Napoleon abdicated 1814, died in exile, 1821.

Bourbons Restored

- 1814** Louis XVIII, king, brother of Louis XVI
- 1824** Charles X, brother, reactionary, deposed by the July Revolution, 1830

House of Orleans

- 1830** Louis-Philippe (the Citizen King)

Second Republic

- 1848** Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, president, nephew of Napoleon I

Second Empire

- 1852** Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte), emperor, Eugenie (de Montijo), empress. Lost Franco-Prussian war, deposed 1870. Son, Prince Imperial (1856-79), died in Zulu War. Eugenie died 1920.

Third Republic—Presidents

- 1871** Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797-1877)
- 1873** MacMahon, Marshal Patrice M. de (1808-93)
- 1879** Grevy, Paul J. (1807-91)
- 1887** Sadi-Carnot, M. (1837-94), assassinated
- 1894** Casimir-Perier, Jean P. P. (1847-1907)
- 1895** Faure, François Felix (1841-99)
- 1899** Loubet, Emile (1838-1929)
- 1906** Fallieres, C. Armand (1841-1931)
- 1913** Poincare, Raymond (1860-1934)
- 1920** Deschanel, Paul (1856-1922)
- 1920** Millerand, Alexandre (1859-1943)
- 1924** Doumergue, Gaston (1863-1937)
- 1931** Doumer, Paul (1857-1932), assassinated
- 1932** Lebrun, Albert (1871-1950), resigned 1940
- 1940** Vichy govt. under German armistice: Henri Philippe Petain (1856-1951), chief of state, 1940-44. Provisional govt. after liberation: Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970), Oct. 1944-Jan. 21, 1946; Felix Gouin (1884-1977), Jan. 23, 1946; Georges Bidault (1899-1983), June 24, 1946.

Fourth Republic—Presidents

- 1947** Auriol, Vincent (1884-1966)
- 1954** Coty, Rene (1882-1962)

Fifth Republic—Presidents

- 1959** De Gaulle, Charles Andre J. M. (1890-1970)
- 1969** Pompidou, Georges (1911-74)
- 1974** Giscard d'Estaing, Valery (1926-)
- 1981** Mitterrand, François (1916-96)
- 1995** Chirac, Jacques (1932-)
- 2007** Sarkozy, Nicolas (1955-)

Rulers of Middle Europe; Rise and Fall of Dynasties; Rulers of Germany

Carolingian Dynasty

Charles (the Great), or Charlemagne, ruled France, Italy, and Middle Europe; established Ostmark (later Austria); crowned Roman emperor by pope in Rome, 800 CE; died 814.

Louis I (Ludwig) (the Pious), son, crowned by Charlemagne 814; died 840.

Louis II (the German), son, succeeded to East Francia (Germany) 843-76.

Charles (the Fat), son, inherited East Francia and West Francia (France) 876, reunited empire, crowned emperor by pope, 881; deposed 887.

Arnulf, nephew, 887-99, partition of empire.

Louis (the Child), 899-911, last direct descendant of Charlemagne.

Conrad I, duke of Franconia, first elected German king, 911-18, founded House of Franconia.

Saxon Dynasty; First Reich

Henry I (the Fowler), duke of Saxony, 919-36.

Otto I (the Great), 936-73, son; crowned Holy Roman Emperor by pope, 962.

Otto II, 973-83, son; failed to oust Greeks and Arabs from Sicily.

Otto III, 983-1002, son; crowned emperor at 16.

Henry II (the Saint), duke of Bavaria, 1002-24, great-grandson of Otto the Great.

House of Franconia

Conrad II, 1024-39, elected king of Germany.

Henry III (the Black), 1039-56, son; deposed 3 popes, annexed Burgundy.

Henry IV, 1056-1106, son; regency by his mother, Agnes of Poitou. Banned by Pope Gregory VII, he did penance at Canossa.

Henry V, 1106-25, son; last of Salian Dynasty.

Lothair, duke of Saxony, 1125-37. Crowned emperor in Rome, 1134.

House of Hohenstaufen

Conrad III, duke of Swabia, 1138-52, in 2nd Crusade.

Frederick I, Barbarossa, 1152-90, nephew.

Henry VI, 1190-96, took lower Italy from Normans. Son became king of Sicily.

Philip of Swabia, 1197-1208, brother.

Otto IV, of House of Welf, 1198-1215, deposed.

Frederick II, 1215-50, son of Henry VI; king of Sicily; crowned king of Jerusalem in 5th Crusade.

Conrad IV, 1250-54, son; lost lower Italy to Charles of Anjou.

Conradin, 1252-68, son, king of Jerusalem and Sicily, beheaded. Last Hohenstaufen.

(Interregnum, 1254-73. Rise of the Electors.)

Transition

Rudolph I, of Hapsburg, 1273-91, defeated King Ottocar II of Bohemia. Bequeathed duchy of Austria to eldest son, Albert.

Adolph of Nassau, 1292-98, killed in war with Albert of Austria.

Albert I, king of Germany, 1298-1308, son of Rudolph.

Henry VII, of Luxemburg, 1308-13, crowned emperor in Rome; seized Bohemia, 1310.

Louis IV, of Bavaria (Wittelsbach), 1314-47. Also elected was Frederick of Austria, 1314-30 (Hapsburg). Abolition of papal sanction for election of Holy Roman Emperor.

Charles IV, of Luxemburg, 1347-78, grandson of Henry VII, German emperor and king of Bohemia, Lombardy, Burgundy, took Mark of Brandenburg.

Wenceslaus, 1378-1400, deposed.

Rupert, Duke of Palatine, 1400-10.

Sigismund, 1411-37.

Hungary

Stephen I, House of Arpad, 997-1038. Crowned king, 1000; converted Magyars; canonized 1083. After several centuries of feuds Charles Robert of Anjou became Charles I, 1308-42.

Louis I (the Great), son, 1342-82, joint ruler of Poland with Casimir III, 1370. Defeated Turks.

Mary, daughter, 1382-95, ruled with husband, Sigismund of Luxemburg, 1387-1437, also king of Bohemia. As brother of Wenceslaus he succeeded Rupert as Holy Roman

Emperor, 1410.

Albert, 1438-39, son-in-law of Sigismund, also Roman emperor as Albert II (see under Hapsburg).

Ulaszlo I of Poland, 1440-44.

Ladislaus V, posthumous son of Albert II, 1444-57. John Hunyadi (Janos Hunyadi), governor (1446-52), fought Turks, Czechs; died 1456.

Matthias I (Corvinus), son of Hunyadi, 1458-90. Shared rule of Bohemia, captured Vienna, 1485, annexed Austria, Styria, Carinthia.

Ulaszlo II (king of Bohemia), 1490-1516.

Louis II, son, aged 10, 1516-26. Wars with Suleiman, Turk. In 1527, Hungary split between Ferdinand I, Archduke of Austria, brother-in-law of Louis II, and John Zapolya of Transylvania. After Turkish invasion, 1547, Hungary split between Ferdinand, Prince John Sigismund (Transylvania), and the Turks.

House of Hapsburg

Albert V, of Austria, Hapsburg, crowned king of Hungary, Jan. 1438; Roman emperor, Mar. 1438, as Albert II; died 1439.

Frederick III, cousin, 1440-93, fought Turks.

Maximilian I, son, 1493-1519, assumed title of Holy Roman Emperor (German), 1493.

Charles V, grandson, 1519-56. King of Spain with mother co-regent, crowned Roman emperor at Aix, 1520. Confronted Luther at Worms; attempted church reform and religious conciliation; abdicated 1556.

Ferdinand I, king of Bohemia, 1526; of Hungary, 1527; disputed. German king, 1531. Crowned Roman emperor on abdication of brother Charles V, 1556.

Maximilian II, son, 1564-76.

Rudolph II, son, 1576-1612.

Matthias, brother, 1612-19, king of Bohemia and Hungary.

Ferdinand II, of Styria, king of Bohemia, 1617; of Hungary, 1618; Roman emperor, 1619. Bohemian Protestants deposed him, elected Frederick V of Palatine, starting Thirty Years War.

Ferdinand III, son, king of Hungary, 1625, Bohemia, 1627; Roman emperor, 1637. Peace of Westphalia, 1648, ended war.

Leopold I, son, 1658-1705.

Joseph I, son, 1705-11.

Charles VI, brother, 1711-40.

Maria Theresa, daughter, 1740-80, archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia; ousted pretender, Charles VII, crowned 1742; in 1745 obtained election of her husband Francis I as Roman emperor and co-regent (d. 1765). Fought Seven Years' War with Frederick II of Prussia. Mother of Marie Antoinette.

Joseph II, son, 1765-90, Roman emperor, reformer; powers restricted by Empress Maria Theresa until her death, 1780. First partition of Poland.

Leopold II, brother, 1790-92.

Francis II, son, 1792-1835. Fought Napoleon. Proclaimed first hereditary emperor of Austria, 1804. Forced to abdicate as Roman, 1806; last use of title.

Ferdinand I, son, 1835-48, abdicated during revolution.

Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

Francis Joseph I, nephew, 1848-1916, emperor of Austria, king of Hungary. Dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary formed, 1867. After assassination of heir, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, June 28, 1914, Austrian diplomacy precipitated World War I.

Charles I, grand-nephew, 1916-18, last emperor of Austria and king of Hungary. Abdicated Nov. 11-13, 1918, died 1922.

Rulers of Prussia

Nucleus of Prussia was the Mark of Brandenburg. First margrave Albert the Bear (Albrecht), 1134-70. First Hohenzollern margrave was Frederick, burgrave of Nuremberg, 1417-40.

Frederick William, 1640-88, the Great Elector. Son, Frederick III, 1688-1713, crowned King Frederick of Prussia, 1701.

Frederick William I, son, 1713-40.

Frederick II (the Great), son, 1740-86, annexed Silesia, part of Austria.

Frederick William II, nephew, 1786-97.

Frederick William III, son, 1797-1840, Napoleonic wars.

Frederick William IV, son, 1840-61. Uprising of 1848 and first parliament and constitution.

Second and Third Reich

William I, 1861-88, brother. Annexation of Schleswig and Hanover; Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71; proclamation of German Reich, Jan. 18, 1871, at Versailles; William, German emperor (Deutscher Kaiser); Bismarck, chancellor.

Frederick III, son, 1888.

William II, son, 1888-1918, led Germany in World War I, abdicated as German emperor and king of Prussia, Nov. 9, 1918. Died in exile in Netherlands, June 4, 1941. Minor rulers of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurttemberg also abdicated.

Germany proclaimed republic at Weimar, July 1, 1919. Presidents included Frederick Ebert, 1919-25; Paul von Hindenburg-Beneckendorff, 1925, reelected 1932, died Aug. 2, 1934. Adolf Hitler, chancellor, chosen successor as Leader-

Chancellor (Führer-Reichskanzler) of Third Reich. Annexed Austria, Mar. 1938. Precipitated World War II, 1939-45. Suicide Apr. 30, 1945.

Germany After 1945

Following World War II, Germany was split between democratic West and Soviet-dominated East. West German chancellors: Konrad Adenauer, 1949-63; Ludwig Erhard, 1963-66; Kurt Georg Kiesinger, 1966-69; Willy Brandt, 1969-74; Helmut Schmidt, 1974-82; Helmut Kohl, 1982-90. East German Communist party leaders: Walter Ulbricht, 1946-71; Erich Honecker, 1971-89; Egon Krenz, 1989-90.

Germany reunited Oct. 3, 1990. Post-reunification chancellors: Helmut Kohl, 1990-98; Gerhard Schröder, 1998-2005; Angela Merkel, 2005- .

Rulers of Poland

House of Piasts

Mieszko I, 963-92; Poland Christianized 966. Expansion under 3 Boleslavs: I, 992-1025, son, crowned king 1024; II, 1058-79, great-grandson, exiled after killing bishop Stanislaw, who became chief patron saint of Poland; III, 1106-38, nephew, divided Poland among 4 sons, eldest suzerain.

Feudal division, 1138-1306. Founding in Prussia of military order Teutonic Knights, 1226. Invasion by Tartars/Mongols, 1226.

Vladislav I, 1306-33, reunited most Polish territories, crowned king 1320. Casimir III (the Great), 1333-70, son, developed economy, cultural life, foreign policy.

House of Anjou

Louis I, 1370-82, nephew, was also Louis I of Hungary.

Jadwiga, 1384-99, daughter, married Jagiello, Grand Duke of Lithuania, 1386.

House of Jagiellonians

Vladislav II, 1386-1434; Christianized Lithuania, founded personal union between Poland and Lithuania. Defeated 1410 Teutonic Knights at Grunwald, 1410.

Vladislav III, 1434-44, son, simultaneously king of Hungary. Fought Turks; killed 1444 in battle of Varna.

Casimir IV, 1446-92, brother, competed with Hapsburgs, put son Vladislav on throne of Bohemia, later also of Hungary (Ulaszlo II).

Sigismund I, 1506-48, son, patronized science and arts, his and son's reign "Golden Age."

Sigismund II, 1548-72, son, established 1569 real union of Poland and Lithuania (lasted until 1795).

Elective Kings

Polish nobles in 1572 proclaimed Poland a republic headed by king to be elected by whole nobility.

Stephen Batory, 1576-86, duke of Transylvania, married Ann, sister of Sigismund II August. Fought Russians.

Sigismund III Vasa, 1587-1632, nephew of Sigismund II. 1592-98 also king of Sweden. Generals fought Russians, Turks.

Vladislav II Vasa, 1632-48, son. Fought Russians.

John II Casimir Vasa, 1648-68 (abdicated), brother. Fought Cossacks, Swedish (the "Deluge"), Russians, Turks, Tatars.

John III Sobieski, 1674-96. Won Vienna from besieging Turks, 1683.

Rulers of Denmark, Sweden, Norway

Denmark

Earliest rulers invaded Britain. King Canute, who ruled in London 1016-35, was most famous. The Valdemars furnished kings until the 15th century. In 1282 the Danes won the first national assembly, Danehof, from King Erik V.

Most redoubtable medieval character was Margaret, daughter of Valdemar IV, born 1353, married at 10 to King Haakon VI of Norway. In 1376 she had her first infant son, Olaf, made king of Denmark. After his death, 1387, she was regent of Denmark and Norway. In 1388, Sweden accepted her as sovereign. In 1389, she made her grand-nephew, Duke Erik of Pomerania, titular king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, with herself as regent. In 1397, she effected the Union of Kalmar of the three kingdoms and had Erik VII crowned. In 1439, the three kingdoms deposed him and elected, 1440, Christopher of Bavaria king (Christopher III). On his death, 1448, the union broke up.

Succeeding rulers were unable to enforce their claims as rulers of Sweden until 1520, when Christian II conquered

Stanislav II, 1764-95, last king. Encouraged reforms; first modern constitution in Europe, 1791. Poland partitioned among Russia (1772), Prussia (1793), Austria (1795). Unsuccessful insurrection against foreign invasion, 1794, under Kosciusko, American-Polish general.

1795-1918: Poland Under Foreign Rule

Grand Duchy of Warsaw created by Napoleon I, Frederick August of Saxony grand duke, 1807-15.

Congress of Vienna proclaimed part of Poland kingdom in personal union with Russia, 1815.

Polish uprisings: against Russia, 1830; against Austria, 1846, 1848; against Russia, 1863—all repressed.

1918-39: Second Republic

Head of State Jozef Pilsudski, 1918-22. Presidents: Gabriel Narutowicz, 1922, assassinated; Stanislaw Wojciechowski, 1922-26, had to abdicate after Pilsudski's coup d'état; Ignacy Moscicki, 1926-39, ruled (with Pilsudski until his death, 1935) as virtual dictator.

1939-45: Poland Under Foreign Occupation

Nazi and Soviet invasion, Sept. 1939. Polish government-in-exile, first in France, then in England. Vladislav Raczkiewicz, president; Gen. Vladislav Sikorski, then Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, prime ministers. Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation proclaimed at Lublin, July 1944, transformed into government Jan. 1, 1945.

Poland After 1945

Communist party ruled in Poland until Aug. 1989, when democratic Solidarity party, led by Lech Walesa, gained control of government. Walesa was elected president in 1990, but lost the office to former communist Aleksander Kwasniewski in 1995.

He was succeeded by Lech Kaczynski, 2005, who died in a plane crash (Apr. 2010). Bronislaw Komorowski was inaugurated Aug. 6, 2010, for a 5-year term. (Komorowski and Grzegorz Schetyna served as acting presidents, respectively, before Komorowski was inaugurated.) Donald Tusk was sworn in as prime minister in Nov. 2007, taking over from Jaroslaw Kaczynski, the then-president's identical twin.

Sweden. He was thrown out 1522, and in 1523, Gustavus Vasa united Sweden. Denmark continued to dominate Norway until the Napoleonic wars, when Frederick VI, 1808-39, joined the Napoleonic cause after Britain destroyed the Danish fleet, 1807. In 1814, he was forced to cede Norway to Sweden and Helgoland to Britain, receiving Lauenburg. Successors Christian VIII, 1839; Frederick VII, 1848; Christian IX, 1863; Frederick VIII, 1906; Christian X, 1912; Frederick IX, 1947; Margrethe II, 1972.

Sweden

Early kings ruled at Uppsala, but did not dominate the country. Sverker, c. 1130-c. 1156, united the Swedes and Goths. In 1435 Sweden obtained the Riksdag, or parliament. After the Union of Kalmar, 1397, the Danes either ruled or harried the country until Christian II of Denmark conquered it anew, 1520. This led to a rising under Gustavus Vasa, who ruled Sweden 1523-60, and established an independent kingdom. Charles IX, 1599-1611, crowned 1604, conquered Moscow. Gustavus II Adolphus, 1611-32, was called the

Lion of the North. Later rulers: Christina, 1632; Charles X Gustavus, 1654; Charles XI, 1660; Charles XII (invader of Russia and Poland, defeated at Poltava, June 28, 1709), 1697; Ulrika Eleanora, sister, elected queen, 1718; Frederick I (of Hesse), her husband, 1720; Adolphus Frederick, 1751; Gustavus III, 1771; Gustavus IV Adolphus, 1792; Charles XIII, 1809. (Union with Norway began 1814.) Charles XIV John, 1818 (he was Jean Bernadotte, Napoleon's Prince of Pontecorvo, elected 1810 to succeed Charles XIII). Charles XIV John founded the present dynasty, the House of Bernadotte: Oscar I, 1844; Charles XV, 1859; Oscar II, 1872; Gustavus V, 1907; Gustav VI Adolf, 1950; Carl XVI Gustaf, 1973.

Norway

Overcoming many rivals, Harald Haarfager, 872-930, conquered Norway, Orkneys, and Shetlands. Olaf I, great-grandson, 995-1000, brought Christianity into Norway, Iceland, and Greenland.

In 1035 Magnus the Good also became king of Denmark. Haakon V, 1299-1319, had married his daughter to Erik of Sweden. Their son, Magnus, became ruler of Norway and Sweden at 6. His son, Haakon VI, married Margaret of Denmark; their son Olaf IV became king of Norway and Denmark, followed by Margaret's regency and the Union of Kalmar, 1397.

In 1450, Norway became subservient to Denmark. Christian IV, 1588-1648, founded Christiania, now Oslo. After Napoleonic wars, when Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden, a strong nationalist movement forced recognition of Norway as an independent kingdom united with Sweden under the Swedish kings, 1814-1905. In 1905, the union was dissolved, and Prince Charles of Denmark became Haakon VII. He died Sept. 21, 1957; succeeded by son, Olav V. Olav V died Jan. 17, 1991; succeeded by son, Harald V.

Rulers of the Netherlands and Belgium

The Netherlands (Holland)

William Frederick, Prince of Orange, led a revolt against French rule, 1813; crowned king, 1815. Belgium seceded Oct. 4, 1830, after a revolt. The secession was ratified by the two kingdoms by treaty, Apr. 19, 1839.

Succession: William II, son, 1840; William III, son, 1849; Wilhelmina, daughter of William III and his 2nd wife, Princess Emma of Waldeck, 1890; Wilhelmina abdicated, Sept. 4, 1948, in favor of daughter, Juliana. Juliana abdicated, Apr. 30, 1980, in favor of daughter, Beatrix.

Belgium

A national congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg as king; he took the throne July 21, 1831, as Leopold I.

Succession: Leopold II, son, 1865; Albert I, nephew of Leopold II, 1909; Leopold III, son of Albert, 1934; Prince Charles, Regent 1944; Leopold returned 1950, yielded powers to son Baudouin, Prince Royal, Aug. 6, 1950, abdicated July 16, 1951. Baudouin I took throne July 17, 1951, died July 31, 1993; succeeded by brother, Albert II.

Rulers of Modern Italy

After the fall of Napoleon in 1814, the Congress of Vienna, 1815, restored Italy as a political patchwork, comprising the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, the Papal States, and smaller units. Piedmont and Genoa were awarded to Sardinia, ruled by King Victor Emmanuel I of Savoy.

United Italy emerged under the leadership of Camillo, Count di Cavour (1810-61), Sardinian prime minister. Agitation was led by Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-72) and Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82), soldier; Victor Emmanuel I abdicated 1821. After a brief regency for a brother, Charles Albert was king, 1831-49; abdicated upon defeat by the Austrians at Novara. Succeeded by Victor Emmanuel II, 1849-61.

In 1859 France forced Austria to cede Lombardy to Sardinia, which gave rights to Savoy and Nice to France. In 1860, Garibaldi led 1,000 volunteers in a campaign, took Sicily and expelled the King of Naples. In 1860 the House of Savoy annexed Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Romagna, the Two Sicilys, the Marches, and Umbria. Victor Emmanuel assumed the title of King of Italy at Turin Mar. 17, 1861.

In 1866, Victor Emmanuel allied with Prussia in the

Austro-Prussian War, and with Prussia's victory, received Venetia. On Sept. 20, 1870, his troops under Gen. Raffaele Cadorna entered Rome and took over the Papal States, ending the temporal power of the Roman Catholic Church.

Succession: Umberto I, 1878, assassinated 1900; Victor Emmanuel III, 1900, abdicated 1946, died 1947; Humbert II, 1946, ruled a month. In 1921 Benito Mussolini (1883-1945) formed the Fascist party; he became prime minister Oct. 31, 1922. He entered World War II as an ally of Hitler. He was deposed July 25, 1943.

At a plebiscite June 2, 1946, Italy voted for a republic; Premier Alcide de Gasperi became chief of state June 13, 1946. On June 28, 1946, the Constituent Assembly elected Enrico de Nicola, Liberal, provisional president. Successive presidents: Luigi Einaudi, elected May 11, 1948; Giovanni Gronchi, Apr. 29, 1955; Antonio Segni, May 6, 1962; Giuseppe Saragat, Dec. 28, 1964; Giovanni Leone, Dec. 29, 1971; Alessandro Pertini, July 9, 1978; Francesco Cossiga, July 3, 1985; Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, May 28, 1992; Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, May 18, 1999; Giorgio Napolitano, May 15, 2006.

Rulers of Spain

From 8th to 11th centuries Spain was dominated by the Moors (Arabs and Berbers). The Christian reconquest established small kingdoms (Asturias, Aragon, Castile, Catalonia, Leon, Navarre, and Valencia). In 1474, Isabella, b. 1451, became Queen of Castile and Leon. Her husband, Ferdinand, b. 1452, inherited Aragon, 1479, with Catalonia, Valencia, and the Balearic Islands, became Ferdinand V of Castile. By Isabella's request Pope Sixtus IV established the Inquisition, 1478. Last Moorish kingdom, Granada, fell 1492. Columbus opened New World of colonies, 1492. Isabella died 1504, succeeded by her daughter, Juana (the Mad), but Ferdinand ruled until his death in 1516.

Charles I, b. 1500, son of Juana, grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella, and of Maximilian I of Hapsburg, succeeded later as Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, 1520; abdicated 1556. Philip II, son, 1556-98, inherited only Spanish throne; conquered Portugal, fought Turks, sent Armada against England. Married to Mary I of England, 1554-58. Succession: Philip III, 1598-1621; Philip IV, 1621-65; Charles II, 1665-1700, left Spain to Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV, who as Philip V, 1700-46, founded Bourbon dynasty; Ferdinand VI, 1746-59; Charles III, 1759-88; Charles IV, 1788-1808, abdicated.

Napoleon now dominated politics and made his brother Joseph king of Spain, 1808, but the Spanish ousted him in 1813. Ferdinand VII, 1808, 1814-33, lost American colonies (except Cuba, Puerto Rico); succeeded by daughter Isabella II, aged 3, with wife Maria Christina of Naples regent until

1843. Isabella deposed by revolution, 1868. Elected king by the Cortes (parliament), Amadeo of Savoy, 1870, abdicated 1873. First republic, 1873-74. Alfonso XII, son of Isabella, 1875-85. His posthumous son was Alfonso XIII, with his mother, Queen Maria Christina regent. Spanish-American War, 1898, Spain lost Cuba, gave up Puerto Rico, Philippines, Sulu Is., Marianas. Alfonso took throne, 1902, aged 16, married British Princess Victoria Eugenia of Battenberg, 1906. Dictatorship of Primo de Rivera, 1923-30, precipitated revolution of 1931. Alfonso agreed to leave without formal abdication. Monarchy abolished; the second republic established, with socialist backing. Niceto Alcalá Zamora was president until 1936, when Manuel Azaña was chosen.

In July 1936, the army in Morocco revolted against the government and General Francisco Franco led the troops into Spain. The revolution succeeded by Feb. 1939, when Azaña resigned. Franco became chief of state, with provisions that if he was incapacitated, the Regency Council by two-thirds vote could propose a king to the Cortes, which needed to have a two-thirds majority to elect him.

Alfonso XIII died in Rome, 1941, aged 54. His property and citizenship had been restored.

A law restoring the monarchy was approved in a 1947 referendum. Prince Juan Carlos, b. 1938, grandson of Alfonso XIII, was designated by Franco and the Cortes in 1969 as future king and chief of state. Franco died in office, Nov. 20, 1975; Juan Carlos I proclaimed king, Nov. 22.

Rulers of Russia; Leaders of the USSR and Russian Federation

First ruler to consolidate Slavic tribes was Rurik, leader of the Russians who established himself at Novgorod, 862 CE. He and his immediate successors had Scandinavian affiliations. They moved to Kiev after 972 and ruled as Dukes of Kiev. In 988, Vladimir was converted and adopted the Byzantine Greek Orthodox service, later modified by Slav influences. Important as organizer and lawgiver was Yaroslav, 1019-54, whose daughters married kings of Norway, Hungary, and France. His grandson, Vladimir II (Monomakh), 1113-25, was progenitor of several rulers, but in 1169, Andrew Bogolubski overthrew Kiev and began the line known as Grand Dukes of Vladimir.

Of the Grand Dukes of Vladimir, Alexander Nevsky, 1246-63, had a son, Daniel, first to be called Duke of Muscovy (Moscow), who ruled 1263-1303. His successors became Grand Dukes of Muscovy. After Dmitri III Donskoi defeated the Tatars in 1380, they also became Grand Dukes of all Russia. Tatar independence and considerable territorial expansion were achieved under Ivan III, 1462-1505.

Tsars of Muscovy: Ivan III was referred to in church ritual as Tsar. He married Sofia, niece of the last Byzantine emperor. His successor, Basil III, died in 1533 when Basil's son Ivan was only 3. He became Ivan IV (the Terrible), crowned 1547 as Tsar of all the Russias, ruled until 1584. Under the weak rule of his son, Feodor I, 1584-98, Boris Godunov had control. The dynasty died, and after years of tribal strife and intervention by Polish and Swedish armies, the Russians united under 17-year-old Michael Romanov, distantly related to Ivan IV's first wife. He ruled 1613-45, established the Romanov line. Fourth ruler after Michael was Peter I.

Tsars, or Emperors, of Russia (Romanovs): Peter I (the Great), 1682-1725, took title of Emperor in 1721. His successors and dates of accession were Catherine, his widow, 1725; Peter II, his grandson, 1727; Anne, Duchess of Courland, 1730, daughter of Peter the Great's brother, Tsar Ivan V; Ivan VI, 1740, great-grandson of Ivan V, while still a child, kept in prison and murdered, 1764; Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I, 1741; Peter III, grandson of Peter I, 1761, deposed 1762 for his consort, Catherine II (the Great), former princess of Anhalt Zerbst (Germany); Paul I, her son, 1796, killed 1801; Alexander I, son of Paul, 1801, defeated Napoleon; Nicholas I, his brother, 1825; Alexander II, son of Nicholas, 1855, assassinated 1881 by terrorists; Alexander III, son, 1881. Nicholas II, son, 1894-1917, last tsar of Russia, was forced to abdicate by the March 1917 Revolution that followed losses to Germany in WWI. The Tsar, Empress, Tsarevich (Crown Prince), and Tsar's 4 daughters

were murdered by the Bolsheviks in Yekaterinburg, July 16, 1918.

Provisional Government: premiers, Prince Georgi Lvov, followed by Alexander Kerensky, 1917.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Bolshevik Revolution, Nov. 7, 1917, removed Kerensky from power; council of People's Commissars formed; Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov) became premier. Lenin died Jan. 21, 1924. Aleksei Rykov (executed 1938) and V. M. Molotov held the office, but actual ruler was Joseph Stalin (Joseph Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili), general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Stalin became president of the Council of Ministers (premier) May 7, 1941; died Mar. 5, 1953. Succeeded by Georgi M. Malenkov, as head of the Council and premier. Malenkov also briefly served as first secretary of Central Committee before giving up position to Nikita S. Khrushchev. Malenkov resigned Feb. 8, 1955, became deputy premier, was dropped July 3, 1957. Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin became premier Feb. 8, 1955, was demoted, and Khrushchev became premier Mar. 27, 1958.

Khrushchev was ousted Oct. 14-15, 1964, replaced by Leonid I. Brezhnev as first secretary of the party and by Aleksei N. Kosygin as premier. On June 16, 1977, Brezhnev also took office as president. He died Nov. 10, 1982; 2 days later the Central Committee elected former KGB head Yuri V. Andropov president. Andropov died Feb. 9, 1984; on Feb. 13, Konstantin U. Chernenko chosen by Central Committee as its general secretary. Chernenko died Mar. 10, 1985; Mar. 11, he was succeeded as general secretary by Mikhail Gorbachev, who replaced Andrei Gromyko as president on Oct. 1, 1988. Gorbachev resigned Dec. 25, 1991, and the Soviet Union officially disbanded the next day. Each of the 15 former Soviet constituent republics became independent.

Post-Soviet Russia

Boris Yeltsin was sworn in July 10, 1991, as Russia's first elected president. With the Dec. 1991 dissolution of the Soviet Union, Russia (officially Russian Federation) became a founding member of the Commonwealth of Independent States. On Dec. 31, 1999, Yeltsin stepped down as president; he named Vladimir Putin his interim successor. Putin won a presidential election Mar. 26, 2000, and was reelected Mar. 14, 2004. Because Russia's constitution limits presidents to two terms of rule, Putin had to relinquish his office in 2008. His successor, Dmitry Medvedev, was sworn in May 7, 2008. A day later, Medvedev's nomination of Putin as prime minister was confirmed.

Leaders in the South American Wars of Liberation

Francisco Antonio Gabriel Miranda (1750-1816), Jose Francisco de San Martin (1778-1850), and Simon Bolivar (1783-1830) led early 19th-century struggles of South American nations to free themselves from Spain. All three, and their contemporaries, operated in periods of factional strife, during which soldiers and civilians suffered.

Miranda, a Venezuelan who had served with the French in the American Revolution and commanded parts of the French Revolutionary armies in the Netherlands, attempted to start a revolt in Venezuela in 1806 and failed. In 1810, with British and American backing, he returned and was briefly dictator, until the British withdrew their support. In 1812 he was overcome by royalists in Venezuela and taken prisoner, dying in a Spanish prison in 1816.

San Martin was born in Argentina and during 1789-1811, served in campaigns of the Spanish armies in Europe and Africa. He first joined the independence movement in Argentina in 1812 and in 1817 invaded Chile with 4,000 men over the mountain passes. Here he and Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins (1778-1842) defeated the Spaniards at Chacabuco, 1817; O'Higgins was named Liberator and became first director of Chile, 1817-23. In 1821 San Martin occupied Lima and Callao, Peru, and became protector of Peru.

Bolivar was born in Venezuela, the son of an aristocratic family. He first served under Miranda in 1812 and in 1813

captured Caracas, where he was named Liberator. Forced out next year by civil strife, he led a campaign that captured Bogota in 1814. In 1817 he was again in control of Venezuela and was named dictator. He organized Nueva Granada with the help of General Francisco de Paula Santander (1792-1840). By joining Nueva Granada, Venezuela, and the area that is now Panama and Ecuador, the republic of Colombia was formed, with Bolivar president. After numerous setbacks he decisively defeated the Spaniards in the second battle of Carabobo, Venezuela, June 24, 1821.

In May 1822, Gen. Antonio Jose de Sucre, Bolivar's lieutenant, took Quito. Bolivar went to Guayaquil to confer with San Martin, who resigned as protector of Peru. With a new army of Colombians and Peruvians, Bolivar defeated the Spaniards in a battle at Junin in 1824 and cleared Peru.

De Sucre organized Charcas (Upper Peru) as Republica Bolivar (now Bolivia) and acted as president in place of Bolivar, who wrote its constitution. De Sucre defeated the Spanish faction of Peru at Ayacucho, Dec. 19, 1824.

Continued civil strife finally caused the Colombian federation to break apart. Santander turned against Bolivar, but the latter defeated him and banished him. In 1828 Bolivar gave up the presidency he had held precariously for 14 years. He became ill from tuberculosis and died Dec. 17, 1830. He is buried in the national pantheon in Caracas.

Governments of China

Where dynastic dates overlap, the rulers or events referred to appeared in different areas of China.

Years in power	Government
c. 1994-c. 1766 BCE	Hsia dynasty, first hereditary Chinese dynasty
c. 1766-c. 1027 BCE	Shang dynasty
c. 1027-770 BCE	Western Chou dynasty, capital near site of present-day Xi'an
770-256 BCE	Eastern Chou dynasty, new capital established at Luoyang
403-221 BCE	Period of the Warring States
221-206 BCE	Ch'in dynasty, quasi-feudal states unified for first time; name of China derived from this dynasty
206 BCE-9 CE	Earlier, or Western Han dynasty, founded by rebel leader Liu Pang, zenith of power under Emperor Wu Ti, 140-87 BCE, Chinese state expanded
9-23	Hsin dynasty, established by courtier Wang Mang, who deposed infant emperor for whom he had been acting as regent
25-220	Later, or Eastern Han dynasty
220-265 ¹	Wei dynasty, established by son of Han general Ts'ao Ts'ao
221-263 ¹	Shu Han dynasty in southwest China
222-280 ¹	Wu dynasty in southeast China
265-317	Western Chin dynasty, established by Ssu-ma Yen, Wei dynasty general
317-420	Eastern Chin dynasty, established by prince of Ssu-ma family
420-589	Southern dynasties, four short-lived dynasties with capital at Chien-k'ang (present-day Nanjing)
589-618	Sui dynasty, reunified China; first emperor was Yang Chien, military servant who usurped throne of non-Chinese Northern Chou, 581
618-906	T'ang dynasty, founded by Li Yuan, who led rebellion against the Sui. Early rulers included former imperial concubine Empress Wu, 683-705; Hsuan Tsung, 712-56
907-960	Five Dynasties, period of disunion with short-lived dynasties in North China, 10 independent states mostly in South China
907-1125	Liao dynasty, of Khitan Mongols, capital at Yen-ching (present-day Beijing)
960-1126	Northern Sung dynasty, established by military leader Chao K'uang-yin, capital at Kaifeng
1122-1234	Chin dynasty, of Juchen people of Manchuria; drove Sung out of northern China
1127-1279	Southern Sung dynasty, capital at Lin-an (present-day Hangzhou)
1279-1368	Yuan dynasty, of Mongols; Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, high point of Mongol power
1368-1644	Ming dynasty, founded by rebel leader Chu Yuan-chang, former Buddhist monk. Country again under Chinese rule, capital in present-day Nanjing, then Beijing after defeat of Mongolian tribes
1644-1912	Manchu, or Ch'ing dynasty, under Manchu rule with capital at Chiang-ning (present-day Nanjing). Power of Chinese empire reached highest point in its 2,000-year history. Last imperial dynasty; Hsuan T'ung, or Pu Yi, last emperor. Sun Yat-sen led revolution, 1911. Republic of China formed, 1912
1912-1949	Rep. of China, Gen. Yüan Shih-k'ai elected first president. Power passed to provincial warlords with Yüan's death, 1916. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sought to reunify China under Kuomintang (Nationalist party) rule, 1926; Kuomintang established new national government at Nanjing, 1928. War with Japan, then civil war, led to Nationalist authority collapse, Communist declaration of People's Rep. of China, 1949

(1) Also known as the period of the Three Kingdoms because of warfare between the Wei, Shu Han, and Wu dynasties.

Leaders of People's Republic of China Since 1949

Name	Title/position, years in power
Mao Zedong	Chairman, 1949-59; Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Chairman, 1949-76
Zhou Enlai	Premier, 1949-76; foreign minister, 1949-76
Deng Xiaoping	Deputy Premier, 1952-66, 1973-76; "paramount leader," 1977-97
Liu Shaoqi	Chairman, 1959-68
Hua Guofeng	Premier, 1976-80; CPC Chairman, 1976-81
Hu Yaobang	CPC General Secretary, 1980-87; CPC Chairman 1981-82
Zhao Ziyang	Premier, 1980-87; CPC General Secretary, 1987-89
Li Xiannian	President, 1983-88
Yang Shangkun	President, 1988-93
Li Peng	Premier, 1988-98
Jiang Zemin	CPC General Secretary, 1989-2002; President, 1993-2003
Zhu Rongji	Premier, 1998-2003
Hu Jintao	CPC General Secretary, 2002- ; President, 2003-
Wen Jiabao	Premier, 2003-

Historical Periods of Japan

Years in power	Period	Founding event
c. 300-592	Yamato	Conquest of Yamato plain, c. 300 CE
592-710	Asuka	Accession of Empress Suiko, 592
710-794	Nara	Heijo (Nara) completed, 710; capital moved to Nagaoka, 784
794-1185	Heian	Heian (Kyoto) completed, 794
858-1160	Fujiwara	Fujiwara-no-Yoshifusa became regent, 858
1160-1185	Taira	Taira-no-Kiyomoro assumed control, 1160; Minamoto-no-Yoritomo victor over Taira, 1185
1192-1333	Kamakura	Yoritomo became shogun, 1192
1334-1392	Namboku	Emperor Godaigo restored, 1334; Godaigo established Southern Court at Yoshino, 1336
1392-1573	Muromachi	Unification of Southern and Northern Courts, 1392
1467-1600	Sengoku	Onin war began, 1467
1573-1603	Momoyama	Oda Nobunaga entered Kyoto, 1568, deposes last Ashikaga shogun, 1573. Tokugawa Ieyasu victor at Sekigahara, 1600
1603-1867	Edo	Ieyasu became shogun, 1603
1868-1912	Meiji	Emperor Mutsuhito (Meiji) ascended throne, 1867; Meiji Restoration and Charter Oath, 1868
1912-1926	Taisho	Accession of Emperor Yoshihito, 1912
1926-1989	Showa	Accession of Emperor Hirohito, 1926
1989-	Heisei	Accession of Emperor Akihito, 1989

WORLD EXPLORATION AND GEOGRAPHY

Early Explorers of the Western Hemisphere

Reviewed by G. A. Clark, Ph.D., Aug. 2008

In the light of recent discoveries, theories about how and when the first people arrived in the Western Hemisphere are being reconsidered. Genetic evidence suggests that beginning around 14,000 years before the present (BP), the earliest immigrants crossed a 1,000-km wide “land bridge” between Siberia and Alaska in small groups and spread rapidly south through the Americas, arriving at S America’s southern tip by c. 10,700 BP. Kennewick Man, found in 1996 in Washington’s Columbia River Gorge, dates to 9,600-9,200 BP, and Luzia, dating to 11,500 BP from Brazil, are examples of these early arrivals. Modern Native Americans appear to be descended from peoples indigenous to N and central Asia who arrived in subsequent waves of migration. A growing body of genetic, skeletal, and linguistic evidence documents their migration throughout the Americas.

Archaeologists have confirmed evidence of habitation by 12,900 BP at sites located on the shores of ancient lakes at an elevation of 17,400 feet in Chile’s Atacama Desert. There is also growing support for the settlement of Chile’s Monte Verde site, dated to c. 12,500 BP, and eight other 13th-millennium sites in Brazil, Chile, and Argentina. One theory on their migration holds that a glacier covered much of N America from c. 20,000 to 13,000 BP, so those who settled in S America might have traveled there in small boats skirting the pack ice along the west coast, or spread from N to S America through a controversial ‘ice-free corridor’ in what today is western Canada. Other theories hold that they arrived before continental glaciation blocked migration from the north, or migrated from Iberia in skin boats. Controversial skeletal evidence from a burial at Santana do Riacho in Brazil (9,460 BP) suggests that some of the early immigrants who came via the land bridge from Siberia may have originated in Africa.

Long before Europeans arrived, the Americas were—for the most part—populated by hunter-gatherers and small-scale horticulturalists. In a few areas (SE U.S., Mesoamerica, coastal Peru and Chile), complex chiefdoms and state-level societies had appeared. Irrigation canals dating to 4,700 BP provide evidence for the origins of large-scale agriculture along the western slopes of Peru’s Andes Mountains. The earliest known state in the Americas occupied a 700-sq mi area spanning four river valleys in coastal Peru between 3,500 and 500 BP.

Norsemen (Vikings sailing out of Iceland and Greenland), led by Leif Ericson, are usually credited with having been the first

Europeans to reach America, with at least five voyages occurring about 1000 CE to areas they called Helluland, Markland, and Vinland—possibly what are known today as Baffin Island, Labrador, and either Newfoundland or somewhere farther south in New England. L’Anse aux Meadows, on the northern tip of Newfoundland, is the only documented settlement, with evidence of a small village with a church dating to c. 1000 CE. The Norsemen tried to import farming and herding economies, but these efforts failed after a few centuries, and Greenland and Newfoundland were abandoned by Europeans.

Sustained contact between the hemispheres began with the first voyage of Christopher Columbus (born Cristoforo Colombo, c. 1451, near Genoa, Italy). Columbus made four voyages to the New World while sailing for the Spanish monarchs Ferdinand II and Isabella. He left Palos, Spain, Aug. 3, 1492, with 88 men and landed at San Salvador (Watling Islands, Bahamas), Oct. 12, 1492. His fleet included three vessels, the *Niña*, *Pinta*, and *Santa María*. He also visited Cuba, Hispaniola, and many smaller Caribbean islands, then populated by the now-extinct Taino Indians. A second expedition left Cadíz, Spain, Sept. 25, 1493, with 17 ships and 1,400 men, reaching the island of Dominica, in the Lesser Antilles, on Nov. 3, 1493. His third voyage took him from Sanlucar, Spain (May 30, 1498, with six ships), to the island of Trinidad and to the adjacent coast of S America, where he made landfall at the mouth of the Orinoco River. A fourth voyage departed Cadíz on May 9, 1502, and reached the E coast of Mexico, Honduras, Panama, and what he christened Santiago (the present-day island of Jamaica). Columbus died in Valladolid, Spain, on May 20, 1506, still convinced he had reached Asia by sailing west.

In N America, John and Sebastian Cabot, Italian explorers sailing for the English crown, reached Newfoundland and possibly Nova Scotia in 1497. John’s second voyage (1498), seeking the fabled Northwest Passage, a new trade route to Asia, resulted in the loss of his entire fleet. For most of the 16th century, exploration of the New World was dominated by the empires of Spain and Portugal.

In 1497 and 1499, Amerigo Vespucci (for whom the Americas are named), an Italian explorer sailing for Spain, passed along the N and E coasts of South America. He was the first to argue that these lands were previously unknown and not part of Asia.

Other early explorations are listed below.

Year	Explorer	Nationality (sponsor, if different)	Area reached or explored
1497-98	Vasco da Gama	Portuguese	Cape of Good Hope (Africa), India
1499	Alonso de Ojeda	Spanish	N South American coast, Venezuela
1500, Feb.	Vicente Yañez Pinzon	Spanish	S American coast, Amazon R.
1500, Apr.	Pedro Álvarez Cabral	Portuguese	Brazil
1501	Rodrigo de Bastidas	Spanish	Central America
1513	Vasco Núñez de Balboa	Spanish	Panama, Pacific Ocean
1513	Juan Ponce de León	Spanish	Florida, Yucatán Peninsula
1515	Juan de Solís	Spanish	Río de la Plata
1519	Alonso de Pineda	Spanish	Mouth of Mississippi R.
1519	Hernán Cortés	Spanish	Mexico
1519-20	Ferdinand Magellan	Portuguese (Spanish)	Straits of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego
1524	Giovanni da Verrazano	Italian (French)	Atlantic coast, incl. New York Harbor
1528	Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca	Spanish	Texas coast and interior
1532	Francisco Pizarro	Spanish	Peru
1534	Jacques Cartier	French	Canada, Gulf of St. Lawrence
1536	Pedro de Mendoza	Spanish	Buenos Aires
1539	Francisco de Ulloa	Spanish	California coast
1539-41	Hernando de Soto	Spanish	Mississippi R., near Memphis, TN
1539	Marcos de Niza	Italian (Spanish)	SW United States
1540	Francisco de Coronado	Spanish	SW United States
1540	Hernando de Alarcón	Spanish	Colorado R.
1540	Garcia Lopez de Cárdenas	Spanish	Colorado, Grand Canyon
1541	Francisco de Orellana	Spanish	Amazon R.
1542	Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo	Portuguese (Spanish)	W Mexico, San Diego Harbor
1565	Pedro Menéndez de Avilés	Spanish	St. Augustine, FL
1576	Sir Martin Frobisher	English	Frobisher Bay, Canada
1577-80	Sir Francis Drake	English	California coast
1582	Antonio de Espejo	Spanish	Southwest U.S. (New Mexico)
1584	Philip Amadas & Arthur Barlowe (for Raleigh)	English	Virginia
1585-87	Sir Walter Raleigh’s men	English	Roanoke Isl., NC
1595	Sir Walter Raleigh	English	Orinoco R.
1603-09	Samuel de Champlain	French	Canadian interior, Lake Champlain
1607	Capt. John Smith	English	Atlantic coast
1609-10	Henry Hudson	English (Dutch)	Hudson R., Hudson Bay
1634	Jean Nicolet	French	Lake Michigan, Wisconsin
1673	Jacques Marquette, Louis Jolliet	French	Mississippi R., S to Arkansas
1682	René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle	French	Mississippi R., S to Gulf of Mexico
1727-29	Vitus Bering	Danish (Russian)	Bering Strait, Alaska
1789	Sir Alexander Mackenzie	Canadian	NW Canada
1804-06	Meriwether Lewis and William Clark	American	Missouri R., Rocky Mts., Columbia R.

Arctic Exploration

Early Explorers

- 1587:** John Davis (Eng.). Davis Strait to Sanderson's Hope, 72°12'N.
- 1596:** Willem Barents and Jacob van Heemskerck (Holland). Discovered Bear Isl., touched NW tip of Spitsbergen, 79° 49' N, rounded Novaya Zemlya, wintered at Ice Haven.
- 1607:** Henry Hudson (Eng.). North along Greenland's E coast to Cape Hold-with-Hope, 73°30', then N of Spitsbergen to 80° 23'. Explored Hudson's Touches (Jan Mayen).
- 1616:** William Baffin and Robert Bylot (Eng.). Baffin Bay to Smith Sound.
- 1728:** Vitus Bering (Dan./Russ.). Sailed through strait (Bering) proving Asia and America are separate.
- 1733-40:** Great Northern Expedition (Russ.). Surveyed Siberian Arctic coast.
- 1741:** Vitus Bering (Dan./Russ.). Sighted Alaska, named Mount St. Elias. His lieutenant, Chirikof, explored coast.
- 1771:** Samuel Hearne (Brit., Hudson's Bay Co.). Overland from Prince of Wales Fort (Churchill) on Hudson Bay to mouth of Coppermine R.
- 1778:** James Cook (Brit.). Through Bering Strait to Icy Cape, AK, and North Cape, Siberia.
- 1789:** Alexander Mackenzie (North West Co., Brit.). Montreal to mouth of Mackenzie River.
- 1806:** William Scoresby (Brit.). N of Spitsbergen to 81°30'.
- 1820-23:** Ferdinand von Wrangel (Russ.). Surveyed Siberian Arctic coast. His exploration joined James Cook's at North Cape, confirming separation of the continents.
- 1878-79:** (Nils) Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld (Swed.). The 1st to navigate the Northeast Passage—an ocean route connecting Europe's North Sea, along the Arctic coast of Asia and through the Bering Sea, to the Pacific Ocean.
- 1881:** The U.S. steamer *Jeannette*, led by Lt. Cmdr. George W. DeLong, was trapped in ice and crushed, June 1881. DeLong and 11 others died; 12 survived.
- 1888:** Fridtjof Nansen (Nor.) crossed Greenland icecap.
- 1893-96:** Nansen in *Fram* drifted from New Siberian Isls. to Spitsbergen; tried polar dash in 1895, reached Franz Josef Land, 86°14'N.
- 1897:** Salomon A. Andrée (Swed.) and 2 others started in balloon from Spitsbergen, July 11, to drift across pole to U.S., and disappeared. Aug. 6, 1930, their bodies were found on White Isl., 82°57'N, 29°52'E.
- 1903-06:** Roald Amundsen (Nor.) 1st to sail whole length of the Northwest Passage—an ocean route linking the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific via Canada's marine waterways.

North Pole Exploration

Robert E. Peary explored Greenland's coast, 1891-92; tried for North Pole, 1893. In 1900 he reached northern limit of Greenland and 83°50'N; in 1902 he reached 84°17'N; in 1906 he went from Ellesmere Isl. to 87°06'N. He sailed in the *Roosevelt*, July 1908, to winter off Cape Sheridan, Grant Land. The dash for the North Pole began Mar. 1 from Cape Columbia, Ellesmere Isl. Peary reportedly reached the pole, 90°N, Apr. 6, 1909; however, later research suggests he may have fallen short of his goal by c. 30-60 mi. The first surface expedition independently

confirmed to have reached the N Pole was that of Ralph Plaisted in 1968 (see below).

Peary had several support groups carrying supplies until the last group turned back at 87°47'N. Peary, Matthew Henryson, and 4 Eskimos proceeded with dog teams and sleds. They were said to have crossed the pole several times, then built an igloo there and remained 36 hours. Started south, Apr. 7 at 4 PM, for Cape Columbia.

- 1914:** Donald MacMillan (U.S.). Northwest, 200 mi, from Axel Heiberg Isl. to seek Peary's Crocker Land.
- 1915-17:** Vihjalmur Stefansson (Can.). Discovered Borden, Brock, Meighen, and Loughheed Isls.
- 1918-20:** Roald Amundsen (Nor.) sailed the Northeast Passage.
- 1925:** Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth (U.S.) reached 87°44'N in attempt to fly to N Pole from Spitsbergen.
- 1926:** Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett (U.S.) reputedly flew over North Pole, May 9. (Claim to have reached the pole is in dispute, however.)
- 1926:** Amundsen, Ellsworth, and Umberto Nobile (It.) flew from Spitsbergen over N Pole May 12, to Teller, AK, in dirigible *Norge*.
- 1928:** Nobile crossed N Pole in airship, May 24; crashed, May 25. Amundsen died attempting a rescue.

North Pole Exploration Records

- 1958:** On Aug. 3, submarine *Nautilus*, under Comdr. William R. Anderson, crossed the N Pole beneath the ice.
- 1960:** In Aug., the nuclear-powered U.S. submarine *Seadragon* (Comdr. George P. Steele 2nd) made the 1st E-W underwater transit through the Northwest Passage. Traveling submerged for the most part, it took 6 days to make the 850-mi trek from Baffin Bay to the Beaufort Sea.
- 1968:** On Apr. 19, Ralph Plaisted (U.S.) and 3 amateur explorers on snowmobiles became the first independently confirmed surface expedition to reach the N Pole.
- 1977:** On Aug. 16, the Soviet nuclear icebreaker *Arktika* became the 1st surface ship to reach the N Pole.
- 1978:** On Apr. 30, Naomi Uemura (Jpn.) became the 1st person to reach the N Pole alone, traveling by dog sled in a 54-day, 600-mi trek over the frozen Arctic.
- 1982:** In Apr., Sir Ranulph Fiennes and Charles Burton, Brit. explorers, reached the N Pole and became the 1st to circle the Earth from pole to pole. They had reached the S Pole 16 months earlier. The 52,000-mi trek took 3 years, involved 23 people, and cost an estimated \$18 mil.
- 1986:** On May 2, 6 explorers reached the N Pole assisted only by dogs. They became the 1st to reach the pole without aerial logistics support since at least 1909. The explorers, Amer. Will Steger, Paul Schurke, Ann Bancroft, and Geoff Carroll, and Can. Brent Boddy and Richard Weber, completed the 500-mi journey in 56 days.
- 1995:** On June 15, Weber and Russ. Mikhail Malakhov became the 1st pair to make it to the N Pole and back without any mechanical assistance. The 940-mi trip, made entirely on skis, took 121 days.
- 2003:** On May 20, Pen Hadow (Brit.) became the 1st to reach the N Pole from Canada, solo and without resupply. The 377-mile journey across the ice took 64 days.
- 2006:** On April 16, Prince Albert II of Monaco became the first royal to reach the N Pole.

Antarctic Exploration

Antarctica has been approached since 1773-75, when Capt. James Cook (Brit.) reached 71°10'S. Many sea and landmarks bear names of early explorers. Fabian von Bellingshausen (Russ.) discovered Peter I and Alexander I Isls., 1819-21. Nathaniel Palmer (U.S.) traveled throughout Palmer Peninsula, 60°W, 1820, without realizing that this was a continent. Capt. John Davis (U.S.) made the 1st known landing on the continent on Feb. 7, 1821. Later, in 1823, James Weddell (Brit.) found Weddell Sea, 74°15'S, the southernmost point that had been reached.

First to announce existence of the continent of Antarctica was Charles Wilkes (U.S.), who followed the coast for 1,500 mi, 1840. Adelie Coast, 140°E, was found by Dumont d'Urville (Fr.), 1840. Ross Ice Shelf was found by James Clark Ross (Brit.), 1841-42.

1895: Leonard Kristensen (Nor.) landed a party on the coast of Victoria Land. They were the 1st ashore on the main continental mass. C. E. Borchgrevink, a member of that party, returned in 1899 with a Brit. expedition, 1st to winter on Antarctica.

1902-04: Robert Falcon Scott (Brit.) explored Edward VII Peninsula to 82°17'S, 146°33'E from McMurdo Sound.

1908-09: Ernest Shackleton (Brit.) 1st to use Manchurian ponies in Antarctic sledging. He reached 88°23'S, discovering a route onto the plateau by way of the Beardmore Glacier and pioneering the way to the pole.

1911: Roald Amundsen (Nor.) with 4 men and dog teams reached the S Pole, Dec. 14.

1912: Scott reached the pole from Ross Isl., Jan. 18, with 4 companions. None of Scott's party survived. Their bodies and expedition notes were found, Nov. 12.

1928: 1st person to use an airplane over Antarctica was Sir George Hubert Wilkins (Austral.).

1929: Richard E. Byrd (U.S.) established Little America on Bay of Whales. On 1,600-mi airplane flight begun Nov. 28, he crossed S Pole, Nov. 29, with 3 others.

1934-35: Byrd led 2nd expedition to Little America, explored 450,000 sq mi, wintered alone at 80°08'S.

1934-37: John Rymill led British Graham Land Expedition; discovered Palmer Penin. is part of mainland.

1935: Lincoln Ellsworth (U.S.) flew S along E Coast of Palmer Penin., then crossed continent to Little America, making 4 landings.

1939-41: U.S. Navy plane flights discovered about 150,000 sq mi of new land.

1940: Byrd charted most of coast between Ross Sea and Palmer Penin.

1946-47: U.S. Navy undertook Operation Highjump, commanded by Byrd, included 13 ships and 4,000 men. Airplanes photomapped coastline and penetrated beyond pole.

1946-48: Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition Comdr., Finn Ronne, USNR, determined the Antarctic to be only one continent with no strait between Weddell Sea and Ross Sea; explored 250,000 sq mi of land by flights to 79°S.

1955-57: U.S. Navy's Operation Deep Freeze led by Adm. Byrd. Supporting U.S. scientific efforts for the International Geophysical Year (IGY), the operation established 5 coastal stations fronting the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic oceans and 3 interior stations; explored more than 1 mil sq mi in Wilkes Land.

1957-58: During the IGY, July 1957 through Dec. 1958, scientists from 12 countries conducted Antarctic research at a network of some 60 stations on Antarctica.

Dr. Vivian E. Fuchs (Brit.) led a 12-person Trans-Antarctic Expedition on the 1st land crossing of Antarctica. Starting from the Weddell Sea, they reached Scott Station, Mar. 2, 1958, after traveling 2,158 mi in 98 days.

1958: A group of 5 U.S. scientists led by Edward C. Thiel, seismologist, moving by tractor from Ellsworth Station on Weddell Sea, identified a huge mountain range 5,000 ft above the ice sheet and 9,000 ft above sea level. The range,

originally seen by a Navy plane, was named the Dufek Massif, for Rear Adm. George Dufek.

1959: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, USSR, UK, and U.S. signed a treaty suspending territorial claims for 30 yrs. and reserving the continent, S of 60°S, for research.

1961-62: Scientists discovered the Bentley Trench, running from Ross Ice Shelf into Marie Byrd Land, near the end of the Ellsworth Mts., toward the Weddell Sea.

1962: U.S. nuclear power plant went online at McMurdo Sound; operated until 1972.

1963: On Feb. 22, a U.S. plane made the region's longest nonstop flight from McMurdo Station south past the pole to Shackleton Mts., SE to the "Area of Inaccessibility," and back to McMurdo Station, covering 3,600 mi in 10 hrs.

1964: New Zealanders mapped the mountain area from Cape Adare W some 400 mi to Pennell Glacier.

1985: Igor A. Zotikov, a Russian researcher, discovered sediments in the Ross Ice Shelf that seem to support the continental drift theory. Ocean Drilling Project finds that the ice sheets of E Antarctica are 37 mil years old.

1989: Victoria Murden and Shirley Metz became both the 1st women and the 1st Americans to reach the S Pole overland when they arrived with 9 others on Jan. 17, 1989.

1991: 24 nations approved a protocol to the 1959 Antarctica Treaty, Oct. 4. New conservation provisions, including banning oil and other mineral exploration for 50 yrs.

1994: On Dec. 25, after 50-day trek, Liv Arnesen (Nor.) became 1st woman to ski alone and unaided to the S Pole.

1995: On Dec. 22, Borge Ousland (Nor.) reached the S Pole on skis, becoming 1st to reach both N and S Poles solo.

1996-97: Ousland became 1st person to traverse Antarctica alone; reached S Pole Dec. 19, 1996; traveled 1,675 mi in 64 days, ending Jan. 18, 1997.

2000-01: On Feb. 11, Ann Bancroft and Arnesen became 1st women to ski unaided across Antarctica. The 1,717-mi journey took 94 days.

2008: On Dec. 26, Christian Eide, Rune Midtgaard, Morten Andvig, and Mads Agerup (all Nor.) reached the S Pole unaided in a record 24 days, 8 hrs., 50 mins.

Volcanoes

Source: *Volcanoes of the World*, Geoscience Press; Global Volcanism Network, Smithsonian Institution

Roughly 540 volcanoes are known to have erupted during historical times. Nearly 75% of these historically active volcanoes lie along the so-called **Ring of Fire**, running along the W coast of the Americas from the southern tip of Chile to Alaska, down the E coast of Asia from Kamchatka to Indonesia, and continuing from New Guinea to New Zealand. The Ring of Fire marks the boundary between the mobile tectonic plates underlying the Pacific Ocean and those of the surrounding continents. Other active regions occur along rift zones, where plates pull apart, as in Iceland, or where molten material moves up from the mantle over local "hot spots," as in Hawaii. The vast majority of the earth's volcanism occurs at submarine rift zones. For more information on volcanoes, see the Smithsonian Institution's global volcanism website at www.volcano.si.edu

Notable Volcanic Eruptions

Approximately 7,000 years ago, Mazama, a 9,900-ft volcano in southern Oregon, erupted violently, ejecting large amounts of ash and pumice and voluminous pyroclastic flows. The ash spread over the entire northwestern U.S. and as far away as Saskatchewan, Can. During the eruption, the top of the mountain collapsed, leaving a caldera 6 mi across and about a half mile deep, which filled with rainwater to form what is now called Crater Lake.

In 79 CE, Vesuvio, or Vesuvius, a 4,190-ft volcano overlooking Naples Bay, became active after several centuries of apparent inactivity. On Aug. 24 of that year, a heated mud and ash flow swept down the mountain, engulfing the cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae with debris more than 60 ft deep. About 10% of the population of the three towns were killed.

In 1883, an eruption similar to the Mazama eruption occurred on the island of Krakatau. At least 2,000 people died in pyroclastic flows on Aug. 26. The next day, the 2,640-ft peak of the volcano collapsed to 1,000 ft below sea level, sinking most of the island and killing over 3,000. A tsunami (tidal wave) generated by the collapse killed more than 31,000 people in Java and Sumatra, and eventually reached England. Ash from the eruption colored sunsets around the world for 2 years. A similar, even more powerful eruption had taken place 68 years earlier at Mt. Tambora on the Indonesian island of Sumbawa.

Date	Volcano	Deaths (est.)	Date	Volcano	Deaths (est.)
Aug. 24, 79 CE . . .	Mt. Vesuvius, Italy	16,000	May 8, 1902	Mt. Pelée, Martinique.	28,000
1586	Kelut, Java, Indon.	10,000	Jan. 30, 1911	Mt. Taal, Phil.	1,400
Dec. 15, 1631	Mt. Vesuvius, Italy	4,000	May 19, 1919	Mt. Kelut, Java, Indon.	5,000
Aug. 12, 1772	Mt. Papandayan, Java, Indon.	3,000	Jan. 17-21, 1951 . . .	Mt. Lamington, New Guinea	3,000
June 8, 1783	Laki, Iceland	9,350	May 18, 1980	Mt. St. Helens, U.S.	57
May 21, 1792	Mt. Unzen, Japan	14,500	Mar. 28, 1982	El Chichon, Mex.	1,880
Apr. 10-12, 1815 . . .	Mt. Tambora, Sumbawa, Indon. . . .	92,000 ¹	Nov. 13, 1985	Nevado del Ruiz, Colombia	23,000
Aug. 26-28, 1883 . .	Krakatau, Indon.	36,000	Aug. 21, 1986	Lake Nyos, Cameroon	1,700
Apr. 24, 1902	Santa María, Guatemala	1,000 ²	June 15, 1991	Mt. Pinatubo, Luzon, Phil.	800 ³

(1) Of these, 10,000 were directly related to the eruption; an additional 82,000 were the result of starvation and disease brought on by the event. (2) An additional 3,000 deaths due to a malaria outbreak are sometimes attributed to the eruption. (3) Of these, about 500 were associated with post-eruption lahars (volcanic mudflows), in addition to the 300 deaths caused directly by the eruption.

Notable Active Volcanoes

Active volcanoes display a wide range of activity. In this table, years are given for last display of eruptive activity, as of mid-2010; the list does not include submarine volcanoes. An eruption may involve explosive ejection of new or old fragmental material, escape of liquid lava, or both. Volcanoes are listed by height, which does not reflect eruptive magnitude.

Volcano (latest eruption)	Location	Height (ft)	Volcano (latest eruption)	Location	Height (ft)
Africa			Central America and Caribbean		
Mt. Cameroon (2000)	Cameroon	13,435	Tacaná (1986)	Guatemala	13,320
Nyiragongo (2010)	Congo	11,384	Acatenango (1972)	Guatemala	13,044
Nyamuragira (2010)	Congo	10,033	Santa María (2010)	Guatemala	12,375
Mt. Oku [Lake Nyos] (1986)	Cameroon	9,878	Fuego (2010)	Guatemala	12,346
Ol Doinyo Lengai (2010)	Tanzania	9,718	Irazú (1994)	Costa Rica	11,260
Fogo (1995)	Cape Verde Isls.	9,281	Turrialba (2010)	Costa Rica	10,958
Piton de la Fournaise (2010)	Réunion Isl., Indian O.	8,635	Poás (2010)	Costa Rica	8,884
Karthala (2007)	Comoros	7,746	Pacaya (2010)	Guatemala	8,373
Ertá Ale (2010)	Ethiopia	2,011	San Miguel (2002)	El Salvador	6,988
Antarctica			Rincón de la Vieja (1998)	Costa Rica	6,286
Erebus (2010)	Ross Isl.	12,447	San Cristóbal (2009)	Nicaragua	5,725
Deception Island (1970)	S. Shetland Isl.	1,890	Concepción (2010)	Nicaragua	5,577
Asia and Oceania			Arenal (2010)	Costa Rica	5,479
Kliuchevskoi (2010)	Kamchatka, Russia	15,863	Soufrière Guadeloupe (1977)	Guadeloupe Isl.	4,813
Kerinci (2009)	Sumatra, Indon.	12,467	Pelée (1932)	Martinique	4,583
Fuji (1708)	Honshu, Japan	12,388	Momotombo (1905)	Nicaragua	4,255
Rinjani (2010)	Lesser Sunda Isl., Indon.	12,224	Soufrière St. Vincent (1979)	St. Vincent	4,003
Tolbachik (1976)	Kamchatka, Russia	12,080	Soufrière Hills (2010)	Montserrat	3,002
Semeru (2010)	Java, Indon.	12,060	Masaya (2008)	Nicaragua	2,083
Slamet (2009)	Java, Indon.	11,247	North America		
Raung (2008)	Java, Indon.	10,932	Pico de Orizaba (1846)	Mexico	18,619
Shiveluch (2010)	Kamchatka, Russia	10,771	Popocatepetl (2010)	Mexico	17,802
On-take (1980)	Honshu, Japan	10,049	Rainier (1894)	Washington	14,409
Merapi (2007)	Java, Indon.	9,737	Wrangell (2002)	Alaska	14,163
Bezymianny (2010)	Kamchatka, Russia	9,455	Shasta (1786)	California	14,163
Peuet Sague (2000)	Sumatra, Indon.	9,190	Colima (2010)	Mexico	12,631
Ruapehu (2007)	New Zealand	9,176	Lassen Peak (1917)	California	10,456
Heard (2008)	Indian Ocean	9,006	Redoubt (2009)	Alaska	10,197
Changbaishan (1903)	China/Korea	9,003	Iliamna (1876)	Alaska	10,016
Asama (2009)	Honshu, Japan	8,425	Shishaldin (2004)	Aleutian Isl., AK	9,373
Dieng (2009)	Java, Indon.	8,415	St. Helens (2008)	Washington	8,363
Mayon (2008)	Luzon, Phil.	8,077	Pavlof (2007)	Alaska	8,264
Kanlaon (2006)	Negros Isl., Phil.	7,989	Veniaminof (2008)	Alaska	8,225
Niigata-Yake-yama (1998)	Honshu, Japan	7,874	Katmai (1912)	Alaska	6,716
Alaid (1996)	Kuril Isls., Russia	7,674	Makushin (1995)	Aleutian Isl., AK	5,905
Ulawun (2010)	Papua New Guinea	7,657	Great Sitkin (1974)	Aleutian Isl., AK	5,709
Chokai (1974)	Honshu, Japan	7,326	Cleveland (2009)	Aleutian Isl., AK	5,676
Galunggung (1984)	Java, Indon.	7,113	Gareloi (1989)	Aleutian Isl., AK	5,161
Azuma (1977)	Honshu, Japan	6,676	Korovin (Atka complex) (2007)	Aleutian Isl., AK	5,029
Tongariro (Ngauruhoe) (1977)	New Zealand	6,489	Akutan (1992)	Aleutian Isl., AK	4,275
Sangeang Api (1988)	Lesser Sunda Isl., Indon.	6,394	Augustine (2006)	Alaska	4,108
Nasu (1963)	Honshu, Japan	6,283	Kiska (1990)	Aleutian Isl., AK	4,003
Karkar (1979)	Papua New Guinea	6,033	El Chichón (1982)	Mexico	3,773
Bandai (1888)	Honshu, Japan	5,968	Okmok (2008)	Aleutian Isl., AK	3,520
Tiatia (2010)	Kuril Isls., Russia	5,968	Sequiam (1993)	Aleutian Isl., AK	3,458
Manam (2009)	Papua New Guinea	5,928	South America		
Kuju (1996)	Kyushu, Japan	5,876	Llullaillaco (1877)	Argentina-Chile	22,109
Karangetang (Api Siau) (2010)	Sangihe Isls., Indon.	5,853	Guallatiri (1960)	Chile	19,918
Soputan (2008)	Sulawesi, Indon.	5,853	Tupungatito (1987)	Argentina-Chile	19,685
Bagana (2010)	Papua New Guinea	5,741	Cotopaxi (1940)	Ecuador	19,393
Kelut (2008)	Java, Indon.	5,679	El Misti (1985)	Peru	19,101
Adatara (1996)	Honshu, Japan	5,636	Láscar (2007)	Chile	18,346
Gamalama (2003)	Halmahera, Indon.	5,627	Nevado del Huila (2010)	Colombia	17,598
Kirishima (2010)	Kyushu, Japan	5,577	Nevado del Ruiz (1991)	Colombia	17,457
Gamkonora (2007)	Halmahera, Indon.	5,364	Sangay (2010)	Ecuador	17,159
Aso (2005)	Kyushu, Japan	5,223	Irruputuncu (1995)	Chile-Bolivia	16,939
Lokon-Empung (2003)	Sulawesi, Indon.	5,184	Tungurahua (2010)	Ecuador	16,479
Bulusan (2007)	Luzon, Phil.	5,134	Guagua Pichincha (2009)	Ecuador	15,695
Karymsky (2010)	Kamchatka, Russia	5,039	Puracé (1977)	Colombia	15,256
Unzen (1996)	Kyushu, Japan	4,921	Galeras (2010)	Colombia	14,029
Akan (2008)	Hokkaido, Japan	4,918	Reventador (2010)	Ecuador	11,686
Sarychev Peak (2009)	Kuril Isls., Russia	4,908	Llaima (2009)	Chile	10,253
Pinatubo (1993)	Luzon, Phil.	4,875	Villarrica (2010)	Chile	9,340
Lopevi (2008)	Vanuatu	4,636	Cerro Hudson (1991)	Chile	6,250
Akita-Yake-yama (1997)	Honshu, Japan	4,482	Fernandina (2009)	Galápagos Isls., Ecuador	4,842
Dukono (2010)	Halmahera, Indon.	4,380	Europe		
Ambrym (2010)	Vanuatu	4,377	Etna (2010)	Italy	10,925
Langila (2009)	Papua New Guinea	4,363	Vesuvius (1944)	Italy	4,203
Ibu (2010)	Halmahera, Indon.	4,347	Stromboli (2010)	Italy	3,031
Awu (2004)	Sangihe Isls., Indon.	4,331	Santorini (1950)	Greece	1,204
Akademia Nauk (1996)	Kamchatka, Russia	3,871	Mid-Atlantic		
Komaga-take (2000)	Hokkaido, Japan	3,711	Jan Mayen (1985)	N Atlantic O., Norway	7,470
Sakura-jima (2010)	Kyushu, Japan	3,665	Grímsvötn (2004)	Iceland	5,659
Tinakula (2010)	Solomon Isls.	2,792	Eyjafjallajökull (2010)	Iceland	5,466
Miyake-jima (2008)	Izu Isls., Japan	2,674	Hekla (2000)	Iceland	4,892
Krakatau (2009)	Indonesia	2,667	Krafla (1984)	Iceland	2,694
Suwanose-jima (2010)	Ryukyu Isls., Japan	2,621	Mid-Pacific		
Gaua (2010)	Vanuatu	2,615	Mauna Loa (1984)	Hawaii, HI	13,681
Oshima (1990)	Izu Isls., Japan	2,507	Haleakala (1750)	Maui, HI	10,023
Batu Tara (2010)	Lesser Sunda Isls., Indon.	2,454	Kilauea (2010)	Hawaii, HI	4,009
Usu (2001)	Hokkaido, Japan	2,418			
Rabaul (2010)	Papua New Guinea	2,257			
Pagan (2006)	N. Mariana Isl.	1,870			
Yasur (2010)	Tanna Isl., Vanuatu	1,184			
Barren Island (2010)	Andaman Isls., India	1,161			
White Island (2001)	Bay of Plenty, New Zealand	1,053			

Mountains
North America

Peak, state/prov./country	Height (ft)	Peak, state/prov./country	Height (ft)	Peak, state/prov./country	Height (ft)
McKinley (Denali), Alaska	20,320	Alverstone, Alaska-Yukon	14,565	Shavano, Colorado	14,229
Logan, Yukon	19,551	Browne Tower, Alaska	14,530	Belford, Colorado	14,197
Pico de Orizaba, Mexico	18,855	Whitney, California	14,494	Princeton, Colorado	14,197
St. Elias, Alaska-Yukon	18,008	Elbert, Colorado	14,433	Crestone Needle, Colorado	14,197
Popocatepetl, Mexico	17,930	Massive, Colorado	14,421	Yale, Colorado	14,196
Foraker, Alaska	17,400	Harvard, Colorado	14,420	Bross, Colorado	14,172
Iztaccihuatl, Mexico	17,343	Rainier, Washington	14,410	Kit Carson, Colorado	14,165
Lucania, Yukon	17,147	University Peak, Alaska	14,410	Wrangell, Alaska	14,163
King, Yukon	16,971	Williamson, California	14,375	Shasta, California	14,162
Steele, Yukon	16,644	La Plata Peak, Colorado	14,361	El Diente Peak, Colorado	14,159
Bona, Alaska	16,550	Blanca Peak, Colorado	14,345	Point Success, Washington	14,158
Blackburn, Alaska	16,390	Uncompahgre Peak, Colorado	14,309	Maroon Peak, Colorado	14,156
Kennedy, Alaska	16,286	Crestone Peak, Colorado	14,294	Tabeguache, Colorado	14,155
Sanford, Alaska	16,237	Lincoln, Colorado	14,286	Oxford, Colorado	14,153
Vancouver, Alaska-Yukon	15,979	Grays Peak, Colorado	14,270	Sill, California	14,153
South Buttress, Alaska	15,885	Antero, Colorado	14,269	Sneffels, Colorado	14,150
Wood, Yukon	15,885	Torreys Peak, Colorado	14,267	Democrat, Colorado	14,148
Churchill, Alaska	15,638	Castle Peak, Colorado	14,265	Capitol Peak, Colorado	14,130
Fairweather, Alaska-Brit. Columb.	15,300	Quandary Peak, Colorado	14,265	Liberty Cap, Washington	14,112
Zinantecatl (Toluca), Mexico	15,016	Evans, Colorado	14,264	Pikes Peak, Colorado	14,110
Hubbard, Alaska-Yukon	15,015	Longs Peak, Colorado	14,255	Snowmass, Colorado	14,092
Bear, Alaska	14,831	McArthur, Yukon	14,253	Russell, California	14,088
Walsh, Yukon	14,780	Wilson, Colorado	14,246	Eolus, Colorado	14,083
Hunter, Alaska	14,753	White Mt. Peak, California	14,246	Windom, Colorado	14,082
East Buttress, Alaska	14,730	North Palisade, California	14,242	Columbia, Colorado	14,073
Matlalcueyetl, Mexico	14,636	Cameron, Colorado	14,238	Augusta, Alaska	14,070
The highest point in the West Indies is in the Dominican Republic, Pico Duarte (10,417 ft).					

Other Notable U.S. Mountains

Peak, state	Height (ft)	Peak, state	Height (ft)	Peak, state	Height (ft)
Gannett Peak, WY	13,804	Adams, WA	12,277	Clingmans Dome, NC-TN	6,643
Grand Teton, WY	13,766	San Geronio, CA	11,502	Washington, NH	6,288
Kings, UT	13,528	Hood, OR	11,239	Rogers, VA	5,729
Cloud, WY	13,175	Lassen, CA	10,457	Marcy, NY	5,344
Wheeler, NM	13,161	Granite, CA	10,321	Katahdin, ME	5,268
Boundary, NV	13,140	Guadalupe, TX	8,749	Spruce Knob, WV	4,861
Granite, MT	12,799	Olympus, WA	7,965	Mansfield, VT	4,393
Borah, ID	12,662	Harney, SD	7,242	Black Mountain, KY	4,145
Humphreys, AZ	12,633	Mitchell, NC	6,684		

South America

Peak, country	Height (ft)	Peak, country	Height (ft)	Peak, country	Height (ft)
Aconcagua, Argentina	22,834	Coropuna, Peru	21,083	Solo, Argentina	20,492
Ojos del Salado, Arg.-Chile	22,572	Laudo, Argentina	20,997	Polleras, Argentina	20,456
Bonete, Argentina	22,546	Ancohuma, Bolivia	20,958	Pular, Chile	20,423
Tupungato, Argentina-Chile	22,310	Ausangate, Peru	20,945	Chani, Argentina	20,341
Pissis, Argentina	22,241	Toro, Argentina-Chile	20,932	Aucanquilcha, Chile	20,295
Mercedario, Argentina	22,211	Illampu, Bolivia	20,873	Juncal, Argentina-Chile	20,276
Huascaran, Peru	22,205	Tres Cruces, Argentina-Chile	20,853	Negro, Argentina	20,184
Llullaillaco, Argentina-Chile	22,109	Huandoy, Peru	20,852	Quela, Argentina	20,128
El Libertador, Argentina	22,047	Parinacota, Bolivia-Chile	20,768	Condoriri, Bolivia	20,095
Cachi, Argentina	22,047	Tortolas, Argentina-Chile	20,745	Palermo, Argentina	20,079
Incahuasi, Argentina-Chile	21,720	Ampato, Peru	20,702	Solimana, Peru	20,068
Yerupaja, Peru	21,709	El Condor, Argentina	20,669	San Juan, Argentina-Chile	20,049
Galan, Argentina	21,654	Salcantay, Peru	20,574	Sierra Nevada, Argentina-Chile	20,023
El Muerto, Argentina-Chile	21,457	Chimborazo, Ecuador	20,561	Antofalla, Argentina	20,013
Sajama, Bolivia	21,391	Huancarhuas, Peru	20,531	Marmolejo, Argentina-Chile	20,013
Nacimiento, Argentina	21,302	Famatina, Argentina	20,505	Chachani, Peru	19,931
Illimani, Bolivia	21,201	Pumasillo, Peru	20,492		

Africa

Peak, country	Height (ft)	Peak, country	Height (ft)	Peak, country	Height (ft)
Kilimanjaro, Tanzania	19,340	Meru, Tanzania	14,979	Guna, Ethiopia	13,881
Kenya, Kenya	17,058	Karisimbi, Congo-Rwanda	14,787	Gughe, Ethiopia	13,780
Margherita Pk., Uganda-Congo	16,763	Elgon, Kenya-Uganda	14,178	Toubkal, Morocco	13,661
Ras Dashan, Ethiopia	15,158	Batu, Ethiopia	14,131	Cameroon, Cameroon	13,435

Australia, New Zealand, SE Asian Islands

Peak, country	Height (ft)	Peak, country	Height (ft)	Peak, country	Height (ft)
Jaya, New Guinea	16,500	Wilhelm, New Guinea	14,793	Cook, New Zealand	12,349
Trikora, New Guinea	15,585	Kinabalu, Malaysia	13,455	Semeru, Java, Indonesia	12,060
Mandala, New Guinea	15,420	Kerinci, Sumatra, Indon.	12,467	Kosciusko, Australia	7,310

Height of Mount Everest

Mt. Everest, the world’s highest mountain, was considered 29,002 ft when Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay became the 1st climbers to scale it, in 1953. This triangulation figure had been accepted since 1850. In 1954 the Surveyor General of the Republic of India set the height at 29,028 ft, plus or minus 10 ft because of snow; this figure was also accepted by the National Geographic Society.

In 1999, a team of climbers sponsored by Boston’s Museum of Science and the National Geographic Society measured the height at the summit using sophisticated satellite-based technology. This new measurement, of 29,035 ft, was accepted by the National Geographic Society and other authorities, including the U.S. National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

As of the end of 2009, more than 55 years after the 1st climbers had reached the summit, some 3,100 more had followed, and about 216 had died in the attempt.

Europe

Peak, country	Height (ft)	Peak, country	Height (ft)	Peak, country	Height (ft)
Alps					
Mont Blanc, France-Italy	15,771	Dent D’Herens, Switzerland	13,686	Schalihorn, Switzerland	13,040
Monte Rosa (highest peak of group), Switzerland	15,203	Breithorn, It.-Switzerland	13,665	Scerscen, Switzerland	13,028
Dom, Switzerland	14,911	Bishorn, Switzerland	13,645	Eiger, Switzerland	13,025
Liskamm, It.-Switzerland	14,852	Jungfrau, Switzerland	13,642	Jagerhorn, Switzerland	13,024
Weisshorn, Switzerland	14,780	Ecrins, France	13,461	Rottalhorn, Switzerland	13,022
Taschhorn, Switzerland	14,733	Monch, Switzerland	13,448	Pyrenees	
Matterhorn, It.-Switzerland	14,690	Pollux, Switzerland	13,422	Aneto, Spain	11,168
Dent Blanche, Switzerland	14,293	Schreckhorn, Switzerland	13,379	Posets, Spain	11,073
Nadelhorn, Switzerland	14,196	Ober Gabelhorn, Switzerland	13,330	Perdido, Spain	11,007
Grand Combin, Switzerland	14,154	Gran Paradiso, Italy	13,323	Vignemale, France-Spain	10,820
Lenzpitze, Switzerland	14,088	Bernina, It.-Switzerland	13,284	Long, Spain	10,479
Finsteraarhorn, Switzerland	14,022	Fiescherhorn, Switzerland	13,283	Estats, Spain	10,304
Castor, Switzerland	13,865	Grunhorn, Switzerland	13,266	Montcalm, Spain	10,105
Zinalrothorn, Switzerland	13,849	Lauteraarhorn, Switzerland	13,261	Caucasus (Europe-Asia)	
Hohberghorn, Switzerland	13,842	Durrenhorn, Switzerland	13,238	Elbrus, Russia	18,510
Alphubel, Switzerland	13,799	Allalinhorn, Switzerland	13,213	Shkhara, Georgia	17,064
Rimpfischhorn, Switzerland	13,776	Weissmies, Switzerland	13,199	Dykh Tau, Russia	17,054
Aletschorn, Switzerland	13,763	Lagginhorn, Switzerland	13,156	Kashtan Tau, Russia	16,877
Strahlhorn, Switzerland	13,747	Zupo, Switzerland	13,120	Janqi, Georgia	16,565
		Fletschhorn, Switzerland	13,110	Kazbek, Georgia	16,558
		Adlerhorn, Switzerland	13,081		
		Gletscherhorn, Switzerland	13,068		

Asia (Mainland)

Peak, country/region	Height (ft)	Peak, country/region	Height (ft)	Peak, country/region	Height (ft)
Everest, Nepal-Tibet	29,035	Kungur, Xinjiang, China	25,325	Badrinath, India	23,420
K2 (Godwin Austen), Kashmir	28,250	Tirich Mir, Pakistan	25,230	Nunkun, Kashmir	23,410
Kanchenjunga, India-Nepal	28,208	Makalu II, Nepal-Tibet	25,120	Lenin Peak, Tajikistan	23,405
Lhotse I (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	27,923	Minya Konka, China	24,900	Pyramid, India-Nepal	23,400
Makalu I, Nepal-Tibet	27,824	Kula Gangri, Bhutan-Tibet	24,784	Api, Nepal	23,399
Lhotse II (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	27,560	Changtzu (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	24,780	Pauhunri, India-Tibet	23,385
Dhaulagiri, Nepal	26,810	Muz Tagh Ata, Xinjiang, China	24,757	Trisul, India	23,360
Manaslu I, Nepal	26,760	Skyang Kangri, Kashmir	24,750	Kangto, India-Tibet	23,260
Cho Oyu, Nepal-Tibet	26,750	Ismail Semani Peak, Tajikistan	24,590	Nyenche Thanglha, Tibet	23,255
Nanga Parbat, Kashmir	26,660	Jongsang Peak, India-Nepal	24,472	Trisuli, India	23,210
Annapurna I, Nepal	26,504	Jengish Chokusu, Xinjiang, China-Kyrgyzstan	24,406	Pumori, Nepal-Tibet	23,190
Gasherbrum, Kashmir	26,470	Sia Kangri, Kashmir	24,350	Dunagiri, India	23,184
Broad, Kashmir	26,400	Haramosh Peak, Pakistan	24,270	Lombo Kangra, Tibet	23,165
Gosainthan Nepal-Tibet	26,287	Istoro Nal, Pakistan	24,240	Saipal, Nepal	23,100
Annapurna II, Nepal	26,041	Tent Peak, India-Nepal	24,165	Macha Pucchare, Nepal	22,958
Gyachung Kang, Nepal-Tibet	25,910	Chomo Lhari, Bhutan-Tibet	24,040	Numbar, Nepal	22,817
Disteghil Sar, Kashmir	25,868	Chamlang, Nepal	24,012	Kanjiroba, Nepal	22,580
Himalchuli, Nepal	25,801	Kabru, India-Nepal	24,002	Ama Dablam, Nepal	22,350
Nuptse (Everest), Nepal-Tibet	25,726	Alung Gangri, Tibet	24,000	Cho Polu, Nepal	22,093
Masherbrum, Kashmir	25,660	Baltoro Kangri, Kashmir	23,990	Lingtren, Nepal-Tibet	21,972
Nanda Devi, India	25,645	Mussu Shan, Xinjiang, China	23,890	Khumbutse, Nepal-Tibet	21,785
Rakaposhi, Kashmir	25,550	Mana, India	23,860	Hlako Gangri, Tibet	21,266
Kamet, India-Tibet	25,447	Baruntse, Nepal	23,688	Mt. Grosvenor, China	21,190
Namcha Barwa, Tibet	25,445	Neal Peak, India-Nepal	23,500	Thagchhab Gangri, Tibet	20,970
Gurla Mandhata, Tibet	25,355	Amne Machin, China	23,490	Damavand, Iran	18,606
Ulugh Muz Tagh, Xinjiang, China-Tibet	25,340	Gauri Sankar, Nepal-Tibet	23,440	Ararat, Turkey	16,804

Antarctica

Peak	Height (ft)	Peak	Height (ft)	Peak	Height (ft)
Vinson Massif	16,864	Miller	13,650	Falla	12,549
Tyree	16,290	Long Gables	13,620	Rucker	12,520
Shinn	15,750	Dickerson	13,517	Goldthwait	12,510
Gardner	15,375	Giovinetto	13,412	Morris	12,500
Epperly	15,100	Wade	13,400	Erebus	12,450
Kirkpatrick	14,855	Fisher	13,386	Campbell	12,434
Elizabeth	14,698	Fridtjof Nansen	13,350	Don Pedro Christophersen	12,355
Markham	14,290	Wexler	13,202	Lysaght	12,326
Bell	14,117	Lister	13,200	Huggins	12,247
Mackellar	14,098	Shear	13,100	Sabine	12,200
Anderson	13,957	Odishaw	13,008	Astor	12,175
Bentley	13,934	Donaldson	12,894	Mohl	12,172
Kaplan	13,878	Ray	12,808	Frankes	12,064
Andrew Jackson	13,750	Sellery	12,779	Jones	12,040
Sidley	13,720	Waterman	12,730	Gjelsvik	12,008
Ostenso	13,710	Anne	12,703	Coman	12,000
Minto	13,668	Press	12,566		

Important Islands and Their Areas

Figures are for total areas in square miles. Boldface figure in parentheses shows rank among the world's 10 largest individual islands. Because some islands have not been surveyed accurately, some areas shown are estimates. Some "islands" listed are island groups. Only the largest islands in a group are listed individually. Only islands over 10 sq mi in area are listed.

Antarctica	
Adelaide	1,400
Alexander	16,700
Berkner	18,500
Roosevelt	2,900
Arctic Ocean	
Akimski, Nunavut	1,159
Amund Ringnes, Nun.	2,029
Axel Heiberg, Nun.	16,671
Baffin, Nun. (5)	195,928
Banks, Northwest Territories	27,038
Bathurst, Nun.	6,194
Bolshevik, Russia	4,368
Bolshoy Lyakhovsky, Russia	1,776
Borden, NWT-Nun.	1,079
Bylot, Nun.	4,273
Coats, Nun.	2,123
Cornwallis, Nun.	2,701
Devon, Nun.	21,331
Disko, Greenland	3,312
Ellef Ringnes, Nun.	4,361
Ellesmere, Nun. (10)	75,767
Faddayevskiy, Russia	1,930
Franz Josef Land, Russia	8,000
Iturup (Etorofu), Russia	2,596
King William, Nun.	5,062
Komsomolets, Russia	3,477
Mackenzie King, NWT	1,949
Mansel, Nun.	1,228
Melville, NWT-Nun.	16,274
Milne Land, Greenland	1,400
New Siberian Isls., Russia	14,500
Kotelnyy, Russia	4,504
Novaya Zemlya, Russia (2 isls.)	31,730
Oktyabrskoy, Russia	5,471
Prince Charles, NWT	3,676
Prince of Wales, Nun.	12,872
Prince Patrick, NWT	6,119
Somerset, Nun.	9,570
Southampton, Nun.	15,913
Svalbard (tot. group)	23,957
Nordaustlandet	5,410
Spitsbergen	15,060
Traill, Greenland	1,300
Victoria, NWT-Nun. (9)	83,897
Wrangel, Russia	2,800
Atlantic Ocean	
Anticosti, Canada	3,068
Ascension, UK	34
Azores, Portugal (tot. group)	868
Faial	67
San Miguel	291
Bahama Isls. (tot. group)	5,382
Andros, Bahamas	2,300
Bermuda Isls., UK (tot. group)	21
Bioko Isl., Equatorial Guinea	785
Block Island, RI, U.S.	21
Canary Islands, Spain (tot. group)	2,807
Fuerteventura	688
Gran Canaria	592
Tenerife	795
Cape Breton, Canada	3,981
Cape Verde Isls.	1,557
Caviana, Para, Brazil	1,918
Channel Isls., UK (tot. group)	75
Guernsey	24
Jersey	45
Faroe Isls., Denmark	540
Falkland Isls., UK (tot. group)	4,700
East Falkland	2,550
West Falkland	1,750
Great Britain, UK (8)	88,407
Greenland, Denmark (1)	840,000
Gurupá, Pará, Brazil	1,878
Hebrides, Scotland	2,744
Iceland	39,699
Ireland (tot. group)	32,589
Irish Republic	27,137
Northern Ireland, UK	5,452
Isle of Man, UK	227
Isle of Wight, England	147
Long Island, NY, U.S.	1,320
Madeira Islands, Portugal	306

Atlantic Ocean	
Marajo, Brazil	15,444
Martha's Vineyard, MA, U.S.	89
Mount Desert, ME, U.S.	104
Nantucket, MA, U.S.	45
Newfoundland, Canada	42,031
Orkney Isls., Scotland	390
Prince Edward, Canada	2,185
St. Helena, UK	47
Shetland Isls., Scotland	587
Skye, Scotland	670
South Georgia, UK	1,450
Tierra del Fuego, Chile, Arg.	18,800
Tristan da Cunha, UK	40
Baltic Sea	
Aland Isls., Finland	590
Bornholm, Denmark	227
Gotland, Sweden	1,159
Caribbean Sea	
Antigua	108
Aruba, Netherlands	75
Barbados	166
Cuba	42,804
Isle of Youth	926
Cayman Isls., UK	100
Curacao, Netherlands	171
Dominica	290
Guadeloupe, France	687
Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Rep.)	29,389
Jamaica	4,244
Martinique, France	436
Puerto Rico, U.S.	3,339
Tobago	116
Trinidad	1,864
Virgin Isls., UK	59
Virgin Isls., U.S.	134
East Indies	
Bali, Indonesia	2,171
Bangka, Indonesia	4,375
Borneo, Indonesia-Malaysia-Brunei (3)	280,100
Bougainville, Papua New Guinea	3,880
Buru, Indonesia	3,670
Celebes, Indonesia	69,000
Flores, Indonesia	5,500
Halmahera, Indonesia	6,865
Java (Jawa), Indonesia	48,900
Madura, Indonesia	2,113
Moluccas, Indonesia	32,307
New Britain, Papua New Guinea	14,093
New Guinea, Indon.-PNG (2)	306,000
New Ireland, PNG	3,707
Seram, Indonesia	6,621
Sumba, Indonesia	4,306
Sumbawa, Indonesia	5,965
Sumatra, Indonesia (6)	165,000
Timor, Indonesia	13,094
Yos Sudarsa, Indonesia	4,500
Indian Ocean	
Andaman Isls., India	2,500
Kerguelen, France	2,247
Madagascar (4)	226,658
Mauritius	720
Pemba, Tanzania	380
Reunion, France	970
Seychelles	176
Sri Lanka	25,332
Zanzibar, Tanzania	640
Mediterranean Sea	
Balearic Isls., Spain	1,927
Corfu, Greece	229
Corsica, France	3,369
Crete, Greece	3,189
Cyprus	3,572
Elba, Italy	86
Euboea, Greece	1,411
Malta	95
Rhodes, Greece	540
Sardinia, Italy	9,301
Sicily, Italy	9,926

Pacific Ocean	
Admiralty, AK, U.S.	1,709
Aleutian Isls., AK, U.S. (tot. group)	6,912
Adak	275
Amchitka	116
Attu	350
Kanaga	142
Kiska	106
Tanaga	195
Umnak	686
Unalaska	1,051
Unimak	1,571
Baranof, AK, U.S.	1,636
Chichagof, AK, U.S.	2,062
Chiloe, Chile	3,241
Christmas, Kiribati	94
Diomedes (Big), Russia	11
Easter Isl., Chile	69
Fiji (tot. group)	7,056
Vanua Levu	2,242
Viti Levu	4,109
Galapagos Isls., Ecuador	3,043
Graham Isl., British Columbia	2,456
Guadalcanal, Solomon Isls.	2,180
Guam, U.S.	210
Hainan, China	13,000
Hawaiian Isls., HI, U.S. (tot. group)	6,428
Hawaii	4,028
Oahu	600
Hong Kong, China	31
Hoste, Chile	1,590
Japan (tot. group)	145,850
Hokkaido	30,144
Honshu (7)	87,805
Kyushu	14,114
Okinawa	459
Shikoku	7,049
Kangaroo, South Australia	1,680
Kodiak, AK, U.S.	3,485
Kupreanof, AK, U.S.	1,084
Marquesas Isls., France	492
Marshall Isls.	70
Melville, N Terr., Australia	2,240
Micronesia	271
New Caledonia, France	6,530
New Zealand (tot. group)	104,454
Chatham Isls.	372
North	44,204
South	58,384
Stewart	674
North Mariana Isls., U.S.	179
Nunivak, AK, U.S.	1,600
Palau	188
Philippines (tot. group)	115,860
Leyte	2,787
Luzon	40,680
Mindanao	36,775
Mindoro	3,690
Negros	4,907
Palawan	4,554
Panay	4,446
Samar	5,050
Prince of Wales, AK, U.S.	2,770
Revillagigedo, AK, U.S.	1,134
Riesco, Chile	1,973
St. Lawrence, AK, U.S.	1,780
Sakhalin, Russia	29,500
Samoa Isls. (tot. group)	1,177
American Samoa, U.S.	77
Savaii, Samoa	659
Tutuila, U.S.	55
Upolu, Samoa	432
Santa Catalina, CA, U.S.	75
Santa Ines, Chile	1,407
Tahiti, France	402
Taiwan, China (tot. group)	13,969
Jinmen Dao (Quemoy)	56
Tasmania, Australia	26,178
Tonga Isls.	290
Vancouver Isl., Brit. Columbia	12,079
Vanuatu	4,707
Wellington, Chile	2,549
Persian Gulf	
Bahrain	217

Major World Rivers

For N American rivers, see separate table.

River	Source or upper limit of length	Outflow	Length (mi)
Africa			
Chari	Bamingui-Bangoran region, Central African Republic	Lake Chad	650
Congo	Junction of Lualaba and Luava Rivers, Congo	Atlantic Ocean	2,720
Cubango (fmr. Okavango)	Central Angola	Okavango Delta	1,000
Gambia	Fouta Djallon massif, Guinea	Atlantic Ocean	700
Kasai	Central Angola	Congo River	1,100
Limpopo	Junction of Marico and Ngotwane Rivers, South Africa	Indian Ocean	1,100
Lualaba	SE Congo	Congo River	1,100
Niger	Fouta Djallon plateau, Guinea	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Nile	Luvironza River, Burundi	Mediterranean Sea	4,160
Orange	Maluti mountains, N Lesotho	Atlantic Ocean	1,300
Sénégal	Junction of Bafing and Bakoy Rivers, Mali	Atlantic Ocean	1,000
Ubangi	Junction of Uele and Bomu Rivers, Congo	Congo River	700
Zambezi	NW Zambia	Indian Ocean	1,700
Asia			
Amu Darya	Junction of Wakhsh and Panj Rivers, Tajikistan	Aral Sea	1,660
Amur	Junction of Shilka and Argun Rivers, China-Russia	Tartar Strait	1,780
Angara	Lake Baykal, Russia	Yenisei River	1,150
Ayeyarwady (fmr. Irrawaddy)	Junction of Mali and Nmai Rivers, Myanmar	Andaman Sea	1,000
Brahmaputra	Kailas range, Himalayas, SW Tibet	Bay of Bengal	1,800
Chang-Jiang	Tibetan plateau, SW Qinghai, China	East China Sea	3,450
Euphrates	Junction of Kara (Sarasu) and Murat Rivers, Turkey	Shatt al-Arab	1,700
Ganges	Gangotri glacier, Himalayas, India	Bay of Bengal	1,560
Godavari	W Ghats, Maharashtra, India	Bay of Bengal	900
Hsi (see Xi He)			
Huang-He	Kunlun mountains, Qinghai, China	Yellow Sea	3,000
Indus	Kailas range, Himalayas, Tibet	Arabian Sea	1,900
Irtys	Kazakhstan-Russia	Ob River	2,650
Jordan	Junction of Dan, Baniyas, and Hazbani streams, Israel	Dead Sea	200
Kolyma	Kolyma and Cherskogo ranges, Russia	Arctic Ocean	1,500
Krishna	W Ghats, Maharashtra, India	Bay of Bengal	800
Kura	NE Turkey	Caspian Sea	950
Lena	W Baikal range, Russia	Laptev Sea	2,648
Mekong	E Tibetan Plateau, China	South China Sea	2,700
Narmada	Madhya Pradesh, India	Arabian Sea	775
Ob	Junction of Biya and Katun Rivers, Russia	Gulf of Ob	2,300
Salween	E Tibet, China	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Songhua Jiang	Changbai mountains, Jilin, China	Amur River	1,150
Sungari (see Songhua Jiang)			
Sutlej	Kailas range, Himalayas, Tibet	Indus River	900
Syr	Junction of Naryn and Kara Darya Rivers, Uzbekistan	Aral Sea	1,380
Tarim	Junction of Kashi and Yarkant Rivers, China	Lop Nor	1,300
Tigris	Taurus mountains, Turkey	Shatt al-Arab	1,150
Xi He	E Yunnan, China	South China Sea	1,250
Yamuna	Uttarkashi dist., Uttar Pradesh, India	Ganges River	850
Yangtze (see Chang-Jiang)			
Yellow (see Huang-He)			
Yenisei	Kyzyl, Tuva Republic, Russia	Kara Sea	2,500
Australia			
Darling	Eastern Highlands, NE New South Wales/SE Queensland	Murray River	1,702
Murray	Australian Alps, SE New South Wales	Indian Ocean	1,609
Murrumbidgee	Australian Alps, SE New South Wales	Murray River	1,050
Europe			
Buh, Southern	NW of Khmel'nyts'kyi, Ukraine	Black Sea	532
Buh, Western	ENE of Zolochiv, Ukraine	Wisla River	500
Danube	Brege and Brigach Rivers, Black Forest, SW Germany	Black Sea	1,770
Dnieper	W of Sychevka, Smolensk, Russia	Black Sea	1,420
Dniester	Carpathian mountains, Ukraine	Black Sea	850
Don	SE of Tula, Russia	Sea of Azov	1,200
Drava	Carnic Alps, N Italy	Danube River	450
Dvina, North	Near Veliki Ustyug, Vologda, Russia	White Sea	465
Dvina, West	Valdai Hills, Russia	Gulf of Riga	635
Ebro	Cantabrian mountains, N Spain	Mediterranean Sea	575
Elbe	Giant mountains, NW Czech Republic	North Sea	725
Garonne	Central Pyrenees, Spain	Bay of Biscay	402
Kama	Ural mountains, N of Kuliga, Russia	Volga River	1,260
Loire	Mt. Gerbier-de-Jonc, Vivrais mountains, France	Atlantic Ocean	630
Marne	Langres plateau, NE France	Seine River	325
Meuse	Langres plateau, NE France	North Sea	560
Oder	Sudetes mountains, NE Czech Republic	Baltic Sea	562
Oka	S of Orël, Russia	Volga River	925
Pechora	N Ural mountains, Russia	Barents Sea	1,120
Po	Cottian Alps, Piedmont, NW Italy	Adriatic Sea	405
Rhine	Swiss Alps	North Sea	820

River	Source or upper limit of length	Outflow	Length (mi)
Rhône	Rhône glacier, NE Valais, Switzerland	Mediterranean Sea	505
Seine	Langres Plateau, N Burgundy, France	English Channel	480
Shannon	Near Cuilcagh Mountain, NW Cavan County, Ireland	Atlantic Ocean	240
Tagus	E of Madrid, Spain	Atlantic Ocean	585
Thames	4 headstreams in the Cotswold Hills, Gloucestershire, England	North Sea	210
Tiber	Etruscan Apennines, Italy	Tyrrhenian Sea	251
Tisza	N of Rakhiv, W Ukraine	Danube River	700
Ural	S Ural mountains, NE Bashkortostan, Russia	Caspian Sea	1,580
Volga	Valday Hills, Smolensk, Russia	Caspian Sea	2,290
Weser	Junction of Fulda and Werra Rivers, Germany	North Sea	273
Wisla	W Beskid range, Carpathian mountains, SW Poland	Gulf of Gdansk	665
South America			
Amazon	Junction of Ucayali and Marañón Rivers, Andes mountains, Peru	Atlantic Ocean	3,900
Araguaia	Serra des Araras, Goiás-Mato Grosso, Brazil	Tocantins River	1,100
Beni	Cordillera Real, La Paz, Bolivia	Madeira River	1,000
Caquetá-Japura	Andes mountains, SW Colombia	Amazon River	1,750
Juruá	Cerros de Canchyuaya, E Peru	Amazon River	1,500
Madeira	Junction of Beni and Mamoré Rivers, Bolivia	Amazon River	2,100
Magdalena	Cordillera Central, SW Colombia	Caribbean Sea	1,000
Negro	SE Colombia	Amazon River	1,400
Orinoco	Near Mt. Delgado Chabaud, Guiana Highlands, S Venezuela	Atlantic Ocean	1,600
Paraguay	Central Mato Grosso highlands, Brazil	Paraná River	1,584
Paraná	Junction of Paranaíba and Rio Grande, SE Brazil	Rio de la Plata	2,485
Pilcomayo	E of Lake Poopó, Bolivia	Paraguay River	1,000
Purus	Andes mountains, E Peru	Amazon River	2,100
Putumayo	Andes mountains, S Colombia	Amazon River	1,000
Rio de la Plata	Estuary of Paraná and Uruguay Rivers, Argentina-Uruguay	Atlantic Ocean	170
São Francisco	Serra de Canastra, SW Minas Gerais, Brazil	Atlantic Ocean	1,800
Tocantins	S central Goiás, Brazil	Para River	1,640
Ucayali	Junction of Apurímac and Urubamba Rivers, E Peru	Marañón River	1,000
Uruguay	S Brazil	Rio de la Plata	1,000
Xingu	Central Mato Grosso, Brazil	Amazon River	1,230

Major Rivers in North America

River	Source or upper limit of length	Outflow	Length (mi)
Alabama	Gilmer County, GA	Mobile River	729
Albany	Lake St. Joseph, Ontario	James Bay	610
Allegheny	Potter County, PA	Ohio River	325
Altamaha-Ocmulgee	Junction of Yellow and South Rivers, Newton County, GA	Atlantic Ocean	392
Apalachicola-Chattahoochee	Towns County, GA	Gulf of Mexico	524
Arkansas	Lake County, CO	Mississippi River	1,459
Assiniboine	Eastern Saskatchewan	Red River	450
Attawapiskat	Attawapiskat, Ontario	James Bay	465
Back (NWT)	Contwoyto Lake, NWT	Chantry Inlet, Arctic Ocean	605
Big Black (MS)	Webster County, MS	Mississippi River	330
Brazos	Junction of Salt and Double Mountain Forks, Stonewall County, TX	Gulf of Mexico	950
Canadian	Las Animas County, CO	Arkansas River	906
Cedar (IA)	Dodge County, MN	Iowa River	329
Cheyenne	Junction of Antelope Creek and Dry Fork, Converse County, WY	Missouri River	290
Churchill, Lab.	Lake Ashuanipi, Newfoundland and Labrador	Atlantic Ocean	532
Churchill, Man.	Methy Lake, Saskatchewan	Hudson Bay	1,000
Cimarron	Colfax County, NM	Arkansas River	600
Colorado (AZ)	Rocky Mountain Natl. Park, CO (90 mi in Mexico)	Gulf of California	1,450
Colorado (TX)	West Texas	Matagorda Bay	862
Columbia	Columbia Lake, British Columbia	Pacific Ocean, bet. OR and WA	1,243
Columbia, Upper	Columbia Lake, British Columbia	Mouth of Snake River	890
Connecticut	Third Connecticut Lake, NH	Long Island Sound, CT	407
Coppermine (NWT)	Lac de Gras, NWT	Coronation Gulf, Arctic Ocean	525
Cumberland	Letcher County, KY	Ohio River	720
Delaware	Schoharie County, NY	Liston Point, Delaware Bay	390
Fraser	Near Mount Robson (on Continental Divide)	Strait of Georgia	850
Gila	Catron County, NM	Colorado River	649
Green (UT-WY)	Junction of Wells and Trail Creeks, Sublette County, WY	Colorado River	730
Hudson	Henderson Lake, Essex County, NY	Upper NY Bay	306
Illinois	St. Joseph County, IN	Mississippi River	420
James (ND-SD)	Wells County, ND	Missouri River	710
James (VA)	Junction of Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers, Botetourt County, VA	Hampton Roads	340
Kanawha-New	Junction of North and South Forks of New River, NC	Ohio River	352
Kentucky	Junction of North and Middle Forks, Lee County, KY	Ohio River	259
Klamath	Lake Ewauna, Klamath Falls, OR	Pacific Ocean	250

River	Source or upper limit of length	Outflow	Length (mi)
Kootenay	Kootenay Lake, British Columbia	Columbia River	485
Koyukuk	Endicott Mountains, AK	Yukon River	470
Kuskokwim	Alaska Range	Kuskokwim Bay	724
Liard	Southern Yukon, AK	Mackenzie River	693
Little Missouri	Crook County, WY	Missouri River	560
Mackenzie	Great Slave Lake, NWT	Arctic Ocean	1,060
Milk	Junction of North and South Forks, Alberta	Missouri River	625
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, MN	Mississippi River	332
Mississippi	Lake Itasca, MN	Gulf of Mexico	2,340
Mississippi-Missouri- Red Rock	Source of Red Rock, Beaverhead Co., MT	Gulf of Mexico	3,710
Missouri	Junction of Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers, Gallatin County, MT	Mississippi River	2,315
Missouri-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock, Beaverhead Co., MT	Mississippi River	2,540
Mobile-Alabama-Coosa	Gilmer County, GA	Mobile Bay	774
Nelson (MB)	Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba	Hudson Bay	410
Neosho	Morris County, KS	Arkansas River, OK	460
Niobrara	Niobrara County, WY	Missouri River, NE	431
North Canadian	Union County, NM	Canadian River, OK	800
North Platte	Junction of Grizzly and Little Grizzly Creeks, Jackson County, CO	Platte River, NE	618
Ohio	Junction of Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, Pittsburgh, PA	Mississippi River	981
Ohio-Allegheny	Potter County, PA	Mississippi River	1,310
Osage	East-central Kansas	Missouri River	500
Ottawa	Lake Capimitchigama, Quebec	St. Lawrence River	790
Ouachita	Polk County, AR	Black River	605
Peace	Junction of Finlay and Parsnip Rivers, BC	Slave River	1,210
Pearl	Neshoba County, MS	Gulf of Mexico	411
Pecos	Mora County, NM	Rio Grande	926
Pee Dee-Yadkin	Watauga County, NC	Winyah Bay	435
Pend Oreille-Clark Fork	Near Butte, MT	Columbia River	531
Platte	Junction of North and South Platte Rivers, NE	Missouri River	310
Porcupine	Ogilvie Mountains, AK	Yukon River, AK	569
Potomac	Garrett County, MD	Chesapeake Bay	383
Powder	Junction of South and Middle Forks, WY	Yellowstone River	375
Red (OK-TX-LA)	Curry County, NM	Mississippi River	1,290
Red River of the North	Junction of Otter Tail and Bois de Sioux Rivers, Wilkin County, MN	Lake Winnipeg	545
Republican	Junction of North Fork and Arikaree River, NE	Kansas River	445
Rio Grande	San Juan County, CO	Gulf of Mexico	1,900
Roanoke	Junction of N and S Forks, Montgomery Co., VA	Albemarle Sound	380
Rock (IL-WI)	Dodge County, WI	Mississippi River	300
Sabine	Junction of South and Caddo Forks, Hunt County, TX	Sabine Lake	380
Sacramento	Siskiyou County, CA	Suisun Bay	377
St. Francis	Iron County, MO	Mississippi River	425
St. John	Northwestern Maine	Bay of Fundy	418
St. Lawrence	Lake Ontario, Ontario-NY	Gulf of St. Lawrence, Atlantic Ocean	800
Saguenay	Lake St. John, Quebec	St. Lawrence River	434
Salmon (ID)	Custer County, ID	Snake River	420
San Joaquin	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Madera Co., CA	Suisun Bay	350
San Juan	Silver Lake, Archuleta County, CO	Colorado River	360
Santee-Wateree-Catawba	McDowell County, NC	Atlantic Ocean	538
Saskatchewan, North	Rocky Mountains, Alberta	Saskatchewan R.	800
Saskatchewan, South	Rocky Mountains, Alberta	Saskatchewan R.	865
Savannah	Junction of Seneca and Tugaloo Rivers, Anderson County, SC	Atlantic Ocean, GA-SC	314
Severn (ON)	Sandy Lake, Ontario	Hudson Bay	610
Smoky Hill	Cheyenne County, CO	Kansas River, KS	540
Snake	Teton County, WY	Columbia River, WA	1,038
South Platte	Junction of S and Middle Forks, Park County, CO	Platte River	424
Susitna	Alaska Range	Cook Inlet	313
Susquehanna	Huyden Creek, Otsego County, NY	Chesapeake Bay	447
Tallahatchie	Tippah County, MS	Yazoo River	301
Tanana	Wrangell Mountains, AK	Yukon River	659
Tennessee	Junction of French Broad and Holston Rivers, TN	Ohio River	652
Tennessee-French Broad	Courthouse Creek, Transylvania County, NC	Ohio River	886
Tombigbee	Prentiss County, MS	Mobile River	525
Trinity	North of Dallas, TX	Galveston Bay	360
Wabash	Darke County, OH	Ohio River	512
Washita	Hemphill County, TX	Red River, OK	500
White (AR-MO)	Madison County, AR	Mississippi River	722
Willamette	Douglas County, OR	Columbia River	309
Wind-Bighorn	Junction of Wind and Little Wind Rivers, Fremont Co., WY (Source of Wind R. is Togwotee Pass, Teton Co., WY)	Yellowstone River	338
Wisconsin	Lac Vieux Desert, Vilas County, WI	Mississippi River	430
Yellowstone	Park County, WY	Missouri River	682
Yukon	McNeil R., Yukon	Bering Sea	1,979

Major Natural Lakes of the World

Source: Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior; GeoAccess Division, Natural Resources Canada

A lake is generally defined as a body of water surrounded by land. By this definition some bodies of water that are called seas, such as the Caspian Sea and the Aral Sea, are really lakes. In the following table, the word *lake* is omitted when it is part of the name.

Name	Continent	Area (sq mi)	Length (mi)	Maximum depth (ft)	Elevation (ft)
Caspian Sea ¹	Asia-Europe	143,244	760	3,363	−92
Superior	North America	31,700	350	1,330	600
Victoria	Africa	26,828	250	270	3,720
Huron	North America	23,000	206	750	579
Michigan	North America	22,300	307	923	579
Aral Sea ¹	Asia	13,000 ²	260	180	125
Tanganyika	Africa	12,700	420	4,823	2,534
Baykal	Asia	12,162	395	5,315	1,493
Great Bear	North America	12,096	192	1,463	512
Nyasa (Malawi)	Africa	11,150	360	2,280	1,550
Great Slave	North America	11,031	298	2,015	513
Erie	North America	9,910	241	210	570
Winnipeg	North America	9,417	266	200	713
Ontario	North America	7,340	193	802	245
Balkhash ¹	Asia	7,115	376	85	1,115
Ladoga	Europe	6,835	124	738	13
Maracaibo	South America	5,217	133	115	sea level
Onega	Europe	3,710	145	328	108
Eyre ¹	Australia	3,600 ³	90	4	−52
Titicaca	South America	3,200	122	922	12,500
Nicaragua	North America	3,100	102	230	102
Athabasca	North America	3,064	208	407	700
Reindeer	North America	2,568	143	720	1,106
Tonle Sap	Asia	2,500 ³	70	45	NA
Turkana (Rudolf)	Africa	2,473	154	240	1,230
Issyk Kul ¹	Asia	2,355	115	2,303	5,279
Torrens ¹	Australia	2,230 ³	130	(3)	92
Vanern	Europe	2,156	91	328	144
Nettilling	North America	2,140	67	(3)	95
Winnipegosis	North America	2,075	141	38	830
Albert	Africa	2,075	100	168	2,030
Nipigon	North America	1,872	72	540	1,050
Gairdner ¹	Australia	1,840 ³	90	(3)	112
Urmia ¹	Asia	1,815	90	49	4,180
Manitoba	North America	1,799	140	21	813
Chad	Africa	500+ ⁴	175	24	787

NA = Not available (1) Salt lake. (2) The diversion of feeder rivers since the 1960s has devastated the Aral—once the world’s 4th-largest lake (26,000 sq miles). By 2000, the Aral had effectively become three lakes, with the total area shown. (3) Subject to great seasonal variation. (4) Once 4th-largest lake in Africa (about 10,000 sq mi in the 1960s), Chad had shrunk to around 5% of its original size as of 2006 as a result of irrigation and long-term drought.

The Great Lakes

Source: National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

The Great Lakes form the world’s **largest body of fresh water** (in surface area), and with their connecting waterways are the largest inland water transportation unit. Draining the great North Central basin of the U.S., they enable shipping to reach the Atlantic via their outlet, the St. Lawrence R., and to reach the Gulf of Mexico via the Illinois Waterway, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi R. A third outlet connects with the Hudson R. and then the Atlantic via the New York State Barge Canal System. Traffic on the Illinois Waterway and the N.Y. State Barge Canal System is limited to recreational boating and small shipping vessels.

Only one of the lakes, Lake Michigan, is wholly in the U.S.; the others are shared with Canada. Ships move from the shores of Lake Superior to Whitefish Bay at the east end of the lake, then through the Soo Locks, in Sault Ste. Marie, MI, through the St. Mary’s R. and into Lake Huron. To reach Gary and the Port of Indiana and South Chicago, IL, ships move W from Lake Huron to Lake Michigan through the Straits of Mackinac. Lake Superior is 601 ft above low water datum at Rimouski, Quebec, on the International Great Lakes Datum (1985). From Duluth, MN, to the east end of Lake Ontario is 1,156 mi.

	Superior	Michigan	Huron	Erie	Ontario
Length in mi	350	307	206	241	193
Breadth in mi	160	118	183	57	53
Deepest soundings in ft	1,333	923	750	210	802
Volume of water in cu mi	2,935	1,180	850	116	393
Area (sq mi) water surface—U.S.	20,600	22,300	9,100	4,980	3,460
Canada	11,100	NA	13,900	4,930	3,880
Area (sq mi) entire drainage basin—U.S.	16,900	45,600	16,200	18,000	15,200
Canada	32,400	NA	35,500	4,720	12,100
Total area (sq mi), U.S. and Canada	81,000	67,900	74,700	32,630	34,850
Low water datum above mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, avg. level in ft (1985).	601.10	577.50	577.50	569.20	243.30
Latitude, N	46°25′ 49°00′	41°37′ 46°06′	43°00′ 46°17′	41°23′ 42°52′	43°11′ 44°15′
Longitude, W	84°22′ 92°06′	84°45′ 88°02′	79°43′ 84°45′	78°51′ 83°29′	76°03′ 79°53′
National boundary line in mi	282.8	None	260.8	251.5	174.6
United States shoreline (mainland only) in mi	863	1,400	580	431	300

NA = Not applicable.

Notable Waterfalls

Source: National Geographic Society

The earth has thousands of waterfalls, some of considerable magnitude. Their magnitude is determined not only by height but also by volume of flow, steadiness of flow, crest width, whether the water drops sheerly or over a sloping surface, and whether it descends in one leap or in a succession of leaps. A series of low falls flowing over a considerable distance is known as a cascade.

Estimated mean annual flow, in cubic feet per second, of major waterfalls is as follows: Niagara, 212,200; Paulo Afonso, 100,000; Urubupunga, 97,000; Iguazu, 61,000; Patos-Maribondo, 53,000; Victoria, 35,400; and Kaieteur, 23,400.

Height = total drop in feet in one or more leaps. # = falls of more than one leap; * = falls that diminish greatly seasonally; ** = falls that reduce to a trickle or are dry for part of each year. If the river names are not shown, they are same as the falls. R. = river; (C) = cascade.

Name, location	Height (ft)	Name, location	Height (ft)	Name, location	Height (ft)
Africa		Norway		Kentucky	
Angola		Mardalsfossen#**	2,154	Cumberland	68
Ruacana, Cunene R.	406	Skykje**	984	Maryland	
Lesotho		Vetti, Morka-Kolddedola R.	900	Great, Potomac R. (C)*	76
Maletsunyane*	630	Sweden		Minnesota	
South Africa		Handol#	345	Minnehaha**	53
Augrabies, Orange R.*	480	Switzerland		New Jersey	
Tugela#.	2,800	Giessbach (C)	984	Passaic.	70
Tanzania-Zambia		Reichenbach#	820	New York	
Kalambo*	704	Staubbach	984	Taughannock*	215
Zimbabwe-Zambia		Trümmelbach#.	1,312	Oregon	
Victoria, Zambezi R.*	343	North America		Multnomah#	850
Asia		Canada		Tennessee	
Australia		Alberta		Fall Creek	256
New South Wales		Panther, Nigel Cr.	600	Washington	
Wentworth	614	British Columbia		Sluiskin, Paradise R.	300
Wollomombi	722	Della #	1,444	Snoqualmie**	268
Queensland		Takakkaw, Daly Glacier#	833	Wisconsin	
Tully**	984	Quebec		Big Manitou, Black R. (C)*	165
Wallaman, Stony Cr.#.	1,137	Montmorency	276	Wyoming	
India		Canada-United States		Tower	132
Kaveri*	320	Niagara (American)	194	Yellowstone (upper)*	109
Gersoppa, Sharavati R.*	830	Niagara (Horseshoe)	187	Yellowstone (lower)*.	308
Japan		United States		South America	
Kegon, L. Chuzenji*	350	Alabama		Argentina-Brazil	
New Zealand		Noccalula Falls	90	Iguazú.	269
Helena	722	California		Brazil	
Sutherland, Arthur R.#	1,904	Feather*	640	Cachoeira da Fumaça*.	1,312
Europe		Yosemite National Park		Paulo Afonso, São Francisco R.	275
Austria		Bridalveil*	620	Colombia	
Gastein#	487	Illilouette*.	370	Tequendama, Bogota R.*	482
Krimml#	1,246	Nevada, Merced R.*	594	Ecuador	
France		Ribbon**	1,612	Agoyan, Pastaza R.*	200
Gavarnie*	1,385	Silver Strand, Meadow Br.**	574	Guyana	
Great Britain		Vernal, Merced R.*	317	Kaieteur, Potaro R.	741
Scotland		Yosemite#**	2,425	King George VI, Kamarang R.	1,600
Glomach.	370	Colorado		Marina, Ipobe R.#	500
Wales		Seven Falls, S. Cheyenne Cr.#	300	Venezuela	
Pistyll Rhaeadr	240	Hawaii		Angel#*.	3,212
Italy		Akaka, Kolekole Str.	420	Cuquenán.	2,000
Toce (C)	470	Idaho			
		Shoshone, Snake R.**	212		

Latitude, Longitude, and Altitude of U.S. and Canadian Cities

Source: U.S. geographic positions, U.S. altitudes provided by Geological Survey, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.
Canadian geographic positions and altitudes provided by Natural Resources Canada.

City, state/province	Lat. N	Long. W	Elev. (ft)	City, state/province	Lat. N	Long. W	Elev. (ft)
Abilene, TX	32 26 55	99 43 58	1,718	Berkeley, CA	37 52 18	122 16 18	150
Akron, OH	41 4 53	81 31 9	1,050	Billings, MT	45 47 0	108 30 0	3,124
Albany, NY	42 39 9	73 45 24	20	Biloxi, MS	30 23 45	88 53 7	25
Albuquerque, NM ...	35 5 4	106 39 2	4,955	Binghamton, NY ...	42 5 55	75 55 6	865
Alert, NU	82 30 0	62 22 0	100	Birmingham, AL ...	33 31 14	86 48 9	600
Allentown, PA	40 36 30	75 29 26	350	Bismarck, ND	46 48 30	100 47 0	1,700
Amarillo, TX	35 13 19	101 49 51	3,685	Bloomington, IL ...	40 29 3	88 59 37	829
Anchorage, AK	61 13 5	149 54 1	101	Boise, ID	43 36 49	116 12 9	2,730
Ann Arbor, MI	42 16 15	83 43 35	880	Boston, MA	42 21 30	71 3 37	20
Asheville, NC	35 36 3	82 33 15	2,134	Bowling Green, KY ..	36 59 25	86 26 37	510
Ashland, KY	38 28 42	82 38 17	558	Brandon, Man.	49 54 35	99 57 03	1,343
Atlanta, GA	33 44 56	84 23 17	1,050	Brantford, Ont.	43 08 0	80 16 0	815
Atlantic City, NJ ...	39 21 51	74 25 24	8	Brattleboro, VT	42 51 3	72 33 30	240
Augusta, GA	33 28 15	81 58 30	414	Bridgeport, CT	41 10 1	73 12 19	10
Augusta, ME	44 18 38	69 46 48	45	Brockton, MA	42 5 0	71 1 8	112
Austin, TX	30 16 1	97 44 34	501	Buffalo, NY	42 53 11	78 52 43	585
Bakersfield, CA	35 22 24	119 1 4	408	Burlington, Ont.	43 23 10	79 50 15	640
Baltimore, MD	39 17 25	76 36 45	100	Burlington, VT	44 28 33	73 12 45	113
Bangor, ME	44 48 4	68 46 42	158	Butte, MT	46 0 14	112 32 2	5,549
Baton Rouge, LA ...	30 27 2	91 9 16	53	Calgary, Alta.	51 03 0	114 05 0	3,557
Battle Creek, MI ...	42 19 16	85 10 47	820	Cambridge, MA	42 22 30	71 6 22	30
Bay City, MI	43 35 40	83 53 20	595	Canton, OH	40 47 56	81 22 43	1,100
Beaumont, TX	30 5 9	94 6 6	20	Carson City, NV	39 9 50	119 45 59	4,730
Belleville, Ont.	44 14 0	77 21 0	320	Cedar Rapids, IA ...	42 0 30	91 38 38	730
Bellingham, WA	48 45 35	122 29 13	100	Central Islip, NY	40 47 26	73 12 8	88

City, state/province	°	Lat. N	′	″	°	Long. W	′	″	Elev. (ft)	City, state/province	°	Lat. N	′	″	°	Long. W	′	″	Elev. (ft)
Champaign, IL	40	6	59		88	14	36		740	Kenosha, WI	42	35	5		87	49	16		610
Charleston, SC	32	46	35		79	55	52		118	Key West, FL	24	33	19		81	46	58		8
Charleston, WV	38	20	59		81	37	58		606	Kingston, Ont.	44	18	0		76	28	0		305
Charlotte, NC	35	13	37		80	50	36		850	Kitchener, Ont.	43	27	0		80	29	0		1,040
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	46	14	25		63	08	05		160	Knoxville, TN	35	57	38		83	55	15		889
Chattanooga, TN	35	2	44		85	18	35		685	Lafayette, IN	40	25	0		86	52	31		567
Cheyenne, WY	41	8	24		104	49	11		6,067	Lancaster, PA	40	2	16		76	18	21		368
Chicago, IL	41	51	0		87	39	0		596	Lansing, MI	42	43	57		84	33	20		830
Churchill, Man.	58	43	30		94	07	0		94	Laredo, TX	27	30	22		99	30	26		414
Cincinnati, OH	39	9	43		84	27	25		683	Las Vegas, NV	36	10	30		115	8	11		2,000
Cleveland, OH	41	29	58		81	41	44		690	Lawrence, MA	42	42	25		71	9	49		50
Colorado Springs, CO	38	50	2		104	49	15		6,008	Lethbridge, Alta.	49	42	0		112	49	0		3,047
Columbia, MO	38	57	6		92	20	2		758	Lexington, KY	37	59	19		84	28	40		955
Columbia, SC	34	0	2		81	2	6		314	Lihue, HI	21	58	52		159	22	16		206
Columbus, GA	32	27	39		84	59	16		300	Lima, OH	40	44	33		84	6	19		875
Columbus, OH	39	57	40		82	59	56		800	Lincoln, NE	40	48	0		96	40	0		1,150
Concord, NH	43	12	29		71	32	17		288	Little Rock, AR	34	44	47		92	17	22		350
Corpus Christi, TX	27	48	1		97	23	46		35	London, Ont.	42	59	0		81	14	0		875
Dallas, TX	32	47	0		96	48	0		463	Los Angeles, CA	34	3	8		118	14	34		330
Dawson, Yukon	64	03	45		139	25	50		1,214	Louisville, KY	38	15	15		85	45	34		462
Dayton, OH	39	45	32		84	11	30		750	Lowell, MA	42	38	0		71	19	0		102
Daytona Beach, FL	29	12	38		81	1	23		10	Lubbock, TX	33	34	40		101	51	17		3,195
Decatur, IL	39	50	25		88	57	17		670	Macon, GA	32	50	26		83	37	57		400
Denver, CO	39	44	21		104	59	3		5,260	Madison, WI	43	4	23		89	24	4		863
Des Moines, IA	41	36	2		93	36	32		803	Manchester, NH	42	59	44		71	27	19		175
Detroit, MI	42	19	53		83	2	45		585	Marshall, TX	32	32	41		94	22	2		410
Dodge City, KS	37	45	10		100	1	0		2,550	Medicine Hat, Alta.	50	03	0		110	40	0		2,352
Dubuque, IA	42	30	2		90	39	52		620	Memphis, TN	35	8	58		90	2	56		254
Duluth, MN	46	47	0		92	6	23		610	Meriden, CT	41	32	17		72	48	27		190
Durham, NC	35	59	38		78	53	56		394	Miami, FL	25	46	26		80	11	38		11
Eau Claire, WI	44	48	41		91	29	54		850	Milwaukee, WI	43	2	20		87	54	23		634
Edmonton, Alta.	53	33	0		113	28	0		2,200	Minneapolis, MN	44	58	48		93	15	49		815
Elizabeth, NJ	40	39	50		74	12	40		38	Minot, ND	48	13	57		101	17	45		1,555
El Paso, TX	31	45	31		106	29	11		3,695	Mobile, AL	30	41	39		88	2	35		16
Enid, OK	36	23	44		97	52	41		1,246	Moncton, N.B.	46	06	57		64	48	11		232
Erie, PA	42	7	45		80	5	7		650	Montgomery, AL	32	22	0		86	18	0		250
Eugene, OR	44	3	8		123	5	8		419	Montpelier, VT	44	15	36		72	34	33		525
Eureka, CA	40	48	8		124	9	45		44	Montréal, Que.	45	31	0		73	39	0		221
Evansville, IN	37	58	29		87	33	21		388	Moose Jaw, Sask.	50	24	0		105	32	0		1,892
Fairbanks, AK	64	50	16		147	42	59		440	Muncie, IN	40	11	36		85	23	11		952
Fall River, MA	41	42	5		71	9	20		200	Nashville, TN	36	9	57		86	47	4		440
Fargo, ND	46	52	38		96	47	22		900	Natchez, MS	31	33	37		91	24	11		230
Flagstaff, AZ	35	11	53		111	39	2		6,900	Newark, NJ	40	44	8		74	10	22		95
Flint, MI	43	0	45		83	41	15		750	New Britain, CT	41	39	40		72	46	48		200
Ft. Smith, AR	35	23	9		94	23	54		446	New Haven, CT	41	18	29		72	55	43		40
Ft. Wayne, IN	41	7	50		85	7	44		781	New Orleans, LA	29	57	16		90	4	30		11
Ft. Worth, TX	32	43	31		97	19	14		670	New York, NY	40	42	51		74	0	23		55
Fredericton, N.B.	45	56	43		66	40	0		67	Niagara Falls, Ont.	43	06	0		79	04	0		589
Fresno, CA	36	44	52		119	46	17		296	Nome, AK	64	30	4		165	24	23		25
Gadsden, AL	34	0	51		86	0	24		554	Norfolk, VA	36	50	48		76	17	8		10
Gainesville, FL	29	39	5		82	19	30		183	North Bay, Ont.	46	19	0		79	28	0		1,200
Gallup, NM	35	31	41		108	44	31		6,508	Oakland, CA	37	48	16		122	16	11		42
Galveston, TX	29	18	4		94	47	51		10	Ogden, UT	41	13	23		111	58	23		4,299
Gary, IN	41	35	36		87	20	47		600	Oklahoma City, OK	35	28	3		97	30	58		1,195
Grand Junction, CO	39	3	50		108	33	0		4,597	Omaha, NE	41	15	31		95	56	15		1,040
Grand Rapids, MI	42	57	48		85	40	5		610	Orlando, FL	28	32	17		81	22	46		106
Great Falls, MT	47	30	1		111	18	0		3,334	Ottawa, Ont.	45	16	0		75	45	0		382
Green Bay, WI	44	31	9		88	1	11		594	Paducah, KY	37	5	0		88	36	0		345
Greensboro, NC	36	4	21		79	47	32		770	Pasadena, CA	34	8	52		118	8	37		865
Greenville, SC	34	51	9		82	23	39		966	Paterson, NJ	40	55	0		74	10	20		70
Guelph, Ont.	43	33	0		80	15	0		1,100	Pensacola, FL	30	25	16		87	13	1		32
Gulfport, MS	30	22	2		89	5	34		25	Peoria, IL	40	41	37		89	35	20		470
Halifax, N.S.	44	52	0		63	43	0		477	Peterborough, Ont.	44	18	0		78	19	0		628
Hamilton, OH	39	23	58		84	33	41		600	Philadelphia, PA	39	57	8		75	9	51		40
Hamilton, Ont.	43	14	0		79	57	0		780	Phoenix, AZ	33	26	54		112	4	24		1,090
Harrisburg, PA	40	16	25		76	53	5		320	Pierre, SD	44	22	6		100	21	2		1,484
Hartford, CT	41	45	49		72	41	8		40	Pittsburgh, PA	40	26	26		79	59	46		770
Helena, MT	46	35	34		112	2	7		4,090	Pittsfield, MA	42	27	0		73	14	45		1,039
Hilo, HI	19	43	47		155	5	24		38	Pocatello, ID	42	52	17		112	26	41		4,464
Honolulu, HI	21	18	25		157	51	30		18	Pt. Arthur, TX	29	53	55		93	55	43		10
Houston, TX	29	45	47		95	21	47		40	Portland, ME	43	39	41		70	15	21		25
Huntsville, AL	34	43	49		86	35	10		641	Portland, OR	45	31	25		122	40	30		50
Indianapolis, IN	39	46	6		86	9	29		717	Portsmouth, NH	43	4	18		70	45	47		21
Iowa City, IA	41	39	40		91	31	48		685	Portsmouth, VA	36	50	7		76	17	55		10
Jackson, MI	42	14	45		84	24	5		940	Prince Rupert, B.C.	54	19	0		130	19	0		116
Jackson, MS	32	17	55		90	11	5		294	Providence, RI	41	49	26		71	24	48		80
Jacksonville, FL	30	19	55		81	39	21		12	Provo, UT	40	14	2		111	39	28		4,549
Jersey City, NJ	40	43	41		74	4	41		83	Pueblo, CO	38	15	16		104	36	31		4,662
Johnstown, PA	40	19	36		78	55	20		1200	Québec City, Que.	46	49	0		71	13	0		244
Joplin, MO	37	5	3		94	30	47		990	Racine, WI	42	43	34		87	46	58		630
Juneau, AK	58	18	7		134	25	11		50	Raleigh, NC	35	46	19		78	38	20		350
Kalamazoo, MI	42	17	30		85	35	14		755	Rapid City, SD									

U.S. Cities							Canadian Cities								
City, state/province	Lat. N			Long. W			Elev. (ft)	City, state/province	Lat. N			Long. W			Elev. (ft)
Reno, NV	39	31	47	119	48	46	4,498	Stockton, CA	37	57	28	121	17	23	15
Richmond, VA	37	33	13	77	27	38	190	Sudbury, Ont.	46	31	0	80	54	0	1,140
Roanoke, VA	37	16	15	79	56	30	940	Superior, WI	46	43	15	92	6	14	642
Rochester, MN	44	1	18	92	28	11	990	Sydney, N.S.	46	09	0	60	11	0	203
Rochester, NY	43	9	17	77	36	57	515	Syracuse, NY	43	2	53	76	8	52	400
Rockford, IL	42	16	16	89	5	38	715	Tacoma, WA	47	15	11	122	26	35	380
Sacramento, CA	38	34	54	121	29	36	20	Tallahassee, FL	30	26	17	84	16	51	188
Saginaw, MI	43	25	10	83	57	3	595	Tampa, FL	27	56	50	82	27	31	48
St. Catharines, Ont.	43	10	0	79	15	0	321	Terre Haute, IN	39	28	0	87	24	50	501
St. Cloud, MN	45	33	39	94	9	44	1,040	Texarkana, TX	33	25	30	94	2	51	324
St. John, N.B.	45	15	33	66	02	20	357	Thunder Bay, Ont.	48	24	0	89	19	0	653
St. John's, Nfld.	47	34	0	52	44	0	461	Timmins, Ont.	48	28	0	81	20	0	967
St. Joseph, MO	39	46	7	94	50	47	850	Toledo, OH	41	39	50	83	33	19	615
St. Louis, MO	38	37	38	90	11	52	455	Topeka, KS	39	2	54	95	40	40	1,000
St. Paul, MN	44	56	40	93	5	35	780	Toronto, Ont.	43	37	39	79	23	46	251
St. Petersburg, FL	27	46	14	82	40	46	44	Trenton, NJ	40	13	1	74	44	36	54
Salem, OR	44	56	35	123	2	2	154	Trois-Rivières, Que.	46	21	0	72	33	0	198
Salina, KS	38	50	25	97	36	40	1,225	Troy, NY	42	43	42	73	41	32	35
Salt Lake City, UT	40	45	39	111	53	25	4,266	Tucson, AZ	32	13	18	110	55	33	2,390
San Antonio, TX	29	25	26	98	29	36	650	Tulsa, OK	36	9	14	95	59	33	804
San Bernardino, CA	34	6	30	117	17	20	1,200	Urbana, IL	40	6	38	88	12	26	725
San Diego, CA	32	42	55	117	9	23	40	Utica, NY	43	6	3	75	13	59	415
San Francisco, CA	37	46	30	122	25	6	63	Vancouver, B.C.	49	15	0	123	7	0	14
San Jose, CA	37	20	22	121	53	38	87	Victoria, B.C.	48	26	0	123	22	0	63
San Juan, P.R.	18	28	6	66	6	22	8	Waco, TX	31	32	57	97	8	47	405
Santa Barbara, CA	34	25	15	119	41	50	50	Walla Walla, WA	46	3	53	118	20	31	1,000
Santa Cruz, CA	36	58	27	122	1	47	20	Washington, DC	38	53	42	77	2	12	25
Santa Fe, NM	35	41	13	105	56	14	6,989	Waterloo, IA	42	29	34	92	20	34	850
Sarasota, FL	27	20	10	82	31	51	27	West Palm Beach, FL	26	42	54	80	3	13	21
Saskatoon, Sask.	52	07	0	106	38	0	1,653	Wheeling, WV	40	3	50	80	43	16	672
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	46	31	0	84	20	0	630	Whitehorse, Yukon	60	43	0	135	03	0	2,305
Savannah, GA	32	5	0	81	6	0	42	White Plains, NY	41	2	2	73	45	48	220
Schenectady, NY	42	48	51	73	56	24	245	Wichita, KS	37	41	32	97	20	14	1,305
Seattle, WA	47	36	23	122	19	51	350	Wilkes-Barre, PA	41	14	45	75	52	54	550
Sheboygan, WI	43	45	3	87	42	52	630	Wilmington, DE	39	44	45	75	32	49	100
Sherbrooke, Que.	45	24	0	71	54	0	792	Wilmington, NC	34	13	32	77	56	42	50
Sheridan, WY	44	47	50	106	57	20	3,742	Windsor, Ont.	42	18	0	83	01	0	622
Shreveport, LA	32	31	30	93	45	0	209	Winnipeg, Man.	49	54	39	97	14	36	783
Sioux City, IA	42	30	0	96	24	0	1,117	Winston-Salem, NC	36	5	59	80	14	40	912
Sioux Falls, SD	43	32	48	96	43	48	1,442	Worcester, MA	42	15	45	71	48	10	480
South Bend, IN	41	41	0	86	15	0	725	Yakima, WA	46	36	8	120	30	17	1,066
Spartanburg, SC	34	56	58	81	55	56	816	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	62	27	20	114	21	0	675
Spokane, WA	47	39	32	117	25	30	2,000	Youngstown, OH	41	5	59	80	38	59	861
Springfield, IL	39	48	6	89	38	37	610	Yuma, AZ	32	43	31	114	37	25	160
Springfield, MA	42	6	5	72	35	25	70	Zanesville, OH	39	56	25	82	0	48	710
Springfield, MO	37	12	55	93	17	53	1,300								
Springfield, OH	39	55	27	83	48	32	1,000								
Stamford, CT	41	3	12	73	32	21	35								
Steubenville, OH	40	22	11	80	38	3	1,060								

Latitude and Longitude of World Cities

Source: National Imagery Mapping Agency, U.S. Dept. of Defense

World Cities				World Cities			
City, country	Lat.		Long.	City, country	Lat.		Long.
Athens, Greece	37	59 N	23 44 E	Moscow, Russia	55	45 N	37 35 E
Bangkok, Thailand	13	45 N	100 31 E	Mumbai (Bombay), India	18	58 N	72 50 E
Beijing, China	39	56 N	116 24 E	New Delhi, India	28	36 N	77 12 E
Berlin, Germany	52	31 N	13 25 E	Panama City, Panama	08	58 N	79 32 W
Bogotá, Colombia	04	36 N	74 05 W	Paris, France	48	52 N	02 20 E
Buenos Aires, Argentina	34	36 S	58 28 W	Quito, Ecuador	00	13 S	78 30 W
Cairo, Egypt	30	03 N	31 15 E	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	22	43 S	43 13 W
Jakarta, Indonesia	06	10 S	106 48 E	Rome, Italy	41	53 N	12 30 E
Jerusalem, Israel	31	46 N	35 14 E	Santiago, Chile	33	27 S	70 40 W
Johannesburg, South Africa	26	12 S	28 05 E	Seoul, South Korea	37	34 N	127 00 E
Kathmandu, Nepal	27	43 N	85 19 E	Sydney, Australia	33	53 S	151 12 E
Kiev, Ukraine	50	26 N	30 31 E	Tehran, Iran	35	40 N	51 26 E
London, UK (Greenwich)	51	30 N	00 00	Tokyo, Japan	35	42 N	139 46 E
Manila, Philippines	14	35 N	121 00 E	Warsaw, Poland	52	15 N	21 00 E
Mexico City, Mexico	19	24 N	99 09 W	Wellington, New Zealand	41	18 S	174 47 E

Highest and Lowest Continental Altitudes

Source: National Geographic Society

Continent	Highest point	Elev. (ft)	Continent	Lowest point	Ft below sea level
Asia	Mount Everest, Nepal-Tibet	29,035	Antarctica	Bentley Subglacial Trench	8,327 ¹
South America	Mount Aconcagua, Argentina	22,834	Asia	Dead Sea, Israel-Jordan	1,348
North America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,320	Africa	Lake Assal, Djibouti	512
Africa	Kilimanjaro, Tanzania	19,340	North America	Death Valley, California	282
Europe	Mount Elbrus, Russia	18,510	South America	Valdes Peninsula, Argentina	131
Antarctica	Vinson Massif	16,864	Europe	Caspian Sea, Russia, Azerbaijan	92
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,310	Australia	Lake Eyre, South Australia	52

(1) Estimated level of the continental floor. Lower points that have yet to be discovered may exist further beneath the ice.

RELIGION

Membership of Religious Groups in the U.S.

Source: 2010 Yearbook of American & Canadian Churches, © National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA, except where otherwise indicated.

Figures are the latest available and generally are based on reports made by officials of each group. Figures from other sources may vary. Reporting practices vary from one denomination to another. Many groups keep careful records; others only estimate. Not all groups report annually. Membership figures, for the most part, are inclusive and do not refer solely to full communicants or confirmed members. Groups reporting fewer than 5,000 members or providing no data in recent years are not included.

Religious group (houses of worship)	Members	Religious group (houses of worship)	Members
Adventist Churches		Malankara Orthodox Syrian Ch., Diocese of America (80)	30,000
Advent Christian Ch. (294)	23,629	Mar Thoma Syrian Ch. of India (85)	42,000
Ch. of God General Conf. (Oregon, IL/Morrow, GA) (80)	7,000	Orthodox Ch. in America (737)	1,064,000
Seventh-day Adventist Ch. (4,870)	1,021,777	Patriarchal Parishes of the Russian Orthodox Ch. in the U.S.A. (31)	17,000
Agnostic	38,695,319¹	Russian Orthodox Ch. Outside of Russia (190)	480,000
American Catholic Church (Syro-Antiochian) (100)	33,000¹	Serbian Orthodox Ch. in the U.S.A. and Canada (68)	67,000
American Evangelical Christian Chs. (192)	17,400	Syriac-Greek Antiochian Orthodox Catholic Ch. (180)	22,895
Apostolic Catholic Ch. (16)	5,736	Syrian (Syriac) Orthodox Ch. of Antioch (32)	32,500
Apostolic Catholic Orthodox Ch. (11)	8,500	Syro-Russian Orthodox Catholic Ch. (180)	26,200
Apostolic Orthodox Catholic Ch. of N.A. (25)	15,900	Ukrainian Orthodox Ch. of the U.S.A. (118)	50,000
Apostolic Christian Churches of America (87)	12,900	Episcopal Church (6,964)	2,057,292
Apostolic Episcopal Church (200)	12,000	Ethnic religionists	1,109,997¹
Atheist	1,328,803¹	Evangelical Church (133)	12,475
Baha'i Faith	525,046¹	Evangelical Church Alliance	293,375
Baptist Churches		Evangelical Congregational Church (135)	18,710
Alliance of Baptists (127)	65,000	Evangelical Covenant Church (783)	114,283
American Baptist Assn. (1,760)	275,000	Evangelical Free Church of America (1,475)	356,000
American Baptist Chs. in the U.S.A. (5,469)	1,331,127	Fellowship of Grace Brethren Churches (444)	60,400¹
Baptist Bible Fellowship Intl. (4,500)	1,669,000 ¹	Friends	
Baptist General Conference (1,071)	147,500	Evangelical Friends Intl.—North American Region (284)	38,428
Baptist Missionary Assn. of America (1,287)	126,056	Friends General Conference (832)	32,000
Conservative Baptist Assn. of America (12,000)	200,000	Friends United Meeting (600)	36,302
Free Will Baptists, National Assn. of (2,369)	185,798	Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (103)	11,511
General Baptists, General Assn. of (562)	46,242	Religious Society of Friends (Conservative) (1,200)	104,000
Natl. Baptist Convention of America, Inc.	3,500,000	Full Gospel Fellowship of Churches and Ministers Intl. (1,273)	432,632
Natl. Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc. (9,000)	5,000,000	General Church of the New Jerusalem (37)	6,760
Natl. Missionary Baptist Conv. of America (280)	449,000 ¹	General Conf. of Mennonite Brethren Chs. (464)	111,000¹
Natl. Primitive Baptist Conv., Inc. (1,565)	600,000	Grace Gospel Fellowship (235)	101,000¹
North American Baptist Conference (272)	47,150	Hindus	1,478,555¹
Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc. (2,000)	2,500,000	Jains	87,351¹
Regular Baptist Chs., General Assn. of (1,321)	132,700	Jehovah's Witnesses (12,728)	1,114,009
Separate Baptists in Christ (90)	10,700 ¹	Jews	6-6.4 million²
Seventh Day Baptist General Conf., USA/Canada (96)	6,200	Jewish Organizations²	
Southern Baptist Convention (44,848)	16,228,438	Union for Reform Judaism (1,000)	(2)
Berean Fellowship of Chs. (56)	12,000	Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America (1,500)	(2)
Brethren in Christ Church (232)	20,739	The United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism (850)	(2)
Brethren (German Baptists)		Jewish Reconstructionist Federation (100)	(2)
Brethren Ch. (Ashland, OH) (116)	10,106	Latter-Day Saints	
Church of the Brethren (1,049)	123,855	Ch. of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (13,363)	5,974,041
Old German Baptist Brethren Ch. (56)	6,149	Community of Christ (935)	178,328
Buddhists	4,047,598¹	Reorg. Ch. of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (1,402)	254,000 ¹
Calvary Chapel	10,000	Liberal Catholic Church (Intl.) (11)	6,500
Christian and Missionary Alliance (2,018)	425,587	The Liberal Catholic Church—Province of the United States of America (21)	5,800
Christian Brethren (Plymouth Brethren) (1,145)	86,000	Lutheran Churches	
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) (3,714)	679,563	American Assn. of Lutheran Chs. (70)	16,000
Christian Churches and Churches of Christ (5,007)	1,174,000¹	Apostolic Lutheran Ch. of America (56)	7,300 ¹
Christian Congregation, Inc. (1,496)	122,181	Ch. of the Lutheran Brethren of America (116)	14,752
Christian Union (107)	4,014	Ch. of the Lutheran Confession (87)	8,390
Churches of Christ in Christian Union (230)	11,234	Evangelical Lutheran Ch. in America (10,396)	4,633,887
Church of Christ (Holiness) U.S.A. (148)	11,468	Evangelical Lutheran Synod (130)	19,777
Church of Christ, Scientist (2,206)	848,000¹	Free Lutheran Congregations, Assn. of (274)	43,477
Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites) (77)	13,975	Independent Evangelical Lutheran Chs., Assn. of (35)	6,318
Church of the Living God (170)	42,000	Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Ch. in America (60)	10,950
Church of the United Brethren in Christ, USA (200)	20,500	Lutheran Ch.—Missouri Synod (LCMS) (6,123)	2,337,349
Churches of Christ (13,000)	1,639,495	Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod (1,286)	390,213
Churches of God		Mennonite Churches	
Chs. of God, General Conference (322)	31,226	Beachy Amish Mennonite Chs. (211)	12,062
Ch. of God (Anderson, IN) (2,248)	252,905	Ch. of God in Christ (Mennonite) (146)	14,493
Ch. of God (Seventh Day), Denver, CO (210)	11,000	Fellowship of Evangelical Chs. (44)	6,933
Ch. of God by Faith, Inc. (149)	35,000	Hutterian Brethren (444)	43,000
Ch. of God, Mountain Assembly, Inc. (120)	7,200	Mennonite Ch. USA	106,172
Church of the Nazarene (5,090)	645,048	Old Order Amish Ch. (898)	80,820
Community Churches, Intl. Council of (155)	73,174	Old Order (Wisler) Mennonite Church (47)	7,100
Natl. Assn. of Congregational Christian Chs. (432)	65,392	Methodist Churches	
Conservative Congregational Christian Conf. (296)	42,149	African Methodist Episcopal Ch. (4,174)	2,500,000
Eastern Orthodox Churches		African Methodist Episcopal Zion Ch. (3,393)	1,400,000
American Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Ch. (80)	13,721	Christian Methodist Episcopal Ch. (3,500)	850,000
Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America (256)	430,000	Evangelical Methodist Ch. (108)	7,348
Armenian Apostolic Ch. of America (36)	350,000	Free Methodist Ch. of North America (991)	75,115
Armenian Apostolic Ch., Dioceses of America (63)	650,000	Primitive Methodist Ch. in the U.S.A. (67)	3,915
Coptic Orthodox Ch. (100)	300,000	Southern Methodist Ch. (101)	6,000
Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America (560)	1,500,000	United Methodist Ch. (34,136)	7,853,987
		Wesleyan Ch. (1,614)	131,791

Religious group (houses of worship)	Members	Religious group (houses of worship)	Members
Metropolitan Community Churches, Universal Fellowship of (115)	15,666	Presbyterian Churches	
Missionary Church (431)	38,206	Associate Reformed Presbyterian Ch. (General Synod) (296)	39,681
Moravian Church in America (Northern Prov.) (86)	20,983	Cumberland Presbyterian Ch. (716)	78,592
Muslims	2,454,000³	Cumberland Presbyterian Ch. in America (740)	76,500 ¹
National Organization of the New Apostolic Church of North America (309)	38,764	Evangelical Presbyterian Ch. (207)	89,190
New religionists	1,662,962¹	Korean Presbyterian Ch. Abroad (302)	55,000
Old Catholic Orthodox Ch. (11)	11,470	Orthodox Presbyterian Ch. (268)	29,095
Pentecostal Churches		Presbyterian Ch. in America (1,672)	335,850
Apostolic Faith Mission Ch. of God	6,830	Presbyterian Ch. (U.S.A.) (10,751)	2,844,952
Assemblies of God (12,377)	2,899,702	Reformed Presbyterian Ch. of North America (80) . .	6,347
Bible Fellowship Ch. (62)	7,621	Reformed Catholic Ch. (100)	57,000
Ch. of God (Cleveland, Tennessee) (6,677)	1,072,169	Reformed Churches	
Ch. of God in Christ (22,401)	8,016,000 ¹	Christian Reformed Ch. in North America (787)	188,000
Ch. of God of Prophecy (1,860)	89,674	Hungarian Reformed Ch. in America (27)	6,000
Congregational Holiness Ch. (225)	25,000	Netherlands Reformed Congregations (26)	10,080
Elim Assemblies Fellowship (242)	41,400 ¹	Protestant Reformed Chs. in America (30)	7,625
Intl. Ch. of the Foursquare Gospel (1,875)	353,995	Reformed Ch. in America (893)	254,485
Intl. Pentecostal Holiness Ch. (2,024)	330,054	United Church of Christ (5,320)	1,111,691
Open Bible Churches (302)	45,000	Reformed Episcopal Church (149)	15,573
Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Inc. (1,750)	1,500,000	Roman Catholic Church (18,674)	68,115,001
Pentecostal Ch. of God (1,134)	98,579	Romanian Orthodox Church in America (32)	9,700
Pentecostal Free Will Baptist Ch., Inc. (200)	20,000 ¹	Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America (64)	10,635
United House of Prayer (161)	1,632,000 ¹	Salvation Army (1,252)	512,881
United Pentecostal Ch. Intl. (4,358)	646,304	Shintoists	64,154¹
United Pentecostal Chs. of Christ (62)	7,059	Sikhs	285,877¹
Polish National Catholic Ch. of America (126)	60,000	Spiritists	230,479¹

(1) Source: World Christian Database. (2) About 35% of Jews classify themselves as Reform, 26% as Conservative, 10% as Orthodox, 2% as Reconstructionist, the rest as “just Jewish.” Source: Ira M. Sheskin, Univ. of Miami, director, Jewish Demography Project; I. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky, “Jewish Population of the United States, 2009-10,” in *Current Jewish Population Reports*, No. 2010-1, pub. by North American Jewish Data Bank, Assoc. for Social Scientific Study of Jewry, and Jewish Federations of North America. (3) Source: Pew Research Center.

World Adherents of Religions by Continental Area, Mid-2009

Source: 2010 *Encyclopædia Britannica Book of the Year*. All figures are estimates.

Religion (no. of countries)	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	Northern America	Oceania	World
Baha'is (222)	2,124,000	3,492,000	142,000	923,000	518,000	106,000	7,305,000
Buddhists (141)	287,000	456,709,000	1,820,000	783,000	3,614,000	608,000	483,821,000
Chinese folk religionists (96)	68,800	453,052,000	409,000	188,000	755,000	107,000	454,579,800
Christians (239)	483,376,000	345,188,000	585,357,000	542,293,000	280,659,000	27,619,000	2,264,492,000
Roman Catholics (236)	164,242,000	136,507,000	275,506,000	473,684,000	83,845,000	8,820,000	1,142,604,000
Protestants (233)	133,740,000	85,944,000	67,754,000	56,039,000	61,315,000	8,177,000	412,969,000
Independents (222)	96,500,000	138,905,000	10,534,000	41,282,000	72,820,000	1,238,000	361,279,000
Orthodox (137)	47,284,000	15,737,000	201,276,000	1,040,000	7,101,000	917,000	273,355,000
Anglicans (164)	49,466,000	853,000	26,260,000	883,000	2,866,000	5,032,000	85,360,000
Marginal (217)	3,520,000	3,108,000	4,165,000	11,083,000	11,708,000	659,000	34,243,000
Unaffiliated (239)	23,861,000	4,204,000	24,838,000	5,784,000	55,504,000	4,331,000	118,522,000
Doubly affiliated (173)	-35,237,000	-40,070,000	-24,976,000	-47,502,000	-14,500,000	-1,555,000	-163,840,000
Confucianists (15)	19,800	6,359,000	18,400	490	0	49,200	6,446,890
Ethnic religionists (145)	105,478,000	146,271,000	1,150,000	3,685,000	1,572,000	345,000	258,501,000
Hindus (127)	2,848,000	928,531,000	996,000	777,000	1,788,000	520,000	935,460,000
Jains (19)	90,300	5,458,000	18,700	1,300	97,500	3,200	5,669,000
Jews (138)	130,000	5,865,000	1,847,000	930,000	5,668,000	109,000	14,549,000
Muslims (213)	408,001,000	1,066,329,000	40,836,000	1,836,000	5,647,000	563,000	1,523,212,150
New religionists (117)	129,000	60,126,000	374,000	1,794,000	1,655,000	103,000	64,181,000
Shintoists (8)	0	2,713,000	0	7,900	61,900	0	2,782,800
Sikhs (53)	69,500	22,932,000	502,000	6,500	663,000	49,700	24,222,700
Spiritists (56)	3,600	0	144,000	13,477,000	178,000	7,400	13,810,000
Taoists (6)	0	8,833,000	0	0	12,300	4,400	8,849,700
Zoroastrians (25)	850	152,000	5,700	0	20,700	2,400	181,650
Other religionists (79)	85,000	225,000	275,000	120,000	690,000	12,000	1,407,000
Nonreligious (238)	6,041,000	491,203,000	81,450,000	16,900,810	39,867,600	4,444,700	639,907,110
Atheists (221)	611,000	117,487,000	15,503,200	2,867,000	1,878,000	431,000	138,777,200

Note: Continental areas. Following current UN demographic terminology, which divides the world into the 6 major areas shown. “Asia” is defined as including the former Soviet Central Asian states, while “Europe” includes all of Russia, extending eastward to the Pacific. **Countries.** Adherents in parentheses are sovereign and nonsovereign countries in which each religion has a statistically significant and organized following. **Adherents.** As defined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a person’s religion is self-declared. Totals here are enumerated following methodology of the *World Christian Encyclopedia*, 2nd ed. (2001), and *World Christian Trends* (2001), using recent censuses, polls, literature, and other data. Figures may conflict with estimates elsewhere. **Buddhists.** 56% Mahayana, 38% Theravada (Hinayana), 6% Tantrayana (Lamaism). **Chinese folk religionists.** Followers of traditional Chinese religion (may include worship of local deities, ancestor veneration, Confucian ethics, universalism, divination, and Buddhist or Taoist elements, among other beliefs and practices). **Christians.** Followers of Jesus Christ. Unaffiliated Christians profess Christian beliefs but are not named on specific church rolls; Independents follow Christian churches and networks that regard themselves as independent from historic mainstream Christianity; Marginal Christians belong to churches on the margins of mainstream Christianity, including Unitarians, Mormons, Jehovah’s Witnesses, and Christian Science adherents. Doubly-affiliated Christians are baptized members of two denominations. **Confucianists.** Non-Chinese followers of Confucius and Confucianism, mostly Koreans in Korea. **Ethnic religionists.** Followers of local, tribal, animistic, or shamanistic religions, with members restricted to one ethnic group. **Hindus.** 68% Vaishnavites, 27% Shaivites, 2% neo-Hindus and reform Hindus. **Jews.** Adherents of Judaism. **Muslims.** 84% Sunni Muslims, 14% Shia Muslims (Shi’ites), 2% other schools. **New religionists.** Followers of Asian 20th-cent. New Religions, New Religious movements, radical new crisis religions, and non-Christian syncretistic mass religions. **Other religionists.** Including a handful of religions, quasi-religions, pseudoreligions, parareligions, religious or mystic systems, and religious and semireligious brotherhoods of numerous varieties.

Episcopal Church Liturgical Colors and Calendar, 2010-14

The most common liturgical colors in the Episcopal Church are: **White**—Christmas Day through First Sunday after Epiphany; Maundy Thursday (as an alternative to crimson at the Eucharist); from the Vigil of Easter to the Day of Pentecost (Whitsunday); Trinity Sunday; Feasts of the Lord (except Holy Cross Day); the Confession of St. Peter; the Conversion of St. Paul; St. Joseph; St. Mary Magdalene; St. Mary the Virgin; St. Michael and All Angels; All Saints' Day; St. John the Evangelist; memorials of other saints who were not martyred; Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day; weddings and funerals. **Red**—the Day of Pentecost; Holy Cross Day; feasts of apostles and evangelists (except those listed above); feasts and memorials of martyrs (including Holy Innocents' Day). **Violet**—Advent and Lent. **Crimson** or oxblood (dark red)—Holy Week. **Green**—the seasons after Epiphany and after Pentecost. **Black**—optional alternative for funerals and Good Friday.

The days of fasting are Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. Other days of special devotion (penitence) include the 40 days of Lent. Ember Days are days of prayer for the church's ministry. They fall on the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the Day of Pentecost, Holy Cross Day, and December 13. Rogation Days, the 3 days before Ascension Day, are days of prayer for God's blessing on the crops, on commerce and industry, and for conservation of the Earth's resources.

Days, etc.	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Golden Number	16	17	18	19	1
Sunday Letter	C	B	AG	F	E
Sundays after Epiphany	6	9	7	5	8
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 17	Mar. 9	Feb. 22	Feb. 13	Mar. 5
First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 21	Mar. 13	Feb. 26	Feb. 17	Mar. 9
Passion/Palm Sunday	Mar. 28	Apr. 17	Apr. 1	Mar. 24	Apr. 13
Good Friday	Apr. 2	Apr. 22	Apr. 6	Mar. 29	Apr. 18
Easter Day	Apr. 4	Apr. 24	Apr. 8	Mar. 31	Apr. 20
Ascension Day	May 13	June 2	May 17	May 9	May 29
The Day of Pentecost	May 23	June 12	May 27	May 19	June 8
Trinity Sunday	May 30	June 19	June 3	May 26	June 15
Numbered Proper of 2 Pentecost	#5	#8	#5	#4	#7
First Sunday of Advent	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	Dec. 1	Nov. 30

Greek Orthodox Movable Ecclesiastical Dates, 2010-14

Feast days and fasting days are determined annually on the basis of the date of Holy Pascha (Easter). This ecclesiastical cycle begins with the first day of the Triodion and ends with the Sunday of All Saints, a total of 18 weeks.

Days, etc.	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Triodion begins	Jan. 24	Feb. 13	Feb. 5	Feb. 24	Feb. 9
1st Saturday of Souls	Feb. 6	Feb. 26	Feb. 18	Mar. 9	Feb. 22
Meat Fare	Feb. 7	Feb. 27	Feb. 19	Mar. 10	Feb. 23
2nd Saturday of Souls	Feb. 13	Mar. 5	Feb. 25	Mar. 16	Mar. 1
Lent begins	Feb. 15	Mar. 7	Feb. 27	Mar. 18	Mar. 3
St. Theodore—3rd Saturday of Souls	Feb. 20	Mar. 12	Mar. 3	Mar. 23	Mar. 8
Sunday of Orthodoxy	Feb. 21	Mar. 13	Mar. 4	Mar. 24	Mar. 9
Saturday of Lazarus	Mar. 27	Apr. 16	Apr. 7	Apr. 27	Apr. 12
Palm Sunday	Mar. 28	Apr. 17	Apr. 8	Apr. 28	Apr. 13
Holy (Good) Friday	Apr. 2	Apr. 22	Apr. 13	May 3	Apr. 18
Western Easter	Apr. 4	Apr. 24	Apr. 8	Mar. 31	Apr. 20
Orthodox Easter	Apr. 4	Apr. 24	Apr. 15	May 5	Apr. 20
Ascension	May 13	June 2	May 24	June 13	May 29
Saturday of Souls	May 22	June 11	June 2	June 22	June 7
Pentecost	May 23	June 12	June 3	June 23	June 8
All Saints	May 30	June 19	June 10	June 30	June 15
Fast of Holy Apostles (First day)	May 31	June 20	June 11	—	June 16

Important Islamic Dates, 1431-1435 AH (2009-14)

The Islamic calendar is a strict lunar calendar reckoned from the year of the Hijra (Anno Hegirae, or AH)—Muhammad's flight from Mecca to Medina, in 622 CE. Each year consists of 12 lunar months of 29 or 30 days beginning and ending with each new moon's visible crescent. Common years have 354 days; leap years have 355 days. Some Muslim countries employ a conventionalized calendar with the leap day added to the last month, Dhûl Hijjah but for religious purposes the leap date is taken into account by tracking each new moon sighting. The dates given below are based on the convention that the first new moon must be seen before the following dawn on the East Coast of the Americas. Actual (local) Western Hemisphere sightings may occur a day later, but never a day earlier, than these dates reflect. Holy days begin at sunset on the previous day.

	(1431) 2009-2010	(1432) 2010-2011	(1433) 2011-2012	(1434) 2012-2013	(1435) 2013-2014
New Year's Day (Muharram 1)	Dec. 17, 2009	Dec. 7, 2010	Nov. 26, 2011	Nov. 15, 2012	Nov. 4, 2013
Ashura (Muharram 10)	Dec. 26, 2009	Dec. 16, 2010	Dec. 5, 2011	Nov. 24, 2012	Nov. 13, 2013
Mawlid (Rabi'l 12)	Feb. 26, 2010	Feb. 15, 2011	Feb. 4, 2012	Jan. 24, 2013	Jan. 13, 2014
Ramadan 1	Aug. 11, 2010	Aug. 1, 2011	July 20, 2012	July 9, 2013	June 28, 2014
Eid al-Fitr (Shawwal 1)	Sept. 9, 2010	Aug. 30, 2011	Aug. 19, 2012	Aug. 8, 2013	July 29, 2014
Eid al-Adha (Dhûl-Hijjah 10)	Nov. 16, 2010	Nov. 6, 2011	Oct. 26, 2012	Oct. 15, 2013	Oct. 4, 2014

Jewish Holy Days, Festivals, and Fasts, 5770-5774 (2009-14)

The Jewish calendar consists of 12 lunar months, alternating between 29 and 30 days. It is lunisolar, and adjusts for the solar cycle by adding an extra month (Adar II) in the 3rd, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th years of a 19-year cycle. The calendar starts on the day of Creation, reckoned in the 2nd-3rd cent. BCE as Tishrei 1, 3,761 years before the common era.

The religious calendar begins with the month Nisan, from which all other months are counted, and the civil calendar with Tishrei. The months are 1) Nisan; 2) Iyar; 3) Sivan; 4) Tammuz; 5) Av (also Abh); 6) Elul; 7) Tishrei; 8) Cheshvan (also Marcheshvan); 9) Kislev; 10) Tevet (also Tebeth); 11) Shevat (also Shebhat); 12) Adar; 12a) Adar Sheni (II), added in leap years. The names are Aramaic versions of the Babylonian months, adopted during the Jews' exile in Babylon in the 4th cent. BCE. Rosh Hashanah, the New Year, begins on Tishrei 1 (Sept.-Oct.). Yom Kippur is the holiest day of the year. All holidays listed below begin at sunset on the previous day, except where noted.

Holiday	Date on Jewish cal.	(5770) 2009-10	(5771) 2010-11	(5772) 2011-12	(5773) 2012-13	(5774) 2013-14
Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Tishrei 1	Sept. 19 Sat.	Sept. 9 Thu.	Sept. 29 Thu.	Sept. 17 Mon.	Sept. 5 Thu.
	Tishrei 2	Sept. 20 Sun.	Sept. 10 Fri.	Sept. 30 Fri.	Sept. 18 Tue.	Sept. 6 Fri.
Fast of Gedalya ¹	Tishrei 3	Sept. 21 Mon.	Sept. 12 Sun.*	Oct. 2 Sun.*	Sept. 19 Wed.	Sept. 8 Sun.*
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	Tishrei 10	Sept. 28 Mon.	Sept. 18 Sat.	Oct. 8 Sat.	Sept. 26 Wed.	Sept. 14 Sat.
Sukkot	Tishrei 15	Oct. 3 Sat.	Sept. 23 Thu.	Oct. 13 Thu.	Oct. 1 Mon.	Sept. 19 Thu.
	Tishrei 21	Oct. 9 Fri.	Sept. 29 Wed.	Oct. 19 Wed.	Oct. 7 Sun.	Sept. 25 Wed.
Shemini Atzeret	Tishrei 22	Oct. 10 Sat.	Sept. 30 Thu.	Oct. 20 Thu.	Oct. 8 Mon.	Sept. 26 Thu.
Simchat Torah	Tishrei 23	Oct. 11 Sun.	Oct. 1 Fri.	Oct. 21 Fri.	Oct. 9 Tue.	Sept. 27 Fri.
Hanukkah	Kislev 25	Dec. 12 Sat.	Dec. 2 Thu.	Dec. 21 Wed.	Dec. 9 Sun.	Nov. 28 Thu.
	Tevet 2 or 3	Dec. 19 Sat.	Dec. 9 Thu.	Dec. 28 Wed.	Dec. 16 Sun.	Dec. 5 Thu.
Fast of the 10th of Tevet ¹	Tevet 10	Dec. 27 Sun.	Dec. 17 Fri.	Jan. 5 Thu.	Dec. 23 Sun.	Dec. 13 Fri.
Tu B'Shevat	Shevat 15	Jan. 30 Sat.	Jan. 20 Thu.	Feb. 8 Wed.	Jan. 26 Sat.	Jan. 16 Thu.
Ta'anis Esther (Fast of Esther) ¹	Adar 13	Feb. 25 Thu.*	Mar. 17 Thu.*	Mar. 7 Wed.	Feb. 21 Thu.*	Mar. 13 Thu.
Purim	Adar 14	Feb. 28 Sun.	Mar. 20 Sun.	Mar. 8 Thu.	Feb. 24 Sun.	Mar. 16 Sun.*
Pesach (Passover)	Nisan 15	Mar. 30 Tue.	Apr. 19 Tue.	Apr. 7 Sat.	Mar. 26 Tue.	Apr. 15 Tue.
	Nisan 22	Apr. 6 Tue.	Apr. 26 Tue.	Apr. 14 Sat.	Apr. 2 Tue.	Apr. 22 Tue.
Lag B'Omer	Iyar 18	May 2 Sun.	May 22 Sun.	May 10 Thu.	Apr. 28 Sun.	May 18 Sun.
Shavuot (Pentecost)	Sivan 6	May 19 Wed.	June 8 Wed.	May 27 Sun.	May 15 Wed.	June 4 Wed.
	Sivan 7	May 20 Thu.	June 9 Thu.	May 28 Mon.	May 16 Thu.	June 5 Thu.
Fast of the 17th Day of Tammuz ¹	Tammuz 17	June 29 Tue.	July 19 Tue.	July 8 Sun.	June 25 Tue.	July 15 Tue.
Fast of the 9th Day of Av	Av 9	July 20 Tue.	Aug. 9 Tue.	July 29 Sun.	July 16 Tue.	Aug. 5 Tue.

*Date changed to avoid Sabbath. (1) "Minor fasts" begin at dawn.

Ash Wednesday and Easter Sunday (Western Churches), 1901-2100

Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday
1901	Feb. 20	Apr. 7	1941	Feb. 26	Apr. 13	1981	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	2021	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	2061	Feb. 23	Apr. 10
1902	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1942	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	1982	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	2022	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2062	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1903	Feb. 25	Apr. 12	1943	Mar. 10	Apr. 25	1983	Feb. 16	Apr. 3	2023	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2063	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
1904	Feb. 17	Apr. 3	1944	Feb. 23	Apr. 9	1984	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2024	Feb. 14	Mar. 31	2064	Feb. 20	Apr. 6
1905	Mar. 8	Apr. 23	1945	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	1985	Feb. 20	Apr. 7	2025	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	2065	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
1906	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	1946	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	1986	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2026	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2066	Feb. 24	Apr. 11
1907	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1947	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	1987	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	2027	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	2067	Feb. 16	Apr. 3
1908	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	1948	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	1988	Feb. 17	Apr. 3	2028	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2068	Mar. 7	Apr. 22
1909	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	1949	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	1989	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	2029	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	2069	Feb. 27	Apr. 14
1910	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1950	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	1990	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2030	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2070	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1911	Feb. 1	Apr. 16	1951	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	1991	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	2031	Feb. 26	Apr. 13	2071	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
1912	Feb. 21	Apr. 7	1952	Feb. 27	Apr. 13	1992	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	2032	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	2072	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
1913	Feb. 5	Mar. 23	1953	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	1993	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	2033	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2073	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1914	Feb. 25	Apr. 12	1954	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	1994	Feb. 16	Apr. 3	2034	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2074	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
1915	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	1955	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	1995	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2035	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	2075	Feb. 20	Apr. 7
1916	Mar. 8	Apr. 23	1956	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	1996	Feb. 21	Apr. 7	2036	Feb. 27	Apr. 13	2076	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
1917	Feb. 21	Apr. 8	1957	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	1997	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2037	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2077	Feb. 24	Apr. 11
1918	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1958	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	1998	Feb. 25	Apr. 12	2038	Mar. 10	Apr. 25	2078	Feb. 16	Apr. 3
1919	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	1959	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	1999	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	2039	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2079	Mar. 8	Apr. 23
1920	Feb. 18	Apr. 4	1960	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2000	Mar. 8	Apr. 23	2040	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	2080	Feb. 21	Apr. 7
1921	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1961	Feb. 15	Apr. 2	2001	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2041	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2081	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1922	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	1962	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2002	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	2042	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	2082	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
1923	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	1963	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2003	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	2043	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	2083	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
1924	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	1964	Feb. 12	Mar. 29	2004	Feb. 25	Apr. 11	2044	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2084	Feb. 9	Mar. 26
1925	Feb. 25	Apr. 12	1965	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2005	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	2045	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2085	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
1926	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	1966	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2006	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2046	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	2086	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
1927	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	1967	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	2007	Feb. 21	Apr. 8	2047	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2087	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
1928	Feb. 22	Apr. 8	1968	Feb. 28	Apr. 14	2008	Feb. 6	Mar. 23	2048	Feb. 19	Apr. 5	2088	Feb. 25	Apr. 11
1929	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1969	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	2009	Feb. 25	Apr. 12	2049	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2089	Feb. 16	Apr. 3
1930	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	1970	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	2010	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	2050	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2090	Mar. 1	Apr. 16
1931	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	1971	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	2011	Mar. 9	Apr. 24	2051	Feb. 15	Apr. 2	2091	Feb. 21	Apr. 8
1932	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	1972	Feb. 16	Apr. 2	2012	Feb. 22	Apr. 8	2052	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2092	Feb. 13	Mar. 30
1933	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	1973	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2013	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	2053	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	2093	Feb. 25	Apr. 12
1934	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	1974	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2014	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	2054	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	2094	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
1935	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	1975	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2015	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2055	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2095	Mar. 9	Apr. 24
1936	Feb. 26	Apr. 12	1976	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2016	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	2056	Feb. 16	Apr. 2	2096	Feb. 29	Apr. 15
1937	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1977	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2017	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2057	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2097	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
1938	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	1978	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	2018	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	2058	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2098	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
1939	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	1979	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2019	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2059	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2099	Feb. 25	Apr. 12
1940	Feb. 7	Mar. 24	1980	Feb. 20	Apr. 6	2020	Feb. 26	Apr. 12	2060	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2100	Feb. 10	Mar. 28

Roman Catholic Hierarchy

Source: U.S. Catholic Conference; Holy See Press

Supreme Pontiff

At the head of the Roman Catholic Church is the supreme pontiff, Pope Benedict XVI, Joseph Ratzinger, born in Marktl am Inn, in Bavaria, Germany, on Apr. 16, 1927; ordained priest on June 29, 1951, named archbishop of Munich and Feising in Mar. 1977 and elevated to cardinal three months later. In 1981, he was appointed prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, and confirmed as dean of the College of Cardinals on Nov. 30, 2002. He was elected pope by the College of Cardinals on Apr. 19, 2005.

Chronological List of Popes

Source: Annuario Pontificio.

The Roman Catholic Church named the Apostle Peter as founder of the church in Rome and the first pope. He arrived there c. 42, was martyred there c. 67, and was ultimately canonized as a saint. The **pope's temporal title** is Sovereign of the State of Vatican City. The **pope's spiritual titles** are Bishop of Rome, Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province.

Table lists year of accession of each pope. The **names of antipopes** are *in italics* and followed by an *. Antipopes were illegitimate claimants to the papal throne.

Year	Pope	Year	Pope	Year	Pope	Year	Pope	Year	Pope
	St. Peter	526	St. Felix IV (III)	872	John VIII	1100	<i>Theodoric*</i>	1417	Martin V
67	St. Linus	530	Boniface II	882	Marinus I	1102	<i>Albert*</i>	1431	Eugene IV
76	St. Anacletus or Cletus	530	<i>Dioscorus*</i>	884	St. Adrian III	1105	<i>Sylvester IV*</i>	1439	<i>Felix V*</i>
88	St. Clement I	533	John II	885	Stephen V (VI)	1118	Gelasius II	1447	Nicholas V
97	St. Evaristus	535	St. Agapitus I	891	Formosus	1118	<i>Gregory VIII*</i>	1455	Callistus III
105	St. Alexander I	536	St. Silverius, Martyr	896	Boniface VI	1119	Callistus II	1458	Pius II
115	St. Sixtus I	537	Vigilius	896	Stephen VI (VII)	1124	Honorius II	1464	Paul II
125	St. Telesphorus	556	Pelagius I	897	Romanus	1124	<i>Celestine II*</i>	1471	Sixtus IV
136	St. Hyginus	561	John III	897	Theodore II	1130	Innocent II	1484	Innocent VIII
140	St. Pius I	575	Benedict I	898	John IX	1130	<i>Anacletus II*</i>	1492	Alexander VI
155	St. Anicetus	579	Pelagius II	900	Benedict IV	1138	<i>Victor IV*</i>	1503	Pius III
166	St. Soter	590	St. Gregory I	903	Leo V	1143	Celestine II	1503	Julius II
175	St. Eleutherius	604	Sabinian	903	<i>Christopher*</i>	1144	Lucius II	1513	Leo X
189	St. Victor I	607	Boniface III	904	Sergius III	1145	Bl. Eugene III	1522	Adrian VI
199	St. Zephyrinus	608	St. Boniface IV	911	Anastasius III	1153	Anastasius IV	1523	Clement VII
217	St. Callistus I	615	St. Deusdedit or Adeodatus	913	Landus	1154	Adrian IV	1534	Paul III
217	<i>St. Hippolytus*</i>	619	Boniface V	914	John X	1159	Alexander III	1550	Julius III
222	St. Urban I	625	Honorius I	928	Leo VI	1159	<i>Victor IV*</i>	1555	Marcellus II
230	St. Pontian	625	Honorius I	928	Stephen VII(VIII)	1164	<i>Paschal III*</i>	1555	Paul IV
235	St. Anterus	640	Severinus	931	John XI	1168	<i>Callistus III*</i>	1559	Pius IV
236	St. Fabian	640	John IV	936	Leo VII	1179	<i>Innocent III*</i>	1566	St. Pius V
251	St. Cornelius	642	Theodore I	939	Stephen VIII(IX)	1181	Lucius III	1572	Gregory XIII
251	<i>Novatian*</i>	649	St. Martin I, Martyr	942	Marinus II	1185	Urban III	1585	Sixtus V
253	St. Lucius I	654	St. Eugene I	946	Agapitus II	1187	Clement III	1590	Urban VII
254	St. Stephen I	657	St. Vitalian	955	John XII	1187	Gregory VIII	1590	Gregory XIV
257	St. Sixtus II	672	Adeodatus II	963	Leo VIII	1191	Celestine III	1591	Innocent IX
259	St. Dionysius	676	Donus	964	Benedict V	1198	Innocent III	1592	Clement VIII
269	St. Felix I	678	St. Agatho	965	John XIII	1216	Honorius III	1605	Leo XI
275	St. Eutychian	682	St. Leo II	973	Benedict VI	1227	Gregory IX	1605	Paul V
283	St. Caius	684	St. Benedict II	974	<i>Boniface VII*</i>	1241	Celestine IV	1621	Gregory XV
296	St. Marcellinus	685	John V	974	Benedict VII	1243	Innocent IV	1623	Urban VIII
308	St. Marcellus I	686	Conon	983	John XIV	1254	Alexander IV	1644	Innocent X
309	St. Eusebius	687	<i>Theodore*</i>	985	John XV	1261	Urban IV	1655	Alexander VII
311	St. Melchiades	687	<i>Paschal*</i>	996	Gregory V	1265	Clement IV	1667	Clement IX
314	St. Sylvester I	687	St. Sergius I	997	<i>John XVI*</i>	1271	Bl. Gregory X	1670	Clement X
336	St. Marcus	701	John VI	999	Sylvester II	1276	Bl. Innocent V	1676	Bl. Innocent XI
337	St. Julius I	705	John VII	1003	John XVII	1276	Adrian V	1689	Alexander VIII
352	Liberius	708	Sisinnius	1004	John XVIII	1276	John XXI	1691	Innocent XII
355	<i>Felix II*</i>	708	Constantine	1009	Sergius IV	1277	Nicholas III	1700	Clement XI
366	St. Damasus I	715	St. Gregory II	1012	Benedict VIII	1281	Martin IV	1721	Innocent XIII
366	<i>Ursinus*</i>	731	St. Gregory III	1012	<i>Gregory*</i>	1285	Honorius IV	1724	Benedict XIII
384	St. Siricius	741	St. Zachary	1024	John XIX	1288	Nicholas IV	1730	Clement XII
399	St. Anastasius I	752	Stephen II (III) ¹	1032	Benedict IX	1294	St. Celestine V	1740	Benedict XIV
401	St. Innocent I	757	St. Paul I	1045	Sylvester III	1294	Boniface VIII	1758	Clement XIII
417	St. Zosimus	767	<i>Constantine*</i>	1045	Benedict IX	1303	Bl. Benedict XI	1769	Clement XIV
418	St. Boniface I	768	<i>Philip*</i>	1045	Gregory VI	1305	Clement V	1775	Pius VI
422	<i>Eulalius*</i>	768	Stephen III (IV)	1046	Clement II	1316	John XXII	1800	Pius VII
432	St. Celestine I	772	Adrian I	1047	Benedict IX	1328	<i>Nicholas V*</i>	1823	Leo XII
440	St. Leo I	772	Adrian I	1047	Benedict IX	1334	Benedict XII	1829	Pius VIII
461	St. Hilary	795	St. Leo III	1048	Damasus II	1342	Clement VI	1831	Gregory XVI
468	St. Simplicius	816	Stephen IV (V)	1049	St. Leo IX	1352	Innocent VI	1846	Pius IX
483	St. Felix III (II)	817	St. Paschal I	1055	Victor II	1362	Bl. Urban V	1878	Leo XIII
492	St. Gelasius I	824	Eugene II	1057	Stephen IX (X)	1370	Gregory XI	1903	St. Pius X
496	Anastasius II	827	Valentine	1058	<i>Benedict X*</i>	1378	Urban VI	1914	Benedict XV
498	St. Symmachus	827	Gregory IV	1059	Nicholas II	1378	<i>Clement VII*</i>	1922	Pius XI
498	<i>Lawrence*</i> (501- 505)	844	<i>John*</i>	1061	Alexander II	1389	Boniface IX	1939	Pius XII
514	St. Hormisdas	844	Sergius II	1061	<i>Honorius II*</i>	1394	<i>Benedict XIII*</i>	1958	John XXIII
523	St. John I, Martyr	847	St. Leo IV	1073	St. Gregory VII	1404	Innocent VII	1963	Paul VI
		855	Benedict III	1080	<i>Clement III*</i>	1406	Gregory XII	1978	John Paul I
		855	<i>Anastasius*</i>	1086	Bl. Victor III	1409	<i>Alexander V*</i>	1978	John Paul II
		858	St. Nicholas I	1088	Bl. Urban II	1410	<i>John XXIII*</i>	2005	Benedict XVI
		867	Adrian II	1099	Paschal II				

(1) After St. Zachary, a Roman priest named Stephen was elected, but died before assuming the papacy. Another Stephen was then elected to succeed Zachary as Stephen II. He is sometimes listed as Stephen III.

College of Cardinals

Source: U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops

Members of the Sacred College of Cardinals are chosen by the pope to be his chief assistants and advisers in the administration of the church. Among their duties is the election of the pope.

In its present form, the College of Cardinals dates from the 12th century. The first cardinals, from about the 6th century, were deacons and priests of the leading churches of Rome and were bishops of neighboring dioceses. The title of cardinal was limited to members of the college in 1567. The number of cardinals was set at 70 in 1586 by Pope Sixtus V. From 1959 Pope John XXIII began to increase the number; however, the number eligible to participate in papal elections was limited to 120. Previous limitations were set aside by Pope John Paul II when he created new cardinals. In 1918 the Code of Canon Law specified that all cardinals must be priests. Pope John XXIII in 1962 established a rule that all cardinals must be bishops, with exceptions. In 1971, Pope Paul VI decreed that at age 80 cardinals must retire from curial departments and offices and from participation in papal elections.

As of July 2010, there were 179 cardinals, of whom 107 remained eligible to vote.

North American Cardinals

Name	Office	Born	Named cardinal
Aloysius M. Ambrozic ¹	Archbishop emeritus of Toronto	1930	1998
Luis Aponte Martinez ¹	Archbishop emeritus of San Juan	1922	1973
Javier Lozano Barragan ¹	Pres. emeritus, Pontifical Council for Health Care Workers, Mexico	1933	2003
William W. Baum ¹	Major Penitentiary emeritus of the Apostolic Penitentiary	1926	1976
Anthony J. Bevilacqua ¹	Archbishop emeritus of Philadelphia	1923	1991
Daniel N. DiNardo	Archbishop of Galveston-Houston	1949	2007
Edward M. Egan	Archbishop emeritus of New York	1932	2001
John Patrick Foley	Grand Master of the Knights of the Holy Sepulcher	1935	2007
Francis E. George	Archbishop of Chicago	1937	1998
William Henry Keeler	Archbishop emeritus of Baltimore	1931	1994
Bernard F. Law	Archbishop emeritus of Boston	1931	1985
William Levada	Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith	1936	2006
Roger Mahony	Archbishop of Los Angeles	1936	1991
Adam Joseph Maida	Archbishop emeritus of Detroit	1930	1994
Theodore McCarrick ¹	Archbishop emeritus of Washington, DC	1930	2001
Sean O'Malley	Archbishop of Boston	1944	2006
Marc Ouellet	Archbishop of Quebec	1944	2003
Justin F. Rigali	Archbishop of Philadelphia	1935	2003
Norberto Rivera Carrera	Archbishop of Mexico City	1942	1998
José Francisco Robles Ortega	Archbishop of Monterrey, Mexico	1949	2007
Juan Sandoval Iniguez	Archbishop of Guadalajara	1933	1994
James F. Stafford	Major Penitentiary emeritus of the Apostolic Penitentiary	1932	1998
Jean-Claude Turcotte	Archbishop of Montreal	1936	1994

(1) Ineligible to take part in papal elections (as of July 2010).

The Ten Commandments

In the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) the Ten Commandments (also called the Decalogue, from the Greek meaning “ten words”) were revealed by God to Moses on Mt. Sinai. They form the covenant between God and the Israelites and the moral code that is the basis for the Jewish and Christian religions. The Ten Commandments appear in two places in the Old Testament—Exodus 20:1-17 and Deuteronomy 5:6-21.

Most Protestant, Anglican, and Orthodox Christians follow Jewish tradition, as here, which considers the introduction (“I am the Lord . . .”) the first commandment and makes the prohibition against idolatry the second. Roman Catholic and Lutheran traditions combine I and II and split the last commandment into two that separately prohibit coveting of a neighbor’s wife and a neighbor’s goods. This arrangement alters the numbering of the other commandments by one.

Following is the text of the Ten Commandments as it appears in Exodus 20:1-17, in the King James version of the Bible [Roman numerals added]:

And God spake all these words, saying,

I. I *am* the LORD thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of *any thing* that *is* in heaven above, or that *is* in the earth beneath, or that *is* in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God *am* a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth *generation* of them that hate me; and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain: for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: but the seventh day *is* the sabbath of the LORD thy God: *in it* thou shalt not do any

work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that *is* within thy gates: for *in* six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them *is*, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day, and hal-
lowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour’s house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour’s wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that *is* thy neighbour’s.

Books of the Bible

Old Testament—Standard Protestant List				New Testament List		
Genesis	I Kings	Ecclesiastes	Obadiah	Matthew	Ephesians	Hebrews
Exodus	II Kings	Song of Solomon	Jonah	Mark	Philippians	James
Leviticus	I Chronicles	Isaiah	Micah	Luke	Colossians	I Peter
Numbers	II Chronicles	Jeremiah	Nahum	John	I Thessalonians	II Peter
Deuteronomy	Ezra	Lamentations	Habakkuk	Acts	II Thessalonians	I John
Joshua	Nehemiah	Ezekiel	Zephaniah	Romans	I Timothy	II John
Judges	Esther	Daniel	Haggai	I Corinthians	II Timothy	III John
Ruth	Job	Hosea	Zechariah	II Corinthians	Titus	Jude
I Samuel	Psalms	Joel	Malachi	Galatians	Philemon	Revelation
II Samuel	Proverbs	Amos				

The standard Protestant Old Testament consists of the same 39 books as in the Bible of Judaism, but the latter is organized differently. The Old Testament used by Roman Catholics has 7 additional “deuterocanonical” books, plus some additional parts of books. The 7 are **Tobit**, **Judith**, **Wisdom**, **Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)**, **Baruch**, **I Maccabees**, and **II Maccabees**. Both Catholic and Protestant versions of the New Testament have 27 books, with the same names.

Figures in the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament)

Aaron: First of Hebrew high priests; brother of Moses and Miriam.
Abel: Second son of Adam and Eve; slain by Cain.
Abraham: Founder of monotheism; patriarch; also called Abram.
Adam: First human according to Genesis.
Amos: Herdsman; prophesized against social injustice and oppression of the poor.
Bathsheba: Seduced by King David; mother of King Solomon.
Cain: Tiller of the soil; son of Adam and Eve; killed his brother Abel.
Cyrus: Persian ruler; sent Jews home from exile.
Daniel: Cast into lion’s den by Nebuchadnezzar; saved.
David: Israel’s greatest king; shepherd, warrior, musician, psalmist.
Deborah: Prophet and judge; ruled over Israel.
Elijah: Great prophet; was victorious over the priests of the Phoenician god, Baal.
Elisha: Prophet; successor to Elijah.
Esther: Jewish wife of the king of Persia; saved Jews from annihilation.
Eve: First woman according to Genesis.
Ezekiel: Visionary; prophesized hope to exiled Jews in Babylon.
Ezra: Great Jewish leader; rededicated worship and Torah law after exile.
Goliath: Giant Philistine warrior; slain by David.
Hannah: Childless; promised child to God; mother to the prophet Samuel.
Hosea: Enacted prophecy; asked God’s forgiveness for Israel’s unfaithfulness.
Isaac: Son of Abraham and Sarah; saved from sacrificial altar.
Isaiah: Highly educated prophet; avoided war with Assyria. Israel destroyed. Jerusalem survived.
Jacob: Son of Isaac; father of the Twelve Tribes; renamed “Israel” by angel.
Jeremiah: Confronted leaders; urged surrender to Babylon.
Jezebel: Phoenician queen of King Ahab; had Israelite prophets killed.

Job: “Blameless” man; lost family and possessions but not his faith.
Jonah: Swallowed by a great fish; prophesized repentance in Nineveh.
Jonathan: Son of King Saul; friend of David.
Joseph: Favorite of Jacob; interprets Pharaoh’s dreams; brings Hebrews to Egypt.
Josiah: Reformist king; repaired Temple; restored worship; reintroduced Passover.
Joshua: Successor of Moses; led Hebrews into Canaan.
Leah: Matriarch; older sister of Rachel; Jacob’s wife.
Micah: Prophet; predicted the end of war and beginning of peace.
Miriam: Prophet and great leader of the Hebrews; sister to Moses and Aaron.
Moses: Most important Hebrew prophet; leader of the Israelites; received the Torah.
Nathan: Prophet; confronted King David over his seduction of Bathsheba.
Nebuchadnezzar: Babylonian king; destroyed Jerusalem.
Nehemiah: Led Jews back to Jerusalem from Babylonian exile.
Noah: A man of great faith who, according to *Genesis*, saved his family and two of every living thing on Earth from a great flood.
Rachel: Matriarch; younger sister of Leah; Jacob’s wife; Joseph’s mother.
Rebecca: Matriarch; wife of Isaac; mother of Jacob.
Ruth: Moabite convert; ancestor of David.
Samuel: Prophet; anointed Saul king of Israel and later anointed David to succeed him.
Samson: Judge and military leader of Israel, possessed super-human strength .
Sarah: First matriarch of Israel; wife of Abraham; mother of Isaac.
Saul: First king of Israel; father of Jonathan.
Solomon: King of Israel at its zenith; known for great wisdom.
Zachariah: Prophet; encouraged rebuilding of Temple destroyed by Babylonians.

Figures in the New Testament

Andrew: One of the Twelve Apostles; brother of Peter and former fisherman; one of the earlier disciples.
Barabbas: Imprisoned with Jesus; set free by Pilate on Passover.
Barnabas: Disciple of Jesus; closely connected with Paul.
Bartholomew: A lesser known member of the Twelve Apostles; cheerful and prayed often.
Cornelius: A Roman convert defended by Peter, allowing Gentiles to become Christians.
Elizabeth: Mother of John the Baptist; relation of the Virgin Mary.
Gabriel: Archangel; appeared to the Virgin Mary to announce that she was to give birth to the messiah.
Herod: Two Herods appear in the New Testament: Herod the Great ordered the death of children around the time of Jesus’s birth; his son, Herod, imprisoned John the Baptist and later had him beheaded.
James: One of the Twelve; brother of John the apostle.
Jesus: Central figure of the Gospels; believed to be the messiah and son of God; crucified by the Romans.
John (Baptist): Known as John the Baptist; important prophet and forerunner to Jesus; relation of the Virgin Mary.
John (Apostle): Beloved disciple of Jesus; one of the Twelve; possible author of 4th Gospel; brother of James.
Joseph: Husband of the Virgin Mary; descendant of King David.
Judas Iscariot: Betrayer of Jesus; prominent member of the apostles; committed suicide.
Judas Thaddeus: One of the Twelve; also called Jude to distinguish him from Judas Iscariot.
Lazarus: Brother of the disciples Martha and Mary of Bethany; raised from the dead at their request; possibly the same Lazarus who appears in Jesus’s parable of the rich man.
Luke: Traditional author of the Gospel of Luke; possibly a follower of Paul.

Mark: Traditional author of the Gospel of Mark; possibly a disciple of Peter.
Matthew: One of the Twelve; possible author of the Gospel of Matthew; a former tax collector.
Mary Magdalene: Important female disciple of Jesus; witness to his death and resurrection.
Mary, the mother of Jesus: Traditionally believed to be a virgin who conceived without sin; wife of Joseph.
Matthias: Often included on lists of the Twelve Apostles as the apostle who replaced Judas Iscariot after his betrayal.
Paul (Saul): Writer of nearly a quarter of the New Testament; a former persecutor of Christians, converted after a vision; played a significant role in spreading Christianity.
Peter: Considered to be the foremost of the Twelve Apostles; traditionally the first pope and “rock” of the Christian church; author of epistles; also called Simon and Simon Peter.
Philip: One of the Twelve; considered pragmatic and sensible.
Pilate, Pontius: A Roman prefect; played large role in the trial and crucifixion of Jesus.
Simon: One of the Twelve; known as “the Zealot” to distinguish from Simon Peter.
Stephen: Fervently preached that Jesus was the Messiah; stoned to death by angry mob, including Saul; important figure in Saul’s conversion.
Thomas: One of the Twelve; known as “Doubting Thomas” because he did not believe Jesus was risen until he could touch him.
Timothy: A disciple closely connected with Paul; recipient of epistles.
Zacharias: Father of John the Baptist; husband of Elizabeth; struck dumb when he doubted his barren wife could become pregnant.

Major Christian Denominations:

Brackets indicate some features that tend to

Denom-ination	Origins	Organization	Authority	Special rites
Baptists	In radical Reformation, objections to infant baptism, demands for church and state separation; John Smyth, English Separatist, in 1609; Roger Williams, 1638, Providence, RI.	Congregational; each local church is autonomous.	Scripture; some Baptists, particularly in the South, interpret the Bible literally.	[Baptism, usually early teen years and after, by total immersion]; Lord's Supper.
Church of Christ (Disciples)	Among evangelical Presbyterians in KY (1804) and PA (1809), in distress over Protestant factionalism and decline of fervor; organized in 1832.	Congregational.	[“Where the Scriptures speak, we speak; where the Scriptures are silent, we are silent.”]	Adult baptism; Lord's Supper (weekly).
Episcopalians	Henry VIII separated English Catholic Church from Rome, 1534, for political reasons; Protestant Episcopal Church in U.S. founded in 1789.	[Diocesan bishops, in apostolic succession, are elected by parish representatives; the national Church is headed by General Convention and Presiding Bishop; part of the Anglican Communion.]	Scripture as interpreted by tradition, especially 39 Articles (1563); tri-annual convention of bishops, priests, and lay people.	Infant baptism, Eucharist, and other sacraments; sacrament taken to be symbolic, but as having real spiritual effect.
Jehovah's Witnesses	Founded in 1870 in PA by Charles Taze Russell; incorporated as Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of PA, 1884; name Jehovah's Witnesses adopted in 1931.	A governing body located in NY coordinates worldwide activities; each congregation cared for by a body of elders; each Witness considered a minister.	The Bible.	Baptism by immersion; annual Lord's Meal ceremony.
Latter-day Saints (Mormons)	In a vision of the Father and the Son reported by Joseph Smith (1820s) in NY. Smith also reported receiving new scripture on golden tablets: The Book of Mormon.	Theocratic; 1st Presidency (church president, 2 counselors), 12 Apostles preside over international church. Local congregations headed by lay priesthood leaders.	Revelation to living prophet (church president). The Bible, Book of Mormon, and other revelations to Smith and his successors.	Baptism, at age 8; laying on of hands (which confers the gift of the Holy Ghost); Lord's Supper; temple rites: baptism for the dead, marriage for eternity, others.
Lutherans	Begun by Martin Luther in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1517; objection to Catholic doctrine of salvation and sale of indulgences; break complete, 1519.	Varies from congregational to episcopal; in U.S., a combination of regional synods and congregational polities is most common.	Scripture alone. The Book of Concord (1580), which includes the three Ecumenical Creeds, is subscribed to as a correct exposition of Scripture.	Infant baptism; Lord's Supper; Christ's true body and blood present “in, with, and under the bread and wine.”
Methodists	Rev. John Wesley began movement in 1738, within Church of England; first U.S. denomination, Baltimore (1784).	Conference and superintendent system; [in United Methodist Church, general superintendents are bishops—not a priestly order, only an office—who are elected for life].	Scripture as interpreted by tradition, reason, and experience.	Baptism of infants or adults; Lord's Supper commanded; other rites: marriage, ordination, solemnization of personal commitments.
Orthodox	Developed in original Christian proselytizing; broke with Rome in 1054, after centuries of doctrinal disputes and diverging traditions.	Synods of bishops in autonomous, usually national, churches elect a patriarch, archbishop, or metropolitan; these men, as a group, are the heads of the church.	Scripture, tradition, and the first 7 church councils up to Nicaea II in 787; bishops in council have authority in doctrine and policy.	Seven sacraments: infant baptism and anointing, Eucharist, ordination, penance, marriage, and anointing of the sick.
Pentecostal	In Topeka, KS (1901) and Los Angeles (1906), in reaction to perceived loss of evangelical fervor among Methodists and others.	Originally a movement, not a formal organization, Pentecostalism now has a variety of organized forms and continues also as a movement.	Scripture; individual charismatic leaders, the teachings of the Holy Spirit.	[Spirit baptism, especially as shown in “speaking in tongues”; healing and sometimes exorcism]; adult baptism; Lord's Supper.
Presbyterians	In 16th-cent. Calvinist reformation; differed with Lutherans over sacraments, church government; John Knox founded Scotch Presbyterian church about 1560.	[Highly structured representational system of ministers and lay persons (presbyters) in local, regional, and national bodies (synods).]	Scripture.	Infant baptism; Lord's Supper; bread and wine symbolize Christ's spiritual presence.
Roman Catholics	Traditionally, founded by Jesus who named St. Peter the first vicar; developed in early Christian proselytizing, especially after the conversion of imperial Rome in the 4th cent.	[Hierarchy with supreme power vested in pope elected by cardinals;] councils of bishops advise on matters of doctrine and policy.	[The pope, when speaking for the whole church in matters of faith and morals; and tradition (which is expressed in church councils and in part contained in Scripture).]	Mass; 7 sacraments: baptism, reconciliation, Eucharist, confirmation, marriage, ordination, and anointing of the sick (unction).
United Church of Christ	[By ecumenical union, in 1957, of Congregationalists and Evangelical & Reformed, representing both Calvinist and Lutheran traditions.]	Congregational; a General Synod, representative of all congregations, sets general policy.	Scripture.	Infant baptism; Lord's Supper.

How Do They Differ?

distinguish a denomination sharply from others.

Practice	Ethics	Doctrine	Other	Denom- ination
Worship style varies from staid to evangelistic; extensive missionary activity.	Usually opposed to alcohol and tobacco; some tendency toward a perfectionist ethical standard.	[No creed; true church is of believers only, who are all equal.]	Believing no authority can stand between the believer and God, the Baptists are strong supporters of church and state separation.	Baptists
Tries to avoid any rite not considered part of the 1st-cent. church; some congregations may reject instrumental music.	Some tendency toward perfectionism; increasing interest in social action programs.	Simple New Testament faith; avoids any elaboration not firmly based on Scripture.	Highly tolerant in doctrinal and religious matters; strongly supportive of scholarly education.	Church of Christ (Disciples)
Formal, based on <i>Book of Common Prayer</i> , updated 1979; services range from austere to highly liturgical.	Tolerant, sometimes permissive; some social action programs.	Scripture; the “historic creeds,” which include the Apostles, Nicene, and Athanasian, and the <i>Book of Common Prayer</i> ; ranges from Anglo-Catholic to low church, with Calvinist influences.	Strongly ecumenical, holding talks with many branches of Christendom.	Episco- pals
Meetings are held in Kingdom Halls and members’ homes for study and worship; [extensive door-to-door visitations].	High moral code; stress on marital fidelity and family values; avoidance of tobacco and blood transfusions.	[God, by his first creation, Christ, will soon destroy all wickedness; 144,000 faithful ones will rule in heaven with Christ over others on a paradise earth.]	Total allegiance proclaimed only to God’s kingdom or heavenly government by Christ; main periodical, <i>The Watchtower</i> , is printed in 115 languages.	Jehovah’s Witnesses
Simple service with prayers, hymns, sermon; private temple ceremonies may be more elaborate.	Temperance; strict moral code; [tithing]; a strong work ethic with communal self-reliance; [strong missionary activity]; family emphasis.	Jesus Christ is the Son of God, the Eternal Father. Jesus’ atonement saves all humans; those who are obedient to God’s laws may become joint-heirs with Christ in God’s kingdom.	Mormons believe theirs is the true church of Jesus Christ, restored by God through Joseph Smith. Official name: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.	Latter-day Saints (Mormons)
Relatively simple, formal liturgy with emphasis on the sermon.	Generally conserva- tive in personal and social ethics; doc- trine of “2 kingdoms” (worldly and holy) supports conserva- tism in secular affairs.	Salvation by grace alone through faith; Lutheranism has made major contributions to Protestant theology.	Though still somewhat divided along ethnic lines (German, Swedish, etc.), main divisions are between fundamentalists and liberals.	Lutherans
Worship style varies widely by denomination, local church, geography.	Originally pietist and perfectionist; always strong social activist elements.	No distinctive theological development; 25 articles abridged from Church of England’s 39, not binding.	In 1968, The United Methodist Church was formed by the union of The Methodist Church and The Evangelical United Brethren Church.	Methodists
Elaborate liturgy, usually in the vernacular, though extremely traditional; the liturgy is the essence of Orthodoxy; veneration of icons.	Tolerant; little stress on social action; divorce, remarriage permitted in some cases; bishops are celibate; priests need not be.	Emphasis on Christ’s resurrection, rather than crucifixion; the Holy Spirit proceeds from God the Father only.	Orthodox Church in America originally under Patriarch of Moscow, was granted autonomy in 1970; Greek Orthodox do not recognize this autonomy.	Orthodox
Loosely structured service with rousing hymns and sermons, culminating in spirit baptism.	Usually, emphasis on perfectionism, with varying degrees of tolerance.	Simple traditional beliefs, usually Protestant, with emphasis on the immediate presence of God in the Holy Spirit.	Once confined to lower-class “holy rollers,” Pentecostalism now appears in mainline churches and has established middle-class congregations.	Pentecostal
A simple, sober service in which the sermon is central.	Traditionally, a tendency toward strictness, with firm church- and self-discipline; otherwise tolerant.	Emphasizes the sovereignty and justice of God; no longer dogmatic.	Although traces of belief in predestination (that God has foreordained salvation for the “elect”) remain, this idea is no longer a central element in Presbyterianism.	Presby- terians
Relatively elaborate ritual centered on the Mass; also rosary recitation, novenas, etc.	Traditionally strict, but increasingly tolerant in practice; divorce and remarriage not accepted, but annul- ments sometimes granted; celibate clergy, except in Eastern rite.	Highly elaborated; salva- tion by merit gained through grace; dogmatic; special veneration of Mary, the mother of Jesus.	Relatively rapid change followed Vatican Council II; Mass now in vernacular; more stress on social action, tolerance, ecumenism.	Roman Catholics
Usually simple services with emphasis on the sermon.	Tolerant; some social action emphasis.	Standard Protestant; “Statement of Faith” (1959) is not binding.	The 2 main churches in the 1957 union represented earlier unions with small groups of almost every Protestant denomination.	United Church of Christ

Major Non-Christian World Religions

Source: Hinduism and Judaism reviewed by Anthony Padovano, PhD, STD, Prof. of Literature & Relig. Studies, Ramapo College, NJ, Adj. Prof. of Theol., Fordham U., NYC; Baha'i reviewed by the Baha'i Community Relations Center; Sikhism reviewed by The Sikh Coalition of New York, NY; Islam reviewed by Natana Delong-Bas, Lecturer in Islamic Studies, Boston College.

Islam

Founded: Muhammad received his first revelation in 610 CE.

Founder: Muhammad (c. 570-632), the Prophet.

Sacred texts: Two texts constitute the Muslim sacred canon, the *Qur'an* and the *Hadith*. The *Qur'an* provides the foundation for Islamic religion and culture. Regarded as the final, perfect, and complete word of God as revealed to Muhammad over the course of his life. Received by Muhammad in the Arabic language, it is memorized in Arabic by adherents regardless of their native language. It is divided into 114 chapters of unequal length, the shortest containing only 3 verses, and the longest containing 306 verses. The *Qur'an* is the ultimate source of everything Islamic, from metaphysics to theology to sacred history, to ethics and law, to art. The *Hadith*, which describes Muhammad's actions, attitudes and teachings, complements the *Qur'an*. Due to its long history of oral transmission, the *Hadith's* lessons are seen as somewhat vulnerable to human error; it does not contain God's unadulterated voice as does the *Qur'an*, but functions as a powerful spiritual and behavioral code nonetheless.

Divisions: There are 2 major groups: the majority Sunni (84% of the worldwide Muslim population) and the minority Shiites (14%). Sects first appeared in Islam at the time of Muhammad's death. The group that came to be known as Sunni accepted Abu Bakr, an early convert, as his successor (caliph), while a smaller number, which became the Shi'a, believed that Ali ibn Abi Talib, the son-in-law and first cousin of the prophet, should have become his successor (Imam). Imams are believed to interpret the *Qur'an* infallibly. **Shiites** fall into 3 major branches: Fivers, Sevens, and Twelvers, reflecting the number of Imams they recognize. Twelvers believe that the 12th Imam has lived an invisible existence since 874, and will return as the Mahdi (a messiah figure) who will usher in a 1,000-year reign of peace and justice. **Sufism** (mystical dimension of Islam) emphasizes personal relation to God and obedience informed by love of God; it is prevalent among both Sunni and Shiites.

Organization: Muhammad was both the last prophet and a statesman. Muslim leaders have often assumed both civil and moral functions within Islamic states. Within the larger community, there are cultural and national groups, held together by a common religious law, the *Shari'a*. Muslims believe that God is the ultimate law giver and that human beings cannot devise laws that oppose divine laws; still the *Shari'a* is approached differently in different parts of the Islamic world. Over the centuries, Sunnis have developed 4 major schools of law: the Hanafi, the Shafi'i, the Hanbali, and the Maliki schools. The Ja'fari school is the most important and well-known Shiite school. Before the 20th century, religious scholars known as the ulama held much legal power. Judges (qadis) and law-interpreters (muftis) are people learned in religious law who lead congregational prayers in mosques and perform other religious duties.

Practice: Five duties (of both men and women), known as the "Pillars of Islam," are regarded as cardinal in Islam and as central to the life of the Islamic community. In accordance with Islam's absolute commitment to monotheism, the first duty is the profession of faith (the *Shahadah*): "There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his Prophet." A Muslim must profess this belief publicly at least once in his or her lifetime; it defines the membership of an individual in the Islamic community. The second duty is that of five daily prayers organized in intervals throughout the day: sunrise, early afternoon, late afternoon, immediately after sunset, and before midnight. During prayer, Muslims face the *Kaaba*, a small, cube-shaped structure in the courtyard toward

al-Haram (the "inviolable place"), at the great mosque of Mecca. All five prayers in Islam are congregational and are to be offered in a mosque, but they may be offered individually if one cannot be present with a congregation. Congregational prayer is required only at the early afternoon prayer on Friday for men. The third cardinal duty of a Muslim is to pay alms, or *zakat*, which should be 2.5% of one's total wealth. This was originally the tax levied by Muhammad on the wealthy members of the community, primarily to help the poor. Only when *zakat* has been paid is the rest of a Muslim's property considered purified and legitimate. The fourth duty is the fast of the lunar month of Ramadan. During the fasting month, one must abstain from eating, drinking, smoking, impure thoughts, and sexual intercourse from dawn until sunset, and feed at least one poor person, if able. The fifth duty is the pilgrimage to the Kaaba in the Grand Mosque at Mecca, which a Muslim must undertake, with exceptions for poverty and ill health, at least once during his or her lifetime.

Location: W Africa to Philippines, across a band including E Africa, Central Asia and W China, India, Malaysia, Indonesia. Islam has several million adherents in North America and about 30 mil in Europe.

Beliefs: Strictly monotheistic. God is creator of the universe, omnipotent, omniscient, just, forgiving, and merciful. God revealed the *Qur'an* to Muhammad to guide humanity to truth and justice. Those who sincerely "submit" (literal meaning of "islam") to God attain salvation.

World's Largest Muslim Populations, 2009

Source: Pew Research Center, Oct. 2009

Rank	Country	Muslim population	% of total pop.
1.	Indonesia	202,867,000	88.2%
2.	Pakistan	174,082,000	96.3
3.	India	160,945,000	13.4
4.	Bangladesh.	145,312,000	89.6
5.	Egypt	78,513,000	94.6
6.	Nigeria	78,056,000	50.4
7.	Iran	73,777,000	99.4
8.	Turkey.	73,619,000	98.0*
9.	Algeria	34,199,000	98.0
10.	Morocco	31,993,000	99.0*
11.	Iraq	30,428,000	99.0*
12.	Sudan	30,121,000	71.3
13.	Afghanistan.	28,072,000	99.7
14.	Ethiopia.	28,063,000	33.9
15.	Uzbekistan	26,469,000	96.3
16.	Saudi Arabia.	24,949,000	97.0*
17.	Yemen	23,363,000	99.1
18.	China	21,667,000	1.6
19.	Syria	20,196,000	92.2
20.	Malaysia	16,581,000	60.4

*Estimate has been rounded.

Baha'i

Founded: Mid-19th century.

Founder: Mirza Husayn-Ali Nuri (1817-92), later known as Baha'u'llah (Arabic for "Glory of God").

Sacred texts: The writings of Baha'u'llah and of his herald the Bab (Siyyid Ali-Muhammad, 1819-50). The primary text is *Kitab-i-Aqdas* (Most Holy Book).

Organization: The Baha'i administrative system consists of elected nine-member councils at the local, national, and international levels. There are also more than 180 National Spiritual Assemblies and an elected, international governing body known as the Universal House of Justice.

Practice: Prayer, meditation, and fasting are key components of Baha'i faith. Work performed in a spirit of service to humanity is considered an important form of worship. The Baha'i Faith has no clergy and minimal ritual and congregational worship.

Divisions: In a religion in which unity is perhaps the central spiritual value, the Baha'i Faith has avoided separating into sects with differentiated theologies and practices.

Location: Worldwide, with practitioners in 236 countries.

Beliefs: God has progressively revealed His will and purpose through a series of Divine manifestations including Jesus, Buddha, Muhammad, Zoroaster, and Baha'u'llah. Baha'u'llah's teachings include the oneness of humanity, the equality of men and women, the harmony of science and religion, the abandonment of all forms of prejudice, and the elimination of extremes of poverty and wealth.

Buddhism

Founded: About 525 BCE, reportedly near Benares, India.

Founder: Gautama Siddhartha (c. 563–483 BCE), the Buddha, who achieved enlightenment through intense meditation.

Sacred texts: The *Tripitaka*, a collection of the Buddha's teachings, rules of monastic life, and philosophical commentaries on the teachings; also a vast body of Buddhist teachings and commentaries, many of which are called *sutras*.

Organization: The basic institution is the *sangha*, or monastic order, through which traditions are passed down. Monastic life tends to be democratic and anti-authoritarian.

Practice: Varies widely according to the sect, and ranges from austere meditation to magical chanting and elaborate temple rites. Many practices, such as exorcism of devils, reflect pre-Buddhist beliefs.

Divisions: A variety of sects grouped into 3 primary branches: Theravada, which emphasizes the importance of pure thought and deed; Mahayana (includes Zen and Soka-gakkai), which ranges from philosophical schools to belief in the saving grace of higher beings or ritual practices and to practical meditative disciplines; and Vajrayana, or Tantrism, a combination of belief in ritual magic and sophisticated philosophy.

Location: Mainly in Asia, from Sri Lanka to Japan.

Beliefs: Life is suffering, and there is no ultimate reality behind it. The cycle of birth and rebirth continues because of desire and attachment to the unreal "self." Meditation and deeds will end the cycle and achieve Nirvana (nothingness, enlightenment).

Hinduism

Founded: About 1500 BCE by Aryans who migrated to India, where their Vedic religion intermixed with the practices and beliefs of the natives.

Sacred texts: The *Veda*, including the *Upanishads*, a collection of rituals and commentaries; a vast number of epic stories about gods, heroes, and saints, including the *Bhagavadgita*, a part of the *Mahabharata*, and the *Ramayana*.

Organization: None, strictly speaking. Generally, rituals should be performed or assisted by Brahmins, the priestly caste, but in practice, simpler rituals can be performed by anyone. Brahmins are the final judges of ritual purity, the vital element in Hindu life. Temples and religious organizations are usually presided over by Brahmins.

Practice: Primarily passage rites (e.g., initiation, marriage, death, etc.) and daily devotions. Of the public rites, the *puja*, a ceremonial dinner for a god, is the most common.

Divisions: There is no concept of orthodoxy in Hinduism, which presents a variety of sects. The 3 major living traditions are those devoted to the gods Vishnu and Shiva and to the goddess Shakti. Numerous folk beliefs and practices, often in amalgamation with the above groups, exist side by side with philosophical schools.

Location: Mainly India, Nepal, Malaysia, Guyana, Suriname, and Sri Lanka.

Beliefs: There is only one divine principle; the many gods are only aspects of that unity. Life in all its forms is an aspect of the divine, but it appears as a separation from the divine, a meaningless cycle of birth and rebirth (*samsara*)

determined by the purity or impurity of past deeds (*karma*). To improve one's karma or escape *samsara* by pure acts, thought, and/or devotion is the aim of every Hindu.

Judaism

Founded: About 2000 BCE.

Founder: Abraham is regarded as the founding patriarch. The Torah of Moses is the basic source of the teachings.

Sacred texts: The 5 books of Moses (the Torah).

Organization: Originally theocratic, Judaism has evolved into a congregational polity. The basic institution is the local synagogue or temple, operated by the congregation and led by a rabbi of their choice. Chief rabbis in France and Great Britain have authority only over those who accept it; in Israel, the 2 chief rabbis have civil authority in family law.

Practice: Among traditional practitioners, almost all areas of life are governed by strict discipline. Sabbath and holidays are marked by observances, and attendance at public worship is considered especially important. Chief annual observances are Passover, celebrating liberation of the Israelites from Egypt and marked by the Seder meal in homes, and the 10 days from Rosh Hashanah (New Year) to Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), a period of penitence.

Divisions: Judaism is an unbroken spectrum from ultra-conservative to ultraliberal, largely reflecting different points of view regarding the binding character of the prohibitions and duties—particularly the dietary and Sabbath observations—traditionally prescribed for the daily life of the Jew.

Location: Mainly in Israel and the U.S.

Beliefs: Strictly monotheistic. God is the creator and ruler of the universe. God established a particular relationship with the Hebrew people: by obeying a divine law God gave them, they would be a special witness to God's mercy and justice. Judaism stresses ethical behavior (and, among the traditional, careful ritual obedience) as true worship of God.

Sikhism

Founded: Late 15th century in South Asia.

Founder: Guru Nanak Dev ji, Sikhism's first Guru.

Sacred texts: The *Guru Granth Sahib* was compiled by the Sikh Gurus and contains their experiences of the Divine. It also contains writing by other saintly figures of different faiths.

Organization: Each Sikh must make her or his own spiritual journey and not depend on clergy. Congregational prayer led by both men and women takes place in local *Gurudwaras*. Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar, Punjab (northern India) is the central place of worship.

Practice: Prayers are required in the morning, evening, and before sleeping. The most important mode of congregational prayer is the singing of hymns from the *Guru Granth Sahib*. The "Five Ks" are five articles of faith required of all Sikhs: *Kes* (uncut hair), *Kangha* (comb), *Kara* (steel bracelet), *Kirpan* (sword), and *Kaccha* (short pants).

Divisions: The last living Guru, Guru Gobind Singh (1666–1708) crystallized the practices and beliefs of the faith and determined that no future living Guru was needed. Today the religion is guided by joint sovereignty of Guru Granth and Guru Panth. Guru Granth is the Sikh scripture, as the spiritual manifestation of the Guru, while the Guru Panth is the collectivity of all initiated Sikhs worldwide, as the physical manifestation of the Guru.

Location: Many Sikhs are from Punjabi backgrounds. The Punjab region was divided between India and Pakistan with the end of British rule.

Beliefs: Sikhism preaches a message of devotion, remembrance of God at all times, truthful living, equality between all human beings, and social justice, while emphatically denouncing superstitions and blind rituals. Sikhism is a monotheistic religion based on revelation.

Gods and Goddesses in Egyptian, Norse, and Classical Mythology

Source: World Almanac research

Major Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt

Name	Relations	Sphere or position	Emblem/attribute
Ra (Re)/Atum/Amon	Self-created	The sun, creation	Hawk
Thoth (Djeheuty)	Son of Ra	The moon, wisdom, writing	Ibis/baboon
Ptah	Creator of Atum	Creation, craftsmen	—
Osiris	Brother of Set(h) & Isis	The underworld (dead), fertility, resurrection, vegetation	Bull
Isis	Sister/consort of Osiris	The underworld (dead)	—
Set(h)	Brother of Osiris	Evil, trickery, chaos	Boar, pig
Horus (several)	Sons of Osiris & Isis and Ra & Hathor	The earth	Falcon
Hathor	Consort of Ra	Motherhood, love	Cow
Anubis	Son of Osiris	Embalmer and judge of the dead	Jackal/dog

Major Norse Gods and Goddesses

Name	Relations	Sphere or position	Emblem/attribute
Odin	Father of the Aesir (gods)	War and death, poetry, wisdom, magic	Spear, mead, ring/one-eyed
Thor	Son of Odin	Thunder, lightning, rain; champion of the gods	Hammer, belt
Njord	Father of Freyja & Freyr	Wind and sea, wealth and prosperity	—
Frigg	Wife of Odin	Marriage and motherhood, home	—
Freyja (Freya)	Daughter of Njord	Fertility, birth, crops	Necklace
Freyr	Son of Njord	Agriculture, sun, rain	Magic ship, golden boar
Tyr	Son of Odin ¹	Justice, war	Spear/one-handed
Heimdall	Son of nine giantesses	Watchman of the gods; keen sight and hearing	Horn
Balder (Baldur)	Son of Odin	Light, purity	—
Loki	Son of giants; father of Hel (goddess of death), Jormungand (serpent encompassing the world), Fenrir (the wolf)	Malicious trickster	—

(1) Referred to as the son of Hymir in some mythologies.

Major Gods and Goddesses of the Classical World

Greek name	Roman name	Relations	Sphere or position
Aphrodite	Venus	Daughter of Zeus & Dione	Love
Apollo	—	Son of Zeus & Leto	Healing, poetry, light
Ares	Mars	Son of Zeus & Hera	War
Artemis	Diana	Daughter of Zeus & Leto	Hunting, chastity
Athena	Minerva	Daughter of Zeus & Metis	Wisdom, crafts, war
Cronus	Saturn	Father of Zeus	Titans' ruler
Demeter	Ceres	Sister of Zeus	Agriculture, fertility
Dionysus	Bacchus	Son of Zeus & Semele	Wine, fertility, ecstasy
Eros	Cupid	Son of Ares & Aphrodite	Love
Hades	Pluto	Brother of Zeus	The underworld, death
Hephaestus	Vulcan	Son of Zeus & Hera	Fire
Hera	Juno	Wife & sister of Zeus	Earth
Hermes	Mercury	Son of Zeus & Maia	Travel, commerce, gods' messenger
Hestia	Vesta	Sister of Zeus	The hearth
Pan	—	Son of Hermes & a wood nymph	Forests, flocks, shepherds
Persephone	Proserpina	Daughter of Zeus & Demeter	Grain
Poseidon	Neptune	Brother of Zeus	The sea
Rhea	Ops	Mother of Zeus	The earth
Uranus	Uranus	Father of the Titans (elder gods)	The heavens
Zeus	Jupiter	Son of Cronus & Rhea	Ruler of the gods

LANGUAGE

New Words in English

The following words and definitions were provided by Merriam-Webster Inc., publishers of *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition*, released in 2003. The words are among those that the Merriam-Webster editors decided had achieved enough currency in English to be added to the latest (2009) printing of the dictionary. The next printing was planned for 2011.

acai: a small dark purple fleshy berrylike fruit of a tall slender palm (*Euterpe oleracea*) of tropical Central and South America that is often used in beverages; *also:* the palm

Anglosphere: the countries of the world in which the English language and cultural values predominate

bodywash: a liquid product for cleansing the body

carbon footprint: the negative impact that something (as a person or business) has on the environment; *specifically:* the amount of carbon emitted by something during a given period

celebutante: a debutante who has attracted such media attention as to be considered a celebrity

ciabatta: a flat oblong bread having a moist interior and a crispy crust

docusoap: a TV series in which the real-life activities of a group of people are presented in soap-opera style

dry-erase board: a hard smooth white surface used for writing or drawing on with markers

flash mob: a group of people summoned (as by e-mail or text message) to a designated location at a specified time to perform an indicated action before dispersing

frenemy: one who pretends to be a friend but is actually an enemy

germophobe: a person who has an abnormal fear of germs

green-collar: of, relating to, or involving actions for protecting the natural environment

guilty pleasure: something pleasurable that induces a usually minor feeling of guilt

locavore: one who eats foods grown locally whenever possible

memory foam: a dense polyurethane foam that becomes more pliable when in contact with heat

mixed martial arts: a contact sport that allows a wide range of fighting techniques including striking, kicking, and grappling

mixtape: a compilation of songs recorded (as onto a cassette tape or a CD) from various sources

polypharmacy: the practice of administering or using multiple medications especially concurrently (as in the treatment of a single disease or of several coexisting conditions)

reggaeton: popular music of Puerto Rican origin that combines rap with Caribbean rhythms

shawarma: a sandwich especially of sliced lamb or chicken, vegetables, and often tahini wrapped in pita bread

SIM card: a card that is inserted into a device (as a cell phone) and that is used to store data (as phone numbers or contact information)

softscape: vegetation (as shrubs and flowers) that is incorporated into a landscape

staycation: a vacation spent at home or nearby

superdelegate: a political party leader or an elected official selected to vote at a presidential nominating convention who may or may not be pledged to support a particular candidate

tase: to shoot with a Taser gun

vlog: a blog that contains video material

waterboarding: an interrogation technique in which water is forced into a detainee's mouth and nose so as to induce the sensation of drowning

webisode: an episode especially of a TV show that may or may not have been telecast but can be viewed at a Web site

woo-hoo or whoo-hoo: used to express exuberant delight or approval

zip line: a cable suspended above an incline to which a pulley and harness are attached for a rider

Words About Words

allegory: extended use of symbols, in the form of characters, animals, or events, that represent ideas or themes. Ex.: John Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*

alliteration: repetition of same, initial consonant sounds of two or more words in sequence or in short intervals. Ex.: "I have stood still and stopped the sound of feet." —Robert Frost, "Acquainted with the Night"

antithesis: an expression in which contrasting ideas are intentionally juxtaposed, usually in parallel structure. Ex.: "The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." —Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address

assonance: repetition of same or similar vowel sounds in words located near each other. Ex.: "Green as a dream, and deep as death." —Rupert Brooke, "The Old Vicarage, Grantchester"

back-formation: creation of a word from an existing word, whose forms seem to suggest that the previously existing word derived from the newer word. Ex.: The verb "edit" is a back-formation of the word "editor."

cliché: a saying or expression that has been used so often it has lost its effect. Ex.: work like a dog

euphemism: a mild, indirect expression used instead of a plainer one that might be harsh, unpleasant, or offensive. Ex.: rest-room instead of toilet; pass away, or pass, instead of die

hyperbole: exaggeration for emphasis or effect. Ex.: "And fired the shot heard round the world." —Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Concord Hymn"

irony: deliberate use of an expression in which the literal or surface meaning is contrary to a hidden intended meaning that can be inferred / Ex.: "Yet Brutus says he was ambitious; / And Brutus is an honorable man." —William Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*

litotes: intentional understatement made by negating the opposite of what is meant. Ex.: This was no small matter.

metaphor: a stated equivalence between two dissimilar things or a reference to one thing rather than another, so as to imply a comparison. Ex.: "Life is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." —Shakespeare, *Macbeth*

metonymy: substitution of one word for another that it suggests. Ex.: The pen is mightier than the sword.

onomatopoeia: words that imitate the sounds they describe. Ex.: buzz, murmur

oxymoron: juxtaposition of contradictory words. Ex.: deafening silence

paradox: a statement that is phrased to seem contradictory, odd, or opposed to common sense or expectation, while being presented as true. Ex.: "What a pity that youth must be wasted on the young." —George Bernard Shaw

personification: treatment of objects or abstractions as if they were persons. Ex.: "Because I could not stop for Death— / He kindly stopped for me." —Emily Dickinson, "Because I Could Not Stop for Death"

simile: a comparison between two dissimilar things using the words "like" or "as." Ex.: "My love is like a red, red rose" —Robert Burns, "A Red, Red Rose"

spoonerism: play on words in which the initial sounds of two or more words are transposed, creating different phrases whose meanings when compared can be humorous. Ex.: a blushing crow (instead of a crushing blow)

synecdoche: a form of metonymy; the use of a part for the whole, or the whole for the part. Ex.: All hands on deck!

tautology: useless, often unwitting repetition of the same idea in different wording. Ex.: close proximity. In logic, a proposition that would be self-contradictory to deny. Ex.: All bachelors are male.

National Spelling Bee

The annual Scripps National Spelling Bee competition, conducted by The E.W. Scripps Company and other newspapers since 1941, was instituted by *The Courier-Journal* of Louisville, KY, in 1925. Students under 16 who are not beyond the 8th grade are eligible to compete at the local level for a chance to advance to the national competition in Washington, DC. The 2010 winner was Anamika Veeramani of North Royalton, OH. Sharing a three-way tie for 2nd place were: Adrian Gunawan of Arlington Heights, IL; Elizabeth Platz of Shelbina, MO; and Shantanu Srivatsa of West Fargo, ND.

Here are the last words given, and spelled correctly at the National Spelling Bee in recent years.

1981	sarcophagus	1987	staphylococci	1993	kamikaze	1999	logorrhea	2005	appoggiatura
1982	psoriasis	1988	elegiacal	1994	antediluvian	2000	demarche	2006	Ursprache
1983	Purim	1989	spoliator	1995	xanthosis	2001	succedaneum	2007	serrefine
1984	luge	1990	fibranne	1996	vivisepture	2002	prospicience	2008	guerdon
1985	milieu	1991	antipyretic	1997	euonym	2003	pococurante	2009	Laodicean
1986	odontalgia	1992	lyceum	1998	chiaroscurist	2004	autochthonous	2010	stromuhr

Names of the Days

ENGLISH	RUSSIAN	HEBREW	FRENCH	ITALIAN	SPANISH	GERMAN	JAPANESE
Sunday	voskresenye	yom rishon	dimanche	domenica	domingo	Sonntag	nichiyoubi
Monday	ponedelnik	yom sheni	lundi	lunedì	lunes	Montag	getsuyoubi
Tuesday	vtornik	yom shlishi	mardi	martedì	martes	Dienstag	kayoubi
Wednesday	sreda	yom ravii	mercredi	mercoledì	miércoles	Mittwoch	suiyoubi
Thursday	chetverg	yom hamishi	jeudi	giovedì	jueves	Donnerstag	mokuyoubi
Friday	pyatnitsa	yom shishi	vendredi	venerdì	viernes	Freitag	kinyoubi
Saturday	subbota	shabbat	samedi	sabato	sábado	Samstag	doyoubi

Foreign Words and Phrases

(A=Arabic; F=French; Ger=German; Gr=Greek; I=Italian; J=Japanese; L=Latin; R=Russian; S=Spanish; Y=Yiddish)	
à bientôt (F; ah-bee-en-TOH): so long; see you soon	impresario (I; im-prah-SAH-ri-oh): manager, promoter, or sponsor of a musical or theatrical program or company
ad hoc (L; ad-HOK): for the end or purpose at hand; impromptu	imprimatur (L; im-prah-MAH-toor): approval or official permission to print, espec. by the Roman Catholic church
ad hominem (L; ad-HOH-mee-nem): argument that criticizes an opponent, often unfairly, rather than addressing an issue directly	in loco parentis (L; in-LOH-koh-puh-REN-tis): in place of parent
al fresco (I; ahl-FRAYS-koh): outdoors	in medias res (L; in-MAY-dee-oos-rays): into the middle of things
anime (J; A-nuh-may): Japanese-style animation	intelligentsia (R; in-te-luh-JEN-see-uh): elite class of society made up of intellectuals and educated people
antebellum (L; AHN-teh-BEL-lum): pre-war	je ne sais quoi (F; zhuh-nuh-say-KWAH): literally, “I don’t know what”; the little something that eludes description
aperçu(s) (F; ah-per-SOO): first perception or insight; outline	joie de vivre (F; zhwah-duh-VEEV-ruh): zest for life
belles lettres (F; bel-LET-truh): writing aspiring to artistic merit	leitmotif (Ger; lyt-moh-TEEF): the central theme or idea, particularly in art and literature
bête noire (F; bet-NWAHR): a thing or person viewed with particular dislike or fear	mano a mano (S; MAH-noh-ah-MAH-noh): hand to hand; in direct combat
Bildungsroman (Ger; BIL-doongs-roh-mahn): novel embodying coming-of-age story	mea culpa (L; MAY-uh-CUL-puh): through my fault
bodega (S; boh-DAY-gah): grocery store	mensh (Y; MENTSCH): an upright, noble, admirable person
bonhomie (F; boh-noh-MEE): friendliness	modus operandi (L; MOH-duhs-op-uh-RAN-dee): method of operation
bon vivant (F; bon-vee-VAHN): a person with refined tastes, espec. for food and drink	mujahideen (A; moo-jah-ha-DEEN): Islamic holy fighters; shares root with the word <i>jihad</i> , which means “a struggle”
boondocks (Tagalog; BUHN-dahks): rural area regarded as out of the mainstream	noblesse oblige (F; noh-BLES-oh-BLEEZH): the obligation of nobility to help the less fortunate
bourgeois (F; boo-ZHWAH): middle-class; conventional; materialistic	nolo contendere (L; NOH-loh-kohn-TEN-duh-ree): a plea of no contest whereby a person does not admit guilt but is subject to punishment
carte blanche (F; kahrt-BLANSH): full discretionary power	non compos mentis (L; non-KOM-puhs-MEN-tis): not of sound mind
casus belli (L; KAH-soos-BEL-lee): reason for going to war	non sequitur (L; non-SEH-kwi-tour): a conclusion that does not logically follow from what preceded it
cause célèbre (F; kawz-suh-LEB): a notorious incident	nouveau riche (F; noo-voh-REESH): a newly rich person, espec. one who spends money conspicuously
cognoscenti (I; kahn-yuh-SHEN-tee): experts; connoisseurs	ombudsman (Swedish; AHM-budz-muhn): person who receives, investigates, and settles complaints
contretemps (F; kon-truh-TAHN): awkward situation	par excellence (F; par-ek-seh-LANS): best of all; incomparable
coup de grâce (F; kooh-duh-GRAHS): the decisive final blow	parvenu (F; par-vuh-NOO): upstart
cum laude/magna cum laude/summa cum laude (L; kuhm-LOU-day; MAG-na ...; SOO-ma ...): with praise or honor/with great praise or honor/with the highest praise or honor	persona non grata (L; per-SOH-nah-non-GRAH-tah): unwelcome person
de facto (L; day-FAK-toh): in fact, if not by law	pièce de résistance (F; pee-es-duh-ray-ZEES-tonz): the outstanding item in a series or group
de jure (L; dee-JOOR-ee, day-YOOR-ay): in accordance with right or law	pro bono (L; proh-BOH-noh): (legal work) donated for the public good
de rigueur (F; duh-ree-GUR): necessary according to convention or etiquette	quid pro quo (L; kwid-proh-KWOH): something given or received for something else
détente (F; day-TAHNT): an easing of strained relations	raison d’être (F; RAY-zöhhh-DET-ruh): reason for being
deus ex machina (L; DAY-uhs-eks-MAH-keh-nah): person/event that provides a solution unexpectedly or suddenly, espec. (in literature) a contrived solution to a plot	savoir faire (F; sav-wahr-FAIR): dexterity in social affairs
double entendre (F; DOO-blahn-TAHN-druh): expression with a double meaning, one meaning of which is often risqué	Schadenfreude (Ger; SHAH-duhn-froy-deh): joy at another’s misfortune
éminence grise (F; ay-meh-nahns-GREEZ): one who wields power behind the scenes	schlemiel (Y; shleh-MEEL): an unlucky, bungling person
enfant terrible (F; ahn-FAHN-te-REE-bluh): one who is noteworthy for embarrassing or unconventional behavior	schlepp (Y; SHLEP): move slowly, tediously, drag oneself along
ennui (F; ah-NOOEE): boredom; world-weariness; annoyance	semper fidelis (L; SEM-puhr-fee-DAY-lis): always faithful
e pluribus unum (L; eh-PLOO-ree-boos-OO-noom): out of many, one (U.S. motto)	sobriquet (F; SOH-bri-kay): nickname or informal descriptive name for someone
ersatz (Ger; EHR-zats): artificial; being a (usually inferior) substitute	terra firma (L; TER-uh-FUR-muh): solid ground
ex post facto (L; eks-pohst-FAK-toh): retroactive(ly)	troika (R; TROY-kuh): group of three, espec. a ruling group
fait accompli (F; fayt-uh-kom-PLÉE): an accomplished fact	vis-à-vis (F; vee-zuh-VEE): compared with; with regard to
fatwa (A; FAHT-wah): in Islam, a legal or religious decree	voir dire (F; vwar-DEER): examination by lawyers or judge to determine the suitability of a witness or a prospective juror
faux pas (F; foh-PAH): false step; a social blunder or breach of etiquette	zeitgeist (Ger; ZITE-gyste): the general intellectual, moral, and cultural climate of an era
habeas corpus (L; HAY-bee-ahs-KOR-pus): an order for an accused person to be brought to court to challenge the person’s detention	
hoi polloi (Gr; hoy-puh-LOY): the masses	

calf: cattle, elephant, hippo, camel, others
cheeper: grouse, partridge, quail
chick: chicken, penguin, other birds
cockerel: rooster
codling, sprag: codfish
colt: horse, zebra (male)
cria: llama, alpaca
cub: lion, bear, shark, fox, others
cygnet: swan
duckling: duck
elver: eel
ephyra: jellyfish
eyas: hawk, others
fawn: deer, antelope
filly: horse, zebra (female)

Names for Animal Young

fingerling, fry: fish generally
fledgling, nestling: birds generally
foal: horse, zebra, others
gosling: goose
heifer: cow
hoglet: hedgehog
joey: kangaroo, opossum, wombat, other marsupials
kid: goat
kit: beaver, rabbit, ferret, wolverine, others
kitten, kitty: cat, other small mammals
lamb: sheep
larva: frog, sea urchin, insects generally
parr, smolt, grilse: salmon

peachick: peafowl
piglet, shoat, farrow, suckling: pig
polliwog, tadpole: frog
poult: turkey
puggle: echidna
pullet: hen
pup: dog, fox, seal, rat
spat: oyster, other bivalves
spiderling: spider
spike, blinker, tinker: mackerel
squab: pigeon
whelp: dog, tiger, other carnivorous mammals
yearling: cattle, sheep, horse, others

Names for Animal Collectives

alligators: congregation	fish: school, shoal	otters: romp
ants: army, colony, swarm	flamingos: stand, flamboyance	owls: parliament
apes: shrewdness, troop	foxes: skulk	oxen: yoke
bats: colony	geese: flock, gaggle, skein	peacocks: muster
bears: sleuth, sloth	giraffes: corps, herd, tower	pheasants: nest, nide, bouquet
bees: colony, swarm, hive, grist	goats: tribe, trip	ponies: string
birds: flight, volery	gorillas: band, whoop	raccoons: gaze
boars/swine: singular, sounder	grasshoppers: cloud	ravens: unkindness
buffalo: gang, obstinacy	hares: down, husk, trip	rhinoceroses: crash
butterflies: flutter	hawks: cast, kettle	seals: pod
buzzards: wake	hedghogs: array, prickle	sheep: flock, drove, hurtle
camels: caravan, flock, train	hippopotami: bloat	snakes: nest
cats: clowder, cluster, glaring, pounce	horses: pair, team	squirrels: dray, scurry
cattle: drove	hounds: cry, mute, pack	starlings: flock, murmuration
cheetahs: coalition	hyenas: cackle	swans: bevy
clams, oysters: bed	iguanas: mess	tigers: streak
cockroaches: intrusion	jellyfish: smack	toads: knot
cranes: sedge, siege	kangaroos: mob, troop	trout: hover
crocodiles: bask, nest, float	larks: exaltation	turkeys: rafter
crows: murder, horde	leopards: leap	turtles: bale
dolphins: pod	lions: pride	vultures: committee
doves: dule, pitying	locusts: plague, swarm	whales: gam, herd, pod
ducks: brace, team	moles: labor	woodchucks: fall
eagles: convocation, aerie	monkeys: troop	woodpeckers: descent
ferrets: business	mules: barren, span	zebras: herd, zeal
finches: charm	nightingales: watch	

Some Common Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronyms are pronounceable words formed from first letters (or syllables) of other words. Some **abbreviations** below (e.g., AIDS, NATO) are thus acronyms. Some acronyms are words coined as abbreviations and written in lower case (e.g., sonar, yuppie). Acronyms do not have periods; usage for other abbreviations varies, but periods have become less common. Capitalization usage may vary from what is shown here. Some acronyms may have other, typically less common, meanings not given here. Italicized words preceding parenthetical definitions below are Latin unless otherwise noted. See also Computers and Telecommunications, Weights and Measures, and other chapters.

AA: Alcoholics Anonymous; Associate in Arts; administrative assistant	CIF: cost, insurance, and freight	FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation
ABA: American Bar Association	COD: cash (or collect) on delivery	FDA: Food and Drug Administration
AC: alternating current; air-conditioning	COL or Col.: Colonel	FDIC: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
ACLU: American Civil Liberties Union	COLA: cost of living adjustment	FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency
AD: <i>anno Domini</i> (in the year of the Lord)	COO: chief operating officer	ff.: and those following
ADD: Attention Deficit Disorder	CPA: certified public accountant	FICA: Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Social Security)
AFL-CIO: American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations	CPI: Consumer Price Index	fl.: <i>floruit</i> (flourished), used for hist. figures when life dates uncertain
AI: artificial intelligence	CPL or Cpl.: Corporal	Freddie Mac: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
AIDS: acquired immune deficiency syndrome	CPR: cardiopulmonary resuscitation	FTP: file transfer protocol
ALA: American Library Association	CPU: central processing unit	FY: fiscal year
a.m. or AM: <i>ante meridiem</i> (before noon)	CST: Central Standard Time	FYI: for your information
anon: anonymous	CV: curriculum vitae	GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
APO: army post office	DA: district attorney	GB: gigabyte(s)
APR: annual percentage rate	DC: direct current	GDP: gross domestic product
ARM: adjustable rate mortgage	DD: Doctor of Divinity	GED: general equivalency diploma (for high school)
ASCAP: American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers	DDS: Doctor of Dental Surgery	GMT: Greenwich meantime
ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange	DEA: Drug Enforcement Agency	GOP: Grand Old Party (Republican Party)
ATM: automated teller machine	DHS: Dept. of Homeland Security	GPS: Global Positioning System
Ave.: Avenue	DMD: Doctor of Dental Medicine	GUI: graphical user interface
AWOL: absent without leave	DMZ: demilitarized zone	hazmat: HAZardous MATerial
BA: Bachelor of Arts	DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid	HDTV: high-definition television
bb1: barrel(s)	DNR: do not resuscitate	HIV: human immunodeficiency virus
BC: before Christ	DOA: dead on arrival	HMO: health maintenance organization
BCE: before the Common Era	DOB: date of birth	HMS: His/Her Majesty's Ship (UK)
bpd: barrels per day	dpi: dots per inch	Hon.: the Honorable
BS: Bachelor of Science	DPT: diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	HOV: high-occupancy vehicle
Btu: British thermal unit(s)	DUI: driving under the influence	HRH: her (his) royal highness (UK)
bu: bushel(s)	DVD: digital video disc	HTML: hypertext markup language
BYOB: bring your own bottle	DVM: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	HTTP: hypertext transfer protocol
C: Celsius, centigrade	DWI: driving while intoxicated	HUD: Department of Housing and Urban Development
c: <i>circa</i> (about); copyright	ed.: edited, edition, editor	HVAC: heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning
CAFTA: Central American Free Trade Agreement	EEG: electroencephalogram	Hz: hertz
CAT: computerized axial tomography	e.g.: <i>exempli gratia</i> (for example)	ibid: <i>ibidem</i> (in the same place)
CD: compact disc	EKG: electrocardiogram	i.e.: <i>id est</i> (that is)
CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Community Development Corporation	EOE: equal opportunity employer	ICU: intensive care unit
CE: Common Era	EP: extended play	IM: instant messaging
CEO: chief executive officer	EPA: Environmental Protection Agency	IMF: International Monetary Fund
cf.: <i>confer</i> (compare)	ERA: Equal Rights Amendment; earned run average	INS: Immigration and Naturalization Service
CFO: chief financial officer	ESL: English as a second language	IPO: initial public offering
CIA: Central Intelligence Agency	ESP: extrasensory perception	IQ: intelligence quotient
	Esq.: esquire	
	EST: eastern standard time	
	et al.: <i>et alii</i> (and others)	
	etc.: <i>et cetera</i> (and so forth)	
	EU: European Union	
	F: Fahrenheit	
	Fannie Mae: Federal National Mortgage Association	
	FAQ: frequently asked questions	

IRA: individual retirement account; Irish Republican Army
IRS: Internal Revenue Service
ISBN: International Standard Book Number
ISP: Internet Service Provider
IVF: in vitro fertilization
JD: *Juris Doctor* (Doctor of Law)
k: karat
K: kelvin
kWh: kilowatt-hour(s)
laser: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
LGBT: lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered
LLP: limited licensed partnership
loc. cit.: *loco citato* (in the place cited)
LSAT: Law School Admission Test
LT or **Lt.:** Lieutenant
MA: Master of Arts
MB: megabyte(s)
MBA: Master of Business Administration
MCAT: Medical College Admission Test
MD: *Medicinae Doctor* (Doctor of Medicine)
MIA: missing in action
modem: MODulator-DEModulator
MP: member of Parliament (UK)
mph: miles per hour
MRI: magnetic resonance imaging
ms, mss: manuscript(s)
MS: Master of Science; multiple sclerosis
MSG: monosodium glutamate
MST: mountain standard time
MVP: most valuable player
NA: not applicable; not available
NAACP: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement
NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NB or **n.b.:** *nota bene* (note carefully)
NCAA: National Collegiate Athletic Association

NIH: National Institutes of Health
NOW: National Organization for Women
NPR: National Public Radio
NRA: National Rifle Association
obs.: obsolete
OED: Oxford English Dictionary
op: *opus* (work)
OMB: Office of Management and Budget
OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OTC: over the counter
p, pp: page(s)
PA: public address
PAC: political action committee
PC: personal computer; politically correct
PDA: Personal Digital Assistant
PhD: *Philosophiae Doctor* (doctor of philosophy)
PIN: personal identification number
p.m. or **PM:** *post meridiem* (afternoon)
PS: *post scriptum* (postscript)
PST: Pacific standard time
pt: part(s); pint(s); point(s)
PVT or **Pvt.:** Private
QC: Queen's Counsel (UK)
QED: *quod erat demonstrandum* (which was to be demonstrated)
q.v.: *quod vide* (which see)
radar: RAdio Detecting And Ranging
RAM: random access memory
RCMP: Royal Canadian Mounted Police
REM: rapid eye movement
Rev.: Reverend
rev.: revised; reviewed
RIP: *requiescat in pace* (may he/she rest in peace)
RN: Registered Nurse
RNA: ribonucleic acid
ROM: read only memory
ROTC: Reserve Officers' Training Corps
rpm: revolutions per minute
RSVP: *répondez s'il vous plaît* (Fr.) (please reply)
SARS: severe acute respiratory syndrome

SASE: self-addressed stamped envelope
SEC: Securities and Exchange Commission
SETI: Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence
SGT or **Sgt.:** Sergeant
SIDS: sudden infant death syndrome
SJ: Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
sonar: SOund NAVigation and Ranging
SOP: standard operating procedure
SPCA: Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SSI: Supplementary Security Income
St.: Saint; Street
TBA: to be announced
TBD: to be determined
TEFL: teaching English as a foreign language
UFO: unidentified flying object
UPC: Universal Product Code
URL: Univeral Resource Locator
USDA: United States Department of Agriculture
USS: United States ship
UTC: coordinated universal time
var.: variant
VAT: value-added tax
VCR: videocassette recorder
viz: *videlicet* (namely)
VP: vice president
W: watt(s)
WHO: World Health Organization
WMD: weapon of mass destruction
WPM: words per minute
WWW: World Wide Web
YMCA: Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA: Young Women's Christian Association
YTD: year to date
yuppie: young urban professional
ZIP: zone improvement plan (U.S. Postal Service)

Eponyms

(words named for people)

boycott: to avoid trade or dealings with, as a protest; after Charles C. Boycott, an English land agent in County Mayo, Ireland, ostracized in 1880 for refusing to reduce rents
derby: a stiff felt hat with a dome-shaped crown and narrow rolled brim; after Edward Stanley, 12th Earl of Derby, who in 1780 founded the Derby horse race, to which these hats are worn
derrick: a type of crane consisting of a boom connected to the base of an upright mast; after Derrick, early 17th-cent. English hangman who used a gallows that operated via cables and pulleys
draconian: harsh or severe; after Draco, statesman who codified the laws in Athens in 621 BCE
gerrymander: to draw an election district in such a way as to favor a political party; after Elbridge Gerry, who created (1812) just such an election district (shaped like a salamander) during his governorship of Massachusetts
guillotine: a machine for beheading; after Joseph Guillotin, French physician who proposed its use in 1789 as more humane than hanging
Luddite: one who opposes new technology; from Ned Ludd, leader of a group of textile workers in England who destroyed machinery in the early 1800s

maudlin: excessively sentimental; from scriptural figure Mary Magdalene, who is often shown weeping in depictions
milquetoast: a timid, unassertive person; after Caspar Milquetoast, comic strip character created by American Harold Tucker Webster in 1924
Pollyanna: an overly optimistic person; based on the title character of a 1913 novel by American writer Eleanor Porter
salmonella: group of bacteria that can cause infections when contaminated food or water is consumed; named after Daniel Elmer Salmon, American veterinarian and public health official
sandwich: two or more slices of bread with a filling in-between; after John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich (1718-92), who supposedly ate these at the gaming table
shrapnel: originally, a projectile with lead balls designed to inflict maximum damage in explosions, later pieces of shell casings; from Henry Shrapnel (1761-1842), British artillery officer who designed the projectile
silhouette: an outline image; from Étienne de Silhouette (1709-67), a stingy French finance minister
Zamboni: an ice resurfacing machine; after American inventor Frank Zamboni, who owned an ice skating rink

Palindromes and Anagrams

A **palindrome** is a sequence of letters (or other symbols) that read the same backward and forward. Words such as *radar* and *racecar* are familiar palindromes, as are names such as Hannah, and phrases such as "Madam, I'm Adam" and "A man, a plan, a canal, Panama!" Certain dates, such as the upcoming 11/02/2011, are also examples of palindromes.
An **anagram** is a word or word sequence made by rearranging all the letters of another word or word sequence. Websites can be consulted that generate large numbers of anagrams for a given expression ("world almanac" has over 2,500 anagrams), but most, even if technically made up of words, make little sense. The best anagrams not only make some sense but fit the subject in a clever or amusing way. Ex.: stipend = spend it!; archaeologists = goal is to search; Elvis Aaron Presley = Seen alive? Sorry, pal; The Leaning Tower of Pisa = I spot one giant flaw here.

Top 10 First Names of Americans by Decade or Year of Birth

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration

BOYS

1880-1889	John, William, Charles, George, James, Frank, Joseph, Harry, Henry, Edward
1890-1899	John, William, George, James, Charles, Joseph, Frank, Robert, Harry, Henry
1900-1909	John, William, James, George, Joseph, Charles, Robert, Frank, Edward, Henry
1910-1919	John, William, James, Robert, Joseph, Charles, George, Edward, Frank, Walter
1920-1929	John, Robert, James, William, Charles, George, Joseph, Richard, Edward, Donald
1930-1939	Robert, James, John, William, Richard, Charles, Donald, George, Thomas, Joseph
1940-1949	James, Robert, John, William, Richard, David, Charles, Thomas, Michael, Ronald
1950-1959	Michael, James, Robert, John, David, William, Steven, Richard, Thomas, Mark
1960-1969	Michael, John, David, James, Robert, Mark, Steven, William, Jeffrey, Richard
1970-1979	Michael, Christopher, Jason, David, James, John, Brian, Robert, Steven, William
1980-1989	Michael, Christopher, Matthew, Joshua, David, Daniel, James, John, Robert, Brian
1990-1999	Michael, Christopher, Matthew, Joshua, Nicholas, Jacob, Andrew, Daniel, Brandon, Tyler
2000-2009	Jacob, Michael, John, Matthew, Daniel, Christopher, Andrew, Ethan, Joseph, William
2009	Jacob, Ethan, Michael, Alexander, William, Joshua, Daniel, Jayden, Noah, Anthony

GIRLS

1880-1889	Mary, Anna, Elizabeth, Catherine, Margaret, Emma, Bertha, Minnie, Florence, Clara
1890-1899	Mary, Anna, Margaret, Helen, Catherine, Elizabeth, Florence, Ruth, Rose, Ethel
1900-1909	Mary, Helen, Margaret, Anna, Ruth, Catherine, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Marie, Mildred
1910-1919	Mary, Helen, Dorothy, Margaret, Ruth, Catherine, Mildred, Anna, Elizabeth, Frances
1920-1929	Mary, Dorothy, Betty, Helen, Margaret, Ruth, Virginia, Catherine, Doris, Frances
1930-1939	Mary, Betty, Barbara, Shirley, Patricia, Dorothy, Joan, Margaret, Carol, Nancy
1940-1949	Mary, Linda, Barbara, Patricia, Carol, Sandra, Nancy, Sharon, Judith, Susan
1950-1959	Deborah, Mary, Linda, Patricia, Susan, Barbara, Karen, Nancy, Donna, Catherine
1960-1969	Lisa, Deborah, Mary, Karen, Michelle, Susan, Kimberly, Lori, Teresa, Linda
1970-1979	Jennifer, Michelle, Amy, Melissa, Kimberly, Lisa, Angela, Heather, Kelly, Sarah
1980-1989	Jessica, Jennifer, Ashley, Sarah, Amanda, Stephanie, Nicole, Melissa, Katherine, Megan
1990-1999	Ashley, Jessica, Sarah, Brittany, Emily, Kaitlyn, Samantha, Megan, Brianna, Katherine
2000-2009	Emily, Madison, Emma, Olivia, Hannah, Abigail, Isabella, Samantha, Elizabeth, Ashley
2009	Isabella, Emma, Olivia, Sophia, Ava, Emily, Madison, Abigail, Chloe, Mia

Origins of Popular American Given Names

Source: Dr. Cleveland Kent Evans, Bellevue University, Bellevue, NE; World Almanac research

Boys

Alexander: Gr. *Alexandros*, “defender of man”
Andrew: possibly Gr. *andreia*, “manly,” or Eng. form of Gr. *Andreas*
Anthony: Roman *Antonius*, possibly from Gr. *anthos*, “flower”
Benjamin: Heb. *Binyamin*, “son of the right hand”
Brandon: Eng. place name, “gorse-covered hill”
Brian: Irish, perhaps Celtic *Brigonos*, “high, noble”
Charles: Ger. *ceorl*, “free man”
Christopher: Gr. *Khristophoros*, “bearing Christ [in one’s heart]”
Daniel: Heb. “God is my judge”
David: Heb. *Dodavehu*, perhaps “darling”
Edward: Old Eng. *Eadweard*, “wealth-guard”

Ethan: Heb. “solid,” “firm”
Frank: Ger. “Frenchman”
George: Gr. *georgos*, “soil tiller, farmer”
Henry: Ger. *Haimric*. “home-power”
Jack: nickname for John
Jacob: Heb. *Yaakov*, “God protects” or “supplanter”
James: Late Lat. *Iacomus*, form of Jacob
Jason: Gr. *Iason*, “healer”
Jeffrey: Norman Fr., from Ger. *Gaufrid*, “land-peace,” or *Gisfrid*, “pledge-peace”
John: Heb. *Yohanan*, “God is gracious”
Jonathan: Heb. “God has given”
Jose: Heb. and Aramaic *Yose*, variant of Joseph
Joseph: Heb. *Yosef*, “[God] shall add”
Joshua: Heb. *Yoshua*, “God saves”
Mark: Lat. *Marcus*, perhaps from Mars, Roman god of war
Matthew: Heb. *Mattathia*, “gift of God”

Michael: Heb. “who could ever be like God?”
Nathan: Heb. “God has given”; modern short form of Nathaniel or Jonathan
Nicholas: Gr. *Nikolaos*, “victory-people”
Noah: Heb. “rest”
Patrick: Lat. *Patricius*, “belonging to the noble class”
Richard: Ger. “power-hardy”
Robert: Ger. *Hrodberht*, “fame-bright”
Ryan: prob. from Irish surname, Gaelic “king”
Samuel: Heb. *Shemuel*, “God heard”
Sean: Gaelic form of John
Steven: Gr. *stephanos*, “crown, garland”
Thomas: Aramaic “twin”
Tyler: Old Eng. *tigeler*, “tile layer”
William: Ger. *Wilhelm*, “will-helmet”

Girls

Abigail: Heb. “my father is joy”
Alexis: Gr. “helper” or “defender”
Amanda: 17th-cent. invention from Lat. “lovable”
Amy: Old Fr. *Ame*, “beloved”
Andrea: possibly Gr. *andreia*, “manly,” or fem. form of Andrew or Andreas
Angela: Gr. *angelos*, “messenger [of God]”
Ann Eng. form, **Anne:** Eng., Fr., Ger. form of Hannah
Anna: Lat. and Gr. form of Hannah
Ashley: Eng. place name, “ash grove”
Ava: prob. modern form of Eva, Lat. form of Heb. *Eve*, “to breathe”
Barbara: Gr. *barbarus*, “foreign”
Betty: 18th-cent. nickname for Elizabeth
Brianna: modern fem. form of Brian
Brittany: place name, Fr. province settled by Britons
Carol: form of Charles

Chloe: Gr. “young shoot,” “blooming”
Clara: Lat. *clarus*, “famous”
Deborah: Heb. “bee”
Donna: Ital. “lady”
Dorothy: Gr. *Dorothea*, “gift of God”
Elizabeth: Heb. *Elisheba*, perhaps “God is my oath” or “God is good fortune”
Ella: prob. variant or nickname for Eleanor or Ellen
Emily: Roman *Aemilia*, possibly from Lat. *aemulus*, “rival”
Emma: Ger. *ermen*, “whole, entire”
Frances: fem. form of Francis, “a Frenchman”
Haley: Eng. place name, “hay clearing”
Hannah: Heb. “He has favored me”
Heather: Middle Eng. *hathir*, “heather”
Helen: Gr. *Helene*, possibly “sunbeam”
Isabella, Isabel: Lat., Sp. variant of Elizabeth

Jennifer: Cornish form of Welsh *Gwenhwyfar*, “fair-smooth”
Jessica: Shakesp. invention, prob. fem. form of Jesse, Heb. “God exists”
Judith: Heb. “Jewish woman”
Julia: fem. form of Julius, Roman family name, or Lat. “youthful”
Kaitlyn: American spelling of Caitlin, the Irish form of Katherine
Karen: Danish form of Katherine
Katherine: Egyptian *Aikaterine*, later modified to resemble Gr. *katharos*, “pure”
Kelly: Irish Gaelic *Ceallagh*, perhaps “churchgoer” or “bright-headed”
Kimberly: Eng. place name, “Cyneburgh’s clearing”
Laura: Lat. *Iaurus*, “laurel”
Linda: Sp. “pretty” or Ger. “tender”

Lisa: nickname for Elizabeth	Michelle: Fr. fem. form of Michael	Sandra: short form of Alessandra, Ital. fem. form of Alexander
Lori: nickname for Lorraine (Fr. "land of Lothar's people") or Laura	Nancy: medieval Eng. nickname for Agnes, Gr. <i>hagnos</i> , "holy"; later also nickname for Ann	Sarah: Heb. "princess"
Madison: Middle Eng. surname, "son of Madeline or Maud"	Nicole: Fr. fem. form of Nicholas	Sharon: Biblical place name, Heb. "plain"
Margaret: Gr. <i>margaron</i> , "pearl"	Olivia: Lat. <i>oliva</i> , "olive tree"	Sophia: Gr. "wisdom"
Maria: Lat. form of Mary	Patricia: Lat. fem. form of Patrick	Stephanie: Fr. fem. form of Steven
Marie: Fr. form of Mary	Rachel: Heb. "ewe"	Susan: Eng. form of Heb. <i>Shoshana</i> , "lily"
Mary: Eng. form of Heb. <i>Maryam</i> , perhaps "seeress" or "wished-for child"	Rose: Ger. <i>hros</i> , "horse," or Lat. <i>rosa</i> , "rose"	Teresa: Sp., perhaps "woman from Therasia"
Megan: Welsh form of Margaret	Ruth: Heb., perhaps "companion"	Victoria: fem. form of Victor, from Lat. <i>vincere</i> , "to conquer"
Melissa: Gr. "bee"	Samantha: colonial American invention, prob. combining Sam from Samuel with <i>-antha</i> from Gr. <i>anthos</i> , "flower"	

30 Most Common Last Names in the U.S. Population

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Rank	Name	Frequency ¹ (%)	Rank	Name	Frequency ¹ (%)	Rank	Name	Frequency ¹ (%)	Rank	Name	Frequency ¹ (%)
1.	Smith	0.881	9.	Rodriguez	0.298	17.	Martin	0.249	24.	Harris	0.220
2.	Johnson	0.688	10.	Wilson	0.290	18.	Jackson	0.247	25.	Clark	0.203
3.	Williams	0.569	11.	Martinez	0.287	19.	Thompson	0.239	26.	Lewis	0.189
4.	Brown	0.512	12.	Anderson	0.283	20.	White	0.237	27.	Robinson	0.186
5.	Jones	0.505	13.	Taylor	0.267	21.	Lopez	0.230	28.	Walker	0.186
6.	Miller	0.418	14.	Thomas	0.263	22.	Lee	0.225	29.	Perez	0.181
7.	Davis	0.398	15.	Hernandez	0.262	23.	Gonzalez	0.222	30.	Hall	0.176
8.	Garcia	0.318	16.	Moore	0.259						

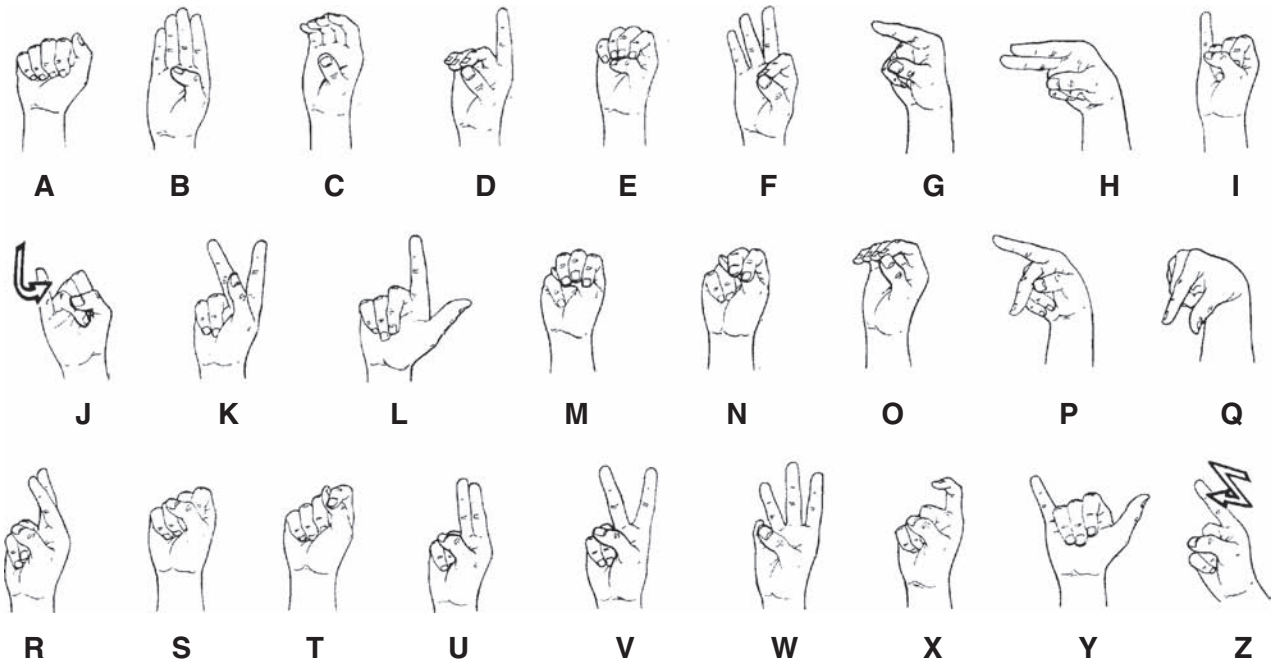
(1) Percent of people in the sample population (269,762,087) with the name shown.

Pen Names

Woody Allen	Allen Stewart Konigsberg	Toni Morrison	Chloe Anthony Wofford
Maya Angelou	Marguerite Johnson	Pablo Neruda	Neftalí Ricardo Reyes Basoalto
Richard Bachman	Stephen King	Frank O'Connor	Michael Donovan
Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell	Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë	George Orwell	Eric Arthur Blair
Nellie Bly	Elizabeth Jane Cochrane Seaman	Ouida	Marie Louise de la Ramée
John le Carré	David John Moore Cornwell	Ellery Queen	Frederic Dannay and Manfred B. Lee
Lewis Carroll	Charles Lutwidge Dodgson	Ayn Rand	Alice Rosenbaum
Colette	Sidonie Gabrielle Colette	Anne Rice	Howard Allen O'Brien
George Eliot	Mary Ann or Marian Evans	Saki	Hector Hugh Munro
Maksim Gorky	Aleksey Maksimovich Peshkov	George Sand	Amandine Lucie Aurore Dupin
O. Henry	William Sydney Porter	Dr. Seuss	Theodor Seuss Geisel
Hergé	Georges Rémi	Lemony Snicket	Daniel Handler
P. D. James	Phyllis Dorothy James White	Stendhal	Marie-Henri Beyle
Ann Landers	Esther Pauline Lederer	Mark Twain	Samuel Clemens
André Maurois	Émile Herzog	Voltaire	François Marie Arouet
Molière	Jean Baptiste Poquelin		

American Manual Alphabet

In the American Manual Alphabet, each letter of the alphabet is represented by a position of the fingers. This system was originally developed in France by Charles Michel de l'Epee in the 1700s. Laurent Clerc and Thomas Gallaudet further refined it into the American Manual Alphabet.



Commonly Misspelled English Words

accidentally	cemetery	eligible	innocuous	miniature	permissible	separate
accommodate	changeable	eliminate	innovative	miscellaneous	perseverance	sheriff
accumulate	collectible	embarrass	inoculate	Mississippi	personnel	sincerely
acknowledgment	commitment	environment	irresistible	misspelled	possess	stubbornness
acquainted	committee	existence	jewelry	mnemonic	potatoes	supersede
acquire	connoisseur	fascinating	judgment	mysterious	prescient	temperament
a lot	conscience	February	laboratory	necessary	privilege	temperature
already	conscientious	fluorescent	leisure	noticeable	propaganda	transferred
amateur	conscious	forty	license	occasionally	questionnaire	truly
appearance	convenience	gauge	liaison	occurrence	receipt	twelfth
appropriate	deceive	government	lieutenant	omitted	receive	vaccinate
assimilate	defendant	grammar	lightning	opportunity	recommend	vacillate
bureau	definitely	harass	liquefy	optimistic	rhythm	vacuum
business	desirable	humorous	maintenance	parallel	ridiculous	vicious
calendar	desperate	incidentally	marriage	patience	sacrilegious	Wednesday
canceled	deterrent	independent	medieval	performance	seize	weird
Caribbean	eighth	indispensable	millennium	permanent	sergeant	wholly

The Principal Languages of the World

Source: Database of *Ethnologue: Languages of the World, 16th Edition*. www.ethnologue.com. M. Paul Lewis, editor.
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The following tables count only first language (or mother tongue) speakers. All figures are estimates, made for the latest edition, published in 2009.

Languages Spoken by the Most People

This table combines macrolanguages and individual languages, e.g., the Chinese and Arabic macrolanguages combine all the individual varieties listed in the next table. Ranked by millions of speakers.

Language	Speakers (millions)	Language	Speakers (millions)	Language	Speakers (millions)
Chinese	1,213	Russian	144	French	68
Spanish	329	Japanese	122	Marathi	68
English	328	German	90	Korean	66
Arabic	221	Javanese	85	Tamil	66
Hindi	182	Lahnda	78	Italian	62
Bengali	181	Telugu	70	Urdu	61
Portuguese	178	Vietnamese	69		

Individual Languages Spoken by at Least 2 Million People

A “hub” country is the country of origin, not necessarily the country where the most speakers reside (e.g., Portugal is the “hub” country of Portuguese, although more Portuguese speakers live in Brazil). Number of speakers listed is worldwide total for each language. Hub countries are listed alphabetically; within a hub, individual languages are ranked by millions of speakers.

Hub	Language	Countries	Speakers (millions)	Hub	Language	Countries	Speakers (millions)
Afghanistan	Farsi, Eastern	3	8	China (cont'd)	Chinese, Pu-Xian	3	3
	Hazaragi	4	2		Nuosu	1	2
Albania	Albanian, Tosk	10	3	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Luba-Kasai	1	6
Algeria	Arabic, Algerian Spoken	6	22		Koongo	3	5
	Kabyle	3	3		Kituba	1	4
Angola	Umbundu	2	4		Lingala	3	2
	Kimbundu	1	3	Côte d'Ivoire	Baoulé	1	2
Armenia	Armenian	30	6	Croatia	Croatian	14	6
Austria	Bavarian	4	13	Czech Republic	Czech	12	9
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani, North	10	7	Denmark	Danish	8	6
Bangladesh	Bengali	10	181	Egypt	Arabic, Egyptian Spoken	10	54
	Rangpuri	2	15		Arabic, Sa'idi Spoken	1	19
	Chittagonian	1	13	Ethiopia	Amharic	6	18
	Sylheti	10	10		Oromo, West Central	2	9
Belarus	Belarusan	16	9		Tigrigna	6	6
Belgium	Vlaams	5	6		Oromo, Eastern	1	5
Bolivia	Quechua, South Bolivian	2	4		Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji	3	4
	Aymara, Central	4	2		Sidamo	1	3
					Sebat Bet Gurage	1	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnian	4	2	Finland	Finnish	7	5
Botswana	Tswana	4	5	France	French	60	68
Brazil	Hunsrik	5	3		Occitan	4	2
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	16	9	Georgia	Georgian	13	4
Burkina Faso	Mòoré	7	5	Germany	German, Standard	43	90
Burundi	Rundi	4	5		Mainfränkisch	1	5
Cambodia	Khmer, Central	7	14		Saxon, Upper	1	2
Cameroon	Beti	1	2	Ghana	Abrón	2	23
China	Chinese, Mandarin	20	845		Akan	1	8
	Chinese, Wu	2	77		Éwé	2	3
	Chinese, Yue	20	56	Greece	Greek	38	13
	Chinese, Min Nan	10	47	Guinea	Pular	6	3
	Chinese, Jinyu	1	45		Maninkakan, Eastern	3	2
	Chinese, Xiang	2	36	Haiti	Haitian	10	8
	Chinese, Hakka	17	30	Hungary	Hungarian	14	13
	Chinese, Gan	1	21	India	Hindi	20	182
	Chinese, Min Bei	2	10		Telugu	10	70
	Chinese, Min Dong	7	9		Marathi	5	68
	Uighur	15	9		Tamil	17	66
	Chinese, Huizhou	1	5		Gujarati	20	47
	Mongolian, Peripheral	2	3		Bhojpuri	3	39
	Chinese, Min Zhong	1	3		Awadhi	2	38
	Bouyei	4	3		Malayalam	11	36

Hub	Language	Countries	Speakers (millions)	Hub	Language	Countries	Speakers (millions)
India (cont'd)	Kannada	3	35	Mali	Bamanankan	7	3
	Maithili	2	35	Mauritania	Hassaniyya	8	3
	Oriya	2	32	Mongolia	Mongolian, Halh	5	2
	Panjabi, Eastern	12	28	Morocco	Arabic, Moroccan Spoken	10	21
	Assamese	4	17		Tamazight, Central Atlas	3	3
	Chhattisgarhi	1	15		Tachelhit	3	3
	Haryanvi	1	13	Mozambique	Makhuwa	1	3
	Magahi	1	13		Ndau	2	2
	Deccan	1	13	Myanmar (Burma)	Burmese	5	32
	Degaru	1	13		Shan	3	3
	Malvi	1	10	Nepal	Nepali	5	14
	Kanauji	1	10	Netherlands	Dutch	12	22
	Dhundari	1	9	Niger	Zarma	4	2
	Bagheli	2	8	Nigeria	Hausa	13	25
	Varhadi-Nagpuri	1	7		Yoruba	6	19
	Santali	4	6		Igbo	1	18
	Lambadi	1	6		Kanuri, Central	6	3
	Kashmiri	4	6		Tiv	2	2
	Marwari	3	6	Norway	Norwegian	1	5
	Mewati	1	5	Pakistan	Panjabi, Western	7	63
	Hadothi	1	5		Urdu	23	61
	Konkani	2	4		Sindhi	8	21
	Merwari	1	4		Seraiki	3	14
	Mina	1	4		Pashto, Northern	7	10
	Konkani, Goan	3	4		Pashto, Central	1	8
	Godwari	1	3		Balochi, Southern	4	3
	Shekhawati	1	3		Pashto, Southern	6	3
	Garhwali	1	3		Brahui	4	2
	Indian Sign Language	3	3	Paraguay	Guaraní, Paraguayan	2	5
	Kumaoni	1	2	Philippines	Filipino	1	25
	Dogri	1	2		Tagalog	8	24
	Bagri	2	2		Cebuano	2	16
	Kurux	3	2		Ilocano	2	7
	Mewari	1	2		Hiligaynon	2	6
Indonesia	Javanese	5	85		Waray-Waray	1	3
	Sunda	1	34		Bicolano, Central	1	3
	Indonesian	6	23	Poland	Polish	23	40
	Madura	2	14	Portugal	Portuguese	37	178
	Minangkabau	1	6	Romania	Romanian	20	23
	Musi	1	4	Russia	Russian	33	144
	Aceh	1	4		Tatar	19	7
	Banjar	2	4	Rwanda	Rwanda	4	8
	Bugis	2	4	Saudi Arabia	Arabic, Najdi Spoken	7	10
	Bali	1	3		Arabic, Hijazi Spoken	2	6
	Betawi	1	3	Senegal	Wolof	6	4
	Malay, Central	1	2		Pulaar	6	4
	Sasak	1	2	Serbia	Serbian	22	7
	Batak Toba	1	2		Albanian, Gheg	9	4
Iran	Farsi, Western	27	24	Slovakia	Slovak	12	5
	Azerbaijani, South	8	13	Somalia	Somali	13	14
	Domari	14	4	South Africa	Zulu	6	10
	Gilaki	1	3		Xhosa	3	8
	Mazanderani	1	3		Afrikaans	12	5
Iraq	Kurdish, Southern	2	3		Sotho, Northern	2	4
	Arabic, Mesopotamian				Tsonga	4	4
	Spoken	5	15	Spain	Spanish	44	329
	Arabic, North				Catalan-Valencian-Balear	18	12
	Mesopotamian Spoken	4	6		Galician	2	3
Israel	Kurdish, Central	2	4	Sri Lanka	Sinhala	8	16
	Arabic, Gulf Spoken	10	4	Sudan	Arabic, Sudanese Spoken	6	17
	Hebrew	8	5	Swaziland	Swati	4	2
Italy	Italian	34	62	Sweden	Swedish	8	8
	Lombard	3	9	Switzerland	German, Swiss	5	6
	Napoletano-Calabrese	1	7	Syria	Arabic, North Levantine		
	Venetian	4	6		Spoken	16	14
	Sicilian	1	5	Tajikistan	Tajiki	8	4
Jamaica	Piemontese	3	3	Tanzania	Sukuma	1	5
	Emiliano-Romagnolo	2	2	Thailand	Thai	5	20
	Jamaican Creole English	7	3		Thai, Northeastern	1	15
Japan	Japanese	25	122		Thai, Northern	2	6
					Thai, Southern	1	5
Jordan	Arabic, South Levantine			Tunisia	Arabic, Tunisian Spoken	5	9
	Spoken	9	6	Turkey	Turkish	36	51
	Kazakh	14	8		Kurdish, Northern	32	9
Kazakhstan	Gikuyu	1	7	Turkmenistan	Turkmen	14	7
	Dholuo	2	4		Ganda	1	4
Kenya	Kamba	1	4	Uganda	Nyankore	1	2
	Ekegusii	2	2		Soga	1	2
	Korean	33	66	Ukraine	Ukrainian	27	37
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz	9	3	United Kingdom	English	112	328
Laos	Lao	7	3	Uzbekistan	Uzbek, Northern	12	19
Lesotho	Sotho, Southern	4	6	Vietnam	Vietnamese	23	69
Libya	Arabic, Libyan Spoken	3	4	Yemen	Arabic, Sanaani Spoken	1	8
Lithuania	Lithuanian	19	3		Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni		
Macedonia	Macedonian	9	2		Spoken	8	7
Madagascar	Malagasy, Plateau	4	8	Zambia	Bemba	4	4
Malawi	Nyanja	6	9	Zimbabwe	Shona	5	11
Malaysia	Malay	7	9				
	Malay, Kedah	2	3				

BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, AND TUNNELS

Tallest Buildings in the World

Source: Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat, Illinois Inst. of Technology, www.ctbuh.com; Emporis.com, www.emporis.com

Structures under construction and topped out architecturally are denoted by an asterisk (*). Year in parentheses is date of completion or projected completion. UC = No projected completion date. Only buildings that are completed or under construction as of late 2010 are included here.

Building	Ht. (ft.)	Stories	Building	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Burj Khalifa, Dubai, United Arab Emirates (2010)	2,717	163	New York Times Tower, New York, NY, U.S. (2007)	1,046	52
*Makkah Royal Clock Tower Hotel, Makkah, Saudi Arabia (2011)	1,972	95	HHHR Tower, Dubai, UAE (2010)	1,042	72
Taipei 101, Taipei, Taiwan (2004)	1,667	101	Bank of America Plaza, Atlanta, GA, U.S. (1993)	1,039	55
Shanghai World Financial Center, Shanghai, China (2008)	1,614	101	Sky Tower, Abu Dhabi, UAE (2010)	1,024	74
International Commerce Centre, Hong Kong, China (2010)	1,588	108	U.S. Bank Tower, Los Angeles, CA, U.S. (1990)	1,018	73
Petronas Tower 1, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1998)	1,483	88	*Ocean Heights, Dubai, UAE (2010)	1,017	82
Petronas Tower 2, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1998)	1,483	88	Menara Telekom Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1999)	1,017	55
Nanjing Greenland Financial Center, Nanjing, China (2010)	1,476	66	*Pearl River Tower, Guangzhou, China (2011)	1,016	71
Willis Tower ¹ , Chicago, IL, U.S. (1974)	1,451	108	Emirates Tower Two, Dubai, UAE (2000)	1,014	56
*Kingkey Finance Tower, Shenzhen, China (2012)	1,449	98	AT&T Corporate Center, Chicago, IL, U.S. (1989)	1,007	60
Guangzhou International Finance Center, Guangzhou, China (2010)	1,446	103	*Infinity Tower, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,005	76
Trump International Hotel & Tower, Chicago, IL, U.S. (2009)	1,389	98	*Etihad Tower 2, Abu Dhabi, UAE (2011)	1,002	79
Jin Mao Building, Shanghai, China (1999)	1,380	88	JP Morgan Chase Tower, Houston, TX, U.S. (1982)	1,002	75
*Princess Tower, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,358	101	NE Asia Trade Tower, Incheon, South Korea (2010)	1,001	68
*Al Hamra Tower, Kuwait City, Kuwait (2011)	1,354	77	Baiyoke Tower II, Bangkok, Thailand (1997)	997	85
*Marina 101, Dubai, UAE (2012)	1,352	101	Two Prudential Plaza, Chicago, IL, U.S. (1990)	995	64
Two International Finance Centre, Hong Kong, China (2003)	1,352	88	*Leatop Plaza, Guangzhou, China (2011)	994	64
CITIC Plaza, Guangzhou, China (1996)	1,280	80	Wells Fargo Plaza, Houston, TX, U.S. (1983)	992	71
*23 Marina, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,276	90	Kingdom Centre, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (2002)	992	41
Shun Hing Square, Shenzhen, China (1996)	1,260	69	The Address Downtown Dubai, Dubai, UAE (2008)	991	63
*The Domian, Abu Dhabi, UAE (2012)	1,251	88	Capital City Moscow Tower, Moscow, Russia (2010)	989	76
Empire State Building, New York, NY, U.S. (1931)	1,250	102	Arraya Tower, Kuwait City, Kuwait (2009)	984	60
*Emirates Park Towers Hotel & Spa 1, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,234	77	Aspire Tower, Doha, Qatar (2007)	984	36
*Emirates Park Towers Hotel & Spa 2, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,234	77	One Island East, Hong Kong, China (2008)	979	69
Central Plaza, Hong Kong, China (1992)	1,227	78	First Bank Tower, Toronto, ON, Canada (1975)	978	72
Bank of China, Hong Kong, China (1989)	1,205	70	Shanghai Wheelock Square, Shanghai, China (2010)	978	59
Bank of America Tower, New York, NY, U.S. (2009)	1,200	55	Eureka Tower, Melbourne, Australia (2006)	975	91
Almas Tower, Dubai, UAE (2008)	1,191	68	*Trump Ocean Club, Panama City, Panama (2011)	961	68
Emirates Tower One, Dubai, UAE (2000)	1,163	54	Comcast Center, Philadelphia, PA, U.S. (2008)	974	57
Tuntex Sky Tower, Kaohsiung, Taiwan (1997)	1,140	85	Landmark Tower, Yokohama, Japan (1993)	972	73
Aon Centre, Chicago, IL, U.S. (1973)	1,136	83	Emirates Crown, Dubai, UAE (2008)	971	63
The Center, Hong Kong, China (1998)	1,135	73	*Khalid Al Attar Tower 2, Dubai, UAE (2010)	965	65
*The Torch, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,132	80	*Islamic Bank Office Tower, Dubai, UAE (2011)	964	49
John Hancock Center, Chicago, IL, U.S. (1969)	1,128	100	311 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL, U.S. (1990)	961	65
*Tianjin World Financial Center, Tianjin, China (2011)	1,106	76	SEG Plaza, Shenzhen, China (2000)	957	71
Shimao International Plaza, Shanghai, China (2006)	1,094	60	American International Building, New York, NY, U.S. (1932)	952	67
Rose Rayhaan by Rotana, Dubai, UAE (2007)	1,093	72	Key Tower, Cleveland, OH, U.S. (1991)	947	57
Minsheng Bank Building, Wuhan, China (2008)	1,087	68	Plaza 66, Shanghai, China (2001)	945	66
*Ryugyong Hotel, Pyongyang, North Korea (UC)	1,083	105	One Liberty Place, Philadelphia, PA, U.S. (1987)	945	61
*United International Mansion, Chongqing, China (2011)	1,083	72	*Excellence Century Plaza Tower 1, Shenzhen, China (2010)	945	60
China World Trade Tower, Beijing, China (2009)	1,083	74	*SPG Global Tower 1, Suzhou, China (2011)	938	54
The Index, Dubai, UAE (2010)	1,076	80	*SPG Global Tower 2, Suzhou, China (2011)	938	54
*Hanging Village of Huaxi, Jiangyin, China (2011)	1,076	74	*Sulafa Tower, Dubai, UAE (2010)	935	75
*Al Yaqoub Tower, Dubai, UAE (2011)	1,076	69	Millennium Tower, Dubai, UAE (2006)	935	59
*The Landmark, Abu Dhabi, UAE (2011)	1,063	72	Tomorrow Square, Shanghai, China (2003)	934	58
Q1, Gold Coast, Australia (2005)	1,058	78	Columbia Center, Seattle, WA, U.S. (1984)	933	76
Wenzhou Trade Center, Wenzhou, China (2010)	1,056	68	Chongqing World Trade Center, Chongqing, China (2005)	929	60
Burj al Arab Hotel, Dubai, UAE (1999)	1,053	60	Cheung Kong Centre, Hong Kong, China (1999)	928	63
Nina Tower I, Hong Kong, China (2006)	1,046	80	The Trump Building, New York, NY, U.S. (1930)	927	71
Chrysler Building, New York, NY, U.S. (1930)	1,046	77	Bank of America Plaza, Dallas, TX, U.S. (1985)	921	72

(1) Willis Group Holdings, the former Sears Tower's largest tenant, changed the name of the building July 16, 2009.

Tallest Free-Standing Towers in the World

Structures under construction as of mid-2010 are denoted by an asterisk (*). Year is date of completion or projected completion.

Tower	Ht. (ft.)	Year	Tower	Ht. (ft.)	Year
*Tokyo Sky Tree, Tokyo, Japan	2,080	2012	Kiev T.V. Tower, Kiev, Ukraine	1,263	1974
*Guangzhou T.V. Tower, Guangzhou, China	1,969	2010	Tashkent Tower, Tashkent, Uzbekistan	1,230	1985
CN Tower, Toronto, ON, Canada	1,815	1976	Liberation Tower, Kuwait City, Kuwait	1,220	1996
Ostankino Tower, Moscow, Russia	1,772	1967	Alma-Ata Tower, Almaty, Kazakhstan	1,217	1982
Oriental Pearl Television Tower, Shanghai, China	1,535	1995	T.V. Tower, Riga, Latvia	1,208	1987
Milad Tower, Tehran, Iran	1,427	2008	Berliner Fernsehturm, Berlin, Germany	1,207	1969
Manara Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	1,379	1996	Stratosphere Tower, Las Vegas, NV, U.S.	1,149	1996
Tianjin Radio & T.V. Tower, Tianjin, China	1,362	1991	West Pearl Tower, Chengdu, China	1,112	2004
Central Radio & T.V. Tower, Beijing, China	1,329	1992	Macau Tower, Macau, China	1,109	2001
Henan Province Radio & Television Emission Tower, Zhengzhou, China	1,273	2010	Europaturm, Frankfurt, Germany	1,106	1979

Tall Buildings in Selected North American Cities

Source: Emporis.com, www.emporis.com; Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat, Illinois Inst. of Technology, www.ctbuh.org

List includes freestanding towers and other structures that do not have stories and are not technically considered buildings. Structures still under construction as of mid-2010 are denoted by an asterisk (*). Year in parentheses is date of completion or projected completion. Height is generally measured from sidewalk to roof, including penthouse and tower if enclosed as integral part of structure. Stories generally counted from street level. NA = Not available or not applicable.

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories	Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Atlanta, GA			1075 Peachtree Office Tower (2010)		
Bank of America Plaza (incl. spire), 600 Peachtree St. NE (1992)	1,039	55	Park Avenue Condominiums, 750 Park Ave. NE (2000)	486	42
SunTrust Plaza, 303 Peachtree St. NE (1993) ¹	867	60	Terminus 100, 3280 Peachtree Rd. NE, Buckhead (2007)	485	26
One Atlantic Center, 1201 W. Peachtree St. (1987)	820	50	Paramount at Buckhead, 3445 Stratford Rd. NE (2004)	478	40
191 Peachtree Tower (1991)	770	50	3630 Peachtree Rd. (2009)	469	40
Westin Peachtree Plaza, 210 Peachtree St. NW (1976) ²	723	73	Centennial Tower, 101 Marietta St. (1976)	459	36
Georgia Pacific Tower, 133 Peachtree St. NE (1981)	697	51	Equitable Bldg., 100 Peachtree St. NW (1967)	453	34
Promenade II (incl. spire), 1230 Peachtree St. NE (1989)	691	40	Spire, 860 Peachtree St. (2005)	453	28
AT&T Bldg., 675 W. Peachtree St. (1980)	677	47	Buckhead Grand, 3338 Peachtree Rd. NE (2004)	451	38
Sovereign, 3344 Peachtree (2008)	665	48	(1) 902 ft. with antenna. (2) 883 ft. with antenna. (3) 599 ft. with antenna.		
1180 Peachtree (2006)	657	41	Atlantic City, NJ		
GLG Grand/Four Seasons Hotel, 75 14th St. NE (1992)	609	53	*Revel Entertainment Resort South Tower (NA)	709	56
The Mansion on Peachtree, 3376 Peachtree Rd. NE (2008)	580	42	Harrah's Waterfront Tower, 777 Harrah's Blvd. (2008)	525	44
The Atlantic, 270 17th St. NW (2009)	577	46	Trump Taj Mahal-Chairman Tower, 1000 Boardwalk (2008)	467	41
State of Georgia Bldg., 2 Peachtree St. NW (1967) ³	556	44	The Water Club at Borgata (2008)	457	39
Marriott Marquis, 265 Peachtree Center Ave NE (1985)	554	52	Borgata Hotel & Casino, 1 Borgata Way (2003)	431	42
Viewpoint, 855 Peachtree St. NE (2008)	501	36	Trump Taj Mahal I, 1000 Boardwalk (1990)	429	42
Twelve Centennial Park Tower I (incl. spire), 400 W. Peachtree St. NW (2007)	491	39	Austin, TX		
			Austonian, 200 Congress Ave. (2010)	683	56
			360 (incl. spire), 360 Nueces St. (2008)	563	44

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories	Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Frost Bank Tower, 401 N. Congress Ave. (2004)	516	33	AT&T Corporate Center (incl. spires), 227 W. Monroe St. (1989)	1,007	60
*W Hotel & Residences (2010)	478	37	Two Prudential Plaza (incl. spire), 180 N. Stetson Ave. (1990)	995	64
Spring (2009)	433	43	311 S. Wacker Dr. (1990)	961	65
Ashton, 101 Colorado St. (2009)	416	37	900 N. Michigan Ave. (1989)	871	66
Baltimore, MD			Aqua, 211 N. Columbus Dr. (2009)	859	86
Legg Mason Bldg., 100 Light St. (1973)	529	40	Water Tower Place, 845 N. Michigan Ave. (1976)	859	74
Bank of America, 10 Light St. (1924)	509	37	Chase Tower, 21 S. Clark St. (1969)	850	60
William Donald Schaefer Tower, 6 St. Paul Pl. (1992)	493	29	Park Tower, 800 N. Michigan Ave. (2000)	844	67
Commerce Place, 1 South St. (1992)	454	31	The Legacy at Millennium Park, 21-39 S. Wabash (2010)	818	73
Marriott Baltimore Inner Harbor East, 700 Aliceanna St. (2001)	430	32	300 N. LaSalle (2009)	785	60
100 E. Pratt St. (1992)	418	28	3 First National Plaza, 70 W. Madison St. (1981)	767	57
World Trade Center, 401 E. Pratt St. (1977)	405	32	Chicago Title & Trust Center, 161 N. Clark St. (1992)	756	50
Bellevue, WA			Blue Cross Headquarters, 300 E. Randolph St. (2010)	744	54
Bellevue Towers Two, 106 NE 4th St. (2008)	450	43	One Museum Park, 1215 S. Prairie Ave. (2009)	726	62
Lincoln Tower One, 604 Bellevue Way (2005)	450	42	Olympia Centre, 737 N. Michigan Ave. (1986)	725	63
Bellevue Towers One, 106 NE 4th St. (2008)	430	42	Elysian, 940 N. Rush St. (2009)	701	60
Eddie Bauer at Lincoln Square, 770 Bellevue Way NE (2007)	412	27	330 N. Wabash Ave. (1973)	695	52
Boston, MA			111 S. Wacker Dr. (2005)	681	51
Hancock Place, 200 Clarendon St. (1976)	790	62	181 W. Madison St. (1990)	680	50
Prudential Tower, 800 Boylston St. (1964) ¹	750	52	Hyatt Center, 71 S. Wacker (2005)	679	48
Federal Reserve Bldg., 600 Atlantic Ave. (1978)	604	32	One Magnificent Mile, 980 N. Michigan Ave. (1983)	673	57
BNY Mellon Center at One Boston Place, 201 Washington St. (1970)	602	41	340 on the Park, 340 W. Randolph St. (2007)	672	64
One International Place, 100 Oliver St. (1987)	600	46	United Bldg., 77 W. Wacker Dr. (1992)	668	49
100 Federal St. (1971)	591	37	UBS Tower, 1 N. Wacker Dr. (2001)	652	50
One Financial Center, 10 Dewey Sq. (1984)	590	46	Daley Center, 55 W. Washington St. (1965)	648	32
111 Huntington Ave. (2002)	564	36	55 E. Erie St. (2004)	647	56
Two International Pl. (1993)	538	35	Lake Point Tower, 505 N. Lake Shore Dr. (1968)	645	70
One Post Office Square (1981)	525	40	River East Center, 350 E. Illinois St. (2001)	644	58
1 Federal St. (1975)	520	38	Grand Plaza I (incl. spire), 540 N. State St. (2003)	641	57
Exchange Place, 53 State St. (1984)	510	39	155 N. Wacker Dr. (2009)	638	45
Sixty State St. (1977)	509	38	Leo Burnett Bldg., 35 W. Wacker Dr. (1989)	635	46
1 Beacon St. (1972)	507	36	The Heritage at Millennium Park, 125 N. Wabash Ave. (2005)	631	57
State Street Financial Center (incl. spire), 1 Lincoln St. (2003)	503	36	NBC Tower (incl. spire), 455 N. Cityfront Plaza Dr. (1989)	627	37
28 State St. (1970)	500	40	353 N. Clark (2009)	623	44
Marriott's Custom House, 3 McKinley Sq. (1915)	496	32	Millennium Centre, 33 W. Ontario St. (2003)	610	58
John Hancock Bldg., 175 Berkeley St. (1949)	495	26	Chicago Place, 700 N. Michigan Ave. (1991)	608	49
33 Arch St. (2003)	489	31	Board of Trade (incl. statue), 141 W. Jackson Blvd. (1930)	605	44
225 Franklin St. (1966)	477	33	CNA Plaza, 325 S. Wabash St. (1972)	601	44
Millennium Place 1, 10 Avery St. (2001)	475	38	One Prudential Plaza, 130 E. Randolph St. (1955) ³	601	41
125 High St. (1990)	452	30	Heller International Tower, 500 W. Monroe St. (1992)	600	45
100 Summer St. (1975)	450	33	One Madison Plaza, 200 W. Madison St. (1982)	599	44
(1) 836 ft. with antenna.			One Museum Park West, 201 E. Roosevelt Rd. (2010)	595	54
Calgary, Alberta			1000 Lake Shore Plz. (1964)	590	55
*The Bow (2011)	774	58	The Clare at Water Tower, 55 E. Pearson St. (2008)	589	52
Petro Canada Centre West Tower, 150 6th Ave. SW (1984)	705	53	Citigroup Center, 500 W. Madison St. (1987)	588	42
*Eight Avenue Place East Tower, 8th Ave. and 5th St. SW (2011)	691	51	Mid Continental Plaza, 55 E. Monroe St. (1972)	583	49
Bankers Hall West Tower, 888 3rd St. SW (2000)	645	50	Smurfit-Stone Bldg., 150 N. Michigan Ave. (1983)	582	41
Bankers Hall East Tower, 855 2nd St. SW (1989)	645	50	North Pier Apts., 474 N. Lake Shore Dr. (1990)	581	61
Calgary Tower, 101 9th Ave. SW (1967)	626	NA	Citadel Center, 131 S. Dearborn St. (2003)	580	39
TransCanada Tower, 450 1st St. SW (2001)	581	38	The Fordham, 25 E. Superior St. (2003)	574	52
Canterra Tower, 400 3rd Ave. SW (1988)	580	46	190 S. LaSalle St. (1987)	573	40
*Centennial Place 1 (2010)	578	40	One S. Dearborn (2005)	571	39
Jamieson Place (incl. spires), 302 4th Ave. SW (2009)	568	38	Onterie Center, 446 E. Ontario St. (1986)	570	58
First Canadian Centre, 350 7th Ave. SW (1982)	547	41	Chicago Temple, 77 W. Washington St. (1924)	568	23
Western Canadian Place-N. Tower, 707 6th St. SW (1983)	538	41	Palmolive Bldg. (incl. beacon), 919 N. Michigan Ave. (1929)	565	37
Canada Trust, Calgary Eatons Centre, 421 7th Ave. SW (1991)	530	40	Marina City Apts. 1, 300 N. State St. (1964)	562	61
Scotia Square, 700 2nd St. SW (1976)	509	41	Marina City Apts. 2, 301 N. Dearborn St. (1964)	562	61
Nexen Bldg., 801 7th Ave. SW (1982)	500	37	Huron Plaza Apts., 30 E. Huron St. (1983)	560	56
Two Bow Valley Square, 205 5th Ave. SW (1974)	468	39	Boeing International Headquarters, 100 N. Riverside Plz. (1990)	560	36
Dome Tower, 333 7th Ave. SW (1976)	463	34	The Parkshore, 195 N. Harbor Dr. (1991)	556	56
5th & 5th Bldg., 605 5th Ave. SW (1980)	460	35	North Harbor Tower, 175 N. Harbor Dr. (1988)	556	55
Shell Centre, 400 4th Ave. SW (1977)	460	34	Civic Opera Bldg., 20 N. Wacker Dr. (1929)	555	45
Home Oil Tower, 324 8th Ave. SW (1976)	449	37	Streeter Place, 351 E. Ohio St. (2009)	554	55
Four Bow Valley Square, 250 6th Ave. SW (1982)	441	33	Newberry Plaza, 1000 N. State St. (1974)	553	53
Fifth Avenue Place East Tower, 425 1st St. SW (1981)	435	35	Michigan Plaza South, 205 N. Michigan Ave. (1985)	553	46
Fifth Avenue Place West Tower, 237 4th Ave. SW (1981)	435	35	30 N. LaSalle St. (1975)	553	44
Petro-Canada Tower, East Tower, 111 5th Ave. SW (1983)	427	33	Pittsfield Bldg., 55 E. Washington St. (1927)	551	38
Calgary Courts Centre-North Tower (2007)	423	24	Harbor Point, 155 N. Harbor Dr. (1975)	550	54
Western Canadian Place-S. Tower, 801 6th St. SW (1983)	420	32	One S. Wacker Dr. (1982)	550	40
arriVa Tower 1, 411 11th Ave. SE (2008)	418	34	Kluczynski Federal Bldg., 230 S. Dearborn St. (1975)	545	45
Altius Centre, 500 4th Ave. SW (1972)	415	32	Park Millennium, 222 N. Columbus Dr. (2002)	544	57
EnCana Place, 150 9th Ave. SW (1982)	410	28	USG Bldg., 125 S. Franklin St. (1992)	538	35
Hewlett Packard Tower, 715 5th Ave. SW (1975)	408	31	The Pinnacle, 21 E. Huron St. (2004)	535	48
Alberta Stock Exchange, 300 5th Ave. (1979)	407	33	LaSalle National Bank, 135 S. LaSalle St. (1934)	535	45
Charlotte, NC			Park Place Tower, 655 W. Irving Park Rd. (1971)	531	56
Bank of America Corporate Center, 100 N. Tryon St. (1992)	871	60	One N. LaSalle St. (1930)	530	48
Duke Energy Center, 534 S. Tryon St. (2009)	764	48	The Elysees, 111 E. Chestnut St. (1973)	529	56
*The Vue (2010)	677	50	River Plaza, 405 N. Wabash St. (1977)	524	56
Hearst Tower, 214 N. Tryon St. (2002)	659	47	35 E. Wacker Dr. (1927)	523	40
One Wachovia Center, 301 S. College St. (1988)	588	42	Unitrin Bldg., 1 E. Wacker Dr. (1962)	522	41
Bank of America Plaza, 101 S. Tryon St. (1974)	503	40	Mather Tower, 75 E. Wacker Dr. (1928)	521	41
1 Bank of America Center, 130 N. College St. (2010)	484	32	Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 10 S. Wacker Dr. (1987)	520	40
Interstate Tower, 121 W. Trade St. (1990)	462	32	Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 30 S. Wacker Dr. (1983)	520	40
201 N. Tryon St. (1997)	447	30	The Columbian, 1180 S. Michigan Ave. (2008)	517	47
Three Wachovia Center, 401 S. Tryon St. (2000)	440	29	191 N. Wacker Dr. (2002)	516	37
Two Wachovia Plaza, 301 S. Tryon St. (1971)	433	32	401 E. Ontario St. (1990)	515	51
Avenue, 128 W. 5th St. (2007)	425	36	One Financial Place, 440 S. LaSalle St. (1985)	515	39
400 S. Tryon St. (1974)	420	32	The Streeter, 345 E. Ohio St. (2006)	514	50
Chicago, IL			Park Tower Condominiums, 5415 N. Sheridan Rd. (1973)	513	54
Willis Tower, 233 S. Wacker Dr. (1974) ¹	1,451	108	600 N. Lake Shore Dr. (2009)	513	47
Trump International Hotel & Tower (incl. spire), 401 N. Wabash Ave. (2009)	1,389	98	LaSalle-Wacker Bldg., 221 N. LaSalle St. (1930)	512	41
Aon Center, 200 E. Randolph St. (1973)	1,136	83	Harris Bank III, 115 S. LaSalle St. (1974)	510	38
John Hancock Center, 875 N. Michigan Ave. (1969) ²	1,128	100	321 N. Clark St. (1987)	510	35
			215 West, 215 W. Washington St. (2010)	509	50
			400 E. Ohio St. (1982)	505	50

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Carbide & Carbon Bldg., 230 N. Michigan Ave. (1929) . . .	503	37
One Superior Place, 1 W. Superior St. (1999)	502	52
120 N. LaSalle St. (1992)	501	39
10 South LaSalle St. (1986)	501	37
The Tides, 360 E. South Water St. (2008)	500	51
200 S. Wacker Dr. (1981)	500	41
(1) 1,729 ft. with antenna. (2) 1,499 ft. with antenna. (3) 912 ft. with antenna.		
Cincinnati, OH		
*Great American Bldg., 4th and Sycamore St. (2011) . . .	665	41
Carew Tower, 441 Vine St. (1931) ¹	574	49
PNC Tower, 1 W. 4th St. (1913)	495	31
Scripps Center, 312 Walnut St. (1990)	468	36
Fifth Third Tower, 511 Walnut St. (1969)	423	32
Chemed Center, 255 5th St. (1990)	410	32
The Center at 600 Vine (1984)	418	29
(1) 623 ft. with antenna.		
Cleveland, OH		
Key Tower (incl. spire), 127 Public Square (1991)	947	57
Terminal Tower, 50 Public Square (1930) ¹	708	52
200 Public Square (1985)	658	46
Tower at Erievue, 1301 E. 9th St. (1964)	529	40
One Cleveland Center, 1375 E. 9th St. (1983)	450	31
Fifth Third Center, 600 Superior Ave. (1991)	446	28
Carl B. Stokes Federal Courthouse, 801 W. Superior Ave. (2002)	430	24
Justice Center, 1250 Ontario St. (1976)	420	26
Federal Bldg., 1240 E. 9th St. (1967)	419	32
National City Center, 1900 E. 9th St. (1980)	410	35
(1) 771 ft. with flagpole.		
Columbus, OH		
James A. Rhodes State Office Tower, 30 E. Broad St. (1973)	624	41
Leveque-Lincoln Tower, 50 W. Broad St. (1927)	555	47
William Green Bldg., 30 W. Spring St. (1990)	530	33
Huntington Center, 41 S. High St. (1983)	512	37
Vern Riffe State Office Tower, 77 S. High St. (1988)	503	33
One Nationwide Plaza (1976)	485	40
Franklin County Courthouse, 373 S. High St. (1991) . . .	464	27
AEP Bldg., One Riverside Plz. (1983)	456	31
Borden Bldg., 180 E. Broad St. (1974)	438	34
Three Nationwide Plaza (1989)	408	27
Dallas, TX		
Bank of America Plaza, 901 Main St. (1985)	921	72
Renaissance Tower (incl. spire), 1201 Elm St. (1974) . . .	886	56
Comerica Bank Tower, 1717 Main St. (1987)	787	60
JP Morgan Chase Tower, 2200 Ross Ave. (1987)	738	55
Fountain Place, 1445 Ross Ave. (1986)	720	58
Trammel Crow Center, 2001 Ross Ave. (1984)	686	50
1700 Pacific Ave. (1983)	655	50
Thanksgiving Tower, 1600 Pacific Ave. (1982)	645	50
Energy Plaza, 1601 Bryan St. (1983)	629	49
Elm Place, 1401 Elm St. (1965)	628	52
Gates Republic Tower (incl. spire), 300 N. Ervay (1954) . .	602	36
Republic Center Tower II, 325 N. St. Paul (1964)	598	50
One AT&T Plaza, 208 S. Akard St. (1984)	580	37
One Lincoln Plaza, 500 Akard St. (1984)	579	45
Cityplace Center East, 2711 N. Haskell Ave. (1989)	560	42
Reunion Tower, 300 Reunion Blvd. (1976)	560	NA
Sheraton Dallas Hotel Center Tower, 400 Olive St. (1959)	550	42
Mercantile Bldg. (incl. spire), 1700 Main St. (1943)	523	31
Bryan Tower, 2001 Bryan St. (1973)	512	40
Harwood Center, 1999 Bryan St. (1982)	483	36
KPMG Centre, 717 N. Harwood St. (1980)	481	34
San Jacinto Tower, 2121 San Jacinto St. (1982)	456	33
Renaissance Hotel, 2222 Stemmons Fwy. (1983)	451	29
Denver, CO		
Republic Plaza, 330 17th St. (1984)	714	56
1801 California St. (1982)	709	52
Wells Fargo Center, 1700 Lincoln Ave. (1983)	698	50
Four Seasons Hotel & Private Residences, 1111 14th St. (2010)	639	45
1999 Broadway (1985)	544	43
707 17th St. (1981)	522	42
555 17th St. (1978)	507	40
Spire, 1434 Champa St. (2009)	483	41
1670 Broadway (1980)	448	36
Hyatt Regency Denver at the Colorado Convention Center, 650 17th St. (2005)	439	37
17th St. Plaza, 1225 17th St. (1982)	438	32
First Interstate Tower North, 633 17th St. (1974)	434	32
Brooks Towers, 1020 15th St. (1968)	420	42
Denver Place South Tower, 999 18th St. (1981)	416	34
One Tabor Center, 1200 17th St. (1984)	408	32
Johns Manville Plaza, 717 17th St. (1989)	404	29
Detroit, MI		
Marriott Hotel, Renaissance Center I (1977) ¹	727	70
One Detroit Center, 500 Woodward Ave. (1991)	619	43
Penobscot Bldg., 633 Griswold Ave. (1928) ²	565	47
Renaissance Center 100 Tower (1976)	508	39
Renaissance Center 200 Tower (1976)	508	39
Renaissance Center 300 Tower (1976)	508	39
Renaissance Center 400 Tower (1976)	508	39
Guardian Bldg., 500 Griswold Ave. (1929)	489	36
Book Tower, 1249 Washington Blvd. (1925)	475	38
150 W. Jefferson Ave. (1988)	470	29
Fisher Bldg., 3011 W. Grand Blvd. (1928)	444	28
Cadillac Tower, 65 Cadillac Sq. (1928)	437	40
David Stott Bldg., 1150 Griswold St. (1928)	436	38

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
One Woodward Ave. (1963)	430	30
(1) 755 ft. with antenna. (2) 665 ft. with antenna.		
Edmonton, Alberta		
Manulife Place, 10170-101 St. (1983)	480	36
*Epcor Tower (2010)	450	28
Telus Plaza South, 10020-100 St. (1971)	441	34
Bell Tower, 10104-103 Ave. (1982)	426	34
Commerce Place, 10155-102 St. (1990)	404	27
Fort Lauderdale, FL		
Las Olas River House 1, 333 Las Olas Way (2004)	452	42
110 Tower, 110 SE 6th St. (1988)	410	30
Bank of America Plaza, 401 E. Las Olas Blvd. (2002) . . .	408	23
Fort Worth, TX		
Burnett Plaza, 801 Cherry St. (1983)	567	40
D.R. Horton Tower, 301 Commerce St. (1984)	547	38
Carter Burgess Plaza, 777 Main St. (1982)	525	40
The Tower, 400 Throckmorton St. (1974)	488	36
Wells Fargo Tower, 201 Main St. (1982)	477	33
Omni Convention Center Hotel, 1300 Houston St. (2009)	447	33
Guttenburg, NJ		
Galaxie Tower 1, 7000-7004 JFK Blvd. East (1976)	415	44
Galaxie Tower 2, 7000-7004 JFK Blvd. East (1976)	415	44
Galaxie Tower 3, 7000-7004 JFK Blvd. East (1976)	415	44
Hallandale Beach, FL		
The Beach Club Tower 2, 1830 S. Ocean Dr. (2006)	505	50
The Beach Club Tower 3, 1810 S. Ocean Dr. (2007)	440	43
The Beach Club Tower 1, 1850 S. Ocean Dr. (2005)	440	43
Hartford, CT		
City Place I, 185 Asylum St. (1980)	535	38
Travelers Tower, 26 Grove St. (1919)	527	24
Goodwin Square, 225 Asylum St. (1990)	522	30
Hartford 21, 221 Trumbull St. (2006)	440	36
Hollywood, FL		
The Westin Diplomat, 3514 S. Ocean Dr. (2002)	444	39
Trump Hollywood, 2711 S. Ocean Dr. (2009)	443	40
Ocean Palms Phase I, 3101 S. Ocean Dr. (2006)	400	38
Honolulu, HI		
First Hawaiian Center, 999 Bishop St. (1996)	429	30
Moana Pacific East Tower, 1288 Kapiolani Blvd. (2008)	422	46
Moana Pacific West Tower, 1288 Kapiolani Blvd. (2008)	422	46
Nauru Tower, 1330 Ala Moana Blvd. (1991)	418	44
Hokua Tower, 1288 Ala Moana Blvd. (2006)	418	40
Ko'olani (2006)	400	47
Hawaiki Tower, 88 Piikoi St. (1999)	400	45
One Waterfront Tower-Makai, 425 South St. (1990)	400	45
One Waterfront Tower-Mauka, 415 South St. (1990)	400	45
One Archer Lane, 801 S. King St. (1998)	400	41
Imperial Plaza, 725 Kapiolani Blvd. (1992)	400	40
Houston, TX		
JPMorganChase Tower, 600 Travis St. (1982)	1,002	75
Wells Fargo Plaza, 1000 Louisiana St. (1983)	992	71
Williams Tower, 2800 Post Oak Blvd. (1983)	901	64
Bank of America Center, 700 Louisiana St. (1983)	780	56
Texaco Heritage Plaza, 1111 Bagby St. (1987)	762	53
Enterprise Plaza, 1100 Louisiana St. (1980) ¹	756	55
Centerpoint Energy Plaza, 1111 Louisiana St. (1996) . . .	741	47
Continental Center I, 1600 Smith St. (1984)	732	55
Fulbright Tower, 1301 McKinney St. (1982)	725	52
One Shell Plaza, 900 Louisiana St. (1970) ²	714	50
1400 Smith St. (1983)	691	50
3 Allen Center, 333 Clay St. (1980)	685	50
One Houston Center, 1221 McKinney St. (1978)	678	47
First City Tower, 1001 Fannin St. (1984)	662	47
*MainPlace, 811 Main St. (2011)	630	46
San Felipe Plaza, 5847 San Felipe Blvd. (1984)	625	45
ExxonMobil Bldg., 800 Bell Ave. (1962)	606	44
1500 Louisiana St. (2002)	600	40
America General Center, 2929 Allen Pkwy. (1983)	590	42
Two Houston Center, 909 Fannin St. (1974)	579	40
San Jacinto Column, La Porte (nr. Houston) (1939) ³ . . .	570	NA
Marathon Oil Tower, 5555 San Felipe Blvd. (1983)	562	41
Wedge International Tower, 1415 Louisiana St. (1983) . .	550	44
KBR Tower, 601 Jefferson St. (1973)	550	40
Pennzoil Place I, 700 Milam St. (1976)	523	36
Pennzoil Place II, 700 Louisiana St. (1976)	523	36
Devon Energy Center, 1200 Smith St. (1978)	521	36
RRI Energy Plaza, 1000 Main St. (2003)	518	36
Total Plaza, 1201 Louisiana St. (1971)	518	35
The Huntington, 2121 Kirby Dr. (1982)	503	34
El Paso Energy Bldg. 1010 Milam St. (1962)	502	33
One Park Place, 1500 McKinney St. (2009)	501	37
Memorial Hermann Tower, 929 Gessner Rd. (2009) . . .	500	35
Hess Tower, 1501 McKinney St. (2010)	490	29
O'Quinn Medical Tower, 6624 Fannin St. (1991)	477	29
5 Greenway Plaza (1973)	465	31
717 Texas Ave. (2003)	453	34
One Allen Center, 500 Dallas St. (1974)	452	34
(1) 782 ft. with antenna. (2) 999 ft. with antenna. (3) World's tallest memorial column.		
Indianapolis, IN		
Chase Tower (incl. spires), 111 Monument Cir. (1990) . .	811	49
One America Tower, 200 N. Illinois St. (1982)	533	38
One Indiana Square, 200 N. Delaware St. (1970)	504	36
Market Tower, 10 W. Market St. (1988)	421	32
300 N. Meridian Bldg. (1988)	408	28
First Indiana Plaza, 135 N. Pennsylvania St. (1988) . . .	401	29

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Jacksonville, FL		
Bank of America Tower, 50 N. Laura St. (1990)	617	42
Modis Tower, 1 Independent Dr. (1975)	535	37
The Peninsula, 1357 Riverplace Blvd. (2006)	437	38
AT&T Tower, 424 N. Pearl St. (1983)	435	27
Riverplace Tower, 1301 Riverplace Blvd. (1967)	433	28
Jersey City, NJ		
30 Hudson St. (2004)	781	42
101 Hudson St. (1992)	548	42
Trump Plaza I, 88 Morgan St. (2008)	532	55
Newport Tower, 525 Washington Blvd. (1990)	528	37
Exchange Place Center, 10 Exchange Pl. (1990)	516	32
Hudson Green West Tower, 77 Hudson St. (2010)	500	48
Hudson Green East Tower, 77 Hudson St. (2009)	500	48
Harborside Financial Plaza V, 160 Greene St. (2002)	480	34
Southampton Apts., 20 River Ct. (2000)	450	36
Newport Office Center VII, 480 Washington Blvd. (2002) ¹	445	32
Crystal Point, 2 2nd St. (2009)	436	42
Marbella Apts., 425 Washington Blvd. (2003)	427	40
(1) Est. height.		
Kansas City, MO		
One Kansas City Place (incl. spire), 1200 Main St. (1988)	623	42
Town Pavilion, 1111 Main St. (1986)	591	38
Power & Light Bldg., 1330 Baltimore Ave. (1931)	481	34
909 Walnut St. (1931)	454	35
City Hall, 414 E. 12th St. (1937)	443	29
1201 Walnut St. (1991)	427	30
Hyatt Regency Crown Center, 2345 McGee St. (1980)	425	45
Commerce Tower, 911 Main St. (1965)	407	32
City Center Square, 1100 Main St. (1977)	404	30
Las Vegas, NV		
Stratosphere Tower, 2000 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (1996)	1,149	NA
*Fontainebleau Resort Hotel, 2755 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (NA)	735	63
The Palazzo, 3339 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2007)	642	53
Encore at Wynn Las Vegas, 3145 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2008)	631	52
Trump International Hotel and Tower 1, 3128 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2008)	622	64
Wynn Las Vegas, 3145 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2005)	613	45
Cosmopolitan Casino Spa Tower, Las Vegas Blvd and Harmon Ave. (2010)	603	52
Cosmopolitan Beach Resort Tower, Las Vegas Blvd and Harmon Ave. (2010)	603	50
Aria Resort & Casino (2009)	600	60
Planet Hollywood Towers, 3667 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2009)	597	50
VDARA, 2551 W. Harmon Ave. (2009)	556	55
Eiffel Tower, Paris Hotel and Casino, 3645 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (1998)	540	NA
Mandarin Oriental Hotel Las Vegas, 3750 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2009)	539	47
New York, New York Hotel & Casino, 3790 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (1997)	529	48
Palms Place, 4321 W. Flamingo Rd. (2008)	518	50
Bellagio Hotel & Casino, 3600 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (1998)	508	36
Sky Las Vegas, 2780 Las Vegas Blvd. S. (2007)	500	45
THEhotel, Mandalay Bay, 3950 S. Las Vegas Blvd. (2003)	485	43
Panorama Tower III, 4631 Industrial Blvd. (2009)	483	42
Mandalay Bay Hotel & Casino, 3950 S. Las Vegas Blvd. (1999)	480	43
Turnberry Place IV, 2777 Paradise Rd. (2006)	477	38
Turnberry Place III, 2777 Paradise Rd. (2004)	477	38
Turnberry Place II, 2777 Paradise Rd. (2002)	477	38
Turnberry Place I, 2777 Paradise Rd. (2001)	477	38
The Signature at MGM Grand Tower III, 155 E. Harmon Ave. (2007)	475	38
The Signature at MGM Grand Tower I, 155 E. Harmon Ave. (2006)	475	38
The Signature at MGM Grand Tower II, 155 E. Harmon Ave. (2006)	475	38
The Venetian, 3355 Las Vegas Blvd. W. (1999)	475	35
Allure Las Vegas I, 200 W. Sahara Ave. (2007)	466	41
Palms Resort-Fantasy Tower, 4321 W. Flamingo Rd. (2006)	457	40
Turnberry Towers West Tower, 222 Karen Ave. (2008)	453	45
Turnberry Towers East Tower, 222 Karen Ave. (2007)	453	45
VEER I, 3600 S. Las Vegas Blvd. (2009)	449	37
VEER II, 3600 S. Las Vegas Blvd. (2009)	449	37
Caesars Palace Tower, 3570 S. Las Vegas Blvd. (1998)	435	29
Rio Masquerade Tower, 3700 W. Flamingo Rd. (1997)	423	42
Palms Casino Hotel, 4321 W. Flamingo Rd. (2001)	423	42
Los Angeles, CA		
US Bank Tower, 633 W. 5th St. (1990)	1,018	73
Aon Center, 707 Wilshire Blvd. (1974)	858	62
Two California Plaza, 350 S. Grand Ave. (1992)	750	52
Gas Company Tower, 555 W. 5th St. (1991)	749	52
Bank of America Plaza, 333 S. Hope St. (1975)	735	55
777 Tower, 777 S. Figueroa St. (1991)	725	53
Wells Fargo Tower, 333 S. Grand Ave. (1983)	723	54
Figueroa at Wilshire, 601 S. Figueroa St. (1989)	717	52
Paul Hastings Tower, 515 S. Flower St. (1971)	699	52
City National Tower, 555 S. Flower St. (1971)	699	52
L.A. Live Hotel & Condominiums, S. Figueroa and W. Olympic (2010)	667	54
Citigroup Center, 444 S. Flower St. (1979)	625	48
611 Place, 611 W. 6th St. (1967)	620	42
KPMG Tower, 355 S. Grand Ave. (1984)	606	45
One California Plaza, 300 S. Grand Ave. (1985)	578	42
Century Plaza Tower 1, 2029 Century Park East (1973)	571	44
Century Plaza Tower 2, 2049 Century Park East (1973)	571	44
Ernst & Young, LLP Plaza, 725 S. Figueroa St. (1986)	534	41
AIG-SunAmerica Center, 1999 Ave. of the Stars (1989)	533	39
TCW Tower, 865 S. Figueroa St. (1990)	517	37

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Union Bank Plaza, 445 S. Figueroa St. (1968)	516	40
10 Universal City Plaza (1984)	506	36
1100 Wilshire (1987)	496	36
Fox Plaza, 2121 Ave. of the Stars (1987)	492	34
MGM Tower, 10250 Constellation Blvd. (2003)	491	35
The Century, 2055 Ave. of the Stars (2009)	478	42
Arco Tower, 1055 W. 7th St. (1987)	462	33
Equitable Bldg., 3435 Wilshire Blvd. (1969)	454	34
City Hall, 200 N. Spring St. (1928)	454	27
AT&T Center, 1150 Olive St. (1965)	452	32
Louisville, KY		
AEGON Center, 400 W. Market St. (1992)	549	35
National City Tower, 101 S. 5th St. (1972)	512	40
PNC Plaza, 5th and Jefferson (1971)	420	30
Humana Center, 500 W. Main St. (1985)	417	27
Memphis, TN		
100 North Main Bldg. (1965)	430	38
Morgan Keegan Tower, 50 Front St. (1985)	403	21
Clark Tower, 5100 Poplar Ave. (1972)	400	34
Mexico City, Mexico		
*Torre Reforma (2012)	800	57
Torre Mayor, Paseo de la Reforma 505 (2003)	738	55
Torre Ejecutiva Pemex, Marina Nacional 329 Col. Huasteca (1984)	693	51
Torre Altus, Paseo de los Laureles 416 (1999)	640	42
Torre Latino Americana (incl. spire), Eje Central Lazaro Cardenas 2 (1956)	597	45
World Trade Center, Montecito 38 Col. Napoles (1972)	565	50
*Torre Punta Reforma, Paseo de la Reforma 180	531	37
Arcos Torre II, Paeo de los Tamarindos 400 (2008)	529	35
Arcos Torre I, Paeo de los Tamarindos 400 (1997)	529	35
Torre Altaire I (2009)	498	42
Torre Libertad, Paseo de la Reforma 439 (2009)	492	31
Torre Altaire II (2009)	486	44
Torre Altaire III (2009)	486	44
Torre Lomas, Paseo de las Palmas 800 (1988)	481	36
*Ritz-Carlton Mexico City, Paseo de la Reforma 342 (2010)	466	34
Santa Fe Flats, Av. Sante Fe 443 (2005)	461	37
Miami, FL		
Four Seasons Hotel & Tower, 1441 Brickell Ave (2003)	789	64
Wachovia Financial Center, 200 S. Biscayne Blvd. (1983)	764	55
900 Biscayne Bay, 900 Biscayne Blvd. (2008)	712	65
Marquis, 1100 Biscayne Blvd. (2009)	679	63
Met 2 Office Tower, 200 SE 3rd St. (2010)	655	47
Mint at Riverfront, 90 SW 3rd St. (2009)	631	55
Infinity at Brickell, 60 W. 13th St. (2008)	630	52
Miami Tower, 100 SE 2nd St. (1987)	625	47
Marinable, 888 Biscayne Blvd. (2007)	615	57
Plaza on Brickell Tower I, 901 Brickell Ave. (2007)	610	56
Icon Brickell North Tower, 495 Brickell Ave. (2008)	586	58
Icon Brickell South Tower, 495 Brickell Ave. (2008)	586	58
Ten Museum Park, 1040 Biscayne Blvd. (2007)	585	50
Paramount at Edgewater Square, 2066 N. Bayshore Dr. (2009)	555	47
50 Biscayne Blvd. (2007)	554	55
Quantum on the Bay South Tower, 1900 N. Bayshore Dr. (2008)	554	51
Opera Tower, 1750 N. Bayshore Dr. (2007)	543	56
Everglades on the Bay North Tower, 244 Biscayne Blvd. (2008)	538	49
Everglades on the Bay South Tower, 244 Biscayne Blvd. (2008)	538	49
Quantum on the Bay North Tower, 1900 N. Bayshore Dr. (2008)	536	44
Jade at Brickell Bay, 1331 Brickell Bay Dr. (2004)	528	49
Plaza on Brickell Tower II, 901 Brickell Ave. (2007)	525	48
Santa Maria, 1643 Brickell Ave. (1997)	520	51
The Ivy, 90-95 SW 3rd St. (2008)	512	45
Stephen P. Clark Center, 111 NW 1st St. (1985)	510	28
Met 2 Marriott Marquis, 200 SE 3rd St. (2010)	502	41
Wind, 330 S. Miami Ave. (2008)	501	41
1450 BRICKELL (2010)	500	34
Avenue Brickell Tower, 1060 Brickell Ave. (2007)	495	47
One Biscayne Tower, 2 S. Biscayne Blvd. (1973)	492	39
Espirito Santo Plaza, 1301 Brickell Ave. (2004)	487	36
Brickell Financial Centre Phase I, 680 Brickell Ave. (2010)	484	40
Miami Center, 201 S. Biscayne Blvd. (1983)	484	34
Asia, 900 Brickell Key Blvd. (2007)	483	36
Brickell on the River North, 27 SE 5th St. (2005)	482	42
Three Tequesta Point, 848 Brickell Key Dr. (2001)	480	46
Latitude on the River, 615 SW 2nd Ave. (2007)	476	44
Viceroy, 495 Brickell Ave. (2009)	465	46
701 Brickell Ave. (1986)	450	33
Miami Beach, FL		
Blue Diamond Tower, 4779 Collins Ave. (2000)	559	44
Green Diamond Tower, 4775 Collins Ave. (2000)	559	44
Akoya, 6365 Collins Ave. (2004)	492	47
Portofino Tower, 300 South Pointe Dr. (1997)	484	44
The Continuum on South Beach, South Tower, 1 South Pointe Dr. (2002)	474	40
ICON at South Beach, 450 Alton Rd. (2004)	423	43
The Continuum on South Beach, North Tower, 200 South Pointe Dr. (2008)	415	37
Murano Grande at Portofino, 400 Alton Rd. (2003)	407	37
Murano at Portofino, 1000 South Pointe Dr. (2001)	402	38
Milwaukee, WI		
U.S. Bank Center, 777 E. Wisconsin Ave. (1973)	601	42
100 E. Wisconsin Ave. (1989)	549	37
University Club Tower, 825 N. Prospect Ave. (2007)	446	36

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Milwaukee Center, 111 E. Kilbourn Ave. (1987)	426	29
411 Bldg., 411 E. Wisconsin Ave. (1983)	408	30
Minneapolis, MN		
IDS Tower, 80 8th St. South (1973) ¹	792	57
Capella Tower, 225 South 6th (1992)	776	56
Wells Fargo Center, 90 7th St. South (1988)	775	56
33 South 6th St. (1983)	668	52
Campbell Mithun Tower, 222 9th St. South (1985)	582	42
US Bank Plaza I, 200 6th St. South (1981)	561	41
RBC Plaza, 60 6th St. South (1992)	539	40
Fifth Street Towers II, 150 5th St. South (1988)	503	36
Ameriprise Financial Center, 707 2nd Ave. South (2000)	498	31
Target Plaza South, 1020 Nicollet Mall (2001)	492	33
Plaza VII, 45 7th St. South (1987)	475	36
The Carlyle, 220 2nd St. South (2007)	469	41
US Bancorp Center, 800 Nicollet Mall (2000)	468	32
AT&T Tower, 901 Marquette Ave. (1991)	464	34
Accenture Tower, 333 7th St. South (1987)	455	33
Foshay Tower, 821 Marquette Ave. (1929)	448	32
Qwest Bldg., 224 5th St. South (1932)	416	26
50 South 6th (2001)	404	30
Hennepin Co. Government Center, 300 6th St. South (1977)	403	24
(1) 910 ft. with antenna.		
Mississauga, Ontario		
*Absolute World Tower 1, 50 Absolute Ave. (2011)	548	56
*Absolute World Tower 2, 30 Absolute Ave. (2011)	495	50
One Park Tower, 4200 Confederation Pkwy. (2008)	466	38
Chicago, 385 Prince of Wales Dr. (2010)	410	41
Monterrey, Mexico		
Dataflux Tower, San Pedro Garza Garcia (2000)	597	43
*Centro de Gobierno Plaza Civica (2010)	591	36
Torre Commercial America, San Pedro Garza Garcia (1994)	427	35
Montréal, Quebec		
1250 Boulevard Rene Levesque (incl. spire) (1992)	743	47
1000 Rue de la Gauchetiere (1992)	673	51
Tour de la Bourse, 800 Place Victoria (1964)	624	47
1 Place Villa Marie (1962)	616	43
La Tour CIBC, 1155 Rene Levesque Blvd. (1962)	604	43
Montreal Tower (1987)	574	NA
Tour McGill College, 1501 McGill College (1992)	519	38
Le Complexe Desjardins Sud (1975)	498	40
Tour KPMG, 600 Maisonneuve (1987)	479	34
Place Montreal Trust, 1800 McGill College (1988)	440	30
500 Place d'Armes (1968)	435	32
Tour TELUS, 630 Rene Levesque Blvd. (1962)	429	32
Le Complexe Desjardins Est (1975)	428	32
Port Royal Apts., 1455 Sherbrooke Ouest (1964)	424	33
Marriott Hotel, 1 Place du Canada (1967)	420	38
Tour de la Banque Nationale, 600 Rue de la Gauchetiere (1983) ¹	420	28
Tour Bell, 700 Rue de la Gauchetiere (1983) ¹	420	28
Centre Mount Royal, 1000 Sherbrooke Ouest (1974)	420	28
Le 800, 800 Rene Levesque Blvd. Ouest (1966)	400	30
(1) Est. height.		
Nashville, TN		
AT&T Building, 333 Commerce St. (1994)	617	33
Financial Center, 424 Church St. (1986)	490	31
William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower, 311 7th Ave. North (1970)	452	31
The Pinnacle, 150 3rd Ave. South (2010)	435	29
Nashville Life & Casualty Tower, 401 Church St. (1957)	409	30
City Center, 511 Union St. (1987)	402	27
New Orleans, LA		
One Shell Square, 701 Poydras St. (1972)	697	51
CapitalOne Center, 201 St. Charles Ave. (1985)	645	53
Plaza Tower, 1001 Howard Ave. (1969)	531	45
Energy Centre, 1100 Poydras St. (1984)	530	39
First Bank & Trust Tower, 909 Poydras St. (1987)	481	36
Sheraton Hotel, 500 Canal St. (1985)	478	47
Marriott Hotel, 555 Canal St. (1972)	450	42
Texaco Center, 400 Poydras St. (1983)	442	33
Canal Place One, 365 Canal St. (1979)	439	32
1010 Common St. (1971)	438	31
World Trade Center, 2 Canal St. (1965)	407	33
1450 Poydras St. (1989)	406	26
New York, NY		
*One World Trade Center (incl. spire) (2013)	1,776	105
*Two World Trade Center, 200 Greenwich St. (NA)	1,350	79
Empire State Building, 350 5th Ave. (1931) ¹	1,250	102
*Three World Trade Center (incl. spires), 175 Greenwich St. (NA)	1,240	71
Bank of America (incl. spire), One Bryant Park (2009)	1,200	55
Chrysler Building. (incl. spire), 405 Lexington Ave. (1930)	1,046	77
New York Times Tower (incl. spire), 620 8th Ave. (2007)	1,046	52
*Carnegie 57, 157 W. 57th St. (2013)	1,005	75
*Four World Trade Center, 150 Greenwich St. (2012)	975	64
American International Bldg. (incl. spire), 70 Pine St. (1932)	952	67
The Trump Bldg., 40 Wall St. (1930)	927	71
Citigroup Center, 153 E. 53rd St. (1977)	915	59
*Beekman Tower, 8 Spruce St. (2011)	876	76
Trump World Tower, 845 UN Plz. (2001)	861	72
G. E. Bldg., 30 Rockefeller Ctr. (1933)	850	70
Cityspire Center, 150 W. 56th St. (1989)	814	75
One Chase Manhattan Plz. (1960)	813	60
4 Times Square (1999) ²	809	48
MetLife Bldg., 200 Park Ave. (1963)	808	59
Bloomberg Tower, 731 Lexington Ave. (2005) ³	806	54
Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway (1913)	792	57
1 Worldwide Plaza, 935 8th Ave. (1989)	778	47

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Carnegie Hall Tower, 152 W. 57th St. (1991)	757	60
383 Madison Ave. (2001)	755	47
AXA Center, 787 7th Ave. (1985)	752	51
One Penn Plaza, 250 W. 34th St. (1972)	750	57
Time Warner Center South Tower, 10 Columbus Cir. (2004)	750	55
Time Warner Center North Tower, 10 Columbus Cir. (2004)	750	55
1251 Ave. of the Americas (1971)	750	54
Goldman Sachs HQ, 200 Murray St. (2010)	749	44
60 Wall St. (1989)	745	55
One Astor Plaza, 1515 Broadway (1970)	745	54
1 Liberty Plaza, 165 Broadway (1973)	743	54
20 Exchange Pl. (1931)	741	57
7 World Trade Ctr. (2006)	741	52
Three World Financial Center, 200 Vesey St. (1986)	739	51
1540 Broadway (incl. spire) (1990)	732	42
Times Square Tower, 1459 Broadway (2004)	726	47
Metropolitan Tower, 142 W. 57th St. (1985)	716	68
JPMorganChase World Headquarters, 270 Park Ave. (1960)	707	52
General Motors Bldg., 767 5th Ave. (1968)	705	50
Metropolitan Life Tower, 1 Madison Ave. (1909)	700	50
500 5th Ave. (1931)	697	60
Americas Tower, 1177 Ave. of the Americas (1992)	692	48
Solow Bldg., 9 W. 57th St. (1974)	689	49
HSBC Bank Bldg., 140 Broadway (1967)	688	52
55 Water St. (1972)	687	53
277 Park Ave. (1963)	687	50
1585 Broadway (1989)	685	42
Random House/Park Imperial, 1739 Broadway (2003)	684	52
Four Seasons Hotel, 57 E. 57th St. (1993)	682	52
McGraw Hill, 1221 Ave. of the Americas (1972)	674	51
Barclay Tower, 10 Barclay St. (2007)	673	56
Lincoln Bldg., 60 E. 42nd St. (1930)	673	53
Paramount Plaza, 1633 Broadway (1970)	670	48
Trump Tower, 725 5th Ave. (1982)	664	58
Citicorp, Queens (1990)	658	50
Bank of New York Bldg., 1 Wall St. (1932)	654	50
Silver Towers East, 600 W. 42nd St. (2009)	653	58
Silver Towers West, 600 W. 42nd St. (2009)	653	58
599 Lexington Ave. (1986)	653	51
712 5th Ave. (1990)	650	53
Chanin Bldg., 122 E. 42nd St. (1929)	649	56
245 Park Ave. (1967)	648	47
Sony Bldg., 550 Madison Ave. (1983)	647	37
Two World Financial Center, 225 Liberty St. (1986)	645	44
570 Lexington Ave. (1931)	642	50
1 New York Plaza, 1 Water St. (1969)	640	50
*440 W. 42nd St. (2011)	638	60
1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, 885 2nd Ave. (1972)	637	48
345 Park Ave. (1968)	634	44
400 5th Ave. (2010)	632	58
Mercantile Bldg., 10 E. 40th St. (1929)	632	48
W New York Downtown Hotel & Residences, 123 Washington St. (2010)	631	57
Grace Plaza, 1114 Ave. of the Americas (1972)	630	50
Home Insurance Co., 59 Maiden Ln. (1966)	630	44
1095 Ave. of the Americas (1970)	630	40
101 Park Ave. (1982)	629	49
Central Park Place, 301 W. 57th St. (1988)	628	56
888 7th Ave. (1971)	628	45
Burlington House, 1345 Ave. of the Americas (1969)	625	50
Waldorf=Astoria, 301 Park Ave. (1931)	625	47
Olympic Tower, 645 5th Ave. (1976)	620	51
One Madison Park, 20 E. 23rd St. (2010)	621	51
425 Fifth Ave. (2003)	618	55
The Epic, 125 W. 31st St. (2007)	615	58
919 3rd Ave. (1970)	615	47
Tower 49, 12 E. 49th St. (1985)	615	44
750 7th Ave. (incl. spire) (1989)	615	35
New York Life, 51 Madison Ave. (1928)	615	33
Eventi, 851 6th Ave. (2010)	614	46
Credit Lyonnais Bldg., 1301 Ave. of the Americas (1964)	609	46
The Orion, 350 W. 42nd St. (2006)	604	58
590 Madison Ave. (1983)	603	41
Times Square Plaza, 644 8th Ave. (2010)	601	40
1166 Ave. of the Americas (1974)	600	44
*135 W. 45th St. (NA)	599	55
Hearst Magazine Tower, 959 8th Ave. (2006)	597	46
3 Lincoln Center, 160 W. 66th St. (1993)	595	60
Trump Palace, 200 E. 69th St. (1991)	594	54
Celanese Bldg., 1211 Ave. of the Americas (1973)	592	45
The London NYC, 151 W. 54th St. (1990)	590	54
Thurgood Marshall U.S. Court House, 505 Pearl St. (1936)	590	37
The Millennium Hilton Hotel, 55 Church St. (1992)	588	58
Sky House, 11 E. 29th St. (2008)	588	55
Museum Tower Apts., 21 W. 53rd St. (1985)	588	52
Time-Life Bldg., 1271 Ave. of the Americas (1959)	587	48
Jacob K. Javits Federal Bldg., 26 Federal Plz. (1967)	587	41
W Times Square, 1567 Broadway (2000)	584	53
Trump International Hotel & Tower, 15 Columbus Cir. (1970)	583	44
Stevens Tower, 1185 Ave. of the Americas (1971)	580	42
Municipal Bldg., 1 Centre St. (1914)	580	34
520 Madison Ave. (1981)	577	43
One World Financial Center, 200 Liberty St. (1985)	577	37
Merchandise Mart, 41 Madison Ave. (1973)	576	42
Park Ave. Plaza, 55 E. 52nd St. (1981)	575	44
Lehman Bldg., 745 7th Ave. (2001)	575	38
One Financial Square, 33 Old Slip (1987)	575	37
Marriot Marquis Times Square, 1531 Broadway (1985)	574	50
299 Park Ave. (1967)	574	42
5 Times Square, 590 7th Ave. (2002)	574	40
Socony Mobil Bldg., 150 E. 42nd St. (1956)	572	42
1290 Ave. of the Americas (1963)	571	43
780 3rd Ave. (1983)	570	49
600 3rd Ave. (1971)	570	42
450 Lexington Ave. (1991)	568	38
Paramount Tower, 240 E. 39th St. (1998)	567	51

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
230 Park Ave. (1928)	565	35
New York Palace Hotel, 455 Madison Ave. (1980)	563	51
Continental Bank Bldg., 30 Broad St. (1932)	562	48
Park Ave. Tower, 65 E. 55th St. (1986)	561	36
Nelson Tower, 450 7th Ave. (1931)	560	46
Sherry-Netherland, 781 5th Ave. (1927)	560	40
623 5th Ave. (1990)	560	36
100 UN Plaza, 327 E. 48th St. (1986)	557	52
Continental Can, 633 3rd Ave. (1962)	557	39
3 Park Ave. (1975)	556	42
Continental Center, 180 Maiden Ln. (1983)	555	41
Sperry & Hutchinson Bldg., 330 Madison Ave. (1964)	555	41
Reuters Bldg., 3 Times Square (2001) ⁴	555	30
The Belvedere, 10 E. 29th St. (1999)	554	48
*Tower 111, 885 6th Ave. (2011)	554	47
Inmont Bldg., 1133 Ave. of the Americas (1970)	552	45
Downtown by Phillippe Starck, 15 Broad St. (1927)	551	42
Biltmore Tower, 267 W. 47th St. (2003)	550	51
Unsys Bldg., 605 3rd Ave. (1963)	550	44
2 Grand Central Tower, 140 E. 45th St. (1982)	550	43
The Tower at 15 Central Park West (2008)	550	35
AT&T Long Lines Bldg., 33 Thomas St. (1974)	550	29
(1) 1,455 ft. with antenna. (2) 1,118 ft. with antenna. (3) 941 ft. with antenna. (4) 659 ft. with antenna.		
Oklahoma City, OK		
*Devon Energy Tower, 325 W. Sheridan Ave. (2013)	850	50
Chase Tower, 100 N. Broadway Ave. (1971)	500	36
First National Center (incl. spire), 120 N. Robinson St. (1931)	493	33
City Place, 204 N. Robinson St. (1931)	440	32
Oklahoma Tower, 210 Park Ave. (1982)	434	31
Orlando, FL		
SunTrust Center Tower, 200 S. Orange Ave. (1988)	441	31
Peabody Orlando Expansion Tower (incl. spire), 9801 International Dr. (2010)	428	31
Vue at Lake Eola, 136 E. Robinson St. (2007)	426	35
Orange County Courthouse, 425 N. Orange Ave. (1997)	416	24
Bank of America Center, 390 N. Orange Ave. (1988)	409	28
Philadelphia, PA		
Comcast Center, 1701 JFK Blvd. (2008)	974	57
One Liberty Place (incl. spire), 1650 Market St. (1987)	945	61
Two Liberty Place (incl. spire), 1601 Chestnut St. (1989)	848	58
Mellon Bank Center, 1735 Market St. (1990)	792	54
Bell-Atlantic Tower, 1717 Arch St. (1991)	725	53
G. Fred DiBona Jr. Bldg., 1901 Market St. (1990)	625	45
Commerce Square #2, 2001 Market St. (1992)	572	40
Commerce Square #1, 2005 Market St. (1990)	572	40
City Hall (incl. statue) (1901)	548	7
Residences at Ritz-Carlton, 1416 S. Penn Square (2009)	518	46
1818 Market St. (1974)	500	40
The St. James, 700 Walnut St. (2004)	498	45
Loews Philadelphia Hotel, 12 S. 12th St. (1932) ¹	492	39
PNC Bank Bldg., 1600 Market St. (1983)	491	40
Centre Square II, 1542 Market St. (1973)	490	38
5 Penn Center, 1601 Market St. (1970)	488	36
1700 Market St. (1969)	482	32
The Murano, 2101 Market St. (2008)	475	42
1 South Broad St. (1932)	472	28
(1) 748 ft. with antenna.		
Pittsburgh, PA		
U.S. Steel Tower, 600 Grant St. (1970)	841	64
One Mellon Bank Center, 500 Grant St. (1983)	725	54
One PPG Place (1984)	635	40
Fifth Ave. Place, 120 5th Ave. (1987)	616	32
One Oxford Centre, 301 Grant St. (1982)	615	46
Gulf Tower, 707 Grant St. (1932)	582	44
Univ. of Pittsburgh Cathedral of Learning, 4200 5th Ave. (1936)	535	42
3 Mellon Bank Center, 525 Wm. Penn Way (1951)	520	41
Freemarkets Center, 210 6th Ave. (1968)	511	39
Grant Bldg., 330 Grant St. (1930)	485	40
Koppers Bldg., 436 7th Ave. (1929)	475	34
Two PNC Plaza, 620 Liberty Ave. (1975)	445	34
Dominion Tower, 625 Liberty Ave. (1987)	430	32
One PNC Plaza, 249 5th Ave. (1972)	424	30
Regional Enterprise Tower, 425 6th Ave. (1953)	410	30
Portland, OR		
Wells Fargo Center, 1300 SW 5th Ave. (1973)	546	40
U.S. Bancorp Tower, 111 SW 5th Ave. (1983)	536	42
Koin Plaza, 222 SW Columbia St. (1984)	509	31
Pacwest Center, 1211 SW 5th Ave. (1984)	418	30
Raleigh, NC		
RBC Plaza (incl. spire), 300 Fayetteville St. (2008)	538	32
2 Hanover Square, 434 Fayetteville St. Mall (1991)	431	29
Wachovia Capitol Center, 150 Fayetteville St. Mall (1991)	400	30
St. Louis, MO		
Gateway Arch monument (1965)	630	NA
Metropolitan Square Tower, 211 N. Broadway (1988)	593	42
AT&T Center, 900 Pine St. (1984)	588	44
Thomas F. Eagleton Federal Courthouse, 111 S. 10th St. (2000)	557	29
One U.S. Bank Plaza, 505 N. 7th St. (1976)	484	35
Laclede Gas Bldg., 720 Olive St. (1969)	400	31

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
St. Paul, MN		
Wells Fargo Place, 30 E. 7th St. (1987)	471	36
Galtier Plaza Jackson Tower, 168 E. 6th St. (1986)	443	46
First National Bank, 332 Minnesota St. (1930)	417	32
San Antonio, TX		
Tower of the Americas, 600 Hemisphere Way (1968)	622	NA
Marriott Rivercenter (incl. spires), 101 Bowie St. (1988)	546	38
Weston Centre, 112 Pecan St. (1988)	444	32
Grand Hyatt San Antonio, 600 E. Market St. (2008)	424	34
Tower Life Bldg., 310 S. St. Mary's St. (1929) ¹	404	30
(1) 504 ft. with antenna.		
San Diego, CA		
One American Plaza, 600 W. Broadway (1991)	500	34
Symphony Tower, 759 B St. (1989)	499	34
Manchester Grand Hyatt, One Market Pl. (1992)	497	40
Electra, 701 W. Broadway (2008)	475	43
Pinnacle Museum Tower, 500 Front St. (2005)	455	35
Emerald Plaza, 400 W. Broadway (1990)	450	30
Manchester Grand Hyatt Tower 2, One Market Pl. (2003)	446	32
Harbor Club West, 100 Harbor Dr. (1992)	424	41
Harbor Club East, 200 Harbor Dr. (1992)	424	41
Vantage Point, 1200 10th Ave. (2009)	420	41
The Grande North at Sante Fe Place (2005)	420	39
The Grande South at Sante Fe Place, 1199 Pacific Hwy. (2004)	420	39
Advanced Equities Plaza, 655 Broadway (2005)	412	23
San Francisco, CA		
Sutro Tower (1972)	977	NA
Transamerica Pyramid, 600 Montgomery St. (1972)	853	48
555 California St. (1969)	779	52
345 California Center (1986)	695	48
Millennium Tower, 301 Mission St. (2009)	645	58
One Ricon Hill South Tower, 425 First St. (2008)	605	54
101 California St. (1982)	600	48
50 Fremont Center (1985)	600	43
Chevron Tower, 575 Market St. (1975)	573	40
Four Embarcadero Center, 55 Clay St. (1984)	570	45
One Embarcadero Center, 355 Clay St. (1970)	569	45
44 Montgomery St. (1967)	565	43
Spear Tower, 1 Market St. (1976)	565	42
One Sansome St. (1984)	550	43
Shaklee Terrace Bldg., 444 Market St. (1982)	537	38
First Market Tower, 525 Market St. (1972)	529	38
McKeeson Plaza, 1 Post St. (1969)	529	38
425 Market St. (1973)	524	38
Telsis Tower, 1 Montgomery St. (1982)	500	38
333 Bush St. (1986)	495	43
Hilton San Francisco & Towers, 201 Mason St. (1971)	493	46
Pacific Gas & Electric Bldg., 77 Beale St. (1971)	492	34
50 California St. (1972)	487	37
555 Mission St. (2008)	487	33
St. Regis San Francisco, 685 Mission St. (2005)	484	42
100 Pine Ctr. (1972)	476	34
45 Fremont Ctr. (1979)	475	34
333 Market Bldg. (1979)	474	33
650 California St. (1965)	465	33
The Infinity II, 300 Spear St. (2009)	450	40
Seattle, WA		
Columbia Center, 701 5th Ave. (1985)	933	76
1201 Third Avenue Tower, 1201 3rd Ave. (1988)	772	55
Two Union Square, 601 Union St. (1989)	740	56
Seattle Municipal Tower, 700 5th Ave. (1990)	722	57
Safeco Plaza, 1001 4th Ave. (1969)	630	50
City Centre, 1420 5th Ave. (1989)	606	44
Space Needle (tower), 203 6th Ave. (1962)	605	NA
Russell Investments Center, 1301 2nd Ave. (2006)	598	42
Wells Fargo Center, 999 3rd Ave. (1983)	574	47
Bank of America Fifth Avenue Plaza, 800 5th Ave. (1981)	543	42
901 5th Ave. (1973)	536	41
Rainier Tower, 1301 5th Ave. (1977)	514	31
Fourth & Madison Bldg., 915 4th Ave. (2003)	512	40
1918 8th Ave. (2009)	500	36
1000 2nd Ave. (1986)	493	40
Henry M. Jackson Bldg., 915 2nd Ave. (1974)	487	37
Qwest Plaza, 1600 7th Ave. (1976)	466	33
Smith Tower, 506 2nd Ave. (1914)	462	38
One Union Square, 600 University Ave. (1981)	456	36
Olive 8 (2009)	455	38
1111 3rd Ave. (1980)	454	34
Westin Hotel North Tower, 1900 5th Ave. (1982)	448	44
Fifteen Twenty-One Second Avenue (2008)	440	38
Westin Bldg., 2001 6th Ave. (1981)	409	34
Aspira, 1823 Terry (2009)	400	37
Sunny Isles Beach, FL		
Jade on the Beach Condominiums, 17001 Collins Ave. (2008)	574	51
Trump Royale, 18201 Collins Ave. (2008)	551	43
Trump Plaza, 18101 Collins Ave. (2005)	551	43
Aqualina Ocean Residences, 17875 Collins Ave. (2004)	550	51
Jade Ocean, 17121 Collins Ave. (2009)	543	51
The Pinnacle, 17555 Collins Ave. (1999)	476	40

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
La Perla Ocean Residences, 16701 Collins Ave. (2006) . .	447	42
Ocean Four Condominiums, 17201 Collins Ave. (2007)	446	40
Ocean Two Condominiums I, 19111 Collins Ave. (2001) . .	426	40
Ocean Two Condominiums II, 19111 Collins Ave. (2001) . .	426	40
Ocean Three Condominiums, 18911 Collins Ave. (2003) . .	405	37

Tampa, FL

Regions Bldg, 100 N. Tampa St. (1992)	579	42
Bank of America Plaza, 101 E. Kennedy Blvd. (1986) . . .	577	42
One Tampa City Center, 201 N. Franklin St. (1981)	537	39
SunTrust Financial Center, 401 E. Jackson St. (1992) . . .	525	36
Element, 808 N. Franklin St. (2009)	460	34
Park Tower, 400 N. Tampa St. (1973)	458	36
Rivergate Tower, 400 N. Ashley Dr. (1988)	454	33

Toronto, Ontario

CN Tower, 310 Front St. West (1976)	1,815	NA
First Bank Tower, 100 King St. West (1975) ¹	978	72
*Trump International Hotel & Tower (incl. spire), 333 Bay St. (2011)	922	59
Scotia Plaza, 40 King's St. West (1989)	902	68
*Aura at College Park, 388 Yonge St. (2014)	874	75
BCE Place, Canada Trust Tower (incl. spire), 161 Bay St. (1990)	856	53
Commerce Court West, 199 Bay St. (1973) ²	784	57
TD Centre-Toronto Dominion Bank Tower, 66 Wellington St. West (1967)	730	56
Bay-Adelaide Center West Tower, 335 Bay St. (2009) . . .	715	51
*Shangri-La Toronto, 180 University Ave. (2012)	702	65
*Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Residences, 185 Wellington St. West (2010)	699	53
BCE Place, Bay-Wellington Tower, 181 Bay St. (1991) . . .	679	49
*Four Seasons Private Residences West, 48 Yorkville Ave. (2011)	623	55
Maple Leaf Square North Tower, 15 York St. (2010)	610	54
RBC Centre, 155 Wellington St. West (2009)	607	42
TD Centre-Royal Trust Tower, 77 King St. West (1969)	600	46
1 King West (2005)	578	51
*Maple Leaf Square South Tower, 15 York St. (2010)	571	50

Building/structure	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
Royal Bank Plaza-South Tower, 200 Bay St. (1976)	567	41
44 Charles St. West (1974)	545	51
Quantum 2, 2195 Yonge St. (2008)	541	51
Residences @ College Park I, Bay St. and College St. (2006)	535	51
Success Tower, 18 Harbour St. (2009)	531	45
*The Uptown, 35 Balmuto St. (2011)	518	48
*Festival Tower, 330 King St. West (2010)	514	46
TD Centre-79 Wellington St. West (1985)	504	39
35 Mariner (2005)	503	49
Montage, 20 Fort York Blvd. (2009)	502	48
*Burano, 832 Bay St. (2011)	502	48
(1) 1,116 ft. with antenna. (2) 942 ft. with antenna.		

Tulsa, OK

BOK Tower, 1 E. 2nd St. (1975)	667	52
Cityplex Central Tower, 2448 E. 81st St. (1979)	648	60
First Place Tower, 15 E. 5th St. (1973)	516	40
Mid-Continent Tower, 401 S. Boston St. (1984)	513	36
Bank of America Center, 15 W. 6th St. (1967)	412	32
320 S. Boston St. (1928)	400	22

Vancouver, British Columbia

Shangri-La Vancouver, 1120 W. Georgia St. (2009)	659	59
*The Private Residences, 699 Howe St. (2011)	517	49
One Wall Centre, 1000 Burrard St. (2001)	491	48
Shaw Tower, 298 Thurlow St. (2004)	489	40
Harbour Centre, 555 W. Hastings St. (1977)	481	30
The Melville, 1189 Melville St. (2007)	464	43
Royal Centre, 1055 W. Georgia St. (1973)	461	37
Fairmont Pacific Rim Vancouver, 1011 W. Cordova St. (2010)	460	46
Bentall V, 550 Burrard St. (2007)	460	34
Park Place, 666 Burrard St. (1984)	459	35
Bentall IV, 550 Burrard St. (1981)	454	35
200 Granville Square (1973)	454	30
Scotia Tower, 650 W. Georgia St. (1977)	452	35
*Patina, 955 Burrard St. (2011)	418	42
T-D Bank Tower, 700 W. Georgia St. (1970)	417	30
*Capitol Residences, 833 Seymour St. (2010)	414	42
Bentall III, 595 Burrard St. (1974)	400	31

Other Tall Buildings in North America

Source: Emporis.com, www.emporis.com; Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat, Illinois Inst. of Technology, www.ctbuh.org
List includes freestanding towers and other structures that do not have stories and are not technically considered buildings. Structures still under construction as of mid-2010 are denoted by an asterisk (*). Year in parentheses is date of completion or projected completion. Height is generally measured from sidewalk to roof, including penthouse and tower if enclosed as integral part of structure. Stories generally counted from street level. NA = Not available or not applicable.

Building/structure	City	Ht. (ft.)	Stories	Building/structure	City	Ht. (ft.)	Stories
RSA Battle House Tower (incl. spire) (2007)	Mobile, AL	745	35	Harbert Plaza (1989)	Birmingham, AL	437	32
*Riu Hotel (2012)	Guadalajara, Mexico	689	50	Trump Plaza (2007)	New Rochelle, NY . . .	435	40
The Tower at First National Center (2002)	Omaha, NE.	634	45	The Palisades (2001)	Fort Lee, NJ	434	41
801 Grand (1991)	Des Moines, IA.	630	44	Bank of America Bldg. (1927) . .	Providence, RI	428	26
Erastus Corning II Tower (1973)	Albany, NY	589	44	AmSouth Bank Bldg. (1969) . . .	Mobile, AL	424	33
Niagara Falls Hilton Phase 2 (2009)	Niagara Falls, Ontario	581	58	Wells Fargo Center (1991)	Sacramento, CA.	423	30
Concourse Corporate Center V (incl. spire) (1988)	Sandy Springs, GA. . .	570	34	Wells Fargo Center (1998)	Salt Lake City, UT . . .	422	26
Washington Monument (1884)	Washington, DC	555	Monument	CanWest Global Place (1990) . .	Winnipeg, Manitoba . .	420	33
Concourse Corporate Center VI (incl. spire) (1988)	Sandy Springs, GA. . .	553	34	L.D.S. Church Office Bldg. (1972)	Salt Lake City, UT . . .	420	28
Torre Aura Altitude (2008)	Zapopan, Mexico. . . .	548	44	Landmark Place (1974)	Hamilton, Ontario . . .	418	43
Metropolitan Tower (1986)	Little Rock, AK	546	40	Oakbrook Terrace Tower (1985)	Oakbrook, IL.	418	31
One HSBC Center (1970)	Buffalo, NY	529	38	Hidden Bay 1 (2000)	Aventura, FL	417	40
Vehicle Assembly Bldg. (1965)	Cape Canaveral, FL . .	526	40	RSA Towers (1996)	Montgomery, AL	415	24
Skylon (1965)	Niagara Falls, Ontario	520	Tower	Édifice Marie-Guyart (1972) . . .	Québec, Québec	415	31
The Westin Virginia Beach Town Center and Residences (2007)	Virginia Beach, VA . . .	508	38	One Seagate (1982)	Toledo, OH	411	32
Mohegan Sun Sky Tower (2002)	Montville, CT	487	34	One Shoreline Plaza South Tower (1988)	Corpus Christi, TX . . .	411	28
Chase Tower (1972)	Phoenix, AZ	486	40	Silver Legacy (1995)	Reno, NV	410	38
The Residences at Ritz-Carlton Westchester N. Tower (2009)	White Plains, NY	484	44	Lexington Financial Center (1987)	Lexington, KY	410	30
The Residences at Ritz-Carlton Westchester S. Tower (2008)	White Plains, NY	484	44	One Financial Plaza (1973)	Providence, RI	410	28
Woodmen Tower (1969)	Omaha, NE.	478	30	Winston Tower (1965)	Winston-Salem, NC . .	410	26
National Newark Bldg. (1931) . . .	Newark, NJ.	465	36	The Plaza in Clayton Residential Tower (2002)	Clayton, MO	409	30
Wachovia Center (1995)	Winston-Salem, NC . . .	460	34	Kettering Tower (1970)	Dayton, OH.	408	30
State Capitol (1932)	Baton Rouge, LA	460	34	U.S. Bank Center (1976)	Phoenix, AZ	407	31
The Tower (1988)	Burbank, CA.	460	32	River House Condominiums (2008)	Grand Rapids, MI . . .	406	34
Ruan Center (1974)	Des Moines, IA.	457	36	Richardson Bldg. (1969)	Winnipeg, Manitoba . .	406	34
Wachovia Tower (1986)	Birmingham, AL	454	34	Ordway Bldg. (1985)	Oakland, CA	404	28
Regions Center (1975)	Little Rock, AK	454	30	Three Lakeway Center (1987) . .	Metairie, LA	403	34
James Monroe Bldg. (1981)	Richmond, VA	449	29	Prudential (1975)	Southfield, MI	402	32
1180 Raymond Blvd. (1930)	Newark, NJ.	448	34	U.S. Bank Tower (2008)	Sacramento, CA	402	25
Ravinia #3 (1991)	Dunwoody, GA.	444	33	Bausch and Lomb Place (1995)	Rochester, NY	401	20
Xerox Tower (1967)	Rochester, NY	443	30	Tiara Condominiums (1978) ¹ . . .	Riviera Beach, FL. . . .	400	42
One Summit Square (1981)	Fort Wayne, IN.	442	27	Fiberglass Tower (1970)	Toledo, OH	400	30
Anadarko Tower (2002)	The Woodlands, TX . .	439	32	Monarch Place (1987)	Springfield, MA.	400	26
				SunTrust Plaza (1984)	Richmond, VA.	400	24
				(1) Est. height.			

Notable North American Bridges

Source: Office of Bridge Technology, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation; World Almanac research
All bridges accommodate vehicles; vehicles and railroads; or vehicles, railroads, and pedestrians. Asterisk (*) designates a bridge that carries only railroads. Year is date of completion or projected completion. Span of bridge is the distance between its supports. As of mid-2010.

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
Suspension			
1964	Verrazano-Narrows	New York, NY	4,260
1937	Golden Gate	San Fran. Bay, CA	4,200
1957	Mackinac	Straits of Mackinac, MI	3,800
1931	George Washington	New York, NY-Fort Lee, NJ	3,500
2007	Tacoma Narrows (new)	Tacoma, WA	2,800
1950	Tacoma Narrows	Tacoma, WA	2,800
2003	Al Zampa Mem. (new Carquinez)	Carquinez Strait, CA	2,388
1936	San Francisco-Oakland Bay (West Span) ¹	San Fran.-Yerba Buena Isl., CA	2,310
1939	Bronx-Whitestone	East R., New York, NY	2,300
1970	Pierre Laporte	Quebec City, QC, Can.	2,190
1951/68	Delaware Mem. (twin)	Pennsville, NJ-New Castle, DE	2,150
1957	Walt Whitman	Philadelphia, PA	2,000
1929	Ambassador	Detroit, MI-Windsor, ON, Can.	1,850
1961	Throgs Neck	New York, NY	1,801
1926	Benjamin Franklin	Phila., PA-Camden, NJ	1,750
1924	Bear Mtn.	Hudson R., Peekskill, NY	1,632
1969	Claiborne Pell/Newport	Narragansett Bay, RI	1,600
1952/73	William Preston Lane Jr. Mem. (twin)	Sandy Point, MD	1,600
1903	Williamsburg	East R., New York, NY	1,600
1883	Brooklyn	East R., New York, NY	1,596
1938	Lions Gate	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,550
1963	Vincent Thomas	L.A. Harbor, CA	1,500
1930	Mid-Hudson	Poughkeepsie, NY	1,495
1909	Manhattan	East R., New York, NY	1,470
1955	Angus L. Macdonald	Halifax, NS, Can.	1,447
1970	A. Murray MacKay	Halifax, NS, Can.	1,400
1936	Triborough (Harlem R. Lift/Bronx Crossing/ East R. Suspension)	East R., New York, NY	1,380
2013	San Fran.-Oakland Bay (Self-Anchored Suspension [SAS] Span)	San Fran. Bay, CA	1,263
1931	St. Johns	Portland, OR	1,207
1929	Mount Hope	Portsmouth-Bristol, RI	1,200
1960	Ogdensburg-Prescott	St. Lawrence R., Ogdensburg, NY-Prescott, ON, Can.	1,150
1965	Bidwell Bar	Lake Oroville, CA	1,108
1939	Deer Isle-Sedgwick	Deer Isle, ME	1,080
1931	Simon Kenton Mem.	Maysville, KY	1,060
1935	Ile d'Orleans	St. Lawrence R., QC, Can.	1,059
1866	John A. Roebling/ Covington-Cincinnati	Ohio R., KY-OH	1,057
1971	Dent	Orofino, ID	1,050
Cantilever			
1917	Québec	Québec City, QC, Can.	1,800
1974	Commodore Barry	Chester, PA-Bridgeport, NJ	1,644
1988	Crescent City Connection	Mississippi R., New Orleans, LA	1,575
1958	Crescent City Connection	Mississippi R., New Orleans, LA	1,575
1995	Veterans Memorial	Mississippi R., Gramercy, LA	1,460
1936	San Francisco-Oakland Bay (East Span) ²	Yerba Buena Isl.-Oakland, CA	1,400
1968	Baton Rouge	Mississippi R., LA	1,235
1955	Tappan Zee (I-287)	Hudson R., Tarrytown, NY	1,212
1930	Lewis and Clark	Longview, WA-Rainier, OR	1,200
1909	Queensboro	East R., New York, NY	1,182
1958	Carquinez Strait (eastbound)	San Fran. Bay, CA	1,100
1930	Jacques Cartier	Montreal, QC, Can.	1,097
1968	Isaiah D. Hart	Jacksonville, FL	1,088
1956	Richmond-San Rafael (twin)	San Fran. Bay, CA	1,070
1980	Newburgh-Beacon (south)	Hudson R., NY	1,000
1963	Newburgh-Beacon (north)	Hudson R., NY	1,000
1950	Martin Luther King Jr.	St. Louis, MO	963
1975	Caruthersville	Mississippi R., MO-TN	920
1988	Carl D. Perkins (U.S. 23)	Ohio R., Scioto Co., OH-KY	900
1981	William S. Ritchie	Ohio R., Ravenswood, WV	900
1977	Saint Marys	Saint Marys, WV-OH	900
1969	Silver Memorial	Pt. Pleasant, WV-OH	900
1941/88	Natchez-Vidalia (twin)	Mississippi R., Natchez, MS	875
1938	Blue Water	Pt. Huron, MI-ON, Can.	871
1972	I-20, Mississippi R.	Vicksburg, MS	870
1972	N. Fork American R.	Auburn, CA	862
1940	*Baton Rouge	Mississippi R., LA	848
1899	*Cornwall	Montreal, QC, Can.	843
1961	U.S. 49, Mississippi R.	Helena, AR	840
1940	U.S. 82, Mississippi R.	Greenville, MS	840
1963	Brent Spence	Covington, KY-Cincinnati, OH	830
1964	Sunshine (LA-70)	Donaldsonville, LA	825
1930	*Vicksburg (U.S. 80)	Mississippi R., MS	825
1929	George Rogers Clark Mem. (U.S. 31)	Ohio R., KY-IN	820
1961	J.C. Van Horne Interprovincial	Campbellton, NB-QC, Can.	815
1938	Cairo Ohio R.	IL-KY	800
1935	Rip Van Winkle	Catskill, NY	800

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
1932	Washington Mem.	Seattle, WA	800
1936	McCullough	Coos Bay, OR	793
1949	Memphis-Arkansas (I-55)	Mississippi R., TN-AR	790
1935	Huey P. Long ³	New Orleans, LA	790
1916	*Harahan, Mississippi R.	Memphis, TN-AR	790
1892	*Frisco, Mississippi R.	Memphis, TN-AR	790
1931	Anthony Wayne	Maumee R., Toledo, OH	785
1910	*P&LE RR.	Ohio R., PA	750
Simple Truss			
1977	Jennings Randolph	Chester, WV-E. Liverpool, OH	745
1929	Irvin S. Cobb (U.S. 45)	Ohio R., Brookport, IL-Paducah, KY	716
1923	*Tanana R.	Nenana, AK	700
1967	Williamstown-Marietta (I-77)	Ohio R., WV-OH	650
1917	*MacArthur	E St. Louis, IL-St. Louis, MO	647
1992	Discovery	Missouri R, MO	625
1958	*Castleton	Hudson R., NY	598
1938	Easton-Phillipsburg	Delaware R., PA	550
1930	Swindell	Pittsburgh, PA	545
1951	Rankin	Pittsburgh, PA	525
1906	Donora-Webster	Donora-Webster, PA	515
1908	Hulton	Allegheny R., Harmar, PA	505
1967	AK Native Veterans' Honor	Nenana, AK	500
Steel Truss			
1990	Glade Creek	Raleigh Co., WV	785
1973	U.S. 190, Atchafalaya R.	Krotz Springs, LA	780
1971	I-95, Piscataqua R.	Portsmouth, NH-Kittery, ME	756
1972	Atchafalaya R.	Simmesport, LA	720
1957	Robert O. Norris	Middlesex Co., VA	648
1978	Atchafalaya R.	Morgan City, LA	607
1968	Reedy Point	Delaware City, DE	600
1960	Summit	Summit, DE	600
1910	McKinley	Mississippi R., St. Louis, MO-Venice, IL	517
1972	Mississippi R.	Muscatine, IA	512
1896	Newport	Ohio R., KY	511
1970	Lake Koocanusa	Lincoln Co., MT	500
1959	U.S. 12, Lake Oahe	Mobridge, SD	500
1958	Forest City (U.S. 212), Lake Oahe	Forest City, SD	500
1931	Lucy Jefferson Lewis Mem.	Cumberland R., Smithland, KY	500
Continuous Truss			
1966	Astoria	Columbia R., OR-WA	1,232
1976	Francis Scott Key	Baltimore, MD	1,200
1981	Ravenswood	Ohio R., Ravenswood, WV	902
1995	Taylor-Southgate	Ohio R., Cincinnati, OH-KY	850
1943	Julien Dubuque (U.S. 20)	Mississippi R., IA-IL	845
1966	Charles Braga	Fall River, MA	840
1956	Earle C. Clements (twin) (KY 56)	Ohio R., IL-KY	825
1953	John E. Mathews	Jacksonville, FL	810
1992	Cooper River	Charleston, SC	800
1957	Kingston-Rhinecliff	Hudson R., NY	800
1950	Maurice J. Tobin	Boston, MA	800
1940	Gov. Nice Mem., Potomac R.	Newburg, MD-Dahlgren, VA	800
1986	Rochester-Monaca	Rochester-Monaca, PA	780
1917	*Sciotoville (twin)	Sciotoville, OH-KY	775
1981	Sewickley	Sewickley, PA	750
1974	Carroll C. Cropper (I-275)	Ohio R., IN-KY	750
1940	Glover Cary	Ohio R., Owensboro, KY-IN	750
1984	13th St., Ohio R.	Ashland, KY-OH	740
1959	Monaca-E. Rochester	Monaca-E. Rochester, PA	730
1976	Betsy Ross	Philadelphia, PA	729
1929	Milton-Madison	Ohio R., IN-KY	727
1967	Matthew E. Welsh	Ohio R., Mauckport, IN-KY	725
1962	U.S. 41 Twin, Ohio R.	Evansville, IN-Henderson, KY	720
1994	Robert C. Byrd	Huntington, WV	720
1970	Vanport	Vanport, PA	715
1962	Champlain	Montreal, QC, Can.	707
1973	Girard Point	Philadelphia, PA	700
1963	John F. Kennedy (I-65)	Ohio R., Louisville, KY-Jeffersonville, IN	700
1956	DE R.-PA Turnpike	Delaware R., NJ-PA	682
1949	George C. Platt Mem.	Philadelphia, PA	680
1938	Rainbow	Port Arthur-Orange, TX	680
1946	Chester	Mississippi R., IL-MO	670
1994	Williamstown-Marietta	Ohio R., WV-OH	650
2000	Mark Twain Mem.	Mississippi R., Hannibal, MO-IL	640
1955	Jefferson City	Missouri R., MO	640
1930	Quincy Mem.	Mississippi R., Quincy, IL-MO	628
1961	Shippingport	Shippingport, PA	620
1959	Harbor	Corpus Christi, TX	620
1935	Bourne and Sagamore (twin)	Cape Cod Canal, MA	616
1965	I-80, Clarion R.	Clarion, PA	612
1975	Donora-Monessen	Donora-Monessen, PA	608
1991	Hoffstadt Creek	Mt. St. Helens, WA	600

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
1965	Rio Grande Gorge	Taos, NM	600
1961	John A. Blatnik	Superior, WI-Duluth, MN	600
1991	Jefferson City	Missouri R., MO	596
1962	W. Branch Feather R.	Oroville, CA	576
1966	Glenwood	Pittsburgh, PA	557
1932	Pulaski Skyway (twin)	Newark, NJ	550

Continuous Box and Plate Girder

2010	Kanawha R. (I-64)	S. Charleston-Dunbar, WV	760
1977	LA 27, Intracoastal Canal	Gibbstown, LA	750
1976	LA 82, Intracoastal Canal	Forked Isl., LA	750
1967	San Mateo-Hayward #2	San Fran. Bay, CA	750
1969	San Diego-Coronado (twin)	San Diego Bay, CA	660
1967	B. F. Dickmann (Poplar St.)	Mississippi R., St. Louis, MO-IL	647
1992/94	Acosta (twin)	Jacksonville, FL	630
1981	Douglas	Juneau, AK	620
1976	Wax L. Outlet	Calumet, LA	618
1981	Glenn Jackson (I-205)	Columbia R., OR-WA	600
1982	Pekin, Illinois R. (IL 9)	Pekin, IL	550
1976	Archie Stevenot	Stanislaus R., Sonora, CA	550
1982	I-440, Arkansas R.	Little Rock, AR	540
1998	Lower Buffalo (WV 869)	Kanawha R., WV	525
1980	Harrison-McGarity, Tenn. R.	Savannah, TN	525
1988	Mon City	Monongahela, PA	520
1965	MacDonald-Cartier	Ottawa, ON, Can.	520
1984	I-182, Columbia R.	Richland, WA	450
1987	SR 76, Cumberland R.	Dover, TN	440
1987	SR 20, Tennessee R.	Perryville, TN	440
1986	Veterans	Pittsburgh, PA	440
1974	Dunbar-S. Charleston	S. Charleston, WV	440
1974	I-430, Arkansas R.	Little Rock, AR	430
1970	Abernathy (I-205)	Willamette R., OR	430

Continuous Plate

1973	Sidney Sherman (I-610)	Houston, TX	630
1971	Atchafalaya Basin (I-10)	Henderson, LA	573
1997	SR 114, Tennessee R.	Clifton, TN	525
1992	SR 76, Tennessee R.	Paris, TN	525
1981	IL 23, Illinois R.	Ottawa, IL	510
1968	I-45, Trinity R.	Dallas, TX	480
1978	Antioch	San Joaquin R., CA	460
1977	Thomas Johnson Mem.	Solomons, MD	451
1992	Cuba Landing	Tennessee R., TN	450
1979	Lewis (U.S. 67)	Missouri R., St. Louis, MO	450
1975	I-129, Missouri R.	Sioux City, IA-NE	450
1967	I-90, Mississippi R.	La Crosse, WI	450
1987	I-435, Missouri R.	KS-MO	425
1983	Pony Express (U.S. 36)	Missouri R., KS-MO	425
1972	Whiskey Bay Pilot	Ramah, LA	425
1972	I-80, Missouri R.	Omaha, NE-Council Bluffs, IA	425
1972	I-635, Missouri R.	Kansas City, KS-MO	425
1966	I-480, Missouri R.	Omaha, NE-Council Bluffs, IA	425
1978	I-24	Cumberland R., KY	420
1993	Bob Michel (SR 40)	Peoria, IL	360
1999	SR 53, Clear Fork R.	Fentress/Morgan Co., TN	350

Cable-Stayed

2011	John James Audubon	Pointe Coupee-West Feliciana, LA	1,583
2005	Arthur Ravenel Jr.	Charleston, SC	1,546
1986	Alex Fraser	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,526
2014	*Mississippi R. (I-70)	St. Louis, MO-IL	1,500
2010	U.S. 82, Mississippi R.	Greenville, MS-Lake Village, AR	1,378
1994	Clark	Alton, IL-MO	1,360
1988	Dame Point	Jacksonville, FL	1,300
2003	Sidney Lanier	Brunswick, GA	1,250
1995	Fred Hartman	Houston Ship Channel, Baytown, TX	1,250
2007	Veterans' Glass City Skyway	Maumee R., Toledo, OH	1,225
1983	Hale Boggs Mem.	Luling, LA	1,222
2002	William Natcher	Ohio R., Owensboro, KY-IN	1,200
1987	Sunshine Skyway	Tampa Bay, FL	1,200
2011	Margaret Hunt Hill	Trinity R., Dallas, TX	1,198
1988	Tampico	Panuco R., Mex.	1,181
2006	Penobscot Narrows	Bucksport, ME	1,161
2003	Bill Emerson Mem.	Cape Girardeau, MO-IL	1,150
1988	Skybridge (ALRT), Fraser R.	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,115
1991	Talmadge Mem.	Savannah, GA	1,100
2000	Maysville (William H. Harsha)	Savannah, GA	1,050
1993	Mezcala	Ohio R., KY-Aberdeen, OH	1,024
1978	Pasco-Kennewick	Columbia R., Pasco, WA	981
2011	Indian R. Inlet (SR 1)	Rehoboth Beach, DE	950
1984	Coatzacoalcos	Coatzacoalcos R., Mex.	945
1987	Bayview	Quincy, IL	900
1985	E. Huntington	Huntington, WV-OH	900
2006	U.S. Grant	Portsmouth, OH-South Shore, KY	876
1990	Veterans Mem. (U.S. 22)	Ohio R., Weirton, WV-Staubenville, OH	820
1969	Papineau-Leblanc	Montreal, QC, Can.	790
1991	Cochrane	Mobile, AL	780
1995	Chesapeake & Delaware Canal	St. Georges, DE	750

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
I-Beam Girder			
1980	I-20	Shreveport, LA	438
2001	Moore Haven	Caloosahatchee Canal, FL	320
1988	Rte. 18	Weston's Mill Pond, NJ	276

Steel Arch

1977	New River Gorge	Fayetteville, WV	1,700
1931	Bayonne (Kill Van Kull)	Bayonne, NJ-New York, NY	1,675
1973	Fremont	Portland, OR	1,255
1964	Port Mann	Vancouver, BC, Can.	1,200
1967	Laviolette	Trois-Rivières, QC, Can.	1,100
1990	Roosevelt Lake	Roosevelt Lake, AZ	1,080
1959	Glen Canyon	Page, AZ	1,028
1962	Lewiston-Queenston	Lewiston, NY-Queenston, ON	1,001
1976	Perrine	Twin Falls, ID	993
1916	*Hell Gate	East R., New York, NY	978
1941	Rainbow	Niagara Falls, NY-ON, Can.	950
1997	Blue Water	Port Huron, MI-ON, Can.	922
1977	Moundsville	Ohio R., WV	912
1972	Hernando DeSoto (I-40) (twin)	Mississippi R., AR-TN	900
2008	Blennerhassett (U.S. 50)	Parkersburg, WV-OH	878
1936	Henry Hudson	Harlem R., New York, NY	840
1966	Bob Cummings-Lincoln Trail	Ohio R., IN-KY	825
1978	I-57, Mississippi R.	Cairo, IL	821
1980	I-65, Mobile R.	Mobile, AL	800
1961	Sherman Minton (I-64)	New Albany, IN-Louisville, KY	800
1978	I-470, Ohio R.	Wheeling, WV	780
1932	West End	Pittsburgh, PA	780
1995	Navajo	Marble Canyon, AZ	726
1959	Thaddeus Kosciusko (twin)	Mohawk R., Albany, NY	600
1917	Detroit-Superior High Level	Cuyahoga R., Cleveland, OH	591
2004	Gateway Boulevard	Nashville, TN	545
1874	Eads	Mississippi R., St. Louis, MO-IL	520
2000	Paper Mill Road	Baltimore, MD	500

Concrete Arch

2010	Mike O'Callaghan-Pat Tillman Mem. (U.S. 93)	Colorado R., AZ-NV	1,060
1994	Natchez Trace Pkwy.	Franklin, TN	582
1993	Lake Street	Minneapolis, St. Paul, MN	556
1971	Fred Redmon (twin)	Selah, WA	549
1968	Cowlitz R.	Mossyrock, WA	520
1931	George Westinghouse	Pittsburgh, PA	460
1923	Cappelen Mem.	Minneapolis, MN	435
2000	Crooked River	Terrebonne, OR	410
1930	Jack's Run	Pittsburgh, PA	400

Segmental Concrete

1997	Confederation ⁴	Prince Edward Isl.-NB, Can.	820
1978	Shubenacadie R.	S. Maitland, NS, Can.	790
1982	Jesse H. Jones Mem.	Houston, TX	750
1992	Jamestown-Verrazano	Narragansett Bay, RI	674
2002	Vietnam Veterans Mem.	James R., Richmond, VA	672
1986	Umatilla	Columbia R., OR-WA	660
2007	Benicia-Martinez (new)	Carquinez Strait, CA	659
1978	Stanislaus R.	Parrots Ferry, CA	640
1981	Juneau-Douglas	Gastineau Channel, AK	620
2010	Allegheny R. (I-76) (twin)	nr. Oakmont, PA	532
1991	Veterans Mem. Centennial	Coeur d'Alene, ID	520
2008	I-35W St. Anthony Falls ⁵	Minneapolis, MN	504
2001	Smart Road	Blacksburg, VA	472
1974	Pine Valley Creek	Pine Valley, CA	450

Twin Concrete Trestle⁶

1979	I-55/I-10	Manchac, LA	181,157
1956/69	L. Pontchartrain Cswy. (twin)	Nr. New Orleans, LA	126,720
1972	Atchafalaya Swamp Frwy.	Baton Rouge, LA	93,984
1983	*I-310	Kenner, LA	25,925

Concrete Slab Dam⁶

1927	Conowingo Dam	Susquehanna R., MD	4,611
1952	John H. Kerr	Mecklenburg Co., VA	2,785
1936	Hoover Dam	Lake Mead, NV	1,324

Movable Bridges

Vertical Lift

1959	*Arthur Kill	New York, NY-Elizabeth, NJ	558
1965	Pennsylvania Railroad	Kirkwood-Mt. Pleas., DE	548
1935	*Cape Cod Canal	Buzzards Bay, MA	544
1896	*Delair	Pennsauken, NJ-Phila., PA	542
1937	Marine Parkway Gil Hodges Mem.	Jamaica Bay, New York, NY	540
1931	Burlington-Bristol	Delaware R., NJ-PA	540
1958	Columbia R. Interstate (I-5)	Portland, OR-Vancouver, WA	531
1908	*Willamette R.	Portland, OR	521
1968	Second Narrows	Vancouver, BC, Can.	493
1911	*Armour-Swift-Burlington	Missouri R., Kansas City, MO	428
1945	*Harry S Truman	Kansas City, MO	427
1955	Roosevelt Island	East R., New York, NY	418
1980	U.S. 17, James R.	Isle of Wight Co., VA	415

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
1932	*M-K-T RR	Missouri R., MO	414
1969	Cape Fear Mem.	Wilmington, NC	408
1930	Aerial Lift	Duluth, MN	386
1962	Burlington	Burlington Canal, ON, Can.	370
1941	Main Street	Jacksonville, FL	365
1967	SR-156, James R.	Prince George Co., VA	364
1957	Industrial Canal	New Orleans, LA	360
1950	Red R.	Moncla, LA	360
1936	Triborough	Harlem R., New York, NY	344
1939	U.S. 9, Passaic R.	Newark, NJ	333
1930	*Martinez	Martinez, CA	328
1960	St. Andrews Bay	Panama City, FL	327
1929	*Penn-Lehigh	Newark Bay, PA	322
1987	Industrial Canal	New Orleans, LA	320
1920	*Chattanooga	Tennessee R., TN	310
1960	Broadway	Harlem R., New York, NY	304
Bascule			
2006/ 08	Woodrow Wilson (twin)	Potomac R., VA-MD	366
1940	Charles Berry Mem.	Lorain, OH	333
1917	Market St./Ch. John Ross Mem.	Chattanooga, TN	306
2003	*SW 2nd Avenue	Miami, FL	302

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
1956/ 96	1st Ave. S., Duwamish R. (twin)	Seattle, WA	300
1955	Chehalis R.	Aberdeen, WA	288
1968	Elizabeth R.	Chesapeake, VA	280
1913	Broadway	Portland, OR	278
Swing			
1927	Santa Fe	Mississippi R., Ft. Madison, IA	525
1952	George P. Coleman Mem.	Yorktown, VA	500
1991	SW Spokane St.	Seattle, WA	480
1899	*C.M.&N. RR	Chicago, IL	474
1913	Rt. 82, Connecticut R.	E. Haddam, CT	465
1914	*Coos Bay RR	Coos Bay, OR	458
1936	Umpqua River	Reedsport, OR	430
1930	Rigolets Pass	New Orleans, LA	400
1949	South Capitol St./Frederick Douglass Mem.	Washington, DC	387
Floating Pontoon			
1963	Evergreen Pt.	Seattle, WA	7,578
1993	Lacey V. Murrow ⁷	Seattle, WA	6,620
1961	Hood Canal	Hood Canal, WA	6,521
1989	Third Lake Washington	Seattle, WA	5,811

Other Notable North American Bridges

Year	Bridge	Type	Location	Main span (ft.)
2002	Croatian Sound ⁶	Continuous post-tensioned girder.	Manteo, NC	5.2 mi
1987	Powder Point ⁶	Tropical hardwood	Duxbury, MA	2,200
1901	Hartland ^{6,8}	Covered	St. John R., Hartland, NB, Can.	1,282
1997	Second Blue Water.	Continuous tied arch.	Pt. Huron, MI-Pt. Edward, ON, Can.	922
1983	Jefferson Barracks (I-255)	Tied arch.	Mississippi R., IL-MO	910
1916	C&O RR	Steel girder	Portsmouth, OH	775
1936	Yaquina Bay	Steel braced and concrete tied arches.	Newport, OR	600
1962	International	Arch truss	Sault Ste. Marie, MI-ON, Can.	430

(1) Two complete bridges end-to-end, each with a main span of 2,310 ft., which share a common anchor point in the middle of San Francisco Bay. (2) Will be demolished upon completion of and rerouting of traffic onto the new East Span. (3) Railroad and vehicular bridge. (4) World's longest bridge crossing ice-covered water. (5) Replaces the bridge that collapsed on Aug. 1, 2007. (6) Length listed is total length of bridge. (7) Replaces the original Lacey V. Murrow bridge, which opened in 1940 and sank in 1990. (8) World's longest covered bridge.

Oldest U.S. Bridges in Continuous Use

Built in 1697, the stone-arch Frankford Ave. Bridge crosses Pennypack Creek in Philadelphia, PA. A 3-span bridge with a total length of 75 ft., it was constructed as part of the King's Road, which eventually connected Philadelphia to New York.

The oldest covered bridge, completed in 1829, is the double-span, 278-ft. Bath-Haverhill Bridge, which spans the Ammonoosuc River, between the towns of Bath and Haverhill, NH.

Notable World Bridges

Source: Laboratory of Bridge Engineering, Aalto Univ. School of Science and Technology; World Almanac research
Bridges under construction as of mid-2010 denoted by asterisk (*). Year is date of completion or projected completion. Span is distance between supports.

Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)	Year	Bridge	Location	Main span (ft.)
Suspension				Cantilever			
1998	Akashi Kaikyo	Japan	6,532	1963	Arrábida	Portugal	886
2009	Xihoumen	China	5,413	1943	Sandö	Sweden	866
1998	Storebælt (Great Belt, East Bridge)	Denmark	5,328				
2012	*Gwangyang	South Korea	5,069	1890	Forth Rail ¹	Scotland	1,710
2005	Runyang Yangtze R. (south)	China	4,888	1974	Minato	Japan	1,673
1981	Humber	England	4,626	1943	Howrah	India	1,500
1999	Jiangyin Yangtze R.	China	4,544	(1) Two spans of 1,710 ft. each.			
1997	Tsing Ma	China	4,518	Steel Plate/Box Girder			
2013	*Hardanger	Norway	4,298	2006	Shibanpo	China	1,083
2007	Yangluo Yangtze R.	China	4,199	1974	Rio-Niterói	Brazil	984
1997	Höga Kusten	Sweden	3,970	1978	Neckar Valley Viaduct, Weitingen	Germany	863
2011	*Aizhai	China	3,760	1956	Sava I.	Serbia	856
2008	Huangpu	China	3,635	1966	Zoobrugge	Germany	850
1988	Minami Bisan-Seto	Japan	3,609				
1988	Fatih Sultan Mehmet (Bosphorus II)	Turkey	3,576	Cable-Stayed¹			
2010	Baling River	China	3,570	2008	Sutong Yangtze R.	China	3,570
2010	*Taizhou Yangtze R. ¹	China	3,543	2009	*Stonecutters	China	3,340
1973	Bosphorus	Turkey	3,524	2009	Edong	China	3,038
1999	Kurushima III	Japan	3,379	1999	Tatara	Japan	2,920
1999	Kurushima II	Japan	3,346	1995	Pont de Normandie	France	2,808
1966	Tagus River ²	Portugal	3,323	2010	Jingyue Yangtze R.	China	2,677
1964	Forth Road	Scotland	3,300	2009	*Second Incheon	South Korea	2,625
(1) Two spans of 3,543 ft. each. (2) Road and rail bridge.				2009	Shanghai Yangtze R.	China	2,395
Steel Arch				2009	Minpu	China	2,323
2009	Chongqing Chaotianmen Yangtze R.	China	1,811	2001	Second Nanjing Yangtze R.	China	2,060
2003	Lupu	China	1,804	2000	Third Wuhan Yangtze R. (Baishazhou)	China	2,028
1932	Sydney Harbour	Australia	1,650	1996	Quingzhou Minjiang	China	1,985
2005	Wushan Yangtze R.	China	1,614	1993	Yangpu	China	1,975
NA	*Chenab (rail) ¹	India	1,575	1998	Meiko Chuo	Japan	1,936
2007	Xinguang	China	1,404	1997	Xupu	China	1,936
2007	Caiyuanba	China	1,378	2004	Rion-Antirion	Greece	1,837
2008	Airport	Japan	1,247	1991	Skarnsundet	Norway	1,739
2000	Yajisha	China	1,181	1999	Queshi	China	1,699
1962	Bridge of the Americas	Panama	1,128	1995	Tsurumi Tsubasa	Japan	1,673
1967	Zdakov	China	1,083	2008	Tianxingzhou Yangtze R. ²	China	1,654
1961	Runcorn-Widnes	England	1,082	2002	Jingsha	China	1,640
1935	Birchenough	Zimbabwe	1,080	2000	Oresund	Denmark-Sweden	1,614
(1) Construction temporarily suspended because of safety concerns. When completed, it will be the world's highest bridge.				1991	Ikuchi	Japan	1,608
Concrete Arch				1994	Higashi Kobe	Japan	1,591
1997	Wanxian	China	1,378	1998	Zhanjiang	China	1,575
1980	Krk I	Croatia	1,280	1997	Ting Kau	China	1,558
1995	Jiangjiehe	China	1,083	1999	Seo Hae Grand	South Korea	1,542
1996	Yongjiang	China	1,024	1992	Arade	Portugal	1,542
1964	Gladesville	Australia	1,000	1989	Yokohama Bay	Japan	1,509
1965	Amizade	Brazil	951	(1) Although its main span is not among the world's longest for cable-stayed bridges, Hangzhou Bay is the world's longest (22.4 mi) transoceanic bridge. (2) Road and rail bridge.			
2003	Infant Dom Henrique	Portugal	919				
1984	Bloukrans	South Africa	892				

World's Longest Railway Tunnels

Source: World Almanac research

Asterisk (*) designates planned or under construction as of mid-2010. Year is date of completion or projected completion.

Tunnel	Year	Length (mi)	Operating railway	Location
*Gotthard Base	2017	35.4	Swiss Federal Railways (SBB)	Switzerland-Italy
*Brenner Base	2020-22	34.2	Austrian Federal Railways (ÖBB)	Austria-Italy
Seikan	1988	33.5	Japan Railways Group	Japan
*Mont d'Ambin Base	2015	33.0	Réseau Ferré de France (RFF) & Rete Ferroviaria Italiana (RFI)	France-Italy
English Channel	1994	31.1	Eurotunnel	UK-France
Lötschberg Base	2007	21.0	BLS Lötschbergbahn AG	Switzerland
Guadarrama	2007	17.6	Renfe	Spain
Taihang	2009	17.3	China's Ministry of Railways	China
*Hakkoda	2010	16.4	Japan Railways Group	Japan
Iwate-Ichinohe	2002	16.0	Japan Railways Group	Japan
*Pajares	2011-13	15.5	Renfe	Spain
Daishimizu	1982	13.8	Japan Railways Group	Japan
Wushaoing	2006	12.5	China's Ministry of Railways	China
Simplon No. 1 and 2	1906/22	12.3	BLS Lötschbergbahn AG	Switzerland-Italy
Vereina	1999	11.8	Rhätische Bahn (RhB)	Switzerland
London Tunnels (Channel Tunnel Link)	2007	11.8	London & Continental Railways (LCR)	UK-France
Shin-Kanmon	1975	11.6	Japan Railways Group	Japan
Apennine	1934	11.5	Ferrovie dello Stato (FS)	Italy
Qinling	2002	11.5	China's Ministry of Railways	China
Vaglia	2006	10.4	Ferrovie dello Stato (FS)	Italy
Rokko	1972	10.1	Japan Railways Group	Japan
Furka Base	1982	9.6	Matterhorn Gotthard Railway	Switzerland
Haruna	1982	9.6	Japan Railways Group	Japan
*Ceneri Base	2019	9.6	Swiss Federal Railways (SBB)	Switzerland
Severomuyskiy	2003	9.5	Russian Railways	Russia
Gorigamine	1997	9.4	Japan Railways Group	Japan
Firenzuola	2004	9.4	Ferrovie dello Stato (FS)	Italy
Monte Santomarco	1987	9.3	Ferrovie dello Stato (FS)	Italy
Gotthard	1882	9.3	Swiss Federal Railways (SBB)	Switzerland

Underwater Vehicular Tunnels in North America

Source: World Almanac research

(more than 5,000 ft. in length; year is date of completion)

Year	Name	Location	Waterway	Length (ft.)
1950	Brooklyn Battery (twin)	New York, NY	East River	9,117
1927	Holland (twin)	New York, NY-Jersey City, NJ	Hudson River	8,558/8,371
1995	Ted Williams	Boston, MA	Boston Harbor	8,448
1937/1945/1957	Lincoln (center/north/south tubes)	New York, NY-Weehawken, NJ	Hudson River	8,216/7,482/8,006
1985	Fort McHenry (twin)	Baltimore, MD	Patapsco River	7,920
1957/1976	Hampton Roads (twin)	Hampton, VA	Hampton Roads	7,479
1957	Baltimore Harbor (twin)	Baltimore, MD	Baltimore Harbor	7,392
1940	Queens Midtown (twin)	New York, NY	East River	6,414
1934	Sumner	Boston, MA	Boston Harbor	5,653
1964	Thimble Shoal	Northampton Co., VA	Chesapeake Bay	5,552
1964	Chesapeake Channel	Northampton Co., VA	Chesapeake Bay	5,237
1930	Detroit-Windsor	Detroit, MI-Windsor, ON	Detroit River	5,160
1961	Callahan	Boston, MA	Boston Harbor	5,070

Land Vehicular Tunnels in the U.S.

Source: Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation; World Almanac research

(more than 3,000 ft. in length)

Name	Location	Length (ft.)	Name	Location	Length (ft.)
Anton Anderson Mem. ¹	Whittier, AK	13,300	Lehigh (twin)	PA Turnpike, NE Extension	4,461
Edwin Johnson Mem. (eastbound)	I-70, Clear Creek Co., CO	8,960	Blue Mountain (twin)	PA Turnpike	4,339
Eisenhower Mem. (westbound)	I-70, Summit Co., CO	8,939	Wawona	Yosemite Natl. Pk., CA	4,233
Ted Williams ²	MA Turnpike, Boston, MA	8,448	Big Walker Mountain (twin)	Bland Co., VA	4,229
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.	I-93, Boston, MA	7,920	Squirrel Hill	Pittsburgh, PA	4,225
Allegheny (twin)	PA Turnpike	6,070	Hanging Lake (twin)	Glenwood Canyon, CO	4,000
Liberty (twin)	Pittsburgh, PA	5,920	Caldecott (3 tubes) ³	Oakland, CA	3,771/3,610/3,610
Zion-Mount Carmel	Zion Natl. Park, UT	5,808	Fort Pitt (twin)	Pittsburgh, PA	3,614
East River Mountain (twin)	I-77, Rocky Gap, VA-Bluefield, WV	5,412	Mount Baker	Seattle, WA	3,456
Tuscarora Mountain (twin)	PA Turnpike	5,326	Dingess	Mingo Co., WV	3,400
Tetsuo Harano (twin)	H-3 Freeway, HI	5,165	Mall	Washington, DC	3,400
Kittatinny Mountain (twin)	PA Turnpike	4,727	Cody	U.S. 14, 16, 20, WY	3,202
Cumberland Gap (twin)	U.S. 25E, KY-TN	4,600	(1) Vehicle and rail. (2) 3,960 ft. of tunnel is underwater. (3) Construction began in 2010 on a fourth tube that will be 3,389 ft. in length. The projected completion date is 2013-14.		

Major U.S. Dams and Reservoirs

Source: 2009 National Inventory of Dams, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Highest U.S. Dams					Height ¹		Year completed
Rank	Dam	River	State	Type	Feet	Meters	
1.	Oroville	Feather	California	E	770	235	1968
2.	Hoover	Colorado	Nevada	A	730	221	1935
3.	Dworshak	N. Fork Clearwater	Idaho	G	717	219	1973
4.	Glen Canyon	Colorado	Arizona	A	710	216	1963
5.	New Bullards Bar	North Yuba	California	A	645	197	1970

Rank	Dam	River	State	Type	Height ¹		Year completed
					Feet	Meters	
6.	New Melones	Stanislaus	California	R	625	191	1979
7.	Mossyrock	Cowlitz	Washington	A	606	185	1968
8.	Shasta	Sacramento	California	G	602	183	1945
9.	Don Pedro	Tuolumne	California	G	585	178	1971
10.	Hungry Horse	S. Fork Flathead	Montana	A	564	172	1952

E = Embankment, Earthfill; R = Embankment, Rockfill; G = Gravity; A = Arch. **Note:** Does not include tailings or other mining dams. (1) Vertical distance between lowest points on dam's crest and original streambed.

Largest U.S. Embankment Dams

Rank	Dam	River	State	Volume		Year completed
				Cubic yards (thousands)	Cubic meters (thousands)	
1.	Fort Peck	Missouri	Montana	125,628	96,049	1957
2.	Diamond Valley Lake	Domenigoni Valley Creek	California	110,551	84,523	2000
3.	Oahe	Missouri	South Dakota	92,000	70,339	1966
4.	Oroville	Feather	California	80,000	61,164	1968
5.	B. F. Sisk	San Luis Creek	California	77,664	59,378	1967
6.	Garrison	Missouri	North Dakota	66,500	50,843	1953
7.	Scotts Flat	Deer Creek	California	66,300	50,690	1948
8.	Cochiti	Rio Grande	New Mexico	65,000	49,696	1975
9.	Herbert Hoover	North New River Canal	Florida	54,700	41,821	1965
10.	Fort Randall	Missouri	South Dakota	50,200	38,381	1954

Note: All earthfill.

Largest-Capacity U.S. Reservoirs

Rank	Dam	Reservoir	State	Max. reservoir capacity		Year completed
				Acre feet (thousands)	Cubic meters (thousands)	
1.	Glen Canyon	Lake Powell	Arizona	29,875	36,850,270	1963
2.	Hoover	Lake Mead	Nevada	28,537	35,199,872	1935
3.	Garrison	Lake Sakakawea	North Dakota	24,500	30,220,305	1953
4.	Oahe	Lake Oahe	South Dakota	23,600	29,110,172	1966
5.	Fort Peck	Fort Peck Lake	Montana	19,100	23,559,503	1957
6.	Grand Coulee	Lake Roosevelt	Washington	9,386	11,577,461	1941
7.	Herbert Hoover	Lake Okeechobee	Florida	8,519	10,508,032	1965
8.	Sam Rayburn	Sam Rayburn Lake	Texas	6,520	8,042,302	1965
9.	Wright Patman	Wright Patman Lake	Texas	6,505	8,023,799	1954
10.	Fort Randall	Lake Francis Case	South Dakota	6,300	7,770,936	1954

Major Dams and Reservoirs of the World

Source: Intl. Commission on Large Dams, *World Register of Dams*
Asterisk (*) designates planned or under construction.

World's Highest Dams					World's Largest Embankment Dams		
Rank	Dam	Country	Height above lowest formation		Rank	Dam	Volume cubic meters (thousands)
			Meters	Feet			
1.	Gaolandoh	India	618	2,028	1.	Tarbela	Pakistan 127,908
2.	Rio Grande	Argentina	410	1,345	2.	Diamond Valley Lake	U.S. 84,522
3.	*Rogun	Tajikistan	335	1,099	3.	Yacyreta	Argentina/Paraguay 81,000
4.	Nurek	Tajikistan	300	984	4.	Tucurui	Brazil 80,865
5.	Xiaowan (Yunnan Gorge)	China	292	958	5.	Ataturk	Turkey 80,500
6.	Grand Dixence	Switzerland	285	935	6.	Rogun*	Tajikistan 75,500
7.	Inguri	Georgia	272	892	7.	Fort Peck	U.S. 73,436
8.	Vajont	Italy	262	860	8.	Guri	Venezuela 70,000
9.	Manuel M. Torres	Mexico	261	856	9.	Parambikulam	India 69,165
	*Tehri	India	261	856	10.	High Island West	China 67,000
11.	Alvaro Obregon	Mexico	260	853	11.	Gardiner	Canada 65,440
12.	Mauvoisin	Switzerland	250	820	12.	Mangla	Pakistan 64,991
13.	Mica	Canada	243	797	13.	Afsluitdijk	Netherlands 63,400
	Alberto Lleras C	Colombia	243	797	14.	Oroville	U.S. 61,164
15.	Sayano-Shushenskaya	Russia	242	794	15.	B. F. Sisk	U.S. 59,378
16.	Ertan	China	240	787	16.	Nurek	Tajikistan 58,000
17.	La Esmeralda	Colombia	237	778	17.	Tanda	Pakistan 57,250
18.	*Kishau	India	236	774	18.	Oahe	U.S. 53,778
19.	Oroville	U.S.	235	771	19.	Garrison	U.S. 50,843
20.	El Cajón	Honduras	234	768	20.	Cochiti	U.S. 50,228

World's Largest-Capacity Reservoirs				World's Largest-Capacity Hydro Plants		
Rank	Dam	Country	Max. capacity cubic meters (millions)	Rank	Dam	Country
						Rated capacity planned (MW)
1.	Kariba	Zimbabwe/Zambia	180,600	1.	San Xia (Three Gorges Dam)	China 18,200
2.	Bratsk	Russia	169,000	2.	Itaipu	Brazil/Paraguay 12,600
3.	High Aswan	Egypt	162,000	3.	Guri (Raúl Leoni)	Venezuela 10,000
4.	Akosombo (Lake Volta)	Ghana	150,000	4.	Tucurui	Brazil 8,370
5.	Daniel-Johnson	Canada	141,851	5.	Sayano-Shushenskaya	Russia 6,400
6.	Guri	Venezuela	135,000	6.	Itaipu	Paraguay 6,300
7.	W. A. C. Bennett	Canada	74,300	7.	Krasnoyarsk	Russia 6,000
8.	Krasnoyarsk	Russia	73,300	8.	Bratsk	Russia 4,500
9.	Zeya	Russia	68,400	9.	Longtan (Guangxi, Tian'e)	China 4,200
10.	Robert-Bourassa (La Grande 2)	Canada	61,715		Xiaowan (Yunnan)	China 4,200
11.	La Grande 3	Canada	60,020	11.	Ust-Ilim	Russia 3,840
12.	Ust-Ilim	Russia	59,300	12.	Ilha Solteira	Brazil 3,444
13.	Boguchany	Russia	58,200	13.	Ertan	China 3,300
14.	Kuibyshev	Russia	58,000	14.	Yacyreta	Argentina/Paraguay 3,100
15.	Serra da Mesa	Brazil	54,400	15.	Xingo	Brazil 3,000

Timeline of Selected Architectural Styles and Structures

Asterisk (*) denotes part of World Heritage Site.

Style and period	Location; characteristics; significant examples
Mesopotamian c. 3500-539 BCE	City-states of Sumer, Akkad, Babylon, Assyria (modern-day Iraq). Mud brick rectangular temples on oval platforms with simple corbel vaults, later ziggurats. Painted terra-cotta mosaics and murals; carved reliefs on columns and walls. Ziggurat of Nanna , Ur (Muqayyar, Iraq), ordered by Ur-Nammu, c. 2100 BCE Anu Ziggurat and White Temple , Uruk (Warka, Iraq), c. 3000 BCE
Egyptian c. 3000-30 BCE	Along Nile R. Mud brick and limestone tombs and massive, geometric pyramids, post-and-lintel construction. Highly decorative with colorful hieroglyphics, carvings, columns, obelisks, paintings, and sculpture. *Stepped Pyramid of Pharaoh Zoser (Saqqara), by Imhotep, c. 2737-2717 BCE *Great Pyramid of Khufu (Giza), c. 2250 BCE *Great Temple of Amon-Ra (Karnak), c. 1530-300 BCE *Mortuary Temple of Queen Hatshepsut , Deir el Bahari (Thebes), by Senenmut, c. 1479-1458 BCE
Three Dynasties c. 2100-221 BCE	China. Single-level mudbrick or mud-smeared timber structures on earthen platforms with thatched roofs. Later, bracketed wooden-framed structures with brick-tiled floors, roofs with overhanging eaves. City of Erlitou (Yanshi, China), c. 1900-1500 BCE
Minoan c. 1800-1450 BCE	Crete. Palaces, tombs in monumental style adapted from Mesopotamia and Egypt. Multi-level stone palaces with large central court, no fortifications. Walls made of doors (<i>polythyron</i>); stone porticoes and lintels; wooden ceilings and columns; beehive-shaped tombs (<i>tholi</i>). Palace at Knossos (Heraklion, Crete), c. 1700 BCE
Mycenaean c. 1600-1100 BCE	Greece. Adapted Minoan style, with large stone masonry, huge walls, and fortified citadels with complex palaces (<i>megaron</i>). *Treasury of Atreus (Mycenae, Greece), c. 1250 BCE
Olmec c. 1200-400 BCE	Mexico Gulf Coast. Many religious structures, including stone temple-pyramids centered in cities; also large stone sculptures and mosaic pavement with natural and animistic themes. Great Pyramid (La Venta, Mexico), c. 800-400 BCE
Mayan c. 900 BCE-900 CE	Central America. Religious structures with plaster-surfaced stone temple-pyramids with stairs, containing tombs. Decorative animistic and geometric relief sculptures, lintels, and stone monuments with hieroglyphics. *Pyramid of the Magician (Uxmal, Mexico), c. 700-910 CE North Acropolis (Tikal, Guatemala), c. 200 BCE
Greek c. 750-323 BCE	Greek peninsula, Asia Minor, North Africa, western Mediterranean. Religious, civic buildings in monumental style, inspired by Egypt, based on strict rules of form and human proportion; many ornamental details. Marble and limestone structures (including rectangular temples) with pediment, colonnaded porticos in diverse regional styles, defined by “orders” of architecture like Ionic, Doric, Corinthian. Most early buildings with timber supports; solid stone in later temples. *Parthenon, Acropolis (Athens, Greece), by Ictinus and Callicrates, 447-436 BCE *Temple of Zeus (Olympia, Greece), by Libon of Elis, mid-5th cent. BCE Mausoleum of Halicarnassus (Bodrum, Turkey), by Pythis, c. 353 BCE (destroyed) *Temple of Apollo Epicurius (Bassae, Greece), by Ictinus, c. 420 BCE
Achaemenid c. 550-334 BCE	Persian Empire (Eastern Mediterranean to Indus R.). Palatial complexes influenced by cultures absorbed by the empire; limestone and mud brick complexes on raised stone terraces with ornamental stairways, rectangular pillared audience halls with porticoes and corner towers; pleasure gardens (<i>bâgh</i>) as focal point of architecture. *Pasargadae (Iran), founded by Cyrus II, after 547 BCE *Persepolis (Iran), founded by Darius I, around 518 BCE
Roman c. 500 BCE-400 CE	Roman Empire. Civic and religious structures with grandiose limestone brick and concrete construction in systematic, practical layout. Adapted Greek orders in many structures, including circular temples and large covered halls (basilica), but emphasized movement with rounded arches and domes, geometric vaults. *Pantheon (Rome, Italy), ordered by Emperor Hadrian, 118-128 CE *Colosseum (Rome, Italy), ordered by Emperor Vespasian, 70-82 CE *Roman Forum (Rome, Italy), 500s BCE-608 CE
Qin and Han c. 221 BCE-220 CE	China. Massive public works, palaces, tombs, and planned cities; systematic layout and design determined by divination techniques (geomancy). Multi-storied timber palace complexes with gardens, courtyards laid along a long hall with a south-north axis for weather; decorative roof with overhanging eaves. *The Great Wall (China), ordered by Qin Shi Huang, 220 BCE-c. 1600 CE *Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (Xianyang [Xi’an], China), c. 210 BCE
Sassanian 226-651 CE	Iran. Mud brick, mortared rubble, and stone palaces on platforms. Tall, vaulted entry chambers with one open side (<i>iwans</i>). Three-aisled hall chambers covered with rudimentary barrel vaults. Parabolic domes abandoned for square courtyards in later Sassanian period. Palace of Ardashir I (Firuzabad, Iran), c. 224 Taq-i Kisra [Arch of Khosrau] (Ctesiphon, Iraq), c. 260 or c. 550
Byzantine 330-1453	Byzantine Empire, Italy, Russia. Religious structures with masonry construction based on Roman architecture, many salvaged pieces of old structures. Centralized cross-in-square layout, with large central dome supported by vaults. Highly decorative, with iconographic frescoes, glass mosaics. *Hagia Sophia (Istanbul, Turkey), by Anthemius and Isidorous, 532-37 *St. Mark’s Basilica (Venice, Italy), ordered by Domenico Contarini, 1063-94
Sui and Tang 581-906	China. Includes influences from other cultures; geomancy used to enhance harmony and social status. Rectangular, multi-story modular timber structures with interlinking corridors; single-eaved roofs with exposed beams. Daming Palace (Xi’an, China), 634 (destroyed) *Hall of the Great Buddha , Foguang Temple (Wutai Mountain), ordered rebuilt by Xuan Zhong, 857
Early Islamic (Umayyad) 692-c. 1000	Syria, Middle East, North Africa, southern Spain. Mosques in adapted Sassanian style. Austere exteriors; simple columned halls with minarets and mihrab, walled courtyards and gardens, onion domes. Highly decorative interiors with patterned marble, mosaics. Dome of the Rock [Qubbat al-Sakhra] (Jerusalem), ordered by Abd al-Malik, 692 *Great Mosque of Córdoba (Spain), ordered by Abd al-Rahman I, 784-86
Khmer c. 880-1200s	Indochina. Hindu or Buddhist temple complexes, including brick, later sandstone beehive-shaped shrines with arches atop terraced temple “mountains” symbolizing Mount Meru, Hindu and Buddhist “Mountain of the Gods.” Concentric layout of structures mimics the cosmos, relating religious narrative in carved reliefs. *Angkor Wat (Cambodia), ordered by Suryavarman II, 12th cent.
Romanesque (Norman) c. 900s-1100s	Western Europe. Churches and monasteries in localized Roman style; many reused material from Roman structures. Austere, heavy, simple masonry construction with thick walls, concealed buttresses, small windows, barrel arches, and vaults. Churches like Roman basilica with arched central nave, lower side aisles, apse, transept formed Latin cross. Monumental art and ornaments with Christian narrative throughout, especially on façade and portals. *Durham Cathedral (England, UK), ordered by Bishop William de Saint-Calais, 1093-1133 *Cathedral, Baptistry, and “Leaning” Tower (Pisa, Italy), by various architects, begun in 1063, tower not completed until 1372

Style and period	Location; characteristics; significant examples
Gothic c. 1100s-1500s	France, Europe. Cathedrals meant to inspire spirituality with design like Roman basilica: pointed arches and spires that reach toward heavens, skeletal masonry, revealed structure like flying buttresses, ribbed vaults to allow better lighting, large stained-glass windows. * Abbey Church of Saint-Denis (France), ordered by Abbot Suger, 1136-47 * Cathedral of Notre-Dame (Paris, France), ordered by Bishop Maurice de Sully, 1163-1351 * Chartres Cathedral (France), 1194-1260 * Cologne Cathedral (Cologne, Germany), ordered by Archbishop Konrad von Hochstaden, 1248-1880 * St. Vitus Cathedral (Prague, Czech Republic), by Matthias of Arras, later Peter Parler, 1344-1929
Yüan and Ming 1279-1644	China. Mongol-influenced timber and some brick structures, influenced by geomancy. Emphasized monumental mass in sprawling yet low-lying structures with simple rectangular pavilions, great halls, elaborate wooden latticework, carved and painted details. * Forbidden City (Beijing, China), ordered by Emperor Yung Lo, 1406-20
Renaissance 1420s-1520s	Italy. The rebirth or rediscovery of ancient Roman design, grounded in a scholarly approach to architecture. Followed rules of proportion in perspective and symmetry, classical orders, and simple but perfected geometric forms; emphasis on human scale. * Pazzi Chapel (Florence, Italy), by Filippo Brunelleschi, 1429-61 * Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (Florence, Italy), by Michelozzo di Bartolomeo, 1444-60 * Tempietto San Pietro (Rome, Italy), by Donato Bramante, 1502-10 Villa Almerico Capra “La Rotonda” (near Vicenza, Italy), by Andrea Palladio, later Vincenzo Scamozzi, 1566-1610
Mughal 1526-1858	India. Monumental palaces and mosques, blending Hindu and Islamic architecture. Sandstone with marble inlay; highly decorative, with semi-precious stones, vegetal and Koranic motifs. Formulaic four-part pleasure gardens (<i>charbâgh</i>), exemplified by grounds of Taj Mahal. * Humayun Tomb (Delhi, India), by Sayyid Muhammad, 1562-72 * Taj Mahal (Agra, India), ordered by Emperor Shah Jahan, 1631-48
Baroque 1630s-1700s	Italy, later Western Europe. Elaborate and theatrical religious and civic structures, focused on dramatic overall effect. Complex geometric shapes and elaborate sculptures meant to be viewed from many angles. St. Carlo alle Quattro Fontane (Rome, Italy), by Francesco Borromini, 1638-41 * Palace of Versailles (Versailles, France), royal hunting lodge (built 1631-34) expanded under Louis XIV, 1661-1710 Church of San Lorenzo (Turin, Italy), by Guarino Guarini, 1666-79 Church of St. John of Nepomuk “Asamkirche” (Munich, Germany), by Cosmas Damian and Egid Quirin Asam, 1733-46
Rococo 1690s-1700s	Europe. Mostly interior, simplified but still fanciful Baroque designs; ornate with natural motifs, gold trim, light and creamy colors, asymmetrical designs and unusual materials. * Sanssouci Palace (Potsdam, Germany), by Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff, 1745-47
Neoclassicism 1750-1830	Europe, Americas. Civic, commercial, and religious structures; chaste, non-decorative designs in reaction to Baroque excess. Grounded in Enlightenment-era principles and simple, strict adherence to classic (Greek, Roman, Renaissance) forms and details. Palladian style in England, Federal style in U.S. Chiswick House (Chiswick, England), by Richard Boyle, 1725-29 * Monticello (Charlottesville, VA), by Thomas Jefferson, 1768-1809
Neo-Gothic 1837-1900s	Britain and U.S. Civic, commercial, and religious structures utilizing Gothic forms in new commercial enterprises like railway stations and hotels. Traditional masonry façade disguised modern structural material like iron and glass. * Westminster Palace (London, England, UK), by Charles Barry and A.W.N. Pugin, 1840-47 Hotel fronting St. Pancras Railway Station (London, England, UK), by George Gilbert Scott, 1865-71
Arts and Crafts 1850s-1930s	England and U.S. Residential structures made of brick and other indigenous materials with pastoral and traditional elements like gabled roofs. Conceived as a reaction against homogenization of style following the Industrial Revolution. Red House (Bexley Heath, England, UK), by Philip Webb, 1859 Tigbourne Court (Surrey, England, UK), by Edwin Lutyens, 1898
Beaux-Arts 1870s-1930s	France, U.S. Grandiose, highly decorative style, using a mix of classical forms taught at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts (School of Fine Arts) in Paris: columns, wall projections, elaborate rooftops, high-relief decoration. Boston Public Library (Boston, MA), by McKim, Mead, and White, 1888-95 Grand Central Terminal (New York, NY), Reed & Stem and Warren & Wetmore, 1903-13
Art Nouveau 1884-1905	Europe (esp. Brussels, Belgium, France). Civic and residential structures using industrial products like metal and glass to mimic natural forms; airy, fluid, and ornate. Hôtel Tassel (Brussels, Belgium), by Victor Horta, 1892-93 Entrances to Métro (subway) (Paris, France), by Hector Guimard, 1900
Prairie 1893-1917	U.S. Mostly residences, some civic buildings in adapted Arts and Crafts style. Inspired by American Midwest and small-town values. Frank Lloyd Wright most notable architect of the style. Buildings centered on chimney, with overhanging eaves and horizontal emphasis, long bands of windows. Robie House (Chicago, IL), by Frank Lloyd Wright, 1908-10 National Farmer’s Bank (Owatonna, MN), by Louis Sullivan, 1906-08
Futurism 1913-14	Italy. Purely theoretical style that produced no actual structures; emphasized concrete, glass, and steel construction, pure geometric forms and straight lines, and exposed structure and utilities. La Città Nuova (sketches), by Antonio Sant’Elia, 1913
Constructivism 1914-20s	Russia, Europe. Public buildings based on socialist philosophies. Purely utilitarian industrial design, modern materials. Rusakov Club (Moscow, Russia), by Konstantin Melnikov, 1927-28
De Stijl 1917-31	Netherlands. Building and fixtures designed as a complete, sculpture-like piece of art; emphasis on primary colors, simple but asymmetrical geometry. Name is Dutch for “The Style.” Schröder House (Utrecht, Netherlands), by Gerrit Thomas Rietveld, 1923-24
Bauhaus 1919-33	Weimar Republic Germany. Art and design school founded by Walter Gropius with philosophy that the machine is the modern medium. Concrete, glass, and steel construction that united industrial crafts and fine arts with simple geometric forms and colors. Bauhaus (Dessau, Germany), by Walter Gropius, 1925-26
International Style 1920s-70s	Asia, Europe, North America. Reinforced concrete and steel structures, mostly commercial buildings with some residences and civic structures. Post-and-slab construction meant walls no longer supported weight so façades could be continuous strip (ribbon) glass “curtain-walls” with modular interiors. Emphasis on simple forms; glass, marble, and stainless steel; minimal decoration. Philadelphia Savings Fund Society Building (Philadelphia, PA), by George Howe and William Lescaze, 1926-32 Villa Savoye (Poissy, France), by Le Corbusier, 1928-31 Seagram Building (New York, NY), by Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe with Philip Johnson, 1954-58
Art Deco 1925-30s	Europe, U.S. Traditional, symmetric, elegant construction (like Beaux-Arts) whimsically mixed with modern styles like geometric forms and steel or chrome features. Chrysler Building (New York, NY), by William van Alen, 1928-30 Empire State Building (New York, NY), by Shreve, Lamb, & Harmon, 1930-31
Postmodernism 1970s-present	Asia, Europe, N. America. Playful reaction against generic, mainstream “orthodox modern architecture,” according to Venturi. Token references to traditional architectural elements like pediments or gables on houses; aim to present, Venturi wrote, “old clichés in new settings.” Vanna Venturi House (Philadelphia, PA), by Robert Venturi, 1962 Public Service Building (Portland, OR), by Michael Graves, 1980-83

NATIONS OF THE WORLD

World Population Growth

Although the population of the world in ancient times can only be very roughly estimated, it is believed that there were perhaps 50 mil people in the world in 1000 BCE. The United Nations Population Division estimates a figure of 300 mil for 1 CE; this chart shows estimated population growth from that time onward as estimated by the UN.

While figures for other centuries vary depending on source, all sources indicate that world population began growing more rapidly in the 18th and 19th centuries and grew much more rapidly in the 20th century. According to UN estimates, the world population reached 1 bil in 1804; rose to 2 bil 123 years later, in 1927; to 3 bil 33 years after that, in 1960; to 4 bil in 1974; to 5 bil in 1987; and to 6 bil in 1999. **The UN estimated the total world population in mid-2010 was about 6.85 bil.**



Area and Population of the World by Continent/Region

Source: International Data Base, International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency

Continent/ region	Land area ¹		% of Earth's land	Population (est., mid-year)				% of world total, 2010	2025 ²
	(sq km)	(sq mi)		1950	1975	2000	2010		
Africa	29,641,857	11,444,785	21.2	227,958,258	416,381,058	803,048,787	1,014,943,409	14.8	1,393,766,185
Asia.	27,011,798	10,429,314	19.3	1,412,350,170	2,362,265,437	3,619,742,365	4,055,957,043	59.2	4,612,559,038
N. America	20,421,855	7,884,922	14.6	165,945,185	238,783,486	313,397,878	344,124,450	5.0	395,145,456
S. America, incl. the Caribbean	20,175,008	7,789,614	14.4	165,448,976	322,234,408	520,408,600	591,468,575	8.6	686,231,794
Europe	19,899,125	7,683,095	14.3	572,326,862	729,427,963	801,651,015	811,543,167	11.8	812,394,053
Oceania, incl. Australia	8,490,744	3,278,295	6.1	12,476,128	21,114,852	30,434,909	34,982,770	0.5	41,346,945
Antarctica ³	14,000,000	5,405,430	10.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
World	139,640,387	53,915,455	100.0	2,556,505,579	4,090,207,204	6,088,683,554	6,853,019,414	100.0	7,941,443,471

NA = Not applicable. (1) Areas are those used by the U.S. Census Bureau. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding. (2) Projected. (3) Antarctica has no indigenous inhabitants; researchers stay for various periods of time.

Current Population and Projections for All Countries and Territories

Source: International Data Base, International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency

(midyear figures)

Country/area	2010	2025	2050	Country/area	2010	2025	2050
Afghanistan	29,121,286	39,414,843	53,354,109	Cameroon	19,294,149	25,522,447	34,908,839
Albania	2,986,952	3,104,932	2,824,012	Canada	33,759,742	37,558,781	41,135,648
Algeria	34,586,184	40,290,081	44,163,403	Cape Verde	508,659	619,168	741,842
American Samoa	66,432	79,477	98,269	Cayman Islands	50,209	67,661	91,118
Andorra	84,525	85,112	74,765	Central African Republic	4,844,927	6,637,613	10,338,863
Angola	13,068,161	17,418,643	24,746,652	Chad	10,543,464	13,914,726	20,473,601
Anguilla	14,766	19,749	26,980	Chile	16,746,491	18,585,122	19,386,517
Antigua and Barbuda	86,754	103,830	122,930	China ¹	1,330,141,295	1,394,638,699	1,303,723,332
Argentina	41,343,201	47,164,630	53,511,279	Colombia	44,205,293	51,194,904	56,227,630
Armenia	2,966,802	3,044,164	2,943,441	Comoros	773,407	1,128,278	1,837,671
Aruba	104,589	126,130	150,730	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	70,916,439	109,674,758	189,310,849
Australia	21,515,754	25,053,669	29,012,740	Congo Republic	4,125,916	6,161,500	9,598,623
Austria	8,214,160	8,189,560	7,520,950	Cook Islands	11,488	7,621	5,460
Azerbaijan	8,303,512	9,352,531	9,955,428	Costa Rica	4,516,220	5,353,218	6,065,989
Bahamas, The	310,426	349,116	371,219	Cote d'Ivoire	21,058,798	27,651,498	37,111,782
Bahrain	738,004	868,079	980,431	Croatia	4,486,881	4,374,007	3,864,201
Bangladesh	156,118,464	197,673,655	250,155,274	Cuba	11,477,459	11,649,747	10,540,567
Barbados	285,653	297,015	282,041	Cyprus	1,102,677	1,329,908	1,392,078
Belarus	9,612,632	9,033,301	7,738,613	Czech Republic	10,201,707	9,844,275	8,540,221
Belgium	10,423,493	10,453,261	9,882,599	Denmark	5,515,575	5,697,913	5,575,147
Belize	314,522	411,007	543,690	Djibouti	740,528	1,016,919	1,395,810
Benin	9,056,010	13,564,964	22,118,545	Dominica	72,813	74,374	64,772
Bermuda	68,265	72,851	69,874	Dominican Republic	9,823,821	11,702,846	13,690,264
Bhutan	699,847	820,143	951,873	Ecuador	14,790,608	17,867,616	21,102,550
Bolivia	9,947,418	12,463,434	16,003,638	Egypt	80,471,869	103,742,157	137,872,522
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,621,598	4,535,296	3,891,669	El Salvador	6,052,064	6,288,430	6,181,181
Botswana	2,029,307	2,425,114	2,871,345	Equatorial Guinea	650,702	935,553	1,428,139
Brazil	201,103,330	231,886,946	260,692,493	Eritrea	5,792,984	7,987,458	11,381,250
Brunei	395,027	498,756	638,157	Estonia	1,291,170	1,149,245	861,913
Bulgaria	7,148,785	6,257,716	4,651,477	Ethiopia	88,013,491	140,139,507	278,283,137
Burkina Faso	16,241,811	25,384,628	47,429,509	Faroe Islands	49,057	53,200	57,112
Burundi	9,863,117	15,464,910	27,148,888	Fiji	875,983	956,003	1,013,636
Cambodia	14,453,680	18,037,946	22,338,891	Finland	5,255,068	5,251,272	4,819,615
				France	64,768,389	68,481,838	69,768,223

Country/area	2010	2025	2050
French Polynesia	291,000	344,920	393,533
Gabon	1,545,255	2,063,339	3,229,741
Gambia, The	1,824,158	2,582,098	3,938,007
Gaza Strip	1,604,238	2,350,255	3,392,849
Georgia	4,600,825	4,341,061	3,784,724
Germany	82,282,988	80,637,451	73,607,121
Ghana	24,339,838	30,919,184	40,242,893
Gibraltar	28,877	29,753	28,423
Greece	10,749,943	10,670,697	10,035,935
Greenland	57,637	57,174	49,356
Grenada	107,818	114,741	114,205
Guam	180,865	214,034	243,857
Guatemala	13,550,440	17,564,073	22,995,434
Guernsey	64,775	67,710	66,521
Guinea	10,324,025	15,240,839	26,407,254
Guinea-Bissau	1,565,126	2,061,262	2,894,545
Guyana	748,486	786,286	888,494
Haiti	9,648,924	11,252,370	13,352,710
Honduras	7,989,415	10,143,828	12,948,839
Hong Kong	7,089,705	7,354,531	6,172,725
Hungary	9,992,339	9,615,020	8,489,811
Iceland	308,910	337,632	350,922
India	1,173,108,018	1,396,046,308	1,656,553,632
Indonesia	242,968,342	278,502,882	313,020,847
Iran	76,923,300	90,481,226	100,044,564
Iraq	29,671,605	40,387,147	56,316,329
Ireland	4,622,917	5,417,947	6,333,836
Isle of Man	83,859	92,606	92,840
Israel	7,353,985	8,984,285	10,828,462
Italy	58,090,681	56,234,163	50,389,841
Jamaica	2,847,232	3,151,611	3,554,571
Japan	126,804,433	117,816,135	93,673,826
Jersey	93,363	104,140	107,581
Jordan	6,407,085	7,945,150	11,243,177
Kazakhstan	15,460,484	16,041,146	15,099,700
Kenya	40,046,566	51,261,167	65,175,864
Kiribati	99,482	117,779	139,738
Korea, North	22,757,275	23,579,861	22,926,730
Korea, South	48,636,068	49,372,307	43,368,983
Kosovo	1,815,048	1,999,461	2,222,619
Kuwait	2,789,132	4,179,190	6,382,749
Kyrgyzstan	5,508,626	6,678,722	8,237,623
Laos	6,368,162	7,971,675	10,068,995
Latvia	2,217,969	1,992,516	1,544,073
Lebanon	4,125,247	4,307,087	4,155,101
Lesotho	1,919,552	1,970,540	1,920,225
Liberia	3,685,076	5,283,774	8,192,118
Libya	6,461,454	8,342,156	10,871,760
Liechtenstein	35,002	37,620	35,911
Lithuania	3,545,319	3,355,985	2,787,516
Luxembourg	497,538	586,296	720,603
Macao	567,957	630,434	620,184
Macedonia	2,072,086	2,119,511	1,990,728
Madagascar	21,281,844	32,431,146	56,513,827
Malawi	15,447,500	22,859,677	37,406,745
Malaysia	28,274,729	34,683,300	42,928,546
Maldives	395,650	388,681	444,429
Mali	13,796,354	20,240,154	32,367,436
Malta	406,771	421,239	395,639
Marshall Islands	65,859	83,203	103,092
Mauritania	3,205,060	4,425,089	6,536,272
Mauritius	1,294,104	1,412,384	1,441,100
Mayotte	231,139	356,683	592,046
Mexico	112,468,855	130,198,692	147,907,650
Micronesia	107,154	98,948	74,483
Moldova	4,317,483	4,205,616	3,635,357
Monaco	30,586	31,706	29,810
Mongolia	3,086,918	3,725,352	4,340,496
Montenegro	666,730	635,537	577,654
Montserrat	5,118	5,529	5,707
Morocco	31,627,428	36,484,418	42,026,448
Mozambique	22,061,451	28,893,271	41,842,274
Myanmar (Burma)	53,414,374	61,747,758	70,673,160
Namibia	2,128,471	2,283,845	2,149,815
Nauru	9,267	10,008	11,995
Nepal	28,951,852	36,622,606	45,984,605
Netherlands	16,783,092	17,539,636	17,334,090
Netherlands Antilles	228,693	249,361	254,227
New Caledonia	252,352	307,452	370,511
New Zealand	4,252,277	4,775,930	5,198,992
Nicaragua	5,995,928	7,523,244	9,478,660
Niger	15,878,271	27,062,502	55,304,449
Nigeria	152,217,341	197,222,936	264,262,405
Northern Mariana Islands	48,317	52,564	66,017
Norway	4,676,305	4,916,787	4,966,385

Country/area	2010	2025	2050
Oman	2,967,717	3,981,057	5,401,957
Pakistan	184,404,791	228,385,138	290,847,790
Palau	20,879	22,102	22,894
Panama	3,410,676	4,117,882	4,859,334
Papua New Guinea	6,064,515	7,823,210	10,110,027
Paraguay	6,375,830	7,602,853	8,840,105
Peru	29,907,003	34,678,113	38,638,768
Philippines	99,900,177	128,921,424	171,964,187
Poland	38,463,689	37,349,696	32,084,570
Portugal	10,735,765	10,806,202	9,933,334
Puerto Rico	3,978,702	4,054,536	3,679,836
Qatar	840,926	938,043	1,116,165
Romania	21,959,278	20,872,127	18,060,354
Russia	139,390,205	128,180,396	109,187,353
Rwanda	11,055,976	16,080,729	27,506,207
Saint Barthélemy	7,406	7,056	6,527
Saint Helena	7,670	7,888	7,296
Saint Kitts and Nevis	49,898	55,405	56,362
Saint Lucia	160,922	168,519	162,356
Saint Martin	30,235	33,048	34,601
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	5,943	5,030	3,516
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	104,217	100,409	93,507
Samoa	192,001	210,369	245,010
San Marino	31,477	35,203	35,178
São Tomé and Príncipe	175,808	227,395	309,457
Saudi Arabia	25,731,776	31,877,311	40,250,628
Senegal	12,323,252	17,580,816	27,244,158
Serbia	7,344,847	6,845,638	5,869,146
Seychelles	88,340	98,843	100,391
Sierra Leone	5,245,695	7,500,140	13,593,862
Singapore	4,701,069	5,100,929	4,635,110
Slovakia	5,470,306	5,458,581	4,943,616
Slovenia	2,003,136	1,907,560	1,596,947
Solomon Islands	559,198	747,001	1,015,731
Somalia	10,112,453	15,147,912	26,024,500
South Africa	49,109,107	48,714,478	49,400,628
Spain	46,505,963	51,415,437	52,490,640
Sri Lanka	21,513,990	23,707,228	24,920,558
Sudan	43,939,598	63,116,874	97,164,847
Suriname	486,618	560,061	617,249
Swaziland	1,354,051	1,585,439	1,834,151
Sweden	9,074,055	9,315,507	9,084,788
Switzerland	7,623,438	7,774,334	7,296,092
Syria	22,198,110	26,536,400	33,657,629
Taiwan	23,024,956	23,213,741	20,161,286
Tajikistan	7,487,489	9,510,130	12,132,365
Tanzania	41,892,895	53,427,873	66,843,312
Thailand	67,089,500	72,042,704	71,133,114
Timor-Leste	1,154,625	1,498,319	1,954,611
Togo	6,587,239	9,741,450	16,583,950
Tonga	122,580	150,766	188,456
Trinidad and Tobago	1,228,691	1,183,838	1,023,741
Tunisia	10,589,025	11,937,431	12,512,323
Turkey	77,804,122	90,498,016	100,955,188
Turkmenistan	4,940,916	5,800,391	6,607,083
Turks and Caicos Islands	23,528	32,285	42,601
Tuvalu	10,472	11,819	13,423
Uganda	33,398,682	56,744,814	128,007,514
Ukraine	45,415,596	41,037,583	33,573,842
United Arab Emirates	4,975,593	7,063,346	8,018,904
United Kingdom	62,348,447	67,243,723	71,153,797
United States	310,232,863	357,451,620	439,010,253
Uruguay	3,510,386	3,715,772	3,815,368
Uzbekistan	27,865,738	31,823,964	35,116,374
Vanuatu	221,552	264,047	312,153
Vatican City	829	NA	NA
Venezuela	27,223,228	33,188,608	40,255,592
Vietnam	89,571,130	102,458,828	111,173,583
Virgin Islands, British	24,939	30,785	34,333
Virgin Islands, U.S.	109,750	107,114	92,343
Wallis and Futuna	15,343	16,023	15,598
West Bank	2,514,845	3,328,248	4,376,251
Western Sahara	491,519	735,697	1,173,350
Yemen	23,495,361	32,650,107	45,780,651
Zambia	13,460,305	20,671,760	38,371,544
Zimbabwe	11,651,858	17,370,260	25,198,196
World²	6,853,019,414	7,941,443,471	9,284,107,424

NA = Not available. (1) Not including the populations of Hong Kong and Macao, listed separately in this table. (2) Total projected populations do not include countries for which populations are not available.

Population of the World's Largest Urban Areas

Source: World Population Prospects, World Urbanization Prospects, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Population Division

Pop. figures are UN estimates and projections for urban agglomerations, i.e., whole metropolitan areas comprising an urban center and surrounding settlements of lower density. The UN releases revised and updated numbers every two years. Data may differ from figures elsewhere in *The World Almanac*.

(ranked by 2009 population counts)

Rank	Urban aggl., country	Pop. (thousands)					Rate of change (%)			Pop. of urban area as % of country's 2009 pop.
		1975	2000	2009	2015 ¹	2020 ¹	1975-2000	2000-09	2009-20 ¹	
1.	Tokyo, Japan	26,615	34,450	36,507	37,049	37,088	29.44%	5.97%	1.59%	28.73%
2.	Delhi, India	4,426	15,730	21,720	24,160	26,272	255.41	38.08	20.96	1.88
3.	São Paulo, Brazil	9,614	17,099	19,960	21,300	21,628	77.86	16.73	8.36	10.04
4.	Mumbai (Bombay), India	7,082	16,086	19,695	21,797	23,719	127.14	22.44	20.43	1.70
5.	Mexico City, Mexico	10,690	18,022	19,319	20,078	20,476	68.59	7.20	5.99	17.37
6.	New York-Newark, NY-NJ, U.S.	15,880	17,846	19,300	19,968	20,374	12.38	8.15	5.56	6.28
7.	Shanghai, China	5,627	13,224	16,344	17,840	19,094	135.03	23.59	16.82	1.22
8.	Kolkata (Calcutta), India	7,888	13,058	15,294	16,924	18,449	65.55	17.12	20.63	1.32
9.	Dhaka, Bangladesh	2,221	10,285	14,251	16,623	18,721	363.08	38.56	31.37	9.13
10.	Buenos Aires, Argentina	8,745	11,847	12,988	13,401	13,606	35.48	9.63	4.76	31.74
11.	Karachi, Pakistan	3,989	10,021	12,817	14,818	16,693	151.21	27.90	30.24	7.34
12.	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA, U.S.	8,926	11,814	12,675	13,156	13,463	32.36	7.29	6.22	4.13
13.	Beijing, China	4,828	9,757	12,214	13,335	14,296	102.10	25.18	17.05	0.91
14.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	7,557	10,803	11,836	12,404	12,617	42.94	9.56	6.60	5.96
15.	Manila, Philippines	4,999	9,958	11,449	12,587	13,687	99.19	14.97	19.55	11.69

(1) Projected.

National Rankings by Population, Area, Population Density, 2010

Source: Population Division/International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Population figures are for midyear. As of mid-2010, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, the world had an estimated population of 6,853,019,414. China was the most populous nation, with nearly 1/5 of the world total.

Largest Populations			Smallest Populations		
Rank	Country	Population	Rank	Country	Population
1.	China ¹	1,330,141,295	1.	Vatican City	829
2.	India	1,173,108,018	2.	Nauru	9,267
3.	United States	310,232,863	3.	Tuvalu	10,472
4.	Indonesia	242,968,342	4.	Palau	20,879
5.	Brazil	201,103,330	5.	Monaco	30,586
6.	Pakistan	184,404,791	6.	San Marino	31,477
7.	Bangladesh	156,118,464	7.	Liechtenstein	35,002
8.	Nigeria	152,217,341	8.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	49,898
9.	Russia	139,390,205	9.	Marshall Islands	65,859
10.	Japan	126,804,433	10.	Dominica	72,813
11.	Mexico	112,468,855	11.	Andorra	84,525
12.	Philippines	99,900,177	12.	Antigua and Barbuda	86,754
13.	Vietnam	89,571,130	13.	Seychelles	88,340
14.	Ethiopia	88,013,491	14.	Kiribati	99,482
15.	Germany	82,282,988	15.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	104,217
16.	Egypt	80,471,869	16.	Micronesia	107,154
17.	Turkey	77,804,122	17.	Grenada	107,818
18.	Iran	76,923,300	18.	Tonga	122,580
19.	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	70,916,439	19.	Saint Lucia	160,922
20.	Thailand	67,089,500	20.	São Tomé and Príncipe	175,808

Largest Land Areas ²			Smallest Land Areas ²		
Rank	Country	Area (sq mi)	Rank	Country	Area (sq mi)
1.	Russia	6,323,482	1.	Vatican City	0.17
2.	China	3,694,959	2.	Monaco	0.77
3.	United States	3,537,455	3.	Nauru	8.1
4.	Canada	3,511,023	4.	Tuvalu	10
5.	Brazil	3,266,199	5.	San Marino	24
6.	Australia	2,966,153	6.	Liechtenstein	62
7.	India	1,147,956	7.	Marshall Islands	70
8.	Argentina	1,056,642	8.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	101
9.	Kazakhstan	1,042,360	9.	Maldives	115
10.	Algeria	919,595	10.	Malta	122

Most Densely Populated ³			Most Sparsely Populated ³		
Rank	Country	Persons per sq mi	Rank	Country	Persons per sq mi
1.	Monaco	39,608.7	1.	Mongolia	5.15
2.	Singapore	17,723.0	2.	Namibia	6.70
3.	Vatican City	4,879.8	3.	Australia	7.25
4.	Maldives	3,438.7	4.	Iceland	7.98
5.	Malta	3,334.0	5.	Mauritania	8.05
6.	Bangladesh	3,106.3	6.	Suriname	8.08
7.	Bahrain	2,579.5	7.	Botswana	9.27
8.	Taiwan	1,848.6	8.	Libya	9.51
9.	Barbados	1,720.6	9.	Canada	9.62
10.	Mauritius	1,651.1	10.	Guyana	9.85

(1) Total population does not include mid-2010 population figures for Hong Kong (7,089,705) and Macao (567,957). (2) A country's land area does not include its inland water. Rankings by total area, which includes inland water, may differ. For national total area figures, see the country entries in this chapter. (3) Calculated using land area figures.

Countries Ranked by Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita GDP, 2009¹

Source: *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency

GDP (in millions)				Per capita GDP ⁷			
Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest	
1. U.S.....	\$14,140,000	1. Tuvalu ³	\$15	1. Liechtenstein ⁸	\$122,100	1. Congo, Dem. Rep. of	\$300
2. China ²	8,748,000	2. Nauru ⁴	60	2. Qatar	119,500	Burundi	300
3. Japan	4,150,000	3. Zimbabwe	98	3. Luxembourg	79,600	3. Liberia	400
4. India	3,570,000	4. Marshall Islands ⁵	134	4. Norway	57,400	4. Somalia	600
5. Germany	2,810,000	5. Palau ⁵	164	5. Kuwait	52,800	5. Niger	700
6. UK	2,128,000	6. Micronesia ⁵	238	6. Singapore	52,200	Eritrea	700
7. Russia	2,110,000	7. São Tomé and Príncipe	295	7. Brunei	51,200	Central African Republic	700
8. France	2,097,000	8. Kiribati	602	8. U.S.	46,000	8. Malawi	800
9. Brazil	2,013,000	9. St. Kitts and Nevis	726	9. Andorra ⁵	44,900	9. Togo	900
10. Italy	1,739,000	10. Dominica	745	10. San Marino ⁸	41,900	Sierra Leone	900
11. Mexico	1,465,000	11. Tonga	761	11. Switzerland	41,400	Mozambique	900
12. Korea, South	1,364,000	12. Comoros	766	12. Ireland	41,000	Ethiopia	900
13. Spain	1,362,000	13. Monaco ⁶	976	13. Australia	40,000	13. Comoros	1,000
14. Canada	1,279,000	14. Samoa	1,037	14. Iceland	39,600	Guinea	1,000
15. Indonesia	962,500	15. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1,069	15. Netherlands	39,500	Madagascar	1,000
16. Turkey	874,500	16. Grenada	1,103	16. Austria	39,200	Rwanda	1,000
17. Australia	851,100	17. Vanuatu	1,153	17. United Arab Emirates	38,900	Afghanistan	1,000
18. Iran	827,100	18. Solomon Islands	1,497	18. Bahrain	38,800	18. Guinea-Bissau	1,100
19. Taiwan	735,400	19. Antigua and Barbuda	1,522	19. Canada	38,200	Myanmar	1,100
20. Poland	689,300	20. Liberia	1,578	20. Equatorial Guinea	37,500	20. Burkina Faso	1,200

(1) 2009 estimates, unless otherwise indicated. Data may differ from estimates by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. International GDP estimates are derived from purchasing power parity calculations, which involve the use of international dollar price weights applied to quantities of goods and services produced in a given economy. Countries do not include some territories. (2) Does not include Hong Kong, which had an estimated GDP of \$301.8 bil and a per capita GDP of \$42,800 in 2009, or Macao, which had an estimated GDP of \$18.5 bil and a per capita GDP of \$33,000 in 2009. (3) 2002 est. (4) 2005 est. (5) 2008 or 2008 est. (6) 2006 est. (7) Calculated using population figures for the same year each GDP was available. (8) 2007 or 2007 est.

Gold Reserves of Central Banks and Governments, 1975-2009

Source: *International Financial Statistics*, International Monetary Fund
(in million fine troy ounces)

Year end	All countries ¹	United States	China ²	Canada	France	Germany ³	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom
1975	1,187.99	274.71	NA	21.95	100.93	117.61	82.48	21.11	54.33	83.20	21.03
1980	1,152.17	264.32	12.80	20.98	81.85	95.18	66.67	24.23	43.94	83.28	18.84
1985	1,147.37	262.65	12.70	20.11	81.85	95.18	66.67	24.33	43.94	83.28	19.03
1990	1,144.16	261.91	12.70	14.76	81.85	95.18	66.67	24.23	43.94	83.28	18.94
1995	1,115.33	261.70	12.70	3.41	81.85	95.18	66.67	24.23	34.77	83.28	18.43
2000	1,062.91	261.61	12.70	1.18	97.25	111.52	78.83	24.55	29.32	77.79	15.67
2001	1,053.93	262.00	16.10	1.05	97.25	111.13	78.83	24.60	28.44	70.68	11.42
2002	1,042.10	262.00	19.29	0.60	97.25	110.79	78.83	24.60	27.38	61.62	10.09
2003	1,024.27	261.55	19.29	0.11	97.25	110.58	78.83	24.60	25.00	52.51	10.07
2004	1,007.90	261.59	19.29	0.11	95.98	110.38	78.83	24.60	25.00	43.54	10.04
2005	988.40	261.55	19.29	0.11	90.85	110.21	78.83	24.60	22.34	41.48	9.99
2006	976.71	261.50	19.29	0.11	87.44	110.04	78.83	24.60	20.61	41.48	9.97
2007	960.47	261.50	19.29	0.11	83.69	109.87	78.83	24.60	19.98	36.82	9.98
2008	960.36	261.50	19.29	0.11	80.13	109.72	78.83	24.60	19.69	33.44	9.98
2009	970.92	261.50	33.89	0.11	78.30	109.53	78.83	24.60	19.69	33.44	9.98

NA = Not available. (1) Covers IMF members with reported gold holdings. For countries not listed above, see International Monetary Fund's *International Financial Statistics* report. (2) Figures are for mainland China only and do not include Hong Kong or Macao. (3) West Germany prior to 1991.

Consumer Price Changes in Selected Countries, 1975-2009

Source: *International Financial Statistics*, International Monetary Fund
(annual average % change)

Country	1975-80	1980-85	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Canada	8.7%	7.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.0%	1.7%	2.7%	2.3%	2.8%	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%	0.3%
China ¹	NA	NA	8.3	2.8	-0.9	-1.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.8	4.8	5.9	-0.7
France	10.5	9.6	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.9	0.1
Germany	4.1	3.9	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.6	0.3
Italy	16.3	13.7	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.0	1.8	3.3	0.8
Japan	6.5	2.7	0.1	1.7	0.6	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	1.4	-1.4
Spain	18.6	12.2	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.3	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.4	2.8	4.1	-0.4
Sweden	10.5	9.0	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	2.2	3.4	-0.3
Switzerland	2.3	4.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.7	2.4	-0.5
United Kingdom	14.4	7.2	2.4	3.1	3.4	1.6	2.9	1.8	2.9	2.8	4.3	4.0	-0.6
United States	8.9	5.5	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	2.3	3.4	2.9	3.8	-0.4

NA = Not available. (1) Figures are for mainland China only and do not include Hong Kong or Macao.

Hourly Compensation Costs in Manufacturing in Selected Countries, 1975-2008

Source: Division of Foreign Labor Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

For production workers only (engaged in assembly, shipping, and maintenance, among other activities) in manufacturing. Compensation includes all direct pay (overtime and bonuses), paid benefits, and social insurance expenditures and other labor taxes. (in U.S. dollars)

Country/area	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2008	Country/area	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2008
Australia	5.79	8.74	8.47	13.56	15.23	14.15	32.49	Luxembourg	6.24	11.54	7.47	15.97	23.54	17.49	33.37
Austria	4.55	8.97	7.66	17.92	25.50	20.00	38.88	Mexico	1.43	2.16	1.55	1.54	1.43	2.16	3.12
Belgium	5.76	11.74	8.21	17.85	25.70	20.15	39.42	Netherlands	6.58	12.05	8.73	17.98	24.02	18.67	37.15
Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.50	6.93	New Zealand . . .	3.27	5.44	4.55	8.48	10.28	8.39	17.48
Canada	6.40	9.02	11.39	16.62	16.80	16.78	29.78	Norway	8.87	13.68	11.27	22.41	25.37	22.51	49.54
Czech Republic . .	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.54	2.85	10.35	Philippines	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.89	0.69	1.31
Denmark	6.23	10.83	8.03	18.29	24.87	21.45	45.74	Poland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.81	8.26
Finland	5.01	8.52	8.22	20.64	22.69	17.73	37.64	Portugal	1.70	2.21	1.64	4.01	5.73	4.85	9.83
France	4.67	9.25	7.77	15.97	19.77	15.76	31.61	Singapore	0.85	1.56	2.58	3.83	7.74	7.34	9.83
Germany ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.17	19.62	36.07	Spain	2.47	5.75	4.55	11.10	12.47	10.46	23.67
Hong Kong ² . . .	0.75	1.50	1.73	3.22	4.81	5.45	5.91	Sri Lanka	0.28	0.22	0.28	0.35	0.48	0.48	0.68
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.53	2.36	7.52	Sweden	7.12	12.40	9.58	20.75	21.63	20.70	38.39
Ireland	4.21	7.71	7.43	14.49	16.83	15.35	35.79	Switzerland	6.09	11.09	9.66	20.85	29.23	21.20	37.12
Israel	2.02	3.41	3.66	7.70	9.41	11.38	17.13	Taiwan	0.39	1.04	1.51	3.91	5.98	6.17	6.95
Italy	4.70	8.21	7.67	18.01	16.71	14.53	31.37	United Kingdom .	3.28	7.35	6.08	12.18	13.55	16.68	27.86
Japan	2.95	5.43	6.24	12.52	23.34	21.69	23.15	United States . . .	6.19	9.67	12.76	14.88	17.24	19.73	25.65
Korea, South . . .	0.33	0.98	1.26	3.80	7.55	8.54	14.20	OECD countries³	4.21	7.03	7.06	12.58	15.71	14.49	24.78

NA = Not available. (1) 1975 and 1985 data are for area covered by the former West Germany. 1995-present data are for unified Germany. (2) Part of China since 1997. (3) Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries as of 2008 included Australia, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, and all European countries covered in this table.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Countries, 1970-2009

Source: Division of International Labor Comparisons, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Unemployment rates are for the civilian labor force, seasonally adjusted. For the sake of comparisons, U.S. unemployment rate concepts were applied to unemployment data from other countries. Previous years' data for some countries have been revised to reflect updated information. As a result of revisions in survey methodology, there are breaks in the data series for the U.S. (1990, 1994); Australia (1986, 2001); Canada (1994); France (1982, 1990); Germany (1983, 1991, 1999, 2005); Italy (1986, 1991, 1993); and Sweden (1987, 2005). Data prior to a survey change are not fully comparable to data after a survey change.

Year	U.S.	Australia	Canada	France	Germany ¹	Italy	Japan	Sweden	UK
1970	4.9%	1.7%	5.7%	2.5%	0.5%	3.2%	1.2%	1.5%	3.1%
1975	8.5	4.9	6.9	4.2	3.4	3.4	1.9	1.6	4.5
1980	7.1	6.1	7.3	6.5	2.8	4.4	2.0	2.0	6.9
1985	7.2	8.3	10.2	10.5	7.2	6.0	2.7	2.8	11.4
1990	5.6	6.7	7.7	8.6	5.0	7.0	2.1	1.8	7.1
1991	6.8	9.3	9.8	9.1	5.6	6.9	2.1	3.1	8.9
1992	7.5	10.5	10.6	10.0	6.7	7.3	2.2	5.6	10.0
1993	6.9	10.6	10.8	11.3	8.0	9.8	2.5	9.4	10.4
1994	6.1	9.4	9.6	11.9	8.5	10.7	2.9	9.6	8.7
1995	5.6	8.2	8.6	11.3	8.2	11.3	3.2	9.1	8.7
1996	5.4	8.2	8.8	11.8	9.0	11.3	3.4	9.9	8.1
1997	4.9	8.3	8.4	11.7	9.9	11.4	3.4	10.1	7.0
1998	4.5	7.7	7.7	11.2	9.3	11.5	4.1	8.4	6.3
1999	4.2	6.9	7.0	10.5	8.5	11.0	4.7	7.1	6.0
2000	4.0	6.3	6.1	9.1	7.8	10.2	4.8	5.8	5.5
2001	4.7	6.8	6.5	8.4	7.9	9.2	5.1	5.0	5.1
2002	5.8	6.4	7.0	8.8	8.6	8.7	5.4	5.2	5.2
2003	6.0	5.9	6.9	9.2	9.3	8.5	5.3	5.8	5.0
2004	5.5	5.4	6.4	9.6	10.3	8.1	4.8	6.6	4.8
2005	5.1	5.1	6.0	9.6	11.2	7.8	4.5	7.7	4.9
2006	4.6	4.8	5.5	9.5	10.4	6.9	4.2	7.0	5.5
2007	4.6	4.4	5.3	8.6	8.7	6.2	3.9	6.1	5.4
2008	5.8	4.2	5.3	7.4	7.5	6.8	3.7	6.0	5.7
2009	9.3	5.6	7.3	9.1	7.8	7.9	4.8	8.2	7.7

(1) For former West Germany only, through 1990; from 1991 on figures are for unified Germany.

Tax Payments in Selected Countries, 2009

Source: *Taxing Wages 2008-2009*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Not including taxes not listed here, such as sales tax. Rates apply to a single person without children at an average earnings level. (as % of gross wage earnings, in dollars with equal purchasing power; ranked by size of total payment)

Country	Total payment ¹	Income tax	Soc. sec. contribs.	Gross wage earnings	Country	Total payment ¹	Income tax	Soc. sec. contribs.	Gross wage earnings
Belgium	41.5%	27.5%	14.0%	\$43,557	Poland	24.3%	6.4%	17.8%	\$17,983
Germany	41.3	20.7	20.6	47,882	Iceland	23.9	23.7	0.2	31,427
Denmark	39.4	29.1	10.3	44,439	Canada	22.8	15.5	7.3	36,556
Hungary	38.2	21.2	17.0	18,285	United States . . .	22.4	14.8	7.7	39,923
Austria	32.7	14.7	18.1	44,881	Portugal	22.3	11.3	11.0	24,921
Netherlands . . .	31.8	16.6	15.2	51,336	Czech Republic . .	22.2	11.2	11.0	19,061
Norway	29.3	21.5	7.8	52,694	Australia	22.0	22.0	9.0	43,284
Italy	29.3	19.8	9.5	30,808	Switzerland	21.5	10.5	11.1	46,319
Finland	29.2	22.9	6.3	39,582	Slovak Republic . .	21.3	7.9	13.4	16,228
France	27.7	14.0	13.7	36,068	Ireland	20.9	14.2	6.7	42,461
Turkey	27.2	12.2	15.0	19,073	Japan	20.1	7.9	12.2	42,327
Luxembourg . . .	26.4	14.2	12.2	52,321	Spain	19.7	13.3	6.4	31,856
Sweden	25.3	18.3	7.0	38,161	New Zealand . . .	18.4	18.4	0.0	30,125
United Kingdom	25.3	16.2	9.1	51,018	Korea	11.8	4.2	7.6	44,860
Greece	25.1	9.1	16.0	33,994	Mexico	5.3	4.0	1.4	10,166

(1) Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Refugees and Asylum Seekers, 2008

Source: World Refugee Survey 2009, U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants

These estimates are conservative and have been rounded. Totals include individuals granted asylum and those with pending asylum claims as of year-end 2008. Figures generally do not include those who have achieved permanent resettlement. They also do not include internally displaced persons (IDPs).

(As of Dec. 31, 2008; only countries estimated to host 50,000 or more refugees and asylum seekers are shown below. Region totals include those in countries not listed. Countries of origin are listed in descending order by numbers of refugees and asylum seekers.)

Place of asylum	Origin of most refugees and asylum seekers	Number
AFRICA		2,692,100
Cameroon	Central African Republic, Chad, Nigeria	91,900
Chad	Sudan, Central African Republic	330,500
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Angola, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Sudan	192,700
Ethiopia	Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan	135,200
Kenya	Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Rwanda, Uganda, Eritrea, Burundi	377,400
Rwanda	Congo (Dem. Rep.), Burundi, Senegal, Mauritania	59,000
South Africa	Zimbabwe, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Somalia, Malawi, Ethiopia, Congo Republic, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Tanzania, Mozambique, Uganda, Nigeria, Burundi, India, Uganda	256,200
Sudan	Eritrea, Chad, Ethiopia	233,900
Tanzania	Burundi, Congo (Dem. Rep.)	321,900
Uganda	Congo (Dem. Rep.), Sudan, Rwanda, Somalia, Burundi, Eritrea	155,400
Zambia	Congo (Dem. Rep.), Angola, Zimbabwe, Rwanda	88,900
AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN		649,500
Canada	Mexico, Haiti, Colombia, China, Iraq, Afghanistan	72,500
Ecuador	Colombia	135,000
United States	Cuba, China, Myanmar, Iraq, Haiti, Iran, Bhutan, Colombia, Somalia, Burundi, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Russia	161,200
Venezuela	Colombia	211,000
EUROPE		493,000
Germany	Serbia, Iraq	54,200
Russia	Afghanistan, Georgia	107,000
Serbia	Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina	66,600
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		6,343,800
Algeria	Western Sahara, Former Palestine	96,500
Egypt	Former Palestine, Iraq, Sudan, Somalia	152,400
Gaza Strip	Former Palestine	1,066,100
Iran	Afghanistan, Iraq	993,600
Jordan	Iraq, Former Palestine	621,600
Lebanon	Former Palestine, Iraq, Sudan	333,500
Saudi Arabia	Former Palestine	291,100
Syria	Iraq, Former Palestine, Somalia	1,763,900
West Bank	Former Palestine, Yemen, Somalia, Iraq	762,000
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		909,100
China	Vietnam, North Korea	332,000
Malaysia	Myanmar, Philippines, Indonesia	171,500
Thailand	Myanmar, Laos	368,800
SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA		2,512,400
Bangladesh	Myanmar	193,100
India	Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan	411,000
Nepal	Bhutan, China	121,300
Pakistan	Afghanistan	1,775,600
TOTAL		13,599,900

Internally Displaced Persons, 2009

Source: Global Overview of Trends and Developments, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Norwegian Refugee Council

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are people who have been forced to flee their homes due to armed conflict or human rights violations but who have not crossed the border into another country. As such, they are not protected by international refugee law and legally remain under the protection of their home country. Estimates are the latest available and are based on analysis of released figures and displacement and return trends.

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Afghanistan	240,000+	Georgia	247,000-249,000	Peru	150,000
Algeria	Undetermined	Guatemala	Undetermined	Philippines	94,000-113,000
Angola	Undetermined	India	500,000+	Russia	80,000
Armenia	8,400	Indonesia	70,000-120,000	Rwanda	Undetermined
Azerbaijan	586,000	Iraq	2.8 mil	Senegal	10,000-40,000
Bangladesh	60,000-500,000	Israel	Undetermined	Serbia	225,200
Bosnia and Herzegovina	113,642	Kenya	350,000	Somalia	1.6 mil
Burundi	100,000	Kosovo	19,700	Sri Lanka	320,000+
Central African Republic	162,284	Laos	Undetermined	Sudan	4.9 mil+
Chad	170,000	Lebanon	90,000-390,000	Syria	433,000
Colombia ¹	3.3 mil-4.9 mil	Liberia	Undetermined	Timor-Leste	250+
Congo	<7,800	Mexico	5,000-8,000	Togo	Undetermined
Côte d'Ivoire	Undetermined	Myanmar	470,000+	Turkey	954,000-1.2 mil
Croatia	2,285	Nepal	50,000-70,000	Turkmenistan	Undetermined
Cyprus ²	<200,500	Niger	6,500	Uganda	295,000+
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	1.9 mil	Nigeria	Undetermined	Uzbekistan	3,400
Eritrea ³	10,000	Occupied Palestinian Territory	160,000+	Yemen	342,000
Ethiopia	300,000-350,000	Pakistan	1.2 mil	Zimbabwe	570,000-1 mil
Macedonia	644			Total	27.1 mil

(1) Low end of range cumulative since 2000; high end since 1985. (2) More than 200,000 Greek and Turkish Cypriots were displaced in 1974. (3) Government claims all IDPs have been returned or resettled.

Estimated HIV Infection and Reported AIDS Cases, 2008

Source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), World Health Organization

While the percentage of people around the world living with HIV/AIDS has stabilized since 2000, the numbers of those with HIV/AIDS continue to rise, in part due to greater access to antiretroviral therapy, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. There were an estimated 2.7 mil new cases of HIV infection and 2 mil AIDS-related deaths in 2008.

About 2.1 mil of those living with HIV/AIDS in 2008 were children under 15 years of age. Around 40% of newly-infected adults were between the ages of 15 and 24. Sub-Saharan Africa remained by far the world's worst affected region, with more than two-thirds of the world's population living with HIV/AIDS and nearly three-quarters (approximately 72%) of all AIDS-related deaths in 2008.

Global spending on HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention in 2008 was about \$15.6 bil, compared with the \$1.6 bil spent in 2001. One of the UN's eight Millennium Development Goals is to reverse the epidemic by 2015.

The number of HIV/AIDS cases and deaths are estimated based on all available data, including surveys of pregnant women visiting prenatal clinics, household surveys, monitoring of at-risk population groups, and birth and death records.

Current and New HIV/AIDS Cases and Deaths by Region, 2008

Region	Number living with HIV/AIDS ¹	Percent ²	New cases	AIDS-related deaths
Sub-Saharan Africa	22,400,000	67.1%	1,900,000	1,400,000
South and South-East Asia	3,800,000	11.4	280,000	270,000
Latin America	2,000,000	6.0	170,000	77,000
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1,500,000	4.5	110,000	87,000
North America	1,400,000	4.2	55,000	25,000
East Asia	850,000	2.5	75,000	59,000
Western and Central Europe	850,000	2.5	30,000	13,000
Middle East and North Africa	310,000	0.9	35,000	20,000
Caribbean	240,000	0.7	20,000	12,000
Oceania	59,000	0.2	3,900	2,000
World ³	33,400,000	100.0	2,700,000	2,000,000

(1) Includes adults (ages 15 and older) and children (under 15). (2) Adults and children within a region living with HIV/AIDS as a percentage of worldwide total living with HIV/AIDS. (3) Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Infectious Disease, Sanitation, and Water Quality

Source: Global Burden of Disease, World Health Statistics; World Health Organization

According to the World Health Organization, 13% of the world's population, or 884 mil people, lacked access to improved sources of drinking water in 2008. The majority of those without access, about 84%, lived in a rural area. WHO estimates in that same year, 17%, or 1.1 bil people, lacked access to improved sanitation facilities. The population in unserved areas are at increased risk of contracting a variety of infectious and parasitic diseases such as diarrhea, malaria, trachoma, and hepatitis A.

Listed below are nations with the highest death rates from infectious and parasitic diseases, and the poorest access to improved sanitation and water. Rankings and death rates for G-8 countries (plus China) are included for comparison; with the exception of Russia and China, these nations have near-universal (97% or greater) access to improved water and sanitation. In 2006, 65% of China's population had access to improved sanitation, and 88% had access to improved water. In Russia, the figures were 87% and 97%, respectively. (Sanitation figures were not available for France, Italy, or the United Kingdom; water figures were not available for Italy.)

Deaths from Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, 2004

(per 100,000 population; ranked by deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases)

Rank	Country	Infectious and parasitic diseases	Tuberculosis	Diarrheal diseases
1.	Zimbabwe	1,642.6	61.6	58.3
2.	Zambia	1,062.8	60.8	127.8
3.	Swaziland	964.8	81.7	54.2
4.	Botswana	951.1	41.0	56.6
5.	Malawi	948.1	48.4	160.3
6.	Niger	917.2	36.6	350.4
7.	Sierra Leone	895.9	95.9	338.5
8.	Lesotho	882.0	35.1	20.7
9.	Angola	803.4	26.4	345.2
10.	Liberia	801.2	49.8	220.1
114.	Russia	40.6	27.1	0.6
119.	China	33.2	16.6	4.7
132.	United States	23.0	0.3	1.5
137.	France	18.9	1.6	1.6
139.	Japan	17.7	3.3	1.2
151.	Germany	14.3	0.6	1.1
159.	Canada	11.6	0.4	1.8
163.	United Kingdom	10.7	0.8	2.6
166.	Italy	9.5	0.8	0.1

Lowest Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities, 2008

Improved sanitation facilities include public sewer connections, septic system connections, and ventilated improved pit latrines.

Rank	Country	% of total pop. with access
1.	Niger	9%
2.	Chad	9
3.	Madagascar	11
4.	Burkina Faso	11
5.	Ethiopia	12
6.	Togo	12
7.	Benin	12
8.	Sierra Leone	13
9.	Ghana	13
10.	Eritrea	14
11.	Mozambique	17
12.	Haiti	17
13.	Liberia	17
14.	Guinea	19
15.	Guinea-Bissau	21

Lowest Access to Improved Drinking-Water Sources, 2008

Improved water sources include household connections, public standpipes, and dug wells protected from outside contamination.

Rank	Country	% of total pop. with access
1.	Somalia	30%
2.	Ethiopia	38
3.	Madagascar	41
4.	Papua New Guinea	41
5.	Equatorial Guinea (2005 fig.)	43
6.	Mozambique	47
7.	Afghanistan	48
8.	Niger	48
9.	Mauritania	49
10.	Sierra Leone	49
11.	Angola	50
12.	Chad	50
13.	Libya (2000 fig.)	54
14.	Tanzania	54
15.	Mali	56

Foreign Development Aid Donors, 2008-09

Source: Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Listed below are the aid amounts each DAC member country disbursed in a given year to developing countries. DAC countries are ranked by the size of their official development assistance (ODA) as a percentage of their gross national income (GNI) in 2009. The numbers given are bilateral ODA only, i.e., aid given directly to an aid recipient instead of to an agency like the World Bank.

Donor	ODA as % of GNI		ODA in millions of current U.S. dollars		Donor	ODA as % of GNI		ODA in millions of current U.S. dollars	
	2008	2009	2008	2009		2008	2009	2008	2009
1. Sweden	0.98%	1.12%	\$4,731.75	\$4,546.07	14. Austria	0.43%	0.30%	\$1,713.51	\$1,146.03
2. Norway	0.88	1.06	3,963.45	4,085.84	Canada	0.33	0.30	4,794.71	4,012.50
3. Luxembourg	0.97	1.01	414.94	402.73	16. Australia	0.32	0.29	2,954.07	2,761.00
4. Denmark	0.82	0.88	2,803.28	2,809.67	New Zealand	0.30	0.29	347.96	312.63
5. Netherlands	0.80	0.82	6,992.60	6,425.26	18. Portugal	0.27	0.23	620.15	507.47
6. Belgium	0.48	0.55	2,385.64	2,600.79	19. United States	0.19	0.20	26,841.93	28,665.33
7. Ireland	0.59	0.54	1,327.85	1,000.06	20. Greece	0.21	0.19	703.16	607.36
Finland	0.44	0.54	1,165.73	1,286.14	21. Japan	0.19	0.18	9,579.10	9,480.10
9. United Kingdom	0.43	0.52	11,499.87	11,504.89	22. Italy	0.22	0.16	4,860.64	3,313.87
10. Switzerland	0.44	0.47	2,037.63	2,305.35	23. Korea, South	0.09	0.10	802.34	815.80
11. Spain	0.45	0.46	6,866.83	6,570.84	Total DAC				
France	0.39	0.46	10,907.55	12,430.91	countries	0.30	0.31	122,295.56	119,573.06
13. Germany	0.38	0.35	13,980.87	11,982.42	Total G7				
					countries¹	0.26	0.26	82,464.67	81,390.02

(1) Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, and the U.S.

Top Recipients of U.S. Official Development Assistance, 2007-08

Source: Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Country	2007	2008	Country	2007	2008
1. Iraq	\$3,749.34	\$2,741.99	7. Egypt	\$462.41	\$470.78
2. Afghanistan	1,514.28	2,111.58	8. Kenya	325.22	439.43
3. Sudan	710.45	848.16	9. Georgia	86.78	402.10
4. Ethiopia	371.73	811.37	10. Jordan	259.51	384.05
5. Colombia	403.50	636.09	All developing countries	18,901.21	23,859.60
6. Palestinian Administered Areas	212.26	490.60			

Nuclear Powers of the World

As of Sept. 2010, eight countries were acknowledged nuclear powers: the **UK, France, China, India, Pakistan, Russia, North Korea**, and the **U.S.** In addition, **Israel** is suspected of having an arsenal. **Iran** was suspected of developing nuclear weapons despite the country's claims that it was focusing on nuclear energy. More than 40 nations have the knowledge or technology needed to produce nuclear weapons. All have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) except for Israel, India, and Pakistan. North Korea announced its withdrawal Jan. 10, 2003, following its expulsion of Intl. Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors in late Dec. 2002. (North Korea had previously, on Mar. 12, 1993, announced its intent to withdraw from the NPT but had suspended notice before it went into effect.)

At six-party talks with China, Japan, Russia, South Korea, and the U.S. on Sept. 19, 2005, North Korea agreed to a draft accord whereby it would scrap its nuclear weapons program in exchange for aid. Left unresolved was Pyongyang's continuing demand for international donors to provide light-water nuclear reactors for "peaceful uses."

After further negotiations broke down, North Korea conducted its first-ever nuclear test Oct. 9, 2006. It returned to a new round of six-party talks in Dec. 2006 and agreed to a deal Feb. 13, 2007: in exchange for closing its main nuclear facility, at Yongbyon, and taking steps toward disabling its nuclear weapons program, the country would receive economic aid and diplomatic recognition. Though North Korea seemed willing to take conciliatory steps, the next round of talks, in Dec. 2008, ended in deadlock. North Korea conducted a second nuclear test

May 25, 2009, earning it additional UN sanctions. The country may have produced enough plutonium for about 10 nuclear bombs. But the U.S. believes North Korea currently lacks the capability to weaponize them.

Despite UN sanctions dating back to Dec. 2006, Iran has refused to suspend its activities in the enrichment of uranium. Iran argued that as an NPT signatory, it had a right to pursue the peaceful application of nuclear technology. The IAEA maintained that Iran has withheld information on the extent of its nuclear activities.

On Sept. 25, 2009, the U.S., along with France and Britain, accused Iran of building a secret uranium enrichment facility. Iran acknowledged the existence of the facility as a backup to its main enrichment site. It disagreed with the IAEA on how much advanced notice it had to give before construction on the plant was completed but said IAEA inspectors would be admitted. International opinion was divided over whether Iran was pursuing enrichment in order to make nuclear weaponry. Iran began loading fuel into its first nuclear power plant on Aug. 21, 2010. Under an agreement between the two countries, Russia would supply Iran with low-enriched uranium, which Iran would send back once it was spent.

Several countries abandoned their nuclear ambitions. **South Africa** announced in 1993 that it had built seven fission weapons (one was under construction) but had dismantled all of them. In the 1980s, **Argentina** and **Brazil** had active nuclear weapons programs but abandoned them by mutual treaty and signed the NPT.

Estimated Numbers of Nuclear Weapons by Country, 1945-2010

Source: *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*; Carnegie Endowment for Intl. Peace; Federation of American Scientists; Natural Resources Defense Council; Nuclear Threat Initiative

Year	United States	USSR/Russia	United Kingdom	France	China	Israel ¹	India	Pakistan	Total
1945	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1950	369	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	374
1960	20,434	1,605	30	—	—	—	—	—	22,069
1970	26,662	11,643	280	36	75	8	—	—	38,696
1980	24,304	30,062	350	250	280	31	—	—	55,246
1990	21,004	37,000	300	505	430	53	—	—	59,239
1995	12,144	27,000	300	500	400	63	—	—	40,344
2000	10,577	21,000	185	470	400	72	—	—	32,632
2010	9,400 ²	12,000 ³	225	300	240	60-80	60-80	70-90	22,400

(1) Israel is widely presumed to have a nuclear stockpile although it has never confirmed nor denied its nuclear status. (2) About 2,468 are considered active or operational. Includes warheads that have been retired and are awaiting dismantlement. (3) About 4,650 are considered operational. The rest are believed to be in reserve or marked for dismantlement.

Nuclear Arms Treaties and Negotiations: A Historical Overview

Aug. 5, 1963: Partial (Limited) Test Ban Treaty signed by U.S., USSR, and Britain in Moscow, went into effect Oct. 10, 1963. Prohibited parties from testing or participating in the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water.

Jan. 27, 1967: Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (or the **Outer Space Treaty**) opened to signatures, went into effect Oct. 10, 1967. Banned the introduction of nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction into space.

July 1, 1968: Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) opened to signatures, went into effect Mar. 5, 1970. With the U.S., USSR, and Great Britain as major signers, the treaty limited the spread of nuclear material for military purposes by agreement not to help non-nuclear nations get or make nuclear weapons.

On May 11, 1995, at an NPT review conference, parties to the treaty voted to extend it indefinitely. As of Sept. 2010, 189 countries were party to the treaty, not including North Korea, which withdrew in 2003. Israel, India, and Pakistan were not signatories.

May 26, 1972: The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I) led to the signing of two agreements by the U.S. and USSR in Moscow: the **Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems** (or the **ABM Treaty**) and the **Interim Agreement on Certain Measures with Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms**. These treaties set a cap on the numbers of intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) launchers and submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) launchers.

July 3, 1974: Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests (or the **Threshold Test Ban Treaty**) signed by the U.S. and USSR in Moscow. Limited underground testing of nuclear weapons to yields of 150 kilotons or less. On May 28, 1976, U.S. and Russia signed the **Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty**, governing explosions occurring outside of weapons test sites. Both treaties entered into force Dec. 11, 1990.

June 18, 1979: Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty (or **SALT II**) signed by the U.S. and USSR in Vienna. Limited each side to 2,400 missile launchers and heavy bombers; ceiling to apply until Jan. 1, 1985. Treaty also set a sub-ceiling of 1,320 ICBMs and SLBMs with multiple warheads on each side. Following Dec. 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Pres. Jimmy Carter withdrew SALT II from Senate consideration for ratification.

Dec. 8, 1987: Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty signed by the U.S. and USSR in Washington, DC. Eliminated all U.S. and Soviet intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles from Europe and Asia. Entered into force June 1, 1988.

July 31, 1991: Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) signed by the USSR and U.S. in Moscow, to reduce strategic offensive arms by about 30% in three phases over seven years. START I was the first treaty to mandate reductions by the superpowers.

With the Soviet Union breakup in Dec. 1991, four former republics became independent nations with strategic nuclear weapons: Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus. Under the **Lisbon Protocol** of May 1992, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus agreed to accede to the NPT as non-nuclear-weapon states, to destroy or transfer their nuclear weapons to Russia, and to ratify START I. START I expired on Dec. 5, 2009.

Jan. 3, 1993: START II signed by the U.S. and Russia in Moscow, ratified by the two countries on Jan. 26, 1996, and Apr. 14, 2000, respectively. Called for reductions in their long-range nuclear arsenals. Both sides withdrew from the treaty before it went into force.

Sept. 24, 1996: Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) signed by the U.S. and Russia in New York City. The CTBT banned all nuclear weapons tests and other nuclear explosions. It was intended to prevent the nuclear powers from developing more advanced weapons, while limiting the ability of other states to acquire such devices. As of Sept. 2010, the CTBT had been signed by 182 nations. It had been ratified by 153, including France, Russia, and the UK but neither the U.S. nor China. It will enter into force only after all Annex 2 states—the 44 states with nuclear technology capabilities at the time of final treaty negotiations—ratify it; only 35 have done so.

Dec. 13, 2001: The U.S. announced its intention to withdraw from the **ABM Treaty** in 180 days, arguing that it hindered the government in protecting itself from “future terrorist or rogue state missile attacks.” Russia responded by withdrawing from **START II**, stating that U.S. withdrawal from the ABM Treaty effectively invalidated START II.

May 24, 2002: Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT or Moscow Treaty) signed by the U.S. and Russia in Moscow, entered into force June 1, 2003. Committed both countries to cutting nuclear arsenals to 1,700–2,200 warheads each, down from about 6,000, by Dec. 31, 2012. SORT will terminate early if the New START Treaty is ratified before that date. The U.S. stated it had cut its operationally deployed arsenal to 2,126 by May 2009, three and a half years before the deadline.

Apr. 8, 2010: New START Treaty signed by the U.S. and Russia. It had yet to be ratified by either country as of Aug. 31, 2010. Each country’s arsenal of strategic nuclear warheads would be limited to 1,550.

Major International Organizations

African Union (AU), inaugurated July 9, 2002, in Durban, South Africa, following disbanding of the Organization of African Unity, and consisting of the same 53 members, i.e., all countries of Africa except Morocco, which left the OAU after it admitted Western Sahara (Sahrawi Arab Dem. Rep.), a territory claimed by Morocco. The new organization is intended to focus on achieving greater socioeconomic integration and unity among its member states. The founders provided for a peer review committee to oversee member states’ adherence to standards of good government, respect for human rights, and financial transparency. The AU’s founding document authorized the organization to intervene to stop genocide, war crimes, or human rights abuses within individual member nations. **Headquarters:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. **Website:** www.africa-union.org

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), founded Nov. 1989 as a forum to further cooperation on trade and investment between nations of the region and the rest of the world. Its 21 members are Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, the U.S., and Vietnam. **Headquarters:** Singapore. **Website:** www.apec.org

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), formed Aug. 8, 1967, to promote economic, social, and cultural cooperation and development among states of the Southeast Asian region. Its members are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. **Headquarters:** Jakarta, Indonesia. **Website:** www.aseansec.org

Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), established Aug. 1, 1973. Its aim is to increase cooperation in economics, health, education, culture, science and technology, and tax administration, as well as the coordination of foreign policy. Its members are Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti,

Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands are associate members. **Headquarters:** Georgetown, Guyana. **Website:** www.caricom.org

The Commonwealth, originally called the British Commonwealth of Nations, then the Commonwealth of Nations, is an association of nations and dependencies that were once parts of the former British Empire. The British monarch is the symbolic head of the Commonwealth.

There are 54 independent nations in the Commonwealth. Rwanda joined most recently, in Nov. 2009. Regular members include the UK and 15 other nations recognizing the British monarch, represented by a governor-general, as their head of state, and member countries in good standing with their own heads of state.

Pakistan was suspended from the councils of the Commonwealth in Oct. 1999, following a military coup, but regained its member status Mar. 2004. Zimbabwe was suspended in Mar. 2002, following election and land redistribution controversies; it withdrew from the Commonwealth in 2003. In Sept. 2009, Fiji’s military regime was suspended. The Commonwealth facilitates consultation among members through meetings of ministers and through a permanent secretariat. **Headquarters:** London, UK. **Website:** www.thecommonwealth.org

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), an alliance established in Dec. 1991, made up of former Soviet constituent republics. Its members are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Georgia withdrew from the organization in Aug. 2009 following fighting with Russia over disputed territory. Policy is set through coordinating bodies such as the Council of the Heads of States and Council of the Heads of Governments. **Headquarters:** Minsk, Belarus. **Website:** www.cis.minsk.by

European Free Trade Association (EFTA), created May 3, 1960, to promote expansion of free trade. By Dec. 31, 1966, tariffs and quotas between member nations had been eliminated. Members entered into free trade agreements with the EU in 1972 and 1973. In 1992, EFTA and EU agreed to create a single market—with free flow of goods, services, capital, and labor—among nations of the two organizations. Its members are Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland. **Headquarters:** Geneva, Switzerland. **Website:** www.efta.int

European Union (EU), known as the European Community (EC) until 1994, comprises three organizations with common membership: the European Economic Community (Common Market), the European Coal and Steel Community, and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). A merger of the three communities' executives went into effect July 1, 1967. As of Sept. 2009, there were 27 EU members: the 12 original members (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and UK), three that entered Jan. 1, 1995 (Austria, Finland, Sweden), 10 that joined on May 1, 2004 (Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia), and two that joined Jan. 1, 2007 (Bulgaria, Romania). Croatia, Macedonia, and Turkey were candidate countries. Some 70 nations in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific are affiliated under the Lomé Convention. **Headquarters:** Brussels, Belgium. **Website:** europa.eu

The EU aims to integrate the economies, coordinate social developments, and bring about political union of the member states. The Council of the Union, European Commission, European Parliament, and European Courts of Justice and of Auditors comprise the permanent structure. Effective Dec. 31, 1992, there are no restrictions on the movement of goods, services, capital, workers, and tourists within the EU. There are also common agricultural, fisheries, and nuclear research policies.

Leaders of the member nations (12 at the time), meeting Dec. 9–11, 1991, in Maastricht, the Netherlands, committed the organization to launching a common currency (the euro) by 1999; sought to establish common foreign policies; laid the groundwork for a common defense policy; gave the organization a leading role in social policy (Britain was not included in this plan); pledged increased aid for poorer member nations; and slightly increased the powers of the 567-member European Parliament. The treaties went into effect Nov. 1, 1993, following ratification by all 12 members.

In June 1998 the European Central Bank was established. In Jan. 1999, 11 of the then-15 EU countries began using the euro for some purposes. By Feb. 2002, national currencies in those 11 countries and Greece were removed from circulation and replaced with the euro as the only currency of legal tender. EU peacekeeping forces replaced NATO troops in Macedonia, Mar. 31, 2003, the first such mission for the organization.

A "Treaty Establishing a Constitution for Europe" was signed Oct. 2004 by EU members but was never ratified. The Treaty of Lisbon, which amended existing EU and EC treaties, was signed Dec. 2007. The Treaty of Lisbon went into force Dec. 1, 2009.

Group of Eight (G-8), established Sept. 22, 1985; forum of seven major industrial democracies (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, and U.S.) and (later) Russia, which meet periodically to discuss economic and other issues. At its annual summit in May 1998, the name was changed to G-8 from G-7. The seven were still free to meet without Russia on some issues, especially those relating to global finance. The presidency rotates yearly among members. The 2005 summit was held in Perthshire, Scotland. It was interrupted by the July 7 bombings in London but concluded as scheduled. Since 2005, summits have been held in Russia, Germany, Japan, and Italy.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), created 1923 as the International Criminal Police Commission before changing its name in 1956, is the world's largest international police organization. Promotes mutual assistance among all police authorities within the limits of the law existing in different countries. There were 187 member nations as of Sept. 2009. **Headquarters:** Lyon, France. **Website:** www.interpol.int

League of Arab States (Arab League), created Mar. 22, 1945. The League promotes economic, social, political, and military cooperation, mediates disputes, and represents Arab states in certain international negotiations. Its members are Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine (considered an independent state by the League), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. **Headquarters:** Cairo, Egypt. **Website:** www.arableagueonline.org

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), created by treaty (signed Apr. 4, 1949; in effect Aug. 24, 1949). Its 28 members as of Sept. 2010 are Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece,

Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, UK, and U.S. Several of these states are former Warsaw Pact Eastern European nations.

Members have agreed to settle disputes by peaceful means, to develop their capacity to resist armed attack, to regard an attack on one as an attack on all, and to take necessary action to repel an attack under Article 51 of the UN Charter. **Headquarters:** Brussels, Belgium. **Website:** www.nato.int

The NATO structure consists of the North Atlantic Council (NAC), the Defense Planning Committee, the Military Committee (realigned in June 2003 and consisting of two commands: Allied Command Operations and Allied Command Transformation), the Nuclear Planning Group, and the Canada-U.S. Regional Planning Group. France detached itself from the military command structure in 1966.

With the end of the cold war in the early 1990s, members put greater stress on political action and on creating a rapid deployment force to react to local crises. By the mid-1990s, 27 nations, including Russia and other former Soviet republics, had joined with NATO in the so-called Partnership for Peace (PfP; drafted Dec. 1993), which provided for limited joint military exercises, peacekeeping missions, and information exchange. NATO has proceeded gradually toward extending full membership to former Eastern bloc nations. On Mar. 12, 1999, three former Warsaw Pact members, Hungary, Poland, and the Czech Republic, formally became members. NATO and Russia signed a cooperation pact May 28, 2002, forming a NATO-Russia Council, and NATO invited seven former eastern-bloc nations to join the alliance, Nov. 21.

A NATO-led multinational force was deployed to help keep the peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1995; in 1999, another force was deployed in Kosovo. Following the terrorist attacks on the U.S., the NATO Council agreed, Sept. 12, 2001, to invoke for the first time Article 5 of the treaty, which stipulates mutual defense of alliance members. NATO assumed control of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan (ISAF), Aug. 2003, marking the first time NATO led a mission outside Europe.

Organization of American States (OAS), formed in Bogotá, Colombia, Apr. 30, 1948. It has a Permanent Council, Inter-American Council for Integral Development, Juridical Committee, and Commission on Human Rights. A general assembly meets annually.

Its 35 members are Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, U.S., Uruguay, and Venezuela. In 1962, the OAS barred the Cuban government from participation though it retains membership. Honduras was suspended in July 2009 because of a coup d'état in that country. **Headquarters:** Washington, DC. **Website:** www.oas.org

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), established Dec. 14, 1960, to promote the economic and social welfare of all its member countries and to stimulate efforts on behalf of developing nations. The OECD also collects and disseminates economic and environmental information. Its 33 members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, and the U.S. **Headquarters:** Paris, France. **Website:** www.oecd.org

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), created Sept. 14, 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. This group made up of most but not all the major petroleum exporting nations seeks to stabilize the oil market and set world oil prices by controlling production. In addition to the founding countries, members include Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Indonesia (suspended membership starting in Jan. 2009), Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates. Gabon is a former member. **Headquarters:** Vienna, Austria. **Website:** www.opec.org

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), established in 1972 as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; current name adopted 1995. The group, formed by NATO and Warsaw Pact members, seeks improved East-West relations through a commitment to nonaggression and human rights, and cooperation in economics, science and technology, cultural exchange, and environmental protection. There were 56 member states in 2009, making it the world's largest regional security organization. **Headquarters:** Vienna, Austria. **Website:** www.osce.org

United Nations

The 65th regular session of the United Nations General Assembly opened Sept. 14, 2010, attended by world leaders and other delegates from 192 nations. The UN headquarters is in New York, NY, between First Ave. and Roosevelt Dr. and E. 42nd St. and E. 48th St.

Proposals to establish an organization for maintenance of world peace led to the convening of the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, Apr. 25-June 26, 1945, where the UN charter was drawn. It was signed June 26 by 50 nations and by Poland, one of the original 51 members, on Oct. 15, 1945. It went into effect Oct. 24, 1945, upon ratification by the permanent members of the Security Council and a majority of the other signatories.

Purposes. To maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to achieve inter-

national cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and basic freedoms; to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

Visitors to the UN. The headquarters is open to the public every day except President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Eid al-Fitr, Thanksgiving, Eid al-Adha, Christmas, and New Year's Day. The headquarters may also close on days when meetings between heads of state and government are held.

Guided tours are conducted weekdays from 9:45 PM to 4:45 PM. Tours last approximately 45 mins. Groups of 15 or more require reservations and should e-mail unitg@un.org or telephone (212) 963-4440. For safety reasons, children under 5 not admitted on tours.

United Nations Secretaries General

Took office	Secretary, nation	Took office	Secretary, nation
1946	Trygve Lie, Norway	1982	Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Peru
1953	Dag Hammarskjöld, Sweden	1992	Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Egypt
1961	U Thant, Burma (Myanmar)	1997	Kofi Annan, Ghana
1972	Kurt Waldheim, Austria	2007	Ban Ki-moon, South Korea

Six Main Organs of the United Nations

The United Nations consists of six principal organs, 15 agencies, and many programs and other bodies. The six principal organs are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and the Intl. Court of Justice.

General Assembly. The General Assembly is composed of representatives of all the member nations. Each nation is entitled to one vote. The General Assembly meets in regular annual sessions and in special session when convoked at the request of the Security Council or a majority of UN members. On important questions a two-thirds majority of members present and voting is required; on other questions a simple majority is sufficient.

The General Assembly must approve the UN budget and apportion expenses among members. A member in arrears can lose its vote if the amount of arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly adopted a budget of \$5.16 bil for the 2010-2011 biennium. **Website:** www.un.org/ga/

Security Council. The Security Council consists of 15 members, five with permanent seats. The remaining 10 are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.

The permanent members of the Council are China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and the United States. Nonpermanent members with terms expiring Dec. 31, 2010, are Austria, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, and Uganda; those with terms expiring Dec. 31, 2011, are Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Gabon, Lebanon, and Nigeria.

The Security Council has the primary responsibility within the UN for maintaining international peace and security. The Council may investigate any dispute that threatens international peace and security.

Any UN member may, if invited by the Council, participate in its discussions, and a nation not a UN member may appear if it is a party to a dispute. Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of nine members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of nine members must include the concurring votes of all permanent members (giving them veto power). A party to a dispute must refrain from voting.

The Security Council directs the various peacekeeping forces deployed throughout the world. **Website:** www.un.org/Docs/sc/

Secretariat. The Secretariat has an international staff (about 40,000 as of mid-2009) that carries out the day-to-day operations of the UN and is headed by the secretary general. The secretary general is the chief administrative officer of the UN, and is appointed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, for a five-year, renewable term. The Secretary General reports to the General Assembly and may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that threatens international peace. **Website:** www.un.org/en/mainbodies/secretariat/

Economic and Social Council. The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms. The council is responsible for carrying out UN functions with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters. It meets once a year. **Website:** www.un.org/ecosoc/

Trusteeship Council. Made up of the five permanent members of the Security Council. The administration of trust territories was under UN supervision; however, all 11 Trust Territories have attained their right to self-determination. The Council formally suspended its work Nov. 1, 1994. **Website:** www.un.org/en/mainbodies/trusteeship/

International Court of Justice (World Court). The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the UN. All members are ipso facto parties to the statute of the Court. The Court has jurisdiction over cases the parties submit to it and matters especially provided for in the charter or in treaties. It gives advisory opinions and renders judgments. In disputes between nations, the Court's decisions are binding only between parties concerned and in respect to a particular dispute. If any party to a case fails to heed a judgment, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council.

The 15 judges are elected to nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Retiring judges are eligible for reelection. The Court remains permanently in session, except during vacations. All questions are decided by a majority. The International Court of Justice sits in The Hague, Netherlands. **Website:** www.icj-cij.org

The text of the **UN Charter** may be read online at www.un.org/aboutun/charter/index.html

Selected Specialized and Related Agencies

These specialized and related agencies are autonomous, with their own memberships and organs, and at the same time have a functional relationship or working agreement with the UN (headquarters), except for UNICEF and UNHCR, which report directly to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) helps developing countries modernize farms, forests, and fisheries; improves food distribution and marketing; and educates on nutrition. (Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy) **Website:** www.fao.org

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) aims to promote safe, peaceful uses of atomic energy. (P.O. Box 100, Wagramer Strasse 5, A-1400, Vienna, Austria) **Website:** www.iaea.org

International Civil Aviation Org. (ICAO) promotes international civil aviation standards and regulations. (999 University St., Montreal, Quebec H3C 5H7, Canada) **Website:** www.icao.int

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) seeks to alleviate poverty in rural areas in developing countries. (Via Paolo di Dono, 44, 00142 Rome, Italy) **Website:** www.ifad.org

International Labor Org. (ILO) aims to promote decent and productive employment practices, the improvement of labor conditions, social security, and vocational training. (4 route des Morillons, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland) **Website:** www.ilo.org

International Maritime Org. (IMO) aims to promote cooperation on technical matters affecting international shipping. (4 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7SR, UK) **Website:** www.imo.org

International Monetary Fund (IMF) aims to promote international monetary cooperation, currency stabilization, and the expansion of international trade. (700 19th St. NW, Washington, DC 20431) **Website:** www.imf.org

International Telecommunication Union (ITU) regulates all aspects of global communication, including setting standards for

radio, telegraph, telephone, and space radio-communications, and allocating radio frequencies. (Place des Nations, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland) **Website:** www.itu.int

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) seeks to uphold human rights standards by monitoring areas of concern, investigating abuses, and working with gov. institutions to improve conditions. (52 Rue des Pâquis, CH-1201 Geneva, Switzerland) **Website:** www.ohchr.org

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provides financial aid and development assistance to programs for children and mothers in developing countries. (3 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017) **Website:** www.unicef.org

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Org. (UNESCO) aims to promote collaboration among nations through education, science, and culture. After a 19-yr boycott, the United States rejoined the organization on Sept. 29, 2003. (7, Place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France) **Website:** www.unesco.org

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provides essential assistance for refugees. (Case Postale 2500, CH-1211 Geneva 2 Depot, Switzerland) **Website:** www.unhcr.org

United Nations Industrial Development Org. (UNIDO) helps developing and transitional nations pursue sustainable industrial development while promoting international industrial cooperation. (Vienna Intl. Centre, P.O. Box 300, Wagramerstr. 5, A-1400 Vienna, Austria) **Website:** www.unido.org

Universal Postal Union (UPU) aims to perfect postal services and promote international collaboration. (Case Postale 13, 3000 Berne 15, Switzerland) **Website:** www.upu.int

World Bank Group encompasses two development institutions and three affiliates focused on worldwide poverty reduction. The **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)** provides loans and technical assistance for projects in developing member countries and encourages co-financing for projects from other sources. The **International Development Association**

(**IDA**) provides funds for development projects on concessionary terms to poorer developing member countries. The **International Finance Corporation (IFC)** promotes the growth of the private sector in developing member countries; encourages the development of local capital markets; and stimulates the international flow of private capital. The **Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)** promotes investment in developing countries; guarantees investments to protect investors from noncommercial risks, such as nationalization; and advises governments on attracting private investment. The **International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)** provides conciliation and arbitration services for disputes between foreign investors and host governments that arise out of an investment. (1818 H St. NW, Washington, DC 20433) **Website:** www.worldbank.org

World Health Org. (WHO) aims for the attainment of the highest possible level of health. (Avenue Appia 20, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland) **Website:** www.who.int

World Intellectual Property Org. (WIPO) seeks to protect, through international cooperation, literary, industrial, scientific, and artistic works. (34, Chemin des Colombettes, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland) **Website:** www.wipo.int

World Meteorological Org. (WMO) aims to coordinate and improve world meteorological work. (7bis, Avenue de la Paix, Case Postale 2300, CH-1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland) **Website:** www.wmo.int

World Tourism Org. (UNWTO) promotes responsible, sustainable, and universally accessible tourism with the aim of fostering economic development and international understanding. (Capitán Haya 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain) **Website:** www.unwto.org

World Trade Org. (WTO) administers trade agreements and treaties between nations, examines members' trade regimes, keeps track of various trade measures and statistics, and attempts to settle trade disputes. (Centre William Rappard, Rue de Lausanne 154, CH-1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland) **Website:** www.wto.org

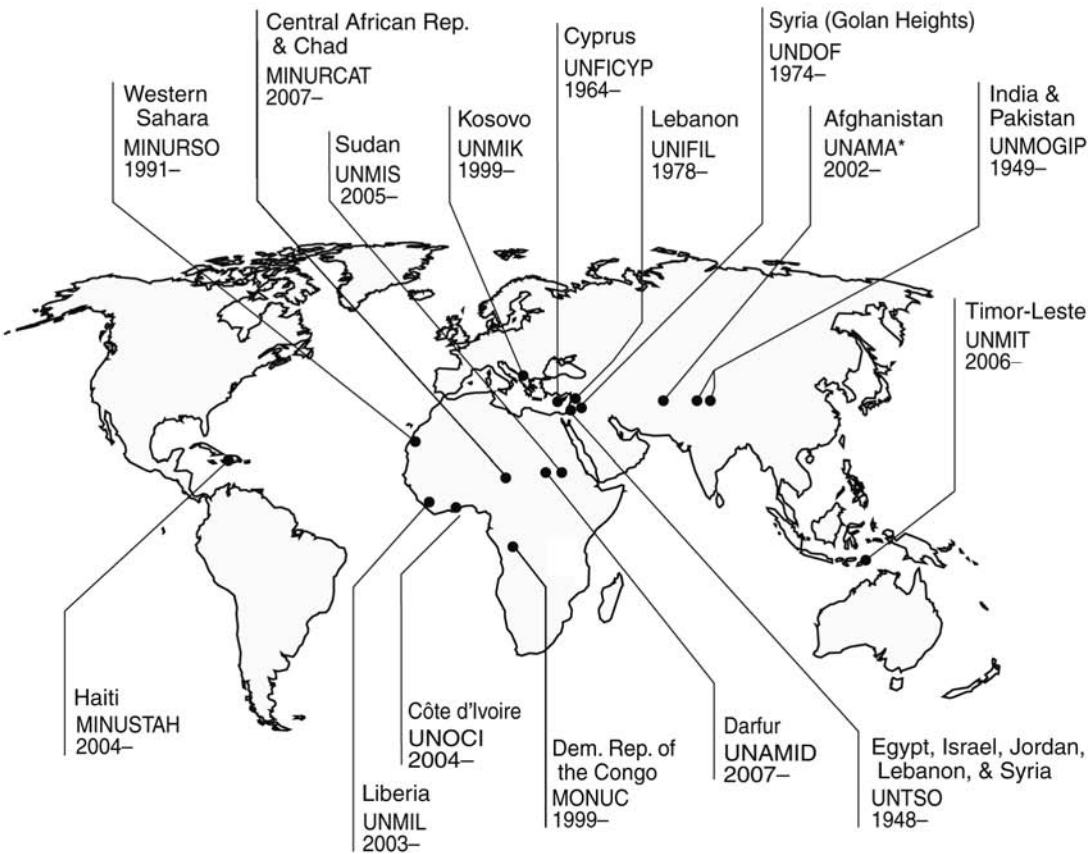
Ongoing UN Peacekeeping Missions, 2010

Source: Dept. of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), United Nations Secretariat, UN

Numbers listed are peacekeeping personnel as of June 30, 2010, unless otherwise noted. Year given in graphic is the year each mission started.

Uniformed personnel (troops, police, military observers)	100,308 ¹	Total personnel serving in 16 DPKO-led peace operations	124,551
Countries contributing uniformed personnel	117	Peacekeeping operations since 1948	63
International civilian personnel (as of May 31, 2010)	5,805 ¹	Total fatalities in peacekeeping operations since 1948	2,813 ²
Local civilian personnel (as of May 31, 2010)	14,065 ¹	Est. total cost of operations, 1948 to June 30, 2010	\$69 bil

(1) Incl. statistics for peacekeeping operations only. (2) Incl. fatalities for all UN peace operations.



*Political or peacebuilding mission directed and supported by the Dept. of Peacekeeping Operations.

Roster of the United Nations

Listed below are the 192 members of the United Nations, with the years in which they were admitted (as of Sept. 2010). Vatican City, Kosovo, and China (Taiwan) are not members. Vatican City is a permanent observer. Taiwan’s repeated bids for UN membership have so far been unsuccessful.

Member	Year	Member	Year	Member	Year	Member	Year
Afghanistan	1946	Dominica	1978	Libya	1955	Saint Vincent and the	
Albania	1955	Dominican Republic	1945	Liechtenstein	1990	Grenadines	1980
Algeria	1962	Ecuador	1945	Lithuania	1991	Samoa	1976
Andorra	1993	Egypt ⁴	1945	Luxembourg	1945	San Marino	1992
Angola	1976	El Salvador	1945	Macedonia ^{1,7}	1993	São Tomé and Príncipe	1975
Antigua and Barbuda	1981	Equatorial Guinea	1968	Madagascar	1960	Saudi Arabia	1945
Argentina	1945	Eritrea	1993	Malawi	1964	Senegal	1960
Armenia	1992	Estonia	1991	Malaysia ⁸	1957	Serbia ^{1,9}	2000
Australia	1945	Ethiopia	1945	Maldives	1965	Seychelles	1976
Austria	1955	Fiji	1970	Mali	1960	Sierra Leone	1961
Azerbaijan	1992	Finland	1955	Malta	1964	Singapore ⁸	1965
Bahamas, The	1973	France	1945	Marshall Islands	1991	Slovakia ³	1993
Bahrain	1971	Gabon	1960	Mauritania	1961	Slovenia ¹	1992
Bangladesh	1974	Gambia, The	1965	Mauritius	1968	Solomon Islands	1978
Barbados	1966	Georgia	1992	Mexico	1945	Somalia	1960
Belarus	1945	Germany ⁵	1973	Micronesia	1991	South Africa ¹¹	1945
Belgium	1945	Ghana	1957	Moldova	1992	Spain	1955
Belize	1981	Greece	1945	Monaco	1993	Sri Lanka	1955
Benin	1960	Grenada	1974	Mongolia	1961	Sudan	1956
Bhutan	1971	Guatemala	1945	Montenegro ^{1,9}	2006	Suriname	1975
Bolivia	1945	Guinea	1958	Morocco	1956	Swaziland	1968
Bosnia and		Guinea-Bissau	1974	Mozambique	1975	Sweden	1946
Herzegovina ¹	1992	Guyana	1966	Myanmar (Burma)	1948	Switzerland	2002
Botswana	1966	Haiti	1945	Namibia	1990	Syria ³	1945
Brazil	1945	Honduras	1945	Nauru	1999	Tajikistan	1992
Brunei	1984	Hungary	1955	Nepal	1955	Tanzania ¹²	1961
Bulgaria	1955	Iceland	1946	Netherlands	1945	Thailand	1946
Burkina Faso	1960	India	1945	New Zealand	1945	Timor-Leste	2002
Burundi	1962	Indonesia ⁶	1950	Nicaragua	1945	Togo	1960
Cambodia	1955	Iran	1945	Niger	1960	Tonga	1999
Cameroon	1960	Iraq	1945	Nigeria	1960	Trinidad and Tobago	1962
Canada	1945	Ireland	1955	Norway	1945	Tunisia	1956
Cape Verde	1975	Israel	1949	Oman	1971	Turkey	1945
Central African Rep.	1960	Italy	1955	Pakistan	1947	Turkmenistan	1992
Chad	1960	Jamaica	1962	Palau	1994	Tuvalu	2000
Chile	1945	Japan	1956	Panama	1945	Uganda	1962
China ²	1945	Jordan	1955	Papua New Guinea	1975	Ukraine	1945
Colombia	1945	Kazakhstan	1992	Paraguay	1945	United Arab Emirates	1971
Comoros	1975	Kenya	1963	Peru	1945	United Kingdom	1945
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1960	Kiribati	1999	Philippines	1945	United States	1945
Congo, Republic of the	1960	Korea, North	1991	Poland	1945	Uruguay	1945
Costa Rica	1945	Korea, South	1991	Portugal	1955	Uzbekistan	1992
Côte d'Ivoire	1960	Kuwait	1963	Qatar	1971	Vanuatu	1981
Croatia ¹	1992	Kyrgyzstan	1992	Romania	1955	Venezuela	1945
Cuba	1945	Laos	1955	Russia ¹⁰	1945	Vietnam	1977
Cyprus	1960	Latvia	1991	Rwanda	1962	Yemen ¹³	1947
Czech Republic ³	1993	Lebanon	1945	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1983	Zambia	1964
Denmark	1945	Lesotho	1966	Saint Lucia	1979	Zimbabwe	1980
Djibouti	1977	Liberia	1945				

(1) The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original UN member. After four of its six republics (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, and Slovenia) declared independence in 1991-92, the two remaining republics, Montenegro and Serbia, reconstituted as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. They sought to take over the former Yugoslavia’s UN seat in 1992 but were expelled a few months later by General Assembly (GA) vote. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was granted membership in 2000. In 2003, the country changed its name to Serbia and Montenegro. (2) The GA voted in 1971 to expel the Chinese government in Taiwan and admit the government in Beijing. (3) Czechoslovakia, an original UN member from 1945 to 1992, was succeeded by both the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993. (4) Egypt and Syria were original UN members. In 1958, Egypt and Syria established the United Arab Republic and continued under a single UN membership. In 1961, Syria resumed separate membership following independence. (5) The Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic became UN members in 1973. In 1990, the two formed one sovereign state. (6) Withdrew from the UN in 1965; rejoined in 1966. (7) Provisionally referred to as The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia within the UN pending settlement of Greece’s objection to its constitutional name. (8) The Federation of Malaya joined the UN in 1957. In 1963, it changed its name to Malaysia following the accession of Singapore, Sabah, and Sarawak. Singapore became an independent UN member in 1965. (9) After Montenegro declared independence in 2006, the Republic of Serbia continued Serbia and Montenegro’s UN membership. Montenegro was admitted to the UN as the Republic of Montenegro the same month. (10) The USSR was an original UN member. After the USSR’s dissolution in 1991, Russia informed the UN it would continue the Soviet Union’s membership in the Security Council and all other UN organs with the support of the Commonwealth of Independent States (comprising most of the former Soviet republics). (11) Readmitted in 1994. Its delegation had been suspended from participation in 1974 because of apartheid. (12) Tanganyika was a UN member from 1961 and Zanzibar from 1963. The two countries united in 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which continued a single UN membership. It later changed its name to the United Republic of Tanzania. (13) The Yemen Arab Republic was admitted in 1947; the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen in 1967. In 1990, the two nations formed the Republic of Yemen.

U.S. Representatives to the United Nations, 1946-2010

The U.S. Representative to the United Nations is the chief of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York and holds the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (A.E.P.). Year given is the year each took office.

Year	Representative	Year	Representative	Year	Representative	Year	Representative
1946	Edward R. Stettinius Jr.	1968	James Russell Wiggins	1985	Vernon A. Walters	2001	John D. Negroponte
1946	Herschel V. Johnson	1969	Charles W. Yost	1989	Thomas R. Pickering	2004	John C. Danforth
	(act.)	1971	George H. W. Bush	1992	Edward J. Perkins	2005	Anne W. Patterson
1947	Warren R. Austin	1973	John A. Scali	1993	Madeleine K. Albright		(act.)
1953	Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.	1975	Daniel P. Moynihan	1997	Bill Richardson	2005	John R. Bolton
1960	James J. Wadsworth	1976	William W. Scranton	1998	A. Peter Burleigh (act.)	2006	Alejandro D. Wolff (act.)
1961	Adlai E. Stevenson	1977	Andrew Young	1999	Richard C. Holbrooke	2007	Zalmay M. Khalilzad
1965	Arthur J. Goldberg	1979	Donald McHenry	2001	James B. Cunningham	2009	Susan E. Rice
1968	George W. Ball	1981	Jeane J. Kirkpatrick		(act.)		

International Criminal Court (ICC)

The International Criminal Court was created when 120 nations signed the Rome Statute on July 17, 1998. Its mission is to try individuals accused of genocide, war crimes, or other crimes against humanity, as has been undertaken in the past by temporary tribunals. The statute came into force July 1, 2002, 60 days after the 60th nation ratified it. As of Aug. 18, 2010, 113 nations were state parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC. China, Russia, and the U.S. have not yet joined. The U.S. expressed opposition to some provisions of the ICC, mainly regarding liability of its military in peacekeeping situations.

The ICC, unlike the World Court, is not part of the UN, but an independent international agency with its own administration and budget—made up of funds from member states and voluntary contributions by other institutions, international groups, individuals, and corporations. It consists of 18 judges elected by member nations. An absolute majority of these 18 judges elect three from among themselves to serve as president,

first vice president, and second vice president in three-year, renewable terms. A Registry handles the nonjudicial aspects of administration. The Office of the Prosecutor reviews, investigates, and, prosecutes cases referred to it by a state or by the UN Security Council.

The following situations are currently under investigation by the ICC prosecutor: the situation in the Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Uganda, the Central African Republic, and Darfur, Sudan. On Mar. 31, 2010, the Court’s Pre-Trial Division granted authorization for the prosecutor to open an investigation into the situation in Kenya.

Though jurisdiction is limited to member nations, the ICC is a court of last resort. It may also initiate cases involving non-member nations if it deems the country’s authorities have not taken steps to investigate or prosecute a case. The ICC is based in The Hague, Netherlands, though it may sit elsewhere. **Web-site:** www.icc-cpi.int

Geneva Conventions

The Geneva Conventions are four international treaties governing the protection of civilians in time of war, the treatment of prisoners of war, and the care of the wounded and sick in the armed forces. The first convention, covering the sick and wounded in war, was concluded in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864, at a conference convened by the Swiss government at the urging of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The convention was amended and expanded in 1906. In 1929, two more conventions covering the wounded and prisoners of war were signed. Outrage at the treatment of prisoners and civilians during WWII by some belligerents, notably Germany and Japan, prompted the conclusion, on Aug. 12, 1949, of four new conventions. Three of these restated and strengthened the previous conventions, and the fourth codified general principles of international law governing the treatment of civilians in wartime.

The 1949 convention for civilians provided for special safeguards for wounded persons, children under 15 years of age,

pregnant women, and the elderly. Discrimination on racial, religious, national, or political grounds was forbidden. Torture, collective punishment, reprisals, unwarranted destruction of property, and forced use of civilians for an occupier’s armed forces were also prohibited. Also included was a pledge to treat prisoners humanely, feed them adequately, and deliver relief supplies to them. They were not to be forced to disclose more than minimal information. Two additional protocols were adopted in June 1977 dealing with the protection of victims, especially civilians, in international and non-international armed conflicts. (A third protocol, adopted in 2005, created the Red Crystal emblem for use along with the Red Cross and Red Crescent.)

Most countries have formally accepted all or most of the humanitarian conventions as binding. As of 2006, all of the then 194 nations had signed onto the 1949 Conventions. However, there is no permanent international machinery in place to enforce these treaties.

Genocide

Source: Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, United Nations Treaty Series 277; Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

The term “genocide” (literally “murder of a race”) was coined by Prof. Raphael Lemkin (1900-59) in 1944 and refers to the intentional destruction or attempted destruction of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, whether in wartime or peacetime. Genocide is defined as killing members of the group, causing serious bodily harm to members of the group, or otherwise attempting to bring about its destruction, including preventing births or transferring children away from the group. Although the legal definition of genocide does not extend to political groups, the term is often used colloquially to refer to large-scale political violence.

The prohibition against genocide is part of customary international law and is codified in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (“Genocide Convention”), entered into force on Jan. 12, 1951. Today, more than 130 nations, including the U.S., are parties to it. Genocide is also prohibited by the domestic laws of many nations.

The first modern trials for genocide were conducted by the Allies after WWII. Although the charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal, the international court set up to try Nazi war criminals, did not use the term “genocide,” its definition of “crimes against humanity” included persecution on racial or religious grounds. More recently, the UN Security Council created ad hoc tribunals to try those responsible for genocide and other serious crimes in the former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda. The International Criminal Court (ICC) also has jurisdiction to try perpetrators of genocide. In Mar. 2005, the Security Council referred the situation in Darfur, Sudan, to the ICC prosecutor. In July 2008, the prosecutor formally accused Sudanese Pres. Omar Hassan al-Bashir of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes, and requested a warrant for his arrest. A three-judge ICC panel upheld the request for the second two charges only and issued a warrant in Mar. 2009. An ICC panel issued a second arrest warrant for al-Bashir on all three counts in July 2010. See also International Criminal Court (ICC).

Examples of Genocides Since 1900

Year	Event	Location	Est. deaths
1915	Extermination of Armenians by the Young Turks	Turkey/Ottoman Empire	1,000,000+
1930s	Intentional infliction of famine on Ukraine	Soviet Union (Ukraine)	6,000,000-7,000,000
1933-45	Attempted destruction of European Jewry (Holocaust)	Europe	6,000,000
1975-79	Khmer Rouge campaign of extermination under Pol Pot	Cambodia	1,500,000-2,000,000
1988	Anfal Campaign (named by the Iraqi government) against Iraqi Kurds	Iraq	100,000-200,000
1992-95	Ethnic killings during the breakup of Yugoslavia, chiefly Serbs against Bosnian Muslims	Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia	200,000
1994	Hutu massacre of Tutsis	Rwanda	800,000
2003-present	Rebel group and government-backed Arab militia attacks on non-Arab southern tribes, black population ¹	Darfur region, Sudan	200,000-400,000

Note: Estimates based on historical evidence. The legal definition of “genocide” does not include politically motivated mass killings. Therefore, instances of mass violence against political or class enemies, such as Josef Stalin’s purges in the 1930s, which killed some 20 mil Soviets, and Mao Zedong’s Cultural Revolution, which killed several mil Chinese, are not included. The mass killings of an estimated 1.7 mil during Cambodia’s Khmer Rouge regime are often spoken of as genocide, despite the fact that many of the murders were politically or class motivated. (1) In 2005, a UN commission concluded that although the “international offenses . . . that have been committed in Darfur may be no less serious and heinous than genocide,” it did not term the situation there a genocide.

NATIONS OF THE WORLD

As of mid-2010, there were **195 nations** in the world. This number includes three nations that are not members of the United Nations—Kosovo, Taiwan, and Vatican City (the Holy See). The 195 nations are profiled below, in alphabetical order. Certain regions and territories that are not independent nations can be found under the entry for the governing nation.

Sources: Intl. Data Base, U.S. Census Bureau; *The World Factbook*, Central Intelligence Agency; *International Energy Annual*, Energy Information Admin., U.S. Dept. of Energy; *Oil & Gas Journal*, PennWell Corp.; U.S. Dept. of State; United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Org. (UNESCO); FAOSTAT, Statistics Division, Economic and Social Development Dept. and Fisheries and Aquaculture Dept., Food and Agriculture Org. of the UN (FAO); *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, UNAIDS and World Health Org.; *Intl. Financial Statistics*, Intl. Monetary Fund (IMF); Intl. Telecommunication Union (ITU); *World Population Prospects* and *World Urbanization Prospects*, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Population Division; *Statistical Yearbook*, UN Statistics Division; *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*, World Tourism Org. (WTO); *The Military Balance*, Intl. Institute for Strategic Studies.

Note: Because of rounding or incomplete enumeration, percentages may not add up to 100%. FY = Fiscal year. NA = Not available/applicable. **Population** figures are mid-2010 estimates, unless otherwise noted. Percent of total population living in **urban** areas, as defined by each country, is for mid-2009. Population figures for **capitals** and **cities (urban aggl.)** are mid-2009 estimates. Urban agglomerations, i.e., whole metropolitan areas comprising an urban center and surrounding settlements of lower density, are shown in descending order by size. Where indicated, the latest available population of the city proper is also given. **Defense budget** and **active troops** figures are from mid-2009 unless otherwise noted. **Crude oil reserves** are Jan. 1, 2009, estimates unless otherwise noted. **Livestock** figures are for 2008. **Fish catch** figures, which include capture production as well as the farming of fish, mollusks, and crustaceans, are for 2008. **Electricity prod.** numbers are for 2007 unless otherwise noted. **Labor force** estimates are latest available. **GDP** figures are 2009 estimates unless otherwise noted; figures are based on purchasing power parity calculations, involving use of intl. dollar price weights applied to quantities of goods and services produced. **Imports** and **exports** estimates and trade partners are from 2008 unless otherwise noted. **Tourism** figures are latest available and represent receipts from international tourism. **Budget** figures are estimated expenditures for 2009 unless otherwise noted. They are calculated on an exchange rate basis, not purchasing power parity terms. Figures for **total reserves less gold** and **gold** are from 2009 unless otherwise noted. **CPI change**, or consumer price index change, measures the percent change in the CPI between 2008 and 2009 unless otherwise noted. **Railways** figure is latest available and represents total length of railway network. **Motor vehicle** statistics are latest available; comm. (commercial) vehicles include trucks and buses. **Civil aviation** statistics measure the number of passengers carried a certain distance on scheduled flights; they are the latest available. Airport figures represent the total number of airports with paved runways in a country as of 2010. **TV sets, radios, and daily newspaper circ.** figures are latest available. **Telephone lines** and **Internet** data are for 2009 unless otherwise noted. **Life expect.** is at birth for persons born in 2010. **Natural inc.** is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths, in 2010. **Infant mortality** measures the probability of a child dying between birth and exact age 1, in 2010. **HIV rate** is the estimated number of adults, ages 15-49, living with HIV in 2007, divided by the total 2007 population aged 15-49. **Education** figures and **literacy** rates are latest available. Literacy rates, of adults aged 15 and older, generally measure the percent of population able to read and write simple statements on everyday life, not the (smaller) percent able to read and write to carry out effectively activities within the community; some countries define as literate those who have completed a certain number of years of schooling. **Embassy** addresses are for Wash., DC, area code (202), unless otherwise noted.

For further details and later information on developments around the world, see the Chronology of the Year's Events. See pages 457-72 for full-color maps and flags of all nations.

Afghanistan

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

People: **Population:** 29,121,286. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 42.9; 65+: 2.4. **Pop. density:** 115.6 per sq mi, 44.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 22.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Pashtun 42%, Tajik 27%, Hazara 9%, Uzbek 9%. **Principal languages:** Dari, or Afghan Persian (official), Pashto (official), Turkic (Uzbek, Turkmen), Balochi, Pashai, many others. **Chief religion:** Muslim (official; Sunni 80%, Shi'a 19%).

Geography: **Total area:** 251,827 sq mi, 652,230 sq km; **Land area:** 251,827 sq mi, 652,230 sq km. **Location:** In SW Asia, NW of the Indian subcontinent. **Neighbors:** Pakistan on E, S; Iran on W; Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan on N. The NE tip touches China. **Topography:** The country is landlocked and mountainous, much of it over 4,000 ft above sea level. The Hindu Kush Mts. tower 16,000 ft above Kabul and reach a height of 25,000 ft to the E. Trade with Pakistan flows through the 35-mi-long Khyber Pass. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures, and there are large desert regions. **Capital:** Kabul, 3,573,000.

Government: **Type:** Islamic republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Hamid Karzai; b. Dec. 24, 1957; in office: June 19, 2002. **Local divisions:** 32 provinces. **Defense budget** (2008): \$180 mil. **Active troops:** 93,800.

Economy: **Industries:** textiles, soap, furniture, shoes. **Chief crops:** opium, wheat, fruits, nuts. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, oil, coal, copper, chromite, talc, barites, sulfur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, gems. **Arable land:** 12%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4.7 mil; chickens: 10.7 mil; goats: 6.4 mil; sheep: 10.7 mil. **Fish catch:** 1,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 825 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 78.6%, industry 5.7%, services 15.7%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Afghani (AFN) (Sept. 2010: 44.31 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$27 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,000; **GDP growth:** 22.5%. **Imports:** \$5.3 bil; Pakistan 26.78%, U.S. 24.81%, India 5.15%, Germany 5.06%, Russia 4.04%. **Exports:** \$547 mil; U.S. 26.47%, India 23.09%, Pakistan 17.36%, Tajikistan 12.51%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (FY09/10 est.): \$3.3 bil (not including \$2.6 bil from Reconstruction Trust Fund and \$63 mil from Law and Order Trust Fund). **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 41,000 pass. cars; 100,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 19 airports. **Chief ports:** Kheyraabad, Shir Khan.

Communications: **TV sets:** 14 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 136 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 3.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 44.5 male; 44.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 38.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.7. **Natural inc.:** 2.05%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 151.5. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 28.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO). **Embassy:** 2341 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 483-6410.

Website: www.president.gov.af

Afghanistan, occupying a favored invasion route since antiquity, has been variously known as Ariana or Bactria (in ancient times) and Khorasan (in the Middle Ages). Foreign empires alternated rule with local emirs and kings until the 18th cent., when a unified kingdom was established. In 1973, a military coup ushered in a republic.

Pro-Soviet leftists took power in a bloody 1978 coup and concluded an economic and military treaty with the USSR. In Dec. 1979 the USSR began a massive airlift into Kabul and backed a new coup, leading to installation of a more pro-Soviet leader. Soviet forces fanned out over Afghanistan and waged a protracted guerrilla war with Muslim rebels, in which some 15,000 Soviet troops reportedly died.

A UN-mediated agreement was signed Apr. 14, 1988, providing for withdrawal of Soviet troops, a neutral Afghan state, and repatriation of refugees. Afghan rebels rejected the pact. The Soviets completed their troop withdrawal Feb. 15, 1989; fighting between Afghan rebels and government forces ensued. Communist Pres. Najibullah resigned Apr. 16, 1992, as competing guerrilla forces advanced on Kabul. The rebels achieved power Apr. 28, ending 14 years of Soviet-backed regimes. More than 2 mil Afghans had been killed and 6 mil had left the country since 1979.

Following the rebel victory there were clashes between moderates and Islamic fundamentalist forces. Burhanuddin Rabbani, a guerrilla leader, became president June 28, 1992, but fierce fighting continued around Kabul and elsewhere. The Taliban, an insurgent Islamic radical faction, captured Kabul in Sept. 1996. The Taliban executed former Pres. Najibullah and empowered Islamic religious police to enforce codes of dress and behavior that were especially restrictive to women. Rabbani and other ousted leaders fled to the north.

Victories in the northern cities of Mazar-e Sharif, Aug. 8, 1998, and Taloqan, Aug. 8-11, gave the Taliban control over more than 90% of the country. On Aug. 20, U.S. cruise missiles struck south-east of Kabul, hitting facilities the U.S. said were terrorist training camps run by a wealthy Saudi, Osama bin Laden. The UN imposed sanctions Nov. 14, 1999, when Afghanistan refused to turn over bin Laden to the U.S. for prosecution; a UN ban on all military aid to the Taliban took effect Jan. 19, 2001.

After the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, the U.S., blaming bin Laden, demanded that the Taliban surrender him and shut down his al-Qaeda terrorist network. When the Taliban refused, the U.S., with British assistance, began bombing Afghanistan Oct. 7, as part of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Supported by the U.S., the opposition Northern Alliance recaptured Mazar-e Sharif Nov. 9 and took Kabul 4 days later; the Taliban forces abandoned Kandahar, their last stronghold, to southern tribesmen Dec. 7. A power-sharing agreement signed by 4 anti-Taliban factions, including the Northern Alliance, provided for an interim government headed by Hamid Karzai, a Pashtun tribal leader. The UN authorized Dec. 20 a multinational security force. Meanwhile, U.S. and allied forces continued to hunt for bin Laden and other top al-Qaeda and Taliban officials.

Meeting June 13, 2002, in Kabul, a traditional council (*loya jirga*) chose Karzai to head a new transitional government. The U.S. announced the end of major combat operations in Afghanistan, May 1, 2003, but resistance continued, with relief and reconstruction workers targeted. NATO officially assumed control of peace-keeping forces (ISAF) Aug. 11.

A new constitution took effect Jan. 26, 2004. Pres. Karzai won reelection Oct. 9 with 55.4% of the vote. During the campaign, insurgents attempted to kill Pres. Karzai, Sept. 16. U.S. troops launched a new offensive, Dec. 11, but were unable to suppress the insurgency. Violence continued to rise in the run-up to elections Sept. 18, 2005, for a 249-seat national assembly. Millions defied threats of violence to vote; at least 14 people were killed in more than 20 attacks by insurgents.

The most intense fighting in more than 4 years erupted Mar. 2006 with a new wave of suicide bombings, rocket and mortar attacks, and other strikes by Taliban insurgents against military and civilian targets. Erosion of government authority led to an increase in opium growing; the Taliban, local warlords, and some Karzai associates were accused of profiting from the drug trade. A record poppy crop of 8,200 metric tons in 2007 made Afghanistan the source of 93% of the world's illicit opium; drought and local suppression efforts cut estimated output to 7,700 metric tons in 2008 and 6,900 in 2009. According to UN estimates, nearly 3% of the adult population was addicted to heroin and other opiates by 2009.

Operating from sanctuaries across the border in Pakistan, Islamist suicide bombers and Taliban insurgents stepped up their activities during 2007-10. On Feb. 17, 2009, Pres. Obama announced that "to stabilize a deteriorating situation," the U.S. would send an additional 17,000 troops. Violence escalated in the run-up to the presidential election Aug. 20; on that day, Taliban attacks, intended to suppress turnout, killed at least 30 people. Preliminary results released Sept. 8 showed Karzai above 50% of the vote, but a UN-backed commission overseeing the tally ordered a recount, citing "clear and convincing evidence of fraud" at numerous polling stations; a runoff election scheduled for Nov. 7 was canceled when Karzai's lone remaining opponent dropped out of the race. Karzai was sworn in for a second full term Nov. 19, despite growing U.S. doubts about his ability to prosecute the war and root out corruption. Weak turnout, allegations of vote-buying, and Taliban attacks marred parliamentary elections Sept. 18, 2010.

On Dec. 1, 2009, Obama announced a temporary surge of 30,000 additional U.S. troops to Afghanistan, with a pullout of U.S. forces expected to begin within 18 months. By July 2010 the U.S. had more than 95,000 service members in Afghanistan, and deployments by NATO and other coalition partners had risen above 41,000. Gen. David Petraeus formally took command of U.S. and allied forces July 4, replacing Gen. Stanley McChrystal, who was forced to resign when his and his aides' disparaging comments about top U.S. civilian officials were published in *Rolling Stone* magazine.

Intensification of hostilities between coalition forces and insurgents led to a steep increase in casualties. Coalition military fatalities rose from 295 in 2008 to 521 in 2009 and 490 during Jan.-Aug. 2010; of more than 2,000 coalition military deaths since Operation Enduring Freedom began in Oct. 2001, over 1,200 were from the U.S., more than 330 from the UK, and about 150 from Canada. According to the UN, 1,271 Afghan civilians were killed and 1,997 wounded during the first 6 months of 2010; the combined total was 31% higher than the corresponding period in 2009. By mid-2010, Congress had appropriated nearly \$300 bil for the Afghanistan war and related military activities.

Albania

Republic of Albania

People: Population: 2,986,952. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 22.6; 65+: 10. **Pop. density:** 282.4 per sq mi, 109 per sq km. **Urban:** 50.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Albanian 95%, Greek 3%. **Principal languages:** Albanian (official; derived from Tosk dialect), Greek. **Chief religions:** Muslim 70%, Albanian Orthodox 20%, Roman Catholic 10%.

Geography: Total area: 11,100 sq mi, 28,748 sq km; **Land area:** 10,578 sq mi, 27,398 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, on SE coast of Adriatic Sea. **Neighbors:** Greece on S; Montenegro, Kosovo, Serbia on N; Macedonia on E. **Topography:** Apart from a narrow coastal plain, Albania consists of hills and mountains covered with scrub forest, cut by small E-W rivers. **Capital:** Tirana (Tiranë), 433,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Bamir Topi; b. Apr. 24, 1957; in office: July 24, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime

Min. Sali Berisha; b. Oct. 15, 1944; in office: Sept. 11, 2005. **Local divisions:** 12 counties divided into 36 districts. **Defense budget:** \$254 mil. **Active troops:** 14,295.

Economy: **Industries:** food proc., textiles & clothing, lumber. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, sugar beets, grapes. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, coal, bauxite, chromite, copper, iron ore, nickel. **Crude oil reserves:** 199.1 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 20%. **Livestock:** cattle: 577,000; chickens: 4.7 mil; goats: 876,000; pigs: 147,000; sheep: 1.9 mil. **Fish catch:** 7,369 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 2.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 58%, industry 15%, services 27%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Lek (ALL) (Sept. 2010: 106.59 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$23.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$6,400; **GDP growth:** 4.2%. **Imports:** \$4.3 bil; Italy 29.94%, Greece 14.05%, Turkey 7.1%, Germany 6.9%, China 5.39%. **Exports:** \$1.05 bil; Italy 58.75%, Greece 9.69%, Austria 6.73%, China 5.68%. **Tourism:** \$1.7 bil. **Budget:** \$4.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.48 bil. **Gold:** 50,607 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.2%.

Transport: **Railways:** 557 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 174,700 pass. cars; 88,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 100 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Durres, Sarande, Shengjin, Vlore.

Communications: **TV sets:** 146 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 259 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 11.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2003): 24.4 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 41.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 74.7 male; 80.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6. **Natural inc.:** 0.58%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 15.1. **HIV rate:** NA.

Major intl. organizations: UN (IBRD, ILO, FAO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), NATO, OSCE.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 99%.

Embassy: 2100 S St. NW 20008; 223-4942.

Website: km.gov.al

Ancient Illyria was conquered by Romans, Slavs, and Turks (15th cent.); the Turks Islamized the population. Independent Albania was proclaimed in 1912; the republic was formed in 1920. King Zog I ruled 1925-39, until Italy invaded.

Communist partisans took over in 1944, allied Albania with the USSR, then broke with the USSR in 1960 over de-Stalinization. Later, China provided billions of dollars in assistance, but cut off aid in 1978 when Albania attacked its policies after the death of Chinese ruler Mao Zedong. Large-scale purges of officials occurred during the 1970s.

Enver Hoxha, the nation's ruler for 4 decades, died Apr. 11, 1985. Eventually the new regime introduced some liberalization, including measures in 1990 providing for freedom to travel abroad. Efforts were begun to improve ties with the outside world.

Albania's former Communists were routed in elections Mar. 1992, amid economic collapse and social unrest. Sali Berisha was elected as the first non-Communist president since WWII. Berisha's party claimed a landslide victory in disputed parliamentary elections, May 26 and June 2, 1996. Public protests over the collapse of fraudulent investment schemes in Jan. 1997 led to armed rebellion and anarchy. The UN Security Council, Mar. 28, authorized a 7,000-member force to restore order. Socialists and their allies won parliamentary elections, June 29 and July 6, and international peacekeepers completed their pullout by Aug. 11.

During NATO's air war against Yugoslavia, Mar.-June 1999, Albania hosted some 465,000 Kosovar refugees. Victory by a pro-Berisha coalition in elections July 3, 2005, ended 8 years of Socialist rule. Albania became a full member of NATO Apr. 1, 2009; the nation formally applied for EU membership Apr. 28. Following parliamentary elections June 28, 2009, Berisha retained his office as prime minister.

Algeria

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

People: Population: 34,586,184. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 24.7; 65+: 5.1. **Pop. density:** 37.6 per sq mi, 14.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 65.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab-Berber 99%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects. **Chief religions:** Sunni Muslim (official) 99%, Christian & Jewish 1%.

Geography: **Total area:** 919,595 sq mi, 2,381,741 sq km; **Land area:** 919,595 sq mi, 2,381,741 sq km. **Location:** In NW Africa, from Medit. Sea into Sahara Desert. **Neighbors:** Morocco, Western Sahara on W; Mauritania, Mali, Niger on S; Libya, Tunisia on E. **Topography:** The Tell, located on the coast, comprises fertile plains 50-100 mi wide, with a moderate climate and adequate rain. Two major chains of Atlas Mts., running roughly E-W and reaching 7,000 ft, enclose a dry plateau region. Below lies the Sahara, mostly desert with major mineral resources. **Capital:** Algiers, 2,740,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Oran, 762,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Abdelaziz Bouteflika; b. Mar. 2, 1937; in office: Apr. 27, 1999. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Ahmed Ouyahia; b. July 2, 1952; in office: June 23, 2008. **Local divisions:** 48 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$5.3 bil. **Active troops:** 147,000.

Economy: **Industries:** oil, nat. gas, light industries, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food proc. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley,

oats, grapes, olives, citrus. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc. **Crude oil reserves:** 12.2 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.7 mil; chickens: 125 mil; goats: 3.8 mil; pigs: 5,700; sheep: 20 mil. **Fish catch:** 141,615 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 37.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 14%, industry 13.4%, constr. and public works 10%, trade 14.6%, govt. 32%, other 16%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dinar (DZD) (Sept. 2010: 75.25 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$241.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$7,100; **GDP growth:** 2.2%. **Imports:** \$39.1 bil; France 19.7%, China 11.72%, Italy 10.19%, Spain 8.13%, Germany 5.77%, Turkey 5.05%. **Exports:** \$43.7 bil; U.S. 23.2%, Italy 17.23%, Spain 10.83%, France 7.97%, Canada 7.65%, Netherlands 5.19%, Turkey 4.22%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$75.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$95.07 bil. **Gold:** 5.58 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 5.7%.

Transport: **Railways:** 2,469 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.9 mil pass. cars; 1.1 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,841.7 mil pass.-mi; 57 airports. **Chief ports:** Algiers, Annaba, Oran.

Communications: **TV sets:** 107 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 242 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 7.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 13.5 users per 100 pop..

Health: **Life expect.:** 72.6 male; 76 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.7. **Natural inc.:** 1.21%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 26.8. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 72.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL, AU, OPEC.

Embassy: 2118 Kalorama Rd. NW 20008; 265-2800.

Website: www.premier-ministre.gov.dz or www.algeria-us.org

Earliest known inhabitants were ancestors of Berbers, followed by Phoenicians, Romans, Vandals, and, finally, Arabs. Turkey ruled 1518 to 1830, when France took control. Large-scale European immigration followed. Arab nationalists launched a guerrilla war, 1954, that more than 400,000 French troops were unable to suppress. After French Pres. Charles de Gaulle came to power, 1958, colonial rule ended, nearly all Europeans left, and Algeria declared independence July 5, 1962. Ahmed Ben Bella ruled until 1965, when an army coup installed Col. Houari Boumedienne, a former guerrilla leader who held power until his death in 1978.

Hundreds died in antigovernment riots protesting economic hardship in Oct. 1988. In 1989, voters approved a new constitution, which cleared the way for a multiparty system. The government canceled the Jan. 1992 elections that Islamic fundamentalists were expected to win, and banned all nonreligious activities at Algeria's 10,000 mosques. Pres. Mohammed Boudiaf was assassinated June 29, 1992. Over the next 7 years, Muslim fundamentalists carried out attacks on high-ranking officials, security forces, foreigners, and others; pro-government death squads also were active.

Liamine Zeroual won the presidential election of Nov. 16, 1995. A new constitution banning Islamic political parties and increasing the president's powers passed in a referendum on Nov. 28, 1996. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who became president after a flawed election on Apr. 15, 1999, made peace with rebels and won approval for an amnesty plan in a referendum on Sept. 16. Some 100 people died and thousands were injured in violent protests Apr.-June 2001, chiefly by Algeria's Berber minority. Bouteflika was reelected Apr. 8, 2004, in a landslide; opponents charged fraud.

An earthquake in northern Algeria, May 21, 2003, claimed over 2,200 lives and left 200,000 people homeless. Under a reconciliation plan approved by referendum Sept. 29, 2005, the government in Mar. 2006 began freeing Islamists jailed for their role in the 1990s civil war, in which up to 200,000 people were killed, and 8,000 "disappeared."

Radical Islamists bombed 2 police stations Oct. 30, 2006, and 7 more police stations Feb. 13, 2007. A group known as al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) carried out suicide bombings Apr. 11 at the Government Palace and a police station in Algiers, killing 33 people; more than 50 died in suicide bombings at Batna, Sept. 6, and Delys, Sept. 8. Car bombs Dec. 11, 2007, killed 17 UN staff members and at least 20 others in Algiers. A surge in AQIM violence in Aug. 2008 left more than 100 people dead. Parliament Nov. 12, 2008, amended the constitution to abolish presidential term limits, clearing the way for Bouteflika to run for a 3rd term. He claimed more than 90% of the vote in an election Apr. 9, 2009, denounced as fraudulent by opposition parties.

Andorra

Principality of Andorra

People: **Population:** 84,525. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.6; 65+: 12.6. **Pop. density:** 467.8 per sq mi, 180.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 88.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Spanish 43%, Andorran 33%, Portuguese 11%, French 7%. **Principal languages:** Catalan (official), French, Castilian, Portuguese. **Chief religion:** Predominantly Roman Catholic.

Geography: **Total area:** 181 sq mi, 468 sq km; **Land area:** 181 sq mi, 468 sq km. **Location:** SW Europe, in Pyrenees Mts. **Neighbors:** Spain on S, France on N. **Topography:** High moun-

tains and narrow valleys cover the country. **Capital:** Andorra la Vella, 25,000.

Government: **Type:** Parliamentary co-principality. **Heads of state:** President of France and Bishop of Urgel (Spain), as co-princes. **Head of gov.:** Jaume Bartumeu Cassany; b. Nov. 10, 1954; in office: June 5, 2009. **Local divisions:** 7 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA. Defense is responsibility of France and Spain.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, cattle raising, timber, banking, tobacco, furniture. **Chief crops:** rye, wheat, barley, oats. **Natural resources:** hydropower, mineral water, timber, iron ore, lead. **Arable land:** 2%. **Labor force:** agric. 0.5%, industry 18.5%, services 81%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP** (2008): \$4.2 bil; **per capita GDP** (2008): \$44,900; **GDP growth** (2008): 2.6%. **Imports:** \$1.8 bil; NA. **Exports:** \$89.5 mil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2008): \$531.6 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 49,600 pass. cars; 5,500 comm. vehicles.

Communications: **TV sets:** 440 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 229 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 44.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 78.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 80.3 male; 84.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.2. **Natural inc.:** 0.38%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 100%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (WHO), OSCE.

Embassy: 2 UN Plaza, 27th Fl., New York, NY 10017; (212) 750-8064.

Website: www.andorra.ad

France and the bishop of Urgel held joint sovereignty over Andorra from 1278 to 1993. Voters chose to adopt a parliamentary system Mar. 14, 1993, although co-princes remain heads of state.

Tourism, especially skiing, is the economic mainstay. A free port, Andorra attracts more than 10 mil visitors annually.

Angola

Republic of Angola

People: **Population:** 13,068,161. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 43.4; 65+: 2.7. **Pop. density:** 27.1 per sq mi, 10.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%. **Principal languages:** Portuguese (official), Bantu, other African languages. **Chief religions:** Indigenous beliefs 47%, Roman Catholic 38%, Protestant 15%.

Geography: **Total area:** 481,354 sq mi, 1,246,700 sq km; **Land area:** 481,354 sq mi, 1,246,700 sq km. **Location:** In SW Africa on Atlantic coast. **Neighbors:** Namibia on S, Zambia on E, Congo-Kinshasa on N; Cabinda, an enclave separated from rest of country by short Atlantic coast of Congo-Kinshasa, borders Congo-Brazzaville. **Topography:** Mostly plateau elevated 3,000-5,000 ft above sea level, rising from a narrow coastal strip. There is also a temperate highland area in the west-central region, a desert in S, and a tropical rain forest covering Cabinda. **Capital:** Luanda, 4,511,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Huambo, 979,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. José Eduardo dos Santos; b. Aug. 28, 1942; in office: Sept. 20, 1979. **Local divisions:** 18 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$2.77 bil. **Active troops:** 107,000.

Economy: **Industries:** oil, mining, cement, metal products, fish & food proc. **Chief crops:** bananas, sugarcane, coffee, sisal. **Natural resources:** oil, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite, uranium. **Crude oil reserves:** 9.04 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4.2 mil; chickens: 7 mil; goats: 2.1 mil; pigs: 785,000; sheep: 345,000. **Fish catch:** 317,452 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 3.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 85%, industry and services 15%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Kwanza (AOA) (Sept. 2010: 90.45 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$107 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$8,400; **GDP growth:** -0.3%. **Imports:** \$15.7 bil; Portugal 18.71%, China 17.39%, U.S. 8.51%, Brazil 8.22%, South Korea 6.72%, France 4.51%, Italy 4.28%, South Africa 4.02%. **Exports:** \$40.7 bil; China 35.65%, U.S. 25.98%, France 8.83%, South Africa 4.13%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$32.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$8.72 bil. **CPI change:** 13.7%.

Transport: **Railways:** 1,717 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 117,200 pass. cars; 118,300 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 407 mil pass.-mi; 31 airports. **Chief ports:** Cabinda, Lobito, Luanda, Namibe.

Communications: **TV sets:** 15 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 67 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 2.2 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 3.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 37.5 male; 39.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 43.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 23.7. **Natural inc.:** 1.96%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 178.1. **HIV rate:** 2.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 69.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU, OPEC.

Embassy: 2100-2108 16th St. NW 20009; 785-1156.

Website: www.governo.gov.ao or www.angola.org

From the early centuries CE to 1500, Bantu tribes penetrated most of the region. Portuguese came in 1583, allied with the Bakongo kingdom in the north, and developed the slave trade. Large-scale colonization did not begin until the 20th cent., when 400,000 Portuguese immigrated.

A guerrilla war begun in 1961 lasted until 1975, when Portugal granted independence. Fighting then erupted between three rival rebel groups—the National Front, based in Zaire (now Congo), the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), aided by the U.S. and South Africa.

Cuban troops and Soviet aid helped the MPLA win control of most of the country by 1976, although fighting continued through the 1980s. A peace accord between the MPLA government and UNITA was signed May 1, 1991.

Elections were held in Sept. 1992, but fighting again broke out, as UNITA rejected the results. UNITA signed a new peace treaty with the government, Nov. 20, 1994, but the rebels were slow to demobilize. The UN Security Council voted, Aug. 28, 1997, to impose sanctions on UNITA. The UN ended its mission in Angola in Mar. 1999, as the civil war continued.

As of 2001, the UN estimated that the war with UNITA had claimed some 1 mil lives and left another 2.5 mil people homeless. Rebel leader Jonas Savimbi was killed by government troops Feb. 22, 2002. UNITA agreed to a truce Apr. 4, 2002, ending the 27-year-long civil war. Fighting continued, however, between government forces and separatist guerrillas in oil-rich Cabinda; rebels there agreed to a cease-fire July 2006.

With proven petroleum reserves estimated at more than 9 bil barrels, Angola is one of Africa's leading oil producers. Mismanagement and corruption led to the diversion of up to \$4.2 bil in oil revenues during 1997-2002, according to a Human Rights Watch report. The ruling MPLA claimed victory in voting Sept. 5-6, 2008, in Angola's first parliamentary elections in 16 years. Emblematic of Angola's rising influence were visits in 2009 from Pope Benedict XVI, Mar. 20-22, and U.S. Sec. of State Hillary Clinton, Aug. 9. Parliament approved Jan. 21, 2010, a new constitution augmenting the power of MPLA leader José Eduardo dos Santos, who has held Angola's presidency since 1979.

Antigua and Barbuda

People: Population: 86,754. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 26.4; 65+: 6.7. **Pop. density:** 507.7 per sq mi, 196 per sq km. **Urban:** 30.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 91%, mixed 4%, white 2%. **Principal languages:** English (official), local dialects. **Chief religions:** Anglican 26%, Seventh-Day Adventist 12%, Pentecostal 11%, Moravian 11%, Roman Catholic 10%.

Geography: **Total area:** 170.9 sq mi, 442.6 sq km; **Land area:** 170.9 sq mi, 442.6 sq km. **Location:** E Caribbean. **Neighbors:** St. Kitts & Nevis to W, Guadeloupe (Fr.) to S. **Topography:** These are mostly low-lying and limestone coral islands. Antigua is mostly hilly with an indented coast; Barbuda is a flat island with a large lagoon on W. **Capital:** St. John's, 27,000.

Government: **Type:** Constitutional monarchy with British-style parliament. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II; represented by Gov.-Gen. Louise Agnetha Lake-Tack; b. July 26, 1944; in office: July 17, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Baldwin Spencer; b. Oct. 8, 1948; in office: Mar. 24, 2004. **Local divisions:** 6 parishes, 2 dependencies. **Defense budget:** \$7.8 mil. **Active troops:** 170.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, constr., light mfg. **Chief crops:** cotton, fruits, vegetables. **Arable land:** 18%. **Livestock:** cattle: 14,600; chickens: 110,000; goats: 37,000; pigs: 3,000; sheep: 20,000. **Fish catch:** 3,521 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 110 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 7%, industry 11%, services 82%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (Sept. 2010: 2.67 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$17,800; **GDP growth:** -6.7%. **Imports:** \$522.8 mil; NA. **Exports:** \$84.3 mil; NA. **Tourism:** \$334 mil. **Budget:** \$293.4 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$81.56 mil. **CPI change:** 2.4%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 24,000 pass. cars; 4,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 73.3 mil pass.-mi; 2 airports. **Chief port:** Saint John's.

Communications: **TV sets:** 493 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 545 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 42.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 74.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 73.3 male; 77.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.8. **Natural inc.:** 1.07%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 15.1. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS, OECS.

Embassy: 3216 New Mexico Ave. NW 20016; 362-5122.

Website: www.ab.gov.ag

Columbus landed on Antigua in 1493. The British colonized it in 1632. The British associated state of Antigua achieved independence as Antigua and Barbuda on Nov. 1, 1981. The government maintains close relations with the U.S., the UK, and Venezuela. Tourism, which accounts for more than 50% of GDP, was hit hard by the worldwide recession in 2008-09. The economy suffered a further blow when Robert Allen Stanford, a Texas businessman,

was charged by U.S. authorities Feb. 17, 2009, with employing his Antigua-based Stanford International Bank to carry out a fraudulent \$8 bil investment scheme.

Argentina

Argentine Republic

People: **Population:** 41,343,201. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 25.5; 65+: 10.9. **Pop. density:** 39.1 per sq mi, 15.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 92.2%. **Ethnic groups:** White (mostly Spanish & Italian) 97%; mestizo (mixed white & Amerindian), Amerindian, other non-white groups 3%. **Principal languages:** Spanish (official), Italian, English, German, French. **Chief religion:** nominally Roman Catholic 92% (less than 20% practicing).

Geography: **Total area:** 1,073,518 sq mi, 2,780,400 sq km; **Land area:** 1,056,642 sq mi, 2,736,690 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of southern S. America. **Neighbors:** Chile on W; Bolivia, Paraguay on N; Brazil, Uruguay on NE. **Topography:** Mountains in W are the Andean, Central, Misiones, and Southern ranges. Aconcagua is the highest peak in the Western Hemisphere, alt. 22,834 ft. E of the Andes are heavily wooded plains, called the Gran Chaco in N, and the fertile, treeless Pampas in the central region. Patagonia, in S, is bleak and arid. Rio de la Plata, an estuary in NE, 170 by 140 mi, is mostly fresh water, from 2,485-mi Parana and 1,000-mi Uruguay rivers. **Capital:** Buenos Aires, 12,988,000 (the Senate has approved moving the capital to the Patagonia Region). **Cities (urban aggl.):** Córdoba, 1,479,000; Rosario, 1,221,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Cristina Fernández de Kirchner; b. Feb. 19, 1953; in office: Dec. 10, 2007. **Local divisions:** 23 provinces, 1 federal district. **Defense budget:** \$2.22 bil. **Active troops:** 73,100.

Economy: **Industries:** food proc., vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals. **Chief crops:** sunflower seeds, lemons, soybeans, grapes, corn. **Natural resources:** lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron ore, mang., oil, uranium. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.6 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 10%. **Livestock:** cattle: 50.8 mil; chickens: 96 mil; goats: 4.3 mil; pigs: 2.3 mil; sheep: 12.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 997,783 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 109.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5%, industry 23%, services 72%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Peso (ARS) (Sept. 2010: 3.95 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$548.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$13,400; **GDP growth:** -2.8%. **Imports:** \$37.1 bil; Brazil 31.12%, U.S. 13.69%, China 10.26%, Germany 4.69%. **Exports:** \$55.8 bil; Brazil 18.78%, China 9.26%, Chile 7.11%, U.S. 6.38%. **Tourism:** \$4.6 bil. **Budget:** \$86.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$29.4 bil. **Gold:** 1.76 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 6.3%.

Transport: **Railways:** 19,517 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 5.2 mil pass. cars; 1.8 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 9,003 mil pass.-mi; 156 airports. **Chief ports:** Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires, La Plata, Punta Colorado.

Communications: **TV sets:** 293 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 681 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 24.2 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 35.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 30.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 73.5 male; 80.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.04%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.1. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 97.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 1600 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 238-6401.

Website: www.argentina.ar

Nomadic Indians roamed the Pampas when Spaniards arrived, 1515-16, led by Juan Diaz de Solis. Nearly all the Indians were killed by the late 19th cent. The colonists won independence, 1816, and a long period of disorder ended in a strong centralized government.

Large-scale Italian, German, and Spanish immigration in the decades after 1880 spurred modernization. Social reforms were enacted in the 1920s, but military coups prevailed, 1930-46, until the election of Gen. Juan Perón as president.

Perón, with his wife, Eva Duarte (d. 1952), effected labor reforms but also suppressed speech and press freedoms, closed religious schools, and ran the country into debt. A 1955 coup exiled Perón, who was followed by a series of military and civilian regimes. Perón returned in 1973 and was once more elected president. He died 10 months later, succeeded by his wife Isabel, who had been elected vice president, and who became the first woman head of state in the Western Hemisphere.

A military junta ousted Mrs. Perón in 1976 amid charges of corruption. Under a continuing state of siege, the army conducted a "dirty war" against guerrillas and leftists in which an estimated 30,000 people "disappeared."

Argentine troops seized control of the British-held Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) on Apr. 2, 1982. The British imposed an air and sea blockade around the Falklands. Fighting began May 1. British troops landed on East Falkland May 21. Argentine troops surrendered, June 14; Argentine Pres. Leopoldo Galtieri resigned June 17.

Democratic rule returned in 1983 with a victory by Raul Alfonsín's Radical Civic Union party. On Dec. 9, 1985, after a trial of 5 months and more than 800 witness testimonies, 5 former junta

members were found guilty of murder and human rights abuses during the "dirty war" period.

About 85 people were killed and nearly 300 injured in the terrorist bombing of a Jewish cultural center in Buenos Aires, July 18, 1994. Following passage of a new constitution in Aug. 1994, Menem was reelected president on May 14, 1995.

Buenos Aires Mayor Fernando de la Rúa won the presidential election Oct. 24, 1999. A prolonged recession and a debt of more than \$130 bil left Argentina facing an economic crisis in 2001, which austerity measures and IMF aid failed to remedy. After widespread rioting and looting Dec. 19, de la Rúa resigned.

A 2-week period of protests and political upheavals abated when Congress, Jan. 1, 2002, chose a Peronist, Eduardo Alberto Duhalde, to finish de la Rúa's term. Duhalde devalued the peso by cutting its ties with the U.S. dollar. Further economic decline and renewed protests led Duhalde July 2 to schedule an early presidential election for Mar. 2003; another Peronist, Néstor Kirchner, took office May 25, 2003, after Menem pulled out of a runoff election. Kirchner moved to end corruption and human rights abuses among the military and police. A new IMF aid deal, approved Sept. 10, 2003, rescued Argentina from default.

Fire at a Buenos Aires nightclub, Dec. 30, 2004, killed 194 people. The supreme court, June 14, 2005, overturned amnesty laws that had barred prosecution for "dirty war" crimes committed while the military ruled Argentina. Robust economic growth, 2004-05, allowed Argentina to repay its \$9.57 bil debt to the IMF, Jan. 3, 2006.

After Pres. Kirchner declined to seek a second term, his wife, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, ran as the Peronist candidate and was elected president Oct. 28, 2007. Responding to mass protests by farmers, Argentina's senate voted July 17, 2008, to block Kirchner's proposed tax increase on agricultural exports. A candidate slate led by Néstor Kirchner suffered a humiliating defeat in legislative elections June 28, 2009, as the Peronists lost control of both houses of Congress. Argentina July 2010 became the first Latin American country to extend full marriage rights to same-sex couples.

Armenia

Republic of Armenia

People: Population: 2,966,802. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 17.9; 65+: 10.3. **Pop. density:** 272.5 per sq mi, 105.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 64.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Armenian 98%, Yezidi (Kurd) 1%, Russian 1%. **Principal languages:** Armenian, Yezidi, Russian. **Chief religions:** Armenian Apostolic 95%, other Christian 4%.

Geography: Total area: 11,484 sq mi, 29,743 sq km; **Land area:** 10,889 sq mi, 28,203 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia. **Neighbors:** Georgia on N, Azerbaijan on E, Iran on S, Turkey on W. **Topography:** Mountainous with many peaks above 10,000 ft. **Capital:** Yerevan, 1,110,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Serzh Sargsyan; b. June 30, 1954; in office: Apr. 9, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Tigran Sargsyan; b. Jan. 29, 1960; in office: Apr. 9, 2008. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces, 1 city. **Defense budget:** \$376 mil. **Active troops:** 46,684.

Economy: Industries: diamond proc., machine tools & machines, electric motors, tires, knitted wear. **Chief crops:** grapes, vegetables. **Natural resources:** gold, copper, molyb., zinc, bauxite. **Arable land:** 17%. **Livestock:** cattle: 629,146; chickens: 3.8 mil; goats: 38,985; pigs: 86,710; sheep: 598,116. **Fish catch:** 5,701 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 5.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 46.2%, industry 15.6%, services 38.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dram (AMD) (Sept. 2010: 363.33 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$16.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$5,500; **GDP growth:** -14.4%. **Imports:** \$2.7 bil; Russia 24.02%, China 8.72%, Ukraine 6.15%, Turkey 5.39%, Germany 5.36%, Iran 4.07%. **Exports:** \$714 mil; Germany 16.47%, Russia 15.45%, U.S. 9.64%, Bulgaria 8.6%, Georgia 7.57%, Netherlands 7.48%, Belgium 6.71%, Canada 4.91%. **Tourism:** \$331 mil. **Budget:** \$2.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.28 bil. **CPI change:** 3.4%.

Transport: Railways: 525 mi. **Civil aviation:** 718.9 mil pass.-mi; 10 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 241 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 239 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 20.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 7.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 6.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.3 male; 77.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.4. **Natural inc.:** 0.43%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 19.5. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 99.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 2225 R St. NW 20008; 319-1976.

Website: www.gov.am

Ancient Armenia extended into parts of what are now Turkey and Iran. Present-day Armenia was set up as a Soviet republic Apr. 2, 1921. It joined Georgian and Azerbaijan SSRs Mar. 12, 1922, to form the Transcaucasian SFSR, which became part of the USSR Dec. 30, 1922. Armenia became a constituent republic of the USSR Dec. 5, 1936. An earthquake struck Armenia Dec. 7, 1988; approximately 55,000 were killed and several cities and towns were left in ruins.

Armenia declared independence Sept. 23, 1991, and became an independent state when the USSR disbanded Dec. 26, 1991. Both mostly Christian Armenia and mostly Muslim Azerbaijan claimed Nagorno-Karabakh, an enclave in Azerbaijan that has an ethnic Armenian majority; it seceded from Azerbaijan in 1988. A 1992-94 war that cost 30,000 lives ended in a cease-fire with Armenian forces in control of the enclave. Voters in the breakaway region approved a pro-independence constitution Dec. 10, 2006, but the referendum was rejected by the EU and OSCE.

Voters approved, July 5, 1995, a new constitution increasing presidential powers. Pres. Levon Ter-Petrosian won reelection on Sept. 22, 1996, amid claims of fraud; he resigned Feb. 3, 1998, in a conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh. Robert Kocharian, a nationalist born in the disputed region, won the presidency on Mar. 30, 1998. Gunmen stormed Parliament Oct. 27, 1999, killing Prime Min. Vazgen Sarkissian and 7 others. Kocharian won a second term Mar. 5, 2003, in a runoff vote viewed as flawed by opposition groups and Western observers.

An Armenian airliner crashed into the Black Sea, May 3, 2006, killing all 113 people on board. Prime Min. Andranik Margaryan died of a heart attack Mar. 25, 2007, and was replaced by Def. Min. Serzh Sargsyan. He defeated Ter-Petrosian in the presidential election of Feb. 19, 2008; opposition protests in Yerevan were forcibly suppressed Mar. 1, leaving 8 civilians and a police officer dead and 450 injured. A 20-day state of emergency was lifted Mar. 21, and Sargsyan took office Apr. 9, 2008.

Seeking to bridge long-standing bitterness over the killing of more than 1 mil Armenians by Ottoman Turks in 1915-18, Armenian and Turkish negotiators signed a treaty Oct. 10, 2009, intended to normalize relations between their two countries; renewed friction with Turkey led Armenia to halt ratification of the treaty Apr. 22, 2010.

Australia

Commonwealth of Australia

People: Population: 21,515,754. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 18.4; 65+: 13.7. **Pop. density:** 7.3 per sq mi, 2.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 88.9%. **Ethnic groups:** White 92%, Asian 7%, aboriginal & other 1%. **Principal languages:** English, Chinese, Italian, other. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 26%, Anglican 21%, other Christian 21%, unspecified 13%, none 15%.

Geography: Total area: 2,988,902 sq mi, 7,741,220 sq km; **Land area:** 2,966,153 sq mi, 7,682,300 sq km. **Location:** SE of Asia, Indian O. is W and S, Pacific O. (Coral, Tasman seas) is E; they meet N of Australia in Timor and Arafura seas. Tasmania lies 150 mi S of Victoria state, across Bass Strait. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Indonesia, Papua New Guinea on N; Solomons, Fiji, and New Zealand on E. **Topography:** An island continent. The Great Dividing Range along the E coast has Mt. Kosciuszko, 7,310 ft. The W plateau rises to 2,000 ft, with arid areas in the Great Sandy and Great Victoria deserts. The NW part of Western Australia and Northern Terr. are arid and hot. The NE has heavy rainfall and Cape York Peninsula has jungles. **Capital:** Canberra, 384,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Sydney, 4,395,000; Melbourne, 3,813,000; Brisbane, 1,936,000; Perth, 1,578,000; Adelaide, 1,160,000.

Government: Type: Democratic, federal state system. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Quentin Bryce; b. Dec. 23, 1942; in office: Sept. 5, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Julia Gillard; b. Sept. 29, 1961; in office: June 24, 2010. **Local divisions:** 6 states, 2 territories. **Defense budget:** \$24.2 bil. **Active troops:** 54,747.

Economy: Industries: mining, industrial & transp. equip., food proc., chemicals, steel. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, sugarcane, fruits. **Natural resources:** bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, gold, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, nat. gas, oil. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.5 bil bbls. **Other resources:** Wool (world's leading producer), beef. **Arable land:** 6%. **Livestock:** cattle: 28 mil; chickens: 97.4 mil; goats: 518,024; pigs: 2.6 mil; sheep: 79 mil. **Fish catch:** 237,851 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 249.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.6%, industry 21.1%, services 75%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (AUD) (Sept. 2010: 1.07 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$851.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$40,000; **GDP growth:** 1.3%. **Imports:** \$163.9 bil; China 17.94%, U.S. 11.26%, Japan 8.36%, Thailand 5.81%, Singapore 5.54%, Germany 5.3%. **Exports:** \$160.5 bil; China 21.81%, Japan 19.19%, South Korea 7.88%, India 7.51%, U.S. 4.95%, UK 4.37%, New Zealand 4.1%. **Tourism:** \$24.8 bil. **Budget:** \$348.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$24.85 bil. **Gold:** 2.57 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 1.8%.

Transport: Railways: 23,522 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 10.9 mil pass. cars; 2.6 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 65,049.5 mil pass.-mi; 326 airports. **Chief ports:** Brisbane, Fremantle, Gladstone, Melbourne, Sydney.

Communications: TV sets: 716 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,391 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 42.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 155.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 74 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 79.3 male; 84.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.56%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.7. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, APEC, the Commonwealth, OECD.

Embassy: 1601 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 797-3000.

Website: www.australia.gov.au

Australia harbors many plant and animal species not found elsewhere, including kangaroos, koalas, platypuses, dingoes (wild dogs), Tasmanian devils (raccoon-like marsupials), wombats (bear-like marsupials), and barking and frilled lizards.

Capt. James Cook explored the eastern coast in 1770, when the continent was inhabited by a variety of indigenous peoples. The first European settlers, beginning in 1788, were mostly convicts, soldiers, and government officials. By 1830, Britain had claimed the entire continent, and the immigration of free settlers began to accelerate. The Commonwealth was proclaimed Jan. 1, 1901. Northern Terr. was granted limited self-rule July 1, 1978.

State/territory, capital	Area (sq mi)	Population (Dec. 2009 est.)
New South Wales, Sydney	309,500	7,191,500
Victoria, Melbourne.	87,900	5,496,400
Queensland, Brisbane	666,990	4,473,000
Western Australia, Perth.	975,100	2,270,300
South Australia, Adelaide	379,900	1,633,900
Tasmania, Hobart.	26,200	505,400
Australian Capital Terr., Canberra . . .	900	354,900
Northern Terr., Darwin	519,800	227,700

Racially discriminatory immigration policies were abandoned in 1973, after 3 mil Europeans (half British) had entered since 1945. Indigenous peoples, 90% of them aborigines, number more than 500,000; in the Northern Territory they account for about 28% of the population and hold about 46% of the land. They remain economically disadvantaged.

Australia's agricultural success makes the country among the top exporters of beef, lamb, wool, and wheat. Major mineral deposits have been developed, largely for export. Industrialization has been completed. The nation endured a deep recession 1990-93 but rebounded strongly.

The Labor Party won a majority in Feb. 1983 general elections and was reelected in 1984, 1987, 1990, and 1993. After an election that focused mainly on economic issues, conservatives swept into power in elections Mar. 2, 1996. Incumbent Prime Min. John Howard retained power in the 1998, 2001, and 2004 elections.

Australia led an international peacekeeping force into Timor in Sept. 1999. In a referendum Nov. 6, voters rejected a proposal that would have made Australia a republic. Sydney hosted the Olympics Sept. 15-Oct. 1, 2000.

Australian troops fought in U.S.-led military operations in Afghanistan (2001) and Iraq (2003). Some 2,000 Australian peacekeepers began arriving in the Solomon Isl., July 24, 2003; nearly all had been withdrawn by mid-2005. In race riots in Sydney suburbs, Dec. 11-12, 2005, thousands of white youths assaulted people of Middle Eastern ancestry, who then retaliated against whites. Australian troops were dispatched, 2006, to suppress disorder in the Solomon Isl. in Apr. and Timor in May. As of mid-2010, about 3,300 Australian troops were serving overseas, including 1,550 in Afghanistan and 400 in Timor.

Pledging to pull combat troops out of Iraq and to ratify the Kyoto Protocol against global warming, Kevin Rudd led the Labor Party to victory in parliamentary elections Nov. 24, 2007. Australia's combat mission in Iraq ended July 31, 2008. Quentin Bryce, the nation's first female governor-general, was sworn in Sept. 5, 2008. After a series of policy missteps that eroded his popularity and alienated his Labor supporters, Rudd was forced out June 24 by his deputy, Julia Gillard, who became Australia's first female prime minister. Inconclusive parliamentary elections Aug. 21 led to the formation of a minority government headed by Gillard, with Rudd as foreign minister.

Austrian External Territories

Norfolk Isl., area 13.4 sq mi, pop. (2009 est.) 2,141, was taken over, 1914. The soil is very fertile, suitable for citrus, bananas, and coffee. Many of the inhabitants are descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers, moved to Norfolk 1856 from Pitcairn Isl. Australia offered the island limited home rule in 1978.

Coral Sea Isls. territory, area less than 1.2 sq mi, is administered from Norfolk Isl.

Territory of **Ashmore and Cartier Isls.**, area 1.9 sq mi, in the Indian O., came under Australian authority 1934 and are administered as part of Northern Territory. **Heard Isl. and McDonald Isls.**, area 159.1 sq mi, are administered by the Dept. of Science.

Cocos (Keeling) Isls., 27 small coral islands in the Indian O. 1,750 mi NW of Australia. Pop. (2009 est.) 596; area 5.4 sq mi. The residents voted to become part of Australia, Apr. 1984.

Christmas Isl., area 52.1 sq mi (2009 est.) 1,402; 230 mi S of Java, was transferred by Britain in 1958. It has phosphate deposits.

Australian Antarctic Territory was claimed by Australia in 1933, including 2,362,000 sq mi of territory S of 60th parallel S lat. and between 160th-45th meridians E long. It does not include Adelie Coast.

Austria

Republic of Austria

People: Population: 8,214,160. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 14.3; 65+: 18.1. **Pop. density:** 258 per sq mi, 99.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 67.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Austrian 91%, fmr. Yugoslav (incl. Croatian, Slovene, Serb, Bosniak) 4%, Turk 2%. **Principal languages:** German (official), Turkish, Serbian, Croatian (official in Burgenland). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 74%, Protestant 5%, Muslim 4%, none 12%.

Geography: Total area: 32,383 sq mi, 83,871 sq km; **Land area:** 31,832 sq mi, 82,445 sq km. **Location:** In S Central Europe. **Neighbors:** Switzerland, Liechtenstein on W; Germany, Czech Rep. on N; Slovakia, Hungary on E; Slovenia, Italy on S. **Topography:** Austria is primarily mountainous, with the Alps and foothills covering the western and southern provinces. The eastern provinces and Vienna are located in the Danube River Basin. **Capital:** Vienna, 1,693,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Heinz Fischer; b. Oct. 9, 1938; in office: July 8, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Chancellor Werner Faymann; b. May 4, 1960; in office: Dec. 2, 2008. **Local divisions:** 9 bundeslaender (states). **Defense budget:** \$3.14 bil. **Active troops:** 27,300.

Economy: Industries: constr., machinery, vehicles & parts, food, metals, chemicals. **Chief crops:** grains, potatoes, sugar beets, wine. **Natural resources:** oil, coal, lignite, timber, iron ore, copper, zinc, antimony, magnesite. **Crude oil reserves:** 50 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 17%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2 mil; chickens: 15 mil; goats: 60,487; pigs: 3.3 mil; sheep: 351,329. **Fish catch:** 2,437 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 61.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5.5%, industry 27.5%, services 67%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$321.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$39,200; **GDP growth:** -3.4%. **Imports:** \$138.7 bil; Germany 45.07%, Switzerland 6.76%, Italy 6.66%, Netherlands 4.03%. **Exports:** \$129 bil; Germany 30.96%, Italy 8.17%, Switzerland 4.99%, U.S. 3.99%. **Tourism:** \$21.6 bil.. **Budget:** \$188.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$5.18 bil. **Gold:** 9 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 0.5%.

Transport: Railways: 3,976 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 4.2 mil pass. cars; 367,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 12,378.3 mil pass.-mi; 25 airports. **Chief ports:** Enns, Krems, Linz, Vienna.

Communications: TV sets: 526 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 751 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 38.9 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 311.4 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 73.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 76.7 male; 82.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.1. **Natural inc.:** -0.14%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.4. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 98%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3524 International Ct. NW 20008; 895-6700.

Website: www.austria.gv.at

Rome conquered Austrian lands from Celtic tribes around 15 BC. In 788 the territory was incorporated into Charlemagne's empire. By 1300, the House of Hapsburg had gained control; they added vast territories in all parts of Europe to their realm in the next few hundred years.

Austrian dominance of Germany was undermined in the 18th cent. and ended by Prussia by 1866. But the Congress of Vienna, 1815, confirmed Austrian control of a large empire in southeast Europe consisting of Germans, Hungarians, Slavs, Italians, and others. The dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy was established in 1867, giving autonomy to Hungary and almost 50 years of peace.

World War I, started after the June 28, 1914, assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Hapsburg heir, by a Serbian nationalist, destroyed the empire. By 1918 Austria was reduced to a small republic, with the borders it has today.

Nazi Germany, ruled by the Austrian-born Adolf Hitler, annexed Austria Mar. 13, 1938. The republic was reestablished in 1945, under Allied occupation. Full independence and neutrality were restored in 1955. Austria joined the EU Jan. 1, 1995.

The rise of the right-wing, anti-immigrant Austrian Freedom Party challenged the dominance of the Austrian Social Democratic Party in the late 1990s. When Freedom Party members joined the cabinet, Feb. 4, 2000, the EU imposed political sanctions on Austria for 7 months. Social Democrats won the parliamentary elections of Oct. 1, 2006; they held onto their plurality in elections Sept. 28, 2008, although far-right parties made gains.

Azerbaijan

Republic of Azerbaijan

People: Population: 8,303,512. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 23.4; 65+: 6.6. **Pop. density:** 260.3 per sq mi, 100.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 51.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Azeri 91%, Dagestani 2%, Russian 2%. **Principal languages:** Azerbaijani (Azeri) (official), Lezgi, Russian.

Chief religions: Muslim 93%, Russian Orthodox 3%, Armenian Orthodox 2%.

Geography: **Total area:** 33,436 sq mi, 86,600 sq km; **Land area:** 31,903 sq mi, 82,629 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia. **Neighbors:** Russia, Georgia on N; Iran on S; Armenia on W; Caspian Sea on E. **Topography:** The Great Caucasus Mts. in N, Karabakh Upland in W border the Kur-Abas lowland; climate is arid except in the subtropical SE. **Capital:** Baku, 1,950,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ilham Aliyev; b. Dec. 24, 1961; in office: Oct. 31, 2003. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Artur Rasizade; b. Feb. 26, 1935; in office: Nov. 4, 2003. **Local division:** 59 rayons, 11 cities, 1 autonomous republic. **Defense budget:** \$1.5 bil. **Active troops:** 66,940.

Economy: **Industries:** oil & nat. gas, oil field equip., steel, iron ore, cement. **Chief crops:** cotton, grain, rice, grapes. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals, bauxite. **Crude oil reserves:** 7 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 21%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.2 mil; chickens: 19.9 mil; goats: 586,713; pigs: 18,676; sheep: 7.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 1,606 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 20.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 38.3%, industry 12.1%, services 49.6%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** New Manat (AZN) (Sept. 2010: 0.80 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$85.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$10,400; **GDP growth:** 9.3%. **Imports:** \$5.4 bil; Turkey 18.69%, Russia 16.98%, Germany 7.87%, Ukraine 7.3%, China 6.18%, UK 5.73%. **Exports:** \$13.2 bil; Italy 20.69%, India 10.67%, U.S. 9.24%, France 8.15%, Germany 7.62%, Indonesia 6.63%, Canada 5.13%. **Tourism:** \$190 mil. **Budget:** \$16.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$3.42 bil. **CPI change:** 1.4%.

Transport: **Railways:** 1,319 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 479,000 pass. cars; 126,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 943.9 mil pass.-mi; 27 airports. **Chief port:** Baku.

Communications: **TV sets:** 257 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 23 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 15.8 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2001): 16.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 41.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 62.9 male; 71.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.3. **Natural inc.:** 0.95%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 52.8. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 99.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 2741 34th St. NW 20008; 337-3500.

Website: www.president.az

Azerbaijan was the home of Scythian tribes and part of the Roman Empire. Overrun by Turks in the 11th cent. and conquered by Russia in 1806 and 1813, it joined the USSR Dec. 30, 1922, and became a constituent republic in 1936. Azerbaijan declared independence Aug. 30, 1991, and became an independent state when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

Nagorno-Karabakh, an enclave with a majority population of ethnic Armenians, seceded from Azerbaijan in 1988, triggering a war between mostly Muslim Azerbaijan and most Christian Armenia, 1992-94, in which 30,000 lives were lost (see Armenia).

Voters approved a new constitution expanding presidential powers, Nov. 12, 1995. Pres. Haydar Aliyev, a pro-Russian former Communist, was reelected Oct. 11, 1998, but international monitors called the vote seriously flawed.

The dying Pres. Aliyev named his son Ilham prime minister Aug. 4, 2003. The younger Aliyev won the presidential election of Oct. 15, in a vote considered fraudulent by international observers; he responded to violent protests Oct. 16 by arresting hundreds of opposition leaders and their supporters. Serious abuses also marred the parliamentary elections of Nov. 6, 2005, won by parties loyal to Aliyev. The opening May 25, 2005, of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline, providing an outlet for Azerbaijan's vast Caspian oil reserves, transformed the nation's economy.

Pres. Ilham Aliyev won a second term Oct. 15, 2008, in an election boycotted by the main opposition parties. A constitutional amendment abolishing presidential term limits was approved by referendum Mar. 18, 2009. Azerbaijan holds strategic importance as a transit point for U.S. troops and supplies bound for Afghanistan.

The Bahamas

Commonwealth of The Bahamas

People: **Population:** 310,426. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 24.9; 65+: 6.1. **Pop. density:** 80.3 per sq mi, 31 per sq km. **Urban:** 83.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 85%, white 12%, Asian & Hispanic 3%. **Principal languages:** English (official), Creole (among Haitian immigrants). **Chief religions:** Baptist 35%, Anglican 15%, Roman Catholic 14%, other Christian 15%.

Geography: **Total area:** 5,359 sq mi, 13,880 sq km; **Land area:** 3,865 sq mi, 10,010 sq km. **Location:** In Atlantic O., E of Florida. **Neighbors:** Nearest are U.S. on W, Cuba on S. **Topography:** Nearly 700 islands (29 inhabited) and over 2,000 islets in the W Atlantic O. extend 760 mi NW to SE. **Capital:** Nassau, 248,000.

Government: **Type:** Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Arthur Foulkes; b. May 11, 1928; in office: Apr. 14, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Hubert Alexander Ingraham; b. Aug. 4, 1947; in office: May 4, 2007. **Local divisions:** 21 districts. **Defense budget:** \$46 mil. **Active troops:** 860.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, banking, cement, oil transshipment, salt, rum. **Chief crops:** citrus, vegetables. **Natural resources:** salt, aragonite, timber. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 750; chickens: 3 mil; goats: 14,500; pigs: 5,000; sheep: 6,500. **Fish catch:** 9,236 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 2.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5%, industry 5%, tourism 50%, other services 40%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dollar (BSD) (Sept. 2010: 1.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$9.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$29,700; **GDP growth:** -3.9%. **Imports:** \$2.4 bil; U.S. 27.23%, South Korea 20.08%, Japan 14.55%, Singapore 5.89%, China 4.75%, Venezuela 4.26%, Italy 4.12%. **Exports:** \$674 mil; U.S. 35.99%, Singapore 18.64%, Poland 12.1%, Germany 6.24%. **Tourism:** \$2.2 bil. **Budget** (FY04/05): \$1.03 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$644.15 mil. **CPI change:** 2.1%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 67,100 pass. cars; 13,700 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 171.5 mil pass.-mi; 23 airports. **Chief ports:** Freeport, Nassau.

Communications: **TV sets:** 243 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 739 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 37.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 33.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 68.5 male; 73.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.94%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 13.7. **HIV rate:** 3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 95.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS.

Embassy: 2220 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 319-2660.

Website: www.bahamas.gov.bs

Christopher Columbus first set foot in the New World on San Salvador (Watling Isl.) in 1492, when Arawak Indians inhabited the islands. British settlement began in 1647; the islands became a British colony in 1783. Internal self-government was granted in 1964; full independence within the Commonwealth was attained July 10, 1973. International banking and investment management have become major industries alongside tourism.

Bahrain

Kingdom of Bahrain

People: **Population:** 738,004. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 25.4; 65+: 4.2. **Pop. density:** 2,579.5 per sq mi, 996 per sq km. **Urban:** 88.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Bahraini 62%, non-Bahraini 38%. **Principal languages:** Arabic, English, Farsi, Urdu. **Chief religions:** Muslim (Shi'a & Sunni) 81%, Christian 9%, other 10%.

Geography: **Total area:** 286 sq mi, 741 sq km; **Land area:** 286 sq mi, 741 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia, in Persian Gulf. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Saudi Arabia on W, Qatar on E. **Topography:** Bahrain Island, and several adjacent, smaller islands, are flat, hot, and humid, with little rain. **Capital:** Manama, 163,000.

Government: **Type:** Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa; b. Jan. 28, 1950; in office: as emir Mar. 6, 1999; as king Feb. 14, 2002. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Khalifa bin Sulman al-Khalifa; b. Nov. 24, 1936; in office: Jan. 19, 1970. **Local divisions:** 12 municipalities. **Defense budget:** \$697 mil. **Active troops:** 8,200.

Economy: **Industries:** oil proc. & refining, aluminum smelting, iron pelletization, fertilizers, Islamic & offshore banking. **Chief crops:** fruit, vegetables. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, fish, pearls. **Crude oil reserves:** 124.6 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 9,000; chickens: 470,000; goats: 23,000; sheep: 41,000. **Fish catch:** 14,179 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 10.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1%, industry 79%, services 20%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dinar (BHD) (Sept. 2010: 0.38 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$28.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$38,800; **GDP growth:** 3.1%. **Imports:** \$11 bil; Saudi Arabia 22.91%, France 9.76%, U.S. 7.95%, China 6.4%, South Korea 5.26%, Japan 5.19%, Germany 5.01%, UK 4.34%. **Exports:** \$12.7 bil; India 4.2%, Saudi Arabia 2.78%. **Tourism:** \$1 bil. **Budget:** \$5.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **Gold:** 150,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.8%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 187,000 pass. cars; 38,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3,604.6 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Mina Salman, Sitrah.

Communications: **TV sets:** 446 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 64 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 30.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 82 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 72.9 male; 78 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.24%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 14.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 90.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL.

Embassy: 3502 International Dr. NW 20008; 342-1111.

Website: www.e.gov.bh

Long ruled by the Khalifa family, Bahrain was a British protectorate from 1861 to Aug. 15, 1971, when it regained independence.

Pearls, shrimp, fruits, and vegetables were the mainstays of the economy until oil was discovered in 1932. Crude oil production has declined since the 1970s, but natural gas output has grown and international banking has thrived. Shiite dissidents have clashed with the Sunni-led government since 1996.

Emir Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa proclaimed himself king Feb. 14, 2002. Local elections in May 2002 marked the first time Bahraini women were allowed to vote and run for office. The first female judge was appointed June 6, 2006.

Bangladesh

People's Republic of Bangladesh

People: Population: 156,118,464. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.1; 65+: 4.1. **Pop. density:** 3,106.3 per sq mi, 1,199.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 27.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Bengali 98%. **Principal languages:** Bangla, or Bengali (official), English. **Chief religions:** Muslim 83%, Hindu 16%.

Geography: **Total area:** 55,598 sq mi, 143,998 sq km; **Land area:** 50,258 sq mi, 130,168 sq km. **Location:** In S Asia, on N bend of Bay of Bengal. **Neighbors:** India nearly surrounds country on W, N, E; Myanmar on SE. **Topography:** The country is mostly a low plain cut by the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers and their delta. The land is alluvial and marshy along the coast, with hills only in the extreme SE and NE. A tropical monsoon climate prevails, among the rainiest in the world. **Capital:** Dhaka, 14,251,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Chittagong, 4,816,000; Khulna, 1,636,000.

Government: **Type:** Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Zillur Rahman; b. Mar. 9, 1929; in office: Feb. 12, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Sheikh Hasina Wazed; b. Sept. 28, 1947; in office: Jan. 6, 2009. **Local divisions:** 6 divisions. **Defense budget:** \$1.21 bil. **Active troops:** 157,053.

Economy: **Industries:** cotton textiles, jute, garments, tea proc., newsprint, cement, chemical fertilizer, light engineering, sugar. **Chief crops:** rice, jute, tea, wheat, sugarcane, potatoes, tobacco. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, timber, coal. **Crude oil reserves:** 28 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 55%. **Livestock:** cattle: 25.5 mil; chickens: 219.7 mil; goats: 56.4 mil; sheep: 1.6 mil. **Fish catch:** 2.6 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 22.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 45%, industry 30%, services 25%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Taka (BDT) (Sept. 2010: 69.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$241.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,500; **GDP growth:** 5.6%. **Imports:** \$20.2 bil; China 16.16%, India 12.61%, Singapore 7.55%, Japan 4.63%, Malaysia 4.46%. **Exports:** \$15.9 bil; U.S. 20.24%, Germany 12.75%, UK 8.64%, France 6.48%, Netherlands 5.9%. **Tourism:** \$74 mil. **Budget** (2010 est.): \$16.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$6.52 bil. **Gold:** 112,779 oz t. **CPI change:** 5.4%.

Transport: **Railways:** 1,720 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 65,000 pass. cars; 145,900 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3,484 mil pass.-mi; 15 airports. **Chief ports:** Chittagong, Mongla Port.

Communications: **TV sets:** 7 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 50 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 67.6 male; 71.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 23.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.8. **Natural inc.:** 1.76%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 52.5. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-10. **Literacy:** 55%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 3510 International Dr. NW 20008; 244-0183.

Website: www.bangladesh.gov.bd

Muslim invaders conquered the formerly Hindu area in the 12th cent. British rule lasted from the 18th cent. to 1947, when East Bengal became part of Pakistan.

Opposing domination by West Pakistan, the Awami League, based in the East, won control of the National Assembly in 1971. Assembly sessions were postponed; riots broke out. Pakistani troops attacked Mar. 25; Bangladesh independence was proclaimed the next day. In the ensuing civil war, 1 mil died and 10 mil fled to India.

War between India and Pakistan broke out Dec. 3, 1971. Pakistan surrendered in the East on Dec. 16. Mujibur Rahman, known as Sheikh Mujib, became prime minister; he was killed in a coup Aug. 15, 1975.

On May 30, 1981, Pres. Ziaur Rahman was killed in an unsuccessful coup attempt by army rivals. Vice Pres. Abdus Sattar assumed the presidency but was ousted in a coup led by army chief of staff Gen. H. M. Ershad, Mar. 1982. Ershad declared Bangladesh an Islamic Republic in 1988; a parliamentary system of government was adopted in 1991. A cyclone struck Apr. 1991, killing over 131,000 people and causing \$2.7 bil in damages.

Political turmoil led to the resignation, Mar. 30, 1996, of Prime Min. Khaleda Zia, the widow of Ziaur Rahman. Sheikh Mujib's daughter, Hasina (known as Sheikh Hasina), led the country after the June 12, 1996 election. Floods in July-Sept. 1998 inundated most of the country, killed over 1,400 people (many through disease), and stranded at least 30 mil.

Khaleda Zia returned to power following the parliamentary elections of Oct. 1, 2001. Floods July-Aug. 2004 caused at least 950 deaths and \$7 bil in property damage. Militant Islamists set off more than 400 small bombs in over 50 cities and towns, Aug. 17, 2005, killing 3 people. Another wave of jihadist bombings, Nov. 29-Dec. 8, killed 22. A Bangladeshi economist, Muhammad Yunus, and his Grameen Bank won the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize for using very small loans (microcredit) to help alleviate poverty, a severe problem in this densely populated country.

Escalating political violence led Pres. Iajuddin Ahmed to declare a state of emergency Jan. 11, 2007. A military-backed caretaker government filed criminal charges against Khaleda Zia and Sheikh Hasina, but failed in an attempt to force the two former prime ministers into exile. Cyclone Sidr struck Nov. 15, 2007, damaging more than 1.5 mil homes and affecting 8.9 mil people; the confirmed death toll reached nearly 3,400.

The Awami League triumphed in parliamentary elections Dec. 29, 2008, and Sheikh Hasina was sworn in as prime minister Jan. 6, 2009, ending 2 years of emergency rule. A mutiny Feb. 25-26, 2009, at the Dhaka headquarters of the Bangladesh Rifles, a border force, left 74 people dead, according to official figures. A fire that raged through a crowded residential area of Dhaka June 3, 2010, killed at least 117.

Barbados

People: Population: 285,653. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 19.1; 65+: 9.6. **Pop. density:** 1,720.6 per sq mi, 664.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 90%, white 4%, Asian & mixed 6%. **Principal language:** English. **Chief religions:** Protestant 67%, none 17%, other 12%.

Geography: **Total area:** 166 sq mi, 430 sq km; **Land area:** 166 sq mi, 430 sq km. **Location:** In Atlantic O., farthest E of West Indies. **Neighbors:** Nearest are St. Lucia and St. Vincent & the Grenadines to the W. **Topography:** The island lies alone in the Atlantic almost completely surrounded by coral reefs. Highest point is Mt. Hillaby, 1,115 ft. **Capital:** Bridgetown, 112,000.

Government: **Type:** Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Clifford Husbands; b. Aug. 5, 1926; in office: June 1, 1996. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. David J. H. Thompson; b. Dec. 25, 1961; in office: Jan. 16, 2008. **Local divisions:** 11 parishes and Bridgetown. **Defense budget:** \$32.5 mil. **Active troops:** 610.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, sugar, light mfg., component assembly. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, vegetables, cotton. **Natural resources:** oil, fish, nat. gas. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.2 mil bbls. **Other resources:** Fish. **Arable land:** 37%. **Livestock:** cattle: 11,000; chickens: 3.6 mil; goats: 5,200; pigs: 20,000; sheep: 11,500. **Fish catch:** 3,551 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 10%, industry 15%, services 75%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dollar (BBD) (Sept. 2010: 2.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$5.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$17,700; **GDP growth:** -5.6%. **Imports:** \$1.6 bil; Trinidad and Tobago 28.52%, U.S. 27.96%, Colombia 7.13%, China 4.76%, UK 4.39%. **Exports:** \$385 mil; Trinidad and Tobago 17.48%, Jamaica 15.63%, U.S. 8.93%, St. Lucia 8.13%, UK 5.36%, St. Vincent and the Grenadines 5.04%, Antigua and Barbuda 4.12%. **Tourism:** \$1.2 bil. **Budget** (2000 est.): \$886 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$555.69 mil. **CPI change:** 3.6%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 62,100 pass. cars; 9,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1 airport. **Chief port:** Bridgetown.

Communications: **TV sets:** 290 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 651 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 53 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 56.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 71.9 male; 76.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.4. **Natural inc.:** 0.4%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 12.1. **HIV rate:** 1.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS.

Embassy: 2144 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 939-9200.

Website: www.barbados.gov.bb

Barbados was probably named by Portuguese sailors in reference to bearded fig trees. An English ship visited in 1605, and British settlers arrived on the uninhabited island in 1627. Slaves worked the sugar plantations until slavery was abolished in 1834. Self-rule came gradually, with full independence proclaimed Nov. 30, 1966. British traditions have remained.

Belarus

Republic of Belarus

People: Population: 9,612,632. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.2; 65+: 14.2. **Pop. density:** 122.7 per sq mi, 47.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Belarusian 81%, Russian 11%. **Principal languages:** Belarusian, Russian. **Chief religions:** Eastern Orthodox 80%, other (incl. Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Muslim) 20%.

Geography: **Total area:** 80,155 sq mi, 207,600 sq km; **Land area:** 78,340 sq mi, 202,900 sq km. **Location:** E Europe. **Neighbors:** Poland on W; Latvia, Lithuania on N; Russia on E; Ukraine on S. **Topography:** Belarus is a landlocked country consisting mostly of hilly lowland with significant marsh areas in S. **Capital:** Minsk, 1,837,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Aleksandr Lukashenko; b. Aug. 30, 1954; in office: July 20, 1994. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Syarhey Sidorski; b. Mar. 13, 1954; in office: Dec. 19, 2003 (acting from July 10, 2003). **Local divisions:** 6 oblasts and 1 municipality. **Defense budget:** \$611 mil. **Active troops:** 72,940.

Economy: Industries: machine tools, tractors, trucks, earth-movers, motorcycles. **Chief crops:** grain, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, flax. **Natural resources:** forests, peat, oil, nat. gas, granite, dolomitic limestone, marl, chalk, sand, gravel, clay. **Crude oil reserves:** 198 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 27%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4 mil; chickens: 27.5 mil; goats: 71,800; pigs: 3.6 mil; sheep: 52,500. **Fish catch:** 5,050 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 29.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 14%, industry 34.7%, services 51.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ruble (BYR) (Sept. 2010: 3,020.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$120.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$12,500; **GDP growth:** 0.2%. **Imports:** \$28.3 bil; Russia 56.42%, Germany 8.31%, Ukraine 4.79%, China 4.04%. **Exports:** \$21.3 bil; Russia 33.6%, Netherlands 13.78%, Ukraine 8.68%, Latvia 6.32%, Poland 4.19%, Germany 4.17%. **Tourism:** \$363 mil. **Budget:** \$22.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$3.08 bil. **Gold:** 743,753 oz t. **CPI change:** 12.9%.

Transport: Railways: 3,441 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.8 mil pass. cars. **Civil aviation:** 257.2 mil pass.-mi; 35 airports. **Chief port:** Mazyr.

Communications: TV sets: 331 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 292 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 41.2 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ. (2004):** 81.3 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 46.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 65.3 male; 76.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.8. **Natural inc.:** -0.41%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 6.3. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 1619 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 986-1604.

Website: www.president.gov.by

Belarus became a constituent republic of the USSR in 1922, although the western region was controlled by Poland. Overrun by German armies in 1941, Belarus was recaptured by Soviet troops in 1944. Following WWII, Belarus increased in area through Soviet annexation of part of NE Poland. Belarus declared independence Aug. 25, 1991. It became an independent state when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

A new constitution was adopted, Mar. 15, 1994, after which Aleksandr Lukashenko was elected president. Russia and Belarus signed a pact Apr. 2, 1996, linking their political and economic systems. An authoritarian constitution enacted in Nov. gave Pres. Lukashenko vast new powers. Since then, Lukashenko and his supporters have retained power in elections criticized as seriously flawed by Western observers.

The IMF agreed Jan. 2009 to extend \$2.5 bil in credits to help Belarus weather the global economic downturn. A dispute over natural gas deliveries from Russia was resolved June 24, 2010, after Belarus settled its \$200 mil energy debt. Belarus agreed July 5 to form a customs union with Russia and Kazakhstan.

Belgium

Kingdom of Belgium

People: Population: 10,423,493. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 16; 65+: 17.8. **Pop. density:** 891.6 per sq mi, 344.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 97.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Fleming 58%, Walloon 31%. **Principal languages:** Dutch, French, German (all official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 75%, other (incl. Protestant) 25%.

Geography: Total area: 11,787 sq mi, 30,528 sq km; **Land area:** 11,690 sq mi, 30,278 sq km. **Location:** In W Europe, on North Sea. **Neighbors:** France on W and S, Luxembourg on SE, Germany on E, Netherlands on N. **Topography:** Mostly flat, the country is bisected by the Scheldt and Meuse, major commercial rivers. The land becomes hilly and forested in the SE (Ardennes) region. **Capital:** Brussels, 1,892,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Antwerpen, 961,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarch. **Head of state:** King Albert II; b. June 6, 1934; in office: Aug. 9, 1993. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Yves Leterme; b. Oct. 6, 1960; in office: Nov. 25, 2009. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces and Brussels. **Defense budget:** \$4.23 bil. **Active troops:** 38,452.

Economy: Industries: engineering & metal products, motor vehicle assembly, transp. equip., scientific instruments, processed food & beverages, chemicals, metals, textiles, glass, oil. **Chief crops:** sugar beets, vegetables, fruits, grain, tobacco. **Natural resources:** constr. materials, silica sand, carbonates. **Arable land:** 27%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.6 mil; chickens: 32.7 mil; goats: 26,500; pigs: 6.3 mil; sheep: 132,000. **Fish catch:** 22,735 metric tons. **Electricity prod. (2008):** 78.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2%, industry 25%, services 73%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$383.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$36,800; **GDP growth:** -2.7%. **Imports:** \$253.1 bil; Netherlands 17.93%, Germany 17.14%, France 11.69%, Ireland 6.26%, U.S. 5.74%, UK 5.07%, China 4.09%. **Exports:** \$254.3 bil; Germany 19.58%, France 17.71%, Netherlands 11.84%, UK 7.21%, U.S. 5.37%, Italy 4.77%. **Tourism:** \$11.8 bil. **Budget:** \$253.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$10.15 bil. **Gold:** 7.32 mil oz t. **CPI change:** -0.1%.

Transport: Railways: 2,009 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 4.9 mil pass. cars; 652,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3,300.7 mil pass.-mi; 27 airports. **Chief ports:** Antwerp (one of the world's busiest), Gent, Liege, Zeebrugge.

Communications: TV sets: 532 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 797 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 40 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ. (2004):** 164.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 76.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 76.2 male; 82.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.5. **Natural inc.:** -0.04%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.4. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-18. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3330 Garfield St. NW 20008; 333-6900.

Website: www.belgium.be

Belgium derives its name from the Belgae, the first recorded inhabitants, probably Celts. The land was conquered by Julius Caesar and was ruled for 1800 years by conquerors, including Rome, the Franks, Burgundy, Spain, Austria, and France. After 1815, Belgium was made a part of the Netherlands, but it became an independent constitutional monarchy in 1830.

Belgian neutrality was violated by Germany in both world wars. King Leopold III surrendered to Germany, May 28, 1940. After the war, he was forced by political pressure to abdicate in favor of his son, King Baudouin. Baudouin was succeeded by his brother, Albert II, Aug. 9, 1993.

The Flemings of northern Belgium speak Dutch, while French is the language of the Walloons in the south. The language difference has been a perennial source of controversy between the 2 groups. Parliament has passed measures aimed at transferring power from the central government to 3 regions—Wallonia, Flanders, and Brussels. Constitutional changes in 1993 made Belgium a federal state.

After elections June 10, 2007, rivalries between Flemings and Walloons led to a 9-month political stalemate. Controversy over the sale of troubled bank Fortis NV to BNP Paribas of France led to the resignation of Prime Min. Yves Leterme, Dec. 19, 2008, and his replacement by former Budget Min. Herman Van Rompuy. Leterme returned to office after Van Rompuy was chosen Nov. 19, 2009, to become president of the EU.

Belize

People: Population: 314,522. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 37.3; 65+: 3.5. **Pop. density:** 35.7 per sq mi, 13.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 51.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo 49%, Creole 25%, Maya 11%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Creole, Mayan dialects, English (official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant (incl. Pentecostal, Anglican, Seventh-Day Adventist, Mennonite, Methodist) 27%, other 14%, none 9%.

Geography: Total area: 8,867 sq mi, 22,966 sq km; **Land area:** 8,805 sq mi, 22,806 sq km. **Location:** Eastern coast of Central America. **Neighbors:** Mexico on N, Guatemala on W and S. **Topography:** Belize has swampy lowlands in N, Maya Mts. in S, coral reefs and cays near coast. Climate is tropical. **Capital:** Belmopan, 20,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Colville Young; b. Nov. 20, 1932; in office: Nov. 17, 1993. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Dean Barrow; b. Mar. 2, 1951; in office: Feb. 8, 2008. **Local divisions:** 6 districts. **Defense budget (2008):** \$18 mil. **Active troops:** 1,050.

Economy: Industries: garment prod., food proc., tourism, constr. **Chief crops:** bananas, cacao, citrus, sugar. **Natural resources:** timber, fish, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 6.7 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 81,328; chickens: 1.7 mil; goats: 170; pigs: 13,146; sheep: 9,911. **Fish catch:** 14,170 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 213.5 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 10.2%, industry 18.1%, services 71.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (BZD) (Sept. 2010: 1.96 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$2.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$8,300; **GDP growth:** -0.9%. **Imports:** \$616 mil; U.S. 33.65%, Mexico 14.17%, Cuba 8.51%, Guatemala 6.75%, Spain 6.07%, China 4.12%. **Exports:** \$385 mil; U.S. 30.7%, UK 29.77%, Nigeria 4.9%, Côte d'Ivoire 4.45%. **Tourism:** \$279 mil. **Budget:** \$399.9 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$136.31 mil. **CPI change:** -1.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 32,600 pass. cars; 7,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Belize City, Big Creek.

Communications: TV sets: 183 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 594 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 10.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 11.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 66.5 male; 70 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 26.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.8. **Natural inc.:** 2.1%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 22.5. **HIV rate:** 2.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 76.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS.

Embassy: 2535 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 332-9636.

Website: www.governmentofbelize.gov.bz

Belize (formerly British Honduras) was Britain's last colony on the American mainland; independence was achieved Sept. 21, 1981. Relations with neighboring Guatemala, initially tense, have improved in recent years. Belize has become a center for drug trafficking between Colombia and the U.S.

Benin

Republic of Benin

People: Population: 9,056,010. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 45; 65+: 2.7. **Pop. density:** 212 per sq mi, 81.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 41.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Fon & related 39%, Adja & related 15%, Yoruba & related 12%, Bariba & related 9%. **Principal languages:** French (official), Fon, Yoruba, tribal languages. **Chief religions:** Christian (incl. Catholic, Celestial) 43%, Muslim 24%, Vodoun 17%.

Geography: **Total area:** 43,484 sq mi, 112,622 sq km; **Land area:** 42,711 sq mi, 110,622 sq km. **Location:** In W Africa on Gulf of Guinea. **Neighbors:** Togo on W; Burkina Faso, Niger on N; Nigeria on E. **Topography:** Most of Benin is flat and covered with dense vegetation. The coast is hot, humid, and rainy. **Capital:** Porto-Novo (official), 276,000; Cotonou (seat), 815,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Porto-Novo, 257,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Boni Yayi; b. July 1, 1952; in office: Apr. 6, 2006. **Local divisions:** 12 departments. **Defense budget:** \$79 mil. **Active troops:** 4,750.

Economy: **Industries:** textiles, food proc., constr. materials, cement. **Chief crops:** cotton, corn, cassava, yams, beans. **Natural resources:** oil, limestone, marble, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 8 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 24%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.9 mil; chickens: 19.2 mil; goats: 1.5 mil; pigs: 341,000; sheep: 792,750. **Fish catch:** 37,675 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 124 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$13.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,500; **GDP growth:** 2.7%. **Imports:** \$1.6 bil; China 35.62%, U.S. 7.51%, France 7.38%, Thailand 6.71%, Malaysia 6.13%, Netherlands 4.83%, Belgium 4.02%. **Exports:** \$1.1 bil; India 19.72%, China 13.18%, Niger 6.94%, Nigeria 6.56%, Indonesia 5.73%, Togo 5.63%, Namibia 4.17%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$1.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$784.49 mil. **CPI change:** 2.2%.

Transport: **Railways:** 359 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 135,700 pass. cars; 19,200 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 80.8 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport. **Chief port:** Cotonou.

Communications: **TV sets:** 44 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 448 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 0.4 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 2.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 58.2 male; 60.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 38.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.2. **Natural inc.:** 2.94%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 63.1. **HIV rate:** 1.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 40.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 2124 Kalorama Rd. NW 20008; 232-6656.

Website: www.gouv.bz

The Kingdom of Abomey, rising to power in wars with neighboring kingdoms in the 17th cent., came under French domination in the late 19th cent., and was incorporated into French West Africa by 1904. Under the name Dahomey, the country gained independence Aug. 1, 1960; it became Benin in 1975. In the fifth coup since independence Col. Ahmed Kerekou took power in 1972; two years later he declared a socialist state with a "Marxist-Leninist" philosophy. In Dec. 1989, Kerekou announced Marxism-Leninism would no longer be the state ideology.

In Mar. 1991, Kerekou lost to Nicéphore Soglo in Benin's first free presidential election in 30 years. Kerekou defeated Soglo in Mar. 1996 to reclaim the presidency. He won reelection in a runoff Mar. 22, 2001. Boni Yayi, an economist, won a presidential runoff vote, Mar. 19, 2006. He survived an apparent assassination attempt Mar. 15, 2007.

Benin, which in 2006 signed a 5-year, \$307 mil aid deal with the U.S., received a visit from Pres. Bush Feb. 16, 2008. More than 100,000 people reportedly lost their savings when a fraudulent investment scheme linked to high government officials collapsed in mid-2010.

Bhutan

Kingdom of Bhutan

People: Population: 699,847. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 29.5; 65+: 5.6. **Pop. density:** 47.2 per sq mi, 18.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 33.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Bhote 50%, ethnic Nepalese 35%, indigenous or migrant tribes 15%. **Principal languages:** Dzongkha (official); various Tibetan & Nepalese dialects. **Chief religions:** Lamaistic Buddhist 75%, Indian- & Nepalese-influenced Hinduism 25%.

Geography: **Total area:** 14,824 sq mi, 38,394 sq km; **Land area:** 14,824 sq mi, 38,394 sq km. **Location:** S Asia, in eastern Himalayan Mts. **Neighbors:** India on W (Sikkim) and S, China on N. **Topography:** Bhutan is comprised of very high mountains in the N, fertile valleys in the center, and thick forests in the Duar Plain in the S. **Capital:** Thimphu, 89,000.

Government: **Type:** Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuk; b. Feb. 21, 1980; in office: Dec. 14, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Jigmi Y. Thinley; b. Sept. 9, 1952; in office: Apr. 9, 2008. **Local divisions:** 18 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: **Industries:** cement, wood products, processed fruits, alcoholic beverages, calcium carbide, tourism. **Chief crops:**

rice, corn, root crops, citrus, foodgrains. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, gypsum, calcium carbonate. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 385,000; chickens: 230,000; goats: 30,000; pigs: 35,000; sheep: 18,000. **Fish catch:** 180 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 4.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 63%, industry 6%, services 31%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Ngultrum (BTN) (Sept. 2010: 46.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$3.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$4,700; **GDP growth:** 5.7%. **Imports:** \$533 mil; NA. **Exports:** \$513 mil; NA. **Tourism:** \$39 mil. **Budget** (FY09/10): \$588 mil (nearly three-fifths financed by India's govt.). **Total reserves less gold** (2008): \$496.54 mil. **CPI change:** 4.4%.

Transport: **Civil aviation:** 47.8 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport.

Communications: **TV sets:** 6 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 19 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 3.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 7.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 65.9 male; 67.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.24%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 46.9. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 52.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, IMF, WHO).

Permanent UN mission: 763 United Nations Plz., New York, NY 10017; (212) 490-9660.

Website: www.bhutan.gov.bt

The region came under Tibetan rule in the 16th cent. British influence grew in the 19th cent. A Buddhist monarchy was set up in 1907. According to a 1910 treaty, Britain guided Bhutan's external affairs, while the country remained internally self-governing. Upon independence, India assumed Britain's role in a 1949 revision of the treaty.

Isolated for much of its history, Bhutan has taken steps toward modernization. King Jigme Singye Wangchuk, in power since 1972, stepped down Dec. 14, 2006, in favor of his son, Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuk. Multiparty parliamentary elections took place Mar. 24, 2008, and a new constitution was ratified in July.

Bolivia

Plurinational State of Bolivia

People: Population: 9,947,418. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 35.1; 65+: 4.5. **Pop. density:** 23.8 per sq mi, 9.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Quechua 30%, mestizo (mixed white & Amerindian) 30%, Aymara 25%, white 15%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Quechua, Aymara (all official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 95%, Protestant (Evangelical Methodist) 5%.

Geography: **Total area:** 424,164 sq mi, 1,098,581 sq km; **Land area:** 418,265 sq mi, 1,083,301 sq km. **Location:** In W central South America, in the Andes Mts. (one of 2 landlocked countries in South America). **Neighbors:** Peru and Chile on W, Argentina and Paraguay on S, Brazil on E and N. **Topography:** The great central plateau, at an altitude of 12,000 ft, over 500 mi long, lies between two great cordilleras having 3 of the highest peaks in South America. Lake Titicaca, on Peruvian border, is highest lake in world on which steamboats ply (12,506 ft). The E central region has semitropical forests; the llanos, or Amazon-Chaco lowlands are in E. **Capital:** La Paz (admin.), 1,642,000; Sucre (legislative), 281,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Santa Cruz, 1,584,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Juan Evo Morales Aima; b. Oct. 26, 1959; in office: Jan. 22, 2006. **Local divisions:** 9 departments. **Defense budget:** \$243 mil. **Active troops:** 46,100.

Economy: **Industries:** mining, smelting, oil, food & beverages, tobacco, handicrafts, clothing. **Chief crops:** soybeans, coffee, coca, cotton, corn, sugarcane, rice, potatoes. **Natural resources:** tin, nat. gas, oil, zinc, tungsten, antimony, silver, iron, lead, gold, timber, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 465 mil bbls. **Other resources:** Timber. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 7.9 mil; chickens: 80.4 mil; goats: 2 mil; pigs: 2.6 mil; sheep: 9.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 7,428 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 5.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 40%, industry 17%, services 43%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Boliviano (BOB) (Sept. 2010: 6.97 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$45.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$4,700; **GDP growth:** 3.3%. **Imports:** \$4.1 bil; Brazil 27.12%, Argentina 15.69%, U.S. 12.77%, Chile 9.11%, Peru 6.85%. **Exports:** \$4.8 bil; Brazil 41.38%, U.S. 13.87%, Japan 5.62%, Colombia 5.32%, South Korea 4.7%, Peru 4.16%. **Tourism:** \$275 mil. **Budget:** \$7.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$4.84 bil. **Gold:** 911,075 oz t. **CPI change:** 3.3%.

Transport: **Railways:** 2,177 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 294,000 pass. cars; 174,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 878 mil pass.-mi; 16 airports. **Chief port:** Puerto Aguirre.

Communications: **TV sets:** 118 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 675 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 8.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 11.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 64.5 male; 70.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7. **Natural inc.:** 1.82%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 43.4. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 90.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 3014 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 483-4410.

Website: www.bolivia.gov.bo

The Incas conquered the region's earlier Indian inhabitants in the 13th cent. Spanish rule began in the 1530s and lasted until Aug. 6, 1825. The country is named after Simon Bolivar, independence fighter.

In a series of wars, Bolivia lost its Pacific coast to Chile, the oil-bearing Chaco to Paraguay, and rubber-growing areas to Brazil, 1879-1935.

Economic unrest, especially among militant mine workers, has led to continuing political instability. A reformist government under Victor Paz Estenssoro, 1951-64, nationalized tin mines and attempted to improve conditions for the Indian majority but was overthrown by a military junta. A series of coups and countercoups continued until constitutional government was restored in 1982.

U.S. pressure on the government to reduce the country's coca output, the raw material for cocaine, has led to clashes between police and coca growers and increased anti-U.S. feeling among Bolivians. Gen. Hugo Banzer Suárez, who ruled as a dictator, 1971-78, later governed as president, 1997-2001.

After an inconclusive presidential election June 30, 2002, Congress Aug. 4 chose Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, a U.S.-educated mining executive, as head of state. He quit Oct. 17, 2003, after a month of antigovernment protests, led by Bolivian Indians, in which over 70 people died. His successor, Vice Pres. Carlos D. Mesa Gisbert, was embroiled in controversies over energy policy.

Juan Evo Morales Aima, a leftist and coca-farmer advocate, won the presidential election, Dec. 18, 2005. He nationalized the hydrocarbon sector, launched a land-redistribution program to benefit poor farmers, and tightened ties with Venezuela and Cuba; he faced resistance and demands for autonomy from leaders of Bolivia's relatively prosperous lowland provinces. Voters Jan. 25, 2009, approved a new constitution strengthening the rights of Bolivia's indigenous majority and increasing federal control over the country's natural resources. In national elections Dec. 6, Pres. Morales easily won a second term, and his Movement Toward Socialism consolidated its hold over Bolivia's legislature.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

People: Population: 4,621,598. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.2; 65+: 14.9. **Pop. density:** 233.8 per sq mi, 90.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 48%. **Ethnic groups:** Bosniak 48%, Serb 37%, Croat 14%. **Principal languages:** Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian. **Chief religions:** Muslim 40%, Orthodox 31%, Roman Catholic 15%.

Geography: **Total area:** 19,767 sq mi, 51,197 sq km; **Land area:** 19,763 sq mi, 51,187 sq km. **Location:** On Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. **Neighbors:** Serbia, Montenegro on E and SE, Croatia on N and W. **Topography:** Hilly with some mountains. About 36% of the land is forested. **Capital:** Sarajevo, 392,000.

Government: **Type:** Federal republic. **Heads of state:** Collective presidency with rotating leadership. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Nikola Spiric; b. Sept. 4, 1956; in office: Jan. 11, 2007. **Local divisions:** Muslim-Croat Federation, divided into 10 cantons; Serbian-led region (Republika Srpska); internationally supervised Brcko district. **Defense budget:** \$281 mil. **Active troops:** 11,099.

Economy: **Industries:** steel, coal, mining, vehicle assembly, textiles, tobacco products, wooden furniture, tank & aircraft assembly, domestic appliances. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, cobalt, mang. **Arable land:** 20%. **Livestock:** cattle: 459,218; chickens: 14 mil; goats: 70,392; pigs: 502,197; sheep: 1 mil. **Fish catch:** 9,625 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 11.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 20.5%, industry 32.6%, services 47%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Convertible Marka (BAM) (Sept. 2010: 1.52 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$29.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$6,400; **GDP growth:** -3.4%. **Imports:** \$8.8 bil; Croatia 22.17%, Germany 14.04%, Slovenia 13.45%, Italy 11.89%, Austria 6.61%, Hungary 5.74%. **Exports:** \$4.1 bil; Croatia 19.07%, Slovenia 18.58%, Italy 16.87%, Germany 13.38%, Austria 10.25%. **Tourism:** \$816 mil. **Budget:** \$8.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$2.07 bil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Railways:** 621 mi. **Civil aviation:** 29.2 mil pass.-mi; 7 airports. **Chief ports:** Bosanski Samac, Brcko.

Communications: **TV sets:** 112 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 245 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 26.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 37.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 75.1 male; 82.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.7. **Natural inc.:** 0.02%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 8.9. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 96.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), OSCE.

Embassy: 2109 E St. NW 20037; 337-1500.

Website: www.fbihvlada.gov.ba

Bosnia was ruled by Croatian kings c. 958 CE, and by Hungary 1000-1200. It became organized c. 1200 and later took control of Herzegovina. The kingdom disintegrated from 1391, with the southern part becoming the independent duchy Herzegovina. It was conquered by Turks in 1463 and made a Turkish province. The area was placed under control of Austria-Hungary in 1878 and made

part of the province of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was formally annexed to Austria-Hungary, 1908. Bosnia became a province of Yugoslavia in 1918. It was reunited with Herzegovina as a federated republic in the 1946 Yugoslav constitution.

Bosnia and Herzegovina declared sovereignty Oct. 15, 1991. A referendum for independence was passed Feb. 29, 1992. Ethnic Serbs' opposition to the referendum spurred violent clashes and bombings. The U.S. and EU recognized the republic Apr. 7. Fierce three-way fighting continued between Bosnia's Serbs, Muslims, and Croats. Serb forces massacred thousands of Bosnian Muslims and engaged in "ethnic cleansing" (the expulsion of Muslims and other non-Serbs from areas under Bosnian Serb control). The capital, Sarajevo, was surrounded and besieged by Bosnian Serb forces. Muslims and Croats in Bosnia reached a cease-fire Feb. 23, 1994, and signed an accord, Mar. 18, to create a Muslim-Croat confederation in Bosnia. However, by mid-1994, Bosnian Serbs controlled over 70% of the country.

As fighting continued in 1995, the balance of power began to shift toward the Muslim-Croat alliance. Massive NATO air strikes at Bosnian Serb targets beginning Aug. 30 triggered a new round of peace talks, and the siege of Sarajevo was lifted Sept. 15. The new talks produced an agreement in principle to create autonomous regions within Bosnia, with the Serb region (Republika Srpska) constituting 49% of the country. A Croat-Muslim offensive in Sept. recaptured significant territory, leaving Bosnian Serbs in control of approximately half that percentage.

A peace agreement initialed in Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1995, was signed in Paris, Dec. 14, by leaders of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia. Some 60,000 NATO troops (about 20,000 from the U.S.) moved in to police the accord. Meanwhile, a UN tribunal began bringing charges against suspected war criminals. Elections were held Sept. 14, 1996, for a 3-person collective presidency, for seats in a federal parliament, and for regional offices. In Dec. a revamped NATO "stabilization force" (SFOR) of over 30,000 members (more than 8,000 from the U.S.) received an 18-month mandate, which was later extended.

In a landmark verdict Aug. 2, 2001, the UN tribunal found Radislav Krstic, a Bosnian Serb general, guilty in connection with the genocide of thousands of Muslims at Srebrenica in 1995. A European Union peacekeeping force (EUFOR), with 7,000 members, assumed responsibility from SFOR, Dec. 2, 2004. Accused of complicity in the Sarajevo and Srebrenica atrocities, former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic was arrested in Serbia, July 21, 2008, and handed over to the UN tribunal. As the security situation in Bosnia improved, EUFOR strength dropped to about 2,000 troops from 25 countries as of July 2010.

Botswana

Republic of Botswana

People: Population: 2,029,307. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.3; 65+: 3.9. **Pop. density:** 9.3 per sq mi, 3.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 60.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Tswana, or Setswana 79%; Kalanga 11%; Basarwa 3%. **Principal languages:** Setswana, Kalanga, English (official). **Chief religions:** Christian 72%, Badimo 6%, none 21%.

Geography: **Total area:** 224,607 sq mi, 581,730 sq km; **Land area:** 218,816 sq mi, 566,730 sq km. **Location:** In southern Africa. **Neighbors:** Namibia on N and W, South Africa on S, Zimbabwe on NE; Botswana claims border with Zambia on N. **Topography:** The Kalahari Desert, supporting nomadic Bushmen and wildlife, spreads over SW; there are swamplands and farming areas in N, and rolling plains in E where livestock are grazed. **Capital:** Gaborone, 196,000.

Government: **Type:** Parliamentary republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Seretse Khama Ian Khama; b. Feb. 27, 1953; in office: Apr. 1, 2008. **Local divisions:** 10 districts, 4 town councils. **Defense budget** (2008): \$293 mil. **Active troops:** 9,000.

Economy: **Industries:** diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash. **Chief crops:** livestock, sorghum, maize, millet, beans, sunflowers. **Natural resources:** diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal, iron ore, silver. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.5 mil; chickens: 4.8 mil; goats: 2 mil; pigs: 5,600; sheep: 305,000. **Fish catch:** 86 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Pula (BWP) (Sept. 2010: 6.77 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$25.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$12,800; **GDP growth:** -5.4%. **Imports:** \$4.2 bil; NA. **Exports:** \$3.4 bil; NA. **Tourism:** \$553 mil. **Budget:** \$6.1 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$5.55 bil. **CPI change:** 8%.

Transport: **Railways:** 552 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 83,000 pass. cars; 111,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 68.4 mil pass.-mi; 9 airports.

Communications: **TV sets:** 21 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 154 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 7.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 41.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 6.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 61.1 male; 60.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 22.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9. **Natural inc.:** 1.35%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.8. **HIV rate:** 23.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 83.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 1531-1533 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20036; 244-4990.

Website: www.gov.bw

First inhabited by Bushmen, then Bantus, the region became the British protectorate of Bechuanaland in 1886. The country became fully independent Sept. 30, 1966, as Botswana.

Cattle raising and mining (diamonds, copper, nickel) have contributed to economic growth; the economy is closely tied to South Africa's. According to the UN, nearly 25% of the adult population has HIV/AIDS. Pres. Festus Mogae transferred power Apr. 1, 2008, to Seretse Khama Ian Khama, son of Botswana's independence leader and first president (1966-80), Sir Seretse Khama. In power since independence, the Botswana Democratic Party dominated national elections Oct. 16, 2009, and Ian Khama was sworn in for a full term Oct. 20.

Brazil

Federative Republic of Brazil

People: Population: 201,103,330. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 26.5; 65+: 6.6. **Pop. density:** 61.6 per sq mi, 23.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 86.1%. **Ethnic groups:** White 54%, mixed white & black 39%, black 6%. **Principal languages:** Portuguese (official), Spanish, English, minor Amerindian languages. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic (nominal) 74%, Protestant 15%, none 7%.

Geography: Total area: 3,287,612 sq mi, 8,514,877 sq km; **Land area:** 3,266,199 sq mi, 8,459,417 sq km. **Location:** Occupies E half of South America. **Neighbors:** French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela on N; Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, on W; Argentina, Uruguay on S. **Topography:** Brazil's Atlantic coastline stretches 4,603 mi. In N is the heavily wooded Amazon basin covering half the country. Its network of rivers is navigable for 15,814 mi. The Amazon itself flows 2,093 mi in Brazil, all navigable. The NE region is semiarid scrubland, heavily settled and poor. The S central region, favored by climate and resources, has almost half of the population, produces 75% of farm goods and 80% of industrial output. The narrow coastal belt includes most of the major cities. Almost the entire country has a tropical or semitropical climate. **Capital:** Brasília, 3,789,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** São Paulo, 19,960,000; Rio de Janeiro, 11,836,000; Belo Horizonte, 5,736,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva; b. Oct. 27, 1945; in office: Jan. 1, 2003. **Local divisions:** 26 states, 1 federal district (Brasília). **Defense budget:** \$29.7 bil. **Active troops:** 327,710.

Economy: Industries: textiles, shoes, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron ore, tin, steel, aircraft, motor vehicles & parts. **Chief crops:** coffee, soybeans, wheat, rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, citrus. **Natural resources:** bauxite, gold, iron ore, mang., nickel, phosphates, platinum, tin, uranium, oil, hydropower, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 12.6 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 175.4 mil; chickens: 1.2 bil; goats: 9.5 mil; pigs: 40 mil; sheep: 16.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 1.07 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod. (2008):** 453.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 20%, industry 14%, services 66%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Real (BRL) (Sept. 2010: 1.71 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$2 tril; **per capita GDP:** \$10,100; **GDP growth:** -0.2%. **Imports:** \$127.7 bil; U.S. 16.12%, China 12.61%, Argentina 8.77%, Germany 7.65%, Japan 4.3%. **Exports:** \$153 bil; China 12.49%, U.S. 10.5%, Argentina 8.4%, Netherlands 5.39%, Germany 4.05%. **Tourism:** \$5.8 bil. **Budget:** \$434.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$151.41 bil. **Gold:** 1.08 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 4.9%.

Transport: Railways: 17,931 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 16.6 mil pass. cars; 4.5 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 30,582.6 mil pass.-mi; 726 airports. **Chief ports:** Guaíba, Ilha Grande, Parana-gua, Rio Grande, Santos, São Sebastião, Tubarão.

Communications: TV sets: 333 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 434 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 21.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ. (2004):** 35.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 39.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.7 male; 76 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 18.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.18%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 21.9. **AIDS rate:** 0.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 90%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, OAS.

Embassy: 3006 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 238-2700.

Website: www.brasil.gov.br

Pedro Álvares Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, is generally credited as the first European to reach Brazil, in 1500. The country was thinly settled by various Indian tribes. Only a few have survived to the present, mostly in the Amazon basin.

In the next centuries, Portuguese colonists gradually pushed inland, bringing along large numbers of African slaves. (Slavery was not abolished until 1888.) The King of Portugal, fleeing before Napoleon's army, moved the seat of government to Brazil in 1808. Brazil thereupon became a kingdom under Dom João VI. After João VI returned to Portugal, his son Pedro proclaimed the independence of Brazil, Sept. 7, 1822, and was crowned emperor. The second emperor, Dom Pedro II, was deposed in 1889, and a republic proclaimed, called the United States of Brazil. In 1967 the country was renamed the Federative Republic of Brazil.

A military junta took control in 1930; dictatorial power was assumed by Getúlio Vargas, until finally forced out by the military in 1945. A democratic regime prevailed 1945-64, during which time the capital was moved from Rio de Janeiro to Brasília. Military-backed governments ruled Brazil for the next 20 years. Censorship was imposed, and much of the opposition was suppressed amid charges of torture.

Brazil became the leading industrial power of Latin America by the 1970s, while agricultural output soared. By the 1990s, Brazil had one of the world's largest economies; income was poorly distributed, however, and more than one out of four Brazilians continued to survive on less than \$1 a day. Despite protective environmental legislation, development has destroyed much of the Amazon ecosystem.

Democratic presidential elections were held in 1985 as the nation returned to civilian rule. Fernando Collor de Mello was elected president in Dec. 1989. In Sept. 1992, Collor was impeached for corruption. He resigned on Dec. 29 as his trial was beginning, and Itamar Franco, who had been acting president, was sworn in as president. In elections held on Oct. 3, 1994, Fernando Henrique Cardoso was elected president. Reelected Oct. 4, 1998, he guided Brazil through a series of financial crises.

A new civil code guaranteeing legal equality for women was enacted Aug. 15, 2001. The IMF approved a \$30 bil loan to Brazil Aug. 7, 2002; by then, Brazil's debt already exceeded \$260 bil. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, a union leader and reformer, won a presidential runoff Oct. 27, 2002, with 61% of the vote. Brazil's space program suffered a setback when a rocket exploded on its launchpad Aug. 22, 2003, killing 21 people; the country successfully launched its first rocket into space Oct. 23, 2004.

A top aide to Pres. Lula resigned June 16, 2005, amid allegations the ruling party bribed legislators in exchange for votes; despite this and other scandals, Lula won a second presidential term Oct. 29, 2006. The nation, which already meets many of its energy needs through biofuels, reported huge new offshore oil finds in 2007-08. The International Olympic Committee Oct. 2, 2009, chose Rio de Janeiro to host the 2016 Olympic Games. Lula's former chief of staff, Dilma Rousseff, led in the first round of presidential voting Oct. 3, 2010, but fell short of 50%. She won the runoff election Oct. 31.

Brunei

Brunei Darussalam

People: Population: 395,027. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 26.1; 65+: 3.4. **Pop. density:** 194.3 per sq mi, 75 per sq km. **Urban:** 75.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Malay 66%, Chinese 11%, other 19%. **Principal languages:** Malay (official), English, Chinese. **Chief religions:** Muslim (official) 67%, Buddhist 13%, Christian 10%, other (incl. indigenous beliefs) 10%.

Geography: Total area: 2,226 sq mi, 5,765 sq km; **Land area:** 2,033 sq mi, 5,265 sq km. **Location:** In SE Asia, on the N coast of the island of Borneo; it is surrounded on its landward side by the Malaysian state of Sarawak. **Topography:** Brunei has a narrow coastal plain, with mountains in E, hilly lowlands in W. There are swamps in W and NE. Climate is tropical. **Capital:** Bandar Seri Begawan, 22,000.

Government: Type: Independent sultanate. **Head of state and gov.:** Sultan Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzadin Waddaulah; b. July 15, 1946; in office: Jan. 1, 1984 (sultan since Oct. 5, 1967). **Local divisions:** 4 districts. **Defense budget:** \$395 mil. **Active troops:** 7,000.

Economy: Industries: oil, oil refining, liquefied nat. gas, constr. **Chief crops:** rice, vegetables, fruits. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.1 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 940; chickens: 15.5 mil; goats: 2,720; pigs: 1,800; sheep: 3,000. **Fish catch:** 2,831 metric tons. **Electricity prod. (2008):** 3.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.2%, industry 62.8%, services 33%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (BND) (Sept. 2010: 1.34 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$19.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$51,200; **GDP growth:** 0.5%. **Imports:** \$2.6 bil; Singapore 38.4%, Malaysia 18.7%, Japan 7.2%, China 5.42%, Thailand 5.19%, U.S. 4.45%, UK 4.25%. **Exports:** \$10.7 bil; Japan 38.04%, Indonesia 25.95%, South Korea 14.17%, Australia 7.24%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2008 est.): \$4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$865.78 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 240,000 pass. cars; 22,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2,521.5 mil pass.-mi; 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Lumut, Muara, Seria.

Communications: TV sets: 637 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 302 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 20.2 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ. (2004):** 68.4 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 79.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.7 male; 78.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 18. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 3.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.47%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.9. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 95%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and some of its specialized agencies, APEC, ASEAN, the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 3520 International Ct. NW 20008; 237-1838.

Website: www.brunei.gov.bn

The Sultanate of Brunei was a powerful state in the early 16th cent., with authority over all of the island of Borneo as well as parts of the Sulu Islands and the Philippines. In 1888, a treaty placed the state under the protection of Great Britain.

Brunei became a fully sovereign and independent state on Jan. 1, 1984. Much of the country's oil wealth has been squandered by members of the royal family.

Bulgaria

Republic of Bulgaria

People: Population: 7,148,785. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.8; 65+: 17.9. **Pop. density:** 170.7 per sq mi, 65.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 71.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Bulgarian 84%, Turk 9%, Roma 5%. **Principal languages:** Bulgarian, Turkish, Roma. **Chief religions:** Bulgarian Orthodox 83%, Muslim 12%.

Geography: **Total area:** 42,811 sq mi, 110,879 sq km; **Land area:** 41,888 sq mi, 108,489 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, in E Balkan Peninsula on Black Sea. **Neighbors:** Romania on N; Serbia, Macedonia on W; Greece, Turkey on S. **Topography:** The Stara Planina (Balkan) Mts. stretch E-W across the center of the country, with the Danubian plain on N, the Rhodope Mts. on SW, and Thracian Plain on SE. **Capital:** Sofia, 1,192,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Georgi Parvanov; b. June 28, 1957; in office: Jan. 22, 2002. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Boyko Borisov; b. June 13, 1959; in office: July 27, 2009. **Local divisions:** 28 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$1.11 bil. **Active troops:** 34,975.

Economy: **Industries:** utilities, food, beverages, tobacco. **Chief crops:** vegetables, fruits, tobacco, wine, wheat, barley, sunflowers, sugar beets. **Natural resources:** bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, coal, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 15 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 30%. **Livestock:** cattle: 602,056; chickens: 16.4 mil; goats: 495,484; pigs: 888,609; sheep: 1.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 14,018 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 40.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 7.5%, industry 36.4%, services 56.1%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Lev (BGN) (Sept. 2010: 1.52 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$90.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$12,500; **GDP growth:** -5%. **Imports:** \$22.1 bil; Russia 13.14%, Germany 12.23%, Italy 7.78%, Greece 6.17%, Romania 5.65%, Turkey 5.48%, Ukraine 4.81%, Austria 4.08%. **Exports:** \$16.4 bil; Germany 11.21%, Greece 9.43%, Italy 9.24%, Romania 8.52%, Turkey 7.33%, Belgium 5.61%, France 4.44%. **Tourism:** \$4.2 bil. **Budget:** \$18.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$10.93 bil. **Gold:** 1.28 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 2.8%.

Transport: **Railways:** 2,668 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.5 mil pass. cars; 371,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 844.4 mil pass.-mi; 130 airports. **Chief ports:** Burgas, Varna.

Communications: **TV sets:** 429 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 537 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 28.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 79 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 45 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 69.7 male; 77.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.3. **Natural inc.:** -0.49%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 17.3. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 98.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OSCE.

Embassy: 1621 22nd St. NW 20008; 387-0174.

Website: www.government.bg

Bulgaria was settled by Slavs in the 6th cent. Turkic Bulgars arrived in the 7th cent., merged with the Slavs, became Christians by the 9th cent., and set up powerful empires in the 10th and 12th centuries. Ottomans prevailed in 1396 and ruled for nearly 500 years.

An 1876 revolt led to an independent kingdom in 1908. Bulgaria expanded after the first Balkan War but lost its Aegean coastline in WWI, when it sided with Germany. Bulgaria joined the Axis in WWII but withdrew in 1944. Communists took power with Soviet aid; monarchy was abolished Sept. 8, 1946.

On Nov. 10, 1989, Communist Party leader and head of state Todor Zhivkov, who had held power for 35 years, resigned. In Jan. 1990, Parliament voted to revoke the constitutionally guaranteed dominant role of the Communist Party. A new constitution took effect July 13, 1991.

Bulgaria's deteriorating economy provoked nationwide strikes and demonstrations in Jan. 1997. The Union of Democratic Forces, an anti-Communist group, won national elections on Apr. 19. The UDF lost the elections of June 17, 2001, to a party headed by the former king, Simeon II. Socialist opposition leader Georgi Parvanov won a presidential runoff vote Nov. 18, 2001; he was reelected Oct. 29, 2006.

Bulgaria became a full member of NATO, Apr. 2, 2004, and entered the European Union, Jan. 1, 2007. Boyko Borisov, mayor of Sofia, became prime minister after his center-right party won parliamentary elections July 5, 2009.

Burkina Faso

People: Population: 16,241,811. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 46; 65+: 2.5. **Pop. density:** 153.6 per sq mi, 59.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 24.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Mossi 40%+, other (incl. Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, Fulani) approx. 60%. **Principal**

languages: French (official), native African Sudanic-family languages. **Chief religions:** Muslim 50%, indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian (mainly Roman Catholic) 10%.

Geography: **Total area:** 105,869 sq mi, 274,200 sq km; **Land area:** 105,715 sq mi, 273,800 sq km. **Location:** In W Africa, S of the Sahara. **Neighbors:** Mali on NW; Niger on NE; Benin, Togo, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire on S. **Topography:** Landlocked Burkina Faso is in the savanna region of W Africa. The N is arid, hot, and thinly populated. **Capital:** Ouagadougou, 1,777,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Blaise Compaoré; b. Feb. 3, 1951; in office: Oct. 15, 1987. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Tertius Zongo; b. May 18, 1957; in office: June 4, 2007. **Local divisions:** 45 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$123 mil. **Active troops:** 11,200.

Economy: **Industries:** cotton lint, beverages, agric. proc., soap, cigarettes, textiles, gold. **Chief crops:** cotton, peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, sorghum, millet. **Natural resources:** mang., limestone, marble, gold, phosphates, pumice, salt. **Arable land:** 18%. **Livestock:** cattle: 9.2 mil; chickens: 27.9 mil; goats: 11.8 mil; pigs: 3 mil; sheep: 7.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 11,075 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 611.6 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 90%, industry and services 10%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$18.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,200; **GDP growth:** 3.2%. **Imports:** \$1.5 bil; Côte d'Ivoire 24.31%, France 19.48%, Togo 6.42%. **Exports:** \$855 mil; Singapore 16.76%, Belgium 12.78%, China 7.59%, Ghana 6.89%, India 6.36%, Denmark 5.76%, Niger 5.13%, Thailand 4.52%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$1.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$826.59 mil. **CPI change:** 2.6%.

Transport: **Railways:** 386 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 26,500 pass. cars; 22,600 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 24.9 mil pass.-mi; 2 airports.

Communications: **TV sets:** 11 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 34 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 1.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 51.4 male; 55.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 44. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 13. **Natural inc.:** 3.1%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 83. **HIV rate:** 1.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 28.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and many of its specialized agencies, AU.

Embassy: 2340 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 332-5577.

Website: www.gouvernement.gov.bf or www.burkinaembassy-usa.org

The Mossi people entered the area in the 11th to 13th centuries. Their kingdoms ruled until they were defeated by the Mali and Songhai empires.

French control came by 1896, but Upper Volta (renamed Burkina Faso on Aug. 4, 1984) was not established as a separate territory until 1947. Full independence came Aug. 5, 1960, and a pro-French government was elected. The military seized power in 1980. A 1987 coup established the current regime, which instituted a multiparty system in the early 1990s. Pres. Blaise Compaoré won reelection, Nov. 13, 2005, with 80% of the vote. The country, one of the world's poorest, depends heavily on foreign aid.

Burma

See Myanmar.

Burundi

Republic of Burundi

People: Population: 9,863,117. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 46.1; 65+: 2.5. **Pop. density:** 994.8 per sq mi, 384.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 10.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Hutu (Bantu) 85%, Tutsi (Hamitic) 14%. **Principal languages:** Kirundi, French (both official); Swahili. **Chief religions:** Christian (predominantly Roman Catholic) 67%, indigenous beliefs 23%, Muslim 10%.

Geography: **Total area:** 10,745 sq mi, 27,830 sq km; **Land area:** 9,915 sq mi, 25,680 sq km. **Location:** In central Africa. **Neighbors:** Rwanda on N, Dem. Rep. of the Congo (formerly Zaire) on W, Tanzania on E and S. **Topography:** Much of the country is grassy highland, with mountains reaching 8,900 ft. The southernmost source of the White Nile is located in Burundi. Lake Tanganyika is the second deepest lake in the world. **Capital:** Bujumbura, 455,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Pierre Nkurunziza; b. Dec. 18, 1963; in office: Aug. 26, 2005. **Local divisions:** 16 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$82 mil. **Active troops:** 20,000.

Economy: **Industries:** light consumer goods, assembly of imported components, public works constr., food proc. **Chief crops:** coffee, cotton, tea, corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bananas, manioc. **Natural resources:** nickel, uranium, rare earth oxides, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum, vanadium, hydropower. **Arable land:** 36%. **Livestock:** cattle: 480,000; chickens: 4.9 mil; goats: 1.7 mil; pigs: 190,000; sheep: 295,000. **Fish catch:** 17,966 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 92 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 93.6%, industry 2.3%, services 4.1%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Franc (BIF) (Sept. 2010: 1,205.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$3.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$300; **GDP growth:**

3.5%. **Imports:** \$275 mil; Saudi Arabia 16.87%, Belgium 11.17%, Uganda 8.62%, Kenya 7.57%, China 5.66%, France 5.35%, Germany 4.46%, India 4.24%, Tanzania 4.21%. **Exports:** \$68 mil; Germany 21.6%, Switzerland 14.86%, Belgium 9.32%, Sweden 8.94%, Pakistan 5.82%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$417.4 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$205.43 mil. **CPI change:** 11%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 7,000 pass. cars; 9,300 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1 airport. **Chief port:** Bujumbura.

Communications: **TV sets:** 15 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 152 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 56.7 male; 60 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 41.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.9. **Natural inc.:** 3.16%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 63.4. **HIV rate:** 2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 65.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 2233 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Ste. 212, 20007; 342-2574.

Website: www.burundi-gov.bi or www.burundiembassy-usa.org

The pygmy Twa were the first inhabitants, followed by Bantu Hutus, who were conquered in the 16th cent. by the Tutsi (Watusi), probably from Ethiopia. Under German control in 1899, the area fell to Belgium in 1916, which exercised successively a League of Nations mandate and UN trusteeship over Ruanda-Urundi (now the two countries of Rwanda and Burundi). Burundi became independent July 1, 1962.

An unsuccessful Hutu rebellion in 1972-73 left 10,000 Tutsi and 150,000 Hutu dead. Over 100,000 Hutu fled to Tanzania and Zaire (now Congo). In the 1980s, Burundi's Tutsi-dominated regime pledged itself to ethnic reconciliation and democratic reform. In the nation's first democratic presidential election, in June 1993, a Hutu, Melchior Ndadaye, was elected. He was killed in an attempted coup, Oct. 21, 1993. At least 150,000 Burundians died as a result of ethnic conflict during the next three years. Pres. Cyprien Ntaryamira, elected Jan. 1994, was killed with the president of Rwanda in a mysterious plane crash, Apr. 6. The incident sparked massive carnage in Rwanda; violence in Burundi, initially far more limited, intensified in 1995. Ethnic strife continued after a military coup, July 25, 1996. Former South African Pres. Nelson Mandela mediated peace talks from Dec. 1999; most warring groups signed a draft peace treaty in Arusha, Tanzania, Aug. 28, 2000. Coup attempts were suppressed Apr. 18 and July 23, 2001. A power-sharing government headed by Pierre Buyoya was sworn in Nov. 1, 2001, but clashes with rebels continued.

Domitien Ndayizeye, a Hutu, became president Apr. 30, 2003. The UN Security Council authorized, May 21, 2004, a 5,650-member peacekeeping force (ONUB) for Burundi. Approval of a power-sharing constitution by referendum, Feb. 28, 2005, paved the way for local and parliamentary elections. Pierre Nkurunziza, former leader of a Hutu rebel group, became president Aug. 26, 2005. ONUB was succeeded, Jan. 1, 2007, by the UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB). Under a reconciliation accord reached Dec. 4, 2008, remaining Hutu rebels began to disarm and demobilize. Candidates opposing Nkurunziza dropped out of the June 28, 2010, presidential election, claiming the vote was rigged.

Cambodia

Kingdom of Cambodia

People: **Population:** 14,453,680. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 32.2; 65+: 3.7. **Pop. density:** 212.1 per sq mi, 81.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 19.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Khmer 90%, Vietnamese 5%. **Principal languages:** Khmer (official), French, English. **Chief religion:** Theravada Buddhist 95%.

Geography: **Total area:** 69,898 sq mi, 181,035 sq km; **Land area:** 68,153 sq mi, 176,515 sq km. **Location:** SE Asia, on Indochina Peninsula. **Neighbors:** Thailand on W and N, Laos on NE, Vietnam on E. **Topography:** The central area, formed by the Mekong R. basin and Tonle Sap lake, is level. Hills and mountains are in SE, a long escarpment separates the country from Thailand on NW. 76% of the area is forested. **Capital:** Phnom Penh, 1,519,000.

Government: **Type:** Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Norodom Sihamoni; b. May 14, 1953; in office: Oct. 14, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Samdech Hun Sen; b. Aug. 5, 1952; in office: Nov. 30, 1998. **Local divisions:** 20 provinces and 4 municipalities. **Defense budget:** \$222 mil. **Active troops:** 124,300.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, garments, rice milling, fishing, wood & wood products, rubber, cement, gem mining, textiles. **Chief crops:** rice, rubber, corn, vegetables. **Natural resources:** oil & gas, timber, gems, iron ore, mang., phosphates. **Arable land:** 20%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.5 mil; chickens: 16.9 mil; pigs: 2.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 487,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 67.9%, industry 12.7%, services 19.5%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Riel (KHR) (Sept. 2010: 4,210.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$27.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,900; **GDP growth:** -1.5%. **Imports:** \$5.4 bil; Thailand 24.83%, Vietnam 19.73%, China 14.08%, Singapore 11.34%, Hong Kong 7.41%, Taiwan 5.1%, South Korea 4.06%. **Exports:** \$3.6 bil; U.S. 45.32%, Singapore 9.46%, Germany 7.52%, UK 7.07%, Canada 6.31%, Vietnam 4.15%. **Tourism:** \$1.2 bil. **Budget:** \$1.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.82 bil. **Gold:** 399,832 oz t. **CPI change:** -0.7%.

Transport: **Railways:** 429 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 8,300 pass. cars; 3,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 197 mil pass.-mi; 6 airports. **Chief ports:** Phnom Penh, Kampong Saom.

Communications: **TV sets:** 9 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 128 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 60 male; 64.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.2. **Natural inc.:** 1.74%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 56.9. **HIV rate:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 77.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), ASEAN.

Embassy: 4530 16th St. NW 20011; 726-7742.

Website: www.cambodia.gov.kh

Early kingdoms dating from that of Funan in the 1st cent. CE culminated in the great Khmer empire that flourished from the 9th cent. to the 13th, encompassing present-day Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, and southern Vietnam. The peripheral areas were lost to invading Siamese and Vietnamese, and France established a protectorate in 1863. Independence came in 1953.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, king 1941-55 and head of state from 1960, tried to maintain neutrality during the Vietnam War. Relations with the U.S. were broken in 1965, after planes from South Vietnam attacked Vietcong forces within Cambodia. Relations were restored in 1969, after Sihanouk charged Vietnamese Communists with arming Cambodian insurgents.

In 1970, pro-U.S. Prem. Lon Nol seized power, demanding removal of 40,000 North Vietnamese troops; the monarchy was abolished. Sihanouk formed a government-in-exile in Beijing, and open war began between the government and Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas. The U.S. provided heavy military and economic aid.

Khmer Rouge forces captured Phnom Penh Apr. 17, 1975. Cities were depopulated and their residents executed or condemned to forced labor. An estimated 1.7 mil people died in "killing fields" or from other hardships under Khmer Rouge rule, 1975-79.

Severe border fighting broke out with Vietnam in 1978 and developed into a full-fledged Vietnamese invasion. Formation of a Vietnamese-backed government was announced, Jan. 8, 1979, one day after the capture of Phnom Penh. Thousands of refugees fled to Thailand, and widespread starvation was reported. Vietnamese troops remained in Cambodia during the 1980s, meeting resistance from Khmer Rouge guerrillas, especially along the Thai border. Vietnam withdrew nearly all its troops by Sept. 1989.

Following UN-sponsored elections in Cambodia that ended May 28, 1993, the 2 leading parties agreed to share power in an interim government. On Sept. 21, a constitution reestablishing a monarchy was adopted by the National Assembly. It took effect Sept. 24, with Sihanouk as king. The Khmer Rouge, which had boycotted the elections, opposed the new government but the insurgents weakened and splintered by 1996.

Co-Prime Min. Hun Sen staged a coup July 5, 1997, ousting his rival, Prince Norodom Ranariddh. Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader who held power during the late 1970s, was denounced by his former comrades at a show trial, July 25, 1997, and sentenced to house arrest; he died Apr. 15, 1998. Sihanouk abdicated because of poor health and was succeeded, Oct. 14, 2004, by his son Norodom Sihamoni.

Arrested in 1999, former Khmer Rouge military chief Ta Mok died July 21, 2006, before he could stand trial for genocide and crimes against humanity. Hun Sen's party retained power through a series of flawed elections; the most recent, on July 27, 2008, was described by international observers as a notable improvement over previous votes. On July 26, 2010, a UN-backed war crimes tribunal convicted a former prison warden known as Duch for overseeing the killing and torture of more than 14,000 inmates under Khmer Rouge rule. The tribunal Sept. 16, 2010, announced the indictment of former Pres. Khieu Samphan (arrested 2007) and 3 other senior Khmer Rouge leaders; their trial was expected to begin by mid-2011.

Cameroon

Republic of Cameroon

People: **Population:** 19,294,149. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 40.7; 65+: 3.3. **Pop. density:** 105.7 per sq mi, 40.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Cameroon Highlanders 31%, Equatorial Bantu 19%, Kirdi 11%, Fulani 10%, NW Bantu 8%, E Nigritic 7%, other African 13%. **Principal languages:** English, French (both official); 24 major African lang. groups. **Chief religions:** Indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian 40%, Muslim 20%.

Geography: **Total area:** 183,568 sq mi, 475,440 sq km; **Land area:** 182,514 sq mi, 472,710 sq km. **Location:** Between W and central Africa. **Neighbors:** Nigeria on NW; Chad, Central African Republic on E; Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea on S. **Topography:** A low coastal plain with rain forests is in S; plateaus in center lead to forested mountains in W, including Mt. Cameroon, 13,435 ft; grasslands in N lead to marshes around Lake Chad. **Capital:** Yaoundé, 1,739,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Douala, 2,053,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Paul Biya; b. Feb. 13, 1933; in office: Nov. 6, 1982. **Head of gov.:** Prime

Min. Philemon Yang; b. June 14, 1947; in office: June 30, 2009. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces. **Defense budget** (2008): \$306 mil. **Active troops:** 14,100.

Economy: Industries: oil prod. & refining, aluminum prod., food proc., light consumer goods, textiles, lumber. **Chief crops:** coffee, cocoa, cotton, rubber, bananas, oilseed, grains. **Natural resources:** oil, bauxite, iron ore, timber, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 200 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 13%. **Livestock:** cattle: 6 mil; chickens: 33 mil; goats: 4.4 mil; pigs: 1.4 mil; sheep: 3.8 mil. **Fish catch:** 138,340 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 5.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 70%, industry 13%, services 17%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BEAC Franc (XAF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$42.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,300; **GDP growth:** 0.9%. **Imports:** \$4.4 bil; France 21.03%, Nigeria 10.79%, China 10.25%, Belgium 6.62%, U.S. 4.31%. **Exports:** \$3.6 bil; Netherlands 13.99%, Spain 12.25%, Italy 11.84%, China 9.14%, U.S. 6.16%, France 5.51%, South Korea 4.66%, Belgium 4.33%, UK 4%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$4.1 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$2.34 bil. **Gold:** 29,954 oz t. **CPI change:** 3%.

Transport: Railways: 613 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 173,100 pass. cars; 57,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 535 mil pass.-mi; 11 airports. **Chief ports:** Douala, Limboh Terminal.

Communications: TV sets: 34 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 163 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 3.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 53.2 male; 54.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 33.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 12. **Natural inc.:** 2.16%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 62.2. **HIV rate:** 5.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 75.9%. **Major intl. organizations:** UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 2349 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 265-8790. **Website:** www.spm.gov.cm

Portuguese sailors were the first Europeans to reach Cameroon, in the 15th cent. The European and American slave trade was very active in the area. German control lasted from 1884 to 1916, when France and Britain divided the territory, later receiving League of Nations mandates and UN trusteeships. French Cameroon became independent Jan. 1, 1960; one part of British Cameroon joined Nigeria in 1961, the other part joined Cameroon. Stability has allowed for development of roads, railways, agriculture, and petroleum production.

Pres. Paul Biya has retained power since 1982 in a series of elections that were boycotted by opposition parties or disputed as fraudulent. Rising food and fuel costs and discontent with Biya's continued rule sparked antigovernment riots Feb. 23-29, 2008. The legislature, controlled by Biya loyalists, voted Apr. 10, 2008, to abolish a presidential term limit that had been introduced in 1996.

Canada

People: Population: 33,759,742. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.9; 65+: 15.5. **Pop. density:** 9.6 per sq mi, 3.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 80.5%. **Ethnic groups:** British isles origin 28%, French origin 23%, other European 15%, mixed background 26%. **Principal languages:** English, French (both official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 43%, Protestant (incl. United Church, Anglican) 23%, unspecified 12%, none 16%.

Geography: Total area: 3,855,103 sq mi, 9,984,670 sq km; **Land area:** 3,511,023 sq mi, 9,093,507 sq km. The largest country in land size in the Western Hemisphere. **Topography:** Canada stretches 3,426 mi from east to west and extends southward from the North Pole to the U.S. border. Its seacoast includes 36,356 mi of mainland and 115,133 mi of islands, including the Arctic islands almost from Greenland to near the Alaskan border. **Climate:** While generally temperate, varies from freezing winter cold to blistering summer heat. **Capital:** Ottawa, 1,170,000 (figure is for Ottawa-Gatineau area). **Cities (urban aggl.):** Toronto, 5,377,000; Montreal, 3,750,000; Vancouver, 2,197,000; Calgary, 1,160,000; Edmonton, 1,096,000.

Government: Type: Confederation with parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. David Johnston; b. June 28, 1941; in office: Oct. 1, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Stephen Harper; b. Apr. 30, 1959; in office: Feb. 6, 2006. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces, 3 territories. **Defense budget:** \$20.19 bil. **Active troops:** 65,722.

Economy: Industries: transp. equip., chemicals, minerals, food & fish products, wood & paper products, oil & nat. gas. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, oilseed, tobacco, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybd., potash, diamonds, silver, fish, timber, wildlife, coal, oil, nat. gas, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 178.1 bil bbls (incl. condensate & oil sands reserves). **Arable land:** 5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 13.9 mil; chickens: 165 mil; goats: 30,000; pigs: 13.8 mil; sheep: 825,300. **Fish catch:** 1.09 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 614.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2%, mfg. 13%, constr. 6%, services 76%, other 3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (CAD) (Sept. 2010: 1.03 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.3 tril; **per capita GDP:** \$38,200; **GDP growth:** -2.5%. **Imports:** \$327.2 bil; U.S. 51.1%, China 10.88%, Mexico 4.56%. **Exports:** \$323.4 bil; U.S. 75.02%, UK 3.37%, China 3.09%. **Tourism:** \$15.1 bil. **Budget:** \$578.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$34.6 bil. **Gold:** 109,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 0.3%.

Transport: Railways: 29,011 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 18.1 mil pass. cars; 708,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 61,044.1 mil pass.-mi; 514 airports. **Chief ports:** Halifax, Hamilton, Montréal, Port-Cartier, Quebec City, Saint John (New Brunswick), Sept-Isles, Vancouver.

Communications: TV sets: 709 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,038 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 54.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 174.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 78.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 78.7 male; 84 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.24%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 5. **HIV rate:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 99%. **Major intl. organizations:** UN and all of its specialized agencies, APEC, the Commonwealth, NAFTA, NATO, OAS, OECD, OSCE. **Embassy:** 501 Pennsylvania Ave. NW 20001; 682-1740. **Website:** www.canada.gc.ca

French explorer Jacques Cartier, who reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1534, is generally regarded as Canada's founder. But English seaman John Cabot sighted Newfoundland in 1497, and Vikings are believed to have reached the Atlantic coast centuries before either explorer. Canadian settlement was pioneered by the French who established Quebec City (1608) and Montreal (1642) and declared New France a colony in 1663.

Britain acquired Acadia (later Nova Scotia) in 1717 and, through military victory over French forces in Canada, obtained control of Quebec (1759) and the rest of New France in 1763. The French, through the Quebec Act of 1774, retained rights to their own language, religion, and civil law. The British presence in Canada increased during the American Revolution when many colonials, calling themselves United Empire Loyalists, moved north to Canada. Fur traders and explorers led Canadians westward across the continent. Sir Alexander Mackenzie reached the Pacific in 1793 and scrawled on a rock, "From Canada by land."

In Upper and Lower Canada (later called Ontario and Quebec) and in the Maritimes, legislative assemblies appeared in the 18th cent. and reformers called for responsible government. But the War of 1812 intervened. The war, a conflict between Great Britain and the U.S. fought mainly in Upper Canada, ended in a stalemate in 1814.

In 1837 political agitation for more democratic government culminated in rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada. Britain sent Lord Durham to investigate; in a famous report (1839), he recommended union of the 2 parts into one colony called Canada. The union lasted until Confederation, July 1, 1867, when proclamation of the British North America Act (now known as the Constitution Act, 1867) launched the Dominion of Canada, consisting of Ontario, Quebec, and the former colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Canada's Provinces and Territories

Provinces/territories	Joined confed.	Area (sq mi)	Population (Apr. 2010 est.)	Capital	Premier	Party	In office
Alberta	1905	255,287	3,724,832	Edmonton	Ed Stelmach	Prog. Cons.	2006
British Columbia	1871	365,948	4,510,858	Victoria	Gordon Campbell	Liberal	2001
Manitoba	1870	250,947	1,232,654	Winnipeg	Greg Selinger	New Democratic	2009
New Brunswick	1867	28,355	751,273	Fredericton	Shawn Graham	Liberal	2006
Newfoundland & Labrador	1949	156,649	510,901	St. John's	Danny Williams	Prog. Cons.	2003
Nova Scotia	1867	21,425	940,482	Halifax	Darrell Dexter	New Democratic	2009
Ontario	1867	412,581	13,167,894	Toronto	Dalton McGuinty	Liberal	2003
Prince Edward Island	1873	2,185	141,551	Charlottetown	Robert Ghiz	Liberal	2007
Quebec	1867	594,860	7,886,108	Québec	Jean Charest	Liberal	2003
Saskatchewan	1905	251,866	1,041,729	Regina	Brad Wall	Saskatchewan	2007
Northwest Territories ¹	1871	503,951	43,529	Yellowknife	Floyd Roland	nonpartisan	2007
Nunavut ¹	(2)	818,959	32,900	Iqaluit	Eva Aariak	nonpartisan	2008
Yukon ¹	1898	186,661	34,246	Whitehorse	Dennis Fentie	Yukon	2002

(1) Territories also have federally appointed commissioners to represent federal interests. (2) Territory created in 1999 from eastern portion of Northwest Territories.

Since 1840 the Canadian colonies had held the right to internal self-government. The British North America Act, which was the basis for the country's written constitution, established a federal system of government on the model of a British parliament and cabinet structure under the crown. Canada was proclaimed a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire in 1931. With the ratification of the Constitution Act, 1982, Canada severed its last formal legislative link with Britain by obtaining the right to amend its constitution.

The so-called Meech Lake Agreement, 1987, which would have assured constitutional protection for Quebec's efforts to preserve its French language and culture, sparked a separatist revival in Quebec. Subsequently, the Charlottetown agreement called for constitutional changes, such as recognition of Quebec as a "distinct society" within the Canadian confederation. It was defeated by a national referendum Oct. 26, 1992.

Canada became the first nation to ratify the North American Free Trade Agreement between Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. June 23, 1993. It went into effect Jan. 1, 1994. In a Quebec referendum held Oct. 30, 1995, proponents of secession lost by a razor-thin margin. On Jan. 7, 1998, the government apologized to indigenous peoples for 150 years of mistreatment and pledged to set up a "healing fund." Canada's highest court ruled, Aug. 20, that Quebec cannot secede unilaterally, even if a majority of the province approves. Nunavut ("Our Land"), carved from Northwest Territories as a homeland for the Inuit, was established Apr. 1, 1999.

Victory by the Liberals in national elections Nov. 27, 2000, made Jean Chrétien the first Canadian prime minister in over 50 years to head a third successive majority government. Canada sent troops and warships to aid the U.S.-led coalition in Afghanistan beginning Oct. 2001, but refused to support the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in Mar. 2003; as of mid-2010, about 2,800 Canadian troops were deployed in Afghanistan, and more than 150 had died there.

Chrétien retired Dec. 12, 2003, and Paul Martin became prime minister. Weakened by a scandal involving improper payments to Quebec firms for advertising and sponsorship of cultural and sporting events, the Liberals won only 135 of 308 seats in parliamentary elections June 28, 2004. Martin stayed in office as head of a minority government. Parliament enacted a bill, July 19, 2005, making same-sex marriage (already permitted in 8 of 10 provinces) legal throughout the country. Michaëlle Jean, a Haitian-born TV journalist, was installed Sept. 27 as Canada's first black governor-general.

Twelve years of Liberal party rule ended when Conservatives won 124 seats to the Liberals' 103 in parliamentary elections, Jan. 23, 2006. Conservative leader Stephen Harper took office Feb. 6 as head of a minority government. Police and intelligence officials in the Toronto area, June 2-3, arrested and charged 17 people with plotting terrorist attacks in Canada; their targets were said to include the House of Commons and the prime minister. The Supreme Court, Feb. 23, 2007, unanimously struck down a law under which foreign-born terrorism suspects had been indefinitely detained without charge.

Prime Min. Harper remained in office as head of a minority government after early elections Oct. 14, 2008, as Conservatives increased their plurality to 143 seats in the 308-seat House of Commons. The three main opposition parties—Liberals (77 seats), Bloc Québécois (49), and New Democratic Party (37)—agreed Dec. 1 to form a majority coalition to oust Harper, but he retained power by persuading Gov.-Gen. Michaëlle Jean Dec. 4 to suspend Parliament, thereby avoiding a vote of no-confidence. When Parliament reconvened Jan. 27, 2009, the Liberals agreed to support a Harper budget that included a \$32.6 bil stimulus to combat recession. Canada hosted the Winter Olympics Feb. 12-28, 2010, in Vancouver, BC, and the G-8 and G-20 summit meetings June 25-27 in Ontario.

Prime Ministers of Canada

Canada is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government. It is also a federal state. Canada's official head of state, Queen Elizabeth II, is represented by a resident Governor-General. However, in practice the nation is governed by the Prime Minister, leader of the party that commands the support of a majority of the House of Commons, dominant chamber of Canada's bicameral Parliament.

Name	Party	Term
Sir John A. Macdonald.	Conservative	1867-1873
Alexander Mackenzie.	Liberal	1873-1878
Sir John A. Macdonald.	Conservative	1878-1891
Sir John J. C. Abbott	Conservative	1891-1892
Sir John S. D. Thompson	Conservative	1892-1894
Sir Mackenzie Bowell.	Conservative	1894-1896
Sir Charles Tupper.	Conservative	1896 ¹
Sir Wilfrid Laurier	Liberal	1896-1911
Sir Robert Laird Borden.	Cons./Union. ²	1911-1920
Arthur Meighen.	Unionist	1920-1921
W. L. Mackenzie King	Liberal	1921-1926
Arthur Meighen.	Conservative	1926 ³

Name	Party	Term
W. L. Mackenzie King	Liberal	1926-1930
Richard Bedford Bennett	Conservative	1930-1935
W. L. Mackenzie King	Liberal	1935-1948
Louis St. Laurent	Liberal	1948-1957
John G. Diefenbaker	Prog. Cons.	1957-1963
Lester Bowles Pearson	Liberal	1963-1968
Pierre Elliott Trudeau	Liberal	1968-1979
Joe Clark	Prog. Cons.	1979-1980
Pierre Elliott Trudeau	Liberal	1980-1984
John Napier Turner	Liberal	1984 ⁴
Brian Mulroney.	Prog. Cons.	1984-1993
Kim Campbell.	Prog. Cons.	1993 ⁵
Jean Chrétien.	Liberal	1993-2003
Paul Martin.	Liberal	2003-2006
Stephen Harper	Conservative	2006-

(1) May-July. (2) Conservative 1911-17, Unionist 1917-20. (3) June-Sept. (4) June-Sept. (5) June-Oct.

Cape Verde
Republic of Cape Verde

People: Population: 508,659. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 33.4; 65+: 5.5. **Pop. density:** 326.7 per sq mi, 126.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 60.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Creole (mulatto) 71%, African 28%. **Principal languages:** Portuguese, Crioulo (blend of Portuguese & W African words). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic (infused with indigenous beliefs), Protestant (mostly Church of the Nazarene).

Geography: Total area: 1,557 sq mi, 4,033 sq km; **Land area:** 1,557 sq mi, 4,033 sq km. **Location:** In Atlantic O., off W tip of Africa. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Mauritania, Senegal to E. **Topography:** Cape Verde Islands are 15 in number, volcanic in origin (active crater on Fogo). The landscape is eroded and stark, with vegetation mostly in interior valleys. **Capital:** Praia, 125,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Pedro Pires; b. Apr. 29, 1934; in office: Mar. 22, 2001. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. José Maria Neves; b. Mar. 28, 1960; in office: Feb. 1, 2001. **Local divisions:** 17 districts. **Defense budget** (2008): \$8.8 mil. **Active troops:** 1,200.

Economy: Industries food & beverages, fish proc., shoes & garments, salt mining, ship repair. **Chief crops:** bananas, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, coffee, peanuts. **Natural resources:** salt, basalt rock, limestone, kaolin, fish. **Arable land:** 11%. **Fish catch:** 21,910 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 250 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Escudo (CVE) (Sept. 2010: 86.55 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$3,600; **GDP growth:** 1.8%. **Imports:** \$858 mil; Portugal 44.86%, Netherlands 15.51%, Spain 6.1%, Italy 4.46%, Brazil 4.21%. **Exports:** \$106 mil; Spain 53.98%, Portugal 22.23%, Morocco 7.13%. **Tourism:** \$350 mil. **Budget:** \$672.4 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$233.6 mil. **CPI change:** 1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 13,500 pass. cars; 3,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 723.9 mil pass.-mi; 9 airports. **Chief port:** Porto Grande.

Communications: TV sets: 5 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** NA. **Telephone lines:** 14.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 29.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.2 male; 72.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.53%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 27.9. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 84.1%. **Major intl. organizations:** UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AU.

Embassy: 3415 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20007; 965-6820. **Website:** www.governo.cv

The first Portuguese colonists landed in 1462; African slaves were brought soon after, and most Cape Verdeans descend from both groups. Cape Verde independence came July 5, 1975. Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro won the nation's first free presidential election Feb. 17, 1991; he was reelected without opposition five years later. Pedro Pires won a presidential runoff election Feb. 25, 2001, and was reelected Feb. 12, 2006. Remittances from Cape Verdean emigrants are a major source of income.

Central African Republic

People: Population: 4,844,927. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 41.1; 65+: 3.8. **Pop. density:** 20.1 per sq mi, 7.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 38.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Baya 33%, Banda 27%, Mandjia 13%, Sara 10%, Mboum 7%. **Principal languages:** French (official), Sangho (national), tribal languages. **Chief religions:** Indigenous beliefs 35%, Protestant 25%, Roman Catholic 25%, Muslim 15%.

Geography: Total area: 240,535 sq mi, 622,984 sq km; **Land area:** 240,535 sq mi, 622,984 sq km. **Location:** In central Africa. **Neighbors:** Chad on N, Cameroon on W, Congo-Brazzaville and Congo-Kinshasa (formerly Zaire) on S, Sudan on E. **Topography:** Mostly rolling plateau, average altitude 2,000 ft, with rivers draining

S to the Congo and N to Lake Chad. Open, well-watered savanna covers most of the area, with an arid area in NE, and tropical rain forest in SW. **Capital:** Bangui, 702,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. François Bozizé; b. Oct. 14, 1946; in office: Mar. 15, 2003. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Faustin Archange Touadéra; b. Apr. 21, 1957; in office: Jan. 22, 2008. **Local divisions:** 14 prefectures, 2 economic prefectures, 1 commune. **Defense budget:** \$22 mil. **Active troops:** 3,150.

Economy: **Industries:** gold & diamond mining, logging, brewing, textiles, footwear, bicycle & motorcycle assembly. **Chief crops:** timber, cotton, coffee, tobacco, manioc, yams, millet, corn, bananas. **Natural resources:** diamonds, uranium, timber, gold, oil, hydropower. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.5 mil; chickens: 4.9 mil; goats: 3.1 mil; pigs: 800,000; sheep: 260,000. **Fish catch:** 15,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 115 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** CFA BEAC Franc (XAF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$3.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$700; **GDP growth:** 1.7%. **Imports:** \$237.3 mil; South Korea 19.29%, France 11.95%, U.S. 7.78%, Cameroon 7.39%, Netherlands 6.77%. **Exports:** \$146.7 mil; Belgium 32.57%, China 10.49%, Indonesia 10.36%, Morocco 10.24%, Dem. Rep. of the Congo 6.87%, France 5.79%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$362 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$134.33 mil. **Gold:** 11,126 oz t. **CPI change:** 3.5%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 800 pass. cars; 700 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Bangui, Nola, Nzinga, Salo.

Communications: **TV sets:** 6 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 83 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 48.5 male; 51 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 36.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.3. **Natural inc.:** 2.15%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 101.6. **HIV rate:** 6.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 54.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 1618 22nd St. NW 20008; 483-7800.

Website: www.state.gov/p/af/ci/ct/

Various Bantu peoples migrated through the region for centuries before French control was asserted in the late 19th cent., when the region was named Ubangi-Shari. Complete independence was attained Aug. 13, 1960.

Pres. Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who seized power in a 1965 military coup, proclaimed himself constitutional emperor of the renamed Central African Empire Dec. 1976. Bokassa's rule was characterized by ruthless authoritarianism and human rights violations. He was ousted in a bloodless coup aided by the French government, Sept. 20, 1979. In 1981, Gen. André Kolingba became head of state in another bloodless coup. Multiparty legislative and presidential elections were held in Oct. 1992 but were canceled by the government when Kolingba was losing. New elections, held in Aug. and Sept. 1993, led to the replacement of Kolingba with civilian rule under Pres. Ange-Félix Patassé.

France sent in troops to suppress army mutinies in 1996 and 1997. After thwarting several coup attempts, Patassé was ousted Mar. 15, 2003, by rebels under former army chief François Bozizé. Bozizé won a presidential runoff election May 8, 2005, but insurgent activity by Patassé loyalists and others continued in the north. A national peace conference, Dec. 8-20, 2008, paved the way for the installation of a unity government Jan. 19, 2009.

Chad

Republic of Chad

People: **Population:** 10,543,464. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 46.4; 65+: 2.9. **Pop. density:** 21.7 per sq mi, 8.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 27.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Sara 28%, Arab 12%, Mayo-Kebbi 12%, Kanem-Bornou 9%. **Principal languages:** French, Arabic (both official); 120+ diff. languages & dialects. **Chief religions:** Muslim 53%, Catholic 20%, Protestant 14%, animist 7%.

Geography: **Total area:** 495,755,172 sq mi, 1,284,000 sq km; **Land area:** 486,180 sq mi, 1,259,200 sq km. **Location:** In central N Africa. **Neighbors:** Libya on N; Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon on W; Central African Republic on S; Sudan on E. **Topography:** Wooded savanna, steppe, and desert in the S; part of the Sahara in the N. Southern rivers flow N to Lake Chad, surrounded by marshland. **Capital:** N'Djaména, 808,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Idriss Déby Itno; b. 1952; in office: Dec. 4, 1990. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Emmanuel Ndingar; b. 1951; in office: Mar. 5, 2010. **Local divisions:** 14 prefectures. **Defense budget:** \$151 mil. **Active troops:** 25,350.

Economy: **Industries:** oil, cotton textiles, meatpacking, brewing, sodium carbonate, soap, cigarettes, constr. materials. **Chief crops:** cotton, sorghum, millet, peanuts, rice, potatoes, manioc. **Natural resources:** oil, uranium, natron, kaolin, fish. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.5 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 7 mil; chickens: 5.5 mil; goats: 6.2 mil; pigs: 28,120; sheep: 3.3 mil. **Fish catch:** 40,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 100 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 80% (subsistence farming, herding, fishing), industry and services 20%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** CFA BEAC Franc (XAF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$19.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,900; **GDP growth:** 5.3%. **Imports:** \$2.2 bil; France 17.74%, Cameroon 12.7%, China 11.23%, U.S. 7.59%, Italy 6.54%, Ukraine 5.33%, Netherlands 4.37%. **Exports:** \$3.5 bil; U.S. 90.06%, France 4.81%, China 1.6%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$1.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$393.38 mil. **Gold:** 11,126 oz t. **CPI change:** 10%.

Transport: **Civil aviation:** 8 airports.

Communications: **TV sets:** 1 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 236 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 1.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 47 male; 49.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 40.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.8. **Natural inc.:** 2.43%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 97.1. **HIV rate:** 3.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 32.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 2002 R St. NW 20009; 462-4009.

Website: www.state.gov/p/af/ci/cd/

Chad was the site of Paleolithic and Neolithic cultures before the Sahara Desert formed. A succession of kingdoms and Arab slave traders dominated Chad until France took control around 1900. Independence came Aug. 11, 1960. Northern Muslim rebels have fought animist and Christian southern government and French troops from 1966, despite numerous cease-fires and peace pacts.

Rebel forces, led by Hissène Habré, captured the capital and forced Pres. Goukouni Oueddei to flee the country in June 1982. In Dec. 1990, Habré was overthrown by a Libyan-supported insurgent group, the Patriotic Salvation Movement. After approval of a new constitution Mar. 1996, Chad's first multiparty presidential election was held in June and July.

Oil began flowing July 15, 2003, through a 665-mi pipeline that allows landlocked Chad to export via Cameroon. Pres. Idriss Déby Itno won a third term, May 3, 2006, in an election boycotted by major opposition groups. Violence along the Sudan border escalated during the year, as Sudanese *janjaweed* militias and Chadian rebels attacked civilians, and Darfur rebels preyed on refugee camps. Between 140 and 700 civilians died in N'Djaména, Feb. 2-5, 2008, as more than 2,000 Chadian rebels stormed the capital and clashed with government troops in a failed coup attempt.

On Jan. 15, 2010, Chad and Sudan signed an accord aimed at normalizing relations and suppressing cross-border activities by rebel groups. In mid-2010, camps in E Chad housed some 270,000 refugees, most from Darfur, and camps in S Chad held about 81,000 refugees, most from the Central African Republic; at least 170,000 Chadians were internally displaced. Established in 2007, a UN peacekeeping force (MINURCAT) was being phased out in 2010.

Chile

Republic of Chile

People: **Population:** 16,746,491. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 22.7; 65+: 9.3. **Pop. density:** 58.3 per sq mi, 22.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 88.8%. **Ethnic groups:** White & white-Amerindian 95%, Mapuche 4%. **Principal languages:** Spanish (official), Mapudungun, German, English. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 70%, Evangelical 15%, none 8%.

Geography: **Total area:** 291,933 sq mi, 756,102 sq km; **Land area:** 287,187 sq mi, 743,812 sq km. **Location:** Occupies western coast of S South America. **Neighbors:** Peru on N, Bolivia on NE, Argentina on E. **Topography:** Andes Mts. on E border incl. some of the world's highest peaks; on W is 2,650-mile Pacific coast. Width varies 100-250 mi. In N is Atacama Desert, in center are agricultural regions, in S, forests and grazing lands. **Capital:** Santiago, 5,883,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Valparaíso, 865,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Sebastián Piñera Echenique; b. Dec. 1, 1949; in office: Mar. 11, 2010. **Local divisions:** 13 regions. **Defense budget:** \$2.85 bil. **Active troops:** 60,560.

Economy: **Industries:** copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish proc., iron, steel, wood & wood products, transp. equip., cement, textiles. **Chief crops:** grapes, apples, pears, onions, wheat, corn, oats, peaches, garlic, asparagus, beans. **Natural resources:** copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates, prec. metals, molybd., hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 150 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.8 mil; chickens: 99 mil; goats: 740,000; pigs: 3 mil; sheep: 4 mil. **Fish catch:** 4.8 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 60.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 13.2%, industry 23%, services 63.9%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Peso (CLP) (Sept. 2010: 494.85 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$242.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$14,600; **GDP growth:** -1.7%. **Imports:** \$39.8 bil; U.S. 21.77%, China 12.76%, Argentina 9.55%, Brazil 6.46%, South Korea 5.35%. **Exports:** \$53.7 bil; China 16.46%, U.S. 11.31%, Japan 9.06%, South Korea 6.49%, Brazil 4.64%, Mexico 4.09%. **Tourism:** \$1.7 bil. **Budget:** \$39.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$16.13 bil. **Gold:** 7,900 oz t. **CPI change:** 1.5%.

Transport: **Railways:** 3,406 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.6 mil pass. cars; 789,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 8,611 mil pass.-mi; 84 airports. **Chief ports:** Coronel, Huasco, Lirquen, Puerto Ventanas, San Antonio, San Vicente, Valparaíso.

Communications: **TV sets:** 240 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 354 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 21.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 50.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 34 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 74.3 male; 81 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.86%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 7.5. **HIV rate:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 98.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, APEC, OAS.

Embassy: 1732 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 785-1746.

Website: www.chileangovernment.cl

Northern Chile was under Inca rule before the Spanish conquest, 1536-40. The southern Araucanian Indians resisted until the late 19th cent. Independence was gained 1810-18, under José de San Martín and Bernardo O'Higgins; the latter, as supreme director 1817-23, sought social and economic reforms until deposed. Chile defeated Peru and Bolivia in 1836-39 and 1879-84, gaining mineral-rich northern land.

In 1970, Salvador Allende Gossens, a Marxist, became president with a narrow plurality of the popular vote. His government improved conditions for the poor, but property seizures by left-wing extremists, poorly planned socialist economic programs, and a destabilization campaign backed by the U.S. led to political and financial chaos. A military junta seized power Sept. 11, 1973. With the presidential palace under attack, Allende refused to surrender; police said he killed himself. The junta, headed by Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, implemented plans to privatize the economy and "exterminate Marxism." Repression continued into the 1980s.

In Dec. 1989 voters elected a civilian president, although Pinochet continued to head the army until Mar. 10, 1998. In Mar. 1994 a Chilean human rights group estimated that human rights violations had claimed more than 3,100 lives during Pinochet's rule. Initial attempts to prosecute him failed when he was declared mentally unfit to stand trial by courts in Britain and Chile.

Ricardo Lagos Escobar, Chile's first Socialist president since the 1973 coup, took office Mar. 11, 2000. Chile and the U.S. signed a free trade accord June 6, 2003. Verónica Michelle Bachelet Jeria, also a Socialist, won a runoff election Jan. 15, 2006, and took office Mar. 11 as Chile's first woman president. Pinochet died Dec. 10, 2006.

Billionaire businessman Sebastián Piñera Echenique, a conservative, won a presidential runoff election Jan. 17, 2010, and took office Mar. 11. In the interim, a powerful earthquake Feb. 27, 2010, off the coast of central Chile, followed by hundreds of aftershocks, killed at least 521 people and caused up to \$30 bil in property damage. Chile mounted a prolonged effort to rescue 33 miners trapped 2,300 feet underground by a cave-in at the San José gold and copper mine Aug. 5, 2010.

Tierra del Fuego is the largest (18,800 sq mi) island in the archipelago of the same name at the southern tip of S. America, an area of majestic mountains, tortuous channels, and high winds. It was visited 1520 by Magellan and named Land of Fire because of its many Indian bonfires. Part of the island is in Chile, part in Argentina. Punta Arenas, on a mainland peninsula, is a center of sheep raising and the world's southernmost city (pop. [2002 census] 116,005); Puerto Williams is the southernmost settlement.

China

People's Republic of China

(Statistical data do not include Hong Kong or Macao.)

People: **Population:** 1,330,141,295. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 17.9; 65+: 8.6. **Pop. density:** 360 per sq mi, 139 per sq km. **Urban:** 46.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Han Chinese 92%; Zhuang, Manchu, Hui, Miao, Uyghur, Tujia, Yi, Mongol, Tibetan, Buyi, Dong, Yao, Korean, other nationalities 9%. **Principal languages:** Standard Chinese or Mandarin (Putonghua, based on Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghaiese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages. **Chief religions:** Officially atheist; Daoist (Taoist), Buddhist, Christian 3%-4%, Muslim 1%-2%.

Geography: **Total area:** 3,705,407 sq mi, 9,596,961 sq km; **Land area:** 3,694,959 sq mi, 9,569,901 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of the habitable mainland of E Asia. **Neighbors:** Mongolia on N; Russia on NE and NW; Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan on W; India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam on S; North Korea on NE. **Topography:** Two-thirds of the vast territory is mountainous or desert; only one-tenth is cultivated. Rolling topography rises to high elevations in the N in the Daxinganlingshanmai separating Manchuria and Mongolia; the Tien Shan in Xinjiang; the Himalayan and Kunlunshanmai in the SW and in Tibet. Length is 1,860 mi from N to S, width E to W is more than 2,000 mi. The eastern half of China is one of the world's best-watered lands. Three great river systems, the Chang (Yangtze), Huang (Yellow), and Xi, provide water for vast farmlands. **Capital:** Beijing, 12,214,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Shanghai, 16,344,000; Chongqing, 9,348,000; Shenzhen, 8,847,000; Guangzhou, Guangdong, 8,735,000; Tianjin, 7,759,000; Wuhan, 7,582,000; Dongguan, Guangdong, 5,219,000; Shenyang, 5,074,000.

Government: **Type:** Communist Party-led state. **Head of state:** Pres. Hu Jintao; b. Dec. 1942; in office: Mar. 15, 2003 (also gen. sec. of Communist Party since Nov. 15, 2002). **Head of gov.:** Premier Wen Jiabao; b. Sept. 1942; in office: Mar. 16, 2003. **Local divisions:** 22 provinces (not including Taiwan), 5 autonomous regions, and 4 municipalities, plus the special administrative regions of Hong Kong (as of July 1, 1997) and Macao (as of Dec. 20, 1999). **Defense budget:** \$70.3 bil. **Active troops:** 2,285,000.

Economy: **Industries:** mining & ore processing, iron, steel, aluminum, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles & apparel, oil, cement, chemicals, fertilizers. **Chief crops:** rice, wheat, potatoes, corn, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, apples, cotton, oilseed. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, oil, nat. gas, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, mang., molybd., vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, hydropower potential. **Crude oil reserves:** 16 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 15%. **Livestock:** cattle: 82.6 mil; chickens: 4.6 bil; goats: 149.4 mil; pigs: 446.4 mil; sheep: 136.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 57.8 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 3.2 tril kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 39.5%, industry 27.2%, services 33.2%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Yuan Renminbi (CNY) (Sept. 2010: 6.76 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$8.7 tril; **per capita GDP:** \$6,600; **GDP growth:** 9.1%. **Imports:** \$954.3 bil; Japan 12.27%, Hong Kong 10.06%, South Korea 9.04%, U.S. 7.66%, Taiwan 6.84%, Germany 5.54%. **Exports:** \$1.2 tril; U.S. 20.03%, Hong Kong 12.03%, Japan 8.32%, South Korea 4.55%, Germany 4.27%. **Tourism:** \$40.8 bil. **Budget:** \$1.1 tril. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.54 tril. **Gold:** 33.89 mil oz t. **CPI change:** -0.7%.

Transport: **Railways:** 48,364 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 21.3 mil pass. cars; 9.6 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 145,714.7 mil pass.-mi (not incl. Hong Kong or Macao); 442 airports. **Chief ports:** Dalian, Guangzhou, Ningbo, Qingdao, Qinhuangdao, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Tianjin.

Communications: **TV sets:** 291 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 342 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 23.3 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 74.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 28.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 72.5 male; 76.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.53%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 16.5. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 93.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC.

Embassy: 2300 Connecticut Ave. NW 20008; 328-2500.

Website: english.gov.cn

Remains of various humanlike creatures who lived as early as several hundred thousand years ago have been found in many parts of China. Neolithic agricultural settlements dotted the Huang (Yellow) R. basin from about 5000 BCE. Their language, religion, and art were the sources of later Chinese civilization.

Bronze metallurgy reached a peak and Chinese pictographic writing, similar to today's, was in use in the more developed culture of the Shang Dynasty (c. 1500 BCE-c. 1000 BCE), which ruled much of North China.

A succession of dynasties and interdynastic warring kingdoms ruled China for the next 3,000 years. They expanded Chinese political and cultural domination to the south and west, and developed a society that was technologically and culturally advanced. Rule by foreigners (Mongols in the Yuan Dynasty, 1271-1368, and Manchus in the Ch'ing Dynasty, 1644-1911) did not alter the underlying culture.

A period of relative stagnation left China vulnerable to internal and external pressures in the 19th cent. Rebellions left tens of millions dead, and Russia, Japan, Britain, and other powers exercised political and economic control in large parts of the country. China became a republic Jan. 1, 1912, following the Wuchang Uprising inspired by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Kuomintang (Nationalist) party. By 1928, the Kuomintang, led by Chiang Kai-shek, succeeded in nominal reunification of China. About the same time, a bloody purge of Communists from the ranks of the Kuomintang fomented hostilities between the two groups.

For over 50 years, 1894-1945, China was involved in conflicts with Japan. In 1895, China ceded Korea, Taiwan, and other areas. On Sept. 18, 1931, Japan seized the Northeastern Provinces (Manchuria) and set up a puppet state called Manchukuo. Taking advantage of Chinese dissension, Japan invaded China proper July 7, 1937. On Nov. 20 the retreating Nationalist government moved its capital to Chongqing (Chungking) from Nanking (Nanjing), which Japanese troops then ravaged Dec. 13.

From 1939 the Sino-Japanese War (1937-45) became part of the broader world conflict. After its defeat in World War II, Japan gave up all seized land. Within China, conflicts involving the Kuomintang, Communists, and other factions resumed. China came under the domination of Communist armies, 1949-50. The Kuomintang government fled to Taiwan, Dec. 8, 1949.

The People's Republic of China was proclaimed in Beijing (Peking) Oct. 1, 1949, under Mao Zedong. China and the USSR signed a 30-year treaty of "friendship, alliance, and mutual assistance," Feb. 15, 1950. The U.S. refused recognition of the new regime. On Nov. 26, 1950, the People's Republic sent armies into Korea against U.S. troops and forced a stalemate in the Korean War.

After an initial period of consolidation, 1949-52, industry, agriculture, and social and economic institutions were forcibly molded according to Maoist ideals. However, frequent drastic changes in policy and violent factionalism interfered with economic development. In 1957, Mao admitted an estimated 800,000 people had been executed 1949-54; opponents claimed much higher figures.

The Great Leap Forward, 1958-60, tried to force the pace of economic development through intensive labor on huge new rural communes, and through emphasis on ideological purity. The program caused resistance and was largely abandoned.

By the 1960s, relations with the USSR deteriorated, with disagreements on borders, ideology, and leadership of world Communism. The USSR canceled aid accords, and China, with Albania, launched anti-Soviet propaganda drives.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, 1965, was an attempt to oppose pragmatism and bureaucratic power and instruct a new generation in revolutionary principles. Massive purges took place. A program of forcibly relocating millions of urban teenagers into the countryside was launched. By 1968 the movement had run its course; many purged officials returned to office in subsequent years, and reforms that had placed ideology above expertise were gradually weakened.

On Oct. 25, 1971, the UN General Assembly ousted the Taiwan government from the UN and seated the People's Republic in its place. The U.S. had supported the mainland's admission but opposed Taiwan's expulsion.

U.S. Pres. Richard Nixon visited China Feb. 21-28, 1972, on invitation from Premier Zhou Enlai, ending years of antipathy between the 2 nations. China and the U.S. opened liaison offices in each other's capitals, May-June 1973. The U.S., Dec. 15, 1978, formally recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China; diplomatic relations between the 2 nations were established, Jan. 1, 1979.

Mao died Sept. 9, 1976. By 1978, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping had consolidated his power, succeeding Mao as "paramount leader" of China. The new ruling group modified Maoist policies in education, culture, and industry, and sought better ties with non-Communist countries. By the mid-1980s, China had enacted far-reaching economic reforms, deemphasizing centralized planning and incorporating market-oriented incentives.

Some 100,000 students and workers staged a march in Beijing to demand political reforms, May 4, 1989. As the unrest spread, martial law was imposed, May 20. Troops entered Beijing, June 3-4, and crushed the pro-democracy protests, as tanks and armored personnel carriers rolled through Tiananmen Square. It is estimated that 5,000 died, 10,000 were injured, and hundreds of students and workers were arrested.

Deng Xiaoping died Feb. 19, 1997, leaving Jiang Zemin in control as president. By agreement with the UK, Hong Kong reverted to Chinese sovereignty July 1 (see below). Portugal returned Macao to China Dec. 20, 1999.

Hu Jintao was named Communist Party general secretary at the 16th party congress, Nov. 15, 2002, and elected president by the 10th National People's Congress, Mar. 15, 2003. With the successful launch and recovery, Oct. 15-16, 2003, of the *Shenzhou 5* spacecraft, China became the third nation (after the U.S. and USSR) to send a man into space.

China's industries, exports, and demand for oil have all increased rapidly since the 1980s. Reports in 2007 that China had exported hazardous pet products, toothpaste, tires, and toys focused attention on factories' quality-control problems. Zheng Xiaoyu, the former head of China's food and drug safety agency, was executed July 10 for bribe taking and dereliction of duty.

The National People's Congress Mar. 15-16, 2008, reelected Pres. Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao. A powerful earthquake rocked Sichuan Province May 12, leaving 69,226 people dead and 17,923 missing. China reportedly spent \$43 bil preparing for the XXIX Summer Olympics, held in Beijing Aug. 8-24, 2008. In a new quality-control scandal, China's health ministry reported Sept. 22 that nearly 53,000 babies had been sickened by contaminated milk powder; on Dec. 1, the estimate was raised to 300,000.

Western computer security experts Jan.-Feb. 2010 blamed hackers at 2 Chinese schools for Internet attacks on Google and at least 30 other firms. An earthquake Apr. 14 killed at least 2,200 people in NW China. The government reacted angrily when the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded Oct. 8 to Liu Xiaobo, a human rights activist who had received an 11-year prison sentence in Dec. 2009.

China has invested heavily in environmental technologies, especially wind and solar power, but illegal mining and ore processing remain major public-health hazards. Rapid growth during 2009-10 made China the world's second-largest economy, ranking behind the U.S. but ahead of Japan.

Manchuria. Home of the Manchus, rulers of China 1644-1911, Manchuria has accommodated millions of Chinese settlers in the 20th cent. Under Japanese rule 1931-45, the area became industrialized. The region is divided into the 3 northeastern provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning.

Autonomous Regions

Guangxi Zhuang is in SE China, bounded on the N by Guizhou and Hunan provinces, E and S by Guangdong, on the SW by Viet-

nam, and on the W by Yunnan. It produces rice in the river valleys and has valuable forest products. Pop. (2005): 49.25 mil.

Inner Mongolia was organized by the People's Republic in 1947. Its boundaries have undergone frequent changes, reaching its greatest extent in 1956 (and restored in 1979), with an area of 454,600 sq mi, allegedly in order to dilute the minority Mongol population. Chinese settlers outnumber the Mongols more than 10 to 1. Pop. (2005): 23.86 mil. Capital: Hohhot.

Ningxia Hui, in north central China, is about 60,000 sq mi. Pop. (2005): 5.96 mil. Capital: Yinchuan. Situated mainly of the semiarid Inner Mongolian plateau region with desert areas in the N. The Huang He (Yellow R.) flows across the N furnishes water for irrigation. Coal is mined in the E. The majority of the population is Han, and the Hui (Chinese Muslims) constitute about one-third of the population. The region experienced a significant population boom from 1950-80, which has now stabilized.

Xinjiang Uighur, in Central Asia, is 635,900 sq mi, pop. (2004): 19.63 mil (75% Uighurs, a Turkic Muslim group, with a heavy Han Chinese increase in recent years). Capital: Urumqi. It is China's richest region in strategic minerals. China has moved to crack down on Uighur separatists, whom Beijing regards as terrorists. A protest march July 5, 2009, by Uighurs in Urumqi led to violent clashes with Han Chinese; at least 197 people (mostly Han) were killed in the riots. Renewed unrest including protests by Han in early Sept. led to the dismissal of the city's top Communist official.

Tibet, 471,700 sq mi, is a thinly populated region of high plateaus and massive mountains, the Himalayas on the S, the Kunluns on the N. High passes connect with India and Nepal; roads lead into China proper. Capital: Lhasa. Average altitude is 15,000 ft. Jiachan, 15,870 ft, is believed to be the highest inhabited town on earth. Agriculture is primitive. Pop. (2006): 2.84 mil (of whom about 500,000 are Chinese). Another 4 mil Tibetans form the majority of the population of vast adjacent areas that have long been incorporated into China.

China ruled all of Tibet from the 18th cent. Independence came in 1911, but China reasserted control in 1951, and a Communist government was installed in 1953. Serfdom was abolished, but all land remained collectivized.

A Tibetan uprising within China in 1956 spread to Lhasa in 1959. The rebellion was crushed by Chinese troops, and Buddhism was almost totally suppressed. The Dalai Lama and 100,000 Tibetans fled to India.

Efforts by Chinese authorities to halt peaceful demonstrations by Tibetan monks led to anti-Chinese riots in Lhasa, Mar. 14, 2008; the Chinese government sent troops into Tibet to crush dissent, sparking international protests.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong (Xianggang), located at the mouth of the Zhu Jiang (Pearl R.) in SE China, 90 mi S of Canton (Guangzhou), was a British dependency from 1842 until July 1, 1997, when it became a Special Administrative Region of China. Its nucleus is Hong Kong Isl., 31 sq mi, occupied by the British in 1841 and formally ceded to them in 1842, on which is located the seat of government. Opposite is Kowloon Peninsula, 3 sq mi, and Stonecutters Isl., added to the territory in 1860. An additional 355 sq mi known as the New Territories, a mainland area and islands, were leased from China, 1898, for 99 years. Area 422 sq mi (total); 402 sq mi (land); pop. (2010 est.) 7,089,705.

Hong Kong is a major center for trade and banking. Per capita GDP, \$42,800 (2009 est.), is among the highest in the world. Principal industries are textiles and apparel; also tourism, electronics, shipbuilding, iron and steel, fishing, cement, and small manufactures. Hong Kong's spinning mills are among the best in the world. Outside of the public sector, the labor force is engaged in the following sectors: wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, and hotels 42.9%; financing, insurance, and real estate 21.4%; community and social services 19.7%; manufacturing 6.1%; and construction 1.9%.

Hong Kong harbor was long an important British naval station and one of the world's great transshipment ports. The colony was often a place of refuge for exiles from mainland China. It was occupied by Japan during WWII.

From 1949 to 1962 Hong Kong absorbed more than a million refugees fleeing Communist China. Starting in the 1950s, cheap labor led to a boom in light manufacturing, while liberal tax policies attracted foreign investment; Hong Kong became one of the wealthiest, most productive areas in the Far East.

With the end of the 99-year lease on the New Territories drawing near, Britain and China signed an agreement, Dec. 19, 1984, under which all of Hong Kong was to be returned to China in 1997; under this agreement Hong Kong was to be allowed to keep its capitalist system for 50 years. Following the transfer of government, Hong Kong retained its street names and its currency, the Hong Kong dollar (HK\$7.75 = \$1 U.S.), but without the queen's picture. Official languages remained Chinese (Cantonese dialect) and English. A SARS outbreak in 2003 claimed almost 300 lives and damaged the economy.

Hundreds of thousands of Hong Kong residents turned out July 1, 2003, to protest a proposed anti-subversion law; the bill was withdrawn Sept. 5. Another mass march, July 1, 2004, protested Beijing's refusal to allow greater freedom. Pro-democracy candidates won a majority of the popular vote in elections, Sept. 12, but failed to gain control of the Legislative Council. After Hong Kong's chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa resigned Mar. 10, 2005, Donald Tsang was chosen to serve the remaining 2 years of Tung's term; he won a full 5-year term Mar. 25, 2007.

Macao

Macao, area of 11 sq mi, is an enclave, a peninsula and 2 small islands, at the mouth of the Xi (Pearl) R. in China. It was established as a Portuguese trading colony in 1557. In 1849, Portugal claimed sovereignty over the territory; this claim was accepted by China in an 1887 treaty. Portugal granted broad autonomy in 1976. Under a 1987 agreement, Macao reverted to China Dec. 20, 1999. As in the case of Hong Kong, the Chinese government guaranteed Macao it would not interfere in its way of life and capitalist system for a period of 50 years. Tourism is the fastest-growing economic sector; revenues from casinos and other gambling activities reached nearly \$15 bil in 2009. The labor force is occupied in the following areas: gambling 14.2%, restaurants and hotels 13.6%, wholesale and retail trade 12.6%, construction 9.3%, public sector 6.6%, transport and communications 5.2%, manufacturing 4.9%, and financial services 2.1%. Pop. (2010 est.): 567,957.

Colombia

Republic of Colombia

People: Population: 44,205,293. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 27.2; 65+: 6. **Pop. density:** 103.2 per sq mi, 39.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo 58%, white 20%, mulatto 14%, black 4%, mixed black-Amerindian 3%. **Principal language:** Spanish (official). **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 90%.

Geography: Total area: 439,737 sq mi, 1,138,914 sq km; **Land area:** 428,227 sq mi, 1,109,104 sq km. **Location:** At the NW corner of South America. **Neighbors:** Panama on NW, Ecuador and Peru on S, Brazil and Venezuela on E. **Topography:** Three ranges of Andes—Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras—run through the country from N to S. The eastern range consists mostly of high tablelands, densely populated. The Magdalena R. rises in the Andes, flows N to Caribbean, through a rich alluvial plain. Sparsely settled plains in E are drained by Orinoco and Amazon systems. **Capital:** Bogotá, 8,262,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Medellín, 3,497,000; Cali, 2,352,000; Barranquilla, 1,836,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Juan Manuel Santos; b. Aug. 10, 1951; in office: Aug. 7, 2010. **Local divisions:** 32 departments, capital district of Bogotá. **Defense budget:** \$6.51 bil. **Active troops:** 285,220.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., oil, clothing & footwear, beverages, chemicals, cement. **Chief crops:** coffee, cut flowers, bananas, rice, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, cocoa beans. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.4 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 26.9 mil; chickens: 155 mil; goats: 1.2 mil; pigs: 1.8 mil; sheep: 3.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 201,402 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 50.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 18%, industry 18.9%, services 63.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (COP) (Sept. 2010: 1,790.50 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$401.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$9,200; **GDP growth:** 0.1%. **Imports:** \$31.5 bil; U.S. 30.61%, China 10.02%, Mexico 8.05%, Brazil 5.92%, France 3.99%, Germany 3.96%. **Exports:** \$34 bil; U.S. 32.45%, Venezuela 17.16%, Netherlands 4.22%. **Tourism:** \$1.8 bil. **Budget:** \$74.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$15.79 bil. **Gold:** 220,500 oz t. **CPI change:** 4.2%.

Transport: Railways: 2,362 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.1 mil pass. cars; 343,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 6,510.7 mil pass.-mi; 116 airports. **Chief ports:** Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Turbo.

Communications: TV sets: 279 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 539 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 16.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 22.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 45.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 71 male; 77.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.2. **Natural inc.:** 1.25%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 16.9. **HIV rate:** 0.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 93.4%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 2118 Leroy Pl. NW 20008; 387-8338.

Website: web.presidencia.gov.co

Spain subdued the local Indian kingdoms (Funza, Tunja) by the 1530s and ruled Colombia and neighboring areas as New Granada for 300 years. Independence was won by 1819. Venezuela and Ecuador broke away in 1829-30, and Panama withdrew in 1903.

Colombia is plagued by rural and urban violence. "La Violencia" of 1948-58 claimed 200,000 lives; since 1989, political killings, kidnappings, and "disappearances" have victimized many thousands of civilians, and the internally displaced population has been estimated at up to 3 mil or more. Attempts at land and social reform

and progress in industrialization have not reduced massive social problems. Government activity against local drug traffickers has sparked retaliation killings of politicians and judges.

Right-wing paramilitaries launched a campaign Dec. 22, 2000, against suspected left-wing guerrillas. A hardliner, Alvaro Uribe Vélez, whose father had been killed by leftist rebels in 1983, won a presidential election May 26, 2002. A wave of guerrilla violence as he took office led Uribe to declare a "state of unrest" Aug. 12. Police powers were increased Sept. 10 as part of a new government offensive. The constitution was amended, Nov. 30, 2004, to allow the president to seek a second consecutive term; Uribe easily won reelection May 28, 2006. Key political figures, including major allies of Uribe, were arrested in 2007 on charges of colluding with paramilitary death squads. Guerrilla strength has waned in recent years; 15 hostages were freed July 2, 2008, including former presidential candidate Ingrid Betancourt, 3 U.S. defense contractors, and 11 soldiers, in what government leaders called a daring ruse that tricked rebels into giving up their captives.

Relations with Venezuela deteriorated in 2009, as Colombia accused the government of Pres. Hugo Chávez of aiding Colombian guerrillas, and Chávez objected to expanded military cooperation between Colombia and the U.S. Former Def. Min. Juan Manuel Santos, a conservative ally of Uribe, won a presidential runoff election June 20, 2010, and took office Aug. 7.

Colombia processes nearly 90% of the cocaine reaching the U.S. Since 2000, the U.S. has provided more than \$7.3 bil to Colombia, much of it to combat the drug trade.

Comoros

Union of the Comoros

People: Population: 773,407. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 41.9; 65+: 3.1. **Pop. density:** 896.2 per sq mi, 346 per sq km. **Urban:** 28.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava (all mostly African-Arab mix). **Principal languages:** Arabic, French (both official); Shikomoro (blend of Swahili & Arabic). **Chief religion:** Sunni Muslim 98%.

Geography: Total area: 863 sq mi, 2,235 sq km; **Land area:** 863 sq mi, 2,235 sq km. **Location:** 3 islands—Grande Comore (Njazidja), Anjouan (Nzwani), and Moheli (Mwali)—in the Mozambique Channel between NW Madagascar and SE Africa. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Mozambique on W, Madagascar on E. **Topography:** The islands are of volcanic origin, with an active volcano on Grande Comore. **Capital:** Moroni, 49,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Ahmed Abdallah Mohamed Sambi; b. June 5, 1958; in office: May 26, 2006. **Local divisions:** 3 main islands with 4 municipalities. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fishing, tourism, perfume distillation. **Chief crops:** vanilla, cloves, ylang-ylang, perfume essences, copra, coconuts, bananas, cassava. **Arable land:** 36%. **Livestock:** cattle: 45,000; chickens: 500,000; goats: 115,000; sheep: 22,000. **Fish catch:** 16,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 22 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 80%, industry and services 20%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (KMF) (Sept. 2010: 382.31 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$765.8 mil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,000; **GDP growth:** 1.8%. **Imports:** \$143 mil; France 15.5%, China 14.66%, India 10.55%, UAE 7.88%, Pakistan 5.69%, Kenya 4.51%. **Exports:** \$32 mil; Turkey 25.2%, France 20.44%, Singapore 17.44%, Algeria 8.02%, Italy 6.09%, Saudi Arabia 5%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** NA. **Total reserves less gold** (2008): \$72.82 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Mayotte, Mutsamudu.

Communications: TV sets: 4 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 141 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 3.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 3.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 61.4 male; 66.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 34.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.4. **Natural inc.:** 2.73%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 64.6. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 73.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO), AL, AU.

Permanent UN Mission: 866 United Nations Plz., Ste. 418, New York, NY 10017; (212) 750-1637.

Website: www.beit-salam.km

The islands were controlled by Muslim sultans until the French acquired them 1841-1909. They became a French overseas territory in 1947. A 1974 referendum favored independence, with only the Christian island of Mayotte preferring association with France. The French National Assembly decided to allow each of the islands to decide its own fate. The Comore Chamber of Deputies declared independence July 6, 1975, with Ahmed Abdallah as president. In a referendum in 1976, Mayotte voted to remain French.

A leftist regime that seized power from Abdallah in 1975 was deposed in a pro-French 1978 coup in which he regained the presidency. In Nov. 1989, Pres. Abdallah was assassinated; soon after, a multiparty system was instituted. A Sept. 1995 military coup, assisted by French mercenaries, ousted Pres. Said Mohamed Djohar. French troops invaded, Oct. 4, and forced coup leaders to surrender.

Attempts to work out a new constitutional relationship between Grande Comore, Anjouan, and Moheli have been ongoing since Anjouan and Moheli seceded from the Comoros in 1997. Unrest on Grande Comore culminated in a military coup, Apr. 30, 1999. Anjouans endorsed secession in a disputed vote Jan. 23, 2000.

Irregularities marred the presidential runoff election of Apr. 14, 2002, won by Azali Assoumani, who led the 1999 coup. Elections for national and island assemblies took place Mar.-Apr. 2004. Ahmed Abdallah Mohamed Sambi won a presidential runoff vote, May 14, 2006. Each of the 3 islands elected its own president in 2002 and 2007. Anjouan's leader, Col. Mohamed Bacar, who had refused to relinquish power after the central government ruled his 2007 election illegal, was forced to flee when Comorian and African Union troops took control of the island, Mar. 25-26, 2008.

A Yemeni Airbus A310 jetliner en route from Sana'a, Yemen, plunged into rough seas June 30, 2009, while trying to land at Moroni; the crash killed 152 of the 153 people on board.

Congo

Democratic Republic of the Congo

(Congo, officially *Democratic Republic of the Congo*, is also known as *Congo-Kinshasa*. It should not be confused with *Republic of the Congo*, commonly called *Congo Republic*, and also known as *Congo-Brazzaville*.)

People: **Population:** 70,916,439. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 46.7; 65+: 2.5. **Pop. density:** 81 per sq mi, 31.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 34.6%. **Ethnic groups:** 200+ groups, majority Bantu. Four largest tribes (Mongo, Luba, Kongo [all Bantu], Mangbetu-Azande [Hamitic]) 45%. **Principal languages:** French (official), Lingala (lingua franca trade lang.), Kingwana (Kiswahili or Swahili dialect), Kikongo, Tshiluba. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 20%, Kimbanguist 10%, Muslim 10%.

Geography: **Total area:** 905,355 sq mi, 2,344,858 sq km; **Land area:** 875,312 sq mi, 2,267,048 sq km. **Location:** In central Africa. **Neighbors:** Congo-Brazzaville on W; Central African Republic, Sudan on N; Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania on E; Zambia, Angola on S. **Topography:** Congo includes the bulk of the Congo R. basin. The vast central region is a low-lying plateau covered by rain forest. Mountainous terraces in the W, savannas in the S and SE, grasslands toward the N, and the high Ruwenzori Mts. on the E surround the central region. A short strip of territory borders the Atlantic O. **Capital:** Kinshasa, 8,401,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Lubumbashi, 1,479,000; Mbuji-Mayi, 1,424,000; Kananga, 841,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Joseph Kabila; b. June 24, 1971; in office: Jan. 26, 2001. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Adolphe Muzito; b. 1957; in office: Oct. 10, 2008. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces, 1 city. **Defense budget** (2008): \$168 mil. **Active troops:** 139,251-151,251.

Economy: **Industries:** mining, mineral proc., textiles, footwear, cigarettes, proc. foods & beverages, cement. **Chief crops:** coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber, tea, quinine, cassava, bananas, root crops, corn, fruits. **Natural resources:** cobalt, copper, oil, diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, mang., tin, uranium, coal, hydropower, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 180 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** 752,630; chickens: 19.8 mil; goats: 4 mil; pigs: 965,130; sheep: 902,270. **Fish catch:** 238,970 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 8.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Franc (CDF) (Sept. 2010: 875.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$21.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$300; **GDP growth:** 2%. **Imports:** \$5.2 bil; South Africa 18.22%, Belgium 10.2%, China 8.34%, Zambia 7.77%, France 7.28%, Zimbabwe 6.52%, Kenya 5.48%, Netherlands 4.13%, Italy 3.96%. **Exports:** \$6.1 bil; China 46.75%, U.S. 15.35%, Belgium 10.68%, Zambia 5.78%, Finland 4.38%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2006 est.): \$2 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2008): \$50.47 mil. **CPI change** (2008): 17.3%.

Transport: **Railways:** 2,490 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 172,600 pass. cars; 34,600 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 26 airports. **Chief ports:** Boma, Bukavu, Bumba, Goma, Kinshasa, Kisangani, Matadi, Mbandaka.

Communications: **TV sets:** 2 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 376 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 52.9 male; 56.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 42.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.4. **Natural inc.:** 3.09%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 79.4. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 66.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, AU.

Embassy: 1726 M St. NW 20036; 234-7690.

Website: www.presidentrdc.cd

The earliest inhabitants of Congo may have been the pygmies, followed by Bantus from the east and Nilotic tribes from the north. The large Bantu Bakongo kingdom ruled much of Congo and Angola when Portuguese explorers visited in the 15th cent.

Leopold II, king of the Belgians, formed an international group to exploit the Congo region in 1876. In 1877 Henry M. Stanley explored the Congo, and in 1878 the king's group sent him back

to organize the region and win over the native chiefs. The Conference of Berlin, 1884-85, established the Congo Free State with Leopold as king and chief owner. Exploitation of native laborers on the rubber plantations caused international criticism and led to granting of a colonial charter, 1908; the colony became known as the Belgian Congo. Millions of Congolese are believed to have died under brutal European rule between 1880 and 1920.

Belgian and Congolese leaders agreed Jan. 27, 1960, that Congo would become independent in June. In the first general elections, May 31, Patrice Lumumba's party won a plurality in the National Assembly. The Republic of the Congo was proclaimed June 30. Widespread violence caused Europeans and others to flee. The UN Security Council, Aug. 9, called on Belgium to withdraw its troops and sent a UN contingent. Lumumba was dismissed as premier Sept. 5, 1960, and was murdered Jan. 17, 1961. The last UN troops left the Congo June 30, 1964.

In late 1965 Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu was named president. He later changed his name to Mobutu Sese Seko and ruled as a dictator. The country became the Democratic Republic of the Congo (1966) and the Republic of Zaire (1971). Under Mobutu, economic decline and government corruption plagued Zaire. He sought to retain power despite mounting international pressure and internal opposition.

During 1994, Zaire was inundated with refugees from the massive ethnic bloodshed in Rwanda. Ethnic violence spread to E Zaire in 1996. In Oct. militant Hutus, who dominated in the refugee camps, fought against rebels (mostly Tutsis) in Zaire, precipitating intervention by government troops. As a result of the fighting, Rwandan refugees abandoned the camps; hundreds of thousands returned to Rwanda, while hundreds of thousands more were dispersed throughout E Zaire. The rebels, led by Gen. Laurent Kabila—a former Marxist and longtime opponent of Mobutu—gained momentum and began to move west across Zaire. On May 17, 1997, Kabila's troops entered Kinshasa and Mobutu went into exile. The country again assumed the name Democratic Republic of the Congo. Mobutu died Sept. 7 in Rabat, Morocco.

Kabila, who ruled by decree, alienated UN officials, international aid donors, and former allies. Rebels assisted by Rwanda and Uganda threatened Kinshasa in Aug. 1998, but the assault was turned back with help from Angola, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. Rebel groups agreed to a cease-fire on Aug. 31, 1999, but the truce was widely violated. Kabila was assassinated Jan. 16, 2001, apparently by one of his bodyguards, and was succeeded by his son Joseph.

The overall death toll from the civil war and related causes was estimated at 3.3 mil through Nov. 2002. By then, Rwanda and Uganda had agreed to pull out their remaining troops. A power-sharing accord signed Apr. 2, 2003, led to the installation of a new Congolese government in July. A new constitution won legislative approval May 13, 2005. A UN peacekeeping force (MONUC), established in 1999, remained in the country to oversee elections, held July 30-31, 2006, the nation's first multiparty vote since 1960. Kabila defeated former rebel leader Jean-Pierre Bemba in a presidential runoff election, Oct. 29, 2006.

Hundreds reportedly died in Kinshasa, Mar. 22-23, 2007, in clashes between security forces and a militia loyal to Bemba, who fled to Europe; he was arrested in Belgium May 24, 2008, on war crimes charges. A peace deal with militia groups in eastern Congo, including one led by Tutsi rebel Gen. Laurent Nkunda, was signed Jan. 23, 2008, but Nkunda launched a new offensive Aug. 28; he was arrested by Rwandan authorities Jan. 22, 2009.

Visiting E Congo Aug. 11, 2009, U.S. Sec. of State Hillary Clinton announced a \$17 mil program to curb rampant sexual violence in the region. The UN reported that more than 8,000 Congolese women were raped in 2009; at least 150 others in E Congo were gang-raped by Rwandan rebels, July 30-Aug. 3, 2010.

The MONUC peacekeeping mission, reconstituted and renamed MONUSCO as of July 1, 2010, included about 19,800 military personnel.

Congo Republic

Republic of the Congo

(Congo Republic, officially *Republic of the Congo*, is also known as *Congo-Brazzaville*. It should not be confused with *Democratic Republic of the Congo* [formerly *Zaire*], now commonly called *Congo*, and also known as *Congo-Kinshasa*.)

People: **Population:** 4,125,916. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 45.8; 65+: 2.8. **Pop. density:** 31.3 per sq mi, 12.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 61.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Kongo 48%, Sangha 20%, Teke 17%, M'Bochi 12%. **Principal languages:** French (official), Lingala & Monokutuba (lingua franca trade languages), many local languages & dialects (Kikongo most widespread). **Chief religions:** Christian 50%, animist 48%, Muslim 2%.

Geography: **Total area:** 132,047 sq mi, 342,000 sq km; **Land area:** 131,854 sq mi, 341,500 sq km. **Location:** In W central Africa. **Neighbors:** Gabon and Cameroon on W, Central African Republic on N, Congo-Kinshasa (formerly Zaire) on E, Angola on SW. **Topography:** Much of the Congo is covered by thick forests. A coastal plain leads to the fertile Niari Valley. The center is

a plateau; the Congo R. basin consists of flood plains in the lower and savanna in the upper portion. **Capital:** Brazzaville, 1,292,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Denis Sassou-Nguesso; b. 1943; in office: Oct. 25, 1997. **Local divisions:** 10 regions, 6 communes. **Defense budget** (2008): \$112 mil. **Active troops:** 10,000.

Economy: **Industries:** oil extraction, cement, lumber, brewing, sugar, palm oil. **Chief crops:** cassava, sugar, rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables, coffee, cocoa. **Natural resources:** oil, timber, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, copper, phosphates, gold, magnesium, nat. gas, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.6 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 115,000; chickens: 2.4 mil; goats: 295,000; pigs: 47,000; sheep: 100,000. **Fish catch:** 54,169 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 400 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** CFA BEAC Franc (XAF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$15.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$3,900; **GDP growth:** 7.6%. **Imports:** \$3.3 bil; France 20.64%, China 14.54%, Italy 9.56%, U.S. 9.02%, India 5.55%, Belgium 4.51%. **Exports:** \$8.2 bil; U.S. 40.08%, China 30.18%, France 8.17%, Taiwan 6.4%, India 4.2%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$2.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$2.43 bil. **Gold:** 11,126 oz t. **CPI change:** 5%.

Transport: **Railways:** 494 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 29,700 pass. cars; 23,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 19.3 mil pass.-mi; 6 airports. **Chief ports:** Brazzaville, Djeno, Impfondo, Ouessou, Oyo, Pointe-Noire.

Communications: **TV sets:** 13 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 126 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 6.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 53.3 male; 55.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 41. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.8. **Natural inc.:** 2.93%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 77.9. **HIV rate:** 3.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 83.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 4891 Colorado Ave. NW 20011; 726-5500.

Website: www.presidence.cg

The Loango Kingdom flourished in the 15th cent., as did the Anzico Kingdom of the Batekes; by the late 17th cent. they had weakened. By 1885, France established control of the region, then called the Middle Congo. Republic of the Congo gained independence Aug. 15, 1960.

After a 1963 coup sparked by trade unions, the country adopted a Marxist-Leninist stance, with the USSR and China vying for influence. France remained a dominant trade partner and source of technical assistance, however, and French-owned private enterprise retained a major economic role. In 1970, the country was renamed People's Republic of the Congo. Since the 1980s, oil has come to dominate the economy.

In 1990, Marxism was renounced and opposition parties were legalized. In 1991 the country's name was changed back to Republic of the Congo, and a new constitution was approved. A democratically elected government came into office in 1992. Factional fighting broke out in Brazzaville, June 5, 1997, and intensified during the summer, devastating the capital. Troops loyal to former Marxist dictator Denis Sassou-Nguesso took control of the city Oct. 15, 1997; he claimed lopsided victories in the presidential elections of Mar. 10, 2002, and July 12, 2009.

Costa Rica

Republic of Costa Rica

People: **Population:** 4,516,220. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 25; 65+: 6.2. **Pop. density:** 229.1 per sq mi, 88.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 63.9%. **Ethnic groups:** White (incl. mestizo) 94%, black 3%, Amerindian 1%. **Principal languages:** Spanish (official), English spoken around Puerto Limon. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 76%, Evangelical 14%.

Geography: **Total area:** 19,730 sq mi, 51,100 sq km; **Land area:** 19,714 sq mi, 51,060 sq km. **Location:** In Central America. **Neighbors:** Nicaragua on N, Panama on S. **Topography:** Lowlands by the Caribbean are tropical. The interior plateau, with an altitude of about 4,000 ft, is temperate. **Capital:** San José, 1,416,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Laura Chinchilla Miranda; b. Mar. 28, 1959; in office: May 8, 2010. **Local divisions:** 7 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$180 mil. **Active troops:** 9,800 (paramilitary only).

Economy: **Industries:** microprocessors, food proc., medical equip., textiles & clothing, constr. materials, fertilizer, plastics. **Chief crops:** bananas, pineapples, coffee, melons, ornamental plants, sugar, corn, rice, beans, potatoes. **Natural resources:** hydropower. **Arable land:** 4%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.3 mil; chickens: 19.5 mil; goats: 5,000; pigs: 729,000; sheep: 2,700. **Fish catch:** 48,785 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 8.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 14%, industry 22%, services 64%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Colon (CRC) (Sept. 2010: 501.70 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$48.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$10,900; **GDP growth:** -1.5%. **Imports:** \$10.9 bil; U.S. 44.72%, Mexico 7.65%, Venezuela 5.56%, China 5.15%, Japan 4.36%. **Exports:** \$8.8 bil; U.S. 32.61%, Netherlands 12.82%, China 11.81%, Mexico 4.2%.

Tourism: \$2.3 bil. **Budget:** \$4.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$2.59 bil. **CPI change:** 7.8%.

Transport: **Railways:** 173 mi (currently inoperable). **Motor vehicles:** 669,000 pass. cars; 199,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,377 mil pass.-mi; 39 airports. **Chief ports:** Caldera, Puerto Limon.

Communications: **TV sets:** 229 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 774 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 32.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 64.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 34.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 74.9 male; 80.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.24%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 9.7. **HIV rate:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 96%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 2114 S St. NW 20008; 234-2945.

Website: www.gobiernofacil.go.cr

Guaymí Indians inhabited the area when Spaniards arrived, 1502. Independence came in 1821. Costa Rica seceded from the Central American Federation in 1838. Since the civil war of 1948-49, there has been little violent social conflict, and free political institutions have been preserved.

Costa Rica, though still a largely agricultural country, has achieved a relatively high standard of living, and land ownership is widespread. Tourism is growing rapidly. Nobel Peace Prize-winner Oscar Arias Sánchez, president 1986-90, won a second term in a close election, Feb. 5, 2006. A decisive election victory Feb. 7, 2010, made ruling party candidate Laura Chinchilla Miranda the nation's first female president.

Côte d'Ivoire

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

People: **Population:** 21,058,798. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 40.2; 65+: 2.9. **Pop. density:** 171.5 per sq mi, 66.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 49.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Akan 42%, Voltaiques, or Gur 18%, N Mandes 17%, Krou 11%, S Mandes 10%. **Principal languages:** French (official), 60 native dialects (Dioula most widely spoken). **Chief religions:** Muslim 35%-40%, indigenous 25%-40%, Christian 20%-30%.

Geography: **Total area:** 124,504 sq mi, 322,463 sq km; **Land area:** 122,782 sq mi, 318,003 sq km. **Location:** On S coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Liberia, Guinea on W; Mali, Burkina Faso on N; Ghana on E. **Topography:** Forests cover the W half of the country, and range from a coastal strip to halfway to the N on the E. A sparse inland plain leads to low mountains in NW. **Capital:** Yamoussoukro, 808,000; Abidjan (seat), 4,009,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Laurent Gbagbo; b. May 31, 1945; in office: Oct. 26, 2000. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Guillaume Soro; b. May 8, 1972; in office: Apr. 4, 2007. **Local divisions:** 58 departments. **Defense budget:** \$360 mil. **Active troops:** 17,050.

Economy: **Industries:** foodstuffs, beverages, wood products, oil refining, truck & bus assembly, textiles, fertilizer. **Chief crops:** coffee, cocoa beans, bananas, palm kernels, corn, rice. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, diamonds, mang., iron ore, cobalt, bauxite, copper, gold. **Crude oil reserves:** 100 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 10%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.5 mil; chickens: 33 mil; goats: 1.3 mil; pigs: 320,000; sheep: 1.6 mil. **Fish catch:** 59,290 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 5.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 68%, industry and services NA.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$35.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,700; **GDP growth:** 3.8%. **Imports:** \$6.5 bil; Nigeria 20.75%, France 14.19%, China 7.18%, Thailand 5.09%. **Exports:** \$8.7 bil; Netherlands 13.92%, France 10.75%, U.S. 7.79%, Germany 7.2%, Nigeria 6.99%, Ghana 5.56%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$5.03 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$2.08 bil. **CPI change:** 1%.

Transport: **Railways:** 410 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 113,900 pass. cars; 54,900 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 7 airports. **Chief ports:** Abidjan, Esposir, San-Pédro.

Communications: **TV sets:** 65 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 161 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 4.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 55.3 male; 57.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 31.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.4. **Natural inc.:** 2.11%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 66.4. **HIV rate:** 3.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 54.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, AU.

Embassy: 3421 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20007; 797-0300.

Website: www.gouv.ci

A French protectorate from 1842, Côte d'Ivoire became independent in 1960. The name was officially changed from Ivory Coast, Oct. 1985. The country is a leading producer of coffee and cocoa beans.

Students and workers protested, Feb. 1990, demanding the ouster of longtime Pres. Félix Houphouët-Boigny. Côte d'Ivoire held

its first multiparty presidential election Oct. 1990, and Houphouët-Boigny retained his office. He died Dec. 7, 1993. The National Assembly named a successor, Henri Konan Bédié, who was reelected Oct. 22, 1995; he was ousted in a military coup Dec. 24, 1999. The coup leader, Robert Guéi, apparently lost a presidential vote Oct. 22, 2000, but claimed victory anyway. After mass protests, he fled, and Laurent Gbagbo became president. Guéi was killed in Abidjan Sept. 19, 2002, after a mutiny broke out there and in Bouaké and Korhogo.

Agreement on power sharing was reached in Mar. 2003, and Gbagbo and former rebel leaders held a ceremony July 5, declaring that the war was over. The country remained divided, however, with rebels holding the north and government forces controlling the south. Under a new accord reached Mar. 4, 2007, rebel leader Guillaume Soro was sworn in as prime min. Apr. 4. An international oil-trading company agreed Sept. 2009 to pay \$48.7 mil in compensation for toxic waste dumped in Abidjan by one of the firm's cargo ships in 2006; a UN report said 15 people died and thousands were sickened from chemical exposure.

A UN peacekeeping force for Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), authorized in Feb. 2004, included 8,500 uniformed personnel in mid-2010. A long-delayed presidential election has been scheduled for Oct. 31, 2010.

Croatia

Republic of Croatia

People: Population: 4,486,881. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 15.3; 65+: 16.9. **Pop. density:** 207.6 per sq mi, 80.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Croat 90%, Serb 5%, other (incl. Bosniak, Hungarian, Slovene, Czech, Roma) 6%. **Principal languages:** Croatian, Serbian. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 88%, Orthodox 4%, none 5%.

Geography: Total area: 21,851 sq mi, 56,594 sq km; **Land area:** 21,612 sq mi, 55,974 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula. **Neighbors:** Slovenia, Hungary on N; Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro on E. **Topography:** Flat plains in NE; highlands, low mts. along Adriatic coast. **Capital:** Zagreb, 685,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Ivo Josipovic; b. Aug. 28, 1957; in office: Feb. 18, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Jadranka Kosor; b. July 1, 1953; in office: July 6, 2009. **Local divisions:** 20 counties and Zagreb. **Defense budget:** \$1.02 bil. **Active troops:** 18,600.

Economy: Industries: chemicals, plastics, machine tools, fabricated metal, electronics. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, sugar beets, sunflower seed, barley. **Natural resources:** oil, coal, bauxite, iron ore, calcium, gypsum, nat. asphalt, silica, mica, clays, salt, hydro-power. **Crude oil reserves:** 79.3 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 26%. **Livestock:** cattle: 467,077; chickens: 6.8 mil; goats: 91,902; pigs: 1.3 mil; sheep: 645,992. **Fish catch:** 61,048 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 11.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5%, industry 31.3%, services 63.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kuna (HRK) (Sept. 2010: 5.65 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$78.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$17,500; **GDP growth:** -5.8%. **Imports:** \$21 bil; Italy 15.46%, Germany 13.57%, Russia 9.29%, China 6.83%, Slovenia 5.75%, Austria 5.04%. **Exports:** \$10.3 bil; Italy 19.1%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 12.98%, Germany 11.06%, Slovenia 7.47%, Austria 5.44%, Serbia 5.41%. **Tourism:** \$11 bil. **Budget:** \$22.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$9.5 bil. **CPI change:** 2.4%.

Transport: Railways: 1,691 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.4 mil pass. cars; 168,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 624.5 mil pass.-mi; 23 airports. **Chief ports:** Omisalj, Ploce, Rijeka, Sibenik.

Communications: TV sets: 286 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 337 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 42.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 50.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72 male; 79.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.8. **Natural inc.:** -0.22%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 6.3. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 98.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), NATO, OSCE.

Embassy: 2343 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 588-5899.

Website: www.vlada.hr

From the 7th cent. the area was inhabited by Croats, a south Slavic people. It was formed into a kingdom under Tomislav in 924, and joined with Hungary in 1102. The Croats became westernized and separated from Slavs under Austro-Hungarian influence. Croatia united with other Yugoslav areas to proclaim the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in 1918. A nominally independent state between 1941 and 1945, it became a constituent republic in the 1946 constitution.

On June 25, 1991, Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia. Fighting began between ethnic Serbs and Croats, with the former gaining control of about 30% of Croatian territory. Croatian government troops recaptured most of the Serb-held territory Aug. 1995. Pres. Franjo Tudjman signed a peace accord with leaders of Bosnia and Serbia in Paris, Dec. 14. The last Serb-held enclave, E Slavonia, returned to Croatian control Jan. 15, 1998.

Tudjman died Dec. 10, 1999. Stipe Mesic, a moderate, won a presidential runoff election Feb. 7, 2000, and was reelected Jan. 16, 2005. Croatia became a full member of NATO Apr. 1, 2009. Law professor and composer Ivo Josipovic, the nominee of the Social Democratic Party, won a presidential runoff election Jan. 10, 2010, and took office Feb. 18.

Cuba

Republic of Cuba

People: Population: 11,477,459. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 18.1; 65+: 11.6. **Pop. density:** 270.7 per sq mi, 104.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 75.3%. **Ethnic groups:** White 65%, mulatto & mestizo 25%, black 10%. **Principal language:** Spanish. **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic (nominally, prior to Castro assuming power) 85%.

Geography: Total area: 42,803 sq mi, 110,860 sq km; **Land area:** 42,402 sq mi, 109,820 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean, westernmost of West Indies. **Neighbors:** Bahamas, U.S. to N; Mexico to W; Jamaica to S; Haiti to E. **Topography:** Coastline is about 2,500 mi. The N coast is steep and rocky, the S coast low and marshy. Low hills and fertile valleys cover more than half the country. Sierra Maestra, in E, is the highest of 3 mountain ranges. **Capital:** Havana, 2,140,000.

Government: Type: Communist state. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Raúl Castro Ruz; b. June 3, 1931; in office: Feb. 24, 2008 (acting from July 31, 2006). **Local divisions:** 14 provinces, 1 special municipality. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 49,000.

Economy: Industries: sugar, oil, tobacco, constr., nickel. **Chief crops:** sugar, tobacco, citrus, coffee, rice, potatoes, beans. **Natural resources:** cobalt, nickel, iron ore, chromium, copper, salt, timber, silica, oil. **Crude oil reserves:** 124 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 28%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.8 mil; chickens: 29.2 mil; goats: 1.1 mil; pigs: 1.9 mil; sheep: 2.7 mil. **Fish catch:** 60,941 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 16.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 20%, industry 19.4%, services 60.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (CUP) (Sept. 2010: 26.50 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$110.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$9,700; **GDP growth:** 1.4%. **Imports:** \$9 bil; Venezuela 30.51%, China 15.48%, Spain 8.3%, U.S. 6.87%. **Exports:** \$2.5 bil; China 25.68%, Canada 20.31%, Spain 6.79%, Netherlands 4.53%. **Tourism:** \$2.3 bil. **Budget:** \$50.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 5,343 mi. **Motor vehicles:** NA pass. cars; 24,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,452.1 mil pass.-mi; 65 airports. **Chief ports:** Cienfuegos, Havana, Matanzas.

Communications: TV sets: 248 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 352 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 10.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 64.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 14.3 users per 100 pop.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Health: Life expect.: 75.4 male; 80.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.3. **Natural inc.:** 0.37%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 5.7. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, ILO, IMO, WHO, WTO). Cuba is an OAS member state, but its current govt. has been excluded from OAS participation since 1962.

Cuban Interests Section: 2630 16th St. NW 20009; 797-8518.

Website: www.cubagob.cu

Some 50,000 Indians lived in Cuba when it was reached by Columbus in 1492. Its name derives from the Indian Cubanacan. Except for British occupation of Havana, 1762-63, Cuba remained Spanish until 1898. A slave-based sugar plantation economy developed from the 18th cent. Sugar remains a leading export.

A 10-year uprising ended in 1878 with guarantees of rights by Spain, which Spain failed to carry out. A full-scale liberation movement under Jose Martí began Feb. 24, 1895.

The Spanish-American War began Apr. 1898, after the sinking of the USS *Maine* in Havana harbor. Spain, which lost the war, gave up all claims to Cuba. U.S. troops withdrew in 1902, but under 1903 and 1934 agreements, the U.S. continued to lease a site at Guantánamo Bay in the southeast as a naval base (see below). U.S. and other foreign investors acquired a dominant role in the economy. In 1952, former Pres. Fulgencio Batista seized control and established a dictatorship, which grew increasingly harsh and corrupt. Fidel Castro assembled a rebel band in 1956; guerrilla fighting intensified in 1958. Batista fled Jan. 1, 1959, and in the resulting political vacuum Castro took power, becoming premier Feb. 16.

The government began a program of sweeping economic and social changes, without restoring promised liberties. Opponents were imprisoned, and some were executed. Some 700,000 Cubans emigrated in the first years after the Castro takeover, mostly to the U.S. By 1960 all banks and industrial companies had been nationalized, including over \$1 bil worth of U.S.-owned properties, mostly without compensation.

In 1961, some 1,400 Cubans, trained and backed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, unsuccessfully tried to invade and overthrow the regime. In the fall of 1962, the U.S. learned the USSR had brought nuclear missiles to Cuba. On Oct. 22, Pres. John F. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade and demanded that the missiles be withdrawn. The crisis ended Oct. 28 when Soviet Prem.

Nikita S. Khrushchev agreed to pull out the missiles immediately; in return, the U.S. ended the blockade, pledged not to invade Cuba, and quietly removed its own missiles from Turkey.

In 1977, Cuba and the U.S. signed agreements to exchange diplomats, without restoring full ties, and to regulate offshore fishing. In 1978 and 1980, the U.S. agreed to accept political prisoners released by Cuba, some of whom were criminals and mental patients. A 1987 agreement provided for 20,000 Cubans to emigrate to the U.S. each year; Cuba agreed to take back some 2,500 jailed in the U.S. since 1980. Cuba's support for left-wing regimes and liberation movements in Central America, Africa, and the Caribbean contributed to poor relations with the U.S.

Cuba's economy, hobbled by U.S. sanctions and dependent on aid from other Communist countries, was severely shaken by the collapse of the Communist bloc in the late 1980s. Stiffer trade sanctions enacted by the U.S. in 1992 made things worse. Antigovernment demonstrations in Aug. 1994 prompted Castro to loosen emigration restrictions. A new U.S.-Cuba accord in Sept. ended the exodus of "boat people" after more than 30,000 had left Cuba. In another policy shift, the U.S. announced May 2, 1995, it would admit 20,000 Cuban refugees held at Guantánamo but would send further boat people back to Cuba.

The U.S. imposed additional sanctions after Cuba, Feb. 24, 1996, shot down 2 aircraft operated by anti-Castro exiles. Cuba blamed exile groups for bombings at Havana tourist hotels, July-Sept. 1997. Pope John Paul II visited Cuba, Jan. 21-25, 1998.

On July 31, 2006, the ailing Fidel Castro yielded power to his 75-year-old brother Raúl, who then served as acting president until formally succeeding Fidel Feb. 24, 2008. Hurricanes Gustav and Ike, Aug.-Sept. 2008, devastated the sugar crop and damaged 450,000 homes, causing an estimated \$5 bil in losses.

In Apr. 2009, U.S. Pres. Obama called for "a new beginning with Cuba" and eased restrictions on remittances and family travel to the island; on Sept. 14, 2009, however, he indicated that a U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba would remain in force. The Cuban government announced plans Sept. 13, 2010, to restructure the economy by cutting more than 500,000 workers from the public payroll during the next 6 months.

The U.S., Jan. 11, 2002, began using its naval base at Guantánamo Bay to detain prisoners captured in Afghanistan. The indefinite detention and aggressive interrogation of Afghan prisoners and others at Guantánamo were criticized by human rights groups. Pres. Obama signed Jan. 22, 2009, an executive order calling for the closure of the Guantánamo detention center within a year; as of Sept. 2010, however, 174 detainees were still being held there.

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus

People: Population: 1,102,677. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 16.5; 65+: 10.2. **Pop. density:** 309 per sq mi, 119.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 70.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Greek 77%, Turkish 18%. **Principal languages:** Greek, Turkish, English. **Chief religions:** Greek Orthodox 78%, Muslim 18%.

Geography: Total area: 3,572 sq mi, 9,251 sq km; **Land area:** 3,568 sq mi, 9,241 sq km. **Location:** In eastern Mediterranean Sea, off Turkish coast. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Turkey on N, Syria and Lebanon on E. **Topography:** Two mountain ranges run E-W, separated by a wide, fertile plain. **Capital:** Nicosia (Lefkosa), 240,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Dimitris Christofias; b. Aug. 29, 1946; in office; Feb. 28, 2008. **Local divisions:** 6 districts. **Defense budget:** \$562 mil. **Active troops:** 10,050.

Economy: Industries: tourism, food & beverage proc., cement & gypsum prod., textiles, light chemicals, metal products. **Chief crops:** citrus, vegetables, barley, grapes, olives, vegetables. **Natural resources:** copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, timber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment. **Arable land:** 11%. **Livestock:** cattle: 54,900; chickens: 3.1 mil; goats: 318,400; pigs: 464,900; sheep: 267,300. **Fish catch:** 5,414 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 4.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 8.5%, industry 20.5%, services 71%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$22.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$21,000; **GDP growth:** -1.5%. **Imports:** \$7.3 bil; Greece 20.18%, Italy 10.67%, UK 8.95%, Germany 8.79%, Israel 6.99%, China 5.52%, Netherlands 4.85%, France 4.01%. **Exports:** \$1.3 bil; Greece 23.83%, Germany 9.2%, UK 8.78%. **Tourism:** \$2.7 bil. **Budget:** \$11 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$507.89 mil. **Gold:** 446,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 0.4%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 355,000 pass. cars; 126,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2,667.5 mil pass.-mi; 13 airports. **Chief ports:** Famagusta (admin. by Turkish Cypriots), Limassol (under govt. control).

Communications: TV sets: 154 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 406 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 47.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 49.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 74.9 male; 80.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.4. **Natural inc.:** 0.5%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 9.6. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 97.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, EU, OSCE.

Embassy: 2211 R St. NW 20008; 462-5772.

Website: www.cyprus.gov.cy

The Ottoman Empire held Cyprus, 1571-1878, until it yielded control over the island to Britain. Agitation for *enosis* (union) with Greece increased after WWII, with the Turkish minority opposed, and broke into violence in 1955-56. In 1959, Britain, Greece, Turkey, and Cypriot leaders approved a plan for an independent republic, with constitutional guarantees for the Turkish minority and permanent division of offices on an ethnic basis.

Archbishop Makarios III, formerly the leader of the *enosis* movement, was elected president, and full independence became final Aug. 16, 1960. Further communal strife led the United Nations to send a peacekeeping force (UNFICYP) in 1964; its mandate has been repeatedly renewed.

The Cypriot National Guard, led by officers from the army of Greece, seized the government July 15, 1974. On July 20, Turkey invaded the island; Greece mobilized its forces but did not intervene. A cease-fire was arranged but collapsed. By Aug. 16, Turkish forces had occupied the northeastern 40% of the island, despite the presence of UN peacekeeping forces.

Face-to-face talks between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders resumed Dec. 4, 2001, for the first time in 4 years. Turkish Cyprus opened its border with Greek Cyprus Apr. 23, 2003, for the first time since partition. In separate referendums Apr. 24, 2004, 65% of Turkish Cypriot voters accepted a UN-sponsored reunification plan, but 76% of Greek Cypriots rejected it. Still divided, Cyprus became a full member of the EU on May 1. Dimitris Christofias won a runoff election Feb. 24, 2008, becoming the country's first Communist president.

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

A declaration of independence was announced by Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, Nov. 15, 1983. The state is not internationally recognized, but has trade relations with some countries. Denktash was succeeded as president by Mehmet Ali Talat (2005-10) and Dervis Eroglu, who unseated Talat in the election of Apr. 18, 2010. Area of TRNC: 1,295 sq mi; pop. (2006 census, prelim.): 264,172, nearly all Turkish. Capital: Lefkosa (Nicosia).

Czech Republic

People: Population: 10,201,707. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 13.5; 65+: 15.9. **Pop. density:** 342 per sq mi, 132.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 73.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Czech 90%, Moravian 4%. **Principal languages:** Czech, Slovak. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 27%, Protestant 2%, unaffiliated 59%.

Geography: Total area: 30,451 sq mi, 78,867 sq km; **Land area:** 29,825 sq mi, 77,247 sq km. **Location:** In E central Europe. **Neighbors:** Poland on N, Germany on N and W, Austria on S, Slovakia on E and SE. **Topography:** Bohemia, in W, is a plateau surrounded by mountains; Moravia is hilly. **Capital:** Prague, 1,162,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Vaclav Klaus; b. June 19, 1941; in office: Mar. 7, 2003. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Petr Necas; b. Nov. 19, 1964; in office: June 28, 2010. **Local divisions:** 13 regions and Prague. **Defense budget:** \$3.19 bil. **Active troops:** 17,932.

Economy: Industries: metallurgy, machinery & equip., motor vehicles, glass, armaments. **Chief crops:** wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit. **Natural resources:** coal, kaolin, clay, graphite, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 15 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 39%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.4 mil; chickens: 25.5 mil; goats: 16,674; pigs: 1.9 mil; sheep: 183,084. **Fish catch:** 24,559 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 78.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.6%, industry 40.2%, services 56.2%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Koruna (CZK) (Sept. 2010: 19.13 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$254.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$24,900; **GDP growth:** -4.2%. **Imports:** \$103.1 bil; Germany 30.67%, Poland 6.97%, Slovakia 6.6%, Netherlands 5.99%, China 5.7%, Austria 5.26%, Russia 4.93%, Italy 3.98%. **Exports:** \$112.6 bil; Germany 32.25%, Slovakia 9.02%, Poland 5.8%, France 5.62%, UK 4.93%, Austria 4.71%, Italy 4.38%. **Tourism:** \$7.2 bil. **Budget:** \$90.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$26.25 bil. **Gold:** 415,100 oz t. **CPI change:** 1%.

Transport: Railways: 5,978 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 3.96 mil pass. cars; 488,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4,133.4 mil pass.-mi; 44 airports. **Chief ports:** Decin, Prague, Usti nad Labem.

Communications: TV sets: 487 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 803 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 20.2 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 182.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 64.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.7 male; 80.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.8. **Natural inc.:** -0.2%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3900 Spring of Freedom St. NW 20008; 274-9100.

Website: www.czech.cz

Bohemia and Moravia were part of the Great Moravian Empire in the 9th cent. and later became part of the Holy Roman Empire. Under the kings of Bohemia, Prague in the 14th cent. was the cultural center of Central Europe. Bohemia and Hungary became part of Austria-Hungary.

In 1914-18 Thomas G. Masaryk and Eduard Benes formed a provisional government with the support of Slovak leaders including Milan Stefanik. They proclaimed the Republic of Czechoslovakia Oct. 28, 1918.

Czechoslovakia

By 1938 Nazi Germany had worked up disaffection among German-speaking citizens in Sudetenland and demanded its cession. British Prime Min. Neville Chamberlain, with the acquiescence of France, signed with Hitler at Munich, Sept. 30, 1938, an agreement to the cession, with a guarantee of peace by Hitler and Mussolini. Germany occupied Sudetenland Oct. 1-2.

Hitler on Mar. 15, 1939, dissolved Czechoslovakia, made protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia, and supported the autonomy of Slovakia, proclaimed independent Mar. 14, 1939.

Soviet troops with some Czechoslovak contingents entered eastern Czechoslovakia in 1944 and reached Prague in May 1945; Benes returned as president. In May 1946 elections, the Communist Party won 38% of the votes. In Feb. 1948, the Communists seized power in advance of scheduled elections. The country was renamed the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. A harsh Stalinist period followed, with complete and violent suppression of all opposition.

In Jan. 1968 a liberalization movement spread through Czechoslovakia. Antonin Novotny, long the Stalinist ruler, was deposed as party leader and succeeded by Alexander Dubcek, a Slovak, who supported democratic reforms. In July, the USSR and 4 Warsaw Pact nations demanded an end to liberalization. On Aug. 20, the Soviet, Polish, East German, Hungarian, and Bulgarian armies invaded Czechoslovakia. Despite demonstrations and riots by students and workers, press censorship was imposed and liberal leaders were ousted. On Apr. 17, 1969, Dubcek resigned as leader of the Communist Party and was succeeded by Gustav Husak. Censorship was tightened, and the Communist Party expelled a third of its members.

More than 700 leading Czechoslovak intellectuals and former party leaders signed a human rights manifesto in 1977, called Charter 77, prompting a renewed crackdown by the regime.

The police crushed the largest antigovernment protests since 1968, when tens of thousands of demonstrators took to the streets of Prague, Nov. 17, 1989. As protesters demanded free elections, the Communist Party leadership resigned Nov. 24; millions went on strike Nov. 27.

On Dec. 10, 1989, the first cabinet in 41 years without a Communist majority took power; Vaclav Havel, playwright and human rights campaigner, was chosen president, Dec. 29. In Mar. 1990 the country was officially renamed the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. Havel failed to win reelection July 3, 1992; his bid was blocked by a Slovak-led coalition.

Slovakia declared sovereignty, July 17, 1992. Czech and Slovak leaders agreed, July 23, on a basic plan for a peaceful division of Czechoslovakia into two independent states.

Czech Republic

Czechoslovakia split into 2 separate states—the Czech Republic and Slovakia—on Jan. 1, 1993. Havel was elected president of the Czech Republic on Jan. 26. Record floods in July 1997 caused more than \$1.7 bil in damage. The country became a full member of NATO on Mar. 12, 1999. Floods Aug. 2002 damaged cultural treasures in Prague.

Vaclav Klaus was chosen Feb. 28, 2003, to replace the retiring Havel. After Czech voters June 13-14, 2003, endorsed joining the EU, the nation became a full EU member May 1, 2004. Inconclusive parliamentary elections, June 2-3, 2006, led to a prolonged political deadlock, after which a minority center-right government took office Sept. 4, 2006. Center-right parties made a strong showing in parliamentary elections May 28-29, 2010.

Denmark

Kingdom of Denmark

People: Population: 5,515,575. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 17.9; 65+: 16.6. **Pop. density:** 336.6 per sq mi, 130 per sq km. **Urban:** 86.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Scandinavian, Inuit, Faroese, German, Turkish, Iranian, Somali. **Principal languages:** Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (Inuit dialect), English (predominant second lang.).

Chief religions: Evangelical Lutheran 95%, other Christian (incl. Protestant, Roman Catholic) 3%, Muslim 2%.

Geography: Total area: 16,639 sq mi, 43,094 sq km; **Land area:** 16,384 sq mi, 42,434 sq km. **Location:** In N Europe, separating North and Baltic seas. **Neighbors:** Germany on S, Norway on NW, Sweden on NE. **Topography:** Consists of the Jutland Peninsula and about 500 islands, 100 inhabited. Land is flat or gently rolling and is almost all in productive use. **Capital:** Copenhagen, 1,174,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Margrethe II; b. Apr. 16, 1940; in office: Jan. 14, 1972. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Lars Løkke Rasmussen; b. May 15, 1964; in office: Apr. 5, 2009; in office: Nov. 27, 2001. **Local divisions:** 5 regions. **Defense budget:** \$4.58 bil. **Active troops:** 26,585.

Economy: Industries: iron, steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals, food proc., machinery & transp. equip., textiles & clothing, electronics, constr., furniture. **Chief crops:** barley, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, fish, salt, limestone, chalk, stone, gravel, sand. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.1 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 53%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.6 mil; chickens: 14.7 mil; pigs: 12.7 mil; sheep: 136,049. **Fish catch:** 725,539 metric tons. **Electricity prod. (2008):** 34.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.5%, industry 20.2%, services 77.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krone (DKK) (Sept. 2010: 5.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$197.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$36,000; **GDP growth:** -4.7%. **Imports:** \$84.7 bil; Germany 21.07%, Sweden 13.18%, Norway 7%, Netherlands 6.97%, China 6.22%, UK 5.53%. **Exports:** \$91.5 bil; Germany 17.53%, Sweden 12.68%, UK 8.49%, U.S. 6.05%, Norway 6.01%, Netherlands 4.84%, France 4.57%. **Tourism:** \$6.7 bil. **Budget:** \$179.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$47.39 bil. **Gold:** 2.14 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 1.3%.

Transport: Railways: 1,657 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.97 mil pass. cars; 484,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 6,574.7 mil pass.-mi; 28 airports. **Chief ports:** Aalborg, Aarhus, Copenhagen, Ensted, Esbjerg, Fredericia, Kalundborg.

Communications: TV sets: 776 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,325 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 37.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ. (2004):** 352.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 86.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 76.1 male; 81 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.2. **Natural inc.:** 0.02%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.3. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3200 Whitehaven St. NW 20008; 234-4300.

Website: www.denmark.dk

Danes formed a large component of the Viking raiders in the early Middle Ages. The Danish kingdom was a major power until the 17th cent., when it lost its land in southern Sweden. Norway was separated in 1815, and Schleswig-Holstein in 1864. Northern Schleswig was returned in 1920. Denmark was occupied by Nazi Germany, Apr. 1940-May 1945, but Danes helped more than 7,200 Jews escape to safety in Sweden, Sept. 1943.

Voters ratified the Maastricht Treaty, the basic document of the European Union, in May 1993, after rejecting it in 1992. On Sept. 28, 2000, Danes voted not to join the euro currency zone.

The Danish newspaper *Jyllands-Posten* published, Sept. 30, 2005, cartoon images of the prophet Muhammad, offensive to Muslims; the caricatures, republished elsewhere, triggered violent protests and a boycott of Danish products in Islamic countries in early 2006. Raids by Danish police broke up alleged Islamist bomb plots Sept. 2006 and Sept. 2007. A car bomb blast linked to al-Qaeda killed 8 people outside Denmark's embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, June 2, 2008.

Finance Min. Lars Løkke Rasmussen, deputy leader of the center-right Liberal Party, became prime minister Apr. 5, 2009, replacing Anders Fogh Rasmussen, who had headed the government for 7½ years until he was named NATO secretary general.

The **Faroe Islands** in the North Atlantic, about 300 mi NW of the Shetlands, and 850 mi from Denmark proper, 18 inhabited, have an area of 540 sq mi and pop. (2010 est.) of 49,057. They are an administrative division of Denmark, self-governing in most matters. Torshavn is the capital. Fish is a primary export (292,519 metric tons in 2006).

Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat)

Greenland, a huge island between the North Atlantic and the Polar Sea, is separated from the North American continent by Davis Strait and Baffin Bay. Its total area is 836,331 sq mi, 81% of which is ice-capped. Most of the island is a lofty plateau 9,000 to 10,000 ft in altitude. The average thickness of the cap is 1,000 ft. Scientists point to accelerated melting of Greenland's ice sheet in recent years as evidence of global warming. The population (2010 est.) is 57,637. Under the 1953 Danish constitution the

colony became an integral part of the realm with representatives in the Folketing (Danish legislature). The Danish parliament, 1978, approved home rule for Greenland, effective May 1, 1979. With home rule, Greenlandic place names came into official use. The technically correct name for Greenland is now Kalaallit Nunaat; the official name for its capital is Nuuk, rather than Godthab. Fish is the principal export (120,725 metric tons in 2006).

Djibouti

Republic of Djibouti

People: Population: 740,528. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 35.7; 65+: 3.3. **Pop. density:** 82.7 per sq mi, 31.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 76.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Somali 60%, Afar 35%. **Principal languages:** French, Arabic (both official); Somali; Afar. **Chief religions:** Muslim 94%, Christian 6%.

Geography: Total area: 8,958 sq mi, 23,200 sq km; **Land area:** 8,950 sq mi, 23,180 sq km. **Location:** On E coast of Africa, separated from Arabian Peninsula by strategically vital strait of Bab el-Mandeb. **Neighbors:** Ethiopia on W and SW, Eritrea on NW, Somalia on SE. **Topography:** The territory, divided into a low coastal plain, mountains behind, and an interior plateau, is arid, sandy, and desolate. Climate is generally hot and dry. **Capital:** Djibouti, 567,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ismail Omar Guelleh; b. Nov. 27, 1947; in office: May 8, 1999. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Dileita Mohamed Dileita; b. Mar. 12, 1958; in office: Mar. 7, 2001. **Local divisions:** 5 districts. **Defense budget:** \$13 mil. **Active troops:** 10,450.

Economy: Industries: constr., agric. proc. **Chief crops:** fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** geothermal areas, gold, clay, granite. **Arable land:** 0.04%. **Livestock:** cattle: 297,000; goats: 512,000; sheep: 466,000. **Fish catch:** 450 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 280 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (DJF) (Sept. 2010: 175.80 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,700; **GDP growth:** 5%. **Imports:** \$644 mil; Saudi Arabia 16.26%, India 16.03%, China 14.26%, U.S. 9.57%, Malaysia 6.63%, Japan 4.74%. **Exports:** \$100 mil; Somalia 76.68%, France 4.89%, UAE 4.22%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (1999 est.): \$182 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$154.26 mil. **CPI change:** 1.7%.

Transport: Railways: 62 mi. **Civil aviation:** 3 airports. **Chief port:** Djibouti.

Communications: TV sets: 48 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 86 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 58.3 male; 63.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.72%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 56.7. **HIV rate:** 3.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 67.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, AU.

Embassy: 1156 15th St. NW, Ste. 515, 20005; 331-0270.

Website: www.presidence.dj

France gained control of the territory in stages between 1862 and 1900. As French Somaliland it became an overseas territory of France in 1945; in 1967 it was renamed the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas.

Ethiopia and Somalia have renounced their claims to the area, but each has accused the other of trying to gain control. There were clashes between Afars (ethnically related to Ethiopians) and Issas (related to Somalis) in 1976. Immigrants from both countries continued to enter the country up to independence, which came June 27, 1977.

French aid is the mainstay of the economy, as well as assistance from Arab countries. A peace accord Dec. 1994 ended a 3-year-long uprising by Afar rebels. An estimated 3,000 French and 2,200 U.S. military personnel are based in Djibouti.

Dominica

Commonwealth of Dominica

People: Population: 72,813. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 23.4; 65+: 10.2. **Pop. density:** 251.1 per sq mi, 97 per sq km. **Urban:** 67.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 87%, mixed 9%, Carib Amerindian 3%. **Principal languages:** English (official), French patois. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 61%, Seventh-Day Adventist 6%, Pentecostal 6%, Baptist 4%, Methodist 4%, other Christian 8%, none 6%.

Geography: Total area: 290 sq mi, 751 sq km; **Land area:** 290 sq mi, 751 sq km. **Location:** In E Caribbean, most northerly Windward Isl. **Neighbors:** Guadeloupe to N, Martinique to S. **Topography:** Mountainous, a central ridge running from N to S, terminating in cliffs; volcanic in origin, with numerous thermal springs; rich deep topsoil on leeward side, red tropical clay on windward coast. **Capital:** Roseau, 14,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Nicholas Liverpool; b. Sept. 9, 1934; in office: Oct. 2, 2003. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Roosevelt Skerrett; b. June 8, 1972; in office: Jan. 8, 2004. **Local divisions:** 10 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: soap, coconut oil, tourism, copra, furniture, cement blocks, shoes. **Chief crops:** bananas, citrus, mangoes, root crops, coconuts, cocoa. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 13,500; chickens: 190,000; goats: 9,700; pigs: 5,000; sheep: 7,600. **Fish catch:** 694 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 85 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 40%, industry 32%, services 28%.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (Sept. 2010: 2.67 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$744.7 mil; **per capita GDP:** \$10,200; **GDP growth:** -0.3%. **Imports:** \$296 mil; Japan 31.29%, U.S. 19.73%, Trinidad and Tobago 11.8%, China 11.58%. **Exports:** \$94 mil; Japan 28.62%, UK 19.81%, Antigua and Barbuda 7.7%, Guyana 6.52%, Jamaica 5.4%, Trinidad and Tobago 4.2%. **Tourism:** \$69 mil. **Budget** (2001): \$84.4 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$48.14 mil. **CPI change:** 0.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 10,000 pass. cars; 8,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Portsmouth, Roseau.

Communications: TV sets: 232 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 648 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 26.3 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 39.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 42 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72.8 male; 78.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.1. **Natural inc.:** 0.76%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 13.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 94%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS, OECS.

Embassy: 3216 New Mexico Ave. NW 20016; 364-6781.

Website: www.dominica.gov.dm

A British colony since 1805, Dominica was granted self-government in 1967. Independence was achieved Nov. 3, 1978.

Hurricane David struck, Aug. 30, 1979, devastating the island and destroying the banana plantations, Dominica's economic mainstay. Coups were attempted in 1980 and 1981.

Dominica participated in the 1983 U.S.-led invasion of nearby Grenada. Prime Min. Pierre Charles, 49, died of a heart attack Jan. 6, 2004, and was succeeded by Roosevelt Skerrett.

Dominican Republic

People: Population: 9,823,821. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 31.1; 65+: 6. **Pop. density:** 526.6 per sq mi, 203.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Mixed 73%, white 16%, black 11%. **Principal language:** Spanish (official). **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 95%.

Geography: Total area: 18,792 sq mi, 48,670 sq km; **Land area:** 18,656 sq mi, 48,320 sq km. **Location:** In W Indies, sharing isl. of Hispaniola with Haiti. **Neighbors:** Haiti on W, Puerto Rico (U.S.) to E. **Topography:** The Cordillera Central range crosses center of the country, rising to over 10,000 ft, highest in the Caribbean. The Cibao Valley to N is major agricultural area. **Capital:** Santo Domingo, 2,138,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Leonel Fernández Reyna; b. Dec. 26, 1953; in office: Aug. 16, 2004. **Local divisions:** 29 provinces and national district. **Defense budget:** \$318 mil. **Active troops:** 49,910.

Economy: Industries: tourism, sugar proc., mining, textiles, cement, tobacco. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, coffee, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, rice, beans, potatoes, corn, bananas. **Natural resources:** nickel, bauxite, gold, silver. **Arable land:** 22%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.7 mil; chickens: 100.5 mil; goats: 190,000; pigs: 580,000; sheep: 123,000. **Fish catch:** 16,404 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 14 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 14.6%, industry 22.3%, services 63.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (DOP) (Sept. 2010: 37.10 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$79.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$8,300; **GDP growth:** 2.5%. **Imports:** \$12.3 bil; U.S. 42.79%, Venezuela 7.04%, Mexico 6.17%, Colombia 5.59%. **Exports:** \$5.5 bil; U.S. 54.08%, Haiti 9.78%. **Tourism:** \$4.2 bil. **Budget:** \$7.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.84 bil. **Gold:** 18,296 oz t. **CPI change:** 1.4%.

Transport: Railways: 1,109 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 721,000 pass. cars; 351,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 16 airports. **Chief ports:** Boca Chica, Caucedo, Puerto Plata, Rio Haina, Santo Domingo.

Communications: TV sets: 96 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 178 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 9.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 39.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 26.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 75 male; 79.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.56%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 23.1. **HIV rate:** 1.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-13. **Literacy:** 88.2%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 1715 22nd St. NW 20008; 332-6280.

Website: www.presidencia.gov.do

Carib and Arawak Indians inhabited the island of Hispaniola when Columbus landed in 1492. The city of Santo Domingo, founded 1496, is the oldest settlement by Europeans in the hemisphere.

The western third of the island was ceded to France in 1697. Santo Domingo itself was ceded to France in 1795. Haitian leader Toussaint L'Ouverture seized it, 1801. Spain returned intermittently 1803-21, as several native republics came and went. Haiti ruled again, 1822-44; Spanish occupation occurred 1861-63. The country was occupied by U.S. Marines 1916-24.

In 1930, Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina was elected president. Trujillo ruled brutally until his assassination in 1961. Pres. Joaquín Balaguer, appointed by Trujillo in 1960, resigned under pressure in 1962.

Juan Bosch, elected president in the first free elections in 38 years, was overthrown in 1963. On Apr. 24, 1965, Bosch's followers and others, including a few Communists, launched a revolt. Four days later U.S. Marines intervened against pro-Bosch forces. Five South American countries later sent token units as a peace-keeping force. A provisional government supervised a June 1966 election in which Balaguer defeated Bosch. Balaguer remained in office for most of the next 28 years, but his May 1994 reelection was widely denounced as fraudulent. He cut short his term and on June 30, 1996, Leonel Fernández Reyna was elected.

Hurricane Georges struck Sept. 22, 1998, causing extensive property damage and claiming more than 200 lives. The leftist candidate, Hipólito Mejía, won a presidential vote May 16, 2000. With the nation reeling from a banking scandal and soaring inflation, Fernández defeated Mejía in the election of May 16, 2004. Floods and mudslides in late May killed about 395 people. A fight between rival prison gangs led to a fire, Mar. 7, 2005, in which 136 inmates died. Torrential rains from Tropical Storm Noel, Oct. 28-31, 2007, claimed at least 87 lives. Fernández was reelected May 16, 2008.

East Timor

See Timor-Leste.

Ecuador

Republic of Ecuador

People: Population: 14,790,608. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 30.6; 65+: 6.3. **Pop. density:** 138.4 per sq mi, 53.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo (mixed Amerindian & white) 65%, Amerindian 25%, Spanish & others 7%, black 3%. **Principal languages:** Spanish (official), Amerindian languages (espec. Quechua). **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 95%.

Geography: Total area: 109,484 sq mi, 283,561 sq km; **Land area:** 106,889 sq mi, 276,841 sq km. **Location:** In NW S. America, on Pacific coast, astride the Equator. **Neighbors:** Colombia on N, Peru on E and S. **Topography:** Two ranges of Andes run N and S, splitting country into 3 zones: hot, humid lowlands on coast; temperate highlands between ranges; and rainy, tropical lowlands to E. **Capital:** Quito, 1,801,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Guayaquil, 2,634,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Rafael Correa; b. Apr. 6, 1963; in office: Jan. 15, 2007. **Local divisions:** 22 provinces. **Defense budget** (2008): \$1.1 bil. **Active troops:** 57,983.

Economy: Industries: oil, food proc., textiles, wood products, chemicals. **Chief crops:** bananas, coffee, cocoa, rice, potatoes, manioc, plantains, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** oil, fish, timber, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 4.7 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 6%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4.9 mil; chickens: 110 mil; goats: 149,606; pigs: 1.1 mil; sheep: 743,136. **Fish catch:** 606,359 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 16.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 8.3%, industry 21.2%, services 70.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD). **GDP:** \$108.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$7,500; **GDP growth:** -0.8%. **Imports:** \$14.3 bil; U.S. 26.93%, Venezuela 10.15%, Colombia 9.42%, China 8.02%, Brazil 4.35%. **Exports:** \$14.3 bil; U.S. 34.41%, Peru 10.05%, Chile 7.15%, Panama 5.3%, Colombia 4.58%, Russia 4.11%. **Tourism:** \$742 mil. **Budget:** \$18.9 bil (planned). **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.83 bil. **Gold:** 845,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 5.2%.

Transport: Railways: 600 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 411,000 pass. cars; 306,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 672.9 mil pass.-mi; 105 airports. **Chief ports:** Esmeraldas, Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolívar.

Communications: TV sets: 213 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 406 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 14.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 15.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72.6 male; 78.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 20.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5. **Natural inc.:** 1.53%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 20.3. **HIV rate:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 84.2%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS, OPEC.

Embassy: 2535 15th St. NW 20009; 234-7200.

Website: www.presidencia.gov.ec

The region, which was the northern Inca empire, was conquered by Spain in 1533. Liberation forces defeated the Spanish May 24, 1822, near Quito. Ecuador became part of the Great Colombia Republic but seceded, May 13, 1830.

Ecuadorian Indians staged protests in the 1990s to demand greater rights. A border war with Peru flared from Jan. 26, 1995, until a truce took effect Mar. 1. Vice Pres. Alberto Dahik resigned and fled Ecuador, Oct. 11, 1995, to avoid arrest on corruption charges. Elected president in a runoff, July 7, 1996, Abdalá Bucaram—a populist known as El Loco, or “The Crazy One”—imposed stiff price increases and other austerity measures. His rising unpopularity and erratic behavior led the National Congress, Feb. 6, 1997, to dismiss him for “mental incapacity.”

Jamil Mahuad Witt, mayor of Quito, won a presidential runoff election July 12, 1998. In Sept. 1998 and Mar. 1999 he imposed emergency measures to cope with a continuing economic crisis. Opposed by Indian groups and military leaders, he was ousted Jan. 21, 2000, and succeeded by Vice Pres. Gustavo Noboa Bejarano. Noboa went ahead with a plan introduced by Mahuad to replace the sucre with the U.S. dollar as Ecuador's currency. Lucio Gutiérrez Borbúa, a leader in the 2000 coup, won a presidential runoff Nov. 24, 2002. Noboa, under investigation for financial mismanagement, went into exile Aug. 23, 2003.

Gutiérrez imposed economic austerity measures, purged opponents from the supreme court, Dec. 2004, and then dissolved the court, Apr. 15, 2005. With street protests rising, Congress ousted Gutiérrez Apr. 20, and Vice Pres. Alfredo Palacio González became president. The U.S. suspended free-trade talks after Ecuador, May 15, 2006, took over oil assets belonging to U.S.-based Occidental Petroleum.

Rafael Correa, a left-wing economist, won a presidential runoff vote Nov. 26, 2006. After a power struggle with the National Congress, Correa scored a major triumph when voters Apr. 15, 2007, approved his plan to convene an assembly to rewrite the constitution. The revised constitution won overwhelming approval in a national referendum Sept. 28, 2008. Early in his term, when oil revenues were high, he boosted development spending and aid to poor families; later, as oil prices dropped, he restricted imports to prevent an outflow of dollars and, in Dec. 2008, allowed Ecuador to default on part of its \$10 bil foreign debt. Correa, who won reelection Apr. 26, 2009, pressured foreign oil companies in 2010 to renegotiate contracts to increase the government's share of mineral revenues. A confrontation Sept. 30 between Correa and rebellious police officers led to a shootout between government troops and police in which 5 people were killed and at least 38 wounded.

The **Galápagos Islands**, pop. (2008 est.): 30,000, about 600 mi to the W, are the home of huge tortoises and other unusual animals. The oil tanker *Jessica* ran aground Jan. 16, 2001, off San Cristóbal Isl., spilling some 185,000 gallons of fuel.

Egypt

Arab Republic of Egypt

People: Population: 80,471,869. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 32.8; 65+: 4.4. **Pop. density:** 209.4 per sq mi, 80.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Egyptian 99.6%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), English & French widely understood by educated classes. **Chief religions:** Muslim (mostly Sunni) 90%, Coptic 9%.

Geography: Total area: 386,662 sq mi, 1,001,450 sq km; **Land area:** 384,345 sq mi, 995,450 sq km. **Location:** NE corner of Africa. **Neighbors:** Libya on W; Sudan on S; Israel, Gaza Strip on E. **Topography:** Almost entirely desolate and barren, with hills and mountains in E and along Nile. The Nile Valley, where most of the people live, stretches 550 mi. **Capital:** Cairo, 10,902,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Alexandria, 4,304,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Hosni Mubarak; b. May 4, 1928; in office: Oct. 14, 1981. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Ahmed Nazif; b. July 8, 1952; in office: July 14, 2004. **Local divisions:** 26 governorates. **Defense budget** (2008): \$3.27 bil. **Active troops:** 468,500.

Economy: Industries: textiles, food proc., tourism, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hydrocarbons, constr., cement, metals. **Chief crops:** cotton, rice, corn, wheat, beans, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, iron ore, phosphates, mang., limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, zinc. **Crude oil reserves:** 3.7 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5 mil; chickens: 96 mil; goats: 4.2 mil; pigs: 30,800; sheep: 5 mil. **Fish catch:** 1.07 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 118.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 32%, industry 17%, services 51%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (EGP) (Sept. 2010: 5.71 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$469.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$6,000; **GDP growth:** 4.7%.

Imports: \$47.6 bil; U.S. 9.92%, China 9.63%, Germany 6.98%, Italy 6.88%, Turkey 4.94%. **Exports:** \$24.3 bil; U.S. 7.95%, Italy 7.26%, Spain 6.78%, India 6.69%, Saudi Arabia 5.53%, Syria 5.3%, France 4.39%, South Korea 4.27%. **Tourism:** \$11 bil. **Budget:** \$63.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$20.57 bil. **Gold:** 2.43 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 11.8%.

Transport: Railways: 3,418 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.1 mil pass. cars; 741,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 6,422.5 mil pass.-mi; 73 airports. **Chief ports:** Alexandria, Damietta, Suez.

Communications: TV sets: 170 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 317 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 12.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 20 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.8 male; 75.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.9. **Natural inc.:** 2.02%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 26.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 66.4%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, AU.

Embassy: 3521 International Ct. NW 20008; 895-5400.

Website: www.egypt.gov.eg

Archaeological records of ancient Egyptian civilization date back to 4000 BCE. A unified kingdom arose around 3200 BCE and extended its way south into Nubia and as far north as Syria. A high culture of rulers and priests was built on an economic base of serfdom, fertile soil, and annual flooding of the Nile.

Imperial decline facilitated conquest by Asian invaders (Hyksos, Assyrians). The last native dynasty fell in 341 BCE to the Persians, who were in turn replaced by Greeks (Alexander and the Ptolemies), Romans, Byzantines, and Arabs, who introduced Islam and the Arabic language. The ancient Egyptian language is preserved only in Coptic Christian liturgy.

Egypt was ruled as part of larger Islamic empires for many centuries. Britain intervened in Egypt in 1882 and ruled the country as a protectorate, 1914-22. A 1936 treaty strengthened Egyptian autonomy, but Britain retained bases in Egypt and a condominium over the Sudan. When the state of Israel was proclaimed in 1948, Egypt joined other Arab nations invading Israel and was defeated. In 1951 Egypt abrogated the 1936 treaty; the Sudan became independent in 1956.

An uprising on July 23, 1952, overthrew King Farouk and established a republic. Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser rose to power, becoming premier in 1954 and president in 1956. Nasser emerged as the most influential leader in the Arab world at the time; within Egypt, he pushed construction of the Aswan High Dam, completed in 1970.

After guerrilla raids across its border, Israel invaded Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, Oct. 29, 1956. Egypt rejected a cease-fire demand by Britain and France; on Oct. 31 the 2 nations dropped bombs and on Nov. 5-6 landed forces. Egypt and Israel accepted a UN cease-fire; fighting ended Nov. 7. Subsequently, a UN Emergency Force guarded the border. Full-scale war with Israel broke out again, June 5, 1967; before it ended under a UN cease-fire June 10, Israel had captured Gaza and the Sinai Peninsula and taken control of the E bank of the Suez Canal.

Nasser died Sept. 28, 1970, and was replaced by Vice Pres. Anwar Sadat. In a surprise attack Oct. 6, 1973, Egyptian forces crossed the Suez Canal into the Sinai. (At the same time, Syrian forces attacked Israelis on the Golan Heights.) Egypt was supplied by a USSR military airlift; the U.S. responded with an airlift to Israel. Israel counterattacked, crossed the canal, and surrounded Suez City. A UN cease-fire took effect Oct. 24. Under an agreement signed Jan. 18, 1974, Israeli forces withdrew from the canal's W bank; limited numbers of Egyptian forces occupied a strip along the E bank. A second accord was signed in 1975, with Israel yielding Sinai oil fields.

Pres. Sadat's surprise visit to Jerusalem, Nov. 1977, opened the prospect of peace with Israel. On Mar. 26, 1979, Egypt and Israel signed a formal peace treaty, ending 30 years of war, and establishing diplomatic relations. On Oct. 6, 1981, Pres. Sadat was assassinated by Muslim extremists within the army; he was succeeded by Hosni Mubarak. Israel returned control of the Sinai to Egypt in Apr. 1982.

Egypt saw a rising tide of Islamic fundamentalist violence in the 1990s. Egypt supported the U.S.-led coalition against Iraq in the Persian Gulf War, 1991. Egyptian security forces conducted raids against Islamic militants, some of whom were executed for terrorism. Naguib Mahfouz, winner of the 1988 Nobel Prize for literature, was stabbed by Islamic militants Oct. 14, 1994. Pres. Mubarak escaped assassination in Ethiopia, June 26, 1995; Egypt blamed Sudan for the attack. On Nov. 17, 1997, near Luxor, Muslim extremists killed 58 foreign tourists and 4 Egyptians.

Mubarak, who was grazed by a knife-wielding assailant Sept. 6, 1999, was confirmed by popular vote Sept. 26 for a 4th presidential term. An EgyptAir jetliner bound from New York to Cairo plunged into the Atlantic near Nantucket Isl., Oct. 31, 1999, killing all 217 people on board. Fire on a train bound from Cairo to Luxor, Feb. 20, 2002, left more than 360 people dead. An Egyptian charter plane plunged into the Red Sea shortly after takeoff Jan. 3, 2004, killing 148 people, including 133 French tourists.

Terrorists stepped up their campaign against the economically important tourism industry. Bombs Oct. 7, 2004, in and near

Taba (a Sinai tourist site popular with Israelis) killed at least 35 people. Another 88 people were killed in bombings July 23, 2005, at Sharm el Sheikh, a Red Sea resort city. Pressured by the U.S., Mubarak agreed to allow opposition candidates in the Sept. 7 presidential election, which he won with an 88.5% majority; turnout was only 23%. Suicide bombings at the Sinai resort town of Dahab, Apr. 24, 2006, killed at least 18 people and injured 85; security forces May 9 killed Nasser Khamis al-Mallahi, leader of the group blamed for the Taba, Sharm el Sheikh, and Dahab attacks. Constitutional amendments expanding presidential powers and barring religiously-based political parties were approved Mar. 26, 2007, in a referendum criticized as fraudulent by opposition groups and human rights observers.

Mubarak announced Apr. 30, 2008, a 30% boost in public-sector salaries to ease widespread anger at rising food prices. At least 95 people died when a rock slide hit a Cairo shantytown Sept. 6. Visiting Cairo University June 4, 2009, Pres. Obama delivered a major speech in which he called for a "new beginning" in relations between the U.S. and the Muslim world.

The **Suez Canal**, 103 mi long, links the Mediterranean and Red seas. It was built by a French corporation 1859-69, but Britain obtained controlling interest in 1875. The last British troops were removed June 13, 1956. On July 26, Egypt nationalized the canal.

El Salvador

Republic of El Salvador

People: Population: 6,052,064. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 31.5; 65+: 6.3. **Pop. density:** 756.5 per sq mi, 292.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 63.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo 90%, white 9%, Amerindian 1%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Nahuatl. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 83%, other 17%.

Geography: Total area: 8,124 sq mi, 21,041 sq km; **Land area:** 8,000 sq mi, 20,721 sq km. **Location:** In Central America. **Neighbors:** Guatemala on W, Honduras on N. **Topography:** A hot Pacific coastal plain in S rises to a cooler plateau and valley region, densely populated. The N is mountainous, including many volcanoes. **Capital:** San Salvador, 1,534,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Mauricio Funes; b. Oct. 18, 1959; in office: June 1, 2009. **Local divisions:** 14 departments. **Defense budget:** \$132 mil. **Active troops:** 15,500.

Economy: Industries: food proc., beverages, oil, chemicals, fertilizer, textiles, furniture, light metals. **Chief crops:** coffee, sugar, corn, rice, beans, oilseed, cotton, sorghum. **Natural resources:** hydropower, geothermal power, oil. **Arable land:** 31%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.4 mil; chickens: 14.7 mil; goats: 11,000; pigs: 467,090; sheep: 5,100. **Fish catch:** 51,766 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 5.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 19%, industry 23%, services 58%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Colon (SVC) (Sept. 2010: 8.75 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$43.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$7,200; **GDP growth:** -3.1%. **Imports:** \$6.7 bil; U.S. 29.79%, Mexico 10.26%, Guatemala 9.7%, China 4.5%, Honduras 4.4%. **Exports:** \$3.9 bil; U.S. 43.86%, Guatemala 13.92%, Honduras 13.22%, Nicaragua 5.65%. **Tourism:** \$425 mil. **Budget:** \$4.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.83 bil. **Gold:** 233,100 oz t. **CPI change:** 1.1%.

Transport: Railways: 176 mi (system inoperable due to lack of maintenance). **Motor vehicles:** 148,000 pass. cars; 250,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2,366.2 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Acajutla, Puerto Cutuco.

Communications: TV sets: 191 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 478 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.8 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 38 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 14.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect: 69.9 male; 76.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 18.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.6. **Natural inc.:** 1.25%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 21. **HIV rate:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 84%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 1400 16th St. NW, Ste. 100, 20036; 265-9671.

Website: www.casapres.gob.sv

El Salvador became independent of Spain in 1821, and of the Central American Federation in 1839. A fight with Honduras in 1969 over the presence of 300,000 Salvadoran workers left 2,000 dead.

A military coup overthrew the government of Pres. Carlos Humberto Romero in 1979, but the ruling military-civilian junta failed to quell a rebellion by leftist insurgents, armed by Cuba and Nicaragua. Extreme right-wing death squads organized to eliminate suspected leftists were blamed for thousands of deaths in the 1980s. The Reagan administration staunchly supported the government with military aid.

After taking the lives of some 75,000 people (with thousands more "disappeared"), the 12-year civil war ended Jan. 16, 1992, as the government and leftist rebels signed a formal peace treaty. Rightist legislators in the National Assembly passed a sweeping amnesty Mar. 20, 1993, for civil war atrocities.

Members of the right-wing ARENA party held the presidency from 1989 to 2009. Mauricio Funes, a leftist and former TV journal-

ist, won the presidential election of Mar. 15, 2009, and took office June 1. Remittances from Salvadorans working in the U.S. are a major source of income.

Equatorial Guinea

Republic of Equatorial Guinea

People: **Population:** 650,702. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 41.7; 65+: 4.1. **Pop. density:** 60.1 per sq mi, 23.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 39.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Fang 86%, Bubi 7%, Mdowne 4%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, French (both official); Fang; Bubi. **Chief religions:** Nominally Christian & predominantly Roman Catholic, pagan practices.

Geography: **Total area:** 10,831 sq mi, 28,051 sq km; **Land area:** 10,831 sq mi, 28,051 sq km. **Location:** Bioko Isl. off W Africa coast in Gulf of Guinea, and Rio Muni, mainland enclave. **Neighbors:** Gabon on S, Cameroon on E and N. **Topography:** Bioko Isl. consists of 2 volcanic mountains and connecting valley. Rio Muni, with over 90% of the area, has coastal plain and low hills beyond. **Capital:** Malabo, 128,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo; b. June 5, 1942; in office: Aug. 3, 1979. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Ignacio Milam Tang; b. June 20, 1940; in office: July 8, 2008. **Local divisions:** 7 provinces. **Defense budget (2008):** \$11 mil. **Active troops:** 1,320.

Economy: **Industries:** oil, fishing, sawmilling, nat. gas. **Chief crops:** coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, cassava, bananas, palm oil nuts. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, timber, gold. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.1 bil. bbls. **Arable land:** 5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5,100; chickens: 340,000; goats: 9,100; pigs: 6,300; sheep: 38,000. **Fish catch:** 5,400 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 28 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** CFA BEAC Franc (XAF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$23.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$37,500; **GDP growth:** 5.3%. **Imports:** \$3.3 bil; China 19.97%, U.S. 17.28%, Spain 14.94%, France 9.49%, Côte d'Ivoire 6.34%, Italy 5.02%. **Exports:** \$8.9 bil; U.S. 30.31%, China 12.54%, Japan 9.21%, Spain 7.5%, South Korea 7.01%, Taiwan 5.63%, Italy 5.38%, Netherlands 4.09%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$5.99 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$2.07 bil. **CPI change (2008):** 6.6%.

Transport: **Civil aviation:** 6 airports. **Chief ports:** Bata, Malabo.

Communications: **TV sets:** 116 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 429 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 2.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect:** 61.1 male; 62.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 36. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.3. **Natural inc.:** 2.67%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 79.5. **HIV rate:** 3.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-11. **Literacy:** 93%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AU.

Embassy: 2020 16th St. NW 20009; 518-5700.

Website: www.equatorialguinea.gq

Fernando Po (now Bioko) Island was reached by Portugal in the late 15th cent. and ceded to Spain in 1778. Independence came Oct. 12, 1968. Riots occurred in 1969 over disputes between the island and the more backward Rio Muni province on the mainland.

Masie Nguema Biyogo, a mainlander, became president for life in 1972. His reign was one of the most brutal in Africa, resulting in a bankrupted nation; most of the nation's 7,000 Europeans emigrated. He was ousted in a military coup, Aug. 1979. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, leader of the coup, became president and installed his family members in key government posts. Multi-party presidential elections, held in 1996, 2002, and 2009, were seriously flawed. Oil sales, especially to the U.S., have boomed in recent years. Foreign investment in the oil sector has been extensive, but poverty remains widespread, and health conditions are poor.

Authorities in Zimbabwe and Equatorial Guinea arrested 85 people in Mar. 2004 on charges of plotting to overthrow the Obiang regime. Mark Thatcher, son of the former British prime min., was arrested in South Africa Aug. 25 for alleged involvement; in a plea bargain Jan. 13, 2005, he agreed to pay a \$500,000 fine. Pres. Obiang revamped his entire cabinet in Aug. 2006; calling that government "one of the worst ever," he named a new prime minister July 8, 2008. Government officials blamed Nigerian rebels for another apparent coup attempt, suppressed Feb. 17, 2009.

Eritrea

State of Eritrea

People: **Population:** 5,792,984. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 42.5; 65+: 3.6. **Pop. density:** 148.6 per sq mi, 57.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 21.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Tigrinya 50%, Tigre & Kunama 40%, Afar 4%. **Principal languages:** Afar, Arabic, Tigre & Kunama, Tigrinya, other Cushitic languages. **Chief religions:** Muslim, Coptic Christian, Roman Catholic, Protestant.

Geography: **Total area:** 45,406 sq mi, 117,600 sq km; **Land area:** 38,996 sq mi, 101,000 sq km. **Location:** In E Africa, on

SW coast of Red Sea. **Neighbors:** Ethiopia on S, Djibouti on SE, Sudan on W. **Topography:** Includes many islands of the Dahlak Archipelago, low coastal plains in S, mountain range with peaks to 9,000 ft in N. **Capital:** Asmara, 649,000.

Government: **Type:** In transition. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Isaias Afwerki; b. Feb. 2, 1946; in office: May 24, 1993. **Local divisions:** 8 provinces. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 201,750.

Economy: **Industries:** food proc., beverages, clothing & textiles. **Chief crops:** sorghum, lentils, vegetables, corn, cotton, tobacco, sisal. **Natural resources:** gold, potash, zinc, copper, salt, poss. oil & nat. gas, fish. **Arable land:** 5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2 mil; chickens: 1.4 mil; goats: 1.7 mil; sheep: 2.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 1,665 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 271 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 80%, industry and services 20%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Nakfa (ERN) (Sept. 2010: 15.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$700; **GDP growth:** 3.6%. **Imports:** \$627 mil; NA. **Exports:** \$17 mil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$738.7 mil. **Total reserves less gold (2008):** \$37.59 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Railways:** 190 mi. **Civil aviation:** 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Assab, Massawa.

Communications: **TV sets:** 16 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 484 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 4.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect:** 60.1 male; 64.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 33.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.3. **Natural inc.:** 2.52%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 42.3. **HIV rate:** 1.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 65.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AU.

Embassy: 1708 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 319-1991.

Website: www.shabait.com

Eritrea was part of the Ethiopian kingdom of Aksum. It was an Italian colony from 1890 to 1941, when it was captured by the British. Following a period of British and UN supervision, Eritrea was awarded to Ethiopia as part of a federation in 1952. Ethiopia annexed Eritrea as a province in 1962. This led to a 31-year struggle for independence, which ended when Eritrea formally declared itself an independent nation May 24, 1993. A constitution was ratified in 1997 but not implemented.

A border war with Ethiopia that erupted in June 1998 intensified in May 2000, as Ethiopian troops plunged into western Eritrea; a cease-fire signed June 18 provided for a UN peacekeeping force (UNMEE) to patrol a buffer zone on Eritrean territory. A peace treaty was signed Dec. 12, 2000.

A UN report in July 2007 accused Eritrea of aiding an Islamic insurgency in Somalia. Citing Eritrean obstruction of UNMEE activities, the UN Security Council ended the peacekeeping mission as of July 31, 2008. A report released by Human Rights Watch Apr. 16, 2009, said Eritrea had become "one of the most closed and repressive states in the world." Many thousands of Eritreans have fled the country, including all 12 players from the national soccer team, who defected to Kenya during a Dec. 2009 tournament.

Estonia

Republic of Estonia

People: **Population:** 1,291,170. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 15; 65+: 17.6. **Pop. density:** 78.9 per sq mi, 30.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 69.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Estonian 68%, Russian 26%. **Principal languages:** Estonian (official), Russian. **Chief religions:** Evangelical Lutheran 14%, Orthodox 13%, unaffiliated 34%.

Geography: **Total area:** 17,463 sq mi, 45,228 sq km; **Land area:** 16,366 sq mi, 42,388 sq km. **Location:** E Europe, bordering Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland. **Neighbors:** Russia on E, Latvia on S. **Topography:** Marshy lowland with numerous lakes and swamps; about 40% forested. Elongated hills show evidence of former glaciation. More than 800 islands on Baltic coast. **Capital:** Tallinn, 399,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Toomas Hendrik Ilves; b. Dec. 26, 1953; in office: Oct. 9, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Andrus Ansip; b. Oct. 1, 1956; in office: Apr. 13, 2005. **Local divisions:** 15 counties. **Defense budget:** \$382 mil. **Active troops:** 4,750.

Economy: **Industries:** engineering, electronics, wood products, textiles. **Chief crops:** potatoes, vegetables. **Natural resources:** oil shale, peat, phosphorite, clay, limestone, sand, dolomite, sea mud. **Arable land:** 12%. **Livestock:** cattle: 242,000; chickens: 1.4 mil; goats: 4,000; pigs: 379,000; sheep: 72,400. **Fish catch:** 103,333 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 11.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.8%, industry 22.7%, services 74.5%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Kroon (EEK) (Sept. 2010: 12.15 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$24 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$18,500; **GDP growth:** -14.1%. **Imports:** \$9.8 bil; Finland 14.52%, Lithuania 10.84%, Latvia 10.47%, Germany 10.33%, Russia 8.59%, Sweden 8.34%,

Poland 5.63%. **Exports:** \$9.1 bil; Finland 18.57%, Sweden 12.52%, Latvia 9.51%, Russia 9.33%, Germany 6.09%, Lithuania 4.76%, U.S. 4.26%. **Tourism:** \$1.2 bil. **Budget:** \$8.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$2.53 bil. **Gold:** 8,000 oz t. **CPI change:** -0.1%.

Transport: **Railways:** 571 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 494,000 pass. cars; 91,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 423.8 mil pass.-mi; 13 airports. **Chief ports:** Kuivastu, Kunda, Muuga, Tallinn, Virtsu.

Communications: **TV sets:** 567 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 191.6 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 36.8 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 190.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 72.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 67.7 male; 78.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.5. **Natural inc.:** -0.31%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 7.2. **HIV rate:** 1.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OSCE.

Embassy: 2131 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 588-0101.

Website: www.president.ee

Estonia was a province of imperial Russia before World War I, and was independent between World Wars I and II. It was conquered by the USSR in 1940 and incorporated as the Estonian SSR. Estonia declared itself an "occupied territory," and proclaimed itself a free nation Mar. 1990. During an abortive Soviet coup, Estonia declared immediate full independence, Aug. 20, 1991; the Soviet Union recognized its independence in Sept. 1991. The first free elections in over 50 years were held Sept. 20, 1992. The last occupying Russian troops departed by Aug. 31, 1994.

Estonia became a full member of the EU and NATO in 2004. The government accused Russia of orchestrating a cyber attack against Estonia's computer network in Apr.-May 2007. A former high-ranking defense official, Herman Simm, was convicted of treason Feb. 25, 2009, for passing Estonian and NATO security secrets to Russian agents. Estonia was scheduled to switch from the kroon to the euro (the European common currency) on Jan. 1, 2011.

Ethiopia

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

People: **Population:** 88,013,491. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 46.2; 65+: 2.7. **Pop. density:** 228 per sq mi, 88 per sq km. **Urban:** 16.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Oromo 32%, Amara 30%, Tigraway 6%, Somali 6%. **Principal languages:** Amarigna, Oromigna, Tigrigna, Somaligna, English (major foreign lang. taught in schools). **Chief religions:** Christian 61% (Orthodox 51%, Protestant 10%), Muslim 33%, traditional 5%.

Geography: **Total area:** 426,373 sq mi, 1,104,300 sq km; **Land area:** 386,102 sq mi, 1,000,000 sq km. **Location:** In E Africa. **Neighbors:** Sudan on W; Kenya on S; Somalia, Djibouti on E; Eritrea on N. **Topography:** A high central plateau, 6,000-10,000 ft high, rises to higher mountains near the Great Rift Valley, cutting in from SW. Blue Nile and other rivers cross the plateau, which descends to plains on both W and SE. **Capital:** Addis Ababa, 2,863,000.

Government: **Type:** Federal republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Girma Wolde Giorgis; b. Dec. 1924; in office: Oct. 8, 2001. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Meles Zenawi; b. May 8, 1955; in office: Aug. 23, 1995. **Local divisions:** 9 states, 2 chartered cities. **Defense budget:** \$317 mil. **Active troops:** 138,000.

Economy: **Industries:** food proc., beverages, textiles, leather, chemicals, metals proc., cement. **Chief crops:** cereals, pulses, coffee, oilseed, cotton, sugarcane, potatoes. **Natural resources:** gold, platinum, copper, potash, nat. gas, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 0.4 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 10%. **Livestock:** cattle: 49.3 mil; chickens: 35 mil; goats: 21.9 mil; pigs: 29,000; sheep: 25 mil. **Fish catch:** 16,770 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 3.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 85%, industry 5%, services 10%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Birr (ETB) (Sept. 2010: 16.35 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$77.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$900; **GDP growth:** 8.7%. **Imports:** \$7.1 bil; China 14.73%, Saudi Arabia 8.41%, India 7.65%, U.S. 4.3%. **Exports:** \$1.7 bil; China 10.87%, Germany 9.75%, Saudi Arabia 7.39%, U.S. 7.21%, Netherlands 6.38%, Switzerland 5.33%, Sudan 4.35%, Belgium 4%. **Tourism:** \$377 mil. **Budget:** \$5.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.14 bil. **CPI change:** 8.5%.

Transport: **Railways:** 423 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 81,200 pass. cars; 44,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 34,125.9 mil pass.-mi; 17 airports.

Communications: **TV sets:** 5 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 185 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 4.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 0.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 53.3 male; 58.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 43.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.3. **Natural inc.:** 3.21%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 79. **HIV rate:** 2.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 35.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AU.

Embassy: 3506 International Dr. NW 20008; 364-1200.

Website: www.moinfo.gov.et

Ethiopian culture was influenced by Egypt and Greece. The ancient monarchy was invaded by Italy in 1880 but maintained its independence until another Italian invasion in 1936. British forces freed the country in 1941.

A series of droughts in the 1970s killed hundreds of thousands. An army mutiny, strikes, and student demonstrations led to the dethronement, Sept. 12, 1974, of Ethiopia's last emperor, Haile Selassie I, ending his 58-year reign; he died Aug. 1975, while being held by the ruling junta, known as the Dergue. The junta dissolved parliament, abolished the monarchy, established a socialist state, redistributed land, curbed the influence of the Coptic Church, and violently suppressed opposition.

The regime, torn by bloody coups, faced uprisings by tribal and political groups aided in part by Sudan and Somalia. Ties with the U.S., once a major ally, deteriorated, while cooperation accords were signed with the USSR in 1977. In 1978, Soviet advisers and Cuban troops helped defeat Somali forces. Ethiopia and Somalia signed a peace agreement in 1988.

A worldwide relief effort began in 1984, as an extended drought threatened the country with famine; up to 1 mil people may have died as a result of starvation and disease.

The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), an umbrella group of 6 rebel armies, launched a major push against government forces, Feb. 1991. In May, Pres. Mengistu Haile Mariam resigned, finding refuge in Zimbabwe. The EPRDF took over and set up a transitional government. Ethiopia's first multiparty general elections were held in 1995.

Eritrea, a province on the Red Sea, declared its independence May 24, 1993. Fighting along the border with Eritrea, which erupted in June 1998, intensified in May 2000, as Ethiopian forces plunged into Eritrean territory; a cease-fire was signed June 18 and a peace treaty Dec. 12. The war displaced 350,000 Ethiopians and is estimated to have cost the country nearly \$3 bil. A collapse of crop prices in 2001, followed by drought in 2002-03, led to severe food shortages. Ethnic clashes Dec. 2003-Jan. 2004 in western Ethiopia left more than 250 people dead; thousands fled to Sudan.

The ruling EPRDF won parliamentary elections May 15, 2005, but opposition parties made big gains. Police opened fire on anti-government protesters in Addis Ababa, June 8, killing at least 36; the government arrested some 3,000 dissidents. Police suppression of further protests in the capital, Nov. 1-4, left at least 46 dead. As part of a crackdown on Oromo Liberation Front rebels, the government rounded up thousands of Oromo, Nov. 2005-Jan. 2006. In July 2006, Ethiopia sent troops into Somalia in response to advances by Islamist militias there. Tried in absentia, former Pres. Mengistu was convicted of genocide Dec. 12, 2006.

Drought and other food supply disruptions led Ethiopia June 2008 to appeal for \$325 mil in emergency aid; the nation requested \$175 mil in additional food aid Oct. 2009. Ethiopia pulled its troops out of Somalia in Jan. 2009. The EPRDF dominated parliamentary elections May 23, 2010, though the opposition contested the results and accused the EPRDF of voter fraud.

Fiji

Republic of the Fiji Islands

People: **Population:** 875,983. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 30.1; 65+: 4.9. **Pop. density:** 124.2 per sq mi, 47.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 51.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Fijian (predominantly Melanesian with Polynesian) 57%, Indian 38%. **Principal languages:** English, Fijian (both official); Hindustani. **Chief religions:** Christian (incl. Methodist, Roman Catholic) 53%, Hindu 34%, Muslim 7%.

Geography: **Total area:** 7,056 sq mi, 18,274 sq km; **Land area:** 7,056 sq mi, 18,274 sq km. **Location:** In western S Pacific O. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Vanuatu to W, Tonga to E. **Topography:** 322 isls. (106 inhabited), many mountainous, with tropical forests and large fertile areas. Viti Levu, the largest isl., has over half the total land area. **Capital:** Greater Suva, 174,000.

Government: **Type:** In transition. **Head of state:** Pres. Ratu Epeli Nailatikau; b. July 5, 1941; in office: Nov. 5, 2009 (acting from July 30). **Head of gov.:** Interim Prime Min. Voreqe (Frank) Bainimarama; b. Apr. 27, 1954; in office: Jan. 5, 2007. **Local divisions:** 4 divisions comprising 14 provinces and 1 dependency. **Defense budget:** \$52 mil. **Active troops:** 3,500.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, sugar, clothing, copra, gold, silver. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, coconuts, cassava, rice, sweet potatoes, bananas. **Natural resources:** timber, fish, gold, copper, offshore oil potential, hydropower. **Arable land:** 11%. **Livestock:** cattle: 315,000; chickens: 4.3 mil; goats: 270,000; pigs: 145,000; sheep: 6,000. **Fish catch:** 49,967 metric tons. **Electricity**

prod.: 928 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 70%, industry and services 30%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (FJD) (Sept. 2010: 1.92 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$3.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$3,900; **GDP growth:** -2.5%. **Imports:** \$3.1 bil; Singapore 27.27%, Australia 19.36%, New Zealand 15.15%, China 6.92%, India 5.23%, Thailand 4.25%. **Exports:** \$1.2 bil; U.S. 15.21%, Australia 12.11%, UK 11.23%, Samoa 5.39%, Tonga 4.74%, Japan 4.44%. **Tourism:** \$544 mil. **Budget** (2006): \$1.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2005): \$220 mil. **Gold** (2005): 8,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 3.7%.

Transport: Railways: 371 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 86,600 pass. cars; 59,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,557.2 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Lautoka, Suva.

Communications: TV sets: 110 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 677 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 16.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 53.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 13.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.5 male; 73.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.9. **Natural inc.:** 1.56%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.3. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 93.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO).

Embassy: 2000 M St. NW, Ste. 710, 20036; 466-8320.

Website: www.fiji.gov.fj

A British colony since 1874, Fiji became independent Oct. 10, 1970. Cultural differences between the Indian community (descendants of contract laborers brought to the islands in the 19th cent.) and indigenous Fijians have led to political polarization. More than 100,000 Indians have left Fiji since the mid-1980s.

Military coups have been frequent in recent decades. Fiji's first Indian prime minister, Mahendra Chaudhry, took office May 19, 1999. He and other government officials were taken captive May 19, 2000, by indigenous Fijian gunmen led by George Speight. The hostage crisis culminated in a military takeover, May 29, led by Frank Bainimarama. Release of the last remaining hostages in July 2000 coincided with the installation of an interim military-backed government. Speight was later tried for treason; he was sentenced to life in prison, Feb. 18, 2002. Prime Min. Laisenia Qarase headed an elected civilian government, 2001-06. He retained his office in parliamentary voting, May 6-13, 2006, but was ousted in a military coup Dec. 5, and Bainimarama took office as interim prime minister. After a court ruled Apr. 9, 2009, that the 2006 coup was illegal, Pres. Ratu Josefa Iloilo abrogated the constitution, dissolved the judiciary, and reappointed Interim Prime Min. Bainimarama. In July, Bainimarama promised a new constitution by 2013 and legislative elections by 2014; he also named Vice Pres. Ratu Epeli Nailatikau to replace the retiring Press. Iloilo.

Finland

Republic of Finland

People: Population: 5,255,068. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.2; 65+: 17.2. **Pop. density:** 44.8 per sq mi, 17.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 84.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Finn 93%, Swede 6%. **Principal languages:** Finnish, Swedish (both official). **Chief religion:** Lutheran Church of Finland 83%, none 15%.

Geography: Total area: 130,559 sq mi, 338,145 sq km; **Land area:** 117,304 sq mi, 303,815 sq km. **Location:** In N Europe. **Neighbors:** Norway on N, Sweden on W, Russia on E. **Topography:** South and central are generally flat areas with low hills and many lakes. The N has mountainous areas, 3,000-4,000 ft above sea level. **Capital:** Helsinki, 1,107,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Tarja Halonen; b. Dec. 24, 1943; in office: Mar. 1, 2000. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Mari Kiviniemi, b. Sept. 27, 1968; in office: June 22, 2010. **Local divisions:** 6 laanit (provinces). **Defense budget:** \$4.21 bil. **Active troops:** 22,600.

Economy: Industries: metals & metal products, electronics, machinery & scientific instruments, shipbuilding, pulp & paper, copper refining, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles. **Chief crops:** barley, wheat, sugar beets, potatoes. **Natural resources:** timber, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, chromite. **Arable land:** 7%. **Live-stock:** cattle: 915,345; chickens: 5.7 mil; goats: 5,918; pigs: 1.5 mil; sheep: 122,218. **Fish catch:** 171,838 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 73.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. and forestry 4.5%; industry 18.2%; constr. 7.3%; commerce 15.9%; finance, insurance, and business services 14.5%; transp. and communications 6.9%; public services 32.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$178.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$34,100; **GDP growth:** -8.1%. **Imports:** \$59 bil; Russia 16.28%, Germany 15.76%, Sweden 14.65%, Netherlands 6.99%, China 5.29%, France 4.22%. **Exports:** \$62.9 bil; Germany 10.32%, Sweden 9.79%, Russia 9%, U.S. 7.85%, Netherlands 5.9%, UK 5.24%, China 4.1%. **Tourism:** \$3.2 bil. **Budget:** \$132.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$6.19 bil. **Gold:** 1.58 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 0%.

Transport: Railways: 3,600 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.4 mil pass. cars; 374,600 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 8,337.6 mil pass.-mi; 75 airports. **Chief ports:** Hamina, Helsinki, Kokkola, Kotka, Naantali, Pori, Raahе, Rauma, Turku.

Communications: TV sets: 643 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,564 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 26.9 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 431.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 84.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 75.6 male; 82.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.2. **Natural inc.:** 0.02%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.5. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-16. **Literacy:** 100%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3301 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 298-5800.

Website: www.government.fi

The early Finns probably migrated from the Ural area at about the beginning of the Christian era. Swedish settlers brought the country into Sweden, 1154 to 1809, when Finland became an autonomous grand duchy of the Russian Empire. Russian exactions created a strong national spirit; on Dec. 6, 1917, Finland declared its independence, and in 1919 it became a republic.

On Nov. 30, 1939, the Soviet Union invaded, and the Finns were forced to cede 16,173 sq mi of territory. After World War II, further cessions were exacted. In 1948, Finland signed a treaty of mutual assistance with the USSR; Finland and Russia nullified this treaty with a new pact in Jan. 1992.

Following approval by Finnish voters in an advisory referendum Oct. 16, 1994, Finland joined the EU effective Jan. 1, 1995. Pres. Tarja Halonen won a second 6-year term, Jan. 29, 2006. Former Pres. Martti Ahtisaari was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, Oct. 10, 2008, for his efforts in mediating international conflicts.

Aland, or Ahvenanmaa, constituting an autonomous province, is a group of small islands, 590 sq mi, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 25 mi from Sweden, 15 mi from Finland. Mariehamn is the chief port.

France

French Republic

People: Population: 64,768,389. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 18.6; 65+: 16.5. **Pop. density:** 262.1 per sq mi, 101.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 84.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Celtic & Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, N African, Indochinese, Basque minorities. **Principal languages:** French, rapidly declining regional dialects & languages (incl. Provençal, Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 83%-88%, Muslim 5%-10%.

Geography: Total area: 248,429 sq mi, 643,427 sq km; **Land area:** 247,126 sq mi, 640,053 sq km. **Location:** In W Europe, between Atlantic O. and Medit. Sea. **Neighbors:** Spain, Andorra, Monaco on S; Italy, Switzerland, Germany on E; Luxembourg, Belgium on N. **Topography:** A wide plain covers more than half of the country, in N and W, drained to W by Seine, Loire, Garonne rivers. The Massif Central is a mountainous plateau in center. In E are Alps (Mt. Blanc is tallest in W Europe, 15,771 ft), the lower Jura range, and forested Vosges. The Rhone flows from Lake Geneva to Mediterranean. Pyrenees are in SW, on border with Spain. **Capital:** Paris, 10,410,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Marseille-Aix-en-Provence, 1,457,000; Lyon, 1,456,000; Lille, 1,028,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy; b. Jan. 28, 1955; in office: May 16, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. François Fillon; b. Mar. 4, 1954; in office: May 17, 2007. **Local divisions:** 22 administrative regions containing 96 departments. **Defense budget:** \$47.8 bil. **Active troops:** 352,771.

Economy: Industries: machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics, tourism. **Chief crops:** wheat, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, bauxite, zinc, uranium, antimony, arsenic, potash, feldspar, fluorspar, gypsum, timber, fish. **Crude oil reserves:** 103.3 mil bbls. **Other resources:** Timber, dairy. **Arable land:** 33%. **Live-stock:** cattle: 19.9 mil; chickens: 175 mil; goats: 1.2 mil; pigs: 14.8 mil; sheep: 8.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 734,761 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 540.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.8%, industry 24.3%, services 71.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$2.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** \$32,600; **GDP growth:** -2.5%. **Imports:** \$538.9 bil; Germany 19.41%, Belgium 11.61%, Italy 7.97%, Netherlands 7.15%, Spain 6.68%, UK 4.9%, U.S. 4.72%, China 4.44%. **Exports:** \$472.7 bil; Germany 15.88%, Italy 8.16%, Spain 7.8%, Belgium 7.44%, UK 7.04%, U.S. 5.65%, Netherlands 3.99%. **Tourism:** \$56.6 bil. **Budget:** \$1.5 tril. **Total reserves less gold:** \$29.75 bil. **Gold:** 78.3 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 0.1%.

Transport: Railways: 18,152 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 29.7 mil pass. cars; 6.4 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 89,537.1 mil pass.-mi (incl. airlines based in territories and dependencies); 297 airports. **Chief ports:** Bordeaux, Calais, Dunkerque, Le Havre, Marseille, Nantes, Paris, Rouen, Strasbourg.

Communications: **TV sets:** 620 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 946 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 56.9 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2005): 163.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 71.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 77.9 male; 84.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.7. **Natural inc.:** 0.38%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.3. **HIV rate:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 4101 Reservoir Rd. NW 20007; 944-6195.

Website: www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr

Celtic Gaul was conquered by Julius Caesar 58-51 BCE; Romans ruled for 500 years. Under Charlemagne, Frankish rule extended over much of Europe. After his death France emerged as one of the successor kingdoms.

The monarchy was overthrown by the French Revolution (1789-93) and succeeded by the First Republic, followed by the First Empire under Napoleon (1804-15), a monarchy (1814-48), the Second Republic (1848-52), the Second Empire (1852-70), the Third Republic (1871-1946), the Fourth Republic (1946-58), and the Fifth Republic (1958 to present).

France suffered severe losses in manpower and wealth in WWI, when it was invaded by Germany. By the Treaty of Versailles, France exacted return of Alsace and Lorraine, provinces seized by Germany in 1871. Germany invaded France again in May 1940, and signed an armistice with a government based in Vichy. After France was liberated by the Allies in Sept. 1944, Gen. Charles de Gaulle became head of the provisional government, serving until 1946. De Gaulle again became premier in 1958, during a crisis over Algeria, and obtained voter approval for a new constitution, ushering in the Fifth Republic. He then became president.

France had withdrawn from Indochina in 1954, and from Morocco and Tunisia in 1956. Most of its remaining African territories, including Algeria, were freed 1958-62.

In May 1968, rebellious students in Paris and other centers rioted, battled police, and were joined by workers who launched nationwide strikes. The government awarded pay increases to the strikers May 26. De Gaulle resigned from office in Apr. 1969, after losing a nationwide referendum on constitutional reform. Georges Pompidou, who was elected to succeed him, continued De Gaulle's emphasis on French independence from the U.S. and Soviet Union. After Pompidou's death, in 1974, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was elected president; he continued the basically conservative policies of his predecessors.

On May 10, 1981, France elected François Mitterrand, a Socialist, president. Under Mitterrand the government nationalized 5 major industries and most private banks. After 1986, however, when rightists won a narrow victory in the National Assembly, Mitterrand chose conservative Jacques Chirac as premier. A 2-year period of "cohabitation" ensued, and France began to pursue a privatization program in which many state-owned companies were sold. After Mitterrand was elected to a second 7-year term in 1988, he appointed a Socialist as premier. The center-right won a large majority in 1993 legislative elections, ushering in another period of "cohabitation" with a conservative premier.

Chirac won the presidency in a runoff election May 7, 1995. He cut government spending to help the French economy meet the budgetary goals set for the introduction of a common European currency, the euro. With unemployment at nearly 13%, legislative elections completed June 1, 1997, produced a decisive victory for the leftist parties. The result was a new period of "cohabitation," this time between a conservative president and a Socialist prime minister, Lionel Jospin. France contributed 7,000 troops to the NATO-led force (KFOR) that entered Kosovo in June 1999.

French voters, disaffected by government scandals, shocked the political establishment in the first round of presidential voting Apr. 21, 2002, by giving Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the far-right National Front, a second place finish with 16.9% of the vote; Chirac won only 19.9%, and Jospin was third, with 16.2%. Chirac easily won the May 5 runoff, with 82%, and his center-right allies won parliamentary elections June 9 and 16. Parliament gave final approval Mar. 3, 2004, to a law barring the wearing of Islamic head scarves and other religious symbols in public schools.

Displeased with sluggish economic growth, high unemployment, and budget cuts in entitlement programs, voters showed their discontent by rejecting, May 29, 2005, a proposed EU constitution strongly supported by the Chirac government. A state of emergency was declared Nov. 8 after 12 days of riots that began in Paris and spread to some 300 French cities and towns; rioters were mainly young immigrants from N and W Africa. After a wave of mass protests and strikes, Chirac agreed, Apr. 10, 2006, to rescind a law that made it easier for employers to fire inexperienced young workers.

Campaigning as an economic reformer, the conservative, pro-American Nicolas Sarkozy won a presidential runoff election May 6, 2007. The French bank Société Générale disclosed Jan. 24, 2008, that it had lost more than \$7 bil, which it blamed on a "rogue trader," Jérôme Kerviel; he was sentenced to 3 years in prison and ordered to pay restitution Oct. 5, 2010.

Sarkozy responded to the global recession by unveiling Dec. 4, 2008, a \$33 bil economic stimulus plan focused on infrastructure

development; new measures announced Feb. 18, 2009, following labor protests, provided \$3.3 bil in aid for lower-income people. Former Pres. Chirac was indicted Oct. 30 on corruption charges stemming from his tenure (1977-95) as mayor of Paris. A French court Jan. 28, 2010, acquitted former Prime Min. Dominique de Villepin of conspiring to smear Sarkozy while the two men were vying to succeed Pres. Chirac. Sarkozy's policy of shutting Roma (Gypsy) encampments and expelling thousands of Roma to Romania and Bulgaria drew public rebukes from EU allies in Sept. 2010.

France, a founding member of NATO, formally returned to the alliance's military command structure Apr. 2009 after an absence of 43 years. In mid-2010, France had about 3,750 troops fighting as part of NATO forces in Afghanistan.

The island of **Corsica**, in the Mediterranean W of Italy and N of Sardinia, is a territorial collectivity and region of France comprising 2 departments. It elects a total of 2 senators and 3 deputies to the French Parliament. Area: 3,369 sq mi; pop. (2006 census): 294,118. The capital is Ajaccio, birthplace of Napoleon I. Violence by Corsican separatist groups has hurt tourism, a leading industry on the island. Corsicans rejected, 51%-49%, a limited autonomy plan in a referendum July 6, 2003.

Overseas Departments

French Guiana is on the NE coast of South America with Suriname on the W and Brazil on the E and S. Its area is 35,135 sq mi (total); 34,421 sq mi (land); pop. (2007 est.) 203,321. Guiana sends one senator and 2 deputies to the French Parliament. Guiana is administered by a prefect and has a Council General of 16 elected members; capital is Cayenne.

The famous penal colony, Devil's Island, was phased out between 1938 and 1951. The European Space Agency maintains a satellite-launching center (established by France in 1964) in the city of Kourou.

Immense forests of rich timber cover 88% of the land. Fishing (especially shrimp), forestry, and gold mining are the most important industries.

Guadeloupe, in the West Indies' Leeward Islands, consists of 2 large islands, Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, separated by the Salt River, plus Marie Galante and the Saintes group to the S and, to the N, Desirade. A French possession since 1635, the department is represented in the French Parliament; administration consists of a prefect (governor) as well as an elected general and regional councils. St. Barthelemy and over half of St. Martin (the Netherlands' portion is called St. Maarten), both formerly part of Guadeloupe, voted for secession in 2003 and became separate overseas territorial collectivities in 2007.

Area of the islands is 525 sq mi; pop. (2007 est., incl. St. Barthelemy and St. Martin) 456,698, mainly descendants of slaves; capital is Basse-Terre on Basse-Terre Island. The land is fertile; sugar, rum, and bananas are exported. Tourism is an important industry.

Martinique, the northernmost of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, has been a possession since 1635, and a department since Mar. 1946. It is represented in the French Parliament by 2 senators and 4 deputies. The island was the birthplace of Napoleon's first wife, Empress Josephine.

It has an area of 425 sq mi (total); 409 sq mi (land); pop. (2007 est.) 439,202, mostly descendants of slaves. The capital is Fort-de-France, pop. (2006): 90,347. It is a popular tourist stop. The chief exports are rum, bananas, and petroleum products.

Réunion is a volcanic island in the Indian O. about 420 mi E of Madagascar, and has belonged to France since 1665. Area, 972 sq mi (total); 968 sq mi (land); pop. (2007 est.) 798,094, 30% of French extraction. Capital: Saint-Denis. The chief export is sugar. It elects 5 deputies, 3 senators to the French Parliament.

Overseas Territorial Collectivities

Mayotte, claimed by Comoros and administered by France, voted in 1976 to become a territorial collectivity of France. An island NW of Madagascar, area is 144 sq mi, pop. (2010 est.) 231,139. The capital is Mamoudzou. In Mar. 29, 2009, referendum, 95% of voters endorsed a plan under which Mayotte would become an overseas department of France in 2011.

St. Pierre and Miquelon became a territorial collectivity in 1985. It consists of 2 groups of rocky islands near the SW coast of Newfoundland, inhabited by fishermen. Fish products are the chief export. The St. Pierre group has an area of 10 sq mi; Miquelon, 83 sq mi. Total pop. (2010 est.) 5,943. Capital: Saint-Pierre. Both Mayotte and St. Pierre and Miquelon elect a deputy and a senator to the French Parliament.

St. Barthelemy and **St. Martin** became overseas territorial collectivities in 2007, with total pop. (2010 est.) of 7,406 and 30,235, respectively.

Overseas Territories

French Polynesia comprises 130 islands widely scattered among 5 archipelagos in the S Pacific; administered by a Council of Ministers (headed by a president). Territorial Assembly and the

Council have headquarters at Papeete, on Tahiti, one of the Society Islands (which include the Windward Isls. and Leeward Isls.). Two deputies and a senator are elected to the French Parliament.

Other groups are the Marquesas Islands; the Tuamotu Archipelago; the Gambier Islands; and the Austral, or Tubuai, Islands.

Total area of the islands administered from Tahiti is 1,609 sq mi (total); 1,413 sq mi (land); pop. (2010 est.) 291,000, more than half on Tahiti. Tahiti is mountainous with a productive coastline bearing coconuts, citrus, pineapples, and vanilla. Cultured pearls are also produced.

Tahiti was visited by Capt. James Cook in 1769 and by Capt. Bligh in the *Bounty*, 1788-89. Its beauty impressed Herman Melville, Paul Gauguin, and Charles Darwin. A coalition favoring independence for French Polynesia within 20 years gained control of the territorial assembly after elections May 23, 2004.

The territory of the **French Southern and Antarctic Lands** comprises Adelie Land, on Antarctica, and island groups in the Indian O. Area: 2,991 sq mi (total); 2,960 sq mi (land).

Adelie, reached 1840, has a 185-mi coastline and tapers 1,240 mi inland to the S Pole. (The U.S. does not recognize national claims in Antarctica.) It has a research station. There are 2 glaciers: Ninnis, 22 mi wide, 99 mi long, and Mentz, 11 mi by 140 mi.

The Indian O. groups are as follows: Kerguelen Archipelago, visited 1772, consists of one large and 300 small islands. The chief is 87 mi long, 74 mi wide, and has Mt. Ross, 6,429 ft tall. Principal research station is Port-aux-Français. Seals often weigh two tons; there are blue whales, coal, peat, semiprecious stones. Crozet Archipelago, reached 1772, covers 136 sq mi. Eastern Island rises to 6,560 ft. Saint Paul, in southern Indian O., has warm springs with earth at places heating to 120° to 390°F. Amsterdam is nearby; both produce cod and rock lobster. Military garrisons and meteorological stations are located on the Scattered Isls.

The territory of **New Caledonia** and Dependencies is a group of islands in the Pacific O. about 1,115 mi E of Australia and approx. the same distance NW of New Zealand. Dependencies are the Loyalty Isls., Isle of Pines, Belep Archipelago, and Huon Isls.

The largest island, New Caledonia, is 6,530 sq mi. Total area of the territory is 7,359 sq mi (total); 7,171 sq mi (land); pop. (2010 est.) 252,352. The group was acquired by France in 1853.

The territory is administered by a High Commissioner. There is a popularly elected Territorial Congress. Two deputies and a senator are elected to the French Parliament. Capital: Noumea.

Mining is the chief industry. New Caledonia is one of the world's largest nickel producers. Chrome, iron, cobalt, manganese, silver, gold, lead, and copper are also found. Agric. products include yams, sweet potatoes, potatoes, manioc, corn, and coconuts.

In 1987, New Caledonian voters chose by referendum to remain within the French Republic. There were clashes between French and Melanesians (Kanakas) in 1988. An agreement Apr. 21, 1998, between France and rival New Caledonian factions specified a 15- to 20-year period of "shared sovereignty." The French constitution was amended, July 6, to allow the territory a gradual increase in autonomy; New Caledonian voters approved the plan Nov. 8, 1998, by a 72% majority.

The territory of **Wallis and Futuna** comprises 2 island groups in the SW Pacific S of Tuvalu, N of Fiji, and W of Western Samoa; became an overseas territory July 29, 1961. The islands have a total area of 106 sq mi and pop. (2010 est.) of 15,343. Alofi, attached to Futuna, is uninhabited. Capital: Mata-Utu. Chief products are copra, yams, taro roots, bananas, and coconuts. A senator and a deputy are elected to the French Parliament.

Gabon

Gabonese Republic

People: Population: 1,545,255. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 42.2; 65+: 3.9. **Pop. density:** 15.5 per sq mi, 6 per sq km. **Urban:** 85.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Bantu tribes (incl. four major groupings of Fang, Bapounou, Nzebi, Obamba), (other Africans & Europeans. **Principal languages:** French (official), Fang, Myene, Nzebi, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi. **Chief religions:** Christian 55%-75%, animist.

Geography: Total area: 103,347 sq mi, 267,667 sq km; **Land area:** 99,486 sq mi, 257,667 sq km. **Location:** On Atlantic coast of W central Africa. **Neighbors:** Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon on N; Congo on E and S. **Topography:** Heavily forested, consisting of coastal lowlands; plateaus in N, E, and S; mountains in N, SE, and center. The Ogooue R. system covers most of Gabon. **Capital:** Libreville, 619,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ali Bongo Ondimba; b. Feb. 9, 1959; in office: Oct. 16, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Paul Biyoghé Mba; b. Apr. 18, 1953; in office: July 17, 2009. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces. **Defense budget** (2008): \$134 mil. **Active troops:** 4,700.

Economy: Industries: oil extraction & refining, mang., gold, chemicals, ship repair, food & beverages. **Chief crops:** cocoa,

coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, diamonds, niobium, mang., uranium, gold, timber, iron ore, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 2 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 36,500; chickens: 3.2 mil; goats: 92,000; pigs: 215,000; sheep: 196,000. **Fish catch:** 30,124 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 60%, industry 15%, services 25%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BEAC Franc (XAF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$21.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$14,000; **GDP growth:** -1.1%. **Imports:** \$2.3 bil; France 32.21%, U.S. 7.92%, China 7.02%, Belgium 4.99%, Italy 4.81%, Cameroon 4.56%, Netherlands 4.35%. **Exports:** \$5.9 bil; Russia 30.62%, U.S. 16.56%, China 15.87%, France 4.28%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$2.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.27 bil. **Gold:** 12,837 oz t. **CPI change:** 1.9%.

Transport: Railways: 506 mi. **Civil aviation:** 515.1 mil pass.-mi; 13 airports. **Chief ports:** Gamba, Libreville, Lucinda, Port-Gentil.

Communications: TV sets: 251 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 501 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 6.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 52 male; 53.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 35.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.9. **Natural inc.:** 2.25%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 50.9. **HIV rate:** 5.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 87%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 2034 20th St. NW 20009; 797-1000.

Website: www.legabon.ga

France established control over the region in the second half of the 19th cent. Gabon became independent Aug. 17, 1960. Backed by France, Pres. Albert-Bernard Bongo (later Omar Bongo Ondimba) ruled the country 1967-2009, greatly enriching himself and his family. A multiparty political system was introduced in 1990, and a new constitution was enacted Mar. 14, 1991. Bongo's reelection victories in 1993, 1998, and 2003 were faulted by international observers. After he died June 8, 2009, his son Ali Bongo Ondimba, Gabon's defense minister 1999-2009, ran for the presidency. He claimed victory in a disputed election Aug. 30 and took office Oct. 16, 2009.

Gabon is one of the most prosperous black African countries, thanks to abundant natural resources, foreign private investment, and government development programs.

The Gambia

Republic of The Gambia

People: Population: 1,824,158. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 43.4; 65+: 2.9. **Pop. density:** 472.5 per sq mi, 182.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.3%. **Ethnic groups:** African 99% (incl. Mandinka 42%, Fula 18%, Wolof 16%). **Principal languages:** English (official), Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars. **Chief religions:** Muslim 90%, Christian 9%.

Geography: Total area: 4,361 sq mi, 11,295 sq km; **Land area:** 3,861 sq mi, 10,000 sq km. **Location:** On Atlantic coast near W tip of Africa. **Neighbors:** Surrounded on 3 sides by Senegal. **Topography:** A narrow strip of land on each side of lower Gambia R. **Capital:** Banjul, 436,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Yahya Jammeh; b. May 25, 1965; in office: July 22, 1994. **Local divisions:** 5 divisions, 1 city. **Defense budget:** \$7 mil. **Active troops:** 800.

Economy: Industries: processing peanuts, fish, hides, tourism, beverages, agric. machinery assembly. **Chief crops:** rice, millet, sorghum, peanuts, corn, sesame, cassava, palm kernels.

Natural resources: fish, titanium, tin, zircon. **Arable land:** 28%. **Livestock:** cattle: 420,000; chickens: 720,000; goats: 374,000; pigs: 25,000; sheep: 200,000. **Fish catch:** 42,645 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 160 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 75%, industry 19%, services 6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dalasi (GMD) (Sept. 2010: 28.25 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$2.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,400; **GDP growth:** 5.2%. **Imports:** \$285 mil; China 20.45%, Senegal 11.97%, Brazil 8.48%, Côte d'Ivoire 4.71%, Netherlands 4.68%, U.S. 4.49%. **Exports:** \$86 mil; India 42.06%, France 15.34%, UK 9.03%, China 7.38%, Hong Kong 4.55%, Belgium 3.97%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$189.4 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$143 mil. **CPI change:** 4.6%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 6,400 pass. cars; 3,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1 airport. **Chief port:** Banjul.

Communications: TV Sets: 3 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 394 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 7.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 52.3 male; 55.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 37.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 12. **Natural inc.:** 2.53%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 67.5. **HIV rate:** 0.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 45.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 1156 15th St. NW 20005; 785-1399.

Website: www.gambia.gm

The peoples of Gambia were at one time associated with the West African empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai. The area became Britain's first African possession in 1588.

Independence came Feb. 18, 1965; republic status within the Commonwealth was achieved in 1970. The country suffered from severe famine in the 1970s. Senegambia, a confederation with Senegal, lasted from 1982 to 1989.

On July 22, 1994, after 24 years in power, Pres. Dawda K. Jawara was deposed in a bloodless coup by a military officer, Yahya Jammeh. Jammeh barred political activity, detained potential opponents, and governed by decree. Despite a nominal return to constitutional government in 1996, Jammeh has retained a tight grip on power, while Gambia has remained one of the world's poorest countries. Security forces suppressed an alleged coup plot by army officers Mar. 2006. Pres. Jammeh won a third 5-year term Sept. 22, 2006.

Georgia

People: Population: 4,600,825. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 15.8; 65+: 16.2. **Pop. density:** 171 per sq mi, 66 per sq km. **Urban:** 52.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Georgian 84%, Azeri 7%, Armenian 6%. **Principal languages:** Georgian (official), Russian, Abkhaz (official in Abkhazia). **Chief religions:** Orthodox Christian 84%, Muslim 10%, Armenian-Gregorian 4%.

Geography: Total area: 26,911 sq mi, 69,700 sq km; **Land area:** 26,911 sq mi, 69,700 sq km. **Location:** SW Asia, on E coast of Black Sea. **Neighbors:** Russia on N and NE, Turkey and Armenia on S, Azerbaijan on SE. **Topography:** Separated from Russia on NE by main range of Caucasus Mts. **Capital:** T'bilisi, 1,115,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mikhail Saakashvili; b. Dec. 21, 1967; in office: Jan. 25, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Nikoloz (Nika) Gilauri; b. Feb., 14, 1975; in office: Feb. 6, 2009. **Local divisions:** 53 rayons, 9 cities, and 2 autonomous republics. **Defense budget:** \$537 mil. **Active troops:** 21,150.

Economy: Industries: steel, aircraft, machine tools, elec. appliances, mining, chemicals. **Chief crops:** citrus, grapes, tea, hazelnuts, vegetables. **Natural resources:** forests, hydropower, mang., iron ore, copper, minor coal & oil deposits. **Crude oil reserves:** 35 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 12%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1 mil; chickens: 5.7 mil; goats: 82,500; pigs: 109,900; sheep: 624,000. **Fish catch:** 26,692 metric tons. **Electricity prod. (2008):** 8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 55.6%, industry 8.9%, services 35.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lari (GEL) (Sept. 2010: 1.84 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$20.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$4,400; **GDP growth:** -6.7%. **Imports:** \$4.3 bil; Turkey 16.81%, Azerbaijan 9.72%, Ukraine 9.17%, Russia 7.39%, U.S. 6.63%, Germany 6.22%. **Exports:** \$1.8 bil; Turkey 17.87%, Azerbaijan 12.3%, Bulgaria 9.6%, Canada 8.78%, UK 7.49%, Ukraine 6.82%, Spain 5.27%, U.S. 4.99%. **Tourism:** \$447 mil. **Budget:** \$4.03 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.35 bil. **CPI change:** 1.7%.

Transport: Railways: 1,002 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 255,200 pass. cars; 68,600 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 313.8 mil pass.-mi; 18 airports. **Chief ports:** Batumi, Poti.

Communications: TV sets: 516 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 590 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 14.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ. (2004):** 3.9 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 30.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.6 male; 80.6 female. **Births (per 1,000 pop.):** 10.7. **Deaths (per 1,000 pop.):** 9.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.09%. **Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births):** 15.7. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 2209 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 387-2390.

Website: www.government.gov.ge

The region, which contained the ancient kingdoms of Colchis and Iberia, was Christianized in the 4th cent. and conquered by Arabs in the 8th cent. Annexed by Russia in 1801, Georgia was forcibly incorporated into the USSR in 1922.

Georgia declared independence Apr. 9, 1991. It emerged as an independent state when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26. After a power struggle, former Soviet Foreign Min. Eduard A. Shevardnadze became president of Georgia. He survived several coup attempts and won reelection in 1995 and 2000. But parliamentary elections Nov. 2, 2003, denounced as fraudulent by opposition groups and international observers, sparked massive antigovernment protests, causing him to resign Nov. 23. Opposition leader Mikhail Saakashvili won the presidential election of Jan. 4, 2004. He survived an apparent assassination attempt along with U.S. Pres. George W. Bush in Tbilisi May 10, 2005, suppressed an alleged coup plot Sept. 6, 2006, and cracked down violently on antigovernment protests and imposed a state of emergency, Nov. 7-16, 2007; he then called early elections, Jan. 5, 2008, in which he won a renewed mandate.

Since the country gained independence, secessionist movements in the enclaves of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, supported by Russia, have challenged the Tbilisi government. Open warfare between Georgia and Russia erupted when Saakashvili sent troops Aug. 7, 2008, to suppress insurgent activity in Tskhinvali, the

South Ossetian capital. Russia retaliated Aug. 8-9 by dispatching its forces to South Ossetia and Abkhazia and launching assaults on key Georgian cities. A cease-fire signed Aug. 15-16 called for withdrawal of Russian forces from Georgia proper, but allowed thousands of Russian troops to remain in the breakaway regions. On Aug. 26, Russian Pres. Dmitri Medvedev formally recognized their independence, a step protested by the U.S. and Georgia's other Western allies. International donors Oct. 22 pledged \$4.55 bil in reconstruction aid, including about \$1.5 bil from EU members and \$1 bil from the U.S. Russia announced Aug. 11, 2010, that it had deployed antiaircraft missiles in Abkhazia.

Germany

Federal Republic of Germany

People: Population: 82,282,988. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 13.5; 65+: 20.4. **Pop. density:** 611.2 per sq mi, 236 per sq km. **Urban:** 73.7%. **Ethnic groups:** German 92%, Turkish 2%, other (incl. Greek, Italian, Polish, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish) 6%. **Principal language:** German. **Chief religions:** Protestant 34%, Roman Catholic 34%, Muslim 4%, unaffiliated or other 28%.

Geography: Total area: 137,847 sq mi, 357,022 sq km; **Land area:** 134,623 sq mi, 348,672 sq km. **Location:** In central Europe. **Neighbors:** Denmark on N; Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France on W; Switzerland, Austria on S; Czech Rep., Poland on E. **Topography:** Germany is flat in N, hilly in center and W, and mountainous in Bavaria in the S. Chief rivers are Elbe, Weser, Ems, Rhine, and Main, all flowing toward North Sea, and Danube, flowing toward Black Sea. **Capital:** Berlin, 3,438,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Hamburg, 1,777,000; Munich, 1,334,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Christian Wulff; b. June 19, 1959; in office: June 30, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Chan. Angela Merkel; b. July 17, 1954; in office: Nov. 22, 2005. **Local divisions:** 16 laender (states). **Defense budget:** \$46.5 bil. **Active troops:** 250,613.

Economy: Industries: iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics, food & beverages, shipbuilding. **Chief crops:** potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbages. **Natural resources:** coal, lignite, nat. gas, iron ore, copper, nickel, uranium, potash, salt, constr. materials, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 276 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 33%. **Livestock:** cattle: 13 mil; chickens: 114.6 mil; goats: 190,000; pigs: 26.7 mil; sheep: 2.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 273,476 metric tons. **Electricity prod. (2008):** 590.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.4%, industry 29.7%, services 67.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$2.8 tril; **per capita GDP:** \$34,100; **GDP growth:** -4.9%. **Imports:** \$966.9 bil; Netherlands 12.71%, France 8.3%, Belgium 7.19%, China 6.89%, Italy 5.88%, UK 4.76%, Austria 4.55%, U.S. 4.25%, Switzerland 4.07%. **Exports:** \$1.2 tril; France 10.2%, U.S. 6.7%, Netherlands 6.7%, UK 6.6%, Italy 6.3%, Austria 6%, China 4.5%, Switzerland 4.4%. **Tourism:** \$40 bil. **Budget:** \$1.6 tril. **Total reserves less gold:** \$38.23 bil. **Gold:** 109.53 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 0.3%.

Transport: Railways: 26,033 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 45.4 mil pass. cars; 3.5 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 126,833 mil pass.-mi; 330 airports. **Chief ports:** Bremen, Bremerhaven, Duisburg, Hamburg, Karlsruhe, Lubeck, Rostock, Wilhelmshaven.

Communications: TV sets: 581 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 948 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 59.3 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ. (2004):** 267.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 79.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 76.4 male; 82.6 female. **Births (per 1,000 pop.):** 8.2. **Deaths (per 1,000 pop.):** 11. **Natural inc.:** -0.28%. **Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births):** 4. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-18. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 4645 Reservoir Rd. NW 20007; 298-4000.

Website: www.deutschland.de

Germany is a central European nation originally composed of numerous states, with a common language and traditions, that were united in one country in 1871. Germany was split into 2 countries from the end of WWII until 1990, when it was reunified.

History and government. Germanic tribes were defeated by Julius Caesar, 55 and 53 BCE, but Roman expansion north of the Rhine was stopped in 9 CE. Charlemagne, ruler of the Franks, consolidated Saxon, Bavarian, Rhenish, Frankish, and other lands; after him the eastern part became the German Empire. The Thirty Years' War, 1618-48, split Germany into small principalities and kingdoms. After Napoleon, Austria contended with Prussia for dominance, but lost the Seven Weeks' War to Prussia, 1866. Otto von Bismarck, Prussian chancellor, formed the North German Confederation, 1867.

In 1870 Bismarck maneuvered Napoleon III into declaring war. After the quick defeat of France, Bismarck formed the **German Empire** and on Jan. 18, 1871, in Versailles, proclaimed King Wilhelm I of Prussia German emperor (Deutscher kaiser).

The German Empire reached its peak before WWI in 1914, with 208,780 sq mi, plus a colonial empire. After that war Germany ceded Alsace-Lorraine to France, West Prussia and Posen (Poznan) province to Poland, and part of Schleswig to Denmark. It lost all colonies and the ports of Memel and Danzig.

Republic of Germany. 1919-33, adopted the Weimar constitution; met reparation payments and elected Friedrich Ebert and Gen. Paul von Hindenburg presidents.

Third Reich. 1933-45, Adolf Hitler led the National Socialist German Workers' (Nazi) party after WWI. In 1923 he attempted to unseat the Bavarian government and was imprisoned. Pres. von Hindenburg named Hitler chancellor Jan. 30, 1933; on Aug. 3, 1934, the day after Hindenburg's death, the cabinet joined the offices of president and chancellor and made Hitler *fuhrer* (leader). Hitler abolished freedom of speech and assembly, and began a long series of persecutions climaxed by the murder of millions of Jews and others.

He repudiated the Versailles treaty and reparations agreements, remilitarized the Rhineland (1936), and annexed Austria (Anschluss, 1938). At Munich he made an agreement with Neville Chamberlain, British prime minister, which permitted Germany to annex part of Czechoslovakia. He signed a nonaggression treaty with the USSR, 1939, and declared war on Poland Sept. 1, 1939, precipitating WWII. With total defeat near, Hitler committed suicide in Berlin Apr. 1945. The victorious Allies voided all acts and annexations of Hitler's Reich.

Division of Germany. Germany was sectioned into 4 zones of occupation, administered by the Allied Powers (U.S., USSR, UK, and France). The USSR took control of many E German states. The territory E of the so-called Oder-Neisse line was assigned to, and later annexed by, Poland. Northern East Prussia (now Kaliningrad) was annexed by the USSR. Greater Berlin, within but not part of the Soviet zone, was administered by the 4 occupying powers under the Allied Command. In 1948 the USSR withdrew, established its single command in East Berlin, and cut off supplies. The Western Allies utilized a gigantic airlift to bring food to West Berlin, 1948-49.

In 1949, 2 separate German states were established. In May the zones administered by the Western Allies became West Germany; in Oct. the Soviet sector became East Germany. West Berlin was considered an enclave of West Germany, although its status was disputed by the Soviet bloc.

East Germany. The German Democratic Republic (East Germany) was proclaimed in the Soviet sector of Berlin Oct. 7, 1949. It was declared fully sovereign in 1954, but Soviet troops remained on grounds of security and the 4-power Potsdam agreement.

Coincident with the entrance of West Germany into the European defense community in 1952, the East German government decreed a prohibited zone 3 mi deep along its 600-mi border with West Germany and cut Berlin's telephone system in two. Berlin was further divided by erection of a fortified wall in 1961, after over 3 mil East Germans had fled to the West. The oppressive Communist regime maintained control through the state security police, known as the Stasi.

By the early 1970s, the economy of East Germany was highly industrialized, and the nation was credited with the highest standard of living among Warsaw Pact countries. But growth slowed in the late 1970s, because of shortages of natural resources and labor, and a huge debt to lenders in the West. Comparison with the lifestyle in the West caused many young people to emigrate.

In the late 1980s the government firmly resisted following the USSR's policy of openness (*glasnost*), but was faced with nationwide demonstrations demanding reform. Pres. Erich Honecker, in office since 1976, was forced to resign Oct. 18, 1989. On Nov. 4, the border with Czechoslovakia was opened and permission granted for refugees to travel to the West. On Nov. 9, the East German government announced its decision to open the border with the West, signaling the end of the "Berlin Wall," which was the supreme emblem of the cold war. On Aug. 23, 1990, the East German parliament agreed to formal unification with West Germany; this occurred Oct. 3.

West Germany. The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) was proclaimed May 23, 1949, in Bonn. The occupying powers, the U.S., Britain, and France, restored civil status, Sept. 21. The Western Allies ended the state of war with Germany in 1951 (the U.S. resumed diplomatic relations July 2), while the USSR did so in 1955. The powers lifted controls, and the republic became fully independent May 5, 1955.

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Christian Democrat, was made chancellor Sept. 15, 1949, and reelected 1953, 1957, 1961. Willy Brandt, heading a coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, became chancellor Oct. 21, 1969, and pursued a policy of *Ostpolitik*, or rapprochement with East Germany and the USSR. Brandt resigned May 1974 because of a spy scandal. Terrorist acts on German soil in the 1970s included activities of the Baader-Meinhof gang and the murder of Israeli athletes by Palestinian commandos at the Olympic Games in Munich, Sept. 5, 1972.

Helmut Kohl became chancellor in 1982 and led Christian Democrats to victory in 1983 and 1987. In 1990, under Kohl's leadership, West Germany moved rapidly to reunite with East Germany.

A New Era. In May 1990, NATO ministers adopted a package of proposals on reunification, including the inclusion of the united Germany as a full member of NATO and the barring of the new Germany from having its own nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. The merger of the 2 Germanys took place Oct. 3, and the first all-German elections since 1932 were held Dec. 2, with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl confirmed as leader of the unified nation. Eastern Germany received over \$1 trillion in public and private funds from western Germany between 1990 and 1995. In 1991, Berlin again became Germany's official capital; the Bundestag (parliament) and parts of the federal executive were relocated from Bonn to Berlin in 1999.

Unemployment hit a postwar high of 12.6% in Jan. 1998. The Kohl era ended after 16 years with the defeat of the Christian Democrats in parliamentary elections Sept. 27; Gerhard Schröder, of the Social Democratic Party, became chancellor. Germany contributed 8,500 troops to the NATO-led security force (KFOR) that entered Kosovo in June 1999.

Despite a stagnant economy, Schröder's coalition of Social Democrats and Greens retained a slim majority in the elections of Sept. 22, 2002. In early 2003, Germany worked with France and Russia to block the UN Security Council from endorsing the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq. When Schröder's party lost its stronghold of North Rhine-Westphalia in regional voting, May 22, 2005, Schröder called early elections for Sept. 18. The Christian Democrats, led by Angela Merkel, won a razor-thin plurality, and after prolonged negotiations she became chancellor Nov. 22, heading a "grand coalition" that included the Socialists.

Germany hosted the G-8 summit in June 2007 but was unable to persuade the U.S. to accept Merkel's plan for a mandatory 50% cut in global emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050. Authorities revealed Sept. 5, 2007, that they had foiled a terrorist bomb plot possibly targeting the U.S. Ramstein Air Base and Frankfurt Intl. Airport. Responding to the global recession, the government passed a 50 bil euro economic stimulus plan in early 2009. The German economy shrank 5% in 2009 but rebounded in 2010.

Merkel led a center-right coalition to victory in national elections Sept. 27, 2009. Christian Wulff, the Christian Democratic leader of Lower Saxony, became federal president June 30, 2010. Polls showed widespread domestic opposition to the continued deployment of nearly 4,600 German troops with NATO forces in Afghanistan.

Helgoland, an island of 130 acres in the North Sea, was taken from Denmark by a British Naval Force in 1807 and later ceded to Germany to become part of Schleswig-Holstein province in return for rights in East Africa. The heavily fortified island was surrendered to UK, May 23, 1945, demilitarized in 1947, and returned to West Germany, Mar. 1, 1952. It is a free port.

Ghana

Republic of Ghana

People: Population: 24,339,838. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 36.8; 65+: 3.6. **Pop. density:** 277.1 per sq mi, 107 per sq km. **Urban:** 50.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Akan 45%, Mole-Dagbon 15%, Ewe 12%. **Principal languages:** English (official), Asante, Ewe, Fante. **Chief religions:** Christian (incl. Pentecostal/Charismatic, Protestant, Catholic) 69%, Muslim 16%, traditional 9%, none 6%.

Geography: **Total area:** 92,098 sq mi, 238,533 sq km; **Land area:** 87,851 sq mi, 227,533 sq km. **Location:** On S coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Côte d'Ivoire on W, Burkina Faso on N, Togo on E. **Topography:** Mostly low fertile plains and scrubland, cut by rivers and by the artificial Lake Volta. **Capital:** Accra, 2,269,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Kumasi, 1,773,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. John Atta Mills; b. July 21, 1944; in office: Jan. 7, 2009. **Local divisions:** 10 regions. **Defense budget:** \$264 mil. **Active troops:** 15,500.

Economy: **Industries:** mining, lumbering, light mfg., aluminum smelting, food proc. **Chief crops:** cocoa, rice, cassava, peanuts, corn, shea nuts, bananas. **Natural resources:** gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, mang., fish, rubber, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 15 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 18%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.4 mil; chickens: 31 mil; goats: 3.7 mil; pigs: 239,000; sheep: 3.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 355,425 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 6.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 56%, industry 15%, services 29%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Cedi (GHS) (Sept. 2010: 1.43 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$35.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,500; **GDP growth:** 3.5%. **Imports:** \$8.4 bil; China 16.8%, Nigeria 11.88%, U.S. 6.63%, Côte d'Ivoire 5.99%, India 5.57%, France 5.09%, UK 4.23%. **Exports:** \$5.7 bil; Netherlands 13.45%, UK 7.87%, France 5.85%, Ukraine 5.84%, Malaysia 3.97%. **Tourism:** NA.

Budget: \$6.04 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2006): \$1.39 bil. **CPI change:** 19.3.

Transport: **Railways:** 588 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 92,000 pass. cars; 124,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 225.6 mil pass.-mi; 7 airports. **Chief port:** Tema.

Communications: **TV sets:** 115 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 680 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 5.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 59.4 male; 61.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 28.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.9. **Natural inc.:** 1.92%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 49.9. **HIV rate:** 1.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 65.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 3512 International Dr. NW 20008; 686-4520.

Website: www.oop.gov.gh

Named for an African empire along the Niger River, 400-1240 CE, Ghana was ruled by Britain for 113 years as the Gold Coast. The UN in 1956 approved merger with the British Togoland trust territory. Independence came Mar. 6, 1957, and republic status within the Commonwealth in 1960.

Pres. Kwame Nkrumah built hospitals and schools, promoted development projects like the Volta R. hydroelectric and aluminum plants, but ran the country into debt, jailed opponents, and was accused of corruption. A 1964 referendum gave Nkrumah dictatorial powers and set up a one-party socialist state. Nkrumah was overthrown in 1966 by a police-army coup, which expelled Chinese and East German teachers and technicians. Elections were held in 1969, but 4 further coups occurred in 1972, 1978, 1979, and 1981. The 1979 and 1981 coups, led by Flight Lieut. Jerry Rawlings, were followed by suspension of the constitution and banning of political parties. A new constitution, allowing multiparty politics, was approved in Apr. 1992.

In Feb. 1993 more than 1,000 people were killed in ethnic clashes in northern Ghana. Rawlings won the presidential election of Dec. 7, 1996. Kofi Annan, a career UN diplomat from Ghana, served as UN secretary general, 1997-2006.

Opposition leader John Agyekum Kufuor won a runoff vote Dec. 28, 2000, and was sworn in Jan. 7, 2001, marking Ghana's first peaceful transfer of power from one elected president to another. He was reelected Dec. 7, 2004. A major offshore oil and gas find was announced June 2007; the Jubilee field is estimated to hold recoverable reserves of 650 mil to 2 bil barrels.

John Atta Mills, a tax law expert who had contended unsuccessfully for the presidency in 2000 and 2004, narrowly defeated the ruling party candidate, Nana Akufo-Addo, in a runoff election Dec. 28, 2008. Pres. Obama chose Ghana for his first official visit to sub-Saharan Africa, July 10-11, 2009.

Greece

Hellenic Republic

People: **Population:** 10,749,943. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.2; 65+: 19.4. **Pop. density:** 213.1 per sq mi, 82.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 61.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Greek (citizenship) 93%, other (foreign citizenship) 7%. (Greece does not collect ethnicity data.) **Principal language:** Greek (official). **Chief religion:** Greek Orthodox 98%.

Geography: **Total area:** 50,949 sq mi, 131,957 sq km; **Land area:** 50,443 sq mi, 130,647 sq km. **Location:** Occupies S end of Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. **Neighbors:** Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria on N; Turkey on E. **Topography:** About three-quarters is nonarable, with mountains in all areas. Pindus Mts. run through the country N to S. The heavily indented coastline is 9,385 mi long. Of over 2,000 islands, only 169 are inhabited, among them Crete, Rhodes, Milos, Kerkira (Corfu), Chios, Lesbos, Samos, Euboea, Delos, Mykonos. **Capital:** Athens, 3,252,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Thessaloniki, 834,000.

Government: **Type:** Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Karolos Papoulias; b. June 4, 1929; in office: Mar. 12, 2005. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. George A. Papandreou; b. June 16, 1952; in office: Oct. 6, 2009. **Local divisions:** 13 regions comprising 51 prefectures. **Defense budget:** \$6.45 bil. **Active troops:** 156,600.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, food & tobacco proc., textiles, chemicals, metal products. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, olives, tomatoes, wine, tobacco, potatoes. **Natural resources:** lignite, oil, iron ore, bauxite, lead, zinc, nickel, magnesite. **Crude oil reserves:** 10 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 20%. **Live-stock:** cattle: 628,000; chickens: 31.2 mil; goats: 5.5 mil; pigs: 922,150; sheep: 8.9 mil. **Fish catch:** 203,863 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 54.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 12.4%, industry 22.4%, services 65.1%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$333.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$31,000; **GDP growth:** -2%. **Imports:** \$64.2 bil; Germany 13.73%, Italy 12.71%, China 7.08%, France 6.1%, Netherlands 6.02%, South Korea 5.68%, Belgium 4.34%, Spain 4.08%. **Exports:** \$21.3 bil; Germany 11.11%, Italy 11.05%, Cyprus 7.28%, Bulgaria 6.74%, U.S. 4.95%, UK 4.4%, Turkey 4.23%. **Tourism:** \$17.1 bil. **Budget:** \$159.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$991.78 mil. **Gold:** 3.62 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 1.2%.

Transport: **Railways:** 1,583 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 4.3 mil pass. cars; 1.2 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 5,732.1 mil pass.-mi; 67 airports. **Chief ports:** Agiotheodoroi, Aspropyrgos, Pachi, Piraeus, Thessaloniki.

Communications: **TV sets:** 480 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 475 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 53.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 44.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 77.2 male; 82.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.6. **Natural inc.:** -0.13%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 5.1. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 97%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2217 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 939-1306.

Website: www.primeminister.gr

The achievements of ancient Greece in art, architecture, science, mathematics, philosophy, drama, literature, and democracy became legacies for succeeding ages. Greece reached the height of its glory and power, particularly in the Athenian city-state, in the 5th cent. BCE. Greece fell under Roman rule in the second and 1st centuries BCE. In the 4th cent. CE it became part of the Byzantine Empire and, after the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453, part of the Ottoman Empire.

Greece won its war of independence from Turkey 1821-29, and became a kingdom. A republic was established 1924; the monarchy was restored, 1935. In Oct. 1940, Greece rejected an ultimatum from Italy, but the country was defeated and occupied by Germans, Italians, and Bulgarians. By the end of 1944 the invaders withdrew. Communist resistance forces were overcome by Royalist and British troops. A plebiscite again restored the monarchy.

Communists waged guerrilla war 1947-49 against the government but were defeated with the aid of the U.S. A period of reconstruction and rapid development followed, mainly with conservative governments under Premier Constantine Karamanlis. The Center Union, led by George Papandreou, won elections in 1963 and 1964, but King Constantine, who acceded in 1964, forced Papandreou to resign. A period of political maneuvers ended in the military takeover of Apr. 21, 1967, by Col. George Papadopoulos. King Constantine tried to reverse the consolidation of the harsh dictatorship Dec. 13, 1967, but failed and fled to Italy. Papadopoulos was ousted Nov. 25, 1973.

Greek army officers serving in the National Guard of Cyprus staged a coup on the island July 15, 1974. Turkey invaded Cyprus a week later, precipitating the collapse of the Greek junta, which was implicated in the Cyprus coup. Democratic government returned, and in 1975 the monarchy was abolished.

The 1981 electoral victory of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) of Andreas Papandreou brought substantial changes in Greece's internal and external policies. A scandal centered on George Kostokas, a banker and publisher, led to the arrest or investigation of leading Socialists, implicated Papandreou, and contributed to the defeat of the Socialists at the polls in 1989. However, Papandreou, who was narrowly acquitted Jan. 1992 of corruption charges, led the Socialists to a comeback victory in general elections Oct. 10, 1993.

Tensions between Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia eased when the two countries agreed to normalize relations Sept. 13, 1995. The ailing Papandreou was replaced as prime minister by Costas Simitis, Jan. 18, 1996. Simitis led the Socialists to victory in the election of Sept. 22.

An earthquake that shook Athens Sept. 7, 1999, killed at least 143 people and left more than 60,000 homeless. The Socialists retained power by a narrow margin in the elections of Apr. 9, 2000. Police in 2002 cracked down on the November 17 terrorist movement, blamed for 23 killings since the mid-1970s.

The conservative New Democracy Party won parliamentary elections, Mar. 7, 2004, and Konstantinos (Costas) Karamanlis became prime minister. Athens hosted the Olympic Summer Games, Aug. 13-29, 2004. Rampant wildfires, Aug. 2007, left at least 65 people dead and caused over \$1.6 bil in damage. Karamanlis kept his office after early elections Sept. 16. Karamanlis, Jan. 23-25, 2008, became the first Greek government leader in 49 years to pay an official visit to Turkey.

Beset by scandals and an ailing economy, Karamanlis called early elections for Oct. 4, 2009, won by Pasok under the leadership of the U.S.-born George A. Papandreou, whose father and grandfather had headed previous Greek governments. The IMF and the 16 eurozone countries agreed May 2 on a 110 bil euro (\$146 bil) loan package to prevent Greece from defaulting on its debts; in return, Greek leaders implemented an austerity plan.

Grenada

People: **Population:** 107,818. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 25.8; 65+: 8.8. **Pop. density:** 811.8 per sq mi, 313.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 38.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 82%, mixed black & European 13%. **Principal languages:** English (official), French patois. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 53%, Anglican 14%, other Protestant 33%.

Geography: Total area: 133 sq mi, 344 sq km; Land area: 133 sq mi, 344 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean, 90 mi N of Venezuela. **Neighbors:** Venezuela, Trinidad & Tobago to S; St. Vincent & the Grenadines to N. **Topography:** Main island is mountainous; country includes Carriacou and Petit Martinique isls. **Capital:** St. George's, 40,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Carlyle Glean; b. Feb. 11, 1932; in office: Nov. 27, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Tillman Thomas; b. June 13, 1945; in office: July 9, 2008. **Local divisions:** 6 parishes, 1 dependency. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: **Industries:** food & beverages, textiles, light assembly operations, tourism, constr. **Chief crops:** bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, mace, citrus, avocados. **Natural resources:** timber, tropical fruit. **Arable land:** 6%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4,450; chickens: 270,000; goats: 7,200; pigs: 2,650; sheep: 13,200. **Fish catch:** 2,384 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 189.83 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 24%, industry 14%, services 62%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (Sept. 2010: 2.67 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$10,300; **GDP growth:** -7.7%. **Imports:** \$343 mil; Trinidad and Tobago 39.76%, U.S. 18.11%. **Exports:** \$38 mil; St. Lucia 19.73%, Antigua and Barbuda 13.41%, U.S. 12.21%, St. Kitts and Nevis 12.03%, Dominica 12%. **Tourism:** \$110 mil. **Budget** (1997): \$102.1 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$82.34 mil. **CPI change:** -2.4%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 15,800 pass. cars; 4,200 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3 airports. **Chief port:** Saint George's.

Communications: **TV sets:** 376 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 613 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 27.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 24.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 70.3 male; 75.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.93%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 96%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS, OECS.

Embassy: 1701 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 265-2561.

Website: www.gov.gd

Columbus sighted Grenada in 1498. First European settlers were French, 1650. The island was held alternately by France and England until final British occupation, 1784. Grenada became fully independent Feb. 7, 1974, during a general strike.

On Oct. 14, 1983, a military coup ousted Prime Min. Maurice Bishop, who was put under house arrest, later freed by supporters, rearrested, and, finally, on Oct. 19, executed. U.S. forces, with a token force from 6 area nations, invaded Grenada, Oct. 25. Resistance from the Grenadian army and Cuban advisors was quickly overcome as most people welcomed the invading forces. U.S. troops left Grenada in June 1985.

Hurricane Ivan slammed into Grenada, Sept. 7, 2004, killing 39 people and damaging an estimated 90% of the buildings on the island. Tillman Thomas of the National Democratic Congress became prime minister after parliamentary elections July 8, 2008.

Guatemala

Republic of Guatemala

People: **Population:** 13,550,440. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 38.7; 65+: 3.8. **Pop. density:** 327.5 per sq mi, 126.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 49%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo (mixed Amerindian-Spanish) & European 59%, K'iche 9%, Kaqchikel 8%, Mam 8%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Amerindian languages (23 officially recognized, incl. Quiche, Cakchiquel, Kekchi, Mam, Garifuna, & Xinca). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic, Protestant, indigenous Mayan beliefs.

Geography: **Total area:** 42,042 sq mi, 108,889 sq km; **Land area:** 41,374 sq mi, 107,159 sq km. **Location:** In Central America. **Neighbors:** Mexico on N and W, El Salvador on S, Honduras and Belize on E. **Topography:** The central highland and mountain areas are bordered by the narrow Pacific coast and lowlands and fertile river valleys on the Caribbean. Numerous volcanoes in S, more than half a dozen over 11,000 ft. **Capital:** Guatemala City, 1,075,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Álvaro Colom Caballeros; b. June 15, 1951; in office: Jan. 14, 2008. **Local divisions:** 22 departments. **Defense budget:** \$156 mil. **Active troops:** 15,212.

Economy: **Industries:** sugar, textiles & clothing, furniture, chemicals, oil, metals, rubber, tourism. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, corn, bananas, coffee, beans, cardamom. **Natural resources:** oil, nickel, rare woods, fish, chicle, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 83.1 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 13%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.3 mil; chickens: 31.4 mil; goats: 100,867; pigs: 2.7 mil; sheep: 265,000. **Fish catch:** 41,553 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 8.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 50%, industry 15%, services 35%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Quetzal (GTQ) (Sept. 2010: 8.07 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$67.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$5,100; **GDP growth:** 0.6%. **Imports:** \$10.6 bil; U.S. 36.46%, Mexico 10.49%, China 5.88%, El Salvador 5.14%. **Exports:** \$7.3 bil; U.S. 40.41%, El Salvador 11.2%, Honduras 8.48%, Mexico 5.86%. **Tourism:** \$1.1

bil. **Budget:** \$5.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$3.17 bil. **Gold:** 221,800 oz t. **CPI change:** 1.9%.

Transport: **Railways:** 206 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.3 mil pass. cars and comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 13 airports. **Chief ports:** Puerto Quetzal, Santo Tomas de Castilla.

Communications: **TV sets:** 61 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 79 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 10.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 16.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 68.8 male; 72.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 27.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5. **Natural inc.:** 2.24%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 26.9. **HIV rate:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 73.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 2220 R St. NW 20008; 745-4952.

Website: www.guatemala.gov.gt

A Mayan Indian empire flourished in what is today Guatemala for over 1,000 years before Spaniards came. Guatemala was a Spanish colony 1524-1821. A republic was established in 1839.

The U.S. intervened in Guatemala in 1954 when the Central Intelligence Agency engineered the overthrow of elected Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, a left-wing reformer. Since then, the country has experienced a variety of military and civilian governments and periods of insurgency, repression, paramilitary violence, and civil war. After military coups in 1982 and 1983, the nation returned to civilian rule in 1986.

On Sept. 19, 1996, the Guatemalan government and leftist rebels approved a peace accord; the final agreement was signed Dec. 29. During more than 35 years of armed conflict, some 200,000 people were killed or "disappeared" (and are presumed dead); most of these casualties were attributed to the government and its paramilitary allies. U.S. Pres. Bill Clinton, on a visit to Guatemala Mar. 10, 1999, apologized for aid the U.S. had given to forces which he said "engaged in violence and widespread repression."

Drought and weak export prices during 2001-02 worsened the plight of Guatemala's poor, who make up 80% of the population. Floods and mudslides from Tropical Storm Stan, Oct. 2005, killed at least 669 people; another 844 were missing and presumed dead.

After a campaign marred by violence, Álvaro Colom Caballeros, a businessman who pledged to fight poverty, won a presidential runoff election Nov. 4, 2007, and took office Jan. 14, 2008. He declared a "state of public calamity" Sept. 8, 2009, to deal with severe food shortages in the "dry corridor" of eastern and central Guatemala. Floods and landslides from Tropical Storm Agatha, which hit Guatemala May 29, 2010, killed more than 170 people. Drug trafficking, arms smuggling, police corruption, and one of the world's highest homicide rates pose ongoing threats to national stability.

Guinea

Republic of Guinea

People: **Population:** 10,324,025. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 42.7; 65+: 3.5. **Pop. density:** 108.8 per sq mi, 42 per sq km. **Urban:** 34.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Peuhl 40%, Malinke 30%, Soussou 20%, smaller ethnic groups 10%. **Principal languages:** French (official), each ethnic group's language. **Chief religions:** Muslim 85%, Christian 8%, indigenous beliefs 7%.

Geography: **Total area:** 94,926 sq mi, 245,857 sq km; **Land area:** 94,872 sq mi, 245,717 sq km. **Location:** On Atlantic coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Mali on N; Côte d'Ivoire on E; Liberia, Sierra Leone on S. **Topography:** A narrow coastal belt leads to mountainous middle region, source of the Gambia, Senegal, and Niger rivers. Upper Guinea, farther inland, is cooler upland. The SE is forested. **Capital:** Conakry, 1,597,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state:** Interim Pres. Sékouba Konaté; b. June 6, 1964; in office: Dec. 5, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Jean-Marie Doré; b. June 12, 1938; in office: Jan. 26, 2010. **Local divisions:** 33 prefectures, 1 special zone. **Defense budget:** \$55 mil. **Active troops:** 12,300.

Economy: **Industries:** bauxite, gold, diamonds, iron, aluminum refining, light mfg. **Chief crops:** rice, coffee, pineapples, palm kernels, cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes. **Natural resources:** bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, gold, uranium, hydropower, fish, salt. **Arable land:** 4%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4.4 mil; chickens: 18.9 mil; goats: 1.7 mil; pigs: 86,431; sheep: 1.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 74,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 850 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 76%, industry and services 24%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Franc (GNF) (Sept. 2010: 5,600.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$10.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,000; **GDP growth:** -3.5%. **Imports:** \$1.1 bil; China 8.67%, Netherlands 6.67%, France 4.33%, UK 4.22%. **Exports:** \$981 mil; India 19.68%, Spain 13.18%, Russia 7.24%, Germany 6.86%, Ireland 5.87%, U.S. 5.71%, Ukraine 5.6%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$728 mil. **Total reserves less gold** (2005): \$67 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Railways:** 736 mi. **Civil aviation:** 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Conakry, Kamsar.

Communications: TV sets: 47 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 52 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 56.1 male; 59.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 37.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.7. **Natural inc.:** 2.65%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 63.1. **HIV rate:** 1.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 38%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, AU.

Embassy: 2112 Leroy Pl. NW 20008; 906-4300.

Website: www.guinea.gov.gn or www.state.gov/p/af/ci/gv/

Guinea, a French colony, attained independence Oct. 2, 1958. Sékou Touré, Guinea's first president (1958-84), turned to Communist nations for support and set up a one-party state. Thousands of opponents were jailed in the 1970s, after an unsuccessful Portuguese invasion. Many were tortured and killed.

The military took control in a bloodless coup after the Mar. 1984 death of Touré. A new constitution was approved in 1991, but movement toward democracy was slow. When presidential elections were finally held, in Dec. 1993, the incumbent, Gen. Lansana Conté, was the official winner; outside monitors called the elections flawed. Conté suppressed an army mutiny in Conakry, Feb. 2-3, 1996, and won reelection in Dec. 1998. Fighting in early 2001 along the border with Liberia and Sierra Leone created a refugee crisis in Guinea; voluntary repatriation of more than 51,000 Liberian refugees was largely completed in 2007.

Major opposition parties boycotted the presidential election Dec. 21, 2003, in which the ailing Conté won 95.6% of the vote. More than 120 died in strikes and protests Jan.-Feb. 2007, until Conté agreed to name a new prime min. from a list approved by union leaders; protests followed his ouster by Conté in May 2008. After Conté's death Dec. 22, 2008, a military junta took power, calling itself the National Council for Democracy and Development. More than 150 people were reportedly killed Sept. 28, 2009, when Guinean troops fired into a crowd of about 50,000 antigovernment protesters in Conakry. After an assassination attempt Dec. 3, 2009, by a former aide left Pres. Moussa Dadis Camara seriously wounded, Vice Pres. Sékouba Konaté became interim head of state. Presidential elections June-Sept. 2010 were intended to restore the country to civilian rule.

Guinea-Bissau

Republic of Guinea-Bissau

People: Population: 1,565,126. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 40.6; 65+: 3.1. **Pop. density:** 144.2 per sq mi, 55.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 29.9%. **Ethnic groups:** African 99% (incl. Balanta 30%, Fula 20%, Manjaca 14%, Mandinga 13%). **Principal languages:** Portuguese (official), Crioulo, African languages. **Chief religions:** Indigenous beliefs 50%, Muslim 45%, Christian 5%.

Geography: Total area: 13,948 sq mi, 36,125 sq km; **Land area:** 10,857 sq mi, 28,120 sq km. **Location:** On Atlantic coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Senegal on N, Guinea on E and S. **Topography:** A swampy coastal plain covers most of country; to E is a low savanna region. **Capital:** Bissau, 302,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Malam Bacai Sanhá; b. May 5, 1947; in office; Sept. 8, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Carlos Gomes Júnior; b. Dec. 19, 1949; in office; Jan. 2, 2009. **Local divisions:** 9 regions. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 6,458.

Economy: Industries: agric. products proc., beer, soft drinks. **Chief crops:** rice, corn, beans, cassava, cashew nuts, peanuts, palm kernels, cotton. **Natural resources:** fish, timber, phosphates, bauxite, clay, granite, limestone, unexploited deposits of oil. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 599,200; chickens: 1.8 mil; goats: 392,700; pigs: 401,300; sheep: 388,750. **Fish catch:** 6,750 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 65 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 82%, industry and services 18%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,100; **GDP growth:** 3%. **Imports:** \$200 mil; Portugal 17.33%, Senegal 13.66%, Netherlands 9.27%, India 9.11%, Thailand 5.2%, Brazil 4.49%. **Exports:** \$133 mil; India 62.21%, Nigeria 31.28%, Portugal 1.48%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** NA. **Total reserves less gold:** \$107.54 mil. **CPI change:** -1.7%.

Transport: Civil aviation: 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Bissau, Buba, Cacheu, Farim.

Communications: Radios: 43 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 2.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 46.4 male; 50.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 35.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.5. **Natural inc.:** 2%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 98.1. **HIV rate:** 1.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 51%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU.

Permanent UN Mission: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400F, New York, NY 10017; (917) 770-5598.

Website: www.state.gov/p/af/ci/pu/

Portuguese mariners explored the area in the mid-15th cent.; the slave trade flourished in the 17th and 18th centuries, and colonization began in the 19th.

Beginning in the 1960s, an independence movement waged a guerrilla war and formed a government in the interior that had international support. Independence came Sept. 10, 1974, after the Portuguese regime was overthrown.

A Nov. 1980 coup gave army chief João Bernardo Vieira absolute power. Vieira eventually initiated political liberalization; multiparty elections were held July 3, 1994. An army uprising June 7, 1998, triggered a civil war, with Senegal and Guinea aiding the Vieira regime. After a peace accord signed on Nov. 2 broke down, rebel troops ousted Vieira on May 7, 1999.

Elections 1999-2000 brought a return to civilian rule, but top military officers staged an apparently bloodless coup Sept. 14, 2003. Vieira won a presidential runoff election, July 24, 2005, and returned to power Oct. 1. Gen. Batista Tagme Na Waie, the nation's defense chief, was killed by a bomb Mar. 1, 2009; less than a day later, a group of soldiers murdered Vieira in his presidential palace. Political violence continued as the June 28, 2009, presidential election approached; the ruling party candidate, Malam Bacai Sanhá, won a runoff vote July 26 and took office Sept. 8. In recent years, Guinea-Bissau has become an important transit point for cocaine trafficking from Colombia to Europe.

Guyana

Co-operative Republic of Guyana

People: Population: 748,486. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 32.7; 65+: 4.7. **Pop. density:** 9.8 per sq mi, 3.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 28.5%. **Ethnic groups:** East Indian 44%, black (African) 30%, mixed 17%, Amerindian 9%. **Principal languages:** English, Amerindian dialects, Creole, Caribbean Hindustani, Urdu. **Chief religions:** Hindu 28%, Pentecostal 17%, Roman Catholic 8%, Muslim 7%, Anglican 7%, Seventh-Day Adventist 5%.

Geography: Total area: 83,000 sq mi, 214,969 sq km; **Land area:** 76,004 sq mi, 196,849 sq km. **Location:** On N coast of S. America. **Neighbors:** Venezuela on W, Brazil on S, Suriname on E. **Topography:** Dense tropical forests cover much of land, although flat coastal area up to 40 mi wide, where 90% of the population lives, provides rich alluvial soil for agriculture. A grassy savanna divides the 2 zones. **Capital:** Georgetown, 132,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Bharrat Jagdeo; b. Jan. 23, 1964; in office; Aug. 11, 1999. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Samuel Hinds; b. Dec. 27, 1943; in office; Dec. 22, 1997. **Local divisions:** 10 regions. **Defense budget** (2008): \$67 mil. **Active troops:** 1,100.

Economy: Industries: bauxite, sugar, rice milling, timber, textiles, gold mining. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, rice, shrimp, fish, vegetable oils. **Natural resources:** bauxite, gold, diamonds, hardwood timber, shrimp, fish. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 110,000; chickens: 19.9 mil; goats: 79,000; pigs: 13,500; sheep: 130,000. **Fish catch:** 42,460 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 821 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (GYD) (Sept. 2010: 203.20 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$4.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$6,500; **GDP growth:** 2.3%. **Imports:** \$1.01 bil; U.S. 25.23%, Trinidad and Tobago 23.23%, Cuba 6.41%, China 6.05%. **Exports:** \$695 mil; Canada 27.52%, U.S. 16.93%, UK 10.84%, Ukraine 5.54%, Netherlands 5%, Trinidad and Tobago 4.33%, Jamaica 4.12%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$629.8 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$402.77 mil. **CPI change:** 2.9%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 61,300 pass. cars; 15,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 10 airports. **Chief port:** Georgetown.

Communications: TV sets: 70 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 468 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 28.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 62.9 male; 70.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.2. **Natural inc.:** 1.04%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 37.9. **HIV rate:** 2.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 91.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS.

Embassy: 2490 Tracy Pl. NW 20008; 265-6900.

Website: www.gina.gov.gy

Guyana became a Dutch possession in the 17th cent., but sovereignty passed to Britain in 1815. Indentured servants from India soon outnumbered African slaves. Guyana became independent May 26, 1966.

The Port Kaituma ambush of U.S. Rep. Leo J. Ryan and others investigating mistreatment of American followers of the Rev. Jim Jones's People's Temple cult triggered a mass suicide-execution of 911 cultists at Jonestown in the jungle, Nov. 18, 1978.

The People's National Congress, the party in power since Guyana became independent, was voted out of office with the election of Cheddi Jagan in Oct. 1992. When Pres. Jagan died Mar. 6, 1997, Prime Min. Samuel Hinds succeeded him. Jagan's widow, Janet, became prime min. Mar. 17. She won the presidency in a disputed election Dec. 15. She resigned because of ill health Aug. 11, 1999,

and was succeeded by Bharrat Jagdeo, then 35, who became the youngest head of state in the Americas. He won reelection Mar. 19, 2001, and Aug. 28, 2006.

Floods from torrential rains, Jan. 2005, affected about 40% of the population. Gunmen in Georgetown killed Agric. Min. Satyadeow Sawh and two members of his family, Apr. 22, 2006. Rondell Rawlins, a gang leader suspected in the 2006 assassination plot and accused of ordering massacres in two villages that left 23 dead in early 2008, was killed in a shootout with police Aug. 28, 2008.

Haiti

Republic of Haiti

People: **Population:** 9,648,924. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 37.5; 65+: 3.4. **Pop. density:** 906.8 per sq mi, 350.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 50.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 95%, mulatto & white 5%. **Principal languages:** French, Creole (both official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 80%, Protestant 16%; roughly half of pop. practices voodoo.

Geography: **Total area:** 10,714 sq mi, 27,750 sq km; **Land area:** 10,641 sq mi, 27,560 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean, occupies W third of Isl. of Hispaniola. **Neighbors:** Dominican Republic on E, Cuba to W. **Topography:** About two-thirds is mountainous. Much of rest is semiarid. Coastal areas are warm and moist. **Capital:** Port-au-Prince, 2,643,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. René Préval; b. Jan. 17, 1943; in office: May 14, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Jean-Max Bellerive; b. 1958; in office: Nov. 11, 2009. **Local divisions:** 9 departments. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** No active armed forces.

Economy: **Industries:** sugar refining, flour milling, textiles, cement, light assembly of imported parts. **Chief crops:** coffee, mangoes, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum. **Natural resources:** bauxite, copper, calcium carbonate, gold, marble, hydropower. **Arable land:** 28%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.5 mil; chickens: 5.6 mil; goats: 1.9 mil; pigs: 1 mil; sheep: 153,500. **Fish catch:** 10,010 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 448 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 66%, industry 9%, services 25%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Gourde (HTG) (Sept. 2010: 39.75 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$12 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,300; **GDP growth:** 2.9%. **Imports:** \$2 bil; U.S. 33.11%, Dominican Republic 23.53%, Netherlands Antilles 10.75%, China 5.36%. **Exports:** \$558.7 mil; U.S. 79.76%, Dominican Republic 7.24%, Canada 2.96%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$1.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$503.03 mil. **CPI change:** 0%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 93,000 pass. cars; 61,600 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4 airports. **Chief port:** Cap-Haïtien.

Communications: **TV sets:** 5 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 53 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 10 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 29.6 male; 30.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 24.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 32.3. **Natural inc.:** -0.74%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 77.3. **HIV rate:** 2.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 52.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, OAS, Caricom.

Embassy: 2311 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 332-4090.

Website: www.haiti.org

Haiti, visited by Columbus, 1492, and a French colony from 1697, attained its independence, 1804, following the rebellion led by former slave Toussaint L'Ouverture. After a period of political violence, the U.S. occupied the country 1915-34.

François Duvalier, known as Papa Doc, was elected president in Sept. 1957; in 1964 he was named president for life. Upon his death in 1971, he was succeeded by his son, Jean Claude Duvalier, known as Baby Doc. Following weeks of unrest, Jean Claude fled Haiti aboard a U.S. Air Force jet Feb. 7, 1986. His departure ended the Duvalier family's brutal 28-year dictatorship, but political violence, government corruption, poverty, AIDS and other health problems, and deteriorating environmental quality have continued to plague Haiti.

Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected president Dec. 1990, but in Sept. 1991, he was arrested by the military and expelled from the country. Some 35,000 Haitian refugees were intercepted by the U.S. Coast Guard as they tried to enter the U.S., 1991-92. Most were returned to Haiti. There was a new upsurge of refugees starting in late 1993.

The UN authorized, July 31, 1994, an invasion of Haiti by a multinational force. With U.S. troops already en route, a full-scale invasion was averted, Sept. 18, when military leaders agreed to step down. Aristide returned to Haiti and was restored to office Oct. 15. A UN peacekeeping force exercised responsibility in Haiti from Mar. 31, 1995, to Nov. 30, 1997. Aristide transferred power to his elected successor, René Préval, on Feb. 7, 1996.

At least 140 people died and over 160,000 were left homeless when Hurricane Georges struck Haiti Sept. 22, 1998. Aristide won the presidency Nov. 26, 2000, in an election boycotted by opposition groups. An armed uprising in early 2004 and pressure from

France and the U.S. toppled Aristide, who went into exile Feb. 29. A U.S.-led contingent, sent in after the upheaval, yielded authority June 1 to a UN stabilization force (MINUSTAH).

Flooding in late May 2004 killed more than 1,000 people, and more than 2,400 were killed in Tropical Storm Jeanne in Sept. Presidential elections Feb. 7, 2006, restored Préval to power.

Skyrocketing prices for food imports sparked riots and mass protests in Apr. 2008. A succession of hurricanes and tropical storms (Fay, Gustav, Hanna, Ike), Aug.-Sept. 2008, left more than 550 Haitians dead and up to 1 mil homeless. A school collapse near Port-au-Prince Nov. 7, 2008, killed 91 students and teachers.

An earthquake Jan. 12, 2010, near Port-au-Prince caused cataclysmic damage: more than 220,000 people (including nearly 100 UN peacekeepers) were killed, at least 300,000 were injured, and many more were left homeless. With the central government paralyzed and the presidential palace and parliament building in ruins, the U.S. and other countries mounted a massive relief effort; more than 7 months later, however, an estimated 1.3 mil Haitians were still living in makeshift shelters. MINUSTAH uniformed personnel numbered about 11,600 in mid-2010.

Honduras

Republic of Honduras

People: **Population:** 7,989,415. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 37.4; 65+: 3.7. **Pop. density:** 184.9 per sq mi, 71.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 51%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo (mixed Amerindian & European) 90%, Amerindian 7%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Amerindian dialects. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant 3%.

Geography: **Total area:** 43,278 sq mi, 112,090 sq km; **Land area:** 43,201 sq mi, 111,890 sq km. **Location:** In Central America. **Neighbors:** Guatemala on W; El Salvador, Nicaragua on S. **Topography:** Caribbean coast is 500 mi long. Pacific coast, on Gulf of Fonseca, is 40 mi long. Country is mountainous, with wide fertile valleys and rich forests. **Capital:** Tegucigalpa, 1,000,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Porfirio (Pepe) Lobo; b. Dec. 22, 1947; in office: Jan. 27, 2010. **Local divisions:** 18 departments. **Defense budget:** \$102 mil. **Active troops:** 12,000.

Economy: **Industries:** sugar, coffee, textiles, clothing, wood products. **Chief crops:** bananas, coffee, citrus. **Natural resources:** timber, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, antimony, coal, fish, hydropower. **Arable land:** 10%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.5 mil; chickens: 34 mil; goats: 24,500; pigs: 490,000; sheep: 15,000. **Fish catch:** 59,984 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 6.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 39.2%, industry 20.9%, services 39.8%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Lempira (HNL) (Sept. 2010: 18.90 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$32.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$4,100; **GDP growth:** -2.1%. **Imports:** \$7.8 bil; U.S. 46.81%, Guatemala 8.92%, El Salvador 7.13%, Mexico 5.54%, Costa Rica 4.91%. **Exports:** \$5.2 bil; U.S. 59.6%, El Salvador 5.61%, Guatemala 5.28%, Mexico 4.19%, Germany 4.04%. **Tourism:** \$619 mil. **Budget:** \$3.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2008): \$1.61 bil. **Gold** (2008): 21,400 oz t. **CPI change:** 5.5%.

Transport: **Railways:** 434 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 46,000 pass. cars; 39,300 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 12 airports. **Chief ports:** La Ceiba, Puerto Cortes, San Lorenzo, Tela.

Communications: **TV sets:** 95 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 410 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 11.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 9.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 68.8 male; 72.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5. **Natural inc.:** 2.06%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 21. **HIV rate:** 0.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 83.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 3007 Tilden St. NW 20008; 966-7702.

Website: www.gob.hn

Mayan civilization flourished in Honduras in the 1st millennium CE. Columbus arrived in 1502. Honduras became independent after freeing itself from Spain, 1821, and from the Fed. of Central America, 1838.

Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, president for most of the period 1963-75 by virtue of one election and 2 coups, was ousted by the army in 1975 over charges of pervasive bribery by United Brands Co. of the U.S. An elected civilian government took power in 1982. Some 3,200 U.S. troops were sent to Honduras after the Honduran border was violated by Nicaraguan forces, Mar. 1988.

Already one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere, Honduras was devastated in late Oct. 1998 by Hurricane Mitch, which killed at least 5,600 people and caused more than \$850 mil in damage to crops and livestock.

Ricardo Maduro, a businessman who pledged to crack down on crime, won the presidency Nov. 25, 2001. He was succeeded by Manuel Zelaya Rosales of the opposition Liberal Party, who won the presidential election held Nov. 27, 2005. Seeking constitutional changes in his final year in office that may have allowed him to run for a second term, Zelaya lost a political struggle with the Honduran

Congress and supreme court; he was ousted by the military June 28, 2009. The U.S. and OAS refused to recognize his successor, congressional leader Roberto Micheletti Bain. Porfirio (Pepe) Lobo, a conservative landowner, defeated Liberal Party nominee Elvin Santos in the presidential election of Nov. 29, 2009, and took office Jan. 27, 2010, resolving the constitutional crisis.

Hungary

Republic of Hungary

People: Population: 9,992,339. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.8; 65+: 16. **Pop. density:** 288.8 per sq mi, 111.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 67.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Hungarian 92%, Roma 2%. **Principal language:** Hungarian. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 52%, Calvinist 16%, unaffiliated 15%.

Geography: **Total area:** 35,918 sq mi, 93,028 sq km; **Land area:** 34,598 sq mi, 89,608 sq km. **Location:** In E central Europe. **Neighbors:** Slovakia, Ukraine on N; Austria on W; Slovenia, Serbia, Croatia on S; Romania on E. **Topography:** The Danube R. forms Slovak border in NW, then swings S to bisect the country. Eastern half of Hungary is mainly a great fertile plain, the Alföld; the W and N are hilly. **Capital:** Budapest, 1,705,000.

Government: **Type:** Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Pál Schmitt; b. May 13, 1942; in office: Aug. 6, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Viktor Orbán; b. May 31, 1963; in office: May 29, 2010. **Local divisions:** 19 counties, 20 urban counties, 1 capital. **Defense budget:** \$1.86 bil. **Active troops:** 29,450.

Economy: **Industries:** mining, metallurgy, constr. materials, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (espec. pharmaceuticals), motor vehicles. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, sunflower seed, potatoes, sugar beets. **Natural resources:** bauxite, coal, nat. gas, fertile soils. **Crude oil reserves:** 20.2 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 50%. **Livestock:** cattle: 705,000; chickens: 29.9 mil; goats: 67,000; pigs: 3.9 mil; sheep: 1.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 23,081 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 37.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.5%, industry 32.1%, services 63.4%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Forint (HUF) (Sept. 2010: 219.80 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$186 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$18,800; **GDP growth:** -6.3%. **Imports:** \$75.9 bil; Germany 25.05%, China 8.56%, Russia 7.3%, Austria 6.08%, Netherlands 4.73%, France 4.51%, Slovakia 4.14%, Italy 4.13%, Poland 4.07%. **Exports:** \$82.5 bil; Germany 25.54%, Italy 5.67%, UK 5.41%, France 5.37%, Romania 5.28%, Slovakia 4.97%, Austria 4.52%. **Tourism:** \$5.9 bil. **Budget:** \$59.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$28.11 bil. **Gold:** 98,900 oz t. **CPI change:** 4.2%.

Transport: **Railways:** 5,006 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.9 mil pass. cars; 427,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2,572.5 mil pass.-mi; 22 airports. **Chief ports:** Baja, Budapest, Csepel, Dunaujvaros, Gyor-Gonyu, Mohacs.

Communications: **TV sets:** 447 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 690 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 30.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 217 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 61.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 70.8 male; 78.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.7. **Natural inc.:** -0.3%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 5.4. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3910 Shoemaker St. NW 20008; 362-6730.

Website: www.hungary.hu

Earliest settlers, chiefly Slav and Germanic, were overrun by Magyars from the E. Stephen I (997-1038) was made king by Pope Sylvester II in 1000 CE. The country suffered repeated Turkish invasions in the 15th-17th centuries. After the defeat of the Turks, 1686-97, Austria dominated, but Hungary obtained concessions until it regained internal independence in 1867, under a dual monarchy with the emperor of Austria. Defeated with the Central Powers in 1918, Hungary lost Transylvania to Romania, Croatia and Bacska to Yugoslavia, and Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia, all of which had large Hungarian minorities. A republic under Michael Karolyi and a Bolshevik revolt under Bela Kun were followed by a vote for a monarchy in 1920 with Admiral Nicholas Horthy as regent.

Hungary joined Germany in WWII, and was allowed to annex most of its lost territories. Russian troops captured the country, 1944-45. By terms of an armistice with the Allied powers Hungary agreed to give up territory acquired by the 1938 dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and to return to its borders of 1937.

A republic was declared Feb. 1, 1946. In 1947 a hard-line Communist, pro-Soviet government was installed. Demonstrations against Communist rule developed into open revolt in 1956. Soviet forces launched a massive attack Nov. 4 against Budapest with 200,000 troops, 2,500 tanks, and armored cars. About 200,000 persons fled the country. Thousands were arrested and executed.

Hungarian troops participated in the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia. Major economic reforms were launched early in 1968, switching from a central planning system to one based on market forces and profit.

In 1989 Parliament legalized freedom of assembly and association as Hungary shifted away from Communism. In Oct. the Communist Party was formally dissolved. The last Soviet troops left

Hungary June 19, 1991. Hungary became a full member of NATO Mar. 12, 1999, and of the EU May 1, 2004.

The IMF, EU, and World Bank agreed Oct. 28, 2008, to extend \$25.1 bil to rescue Hungary's economy, which was battered by the global financial crisis. With the nation still reeling from recession, the center-right Fidesz party ousted the Socialists in parliamentary elections Apr. 11-25, 2010. The failure, Oct. 4, of an industrial waste storage pond about 100 mi southwest of Budapest released a wave of toxic red sludge that polluted towns and rivers, killing at least 8 people.

Iceland

Republic of Iceland

People: Population: 308,910. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 20.5; 65+: 12.4. **Pop. density:** 8 per sq mi, 3.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 93.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Homogeneous mixture of Norse & Celt descendants 94%. **Principal languages:** Icelandic, English, Nordic languages, German widely spoken. **Chief religion:** Lutheran Church of Iceland 86%, unaffiliated 3%.

Geography: **Total area:** 39,769 sq mi, 103,000 sq km; **Land area:** 38,707 sq mi, 100,250 sq km. **Location:** Isl. at N end of Atlantic O. **Neighbors:** Nearest is Greenland (Den.) to W. **Topography:** Recent volcanic origin. Three-quarters of surface is wasteland: glaciers, lakes, a lava desert. There are geysers and hot springs, and the climate is moderated by the Gulf Stream. **Capital:** Reykjavik, 198,000.

Government: **Type:** Constitutional republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Olafur Ragnar Grímsson; b. May 14, 1943; in office: Aug. 1, 1996. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Jóhanna Sigurðardóttir; b. Oct. 4, 1942; in office: Feb. 1, 2009. **Local divisions:** 23 counties, 14 independent towns. **Defense budget** (2008): \$44.5 mil. **Active troops:** No armed forces. Budget mainly for coast guard.

Economy: **Industries:** fish proc., aluminum smelting, ferrosilicon prod., tourism. **Chief crops:** potatoes, green vegetables. **Natural resources:** fish, hydropower, geothermal power, diatomite. **Arable land:** 0.1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 70,660; chickens: 209,000; goats: 524; pigs: 42,000; sheep: 454,812. **Fish catch:** 1.3 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 16.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.8%, industry 22.2%, services 73%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Krona (ISK) (Sept. 2010: 117.59 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$12.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$39,600; **GDP growth:** -6.5%. **Imports:** \$3.3 bil; Norway 12.97%, Netherlands 8.62%, Germany 8.3%, Sweden 8.03%, Denmark 7.27%, U.S. 6.94%, China 4.98%, UK 4.55%, Brazil 4.09%. **Exports:** \$4 bil; Netherlands 30.71%, UK 12.73%, Germany 11.21%, Norway 5.75%, Spain 4.82%. **Tourism:** \$611 mil. **Budget:** \$6.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$2.43 bil. **Gold:** 63,800 oz t. **CPI change:** 12%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 187,000 pass. cars; 27,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2,642.7 mil pass.-mi; 6 airports. **Chief ports:** Grundartangi, Hafnarfjörður, Reykjavik.

Communications: **TV sets:** 505 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,075 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 57.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 551.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 93.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 78.6 male; 83 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.65%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.2. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EFTA, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 1156 15th St. NW, Ste. 1200, 20005; 265-6653.

Website: www.iceland.is

Iceland was an independent republic from 930 to 1262, when it joined with Norway. Its language has maintained its purity for 1,000 years. The Althing, or assembly, established in 930, is the world's oldest surviving parliament.

Danish rule lasted from 1380-1918; the last ties with the Danish crown were severed in 1941. A continuous 55-year U.S. military presence in Iceland ended with the closure of the Keflavik naval air station in Sept. 2006. Iceland's banking system and currency collapsed amid the global financial crisis in Oct. 2008. More than \$10 bil in loans from the IMF and European governments restored financial stability; austerity measures were imposed, and the nation entered a deep recession. Political unrest sparked by soaring inflation and unemployment led to the installation Feb. 1, 2009, of a center-left government, which swept to victory in elections Apr. 25. Parliament July 16 approved a plan for Iceland to seek EU membership. A major eruption Apr. 14, 2010, of the Eyjafjallajökull volcano disrupted European air traffic, affecting about 10 mil passengers and 100,000 flights during the next 6 days.

India

Republic of India

People: Population: 1,173,108,018. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 30.1; 65+: 5.3. **Pop. density:** 1,021.9 per sq mi, 394.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 29.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%. **Principal languages:** English (most important lang. for national, political, commercial communication); Hindi (natl. lang. & primary tongue); 21 other official languages (incl. Bengali, Gujarati, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Nepali, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Urdu;

Hindustani, popular variant of Hindi/Urdu widely spoken throughout N. **Chief religions:** Hindu 81%, Muslim 13%, Christian 2%.

Geography: **Total area:** 1,269,219 sq mi, 3,287,263 sq km; **Land area:** 1,147,956 sq mi, 2,973,193 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of Indian subcontinent in S Asia. **Neighbors:** Pakistan on W; China, Nepal, Bhutan on N; Myanmar, Bangladesh on E. **Topography:** The Himalaya Mts., highest in world, stretch across India's northern borders. Below, the Ganges Plain is wide, fertile, and among the most densely populated regions of the world. Area below includes Deccan Peninsula. Close to one quarter of area is forested. The climate varies from tropical heat in S to near-Arctic cold in N. Rajasthan Desert is NW; NE Assam Hills get 400 in. of rain a year. **Capital:** New Delhi, 21,720,000 (figure is for Delhi urban aggl.). **Cities (urban aggl.):** Bombay (Mumbai), 19,695,000; Calcutta (Kolkata), 15,294,000; Chennai (Madras), 7,416,000; Bangalore, 7,079,000; Hyderabad, 6,627,000; Ahmadabad, 5,606,000.

Government: **Type:** Federal republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Pratibha Patil; b. Dec. 19, 1934; in office: July 25, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Manmohan Singh; b. Sept. 26, 1932; in office: May 22, 2004. **Local divisions:** 28 states, 6 union territories, 1 national capital territory. **Defense budget:** \$35.88 bil. **Active troops:** 1,325,000.

Economy: **Industries:** textiles, chemicals, food proc., steel, transp. equip., cement, mining, oil, machinery, software. **Chief crops:** rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, potatoes. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, mang., mica, bauxite, titanium ore, chromite, nat. gas, diamonds, oil, limestone. **Crude oil reserves:** 5.6 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 49%. **Livestock:** cattle: 174.5 mil; chickens: 621 mil; goats: 125.7 mil; pigs: 14 mil; sheep: 65 mil. **Fish catch:** 7.6 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod. (2008):** 787.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 52%, industry 14%, services 34%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Rupee (INR) (Sept. 2010: 46.28 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$3.6 tril; **per capita GDP:** \$3,100; **GDP growth:** 7.4%. **Imports:** \$268.4 bil; China 10.94%, U.S. 7.16%, Saudi Arabia 5.36%, UAE 5.18%, Australia 5.02%, Germany 4.86%, Singapore 4.02%. **Exports:** \$164.3 bil; UAE 12.87%, U.S. 12.59%, China 5.59%. **Tourism:** \$11.8 bil. **Budget:** \$214.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$169.15 bil. **Gold:** 17.93 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 10.9%.

Transport: **Railways:** 39,350 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 8.6 mil pass. cars; 10.9 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 37,750.8 mil pass.-mi; 249 airports. **Chief ports:** Chennai, Jawaharal Nehru, Kandla, Kolkata, Mormugao, Mumbai, New Mangalore, Vishakhapatnam.

Communications: **TV sets:** 75 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 120 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 3.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ. (2004):** 70.9 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 5.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 65.5 male; 67.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.5. **Natural inc.:** 1.38%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 49.1. **HIV rate:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 62.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 2107 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 939-7000.

Website: www.india.gov.in

India has one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Excavations trace the Indus Valley civilization back for at least 5,000 years. Paintings in the mountain caves of Ajanta, richly carved temples, the Taj Mahal in Agra, and the Kutab Minar in Delhi are among relics of the past.

Aryan tribes, speaking Sanskrit, invaded from the northwest around 1500 BCE. Asoka ruled most of the Indian subcontinent in the 3rd cent. BCE, and established Buddhism. But Hinduism revived and eventually predominated. Under the Guptas, 4th-6th cent. CE, science, literature, and the arts enjoyed a "golden age."

Arab invaders established a Muslim foothold in the west in the 8th cent., and Turkish Muslims gained control of North India by 1200. The Mughal emperors ruled 1526-1857.

Vasco da Gama established Portuguese trading posts 1498-1503. The Dutch followed. The British East India Co. sent Capt. William Hawkins, 1609, to get concessions from the Mughal emperor for spices and textiles. Operating as the East India Co. the British gained control of most of India. The British parliament assumed political direction; under Lord Bentinck, 1828-35, rule by rajahs was curbed. After the Sepoy troops mutinied, 1857-58, the British supported the native rulers.

Nationalism grew rapidly after WWI. The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League demanded constitutional reform. A leader emerged in Mohandas K. Gandhi (called Mahatma, or Great Soul), b. Oct. 2, 1869, assassinated Jan. 30, 1948. He advocated self-rule, nonviolence, and an end to caste discrimination against "untouchables." In 1930 he launched a program of civil disobedience, including a boycott of British goods and rejection of taxes without representation.

In 1935 Britain gave India a constitution providing a bicameral federal congress. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, head of the Muslim League, sought creation of a Muslim nation, Pakistan.

The British government partitioned British India into the dominions of India and Pakistan. India became a member of the UN in 1945, a self-governing member of the Commonwealth in 1947, and a democratic republic, Jan. 26, 1950. More than 12 mil Hindu

and Muslim refugees crossed the India-Pakistan borders in 1947; about 200,000 were killed in communal fighting.

After Pakistan troops began attacks on Bengali separatists in East Pakistan, Mar. 25, 1971, some 10 mil refugees fled into India. India and Pakistan went to war Dec. 3, 1971, on both the east and west fronts. Pakistan troops in the east surrendered Dec. 16; Pakistan agreed to a cease-fire in the west Dec. 17.

Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister since Jan. 1966, invoked emergency powers in June 1975. Thousands of opponents were arrested and press censorship imposed. These and other actions, including population control through forced vasectomies, were widely resented. Opposition parties, united in the Janata coalition, won the 1977 elections.

Gandhi became prime minister for the second time, Jan. 14, 1980. She was assassinated by 2 of her Sikh bodyguards Oct. 31, 1984, in response to the government suppression of a Sikh uprising in Punjab in June 1984, which included an assault on the Golden Temple at Amritsar, the holiest Sikh shrine. Widespread rioting followed the assassination; thousands of Sikhs were killed and some 50,000 left homeless. Rajiv, Indira Gandhi's son, replaced her as prime minister. A gas leak at a Union Carbide chemical plant in Bhopal, in Dec. 1984, eventually killed some 14,000 people.

Many died in religious, ethnic, and political conflicts during the late 1980s and early '90s. To suppress the Sikh insurgency in Punjab, Indian government troops attacked the Golden Temple again in 1988. Rajiv Gandhi was swept from office in 1989 amid charges of incompetence and corruption and assassinated May 21, 1991, while campaigning to regain power. Nationwide riots followed the destruction of a 16th-cent. mosque by Hindu militants in Dec. 1992. Ethnic clashes in Assam, in northwest India, killed thousands in Feb. 1993. Bombs jolted Mumbai and Kolkata, Mar. 12-19, killing over 300.

India's first lowest-caste president, K. R. Narayanan, took office July 25, 1997. India conducted a series of nuclear tests in mid-May 1998, raising tensions with Pakistan. A cyclone that hit the state of Orissa, East India, on Oct. 29, 1999, left some 10,000 people dead. A powerful earthquake in Gujarat state on Jan. 26, 2001, claimed more than 20,000 lives.

India blamed Pakistani-sponsored terrorist groups for an Oct. 1, 2001, suicide attack on the state legislature in Jammu and Kashmir (see below), in which at least 40 people died, and a Dec. 13 assault on the Indian parliament in New Delhi that left 13 people dead. Hindu-Muslim clashes in Gujarat Feb. 27-Mar. 11, 2002, claimed more than 700 lives. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, a Muslim scientist who spearheaded India's nuclear weapons program, became president July 25.

Led by Rajiv Gandhi's Italian-born widow, Sonia, the Congress Party won the most seats in parliamentary elections Apr.-May 2004. When Hindu nationalists objected to her candidacy, she chose not to become prime minister, and Manmohan Singh, a Sikh economist, took office instead.

The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, left more than 10,700 people dead, some 5,600 missing, and over 647,000 displaced. Islamic extremists were suspected in 7 bombings in Mumbai, July 11, 2006, that killed more than 200 on commuter trains. Pratibha Patil took office July 25, 2007, as India's first female president. Monsoon floods, July-Sept. 2007, killed more than 2,600 people and severely damaged 575,000 homes.

A car bomb July 7, 2008, at India's embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, left 58 people dead. A wave of bombings July 25-26 killed at least 46 people in Bangalore and Ahmadabad; at least 20 died from bombs in New Delhi Sept. 13. Monsoon floods June-Sept. 2008 killed more than 2,200 and affected over 21.8 mil people. At least 224 died in a stampede Sept. 30 at a Hindu temple in Jodhpur. The unmanned Chandrayaan-1, India's first lunar survey mission, was launched into space Oct. 22, 2008.

Ten Pakistanis linked to the militant group Lashkar-e-Taiba stormed luxury hotels, a railway station, a Jewish center, and other sites in Mumbai, Nov. 26, 2008; by the time Indian army commandos took control 3 days later, the attackers had slaughtered 163 people. Nine of the terrorists were also killed; convicted of murder and of waging war against India, the lone surviving gunman, Ajmal Kasab, received a death sentence May 6, 2010.

In parliamentary elections Apr. 16-May 13, 2009, Prime Min. Manmohan Singh's United Progressive Alliance, led by the Congress party, gained a resounding victory. Development of high-tech industries has propelled rapid economic growth since the 1990s, with an 8.5% rise forecast for 2010; distribution of wealth is uneven, however, and an estimated 400 mil Indians live in extreme poverty.

Sikkim, bordered by Tibet, Bhutan, and Nepal, formerly British protected, became a protectorate of India in 1950. Area, 2,740 sq mi; pop. (2001 census): 540,493; capital: Gangtok. In Sept. 1974, India's parliament voted to make Sikkim an associate Indian state, absorbing it into India.

Kashmir is a predominantly Muslim region in the NW that borders India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and China. Originally a Hindu kingdom, Muslim rule began in 1341; after almost 200 years under the Mughals, the area was incorporated into British India in 1846. Fighting broke out in the region between India and Pakistan in 1947 following independence from Britain. A cease-fire was negotiated

by the UN Jan. 1, 1949; it gave Pakistan control of one-third of the area as Azad Kashmir, in the west and northwest, and India the remaining two-thirds, as the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. It is India's only Muslim-majority state. Area: 39,146 sq mi; pop. (2001 census): 10,000,000; capitals: Srinagar (summer) and Jammu (winter). Fighting in the area resumed during the 1965 and 1971 wars with Pakistan. China occupied about 14,000 sq mi in the Ladakh district after a war with India in 1962.

In the 1990s there were repeated clashes between Indian army troops and separatist fighters triggered by India's decision to impose central government rule. The clashes strained relations between India and Pakistan, whom India charged with aiding the separatists; fighting was especially heavy in May-June 1999. Tensions escalated in 2002, but U.S. mediation in June helped ease the threat of war.

A cease-fire between Indian and Pakistani troops along the line of control took effect Nov. 25, 2003, but fighting between Indian forces and Islamic militants continued. Estimates of conflict-related deaths since 1989 range from 40,000 to over 80,000. A powerful earthquake Oct. 8, 2005, killed about 80,000 and left up to 3 mil homeless in Pakistani-held Kashmir and northern Pakistan.

France, 1952-54, peacefully yielded to India its 5 colonies, former French India: Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe, and Yanam were merged to become Pondicherry, now **Puducherry**, Union Territory, area 190 sq mi; pop. (2001 census): 973,829; the colony of Chandernagor was incorporated into the state of **West Bengal**.

Indonesia

Republic of Indonesia

People: Population: 242,968,342. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 27.7; 65+: 6.1. **Pop. density:** 347.4 per sq mi, 134.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 44%. **Ethnic groups:** Javanese 41%, Sundanese 15%, Madurese 3%, Minangkabau 3%. **Principal languages:** Bahasa Indonesia (official, modified form of Malay), English, Dutch, local dialects (Javanese most widely spoken). **Chief religions:** Muslim 86%, Protestant 6%, Roman Catholic 3%.

Geography: Total area: 735,358 sq mi, 1,904,569 sq km; **Land area:** 699,451 sq mi, 1,811,569 sq km. **Location:** Archipelago SE of Asian mainland along the Equator. **Neighbors:** Malaysia on N, Papua New Guinea on E, Timor-Leste on S. **Topography:** Indonesia comprises over 13,500 islands (6,000 inhabited), including Java (one of the most densely populated areas in the world with over 2,000 persons per sq mi), Sumatra, Kalimantan (most of Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), and West Irian (Irian Jaya, the W half of New Guinea). Also: Bangka, Billiton, Madura, Bali, Timor. The mountains and plateaus on the major islands have a cooler climate than the tropical lowlands. **Capital:** Jakarta, 9,121,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Surabaya, 2,518,000; Bandung, 2,384,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono; b. Sept. 9, 1949; in office: Oct. 20, 2004. **Local divisions:** 30 provinces, 2 special regions, 1 capital district. **Defense budget:** \$3.5 bil. **Active troops:** 302,000.

Economy: Industries: oil & nat. gas, textiles, apparel, footwear, mining, cement, chemical fertilizers, plywood, rubber. **Chief crops:** rice, cassava, peanuts, rubber, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, copra. **Natural resources:** oil, tin, nat. gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, coal, gold, silver. **Crude oil reserves:** 3.99 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 11%. **Livestock:** cattle: 11.9 mil; chickens: 1.5 bil; goats: 15.8 mil; pigs: 7.4 mil; sheep: 8.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 8.8 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 134.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 42.1%, industry 18.6%, services 39.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupiah (IDR) (Sept. 2010: 9,000.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$962.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$4,000; **GDP growth:** 4.5%. **Imports:** \$84.3 bil; Singapore 24.96%, China 12.52%, Japan 8.92%, Malaysia 5.88%, South Korea 5.64%, U.S. 4.88%, Thailand 4.45%. **Exports:** \$119.5 bil; Japan 17.28%, Singapore 11.29%, U.S. 10.81%, China 7.62%, South Korea 5.53%, India 4.35%, Taiwan 4.11%, Malaysia 4.07%. **Tourism:** \$7.4 bil. **Budget:** \$101.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$40.55 bil. **Gold:** 2.35 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 6.4%.

Transport: Railways: 5,300 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 5.5 mil pass. cars; 4.1 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 18,590.8 mil pass.-mi; 171 airports. **Chief ports:** Banjarmasin, Belawan, Ciwandan, Palembang, Panjang, Sungai Pakning, Tanjung Priok.

Communications: TV sets: 143 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 155 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 14.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 8.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.5 male; 73.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 18.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.22%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 28.9. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 92%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, APEC, ASEAN.

Embassy: 2020 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 775-5200.

Website: www.indonesia.go.id

Hindu and Buddhist civilization from India reached Indonesia nearly 2,000 years ago, taking root especially in Java. Islam

spread along the maritime trade routes in the 15th cent., and became predominant by the 16th cent. The Dutch replaced the Portuguese as the area's most important European trade power in the 17th cent., securing territorial control over Java by 1750. The outer islands were not finally subdued until the early 20th cent.

Following Japanese occupation, 1942-45, nationalists led by Sukarno and Hatta declared independence. The Netherlands ceded sovereignty Dec. 27, 1949, after 4 years of fighting. A republic was declared, Aug. 17, 1950, with Sukarno as president. West Irian, on New Guinea, remained under Dutch control but was transferred by the UN to Indonesia in 1963.

Sukarno suspended parliament in 1960 and was named president for life in 1963. He made close alliances with Communist governments. In Sept. 1965 an attempted coup in which several military officers were murdered was successfully put down, but Sukarno was forced to cede power to the army, led by Gen. Suharto, who became acting president in 1967 and ruled Indonesia for the next 31 years. The regime blamed the coup on the Communist Party; more than 300,000 alleged Communists were killed in army-initiated massacres.

Parliament reelected Suharto to a seventh consecutive 5-year term Mar. 10, 1998, as a severe economic downturn focused public anger on nepotism, cronyism, and corruption in the Suharto regime. Price increases in May sparked mass protests and then mob violence in Jakarta and other cities, claiming some 500 lives. Suharto resigned May 21 and was succeeded by his vice-president, Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie. Abdurrahman Wahid, leader of Indonesia's largest Muslim organization, was elected president Oct. 20, 1999. In Aug. 2000, under pressure from the legislature, he agreed to share power with Vice Pres. Megawati Sukarnoputri, the daughter of the late Pres. Sukarno. Charging Wahid with incompetence and corruption, the legislature ousted him July 23, 2001, and Megawati became Indonesia's first woman president.

Clashes between Muslims and Christians in the Maluku (Molucca) Isl., 1999-2002, claimed about 5,000 lives. Ethnic violence in Kalimantan, Borneo, killed more than 400 in Feb. 2001. East Timor, a former Portuguese colony that Indonesia invaded in Dec. 1975 and controlled until Oct. 1999, became a fully independent country May 20, 2002, as Timor-Leste. Separatists in Aceh, NW Sumatra, fought repeatedly against government troops during the 1980s and 90s; peace accords were announced in Dec. 2002 and, after that deal unraveled, in July 2005. The last of 24,000 Indonesian government troops pulled out of Aceh, Dec. 29, 2005.

Investigators blamed the Islamic terrorist group Jemaah Islamiyah, an al-Qaeda affiliate, for bombings that killed 202 people, mostly foreign tourists, at nightclubs in Bali, Oct. 12, 2002, and 12 people at a Marriott hotel in Jakarta, Aug. 5, 2003. A car bomb attack outside the Australian embassy in Jakarta, Sept. 9, 2004, killed 9 people and injured more than 180. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, a retired general, defeated Megawati Sept. 20 in a direct presidential runoff vote.

A massive earthquake off northwest Sumatra, Dec. 26, 2004, triggered tsunamis that wreaked havoc in the Indian Ocean region. The death toll in Indonesia alone exceeded 125,000, not counting almost 40,000 missing. Another large quake off northwest Sumatra, Mar. 28, 2005, left at least 1,300 dead. On Java in 2006, an earthquake May 27 killed 5,800, left 1.5 mil homeless, and caused damage estimated at \$3.1 bil; a tsunami July 17 claimed at least 650 lives.

Two leaders of the Jemaah Islamiyah terror network were arrested in June 2007. Faced with falling oil production, Indonesia left OPEC in 2008. Pres. Yudhoyono won a second 5-year term July 8, 2009, in an election generally praised by international observers. Suicide bombings at two Jakarta hotels July 17 left 9 people dead. Police confirmed Sept. 17 that Noordin Muhammad Top, suspected of plotting the recent Jakarta attacks and other terrorist bombings, had been killed in a shootout. Padang, Sumatra, was hit Sept. 30, 2009, by a powerful earthquake, which also triggered mudslides in the region; at least 1,115 people were killed, and more than 135,000 homes were seriously damaged.

Iran

Islamic Republic of Iran

People: Population: 76,923,300. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 21.3; 65+: 5.4. **Pop. density:** 130.1 per sq mi, 50.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 70.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Persian 51%, Azeri 24%, Gilaki & Mazandarani 8%, Kurd 7%, Arab 3%. **Principal languages:** Persian & Persian dialects, Turkic & Turkic dialects, Kurdish, Arabic. **Chief religions:** Muslim (Shi'a 89%, Sunni 9%), other (incl. Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, Baha'i) 2%.

Geography: Total area: 636,372 sq mi, 1,648,195 sq km; **Land area:** 591,352 sq mi, 1,531,595 sq km. **Location:** Between the Middle East and S Asia. **Neighbors:** Turkey, Iraq on W; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan on N; Afghanistan, Pakistan on E. **Topography:** Interior highlands and plains surrounded by high mountains, up to 18,000 ft. Large salt deserts cover much of area, but there are many oases and forest areas. Most of population inhabits N and NW. **Capital:** Tehran, 7,190,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Mashhad, 2,592,000; Esfahan, 1,704,000.

Government: Type: Islamic republic. **Religious head:** Ayatollah Sayyed Ali Khamenei; b. July 17, 1939; in office: June 4, 1989. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad; b. Oct. 28, 1956; in office: Aug. 3, 2005. **Local divisions:** 28 provinces. **Defense budget (2008):** \$9.59 bil. **Active troops:** 523,000.

Economy: **Industries:** oil, petrochemicals, fertilizers, caustic soda, textiles, cement & other constr. materials, food proc., metal fabrication, armaments. **Chief crops:** wheat, rice, other grains, sugar beets, sugar cane, fruits, nuts, cotton. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, mang., zinc, sulfur. **Crude oil reserves:** 136.2 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 10%. **Livestock:** cattle: 7.6 mil; chickens: 420 mil; goats: 25.3 mil; sheep: 53.8 mil. **Fish catch:** 562,821 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 192.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 25%, industry 31%, services 45%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Rial (IRR) (Sept. 2010: 10,003.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$827.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$12,500; **GDP growth:** 1.5%. **Imports:** \$57.2 bil; UAE 15.14%, China 13.48%, Germany 9.66%, South Korea 7.16%, Italy 5.27%, Russia 4.81%, India 4.12%. **Exports:** \$70.3 bil; China 16.58%, Japan 11.9%, India 10.54%, South Korea 7.54%, Turkey 4.36%. **Tourism:** \$1.9 bil. **Budget:** \$93.04 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** 13.5%.

Transport: **Railways:** 5,246 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.5 mil pass. cars; 431,200 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 7,841.7 mil pass.-mi; 133 airports. **Chief ports:** Assaluyeh, Bandar Abbas, Bandar-e-Eman Khomeyni.

Communications: **TV sets:** 154 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 265 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 34.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 37.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 68.3 male; 71.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 18.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.9. **Natural inc.:** 1.26%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 43.5. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 82.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), OPEC.

Iranian Interests Section: 2209 Wisconsin Ave. NW 20007; 965-4990.

Website: www.president.ir

Iran, formerly known as Persia, has been settled for thousands of years. Ancestors of the Iranians came from the east during the second millennium BCE; they were an Indo-European group related to the Aryans of India. In 549 BCE Cyrus the Great united the Medes and Persians in the Persian Empire; he conquered Babylonia in 538 BCE, and restored Jerusalem to the Jews. Alexander the Great conquered Persia in 333 BCE, but Persians regained independence in the next century under the Parthians, themselves succeeded by Sassanian Persians in 226 CE. Arabs brought Islam to Persia in the 7th cent., replacing the indigenous Zoroastrian faith. After Persian political and cultural autonomy was reasserted in the 9th cent., arts and sciences flourished.

Turks and Mongols ruled Persia in turn from the 11th cent. to 1502, when Ismael I established the Iranian Safavid dynasty and made Shiite Islam the official religion. The dynasty lasted until 1722. The British and Russian empires vied for influence in the 19th cent.; Afghanistan was severed from Iran by Britain in 1857.

Reza Khan, a military officer, became prime min., 1923, and shah in 1925. He began modernization, curbed foreign influence, and officially changed the country's name from Persia to Iran in 1935. Fearing the shah's Axis sympathies, British and Soviet troops forced him to abdicate, 1941; he was succeeded by his son, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had a major role in the ouster, 1953, of Prime Min. Muhammad Mossadegh, who had nationalized the oil industry.

With U.S. backing, the shah brought economic and social change to Iran (the "White Revolution"), but repression of opposition groups grew severe. Violent protests in 1978 eventually forced the shah to depart, Jan. 16, 1979. Shiite leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, exiled by the shah in 1963, returned to Tehran, Feb. 1, and by Feb. 11 pro-Khomeini forces had defeated government troops. Khomeini established an Islamic theocracy.

Iranian militants seized the U.S. embassy Nov. 4, 1979, and took hostages including 62 Americans. Despite international condemnations and U.S. efforts, including an abortive Apr. 1980 rescue attempt, the crisis continued. The U.S. broke diplomatic relations with Iran, Apr. 7. The shah died in Egypt, July 27. The hostage drama ended Jan. 20, 1981, when an accord, involving the release of frozen Iranian assets, was reached.

A dispute over the Shatt al-Arab waterway situated between Iran and Iraq led to a long and costly war between the 2 countries, 1980-88, killing hundreds of thousands of people. In Nov. 1986 it became known that the U.S., which had generally sided with Iraq during the war, had secretly shipped arms to Iran to gain that country's help in obtaining the release of U.S. hostages held in Lebanon. The revelation sparked a major scandal in the U.S. A U.S. Navy warship shot down an Iranian airliner, July 3, 1988, after mistaking it for an F-14 fighter jet; all 290 aboard the plane died.

An earthquake struck northern Iran June 21, 1990, killing more than 45,000, injuring 100,000, and leaving 400,000 homeless. Some 1 mil Kurdish refugees fled from Iraq to Iran following the Persian Gulf War of 1991. To curb Iran's alleged support for inter-

national terrorism, the U.S. in 1996 authorized sanctions on foreign companies that invest there.

Mohammad Khatami, a moderate Shiite Muslim cleric, was elected president on May 23, 1997, winning nearly 70% of the vote. During the next three years, hard-line Islamists clashed repeatedly and sometimes violently with reformers, who won a majority in parliamentary elections Feb. 18 and May 5, 2000. Inviting rapprochement with Iran, the U.S. eased some sanctions Mar. 18. Khatami was reelected June 8, 2001, with a 77% majority but continued to face resistance from religious conservatives.

The U.S.-led war in Iraq, beginning Mar. 2003, contributed to a new period of instability in Iran. An earthquake Dec. 26 in Bam, southeast Iran, killed about 26,000 people. After the Guardian Council, dominated by religious conservatives, disqualified some 2,400 reformist candidates, hard-liners won legislative elections Feb. 20, 2004.

The mayor of Tehran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, a religious conservative who campaigned as an economic reformer, defeated former Pres. Hashemi Rafsanjani in a runoff election June 24, 2005, and took office Aug. 3. The Bush administration, which in 2002 had called Iran part of an "axis of evil," accused the Iranian regime of seeking to build nuclear weapons, aiding Shiite militias in Iraq, and supplying rockets to Hezbollah fighters in Lebanon for use against Israel.

Seeking to halt Iran's uranium-enrichment program, which could be used for either military or civilian purposes, the UN Security Council imposed sanctions, Dec. 23, 2006, and toughened them, Mar. 24, 2007. After the Guardian Council disqualified about 1,700 reformist candidates, conservative allies of Ahmadinejad won parliamentary elections Mar.-Apr. 2008. Further talks on nuclear enrichment ended in deadlock July 20, and the U.S. imposed additional sanctions Sept. 10.

After a hard-fought campaign, Ahmadinejad claimed victory in the presidential election of June 12, 2009. His main opponent, former Prime Min. Mir Hussein Moussavi, supported by Khatami and Rafsanjani, claimed that the official count, which gave Ahmadinejad more than 62% of the total vote, was fraudulent. Huge protests by Moussavi supporters in Tehran and other major cities were crushed by police and Basij paramilitary forces. Tensions with the U.S. and European governments were heightened in late Sept. 2009 by disclosures that Iran had been secretly enriching uranium at an underground site near Qom, and by Iranian tests of medium-range missiles capable of reaching Israel or U.S. and European bases in the Persian Gulf region. In direct talks Oct. 1 with the U.S. and other world powers, Iran agreed to allow international inspection of the Qom site and other nuclear safeguards. The UN and U.S. toughened sanctions, June-July 2010, but did not object when loading of uranium fuel began in Aug. at Iran's Bushehr nuclear power plant, built and supervised by Russia.

Iraq Republic of Iraq

People: **Population:** 29,671,605. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 38.4; 65+: 3.1. **Pop. density:** 175.7 per sq mi, 67.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 75%-80%; Kurdish 15%-20%; Turkoman, Assyrian, or other 5%. **Principal languages:** Arabic, Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions), Turkoman (Turkish dialect), Assyrian, Armenian. **Chief religions:** Muslim (Shi'a 60%-65%, Sunni 32%-37%), Christian or other 3%.

Geography: **Total area:** 169,235 sq mi, 438,317 sq km; **Land area:** 168,868 sq mi, 437,367 sq km. **Location:** In Middle East, occupying most of historic Mesopotamia. **Neighbors:** Jordan, Syria on W; Turkey on N; Iran on E; Kuwait, Saudi Arabia on S. **Topography:** Mostly an alluvial plain, including the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, descending from mountains in N to desert in SW. Persian Gulf region is marshland. **Capital:** Baghdad, 5,751,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Mosul, 1,402,000; Erbil, 981,000; Basra, 905,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state:** Pres. Jalal Talabani; b. 1933; in office: Apr. 7, 2005. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Nouri Kamel al-Maliki; b. 1950; in office: May 20, 2006. **Local divisions:** 18 governorates (3 in Kurdish Autonomous Region). **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 578,269.

Economy: **Industries:** oil, chemicals, textiles, leather, constr. materials, food proc. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, rice, vegetables, dates, cotton. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, phosphates, sulfur. **Arable land:** 13%. **Crude oil reserves:** 115 bil bbls. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.5 mil; chickens: 33 mil; goats: 1.7 mil; sheep: 6.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 53,718 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 31.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dinar (IQD) (Sept. 2010: 1,166.50 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$110.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$3,800; **GDP growth:** 4.5%. **Imports:** \$55.4 bil; Turkey 24.99%, Syria 17.36%, U.S. 8.66%, China 6.79%, Jordan 4.17%, Italy 3.98%, Germany 3.97%. **Exports:** \$40.9 bil; U.S. 27.62%, India 14.45%, Italy 10.14%, South Korea 8.62%, Taiwan 5.61%, China 4.23%, Netherlands 4.13%, Japan 3.99%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2010 est.): \$72.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$29.51 bil. **Gold:** 188,599 oz t. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 1,412 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 827,000 pass. cars; 311,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 75 airports. **Chief ports:** Al Basrah, Khawr az Zubayr, Umm Qasr.

Communications: TV sets: 82 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 229 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 3.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 1.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.9 male; 71.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 29.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.9. **Natural inc.:** 2.45%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 43.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 77.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL, OPEC.

Iraqi Interests Section: 1801 P St. NW 20036; 483-7500.

Website: www.cabinet.iq

The Tigris-Euphrates valley, formerly called Mesopotamia, was the site of one of the earliest civilizations in the world. Mesopotamia ceased to be a separate entity after the Persian, Greek, and Arab conquests. The Arabs founded Baghdad, from where the caliph ruled a vast Islamic empire in the 8th and 9th centuries. Mongol and Turkish conquests led to a decline in the region's population, economy, cultural life, and irrigation system.

Britain secured a League of Nations mandate over Iraq after WWI. Independence under a king came in 1932. Rebellious army officers killed King Faisal II, July 14, 1958, and established a leftist, pan-Arab republic, which pursued close ties with the USSR. Successive regimes were increasingly dominated by the Baath Arab Socialist Party. A Baath leader, Saddam Hussein, became president of Iraq, July 16, 1979. After purging his enemies, he ruled as a dictator for more than 2 decades, repressing Iraq's Kurds and Shiites and launching disastrous wars against 2 neighboring nations, Iran and Kuwait. Hussein sought weapons of mass destruction; Israeli planes destroyed a nuclear reactor near Baghdad June 7, 1981, claiming it could be used to produce nuclear weapons.

After skirmishing intermittently for 10 months over the sovereignty of the disputed Shatt al-Arab waterway that divides the two countries, Iraq and Iran entered into open warfare on Sept. 22, 1980. Iran repulsed early Iraqi advances, producing a long and costly stalemate; hundreds of thousands of Iraqis lost their lives during the 8-year conflict. Hussein used poison gas against Iraqi Kurds in 1988, killing more than 5,000 people in Halabja, the first mass use of poison gas against civilians since the Holocaust.

Iraq attacked and overran Kuwait Aug. 2, 1990. Backed by the UN, a U.S.-led coalition launched air and missile attacks on Iraq, Jan. 16, 1991. The coalition began a ground attack to retake Kuwait Feb. 23. Iraqi forces showed little resistance and were soundly defeated in 4 days. Some 175,000 Iraqis were taken prisoner, and Iraqi casualties were estimated at over 85,000. As part of the cease-fire agreement, Iraq agreed to scrap all poison gas and germ weapons and allow UN observers to inspect the sites. UN trade sanctions would remain in effect until Iraq complied with all terms.

Iraqi cooperation with UN weapons inspection teams was intermittent throughout the 1990s. On Dec. 9, 1996, the UN began a program. Iraqi resistance to UN access to suspected weapons sites touched off diplomatic crises during 1997-98, culminating in intensive U.S. and British aerial bombardment of Iraqi military targets, Dec. 16-19, 1998. After 2 years of sporadic activity, U.S. and British warplanes struck harder at sites near Baghdad on Feb. 16, 2001.

In a speech before the UN, Sept. 12, 2002, Pres. George W. Bush demanded that Iraq eliminate weapons of mass destruction, refrain from supporting terrorism, and end repression. Despite opposition from some countries, including France, Germany, and Russia, a U.S.-led coalition launched an invasion of Iraq on the evening of Mar. 19, 2003. By Apr. 6 the British controlled Basra and other areas in the south, and the U.S. entered Baghdad Apr. 7. Hussein had disappeared, the Iraqi government had collapsed, and most of Iraq's armed forces had dissolved into the civilian population. On May 1, Pres. Bush declared that major combat there was over. Continuing searches failed to find evidence of usable chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons the U.S. and other countries claimed Iraq had stockpiled.

The U.S. initially governed Iraq through a Coalition Provisional Authority, headed by L. Paul Bremer, which was unable to maintain order in the weeks following Hussein's fall. Reconstruction efforts were hampered by guerrilla attacks from Baath remnants, Islamic extremists, and others. Bombings at UN headquarters in Baghdad, Aug. 19 and Sept. 22, 2003, led the UN to scale back its presence in Iraq. Coalition forces succeeded in neutralizing many leaders of the former regime. Two of Hussein's sons, Uday and Qusay, were killed July 22, 2003, by U.S. troops in Mosul. Saddam Hussein was captured in an underground hideout Dec. 13, 2003; tried and convicted for committing crimes against humanity in the 1980s, he was executed Dec. 30, 2006.

Photographs released in Apr. 2004 graphically showed instances of physical abuse and sexual humiliation of Iraqi inmates by U.S. military personnel at Baghdad's Abu Ghraib prison in fall 2003. The images sparked widespread condemnation and U.S. criminal proceedings against some individuals.

On June 28, 2004, U.S. authorities officially transferred sovereignty to a transitional Iraqi government. Despite threats by insurgents, an estimated 8 mil people in Iraq, mostly Shiites and Kurds, cast ballots Jan. 30, 2005, for a 275-member transitional national assembly. On Apr. 6, the assembly elected Jalal al-Talabani, a Kurd, as president; Ibrahim al-Jaafari, a Shiite, became prime minister. The insurgents launched new waves of attacks, killing hundreds of police and army recruits. Rumors of a suicide bomber set off a stampede by Shiite pilgrims in northern Baghdad Aug. 31, killing close to 1,000 people. The U.S. blamed Jordanian militant Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, leader of the terrorist group Al Qaeda in Iraq, for directing a series of kidnappings, beheadings, and suicide bombings. He was killed by a U.S. air strike, June 7, 2006.

Legislative elections were held Dec. 15, 2005, and official results announced Jan. 20, 2006, but political wrangling delayed installation of a new government, headed by Shiite leader Nouri Kamel al-Maliki, until May 20. Meanwhile, a bomb Feb. 22 that destroyed the dome of Samarra's Golden Mosque, a Shiite shrine, triggered an intensification of sectarian violence between Sunnis and Shiites, much of it in Baghdad. The Iraqi civilian death toll averaged more than 2,800 per month in 2006.

In early 2007, Lt. Gen. David H. Petraeus became the top U.S. military commander in Iraq; a "surge" elevated U.S. troop strength from 132,000 in Jan. to peak of 171,000 in Oct. Many of the reinforcements were sent to the Baghdad area. U.S. troop deaths for all of 2007 totaled 899 (the highest for any year since the war began), but military and civilian casualties dropped steadily from mid-2007 through 2008. Contributing to the reduction in violence were a cease-fire by Shiite militias and a shift by Sunni clan leaders against Al Qaeda in Iraq.

Parliament approved, Nov. 27, 2008, a status-of-forces agreement calling for the U.S. to withdraw its troops from Iraqi cities and towns by June 30, 2009, and for all U.S. forces to leave Iraq by Dec. 31, 2011. Legislative elections Mar. 7, 2010, brought gains by the Iraqiya coalition headed by former Prime Min. Iyad Allawi, a Shiite who had campaigned as a secularist to win widespread Sunni support. But the new government was delayed when a majority coalition could not be formed. On Aug. 31, Pres. Barack Obama formally declared an end to the U.S. combat role, and Operation Iraqi Freedom was succeeded by Operation New Dawn. By then, the U.S. troop presence in Iraq had dropped below 50,000. (Also present were tens of thousands of U.S. and other foreign civilian advisers and contractors.)

From Mar. 2003 through Aug. 2010, Operation Iraqi Freedom cost the lives of more than 4,400 U.S. service members, and nearly 32,000 more were wounded. British troop losses totaled more than 170; other allies, over 130. More than 112,600 Iraqi civilians and over 9,600 police and security forces were killed from June 2003 through Aug. 2010, according to a U.S. analysis by the Brookings Institution. U.S. budgeted costs of the Iraq war exceeded \$800 bil for the 2003-11 period.

Ireland

People: Population: 4,622,917. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 20.9; 65+: 12.2. **Pop. density:** 173.8 per sq mi, 67.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 61.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Irish 87%, other white 8%. **Principal languages:** English (official; generally used), Irish (Gaelic) (official; spoken mainly in W seaboard areas). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 87%, Church of Ireland 3%, none 4%.

Geography: **Total area:** 27,133 sq mi, 70,273 sq km; **Land area:** 26,596 sq mi, 68,883 sq km. **Location:** In Atlantic O. just W of Great Britain. **Neighbors:** United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) on E. **Topography:** Consists of a central plateau surrounded by isolated groups of hills and mountains. Coastline is heavily indented by the Atlantic O. **Capital:** Dublin, 1,084,000.

Government: **Type:** Parliamentary republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mary McAleese; b. June 27, 1951; in office: Nov. 11, 1997. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Brian Cowen; b. Jan. 10, 1960; in office: May 7, 2008. **Local divisions:** 26 counties. **Defense budget:** \$1.53 bil. **Active troops:** 10,460.

Economy: **Industries:** food products, brewing, textiles, clothing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery, rail transp. equip. **Chief crops:** turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, peat, copper, lead, zinc, silver, barite, gypsum, limestone, dolomite. **Arable land:** 17%. **Livestock:** cattle: 6.7 mil; chickens: 13 mil; goats: 8,900; pigs: 1.5 mil; sheep: 5.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 292,052 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 26.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 6%, industry 27%, services 67%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$172.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$41,000; **GDP growth:**

–7.6%. **Imports:** \$63.1 bil; UK 35.28%, U.S. 16.87%, Germany 6.76%, Netherlands 5.86%, France 4.76%. **Exports:** \$108.6 bil; U.S. 20.52%, Belgium 17.78%, UK 16.31%, Germany 5.66%, France 5.56%, Spain 4.19%. **Tourism:** \$6.3 bil. **Budget:** \$108.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.24 bil. **Gold:** 193,000 oz t. **CPI change:** –4.5%.

Transport: **Railways:** 2,011 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.7 mil pass. cars; 300,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 33,723.1 mil pass.-mi; 16 airports. **Chief ports:** Cork, Dublin, Shannon Foynes.

Communications: **TV sets:** 406 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 697 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 46.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 182.4 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 67.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 77.9 male; 82.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.01%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.9. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6–15. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2234 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 462-3939.

Website: www.irigov.ie

Celtic tribes invaded the islands about the 4th cent. BCE; their Gaelic culture and literature flourished and spread to Scotland and elsewhere in the 5th cent. CE, the same century in which St. Patrick converted the Irish to Christianity. Invasions by Norsemen began in the 8th cent., ended with defeat of the Danes by the Irish King Brian Boru in 1014. English invasions started in the 12th cent.; for over 700 years the Anglo-Irish struggle continued with bitter rebellions and savage repressions.

The Easter Monday Rebellion in 1916 failed but was followed by guerrilla warfare and harsh reprisals by British troops called the "Black and Tans." The Dail Eireann (Irish parliament) reaffirmed independence in Jan. 1919. The British offered dominion status to Ulster (6 counties) and southern Ireland (26 counties) Dec. 1921. The constitution of the Irish Free State, a British dominion, was adopted Dec. 11, 1922. Northern Ireland remained part of the United Kingdom (see United Kingdom—Northern Ireland).

A new constitution adopted by plebiscite came into operation Dec. 29, 1937. It declared the name of the state Eire in the Irish language (Ireland in the English) and declared it a sovereign democratic state. On Dec. 21, 1948, an Irish law declared the country a republic rather than a dominion and withdrew it from the Commonwealth. The British Parliament recognized both actions, 1949, but reasserted its claim to incorporate the 6 northeastern counties in the UK.

Irish governments have favored peaceful unification of all Ireland and cooperated with Britain against terrorist groups. After negotiators in Northern Ireland approved a peace settlement on Good Friday, Apr. 10, 1998, voters in the Irish Republic endorsed the accord, on May 22; the agreement required the removal from the Irish constitution of territorial claims on the north.

Expansion of educational opportunities and foreign investment in high-tech industries since the 1990s have boosted Ireland's prosperity. Ireland's first woman president, Mary Robinson, resigned Sept. 12, 1997, to become UN high commissioner for human rights, 1997–2002. She was succeeded as president by Mary McAleese, a law professor from Northern Ireland and the first northerner to hold the office. Implicated in a corruption inquiry, Prime Min. Bertie Ahern announced his resignation Apr. 2, 2008, after 11 years in power; the Dail Eireann May 7 chose Finance Min. Brian Cowen to succeed him. In referendums June 12, 2008, and Oct. 2, 2009, Irish voters first rejected and then approved the Lisbon Treaty, a plan to revamp the EU.

Responding to a growing scandal over abusive Catholic clergy, Pope Benedict XVI issued a public apology to victims and their families Mar. 20, 2010, and launched an official church investigation May 31 of Irish dioceses, seminaries, and religious orders.

Israel

State of Israel

People: **Population:** 7,353,985. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 27.8; 65+: 10. **Pop. density:** 880.1 per sq mi, 339.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 91.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Jewish 76% (Israel-born 67%, Europe/American-born 23%, Africa-born 6%), non-Jewish (mostly Arab) 24%. **Principal languages:** Hebrew, Arabic (both official); English (most commonly used foreign lang.). **Chief religions:** Jewish 76%, Muslim 16%, Arab Christian 2%.

Geography: **Total area:** 8,522 sq mi, 22,072 sq km; **Land area:** 8,356 sq mi, 21,642 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, on E end of Mediterranean Sea. **Neighbors:** Lebanon on N; Syria, West Bank, Jordan on E; Gaza Strip, Egypt on W. **Topography:** The Mediterranean coastal plain is fertile and well-watered. In the center is the Judean Plateau. A triangular-shaped semi-desert region, the Negev, extends from S of Beersheba to an apex at head of the Gulf of Aqaba. The E border drops sharply into the Jordan Rift Valley, including Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) and the Dead Sea, which is c. 1,300 ft below sea level, lowest point on earth's surface. **Capital:** Jerusalem, 768,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Tel Aviv-Jaffa, 3,219,000; Haifa, 1,027,000.

Government: **Type:** Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Shimon Peres; b. Aug. 1923; in office: July 15, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Benjamin Netanyahu; b. Oct. 21, 1949; in office: Mar. 31, 2009. **Local divisions:** 6 districts. **Defense budget:** \$9.78 bil. **Active troops:** 176,500.

Economy: **Industries:** high-tech products (incl. aviation, comm., computer-aided design & manufactures, wood & paper products, potash & phosphates, food, beverages, tobacco. **Chief crops:** citrus, vegetables, cotton. **Natural resources:** timber, potash, copper ore, nat. gas, phosphate rock, magnesium bromide, clays, sand. **Crude oil reserves:** 1.9 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 15%. **Livestock:** cattle: 416,000; chickens: 39.2 mil; goats: 90,000; pigs: 205,500; sheep: 430,000. **Fish catch:** 25,047 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 50.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2%, industry 16%, services 82%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** New Shekel (ILS) (Sept. 2010: 3.77 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$205.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$28,400; **GDP growth:** 0.2%. **Imports:** \$46 bil; U.S. 12.35%, China 7.43%, Germany 7.1%, Switzerland 6.94%, Belgium 5.42%, Italy 4.49%, UK 4.03%, Netherlands 3.98%. **Exports:** \$45.8 bil; U.S. 35.05%, Hong Kong 6.02%, Belgium 4.95%. **Tourism:** \$4.1 bil. **Budget:** \$58.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$38.66 bil. **CPI change:** 3.3%.

Transport: **Railways:** 567 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.7 mil pass. cars; 370,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 10,624.2 mil pass.-mi; 30 airports. **Chief ports:** Ashdod, Elat, Hadera, Haifa.

Communications: **TV sets:** 328 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 524 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 45.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 51.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 78.7 male; 83.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.5. **Natural inc.:** 1.41%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.2. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5–15. **Literacy:** 97.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO).

Embassy: 3514 International Dr. NW 20008; 364-5500.

Website: www.gov.il

Occupying the southwest corner of the ancient Fertile Crescent, Israel contains some of the oldest known evidence of agriculture and of primitive town life. The Hebrews probably arrived early in the second millennium BCE. Under King David and his successors (c. 1000 BCE–597 BCE), Judaism was developed and secured. After conquest by Babylonians, Persians, and Greeks, an independent Jewish kingdom was revived, 168 BCE, but Rome took effective control in the next century, suppressed Jewish revolts in 70 CE and 135 CE, and renamed Judea Palestine, after the earlier coastal inhabitants, the Philistines.

Arab invaders conquered Palestine in 636. The Arabic language and Islam prevailed within a few centuries, but a Jewish minority remained. The land was ruled from the 11th cent. as a part of non-Arab empires by Seljuks, Mamluks, and Ottomans (with a Crusader interval, 1098–1291).

After four centuries of Ottoman rule, the land was taken in 1917 by Britain, which pledged in the Balfour Declaration to support a Jewish homeland there. In 1920 a British Palestine Mandate was recognized; in 1922 the land east of the Jordan was detached.

Jewish immigration, begun in the late 19th cent., swelled in the 1930s with refugees from the Nazis; heavy Arab immigration from Syria and Lebanon also occurred. Arab opposition to Jewish immigration turned violent in 1920, 1921, 1929, and 1936. The UN General Assembly voted in 1947 to partition Palestine into an Arab and a Jewish state. Britain withdrew in May 1948.

Israel was declared an independent state May 14, 1948; the Arabs rejected partition. Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia invaded but failed to destroy the Jewish state, which gained territory. Separate armistices with the Arab nations were signed in 1949; Jordan occupied the West Bank, Egypt occupied Gaza. Neither granted Palestinian autonomy.

After persistent terrorist raids, Israel invaded Egypt's Sinai, Oct. 29, 1956, aided briefly by British and French forces. A UN cease-fire was arranged Nov. 6.

An uneasy truce between Israel and the Arab countries lasted until 1967, when Egypt reoccupied the Gaza Strip and closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping. In a 6-day war that started June 5, the Israelis took the Gaza Strip, occupied the Sinai Peninsula to the Suez Canal, and captured East Jerusalem, Syria's Golan Heights, and Jordan's West Bank. Together, the West Bank and Gaza comprise the Palestinian territories, now represented by the Palestinian Authority (see below).

Egypt and Syria attacked Israel, Oct. 6, 1973 (on Yom Kippur, the most solemn day on the Jewish calendar). Israel counter-attacked, driving the Syrians back, and crossed the Suez Canal. A cease-fire took effect Oct. 24 and a UN peacekeeping force went to the area. Under a disengagement agreement signed Jan. 18, 1974, Israel withdrew from the canal's west bank. Israeli forces raided Entebbe, Uganda, July 3, 1976, and rescued 103 hostages who had been seized by Arab and German terrorists.

Israel's prime ministers, including David Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir, and Yitzhak Rabin, pursued a moderate socialist program, 1948–77. In 1977, the conservative opposition, led by Menachem

Begin, was voted into office for the first time. Egypt's Pres. Anwar al-Sadat visited Jerusalem Nov. 1977, and on Mar. 26, 1979, Egypt and Israel signed a formal peace treaty, ending 30 years of war. Israel returned the Sinai to Egypt in 1982.

On June 7, 1981, Israeli jets destroyed an Iraqi atomic reactor near Baghdad that, Israel claimed, would have enabled Iraq to manufacture nuclear weapons. Israeli forces invaded Lebanon, June 6, 1982, to destroy Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) strongholds there. After massive Israeli bombing of West Beirut, the PLO agreed to evacuate the city. Israeli troops entered West Beirut after newly elected Lebanese Pres. Bashir Gemayel was assassinated on Sept. 14. Israel drew widespread condemnation when Lebanese Christian forces, Sept. 16, entered two West Beirut refugee camps and slaughtered hundreds of Palestinians.

In 1989, violence escalated over the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In a series of uprisings known as the first intifada, Palestinian protesters defied Israeli troops, who forcibly retaliated. During the Persian Gulf War, 1991, Iraq fired Scud missiles at Israel. The Labor Party of Yitzhak Rabin won parliamentary elections, June 23, 1992.

Ongoing peace talks led to historic agreements between Israel and the PLO, Sept. 1993. The PLO recognized Israel's right to exist; Israel recognized the PLO as the Palestinians' representative. The two sides then signed, Sept. 13, an agreement for limited Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza. Israel and Jordan signed, July 25, 1994, in Washington, DC, a declaration ending their 46-year state of war.

Arab and Jewish extremists repeatedly challenged the peace process. A Jewish gunman opened fire on Arab worshippers at a mosque in Hebron, Feb. 25, 1994, killing at least 29 before he himself was killed. On Nov. 4, 1995, an Orthodox Jewish Israeli assassinated Rabin as he left a peace rally in Tel Aviv. Support for Rabin's successor, Shimon Peres, was shaken by a series of suicide bombings and rocket attacks against Israel by Islamic militants. Emphasizing security issues, the candidate of the conservative Likud bloc, Benjamin Netanyahu, was elected prime minister on May 29, 1996.

Under an interim accord brokered by Pres. Bill Clinton and signed by Netanyahu and PLO leader Yasir Arafat at the White House, Oct. 23, 1998, Israel yielded more West Bank territory to the Palestinians, in exchange for new security guarantees. Negotiations bogged down, however, and full implementation did not begin until Sept. 1999. In the interim, Netanyahu lost by a landslide to the Labor candidate, Ehud Barak, in the election of May 17, 1999.

Israel pulled virtually all its troops out of southern Lebanon by May 24, 2000. Marathon summit talks in the U.S. between Barak and Arafat, July 11-25, failed. A second intifada began in late Sept. in Israel and the Palestinian territories. Barak called new elections for prime minister but lost Feb. 6, 2001, to Ariel Sharon, a hardliner. The bloodshed intensified during the summer, as Palestinian suicide bombers launched attacks on Israeli civilians and Israel struck at Palestinian-controlled territory and carried out an assassination campaign against suspected terrorists.

Israel launched a major West Bank offensive Mar. 29, 2002, 2 days after a suicide bomber killed 26 Israeli Jews at a Passover celebration in Netanya. Fighting was particularly fierce at the Jenin refugee camp, where 23 Israeli troops and at least 50 Palestinians were killed. Israel withdrew in early May but, after another wave of suicide bombings, reoccupied much of the West Bank June 21-27.

A U.S.-sponsored "road map" to Middle East peace, unveiled Apr. 30, 2003, made little headway. Israel Sept. 1 vowed "all-out war" against Hamas militants. Israeli missile strikes in Gaza City killed Hamas founder and leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin Mar. 22, 2004, and his successor, Abdel Aziz al-Rantisi, Apr. 17. Hamas suicide bombers Aug. 31 blew up 2 buses in Beersheba, killing 16.

Sharon's decision to pull all Israeli settlers and troops out of Gaza (see below), approved by the cabinet Feb. 20, 2005, led to a realignment in Israeli politics. When right-wing Likud members opposed the plan, Sharon and Deputy Prime Min. Ehud Olmert broke with them and formed the centrist Kadima Party. Sharon suffered a massive stroke Jan. 4, 2006. With Sharon incapacitated, Olmert became prime minister, led Kadima to victory in Mar. 28 elections, and formed a broad coalition government.

Border clashes in which Hamas militants from Gaza (June 25) and Hezbollah fighters from Lebanon (July 12) killed and captured Israeli soldiers rapidly escalated into full-scale war. Israeli air and ground forces hit hard in Gaza, but the fiercest fighting raged on the northern front. By Aug. 14, when a UN-sponsored cease-fire took hold, the estimated death toll from the war included nearly 1,150 Lebanese, almost 200 Gaza Palestinians, and 150 Israelis.

Israel's inability to gain a decisive victory over Hezbollah led to the resignation of army commander Lt. Gen. Dan Halutz, Jan. 16, 2007; an official report issued Apr. 30 criticized Olmert for a "severe failure" of wartime leadership. Peres became president July 15, 2007, after his predecessor, Moshe Katsav, accused of rape, pleaded guilty to lesser charges, received a suspended sentence, and resigned. Olmert, targeted in multiple corruption inquiries, announced July 30, 2008, that he would resign when his Kadima Party chose a replacement. Foreign Min. Tzipi Livni won a hard-fought party primary Sept. 17.

Unable to form a stable government, Livni called early elections for Feb. 10, 2009. After a campaign overshadowed by a 3-week

war between Israel and Hamas in Gaza (see below), both Kadima and Likud fell far short of a majority. On Mar. 31, Netanyahu became prime minister for a second time, heading a coalition that included Likud, Labor, the ultra-nationalist Yisrael Beitenenu party, and the ultra-Orthodox Shas party.

Israel's relations with allies were strained when senior Hamas commander Mahmoud al-Mabhouh was killed Jan. 2010 in Dubai, allegedly by agents of the Israeli spy agency Mossad who entered the UAE carrying false European and Australian passports. Further criticism greeted the Israeli government's announcement, during a Mar. 9 visit by U.S. Vice-Pres. Joe Biden, that it would proceed with construction of 1,600 homes in Ramat Shlomo (a Jewish settlement in mostly Arab East Jerusalem), and the killing by Israeli commandos of 9 pro-Palestinian activists in clashes May 31 on board the *Mavi Marmara*, part of a flotilla that was seeking to break Israel's blockade of Gaza. After a 20-month hiatus, direct Israeli-Palestinian peace talks, brokered by the U.S., resumed Sept. 2, 2010.

Palestinian Territories

The Palestinian territories comprise the Gaza Strip, often called Gaza, and the West Bank, both occupied by Israel in 1967. Since 1996 the Palestinian Authority has been responsible for civil government in the territories. Elected president Jan. 20, 1996, PLO leader Yasir Arafat headed the Palestinian Authority until his death Nov. 11, 2004. Mahmoud Abbas (also called Abu Mazen), who had succeeded Arafat as PLO chairman and leader of the Fatah faction, was elected president Jan. 9, 2005. A victory by Hamas militants in legislative elections Jan. 25, 2006, led to a power struggle with Abbas, who favored a negotiated settlement with Israel. In bitter fighting, Hamas ousted Fatah from Gaza, June 2007, but Abbas retained power in the West Bank. From Sept. 2000, when the second intifada began, through the end of 2008, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict claimed the lives of more than 1,060 Israelis and at least 4,900 Palestinians; nearly 600 Palestinians were killed by other Palestinians in factional fighting.

The **Gaza Strip** extends northeast from the Sinai Peninsula for 40 km (25 mi), with the Mediterranean Sea to the west and Israel to the east. The Palestinian Authority is responsible for civil government. Nearly all the inhabitants are Palestinian Arabs, more than 35% of whom live in refugee camps. Population (2009 est.): 1,551,859. Area: 139 sq mi.

Israel captured Gaza from Egypt in the 1967 war. It remained under Israeli occupation until May 1994, when the Israeli Defense Forces withdrew. Agreements between Israel and the PLO in 1993 and 1994 provided for interim self-rule in Gaza, but Israel retained control over security. Israel forcibly evacuated all 9,000 Jewish settlers from Gaza by Aug. 22, 2005, and the last remaining Israeli soldiers pulled out Sept. 12. Israel established a fortified barrier on its Gaza border to block Palestinian infiltrators.

After the Hamas takeover, Israel declared Gaza a "hostile entity," Sept. 19, 2007, and intensified military and economic pressures. Hamas thwarted an Israeli blockade, Jan. 2008, by blowing up part of the border wall between Gaza and Egypt. Retaliating for Hamas rocket and mortar attacks, Israel launched an aerial assault and ground offensive in Gaza, Dec. 27, 2008-Jan. 18, 2009; investigators for B'Tselem, an Israeli human rights group, later concluded that the fighting killed 1,387 Palestinians, of whom more than half were civilians. A UN report issued Sept. 15 found evidence of war crimes committed by both sides. After the *Mavi Marmara* incident (see above), Israel June 2010 eased some restrictions on the flow of goods to Gaza.

The **West Bank** is located west of the Jordan R. and Dead Sea, bounded by Jordan on the east and by Israel on the north, west, and south. The Palestinian Authority administers several major cities, but Israel retains control over much land, including Jewish settlements. Population (2009 est.): 2,461,267. Area: 2,262.6 sq mi.

Israel captured the West Bank from Jordan in the 1967 war. A 1974 Arab summit conference designated the PLO as sole representative of West Bank Arabs. In 1988 Jordan cut legal and administrative ties with the territory. Jericho was returned to Palestinian control in May 1994. An accord between Israel and the PLO expanding Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank was signed Sept. 28, 1995. Later agreements gave Palestinians full or shared control of 40% of West Bank territory.

In June 2002 the Israeli government began building a controversial security barrier in the West Bank to restrict Palestinian access to Israel and reduce infiltration by suicide bombers. In a nonbinding ruling, July 9, 2004, the World Court said the barrier violated international law. Israel has continued to allow the expansion of Jewish settlements on the West Bank, despite U.S. government calls for a settlement freeze.

Italy

Italian Republic

People: Population: 58,090,681. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.4; 65+: 20.3. **Pop. density:** 511.5 per sq mi, 197.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Italian (incl. small clusters of German-, French-, & Slovene-Italians in N; Albanian- & Greek-Italians in S). **Principal languages:** Italian (official), German, French, Slovene.

Chief religions: Roman Catholic 90%, other (incl. Protestant, Jewish, growing Muslim communities) 10%.

Geography: **Total area:** 116,348 sq mi, 301,340 sq km; **Land area:** 113,568 sq mi, 294,140 sq km. **Location:** In S Europe, jutting into Mediterranean Sea. **Neighbors:** France on W; Switzerland, Austria on N; Slovenia on E; San Marino, Vatican City. **Topography:** Occupies long boot-shaped peninsula, extending SE from the Alps into Mediterranean, with islands of Sicily and Sardinia off-shore. The alluvial Po Valley drains most of N. Rest of the country is rugged and mountainous, except for intermittent coastal plains, like the Campania, S of Rome. Apennine Mts. run down through center of peninsula. **Capital:** Rome, 3,357,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Milan, 2,962,000; Naples, 2,270,000; Turin, 1,662,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Giorgio Napolitano; b. June 29, 1925; in office: May 15, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Silvio Berlusconi; b. Sept. 29, 1936; in office: May 8, 2008. **Local divisions:** 20 regions divided into 103 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$23 bil. **Active troops:** 293,202.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, machinery, iron & steel, chemicals, food proc., textiles, motor vehicles. **Chief crops:** fruits, vegetables, grapes, potatoes, sugar beets, soybeans, grain, olives. **Natural resources:** coal, mercury, zinc, potash, marble, pyrite (sulfur), nat. gas & crude oil deposits, fish. **Crude oil reserves:** 406.5 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 26%. **Livestock:** cattle: 6.3 mil; chickens: 100 mil; goats: 920,000; pigs: 9.3 mil; sheep: 8.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 418,662 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 292.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.2%, industry 30.7%, services 65.1%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.7 tril; **per capita GDP:** \$29,900; **GDP growth:** -5.1%. **Imports:** \$410.2 bil; Germany 16.68%, France 8.82%, China 6.53%, Netherlands 5.63%, Spain 4.3%, Russia 4.12%, Belgium 4.08%. **Exports:** \$412.9 bil; Germany 12.6%, France 11.57%, U.S. 5.92%, Spain 5.69%, UK 5.13%, Switzerland 4.69%. **Tourism:** \$45.7 bil. **Budget:** \$1.1 tril. **Total reserves less gold:** \$29.2 bil. **Gold:** 78.83 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 0.8%.

Transport: **Railways:** 12,259 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 34.7 mil pass. cars; 4.6 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 31,092.8 mil pass.-mi; 101 airports. **Chief ports:** Augusta, Genoa, Livorno, Ravenna, Sarroch, Taranto, Trieste, Venice.

Communications: **TV sets:** 492 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 880 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 35.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 137.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 48.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 77.4 male; 83.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.8. **Natural inc.:** -0.28%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 5.4. **HIV rate:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 98.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3000 Whitehaven St. NW 20008; 612-4400.

Website: www.quirinale.it

Rome emerged as the major power in Italy after 500 BCE, dominating the Etruscans to the north and Greeks to the south. Under the Empire, which lasted until the 5th cent. CE, Rome ruled most of Western Europe, the Balkans, the Middle East, and North Africa. After Rome fell, Italy became a patchwork of kingdoms, principalities, and city-states until reunified, 1870.

The Fascist leader Benito Mussolini came to power, 1922, and aligned Italy with Nazi Germany in WWII. After Fascism was overthrown in 1943, Italy declared war on Germany and Japan and contributed to the Allied victory. It surrendered conquered lands and lost its colonies. Mussolini was killed by partisans Apr. 28, 1945. Victor Emmanuel III abdicated May 9, 1946; his son Humbert II was king until June 10, when Italy became a republic after a referendum, June 2-3. In the postwar decades, Italy had a succession of short-lived governments.

Christian Democratic leader and former prime min. Aldo Moro was abducted and murdered in 1978 by Red Brigade terrorists. The wave of left-wing political violence, including other kidnappings and assassinations, continued into the 1980s.

In the early 1990s, scandals implicated some of Italy's most prominent politicians. In Mar. 1994 voting, under reformed election rules, right-wing parties won a majority, dislodging Italy's long-powerful Christian Democratic Party. Italy led a 7,000-member peacekeeping force in Albania, Apr.-Aug. 1997, and contributed 2,000 troops to the NATO-led security force (KFOR) that entered Kosovo in June 1999.

Supporters of Silvio Berlusconi, a multibillionaire media magnate, won the parliamentary elections of May 13, 2001. In 2003, Berlusconi backed the U.S.-led war in Iraq, and a force of up to 3,200 Italian troops served in the coalition. Turin hosted the Winter Olympics, Feb. 10-26, 2006. A coalition of center-left parties led by Romano Prodi scored a narrow win over Berlusconi in parliamentary voting, Apr. 9-10. Italy pulled all its troops out of Iraq by Nov. 2006. Berlusconi returned at the head of a center-right coalition after elections Apr. 13-14, 2008.

An earthquake in the Abruzzo region of central Italy Apr. 6, 2009, battered the town of L'Aquila, killed more than 300 people, and left at least 50,000 homeless. Scandal surrounded Berlusconi's private life throughout the year, especially after his wife announced in early May that she would file for divorce, citing his relationships

with much younger women. Berlusconi was wounded in Milan Dec. 13 by a man wielding a statuette; his assailant was declared mentally unfit to stand trial June 29, 2010. About 3,400 Italian troops were serving with NATO forces in Afghanistan in mid-2010.

Sicily, 9,926 sq mi, pop. (2007 est.) 5,029,683 is an island 180 by 120 mi, seat of a region that embraces the island of Pantelleria, 32 sq mi, and the Lipari group, 44 sq mi, including two active volcanoes: Vulcano, 1,637 ft, and Stromboli, 3,038 ft. From prehistoric times Sicily has been settled by various peoples; a Greek state had its capital at Syracuse. Rome took Sicily from Carthage 215 BCE. Mt. Etna, an 11,053-ft active volcano, is its tallest peak.

Sardinia, 9,301 sq mi, pop. (2001 est.) 1,599,500, lies in the Mediterranean, 115 mi W of Italy and 7½ mi S of Corsica. It is 160 mi long, 68 mi wide, and mountainous, with mining of coal, zinc, lead, copper. In 1720 Sardinia was added to the possessions of the Dukes of Savoy in Piedmont and Savoy to form the Kingdom of Sardinia. Giuseppe Garibaldi is buried on the nearby isle of Caprera. **Elba**, 86 sq mi, lies 6 mi W of Tuscany. Napoleon I lived in exile on Elba 1814-15.

Jamaica

People: **Population:** 2,847,232. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 30.7; 65+: 7.5. **Pop. density:** 680.9 per sq mi, 262.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 52%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 91%, mixed 6%. **Principal languages:** English, English patois. **Chief religion:** Protestant (incl. Seventh-Day Adventist, Pentecostal, Other Church of God, Baptist) 63%, none 21%.

Geography: **Total area:** 4,244 sq mi, 10,991 sq km; **Land area:** 4,182 sq mi, 10,831 sq km. **Location:** In W Indies. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Cuba to N, Haiti to E. **Topography:** Four-fifths of country covered by mountains. **Capital:** Kingston, 580,000.

Government: **Type:** Constitutional monarchy with parliamentary system based on UK model. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Sir Patrick Allen; b. Feb. 7, 1951; in office: Feb. 26, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Bruce Golding; b. Dec. 5, 1947; in office: Sept. 11, 2007. **Local divisions:** 14 parishes. **Defense budget:** \$90 mil. **Active troops:** 2,830.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, bauxite/alumina, agric. proc., light manufactures, rum, cement, metal, paper, chemical products. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, bananas, coffee, citrus, yams. **Natural resources:** bauxite, gypsum, limestone. **Arable land:** 16%. **Livestock:** cattle: 430,000; chickens: 12.5 mil; goats: 440,000; pigs: 186,400; sheep: 1,280. **Fish catch:** 19,123 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 7.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 17%, industry 19%, services 64%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dollar (JMD) (Sept. 2010: 84.65 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$23.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$8,400; **GDP growth:** -2.8%. **Imports:** \$4.6 bil; U.S. 28.32%, Trinidad and Tobago 22.98%, Venezuela 12.14%, China 4.61%, Brazil 4.18%. **Exports:** \$1.4 bil; U.S. 38.19%, Canada 12.2%, UK 10.79%, Norway 4.89%, Netherlands 4.69%. **Tourism:** \$2 bil. **Budget:** \$4.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.33 bil. **CPI change:** 9.6%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 104,000 pass. cars; 49,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2,299.1 mil pass.-mi; 12 airports. **Chief ports:** Kingston, Port Esquivel, Port Kaiser, Port Rhoades, Rocky Point.

Communications: **TV sets:** 191 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 796 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 11.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 58.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 71.8 male; 75.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.5. **Natural inc.:** 1.3%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 14.9. **HIV rate:** 1.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 85.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS.

Embassy: 1520 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20036; 452-0660.

Website: www.jis.gov.jm

Jamaica was visited by Columbus, 1494, and ruled by Spain (under whom Arawak Indians died out) until seized by Britain, 1655. Jamaica won independence Aug. 6, 1962. The island's rich musical innovations include ska and reggae. Rastafarianism is an influential religious movement.

In 1974 Jamaica sought an increase in taxes paid by U.S. and Canadian bauxite mines. The socialist government acquired 50% ownership of the companies' Jamaican interests in 1976, and was reelected that year. Rudimentary welfare state measures were passed. Relations with the U.S. improved in the 1980s when Jamaican politics entered a more conservative phase. Violence between government forces and West Kingston slum residents claimed at least 20 lives July 7-10, 2001.

At least 17 died when Hurricane Ivan hit southern Jamaica Sept. 10-11, 2004. Portia Simpson Miller, leader of the People's National Party, became Jamaica's first female prime minister, Mar. 30, 2006. The opposition Jamaica Labour Party won the parliamentary elections of Sept. 3, 2007. Police and soldiers clashed with gang members in the Tivoli Gardens section of Kingston in May 2010, leaving 76 people dead; the alleged gang leader, Christopher (Dudus) Coke, surrendered June 22, 2010, and was flown to the U.S. for trial on drug and weapons smuggling charges.

Japan

People: Population: 126,804,433. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.3; 65+: 22.6. **Pop. density:** 901.1 per sq mi, 347.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Japanese 99%. **Principal language:** Japanese. **Chief religions:** Shinto & Buddhist (observed together) 84%, other (incl. Christian) 16%.

Geography: **Total area:** 145,914 sq mi, 377,915 sq km; **Land area:** 140,728 sq mi, 364,485 sq km. **Location:** Archipelago off E coast of Asia. **Neighbors:** Russia to N, S. Korea to W. **Topography:** Consists of 4 main islands: Honshu ("mainland"), 87,805 sq mi; Hokkaido, 30,144 sq mi; Kyushu, 14,114 sq mi; and Shikoku, 7,049 sq mi. The coast, deeply indented, measures 16,654 mi. The northern islands are continuation of the Sakhalin Mts. The Kunlun range of China continues into southern islands, the ranges meeting in Japanese Alps. In a vast transverse fissure crossing Honshu E-W rises a group of volcanoes, mostly extinct or inactive, including 12,388 ft. Mt. Fuji (Fujiyama) near Tokyo. **Capital:** Tokyo, 36,507,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Osaka-Kobe, 11,325,000; Nagoya, 3,257,000; Fukuoka-Kitakyushu, 2,809,000; Sapporo, 2,673,000.

Government: **Type:** Constitutional monarchy with parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Emperor Akihito; b. Dec. 23, 1933; in office: Jan. 7, 1989. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Naoto Kan; b. Oct. 10, 1946; in office: June 8, 2010. **Local divisions:** 47 prefectures. **Defense budget:** \$52.6 bil. **Active troops:** 230,300.

Economy: **Industries:** motor vehicles, electronic equip., machine tools, steel & nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals, textiles, processed foods. **Chief crops:** rice, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit. **Natural resources:** fish. **Crude oil reserves:** 44.1 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 12%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4.4 mil; chickens: 284.7 mil; goats: 32,000; pigs: 9.7 mil; sheep: 10,000. **Fish catch:** 5.5 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 1,015.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4%, industry 28%, services 68%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Yen (JPY) (Sept. 2010: 83.71 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$4.2 tril; **per capita GDP:** \$32,700; **GDP growth:** -5.3%. **Imports:** \$499.7 bil; China 22.2%, U.S. 10.96%, Australia 6.29%, Saudi Arabia 5.29%, UAE 4.12%, South Korea 3.98%, Indonesia 3.95%. **Exports:** \$542.3 bil; China 18.88%, U.S. 16.42%, South Korea 8.13%, Taiwan 6.27%, Hong Kong 5.49%. **Tourism:** \$10.8 bil. **Budget:** \$2.1 tril. **Total reserves less gold:** \$652.07 bil. **Gold:** 24.6 mil oz t. **CPI change:** -1.4%.

Transport: **Railways:** 16,426 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 57.1 mil pass. cars; 16.97 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 93,513.3 mil pass.-mi; 144 airports. **Chief ports:** Chiba, Kawasaki, Kobe, Mizushima, Moji, Nagoya, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama.

Communications: **TV sets:** 719 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 956 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 34.9 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 551.2 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 76.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 78.9 male; 85.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.8. **Natural inc.:** -0.24%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 2.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all its specialized agencies, APEC, OECD.

Embassy: 2520 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 238-6700.

Website: www.kantei.go.jp

According to Japanese legend, the empire was founded by Emperor Jimmu, 660 BCE, but earliest records of a unified Japan date from 1,000 years later. Chinese influence was strong in the formation of Japanese civilization. Buddhism was introduced before the 6th cent. CE.

A feudal system, with locally powerful noble families and their samurai warrior retainers, dominated from 1192. Central power was held by successive families of shoguns (military dictators), 1192-1867, until recovered by Emperor Meiji, 1868. The Portuguese and Dutch had minor trade with Japan in the 16th and 17th centuries; U.S. Commodore Matthew C. Perry opened the country to U.S. trade in a treaty ratified 1854. Industrialization was begun in the late 19th cent. Japan fought China, 1894-95, gaining Taiwan. After war with Russia, 1904-05, Russia ceded the southern half of Sakhalin and gave concessions in China. Japan annexed Korea, 1910.

In WWI Japan ousted Germany from Shandong in China and took over German Pacific islands. Japan took Manchuria in 1931 and launched full-scale war in China in 1937. Japan launched war against the U.S. by attacking Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941. The U.S. dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima, Aug. 6, and Nagasaki, Aug. 9, 1945. Japan surrendered Aug. 14, 1945.

In a new constitution adopted May 3, 1947, Japan renounced the right to wage war; the emperor gave up claims to divinity; the Diet became the sole law-making authority. The U.S. and 48 other non-Communist nations signed a peace treaty and the U.S. a bilateral defense agreement with Japan, in San Francisco Sept. 8, 1951, restoring Japan's sovereignty as of Apr. 28, 1952.

Rebuilding after WWII, Japan emerged as one of the most powerful economies in the world, and as a leader in technology. The U.S. and Western Europe criticized Japan for its restrictive policy on imports, which eventually allowed Japan to accumulate huge trade surpluses.

On June 26, 1968, the U.S. returned to Japanese control the Bonin Isls., Volcano Isls. (including Iwo Jima), and Marcus Isls. On May 15, 1972, Okinawa, the other Ryukyu Isls., and the Daito Isls. were returned by the U.S.; it was agreed the U.S. would continue to maintain military bases on Okinawa.

The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) governed Japan from the mid-1950s through the early 90s. The Recruit scandal, the nation's worst political scandal since WWII, which involved illegal political donations and stock trading, led to the resignation of LDP Prime Min. Noboru Takeshita in May 1989. Following new political and economic scandals, the LDP was denied a majority in general elections July 18, 1993. On June 29, 1994, Tomiichi Murayama became Japan's first Socialist premier since 1947-48.

An earthquake in the Kobe area in Jan. 1995 claimed more than 5,000 lives, injured nearly 35,000, and caused over \$90 bil in property damage. On Mar. 20, a nerve gas attack in the Tokyo subway (blamed on a religious cult) killed 12 and injured thousands. Public anger at the rape of a 12-year-old Okinawa schoolgirl by three U.S. servicemen, Sept. 4, led the U.S. to begin reducing its military presence there. Nagano hosted the Winter Olympics, Feb. 7-22, 1998. With the country mired in a lengthy recession, a series of weak LDP governments led Japan.

In Apr. 2001 Junichiro Koizumi, a populist reformer, became LDP leader and prime minister. About 600 noncombatant troops were in Iraq Feb. 2004-July 2006, the first time since WWII that Japanese forces served in an overseas war zone. Koizumi left office in Sept. 2006 and was followed by several short-lived LDP governments. The worldwide recession of 2008-09 hit Japan hard, prompting a series of economic stimulus plans; the largest of these, unveiled Apr. 10, 2009, called for more than \$150 bil in spending and tax measures. The LDP suffered a crushing defeat in parliamentary elections Aug. 30, and Yukio Hatoyama of the opposition Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) became prime minister. His public support soon plummeted, and he was replaced June 8, 2010, by former Finance Min. Naoto Kan, who then beat back a leadership challenge, Sept. 14, from a DPJ power broker, Ichiro Ozawa.

Jordan

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

People: Population: 6,407,085. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 35.6; 65+: 4.7. **Pop. density:** 186.9 per sq mi, 72.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 78.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 98%, Circassian 1%, Armenian 1%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), English widely understood among upper & middle classes. **Chief religions:** Sunni Muslim 92%, Christian (majority Greek Orthodox) 6%.

Geography: **Total area:** 34,495 sq mi, 89,342 sq km; **Land area:** 34,287 sq mi, 88,802 sq km. **Location:** In Middle East. **Neighbors:** Israel, West Bank on W; Saudi Arabia on S; Iraq on E; Syria on N. **Topography:** About 88% is arid. Fertile areas are in W. Only port is on short Aqaba Gulf coast. Country shares Dead Sea (about 1,300 ft below sea level) with Israel. **Capital:** Amman, 1,088,000.

Government: **Type:** Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Abdullah II; b. Jan. 30, 1962; in office: Feb. 7, 1999. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Samir al-Rifai; b. July 1, 1966; in office: Dec. 14, 2009. **Local divisions:** 12 governorates. **Defense budget:** \$2.31 bil. **Active troops:** 100,500.

Economy: **Industries:** clothing, phosphate mining, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, oil refining, cement, potash, light mfg. **Chief crops:** citrus, tomatoes, cucumbers, olives. **Natural resources:** phosphates, potash, shale oil. **Crude oil reserves:** 1 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 79,380; chickens: 25 mil; goats: 1.1 mil; sheep: 2.3 mil. **Fish catch:** 1,040 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 12.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.7%, industry 20%, services 77.4%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dinar (JOD) (Sept. 2010: 0.71 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$32.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$5,200; **GDP growth:** 2.4%. **Imports:** \$12.1 bil; Saudi Arabia 17.3%, China 10.95%, U.S. 6.94%, Germany 6.29%, Egypt 6.1%. **Exports:** \$6.6 bil; U.S. 17.13%, Iraq 17%, India 13.59%, Saudi Arabia 10.56%, Syria 4.18%, UAE 4.09%. **Tourism:** \$2.9 bil. **Budget:** \$8.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$7.46 bil. **Gold:** 410,000 oz t. **CPI change:** -0.7%.

Transport: **Railways:** 315 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 396,000 pass. cars; 176,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3,472.8 mil pass.-mi; 16 airports. **Chief port:** Al Aqabah.

Communications: **TV sets:** 83 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 271 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 7.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 27.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 78.6 male; 81.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 27.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 2.7. **Natural inc.:** 2.44%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 17. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 92.2%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL.

Embassy: 3504 International Dr. NW 20008; 966-2664.

Website: www.kinghussein.gov.jo

From ancient times to 1922 the lands to the east of the Jordan R. were culturally and politically united with the lands to the W. Arabs conquered the area in the 7th cent.; the Ottomans took control in the 16th. Britain's 1920 Palestine Mandate covered both sides of the Jordan. In 1921, Abdullah, son of the ruler of Hejaz in Arabia,

was installed by Britain as emir of an autonomous Transjordan, covering two-thirds of Palestine. An independent kingdom was proclaimed, 1946.

During the 1948 Arab-Israeli war the West Bank and East Jerusalem were added to the kingdom, which changed its name to Jordan. These territories were lost to Israel in the 1967 war, which swelled the number of Arab refugees on the East Bank.

Jordan and Israel officially agreed, July 25, 1994, to end their state of war; a formal peace treaty was signed Oct. 26. Following a prolonged bout with cancer, King Hussein died Feb. 7, 1999, ending a nearly 47-year reign; his eldest son assumed the throne as Abdullah II. From 1951 to 2010, the U.S. provided about \$11.4 bil in economic and military aid to Jordan. Between 500,000 and 750,000 refugees from the Iraq war were living in Jordan in 2010.

Kazakhstan

Republic of Kazakhstan

People: Population: 15,460,484. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 21.6; 65+: 7.6. **Pop. density:** 14.8 per sq mi, 5.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 58.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Kazakh (Qazaq) 53%, Russian 30%, Ukrainian 4%. **Principal languages:** Kazakh (Qazaq, state lang.), Russian (official; used in everyday business). **Chief religions:** Muslim 47%, Russian Orthodox 44%.

Geography: Total area: 1,052,090 sq mi, 2,724,900 sq km; **Land area:** 1,042,360 sq mi, 2,699,700 sq km. **Location:** In Central Asia. **Neighbors:** Russia on N; China on E; Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan on S; Caspian Sea on W. **Topography:** Extends from lower reaches of Volga in Europe to Altay Mts. on Chinese border. **Capital:** Astana, 650,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Almaty, 1,360,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Nursultan A. Nazarbayev; b. July 6, 1940; in office: Apr. 24, 1990. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Karim Masimov; b. June 15, 1965; in office: Jan. 10, 2007. **Local divisions:** 14 oblystar, 3 cities. **Defense budget:** \$1.33 bil. **Active troops:** 49,000.

Economy: Industries: oil, coal, titanium, phosphates, sulfur, tractors & other agric. machinery, electric motors, constr. materials. **Chief crops:** grain (mostly spring wheat), cotton. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, coal, iron ore, mang., chrome ore, nickel, cobalt, copper, molybd., lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, uranium. **Crude oil reserves:** 30 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5.8 mil; chickens: 29.4 mil; goats: 2.6 mil; pigs: 1.4 mil; sheep: 13.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 55,902 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 74.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 31.5%, industry 18.4%, services 50%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Tenge (KZT) (Sept. 2010: 147.20 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$181.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$11,800; **GDP growth:** 1%. **Imports:** \$28.8 bil; Russia 28.5%, China 26.72%, Germany 6.59%, Italy 5.58%, Ukraine 4.8%. **Exports:** \$44 bil; China 16.34%, France 9.23%, Germany 8.32%, Russia 6.9%, Ukraine 5.52%, Romania 5.25%, Italy 5.12%, U.S. 4.34%. **Tourism:** \$1 bil. **Budget:** \$22.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$13.22 bil. **Gold:** 2.27 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 7.3%.

Transport: Railways: 8,513 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.4 mil pass. cars; 368,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,691.4 mil pass.-mi; 65 airports. **Chief ports:** Aqtau, Atyrau, Oskemen.

Communications: TV sets: 240 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 395 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 24.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 33.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 62.9 male; 73.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.4. **Natural inc.:** 0.73%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 24.9. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-17. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 1401 16th St. NW 20036; 232-5488.

Website: www.government.kz

The region came under the Mongols' rule in the 13th cent. and gradually came under Russian rule, 1730-1853. It was admitted to the USSR as a constituent republic in 1936.

Kazakhstan declared independence Dec. 16, 1991. It became an independent state when the Soviet Union dissolved Dec. 26, 1991. The Communist Party chief, Nursultan Nazarbayev, was elected president unopposed. He boosted the economy by encouraging Western investment in the oil industry. Dissent was suppressed, and much of the nation's oil wealth was reportedly controlled by the president's family and aides.

Kazakhstan agreed, Feb. 14, 1994, to dismantle nuclear missiles. Private land ownership was legalized Dec. 26, 1995. Astana (formerly Akmola) became the nation's new capital, June 9, 1998. Reelected in 1999 and 2005, Pres. Nazarbayev was authorized to run for an unlimited number of terms under a constitutional amendment passed by parliament May 18, 2007. Kazakhstan formed a customs union with Russia and Belarus July 5, 2010.

Kenya

Republic of Kenya

People: Population: 40,046,566. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 42.3; 65+: 2.7. **Pop. density:** 182.2 per sq mi, 70.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 21.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, other African 27%. **Principal languages:** English, Kiswahili (both official); numerous indigenous languages. **Chief religions:** Protestant 45%, Roman Catholic 33%, Muslim 10%, indigenous beliefs 10%.

Geography: Total area: 224,081 sq mi, 580,367 sq km; **Land area:** 219,746 sq mi, 569,140 sq km. **Location:** E Africa, on coast of Indian O. **Neighbors:** Uganda on W, Tanzania on S, Somalia on E, Ethiopia on N, Sudan on NW. **Topography:** The northern three-fifths of Kenya is arid. To S, a low coastal area and a plateau varying 3,000-10,000 ft. The Great Rift Valley enters the country N-S, flanked by high mountains. **Capital:** Nairobi, 3,375,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Mombasa, 966,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mwai Kibaki; b. Nov. 15, 1931; in office: Dec. 30, 2002. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Raila Odinga; b. Jan. 7, 1945; in office: Apr. 17, 2008. **Local divisions:** 47 counties. **Defense budget:** \$696 mil. **Active troops:** 24,120.

Economy: Industries: small-scale consumer goods (textiles, clothing, soap, cigarettes), agric. proc., oil refining, cement, tourism. **Chief crops:** tea, coffee, corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit. **Natural resources:** limestone, soda ash, salt, fluorspar, wildlife, hydropower. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 13.5 mil; chickens: 29.6 mil; goats: 14.5 mil; pigs: 330,000; sheep: 9.9 mil. **Fish catch:** 137,946 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 6.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 75%, industry and services 25%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (KES) (Sept. 2010: 80.90 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$62.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,600; **GDP growth:** 2.6%. **Imports:** \$9.2 bil; India 11.67%, China 10.58%, UAE 9.32%, South Africa 8.36%, Saudi Arabia 6.53%, U.S. 6.25%, Japan 5.1%. **Exports:** \$4.4 bil; UK 11.31%, Netherlands 9.81%, Uganda 9.07%, Tanzania 8.83%, U.S. 5.93%, Pakistan 5.63%. **Tourism:** \$752 mil. **Budget:** \$8.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$2.46 bil. **CPI change:** 9.2%.

Transport: Railways: 1,726 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 324,000 pass. cars; 309,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4,516.1 mil pass.-mi; 17 airports. **Chief port:** Mombasa.

Communications: TV sets: 22 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 216 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 10 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 58.3 male; 59.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 35.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.3. **Natural inc.:** 2.59%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 53.5. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 86.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 2249 R St. NW 20008; 387-6101.

Website: www.kenya.go.ke

Arab colonies exported spices and slaves from the Kenya coast as early as the 8th cent. Britain obtained control in the 19th cent. Kenya won independence Dec. 12, 1963, 4 years after the end of the violent Mau Mau uprising. Jomo Kenyatta, the country's leader since independence, died Aug. 22, 1978. He was succeeded by his vice president, Daniel arap Moi.

During the first half of the 1990s, Kenya suffered widespread unemployment and high inflation. Tribal clashes in the western provinces claimed thousands of lives and left tens of thousands homeless. Pres. Moi won a 3rd term in Dec. 1992 elections, which were marred by violence and fraud. He was reelected Dec. 29, 1997, in an election plagued by irregularities.

A truck bomb explosion at the U.S. embassy in Nairobi, Aug. 7, 1998, killed more than 200 people and injured about 5,000. The U.S. blamed the attack and a near-simultaneous embassy bombing in Tanzania on al-Qaeda. After a trial in New York City, 4 conspirators were convicted May 29, 2001. In Mombasa, Nov. 28, 2002, terrorists linked with al-Qaeda killed 12 Kenyans and 3 Israeli tourists at an Israeli-owned hotel and narrowly missed shooting down an Israeli-bound jet.

Constitutionally barred from seeking another term, Pres. Moi was succeeded Dec. 30, 2002, by Mwai Kibaki, the candidate of the opposition Democratic Party. After a disputed election Dec. 27, 2007, that drew criticism from European and Kenyan monitors, Kenya's Electoral Commission declared Kibaki the winner over challenger Raila Odinga. Weeks of factional violence followed, in which some 1,500 people died and 600,000 were displaced. Under a Feb. 28, 2008, power-sharing deal mediated by former UN Sec. Gen. Kofi Annan, Kibaki remained president and Odinga took the newly created post of prime minister. A new constitution curtailing presidential powers, establishing a senate, and reforming regional government won approval in a referendum Aug. 4, 2010.

Kiribati

Republic of Kiribati

People: Population: 99,482. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.6; 65+: 3.7. **Pop. density:** 317.7 per sq mi, 122.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 43.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Micronesian 99%. **Principal languages:** English (official), I-Kiribati. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 52%, Protestant (Congregational) 40%, other (incl. Seventh-Day Adventist, Muslim, Baha'i, Latter-Day Saints, Church of God) 8%.

Geography: **Total area:** 313 sq mi, 811 sq km; **Land area:** 313 sq mi, 811 sq km. **Location:** 33 Micronesian islands (the Gilbert, Line, and Phoenix groups) in mid-Pacific scattered in a 2-mil sq mi chain around the point where the International Date Line formerly cut the Equator. In 1997 the Date Line was moved to follow Kiribati's E border. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Nauru to SW, Tuvalu and Tokelau Isls. to S. **Topography:** Except Banaba (Ocean) Isl., all are low-lying, with soil of coral sand and rock fragments, subject to erratic rainfall. **Capital:** Tarawa, 43,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Anote Tong; b. June 11, 1952; in office: July 10, 2003. **Local divisions:** 3 units, 6 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: **Industries:** fishing, handicrafts. **Chief crops:** copra, taro, breadfruit, sweet potatoes. **Natural resources:** phosphate. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** chickens: 480,000; pigs: 12,600. **Fish catch:** 36,305 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 14 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.7%, industry 32%, services 65.3%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Australia Dollar (AUD) (Sept. 2010: 1.07 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$602.2 mil; **per capita GDP:** \$6,100; **GDP growth:** -0.7%. **Imports:** \$62 mil; NA. **Exports:** \$17 mil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget (FY05):** \$59.7 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Civil aviation:** 4 airports. **Chief port:** Betio.

Communications: **TV sets:** 23 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 341 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 4.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 61.7 male; 66.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 23.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.5. **Natural inc.:** 1.56%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 40.1. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** NA.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), the Commonwealth.

Honorary Consulate: 95 Nakolo Pl., Rm. 265, Honolulu, HI 96819; (808) 834-6775.

Website: www.parliament.gov.ki

A British protectorate since 1892, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony was completed with the inclusion of the Phoenix Islands, 1937. Tarawa Atoll was the scene of some of the bloodiest fighting in the Pacific during WWII.

Self-rule was granted 1971; the Ellice Islands separated from the colony in 1975 and became independent Tuvalu, 1978. Kiribati (pronounced *Kiribass*) independence was attained July 12, 1979. Under a treaty of friendship the U.S. relinquished its claims to several Line and Phoenix islands, including Christmas (Kiritimati), Canton, and Enderbury. Kiribati was admitted to the UN Sept. 14, 1999. Pres. Anote Tong won reelection Oct. 17, 2007.

Korea, North

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

People: Population: 22,757,275. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 20.9; 65+: 9.6. **Pop. density:** 489.5 per sq mi, 189 per sq km. **Urban:** 60.1%. **Ethnic group:** Homogeneous, small Chinese community & few ethnic Japanese. **Principal language:** Korean. **Chief religions:** Traditionally Buddhist & Confucianist, some Christian; autonomous religious activities almost nonexistent, government-sponsored religious groups only provide illusion of religious freedom.

Geography: **Total area:** 46,540 sq mi, 120,538 sq km; **Land area:** 46,490 sq mi, 120,408 sq km. **Location:** In northern E Asia. **Neighbors:** China and Russia on N, S. Korea on S. **Topography:** Mountains and hills cover nearly all the country, with narrow valleys and small plains in between. N and E coasts are most rugged areas. **Capital:** P'yongyang, 2,828,000.

Government: **Type:** Communist state. **Head of state:** Kim Jong Il; b. Feb. 16, 1942; officially assumed post Oct. 8, 1997. **Head of gov.:** Prem. Choe Yong Rim; b. Nov. 20, 1930; in office: June 7, 2010. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces, 4 special cities. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 1,106,000.

Economy: **Industries:** military products, machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles. **Chief crops:** rice, corn, potatoes, soybeans. **Natural resources:** coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron ore, copper, gold, pyrites, salt, fluorspar, hydropower. **Arable land:** 22%. **Livestock:** cattle: 576,000; chickens: 15.5 mil; goats: 3.4 mil; pigs: 2.2 mil; sheep: 167,000. **Fish catch:** 713,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 20.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 37%, industry and services 63%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Won (KPW) (Sept. 2010: 143.08 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$40 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,900; **GDP growth:** 3.7%. **Imports** (2008): \$3.6 bil; China 57%, South Korea 25%, Russia 3%, Singapore 3%. **Exports** (2008): \$2.1 bil; China 42%, South Korea 38%, India 5%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2005): \$2.98 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Railways:** 3,253 mi. **Civil aviation:** 26.7 mil pass.-mi; 37 airports. **Chief ports:** Chongjin, Haeju, Hungnam, Kimch'aek, Kosong, Najin, Namp'o, Sinuiju, Sonbong, Songnim, Ulsang, Wonsan.

Communications: **TV sets:** 55 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 146 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 4.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** NA.

Health: **Life expect.:** 61.5 male; 66.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.6. **Natural inc.:** 0.4%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 50.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Labor force: agric. 36%, industry & services 64%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 100%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, ILO, IMO, WHO).

Permanent UN mission: 820 Second Ave., 13th Fl., New York, NY 10017; (212) 972-3105.

Website: www.korea-dpr.com

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded May 1, 1948, in the zone occupied by Russian troops after WWII. Its armies tried to conquer the south, 1950. After 3 years of fighting, with Chinese and U.S. intervention, a cease-fire was proclaimed.

For the next four decades, a hard-line Communist regime headed by Kim Il Sung kept tight control over the nation's political, economic, and cultural life. The nation used its abundant mineral and hydroelectric resources to develop its military strength and heavy industry. By the early 1990s, North Korea was widely believed to be developing nuclear weapons. The U.S. and North Korea signed an agreement, Oct. 21, 1994, providing for phased dismantling of North Korea's nuclear development program in return for U.S. energy aid and improved ties with the U.S.

Kim Il Sung died July 8, 1994. He was succeeded by his son, Kim Jong Il. Defections by high officials, a deteriorating economy, and severe food shortages plagued North Korea in the late 1990s.

A first-ever summit conference in Pyongyang between North and South Korean leaders, June 13-15, 2000, marked an improvement in relations between the two nations. In a landmark summit, Sept. 2002, North Korea and Japan agreed to normalize relations.

Pres. George W. Bush, in a speech Jan. 31, 2002, included North Korea with Iraq and Iran as part of an "axis of evil." In Oct. 2002, North Korea admitted to pursuing a secret nuclear weapons program, in violation of past agreements. The U.S. insisted that North Korea end its nuclear weapons program, while P'yongyang demanded a nonaggression treaty and economic aid from the U.S. During 2003-09, as 6-nation talks sponsored by China sought to resolve the nuclear dispute, North Korea followed a zigzag course, alternately stopping and resuming its nuclear program in order to win further concessions from the U.S.

In Apr.-May 2009, North Korea suspended its participation in the 6-nation talks, expelled IAEA inspectors, tested multiple missiles, and exploded a nuclear device underground. The UN Security Council June 12 toughened sanctions on the North Korean regime. Tensions between North and South Korea increased after the sinking Mar. 26, 2010, of the South Korean warship *Cheonan* killed 46 of the 104 sailors on board; a South Korean panel including international investigators concluded May 20 that the *Cheonan* had been torpedoed by a North Korean submarine. Visits to P'yongyang by former presidents Bill Clinton, Aug. 2009, and Jimmy Carter, Aug. 2010, succeeded in gaining the release of several detained Americans. The regime gave multiple signals in Sept.-Oct. 2010 that Kim Jong Il's youngest son, Kim Jong Un, was the aging leader's chosen successor.

Korea, South

Republic of Korea

People: Population: 48,636,068. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.2; 65+: 11.1. **Pop. density:** 1,299.7 per sq mi, 501.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 82.7%. **Ethnic group:** Homogeneous, except for some Chinese. **Principal languages:** Korean, English widely taught in school. **Chief religions:** Christian (incl. Protestant, Roman Catholic) 26%, Buddhist 23%, none 49%.

Geography: **Total area:** 38,502 sq mi, 99,720 sq km; **Land area:** 37,421 sq mi, 96,920 sq km. **Location:** In northern E Asia. **Neighbors:** North Korea on N. **Topography:** Mountainous, with a rugged E coast. W and S coasts are deeply indented, with many islands and harbors. **Capital:** Seoul, 9,778,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Busan, 3,439,000; Incheon, 2,572,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Lee Myung Bak; b. Dec. 19, 1941; in office: Feb. 25, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Kim Hwang Sik; b. 1948; in office: Oct. 1, 2010. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces, 7 special cities. **Defense budget:** \$24.51 bil. **Active troops:** 687,000.

Economy: Industries: electronics, telecomm., auto prod., chemicals, shipbuilding, steel. **Chief crops:** rice, root crops, barley, vegetables, fruit. **Natural resources:** coal, tungsten, graphite, molybd., lead, hydropower potential. **Arable land:** 17%. **Live-stock:** cattle: 2.9 mil; chickens: 119 mil; goats: 300,000; pigs: 9.2 mil; sheep: 2,000. **Fish catch:** 3.4 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 415.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 7.2%, industry 25.1%, services 67.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Won (KRW) (Sept. 2010: 1,160.89 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.4 tril; **per capita GDP:** \$28,100; **GDP growth:** 0.2%. **Imports:** \$317.5 bil; **NA. Exports:** \$373.6 bil; **NA. Tourism:** \$9.8 bil. **Budget:** \$213.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$172.19 bil. **Gold:** 463,646 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.8%.

Transport: Railways: 2,101 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 10.6 mil pass. cars; 4.3 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 46,097.7 mil pass.-mi; 72 airports. **Chief ports:** Inch'on, P'ohang, Pusan, Ulsan.

Communications: TV sets: 364 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,039 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 39.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 81.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 75.6 male; 82.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.2. **Natural inc.:** 0.26%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.2. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 97.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC, OECD.

Embassy: 2320 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 939-5663.

Website: www.egov.go.kr

Korea, once called the Hermit Kingdom, has a recorded history since the 1st cent. BCE. It was united in a kingdom under the Silla Dynasty, 668 CE. It was at times associated with the Chinese empire; the treaty that concluded the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 recognized Korea's complete independence. In 1910 Japan forcibly annexed Korea as Chosun.

At the Potsdam conference, July 1945, the 38th parallel was designated as the line dividing the Soviet and the American occupation. Russian troops entered Korea Aug. 10, 1945; U.S. troops entered Sept. 8, 1945.

The South Koreans formed the Republic of Korea in May 1948 with Seoul as the capital. Dr. Syngman Rhee was chosen president. A separate, Communist regime was formed in the north; its army attacked the south in June 1950, initiating the Korean War. UN troops, under U.S. command, supported South Korea in the war, which ended in an armistice (July 1953) leaving Korea divided by a demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the 38th parallel.

Rhee's authoritarian rule became increasingly unpopular, and a movement spearheaded by college students forced his resignation Apr. 26, 1960. In an army coup May 16, 1961, Gen. Park Chung Hee became chairman of a ruling junta. He was elected president, 1963; a 1972 referendum allowed him to be reelected for an unlimited series of 6-year terms. Park was assassinated by the chief of the Korean CIA, Oct. 26, 1979.

In May 1980, Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, head of military intelligence, ordered the brutal suppression of pro-democracy demonstrations in Kwangju. On July 1, 1987, following weeks of anti-government protests, some of them violent, Chun agreed to democratic reforms. In Dec., Roh Tae Woo, a longtime ally of Chun's, was elected president. In 1990, the nation's three largest political parties merged; some 100,000 students protested the merger as undemocratic.

Pres. Kim Young Sam took office in 1993. Convicted of mutiny, treason, and corruption, Chun was sentenced to death by a Seoul court, Aug. 26, 1996, for his role in the 1979 coup and 1980 Kwangju massacre; Roh received a 22½ year prison sentence. On Dec. 16, Chun's term was reduced to life in prison, and Roh's to 17 years.

The collapse in Jan. 1997 of the Hanbo steel firm triggered a series of corruption scandals. With currency and stock values plummeting, the nation averted default by agreeing, Dec. 4, on a \$57 bil bailout from the IMF. Kim Dae Jung, a longtime dissident, won the presidential election Dec. 18. Chun and Roh were released and pardoned Dec. 22, 1997.

At an unprecedented summit meeting in P'yongyang, June 13-15, 2000, Pres. Kim Dae Jung and North Korean leader Kim Jong Il agreed to work for reconciliation and eventual reunification of their two countries. On Oct. 13, 2000, Kim Dae Jung was named the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Roh Moo Hyun won a presidential election Dec. 19, 2002.

A subway fire in Taegu, Feb. 18, 2003, killed 198 people; the arsonist was given a life term, and 8 subway officials charged with negligence also received prison sentences. Typhoon Maemi battered Pusan and other areas Sept. 12-13, 2003, leaving about 130 people dead and causing at least \$4.1 bil in damage.

The National Assembly, Mar. 12, 2004, impeached Pres. Roh Moo Hyun for violating political neutrality and urging voters to support the Uri Party in upcoming legislative elections; voters backed Roh Apr. 15 by electing a Uri majority, and the Constitutional Court May 14 restored Roh to office. The IAEA Sept. 2 said South Korea had acknowledged having secretly processed a small amount of

uranium to near weapons-grade level in 2000, violating the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and a bilateral accord with N. Korea.

Ban Ki-Moon, South Korea's foreign minister in 2004-06, took office as UN secretary-general Jan. 1, 2007. Lee Myung Bak, a former construction executive and Seoul mayor nicknamed "The Bulldozer," won the presidential election Dec. 19. Former Pres. Roh Moo Hyun, under investigation for corruption, committed suicide May 23, 2009.

South Korea supplied a 3,600-member force to the U.S.-led coalition in Iraq; by the end of 2008, all Korean troops had been withdrawn. As of mid-2010, South Korea had 270 troops serving with coalition forces in Afghanistan, and the U.S. had about 28,500 troops stationed in South Korea.

Kosovo

Republic of Kosovo

People: Population: 1,815,048. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 27.5; 65+: 6.6. **Pop. density:** 431.8 per sq mi, 166.7 per sq km. **Urban:** NA. **Ethnic groups:** Albanians 88%, Serbs 7%, other (incl. Bosniak, Gorani, Roma) 5%. **Principal languages:** Albanian, Serbian (both official); Bosnian; Turkish; Roma. **Chief religions:** Muslim, Serbian Orthodox, Roman Catholic.

Geography: Total area: 4,203 sq mi, 10,887 sq km. **Land area:** 4,203 sq mi, 10,887 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe between Serbia and Macedonia. **Neighbors:** Serbia on N, Montenegro on NW, Albania on SW, Macedonia on SE. **Topography:** Low flood basins surrounded by several high mountain ranges. **Capital:** Pristina.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Jakup Krasniqi; b. Jan. 1, 1951; in office: Sept. 27, 2010 (acting). **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Hashim Thaçi; b. Apr. 24, 1968; in office: Jan. 9, 2008. **Local divisions:** 30 municipalities. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: mineral mining, constr. materials, base metals, leather, machinery, appliances. **Chief crops:** fruits and vegetables (potatoes, berries), wheat, corn, wine, beef. **Natural resources:** nickel, lead, zinc, magnesium, lignite, kaolin, chrome, bauxite. **Crude oil reserves:** NA. **Arable land:** NA. **Labor force:** agric. 16.5%, industry and services NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP** (2008): \$5.3 bil; **per capita GDP** (2007): \$2,500; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** NA. **Exports:** NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2007 est.): \$1.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$529.57 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 267 mi. **Civil aviation:** 4 airports.

Communications: Telephone lines: NA. **Internet:** NA.

Health: Life expect.: 67.9 male; 72 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 18.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.1. **Natural inc.:** 1.15%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 43.9. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: NA. **Literacy:** 91.9%.

Major intl. organizations: IMF, ITUC.

Embassy: 900 19th St. NW, Ste. 400, 20006; 380-3581.

Website: www.rks-gov.net

Kosovo was part of the Roman and Byzantine empires before Serbs, a Slavic people, took control in the Middle Ages. After Ottoman Turks defeated Serb forces, 1389, Kosovo's population became predominantly Muslim and Kosovar (ethnic Albanian). Serbia regained control in the First Balkan War (1912-13). Kosovo entered the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes as part of Serbia after World War I and became an autonomous province of Serbia, a constituent republic of Yugoslavia, after World War II.

Revoking provincial autonomy, Serbia began ruling Kosovo by force in 1989. Albanian secessionists proclaimed an independent Republic of Kosovo in July 1990. As Yugoslavia collapsed, the republics of Serbia (incl. Kosovo) and Montenegro proclaimed a new "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" in 1992, under Pres. Slobodan Milosevic. Guerrilla attacks by the Kosovo Liberation Army in 1997 brought a ferocious counteroffensive by Serbian authorities.

Fearful that the Serbs were employing "ethnic cleansing" tactics, as they had in Bosnia, the U.S. and its NATO allies sought to pressure the Yugoslav government. When Milosevic refused to comply, NATO launched an air war against Yugoslavia, Mar.-June 1999; the Serbs retaliated by terrorizing the Kosovars and forcing hundreds of thousands to flee, mostly to Albania and Macedonia. A 50,000-member multinational force (KFOR) entered Kosovo in June, and most of the Kosovar refugees had returned by Sept. 1.

From June 1999, Kosovo was administered by a UN mission (UNMIK). When Kosovar and Serbian negotiators were unable to reach agreement on the final status of the region, Kosovo unilaterally declared independence, Feb. 17, 2008. The U.S. and most European allies immediately recognized the new country, but Serbia and Russia refused. In a nonbinding ruling, the World Court held July 22, 2010, that Kosovo's independence declaration was legal. As of mid-2010, KFOR had about 9,900 troops in Kosovo.

Kuwait

State of Kuwait

People: Population: 2,789,132. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 26.2; 65+: 3. **Pop. density:** 405.4 per sq mi, 156.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 98.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Kuwaiti 45%, other Arab 35%, South Asian 9%, Iranian 4%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), English widely spoken. **Chief religions:** Muslim 85% (Sunni 70%, Shi'a 30%), other (incl. Christian, Hindu, Parsi) 15%.

Geography: **Total area:** 6,880 sq mi, 17,818 sq km; **Land area:** 6,880 sq mi, 17,818 sq km. **Location:** In Middle East, at N end of Persian Gulf. **Neighbors:** Iraq on N, Saudi Arabia on S. **Topography:** Flat, very dry, and extremely hot. **Capital:** Kuwait City, 2,230,000.

Government: **Type:** Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Emir Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah; b. June 6, 1929; in office: Jan. 29, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Sheikh Nasser al-Muhammad al-Ahmad as-Sabah; b. 1940; in office: Feb. 7, 2006. **Local divisions:** 5 governorates. **Defense budget:** \$6.65 bil. **Active troops:** 15,500.

Economy: **Industries:** oil, petrochemicals, cement, shipbuilding & repair, water desalination, food processing, construction materials. **Chief crops:** practically none. **Natural resources:** oil, fish, shrimp, natural gas. **Crude oil reserves:** 104 bil bbls (incl. half of Neutral Zone reserves). **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 28,000; chickens: 32.5 mil; goats: 160,000; sheep: 900,000. **Fish catch:** 4,733 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 48.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dinar (KWD) (Sept. 2010: 0.29 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$142.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$52,800; **GDP growth:** -1.7%. **Imports:** \$17.1 bil; U.S. 11.18%, China 9.07%, Germany 7.63%, Japan 7.14%, Saudi Arabia 6.24%, Italy 5%, France 4.77%, India 4.09%, UK 4.02%. **Exports:** \$50.3 bil; Japan 17.9%, South Korea 17.31%, India 12.43%, Taiwan 9.07%, U.S. 7.9%, China 7.55%, Singapore 5.48%. **Tourism:** \$257 mil. **Budget:** \$47.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$12.93 bil. **Gold:** 2.54 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 4%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 919,000 pass. cars; 215,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4,316 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Ash Shu'aybah, Ash Shuwaykh, Mina' al Ahmadi.

Communications: **TV sets:** 480 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 633 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 18.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 36.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 76.6 male; 79.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 2.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.94%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 8.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 94.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, OPEC.

Embassy: 2940 Tilden St. NW 20008; 966-0702.

Website: www.da.gov.kw

Kuwait is ruled by the Sabah dynasty, founded 1759. Britain ran foreign relations and defense from 1899 until independence in 1961. Nearly half the population is non-Kuwaiti, with many Palestinians, and cannot vote.

Oil is the fiscal mainstay, providing most of Kuwait's income. Oil pays for free medical care, education, and social security. There are no taxes, except customs duties.

Kuwait was attacked and overrun by Iraqi forces Aug. 2, 1990. In Operation Desert Storm a U.S.-led coalition, with authorization from the UN Security Council, began bombing Iraq and Iraqi forces in Kuwait, Jan. 1991, then launched a ground assault Feb. 23. By Feb. 27, Iraqi forces were routed and Kuwait liberated. Northern Kuwait was used by U.S. and British troops as a staging area prior to the Mar. 2003 invasion of Iraq.

Political rights were extended to women, May 16, 2005; the first female cabinet member was appointed June 12. Kuwait enacted a \$5.2 bil program Mar. 26, 2009, to bail out banks and investment companies battered by the global financial crisis.

Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyz Republic

People: Population: 5,508,626. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 29.4; 65+: 5.5. **Pop. density:** 74.4 per sq mi, 28.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 34.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Kyrgyz 65%, Uzbek 14%, Russian 13%. **Principal languages:** Kyrgyz, Russian (both official); Uzbek. **Chief religions:** Muslim 75%, Russian Orthodox 20%.

Geography: **Total area:** 77,202 sq mi, 199,951 sq km; **Land area:** 74,055 sq mi, 191,801 sq km. **Location:** In Central Asia. **Neighbors:** Kazakhstan on N, China on E, Uzbekistan on W, Tajikistan on S. **Topography:** Landlocked country nearly covered by Tien Shan and Pamir Mts.; avg. elevation 9,020 ft. A large lake, Issyk-Kul, in NE is 1 mi above sea level. **Capital:** Bishkek, 854,000.

Government: **Type:** In transition. **Head of state and gov.:** Transitional Pres. Roza Otunbayeva; b. Aug. 23, 1950; in office: July 3, 2010 (de facto from Apr. 7). **Local divisions:** 7 oblasts and Bishkek. **Defense budget:** \$43 mil. **Active troops:** 10,900.

Economy: **Industries:** small machinery, textiles, food processing, cement, shoes, sawn logs, refrigerators, furniture, electric motors. **Chief crops:** tobacco, cotton, potatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruits & berries. **Natural resources:** hydropower, gold, rare earth met-

als, coal, oil, nat. gas, nepheline, mercury, bismuth, lead, zinc. **Crude oil reserves:** 40 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.2 mil; chickens: 4.2 mil; goats: 872,716; pigs: 74,918; sheep: 3.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 100 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 16 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 48%, industry 12.5%, services 39.5%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Som (KGS) (Sept. 2010: 46.90 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$12.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,200; **GDP growth:** 2.3%. **Imports:** \$2.8 bil; China 57.03%, Russia 19.34%, Kazakhstan 5.9%. **Exports:** \$1.7 bil; Switzerland 25.96%, Russia 25.88%, Uzbekistan 15.72%, Kazakhstan 12.47%. **Tourism:** \$515 mil. **Budget:** \$1.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$952.98 mil. **Gold:** 83,090 oz t. **CPI change:** 6.9%.

Transport: **Railways:** 292 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 201,000 pass. cars. **Civil aviation:** 249.8 mil pass.-mi; 18 airports. **Chief port:** Ysyk-Kol.

Communications: **TV sets:** 49 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 113 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 9.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 0.96 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 40 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 65.7 male; 73.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 23.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 1.67%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 30.3. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 2360 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 338-5141.

Website: www.president.kg

The region was inhabited around the 13th cent. by the Kyrgyz. It was annexed to Russia, 1864, and became a constituent republic of the USSR in 1936. Kyrgyzstan declared independence Aug. 31, 1991. It became an independent state when the USSR disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

In power since 1990, Pres. Askar Akayev won a third 5-year term in the Oct. 29, 2000, election. Fraud by Akayev loyalists in parliamentary elections Feb.-Mar. 2005 sparked protests. Akayev fled the country, Mar. 24, and formally resigned, Apr. 4. His interim successor, former Prime Min. Kurmanbek Bakiyev, a leader of the "tulip revolution," won by a landslide in the July 10 presidential vote.

Official results of the July 23, 2009, election gave the increasingly autocratic Pres. Bakiyev 76% of the vote, but international and local monitors reported numerous irregularities. He was ousted by opposition parties Apr. 7, 2010, after clashes between protesters and government security forces left at least 85 people dead; an interim government was then led by former Foreign Min. Roza Otunbayeva. Fighting in mid-June between majority Kyrgyz and minority Uzbeks in the southern cities of Osh and Jalalabad claimed up to 2,000 lives. A June 27, 2010, referendum on a new constitution received overwhelming approval, and Otunbayeva was sworn in July 3 as transitional head of state and government. Parliamentary elections were held Oct. 10, 2010.

Laos

Lao People's Democratic Republic

People: Population: 6,368,162. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 40.5; 65+: 3.1. **Pop. density:** 71.5 per sq mi, 27.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 32%. **Ethnic groups:** Lao 55%, Khmou 11%, Hmong 8%, other (100+ minor ethnic groups) 26%. **Principal languages:** Lao (official), French, English, various ethnic languages. **Chief religions:** Buddhist 667%, other & unspecified 32%.

Geography: **Total area:** 91,429 sq mi, 236,800 sq km; **Land area:** 89,112 sq mi, 230,800 sq km. **Location:** In Indochina Peninsula in SE Asia. **Neighbors:** Myanmar, China on N; Vietnam on E; Cambodia on S; Thailand on W. **Topography:** Landlocked, dominated by jungle. High mountains along E border are source of the E-W rivers slicing across the country to the Mekong R., which defines most of W border. **Capital:** Vientiane (Viangchan), 799,000.

Government: **Type:** Communist. **Head of state:** Pres. Choummaly Sayasone; b. Mar. 6, 1936; in office: June 8, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Bouasone Bouphavanh; b. June 3, 1954; in office: June 8, 2006. **Local divisions:** 16 provinces, 1 municipality, 1 special zone. **Defense budget** (2008): \$17 mil. **Active troops:** 29,100.

Economy: **Industries:** mining, timber, electric power, agric. processing, construction, garments, tourism, cement. **Chief crops:** sweet potatoes, vegetables, corn, coffee, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, gypsum, tin, gold, gemstones. **Arable land:** 4%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.5 mil; chickens: 22 mil; goats: 289,000; pigs: 2.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 104,925 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 3.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 80%, industry and services 20%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Kip (LAK) (Sept. 2010: 8,185.60 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$14.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,100; **GDP growth:** 6.5%. **Imports:** \$2 bil; Thailand 66.2%, China 11.45%, Vietnam 5.3%. **Exports:** \$1.1 bil; Thailand 29.18%, China 15.04%, Vietnam 14.96%, UK 4.29%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$1.1 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$448.13 mil. **Gold:** 282,857 oz t. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Civil aviation:** 87.6 mil pass.-mi; 9 airports.

Communications: **TV sets:** 10 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 145 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 2.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 4.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 60.1 male; 63.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 26.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.83%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 61.2. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-10. **Literacy:** 72.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO), ASEAN.

Embassy: 2222 S St. NW 20008; 332-6416.

Website: www.na.gov.la

Laos became a French protectorate in 1893, but regained independence as a constitutional monarchy July 19, 1949.

Conflicts among neutralist, Communist, and conservative factions created a chaotic political situation. Armed conflict increased after 1960.

The three factions formed a coalition government in June 1962, with neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma as premier. A 14-nation conference in Geneva signed agreements, 1962, guaranteeing neutrality and independence. By 1964 the Pathet Lao had withdrawn from the coalition, and, with aid from North Vietnamese troops, renewed sporadic attacks. U.S. planes bombed the Ho Chi Minh trail, a supply line from North Vietnam to Communist forces in Laos and South Vietnam.

In 1970 the U.S. stepped up air support and military aid. After Pathet Lao military gains, Souvanna Phouma in May 1975 ordered government troops to cease fighting; the Pathet Lao took control. The Lao People's Democratic Republic was proclaimed Dec. 3, 1975.

From the mid-1970s through the 1980s, Laos relied on Vietnam for military and financial aid. After easing its finance laws in 1988, Laos attracted substantial foreign investment from Thailand, China, Vietnam, the U.S., and other nations. Laos was admitted to ASEAN on July 23, 1997. The U.S. Congress, Nov. 19, 2004, approved normalization of trade with Laos. The 8th congress of the Communist Party, Mar. 2006, marked the transition to a younger generation of leaders. Real GDP growth averaged more than 7% annually during 2003-09 and was forecast to reach 7.8% in 2010.

Latvia

Republic of Latvia

People: Population: 2,217,969. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 13.4; 65+: 17. **Pop. density:** 92.3 per sq mi, 35.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 67.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Latvian 58%, Russian 30%, Belarusian 4%. **Principal languages:** Latvian (official), Russian, Lithuanian. **Chief religions:** Lutheran 20%, Orthodox 15%, unspecified 64%.

Geography: Total area: 24,938 sq mi, 64,589 sq km; **Land area:** 24,034 sq mi, 62,249 sq km. **Location:** E Europe, on Baltic Sea. **Neighbors:** Estonia on N; Lithuania, Belarus on S; Russia on E. **Topography:** Lowland with numerous lakes, marshes, and peat bogs. Principal river, W. Dvina (Daugava), rises in Russia. Glacial hills in E. **Capital:** Riga, 711,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Valdis Zatlers; b. Mar. 22, 1955; in office: July 8, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Valdis Dombrovskis; b. Aug. 5, 1971; in office: Mar. 12, 2009. **Local divisions:** 26 counties, 7 municipalities. **Defense budget:** \$358 mil. **Active troops:** 5,745.

Economy: Industries: motor vehicles & railroad cars, synthetic fibers, agric. machinery, fertilizers, washing machines, radios, electronics, pharmaceuticals. **Chief crops:** grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables. **Natural resources:** peat, limestone, dolomite, amber, hydropower, wood. **Arable land:** 28%. **Livestock:** cattle: 398,700; chickens: 4 mil; goats: 13,000; pigs: 414,400; sheep: 53,900. **Fish catch:** 158,518 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 4.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 12.1%, industry 25.8%, services 61.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lat (LVL) (Sept. 2010: 0.55 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$32.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$14,400; **GDP growth:** -18%. **Imports:** \$8.9 bil; Lithuania 16.36%, Germany 11.34%, Russia 10.68%, Poland 8.11%, Estonia 7.69%. **Exports:** \$7.2 bil; Lithuania 15.19%, Estonia 13.57%, Russia 13.17%, Germany 8.13%, Sweden 5.7%. **Tourism:** \$803 mil. **Budget:** \$11.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$4.23 bil. **Gold:** 248,700 oz t. **CPI change:** 3.5%.

Transport: Railways: 1,428 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 742,000 pass. cars; 124,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 938.3 mil pass.-mi; 19 airports. **Chief ports:** Riga, Ventspils.

Communications: TV sets: 757 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 701 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 28.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ. (2004):** 154.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 66.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 67.3 male; 77.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.6. **Natural inc.:** -0.37%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 8.6. **HIV rate:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), EU, NATO, OSCE.

Embassy: 2306 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 328-2840.

Website: www.li.lv

Prior to 1918, Latvia was occupied by the Russians and Germans. It was an independent republic, 1918-39. The Aug. 1939 Soviet-German agreement assigned Latvia to the Soviet sphere of influence. It was officially accepted as part of the USSR on Aug. 5, 1940. It was overrun by the German army in 1941, but retaken in 1945.

During an abortive Soviet coup, Latvia declared independence, Aug. 21, 1991. The last Russian troops in Latvia withdrew by Aug.

31, 1994. Responding to international pressure, Latvian voters on Oct. 3, 1998, eased citizenship laws that had discriminated against some 500,000 ethnic Russians. On June 17, 1999, the legislature elected Vaira Vike-Freiberga as Latvia's first woman president. Latvia joined the EU and NATO in 2004. Latvia ratified a proposed EU constitution, June 2, 2005.

Hit hard by recession, Latvia reached agreement Dec. 2008 on a \$10.4 bil emergency loan from the EU, IMF, World Bank, and Nordic countries. The economic downturn sparked protests that turned violent Jan. 13, 2009, and led to the fall of the government Feb. 20 and its replacement by a new center-right coalition headed by former Finance Min. Valdis Dombrovskis.

Lebanon

Lebanese Republic

People: Population: 4,125,247. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 23.4; 65+: 8.8. **Pop. density:** 1,044.4 per sq mi, 403.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 87.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 95%, Armenian 4%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), French, English, Armenian. **Chief religions:** Muslim (incl. Shi'a, Sunni, Druze) 60%, Christian (incl. Maronite Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Assyrian, Protestant) 39%.

Geography: Total area: 4,015 sq mi, 10,400 sq km; **Land area:** 3,950 sq mi, 10,230 sq km. **Location:** In Middle East, on E end of Mediterranean Sea. **Neighbors:** Syria on E, Israel on S. **Topography:** There is a narrow coastal strip, and 2 mountain ranges running N-S enclosing the fertile Beqaa Valley. The Litani R. runs S through the valley, turning W to empty into Mediterranean. **Capital:** Beirut, 1,909,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Michel Suleiman; b. Nov. 21, 1948; in office: May 25, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Saad Hariri; b. Apr. 18, 1970; in office: Nov. 9, 2009. **Local divisions:** 6 governorates. **Defense budget:** \$911 mil. **Active troops:** 59,100.

Economy: Industries: banking, tourism, food proc., wine, jewelry, cement, textiles, mineral & chemical products. **Chief crops:** citrus, grapes, tomatoes, apples, vegetables, potatoes, olives, tobacco. **Natural resources:** limestone, iron ore, salt, water (surplus in a water-deficit region). **Arable land:** 16%. **Livestock:** cattle: 77,400; chickens: 37 mil; goats: 450,000; pigs: 9,000; sheep: 330,000. **Fish catch:** 4,614 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (LBP) (Sept. 2010: 1,503.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$54 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$13,200; **GDP growth:** 6.9%. **Imports:** \$16.4 bil; France 10.84%, U.S. 9.44%, Syria 9.42%, Italy 7.01%, China 6.91%, Germany 5.43%, Ukraine 4.55%, Turkey 4.5%. **Exports:** \$3.5 bil; Syria 26.04%, UAE 14.46%, Saudi Arabia 6.87%, Switzerland 5.97%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$11.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$18.56 bil. **Gold:** 9.22 mil oz t. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 249 mi (system unusable due to damage done during fighting). **Motor vehicles:** 1.4 mil pass. cars; 102,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,205.5 mil pass.-mi; 5 airports. **Chief ports:** Beirut, Tripoli.

Communications: TV sets: 355 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 907 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.8 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ. (2004):** 54.2 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 23.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.3 male; 76.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.5. **Natural inc.:** 0.86%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 16.4. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 89.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL.

Embassy: 2560 28th St. NW 20008; 939-6300.

Website: www.presidency.gov.lb

Formed from five former Turkish Empire districts, Lebanon became an independent state Sept. 1, 1920, administered under French mandate 1920-41. French troops withdrew in 1946.

Under the 1943 National Covenant, all public positions were divided among the various religious communities, with Christians in the majority. By the 1970s, Muslims became the majority and demanded a larger political and economic role.

U.S. Marines intervened, May-Oct. 1958, during a Syrian-aided revolt. Continued raids against Israeli civilians, 1970-75, brought Israeli retaliation in southern Lebanon.

An estimated 60,000 were killed and billions of dollars in damage inflicted in a 1975-76 civil war. Palestinian units and leftist Muslims fought against Maronite militia (the Phalange) and other Christians. Several Arab countries provided political and arms support to the various factions, while Israel aided Christian forces. Up to 15,000 Syrian troops intervened in 1976 to fight Palestinian groups. A cease-fire was mainly policed by Syria.

Israeli forces invaded Lebanon June 6, 1982, attacking strongholds of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Israeli and Syrian forces engaged in the Bekaa Valley. On Aug. 21, the PLO evacuated west Beirut after massive Israeli bombings there. Israeli troops entered west Beirut following the Sept. 14 assassination of newly elected Lebanese Pres. Bashir Gemayel. On Sept. 16, Lebanese Christian troops entered the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps and massacred hundreds of Palestinian civilians. An

agreement May 17, 1983, between Lebanon, Israel, and the U.S. (but not Syria) provided for the withdrawal of Israeli troops; at least 30,000 Syrian troops remained in Lebanon, and Israel held onto a "security zone" in the south.

In 1983, terrorist bombings became a way of life in Beirut as some 50 people were killed in an explosion at the U.S. Embassy, Apr. 18; 241 U.S. service members and 58 French soldiers died in separate Islamist suicide attacks, Oct. 23. The 1980s also witnessed kidnappings of U.S., British, French, and Soviet citizens by Islamic militants. All hostages were released by 1992.

A treaty signed May 22, 1991, between Lebanon and Syria recognized Lebanon as a separate state for the first time since the two countries gained independence in 1943.

Israeli forces conducted air raids and artillery strikes against guerrilla bases and villages in southern Lebanon, causing over 200,000 to flee their homes July 25-29, 1993. Some 500,000 civilians fled their homes in Apr. 1996 when Israel again struck suspected guerrilla bases in the south. The economy revived in the 1990s, but Syria continued to dominate Lebanon's political affairs. Israel withdrew virtually all its troops from S Lebanon by May 24, 2000, leaving Hezbollah, an Iranian-backed guerrilla group, in control of much of the region.

Rafik al-Hariri, a former prime minister (1992-98, 2000-04), was killed by a truck bomb, Feb. 14, 2005. Many Lebanese blamed Syria, which denied involvement. As anti-Syrian protests mounted, Syria pulled nearly all its troops out of Lebanon, although some intelligence agents may have remained. An anti-Syrian bloc won parliamentary elections held in May and June. A new cabinet, installed July 19, was headed by Fouad Siniora, a friend and aide to Hariri, and included a Hezbollah member.

A rocket attack and border raid by Hezbollah, July 12, 2006, in which 3 Israeli soldiers were killed and 2 captured, triggered a massive escalation of hostilities. Hezbollah, led by Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, bombarded northern Israel with nearly 4,000 rockets, while Israeli air and ground forces assaulted suspected Hezbollah strongholds in southern Lebanon and southern Beirut. By Aug. 14, 2006, when a UN-sponsored cease-fire took hold, the war dead included nearly 1,150 Lebanese. To enforce the truce, thousands of Lebanese govt. troops began moving into southern Lebanon, and expansion of the small UN force already in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was approved.

Industry Min. Pierre Gemayel, a prominent Christian and critic of Syria, was assassinated Nov. 21, 2006. At an international conference in Paris, Jan. 25, 2007, donor countries pledged more than \$7.6 bil in reconstruction aid. After more than three months of fighting in which over 400 people died, Lebanese forces Sept. 2 defeated Islamic militants at the Nahr al-Bared Palestinian refugee camp north of Tripoli. A power-sharing accord May 21, 2008, between the Siniora government and Hezbollah eased factional violence and paved the way for Army Chief Gen. Michel Suleiman to become president, ending an 18-month stalemate.

A pro-Western coalition, the March 14 Movement, led by Saad Hariri (son of the slain former prime minister), won a parliamentary majority in elections June 7, 2009. A 5-month impasse ended with the installation of Prime Min. Hariri and his cabinet (including Hezbollah) Nov. 9, 2010. UNIFIL had about 11,700 uniformed personnel in Lebanon in mid-2010.

Lesotho

Kingdom of Lesotho

People: Population: 1,919,552. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 33.7; 65+: 5.4. **Pop. density:** 163.8 per sq mi, 63.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 26.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Sotho 99%. **Principal languages:** Sesotho (southern Sotho), English (official), Zulu, Xhosa. **Chief religions:** Christian 80%, indigenous beliefs 20%.

Geography: Total area: 11,720 sq mi, 30,355 sq km; **Land area:** 11,720 sq mi, 30,355 sq km. **Location:** In southern Africa. **Neighbors:** Completely surrounded by Republic of South Africa. **Topography:** Landlocked and mountainous, altitudes from 5,000 to 11,000 ft. **Capital:** Maseru, 220,000.

Government: Type: Modified constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Letsie III; b. July 17, 1963; in office: Feb. 7, 1996. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Pakalitha Mosisili; b. Mar. 14, 1945; in office: May 29, 1998. **Local divisions:** 10 districts. **Defense budget** (2008): \$36 mil. **Active troops:** 2,000.

Economy: Industries: food, beverages, textiles, apparel assembly, handicrafts. **Chief crops:** corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley. **Natural resources:** water, diamonds, sand, clay, building stone. **Arable land:** 11%. **Livestock:** cattle: 735,000; chickens: 2.3 mil; goats: 750,000; pigs: 230,000; sheep: 1.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 141 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 500 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 86% (subsistence); approx. 35% of active male wage earners work in South Africa; industry and services 14%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Loti (LSL) (Sept. 2010: 7.13 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$3.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,600; **GDP growth:** 1.6%. **Imports:** \$1.6 bil; **NA. Exports:** \$821 mil; **NA. Tourism:** \$43 mil. **Budget:** \$1.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2006): \$438 mil. **CPI change:** 7.2%.

Transport: Civil aviation: 3 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 16 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 52 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 3.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 50.6 male; 50.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 27.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.7. **Natural inc.:** 1.15%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 56.4. **HIV rate:** 23.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 89.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FOA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 2511 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 797-5533.

Website: www.lesotho.gov.ls

Lesotho (once called Basutoland) became a British protectorate in 1868 when Chief Moshesh sought protection against the Boers. Independence came Oct. 4, 1966. Most of Lesotho's GNP is provided by citizens working in South Africa. Livestock raising is a major industry; diamonds are the chief export.

In Mar. 1990, King Moshoeshoe was exiled by the military government. Letsie III became king Nov. 12. In Mar. 1993, Ntsu Mokhehle, a civilian, was elected prime minister, ending 23 years of military rule. After a series of violent disturbances, the king dismissed the Mokhehle government Aug. 17, 1994; constitutional rule was restored Sept. 14.

Letsie abdicated and Moshoeshoe was reinstated Jan. 25, 1995. Moshoeshoe died in an automobile accident, Jan. 15, 1996. Letsie was reinstated Feb. 7, 1996. South Africa and Botswana sent troops Sept. 22, 1998, to help suppress violent antigovernment protests.

According to UN estimates, more than 20% of the adult population has HIV/AIDS. Cultivation of marijuana for smuggling to South Africa is a significant source of income.

Liberia

Republic of Liberia

People: Population: 3,685,076. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 44.3; 65+: 2.9. **Pop. density:** 99.1 per sq mi, 38.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 47.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Indigenous African (incl. Kpelle, Bassa, Gio) 95%, Americo-Liberians (descended fr. slaves fr. U.S.) 3%, Congo People (descended fr. slaves fr. Caribbean) 3%. **Principal languages:** English (official), about 20 ethnic languages. **Chief religions:** Indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian 40%, Muslim 20%.

Geography: Total area: 43,000 sq mi, 111,369 sq km; **Land area:** 37,189 sq mi, 96,320 sq km. **Location:** On SW coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Sierra Leone on W, Guinea on N, Côte d'Ivoire on E. **Topography:** Marshy Atlantic coastline rises to low mountains and plateaus in forested interior; 6 major rivers flow in parallel courses to the ocean. **Capital:** Monrovia, 882,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf; b. Oct. 29, 1938; in office: Jan. 16, 2006. **Local divisions:** 15 counties. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 2,400.

Economy: Industries: rubber & palm oil proc., timber, diamonds. **Chief crops:** rubber, coffee, cocoa, rice, cassava, palm oil, sugarcane, bananas. **Natural resources:** iron ore, timber, diamonds, gold, hydropower. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 38,500; chickens: 6.3 mil; goats: 285,000; pigs: 199,500; sheep: 241,000. **Fish catch:** 7,890 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 350 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 70%, industry 8%, services 22%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (LRD) (Sept. 2010: 71.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$400; **GDP growth:** 4.6%. **Imports:** \$7.1 bil; South Korea 28.29%, Singapore 19.06%, Japan 17.06%, China 14.58%, Taiwan 4.02%. **Exports:** \$1.2 bil; Germany 27.92%, Poland 17.12%, South Africa 15.83%, India 10.48%, Greece 7.09%, U.S. 6.23%, Norway 5.24%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** NA. **Total reserves less gold** (2008): \$104.44 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 267 mi (most sections inoperable due to damage done during civil wars). **Motor vehicles:** 17,100 pass. cars; 12,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Buchanan, Monrovia.

Communications: TV sets: 26 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 329 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 55.1 male; 58.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 38.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.9. **Natural inc.:** 2.73%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 76.4. **HIV rate:** 1.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 58.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, AU.

Embassy: 5201 16th St. NW 20011; 723-0437.

Website: www.emansion.gov.lr

Liberia was founded in 1822 by U.S. black freedmen who settled at Monrovia with the aid of colonization societies. It became a republic July 26, 1847, with a constitution modeled on that of the U.S. Descendants of freedmen dominated politics.

Under Pres. William V. S. Tubman, Liberia was a founding member of the UN in 1945. Tubman died in 1971 and was succeeded by his vice president, William R. Tolbert Jr. Charging rampant cor-

ruption, an Army Redemption Council of enlisted men staged a bloody predawn coup, Apr. 12, 1980, in which Pres. Tolbert was killed and replaced as head of state by Sgt. Samuel Doe. In 1985, Doe was chosen president in a disputed election.

A civil war began Dec. 1989. In Sept. 1990, Pres. Doe was captured and put to death. Despite the introduction of peacekeeping forces from several countries, the conflict intensified. Factional fighting devastated Monrovia in Apr. 1996. On Sept. 3, Ruth Perry became modern Africa's first female head of state, leading a transitional government. By then, the civil war had claimed more than 150,000 lives and uprooted over half the population.

Former rebel leader Charles Taylor was elected president July 19, 1997, in Liberia's first national election in 12 years. The UN imposed sanctions May 4, 2001, to punish Liberia for aiding the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) insurgency in Sierra Leone. Taylor declared a state of emergency Feb. 8, 2002, after Liberian rebels launched raids near Monrovia.

A UN-sponsored war crimes tribunal indicted Taylor June 4, 2003, for his role in the conflict in Sierra Leone. With rebels again threatening Monrovia, Taylor resigned Aug. 11 and went into exile. The UN authorized a 15,000-member peacekeeping force (UNMIL) Sept. 19 to help stabilize the nation. A businessman, Charles Gyude Bryant, was sworn in Oct. 14 to head a power-sharing interim government. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf won a presidential runoff election Nov. 8, 2005. Captured Mar. 29, 2006, while trying to flee Nigeria, Taylor was transferred to the Netherlands; his trial at the Hague began June 4, 2007, but was plagued by delays.

In June 2009, Liberia's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, investigating the 1989-2003 wars, listed Pres. Johnson-Sirleaf (who acknowledged having raised money for Taylor in the 1980s) among those it recommended barring from public office for 30 years. Showing support for the Johnson-Sirleaf government, U.S. Sec. of State Hillary Clinton visited Liberia Aug. 13. UNMIL had about 9,370 uniformed personnel in Liberia in mid-2010.

Libya

Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

People: Population: 6,461,454. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 32.9; 65+: 4.5. **Pop. density:** 9.5 per sq mi, 3.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 77.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Berber & Arab 97%. **Principal languages:** Arabic, Italian, English all widely understood in major cities. **Chief religion:** Sunni Muslim 97%.

Geography: **Total area:** 679,362 sq mi, 1,759,540 sq km; **Land area:** 679,362 sq mi, 1,759,540 sq km. **Location:** On Mediterranean coast of N Africa. **Neighbors:** Tunisia, Algeria on W; Niger, Chad on S; Sudan, Egypt on E. **Topography:** Desert and semidesert regions cover 92% of land, with low mountains in N, higher mountains in S, and a narrow coastal zone. **Capital:** Tripoli (Tarabulus), 1,095,000.

Government: **Type:** Islamic Arabic Socialist "Mass-State." **Head of state and gov.:** Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi; b. Sept. 1942; in power: Sept. 1, 1969. **Local divisions:** 25 municipalities. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 76,000.

Economy: **Industries:** oil, iron & steel, food proc., textiles, handicrafts, cement. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus, vegetables, peanuts, soybeans. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, gypsum. **Crude oil reserves:** 43.7 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 130,000; chickens: 25 mil; goats: 1.3 mil; sheep: 4.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 47,887 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 24 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 17%, industry 23%, services 59%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dinar (LYD) (Sept. 2010: 1.28 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$85 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$13,400; **GDP growth:** -0.7%. **Imports:** \$22.1 bil; Italy 18.9%, China 10.54%, Turkey 9.92%, Germany 9.78%, France 5.63%, Tunisia 5.25%, South Korea 4.02%. **Exports:** \$34.2 bil; Italy 37.65%, Germany 10.11%, France 8.44%, Spain 7.94%, Switzerland 5.93%, U.S. 5.27%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$34.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$66.36 bil. **Gold:** 4.62 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 2.5%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 552,700 pass. cars; 195,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 936.4 mil pass.-mi; 59 airports. **Chief ports:** Ra's Lanuf, Tripoli, Zawiyah.

Communications: **TV sets:** 139 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 259 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 5.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 75.2 male; 79.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 24.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 3.4. **Natural inc.:** 2.12%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 20.9. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 88.4%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL, AU, OPEC.

Embassy: 2600 Virginia Ave. NW, Ste. 705, 20037; 944-9601.

Website: www.gpc.gov.ly or www.libyanbureauc.org

First settled by Berbers, Libya was ruled in succession by Carthage, Rome, the Vandals, and the Ottomans. Italy ruled from 1912, and Britain and France after WWII. Libya became an independent constitutional monarchy Jan. 2, 1952. In 1969 a junta led by Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi seized power.

Libya and Egypt fought several air and land battles along their border in July 1977. Chad charged Libya with military occupation

of its uranium-rich northern region in 1977. Libyan troops were driven from their last major stronghold by Chad forces in 1987.

During the 1980s, Libya was accused of aiding terrorists and violent revolutionary groups. The U.S. charged Qaddafi with ordering the Apr. 5, 1986, bombing of a West Berlin discotheque, which killed 3, including a U.S. serviceman. In response, the U.S. sent warplanes to attack what it called "terrorist-related targets" in Libya, Apr. 14, including Qaddafi's barracks.

Libyan agents were accused of planting bombs that blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270 people Dec. 21, 1988, and UTA Flight 772 over Niger, killing 170 people Sept. 19, 1989. The UN imposed sanctions, Apr. 15, 1992, for Libya's failure to cooperate in the Lockerbie and UTA cases.

Libya agreed in 2003 to renounce terrorism and settle compensation cases for the families of the Lockerbie and UTA bombing victims. The UN lifted sanctions, Sept. 12, 2003. Secret talks with the U.S. and UK led to Libya's announcement Dec. 19 that it would stop developing nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and long-range missiles. The U.S. ended most economic sanctions Apr. 23, 2004, and restored full diplomatic relations May 15, 2006. Another sign of improved ties with the West was a visit to Benghazi Aug. 30, 2008, by Italian Prime Min. Silvio Berlusconi, who pledged \$5 bil in aid projects as reparations for Italy's 32 years of colonial rule.

In his 40th year as Libyan leader, Qaddafi was elected Feb. 2, 2009, to a one-year term as head of the African Union. Abdel Bas-set Ali al-Megrahi, a former Libyan agent sentenced to life in prison in 2001 for his role in the Lockerbie bombing, was freed by Scottish authorities on humanitarian grounds Aug. 20, 2009; British officials differed as to whether a recent UK-Libya oil deal had an impact on the decision to release the ailing Megrahi, who received a jubilant welcome in Libya.

Liechtenstein

Principality of Liechtenstein

People: Population: 35,002. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.4; 65+: 14.5. **Pop. density:** 566.6 per sq mi, 218.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 14.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Liechtensteiner 66%, other 34%. **Principal languages:** German (official), Alemannic dialect. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 76%, Protestant 7%.

Geography: **Total area:** 62 sq mi, 160 sq km; **Land area:** 62 sq mi, 160 sq km. **Location:** Central Europe, in Alps. **Neighbors:** Switzerland on W, Austria on E. **Topography:** Rhine Valley occupies one-third of country, Alps cover the rest. **Capital:** Vaduz, 5,000.

Government: **Type:** Hereditary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Prince Hans-Adam II; b. Feb. 14, 1945; in office: Nov. 13, 1989. **Head of gov.:** Klaus Tschütscher; b. July 8, 1967; in office: Mar. 25, 2009. **Local divisions:** 11 communes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: **Industries:** electronics, metal mfg., dental products, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food products, precision instruments, tourism. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, corn, potatoes. **Natural resources:** hydroelectric potential. **Arable land:** 25%. **Livestock:** cattle: 6,000; goats: 300; pigs: 3,000; sheep: 3,000. **Labor force:** agric. 1.7%, industry 43.5%, services 55.4%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Switzerland Franc (CHF) (Sept. 2010: 1.01 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP** (2007): \$4.2 bil; **per capita GDP** (2007): \$122,100; **GDP growth** (2007): 3.1%. **Imports:** \$2.6 bil; NA. **Exports:** \$3.9 bil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2008 est.): \$820 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Communications: **TV sets:** 469 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 656 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 54.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2003): 513.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 64.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 76.7 male; 83.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.5. **Natural inc.:** 0.22%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 100%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (WTO), EFTA, OSCE.

Embassy: 2900 K St. NW, Ste. 602B, 20007; 331-0590.

Website: www.liechtenstein.li

Liechtenstein became sovereign in 1806. Austria administered Liechtenstein's ports up to 1920; Switzerland has administered its postal services since 1921. Liechtenstein is united with Switzerland by a customs and monetary union. Nearly half of all workers commute daily from Austria, Switzerland, and Germany.

On Aug. 15, 2004, Prince Hans-Adam II assigned day-to-day responsibilities for running the tiny country to his son, Crown Prince Alois. Long regarded as a tax haven, Liechtenstein has recently agreed to ease banking secrecy laws that had impeded international tax fraud investigations.

Lithuania

Republic of Lithuania

People: Population: 3,545,319. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.9; 65+: 16.3. **Pop. density:** 146.5 per sq mi, 56.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Lithuanian 83%, Polish 7%, Russian 6%. **Principal languages:** Lithuanian (official), Russian, Polish. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 79%, Russian Orthodox 4%, none 10%.

Geography: **Total area:** 25,212 sq mi, 65,300 sq km; **Land area:** 24,201 sq mi, 62,680 sq km. **Location:** In E Europe, on SE coast of Baltic. **Neighbors:** Latvia on N; Belarus on E, S; Poland, Russia on W. **Topography:** Lowland with hills in W and S; fertile soil; many small lakes and rivers, with marshes espec. in N and W. **Capital:** Vilnius, 546,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Dalia Grybauskaitė; b. Mar. 1, 1956; in office: July 12, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Andrius Kubilius; b. Dec. 8, 1956; in office: Dec. 9, 2008. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$501 mil. **Active troops:** 8,850.

Economy: **Industries:** metal-cutting machine tools, electric motors, TVs, refrigerators & freezers, oil refining, textiles. **Chief crops:** grain, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, vegetables. **Natural resources:** peat, amber. **Crude oil reserves:** 12 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 45%. **Livestock:** cattle: 0.8 mil; chickens: 9.7 mil; goats: 19,700; pigs: 923,200; sheep: 43,300. **Fish catch:** 185,771 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 12.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 14%, industry 29.1%, services 56.9%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Litas (LTL) (Sept. 2010: 2.68 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$55.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$15,500; **GDP growth:** -15%. **Imports:** \$17.5 bil; Russia 30.1%, Germany 11.1%, Poland 9.9%, Latvia 6.3%. **Exports:** \$16.4 bil; Russia 13.2%, Latvia 10%, Germany 9.6%, Poland 7.1%, Estonia 7.1%, Belarus 4.7%, UK 4.3%. **Tourism:** \$1.3 bil. **Budget:** \$16.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$4.12 bil. **Gold:** 187,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 4.4%.

Transport: **Railways:** 1,097 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.5 mil pass. cars; 137,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 387.1 mil pass.-mi; 26 airports. **Chief port:** Klaipėda.

Communications: **TV sets:** 422 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 502 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 22.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ. (2004):** 107.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 59.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 70.2 male; 80.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.3. **Natural inc.:** -0.2%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 6.4. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OSCE.

Embassy: 4590 MacArthur Blvd. NW, Ste. 200, 20007; 234-5860.

Website: www.lrvk.lt

Lithuania was occupied by the German army, 1914-18. It was annexed by the Soviet Russian army, but the Soviets were overthrown, 1919. Lithuania was a democratic republic until 1926, when the regime was ousted by a coup. In 1939 the Soviet-German treaty assigned most of Lithuania to the Soviet sphere of influence. Lithuania was annexed by the USSR Aug. 3, 1940.

Lithuania formally declared its independence from the Soviet Union Mar. 11, 1990. During an abortive Soviet coup in Aug., the Western nations recognized Lithuania's independence, which was ratified by the Soviet Union in Sept. 1991.

The conservative Homeland Union defeated the former Communists in parliamentary elections Oct.-Nov. 1996. A Lithuanian-American, Valdas Adamkus, won the presidency in a runoff election Jan. 4, 1998. He lost to Rolandas Paksas in a runoff, Jan. 5, 2003. After the legislature impeached and removed Paksas from office, Apr. 6, 2004, Adamkus regained the presidency. A plummeting economy spurred popular discontent and brought a rightward shift in parliamentary and presidential elections, 2008-09.

Luxembourg

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

People: **Population:** 497,538. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 18.4; 65+: 14.8. **Pop. density:** 498.3 per sq mi, 192.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 84.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Luxembourgish 63%, Portuguese 13%, French 5%, Italian 4%, German 2%. **Principal languages:** Luxembourgish (national); German, French (both administrative). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 87%, other (incl. Protestant, Jewish, Muslim) 13%.

Geography: **Total area:** 998 sq mi, 2,586 sq km; **Land area:** 998 sq mi, 2,586 sq km. **Location:** In W Europe. **Neighbors:** Belgium on W, France on S, Germany on E. **Topography:** Heavy forests (Ardennes) cover N. S is a low, open plateau. **Capital:** Luxembourg, 90,000.

Government: **Type:** Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Grand Duke Henri; b. Apr. 16, 1955; in office: Oct. 7, 2000. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Jean-Claude Juncker; b. Dec. 9, 1954; in office: Jan. 20, 1995. **Local divisions:** 3 districts. **Defense budget (2008):** \$176 mil. **Active troops:** 900.

Economy: **Industries:** banking & financial services, iron & steel, information tech., telecomm., cargo transport., food proc., chemicals, metal products, glass, aluminum. **Chief crops:** wine, grapes, barley, oats, potatoes, wheat, fruits. **Natural resources:** iron ore (no longer exploited). **Arable land:** 27%. **Livestock:** cattle: 195,855; chickens: 81.4 mil; goats: 2,912; pigs: 81,407; sheep: 8,614. **Electricity prod. (2008):** 2.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.2%, industry 17.2%, services 80.6%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$39.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$79,600; **GDP growth:** -3.4%. **Imports:** \$18.1 bil; Belgium 27.22%, Germany 23.14%,

China 18.62%, France 8.85%, Netherlands 5.06%. **Exports:** \$14.2 bil; Germany 19.78%, France 15.87%, Belgium 11.07%, UK 7.96%, Italy 7.49%, Netherlands 4.31%. **Tourism:** \$4.5 bil. **Budget:** \$21.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$465.98 mil. **Gold:** 72,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 0.4%.

Transport: **Railways:** 171 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 304,000 pass. cars; 41,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 379.7 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport. **Chief port:** Mertert.

Communications: **TV sets:** 599 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 683 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 56.3 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ. (2004):** 254.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 87.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 76.2 male; 83 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.5. **Natural inc.:** 0.32%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.5. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 100%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2200 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 265-4171.

Website: www.gouvernement.lu

Luxembourg, founded about 963, was ruled by Burgundy, Spain, Austria, and France from 1448 to 1815. It left the Germanic Confederation in 1866. Overrun by Germany in two world wars, Luxembourg ended its neutrality in 1948, when a customs union with Belgium and Netherlands was adopted.

Luxembourg was one of the six founding members (1951) of what became the European Union. Prime Min. Jean-Claude Juncker is the EU's longest-serving head of government.

Macedonia

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

People: **Population:** 2,072,086. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 18.8; 65+: 11.5. **Pop. density:** 211 per sq mi, 81.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 59.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Macedonian 64%, Albanian 25%, Turkish 4%, Roma 3%. **Principal languages:** Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish. **Chief religions:** Macedonian Orthodox 65%, Muslim 33%.

Geography: **Total area:** 9,928 sq mi, 25,713 sq km; **Land area:** 9,820 sq mi, 25,433 sq km. **Location:** In SE Europe. **Neighbors:** Bulgaria on E, Greece on S, Albania on W, Serbia on N. **Topography:** Macedonia is a landlocked, mostly mountainous country, with deep river valleys, 3 large lakes; country is bisected by Vardar R. **Capital:** Skopje, 480,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Gjorge Ivanov; b. May 2, 1960; in office: May 12, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Nikola Gruevski; b. Aug. 31, 1970; in office: Aug. 27, 2006. **Local divisions:** 123 municipalities. **Defense budget:** \$167 mil. **Active troops:** 8,000.

Economy: **Industries:** food proc., textiles, chemicals, cement, pharmaceuticals, mining. **Chief crops:** grapes, wine, tobacco, vegetables. **Natural resources:** low-grade iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, mang., nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, asbestos. **Arable land:** 22%. **Livestock:** cattle: 253,766; chickens: 2.3 mil; goats: 126,452; pigs: 255,146; sheep: 817,536. **Fish catch:** 1,453 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 6.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 18.6%, industry 29.5%, services 51.9%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Denar (MKD) (Sept. 2010: 48.35 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$18.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$9,100; **GDP growth:** -1.8%. **Imports:** \$4.8 bil; Germany 15.11%, Greece 14.88%, Bulgaria 9.08%, Italy 7.68%, Turkey 7.59%, Slovenia 6.26%, Hungary 4.31%. **Exports:** \$2.7 bil; Germany 20.31%, Greece 13.09%, Italy 11.08%, Bulgaria 10.61%, Croatia 7.74%. **Tourism:** \$228 mil. **Budget:** \$3.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.31 bil. **Gold:** 218,271 oz t. **CPI change:** -0.3%.

Transport: **Railways:** 434 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 253,000 pass. cars; 28,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 167.1 mil pass.-mi; 10 airports.

Communications: **TV sets:** 273 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 550 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 21.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ. (2004):** 88.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 51.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 72.4 male; 77.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.31%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 8.8. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 97%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO, OSCE).

Embassy: 2129 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 667-0501.

Website: www.vlada.mk

Macedonia was ruled by Muslim Turks from 1389 to 1912. In 1913, the area was incorporated into Serbia, which in 1918 became part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia). In 1946, Macedonia became a constituent republic of Yugoslavia.

Macedonia declared its independence Sept. 8, 1991, and was admitted to the UN in 1993. Greece, which objected to Macedonia's use of what it considered a Hellenic name and symbols, imposed a trade blockade on the landlocked nation; the 2 countries agreed to normalize relations Sept. 13, 1995.

By the end of NATO's air war against Yugoslavia, Mar.-June 1999, Macedonia had a Kosovar refugee population of more than 250,000; over 90% had been repatriated by Sept. 1. Boris

Trajkovski, candidate of the ruling center-right coalition, won a presidential runoff vote Nov. 14.

Ethnic Albanian guerrillas launched an offensive Mar. 2001 in NW Macedonia. An accord signed Aug. 13 paved the way for the introduction of a NATO peacekeeping force. A law broadening the rights of ethnic Albanians was enacted Jan. 24, 2002. A 320-member EU force replaced the NATO peacekeepers, Mar.-Dec. 2003.

After Trajkovski died in a plane crash Feb. 26, 2004, Prime Min. Branko Crvenkovski won a presidential runoff vote Apr. 28. Prime Min. Nikola Gruevski's governing coalition retained power after parliamentary elections June 1, 2008. Gjorge Ivanov won a presidential runoff vote Apr. 5, 2009, and took office May 12. Greece has blocked Macedonia's bid to join NATO because of the continuing dispute over Macedonia's name.

Madagascar

Republic of Madagascar

People: Population: 21,281,844. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 43.3; 65+: 3. **Pop. density:** 94.8 per sq mi, 36.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 29.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Malayo-Indonesian, Cotiers (mixed African, Malayo-Indonesian, & Arab), French, Indian, Creole, Comoran. **Principal languages:** Malagasy, French, English (all official). **Chief religions:** Indigenous beliefs 52%, Christian 41%, Muslim 7%.

Geography: Total area: 226,658 sq mi, 587,041 sq km; **Land area:** 224,534 sq mi, 581,540 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O., off SE coast of Africa. **Neighbors:** Comoro Isls. to NW, Mozambique to W. **Topography:** Humid coastal strip in E, fertile valleys in mountainous center plateau region, and a wider coastal strip on W. **Capital:** Antananarivo, 1,816,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state:** Pres. Andry Rajoelina; b. May 30, 1974; in office: Mar. 17, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Albert Camille Vital; b. July 18, 1952; in office: Dec. 20, 2009. **Local divisions:** 6 provinces. **Defense budget** (2008): \$103 mil. **Active troops:** 13,500.

Economy: Industries: meat proc., seafood, soap, breweries, tanneries, sugar, textiles, glassware, cement, auto assembly plant. **Chief crops:** coffee, vanilla, sugarcane, cloves, cocoa, rice, cassava, beans, bananas, peanuts. **Natural resources:** graphite, chromite, coal, bauxite, salt, quartz, tar sands, semi-prec. stones, mica, fish, hydropower. **Arable land:** 5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 9.7 mil; chickens: 25.5 mil; goats: 1.3 mil; pigs: 1.4 mil; sheep: 720,000. **Fish catch:** 135,195 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ariary (MGA) (Sept. 2010: 2,010.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$20.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,000; **GDP growth:** -1%. **Imports:** \$1.8 bil; China 12.99%, Thailand 11.93%, Bahrain 7.1%, France 6.89%, U.S. 4.13%. **Exports:** \$1.05 bil; France 28.9%, U.S. 20.49%, Germany 5.89%, China 4.36%. **Tourism:** \$159 mil. **Budget:** \$1.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$724.31 mil. **CPI change:** 9%.

Transport: Railways: 531 mi. **Civil aviation:** 728.2 mil pass.-mi; 27 airports. **Chief ports:** Antsiranana, Mahajanga, Toamasina, Toliara.

Communications: TV sets: 23 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 209 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 1.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 61.3 male; 65.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 37.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8. **Natural inc.:** 2.99%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 52.8. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-10. **Literacy:** 70.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 2374 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 265-5525.

Website: www.madagascar.gov.mg

Madagascar was settled 2,000 years ago by Malayan-Indonesian people, whose descendants still predominate. A unified kingdom ruled in the 18th and 19th centuries. The island became a French protectorate, 1885, and a colony 1896. Independence came June 26, 1960.

Discontent with inflation and French domination led to a coup in 1972. The new regime nationalized French-owned financial interests, closed French bases and a U.S. space-tracking station, and obtained Chinese aid. The government conducted a program of arrests, expulsion of foreigners, and repression of strikes, 1979.

In 1990, Madagascar ended a ban on multiparty politics that had been in place since 1975. Albert Zafy was elected president in 1993, ending the 17-year rule of Adm. Didier Ratsiraka. After Zafy was impeached by the legislature, Madagascar's constitutional court removed him from office, Sept. 5, 1996. A cholera epidemic, then cyclones in Feb. and Apr. 2000, claimed 1,600 lives.

Marc Ravalomanana won a power struggle with Ratsiraka that followed a disputed presidential election Dec. 16, 2001; he was reelected with a 55% majority Dec. 3, 2006. Cyclone Ivan hit Feb. 17, 2008, killing at least 83 people and leaving 145,000 homeless. A power struggle between Ravalomanana and Antananarivo Mayor Andry Rajoelina, backed by the military, culminated in Rajoelina's installation as head of a transitional regime, Mar. 17, 2009. The African Union suspended Madagascar and pushed for a power-sharing arrangement, but accords signed in Aug. and Nov. 2009 were abrogated by Rajoelina.

Malawi

Republic of Malawi

People: Population: 15,447,500. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 45.3; 65+: 2.7. **Pop. density:** 425.3 per sq mi, 164.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 19.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Chewa, Nyanja, Tumbuka, Yao, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, Ngonde. **Principal languages:** Chichewa (official), Chinyanja, Chiyao, Chitumbuka. **Chief religions:** Christian 80%, Muslim 13%.

Geography: Total area: 45,747 sq mi, 118,484 sq km; **Land area:** 36,324 sq mi, 94,080 sq km. **Location:** In SE Africa. **Neighbors:** Zambia on W, Mozambique on S and E, Tanzania on N. **Topography:** Malawi stretches 560 mi N-S along Lake Malawi (Lake Nyasa), most of which belongs to Malawi. High plateaus and mountains line the Rift Valley the length of the nation. **Capital:** Lilongwe, 821,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Blantyre-Limbe, 814,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Bingu wa Mutharika; b. Feb. 24, 1934; in office: May 24, 2004. **Local divisions:** 3 regions, 26 districts. **Defense budget** (2008): \$43 mil. **Active troops:** 5,300.

Economy: Industries: tobacco, tea, sugar, sawmill products, cement, consumer goods. **Chief crops:** tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, tea, corn, potatoes, cassava, sorghum. **Natural resources:** limestone, hydropower, unexploited deposits of uranium, coal, & bauxite. **Arable land:** 21%. **Livestock:** cattle: 947,498; chickens: 15.3 mil; goats: 3.1 mil; pigs: 1.2 mil; sheep: 188,520. **Fish catch:** 71,719 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 90%, industry and services 10%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kwacha (MWK) (Sept. 2010: 151.50 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$12.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$800; **GDP growth:** 7.6%. **Imports:** \$1.5 bil; South Africa 40.15%, China 6.79%, India 6.73%, France 5.03%, Tanzania 4.81%, Mozambique 4.03%. **Exports:** \$912 mil; Germany 12.37%, Egypt 8.52%, South Africa 7.67%, Zimbabwe 7.55%, U.S. 7.4%, Russia 6.79%, Netherlands 6.64%, Japan 4.1%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$1.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$95.27 mil. **Gold:** 12,800 oz t. **CPI change:** 8.4%.

Transport: Railways: 495 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2,000 pass. cars; 3,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 122.4 mil pass.-mi; 6 airports. **Chief ports:** Chilumba, Chipoka, Monkey Bay, Nkhata Bay, Nkhotakota.

Communications: TV sets: 3 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 476 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 4.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 50.2 male; 51.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 41.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.7. **Natural inc.:** 2.76%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 83.5. **HIV rate:** 11.9%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 72.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 1029 Vermont Ave. NW, Ste. 1000, 20005; 721-0270.

Website: www.malawi.gov.mw

Bantus came to the land in the 16th cent., Arab slavers in the 19th. The area became the British protectorate Nyasaland in 1891. It became independent July 6, 1964, and a republic in 1966.

After 3 decades as a one-party state under Pres. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, Malawi adopted a new constitution and, in multiparty elections held May 17, 1994, chose a new leader, Bakili Muluzi.

Bingu wa Mutharika, candidate of the ruling United Democratic Front, won a disputed presidential election May 20, 2004. In an ongoing power struggle, an effort by Mutharika's former political allies to impeach him was halted by Malawi's Constitutional Court, Oct. 26, 2005. He fired Vice Pres. Cassim Chilumpha but was forced to reinstate him, Feb. 2006; he then had Chilumpha charged with treason, Apr. 28, and held under house arrest. Pres. Mutharika won reelection May 19, 2009.

Malaysia

People: Population: 28,274,729. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 31; 65+: 5.1. **Pop. density:** 222.8 per sq mi, 86 per sq km. **Urban:** 71.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Malay 50%, Chinese 24%, indigenous 11%, Indian 7%. **Principal languages:** Bahasa Malaysia (official), English, Chinese dialects, Panjabi, Thai. **Chief religions:** Muslim 60%, Buddhist 19%, Christian 9%, Hindu 6%.

Geography: Total area: 127,355 sq mi, 329,847 sq km; **Land area:** 126,895 sq mi, 328,657 sq km. **Location:** On SE tip of Asia, plus N coast of the island of Borneo. **Neighbors:** Thailand, Brunei on N; Indonesia on S. **Topography:** Most of W Malaysia is covered by tropical jungle, including the central mountain range that runs N-S through the peninsula. W coast is marshy, the E coast, sandy. E Malaysia has a wide, swampy coastal plain, with interior jungles and mountains. **Capital:** Kuala Lumpur (financial), 1,493,000; Putrajaya (admin.), NA. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Klang, 1,071,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Paramount Ruler Al-Wathiqu Billah Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mahmud al-Muktafi Billah Shah; b. Jan. 22, 1962; in office: Dec. 13, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Najib

Razak; b. July 23, 1953; in office: Apr. 3, 2009. **Local divisions:** 13 states, 3 federal territories. **Defense budget:** \$4.03 bil. **Active troops:** 109,000.

Economy: Industries: rubber & palm oil proc., light mfg., electronics, tin mining & smelting, timber, oil. **Chief crops:** rubber, palm oil, cocoa, rice, coconuts, pepper. **Natural resources:** tin, oil, timber, copper, iron ore, nat. gas, bauxite. **Crude oil reserves:** 4 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 790,000; chickens: 190 mil; goats: 285,000; pigs: 1.9 mil; sheep: 120,000. **Fish catch:** 1.8 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 106.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 13%, industry 36%, services 51%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ringgit (MYR) (Sept. 2010: 3.10 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$383.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$14,900; **GDP growth:** -1.7%. **Imports:** \$119.3 bil; Singapore 20.16%, China 12.31%, Japan 11.02%, U.S. 9.41%, Thailand 6.15%, South Korea 4.21%. **Exports:** \$157.6 bil; Singapore 14.94%, U.S. 12.4%, China 10.19%, Japan 9.13%, Thailand 4.93%, Hong Kong 4.75%. **Tourism:** \$15.3 bil. **Budget:** \$58.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$60.87 bil. **Gold:** 1.17 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 0.6%.

Transport: Railways: 1,149 mi. **Motor vehicles** (registration of new vehicles only): 482,000 pass. cars; 53,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 29,479.1 mil pass.-mi; 38 airports. **Chief ports:** Bintulu, George Town (Penang), Johor Bahru, Kuantan, Labuan, Port Kelang, Tanjung Pelepas.

Communications: TV sets: 174 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 434 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 15.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 109.3 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 57.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 70.8 male; 76.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.9. **Natural inc.:** 1.65%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 15.5. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 92.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC, ASEAN, the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 3516 International Ct. NW 20008; 572-9700.

Website: www.gov.my

European traders appeared in the 16th cent.; Britain established control in 1867. Malaysia was created Sept. 16, 1963. It included Malaya (which had become independent in 1957 after the suppression of Communist rebels), plus the formerly British Singapore, Sabah (N Borneo), and Sarawak (NW Borneo). Singapore was separated in 1965, in order to end tensions between Chinese, the majority in Singapore, and Malays in control of the Malaysian government.

A monarch is elected by a council of hereditary rulers of the Malayan states every five years.

Abundant natural resources have bolstered prosperity, and foreign investment has aided industrialization and trade. Work on a federal administrative center at Putrajaya, south of Kuala Lumpur, began in 1995; it is linked by rail with Kuala Lumpur's city center and international airport and with Cyberjaya, a hub for high-tech manufacturing and research.

Mahathir bin Mohamad dominated Malaysian politics as prime minister, 1981-2003. His successor, Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, took office Oct. 31, 2003, and led his National Front coalition to a resounding win in parliamentary elections Mar. 21, 2004. The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, left at least 68 people dead and 8,000 displaced in Malaysia. Recession and scandals plagued Malaysia as National Front leader Najib Razak took office as prime min. Apr. 3, 2009.

Maldives

Republic of Maldives

People: Population: 395,650. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 21.9; 65+: 4. **Pop. density:** 3,438.7 per sq mi, 1,327.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 38.9%. **Ethnic groups:** South Indian, Sinhalese, Arab. **Principal languages:** Maldivian Dhivehi (Sinhala dialect), English (spoken by most govt. officials). **Chief religion:** Sunni Muslim.

Geography: Total area: 115 sq mi, 298 sq km; **Land area:** 115 sq mi, 298 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O., SW of India. **Neighbors:** Nearest is India on N. **Topography:** 19 atolls with 1,190 islands, 198 inhabited. None of the islands are over 5 sq mi in area, and all are nearly flat. **Capital:** Male, 120,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Mohamed (Anni) Nasheed; b. May 17, 1967; in office: Nov. 11, 2008. **Local divisions:** 19 atolls and Male capital atoll. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, fish proc., shipping, boat building, coconut proc., garments. **Chief crops:** coconuts, corn, sweet potatoes. **Natural resources:** fish. **Arable land:** 13%. **Fish catch:** 133,086 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 260 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 11%, industry 23%, services 65%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rufiyaa (MVR) (Sept. 2010: 12.80 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$4,300; **GDP growth:** -3%. **Imports:** \$782 mil; Singapore 24.62%, UAE 15.7%, India 11.02%, Malaysia 8.98%, Sri Lanka 5.4%, Thailand 5.36%. **Exports:** \$88 mil; France 17.01%, Thailand 15.16%, Italy 13.49%, UK 13.13%, Sri Lanka 12.38%. **Tourism:** \$664 mil. **Budget:** \$873 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$166.47 mil. **CPI change:** 4.5%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 4,200 pass. cars; 300 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 29.2 mil pass.-mi; 3 airports. **Chief port:** Male.

Communications: TV sets: 38 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 129 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 15.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 28.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72 male; 76.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 3.7. **Natural inc.:** 1.08%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 28.5. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 98.4%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 800 2nd Ave., Ste. 400E, New York, NY 10017; (212) 599-6194.

Website: www.maldivesinfo.gov.mv

A British protectorate since 1887, the nation achieved independence July 26, 1965; long a sultanate, Maldives became a republic in 1968. Tourism and fishing are the most important sectors of the economy. Rising sea levels threaten the country, which comprises at least 1,200 small, low-lying coral islands.

The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, killed at least 82 people and displaced more than 21,600 in Maldives. Pres. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, in office 1978-2008, lost a runoff vote Oct. 29, 2008, to pro-democracy leader and former political prisoner Mohamed (Anni) Nasheed.

Mali

Republic of Mali

People: Population: 13,796,354. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 47.5; 65+: 3. **Pop. density:** 29.3 per sq mi, 11.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 35.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Mande (incl. Bambara, Malinke, Soninke) 50%, Peul 17%, Voltaic 12%, Tuareg & Moor 10%. **Principal languages:** French (official), Bambara, numerous African languages. **Chief religions:** Muslim 90%, indigenous beliefs 9%.

Geography: Total area: 478,841 sq mi, 1,240,192 sq km; **Land area:** 471,118 sq mi, 1,220,190 sq km. **Location:** In interior of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Mauritania, Senegal on W; Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso on S; Niger on E; Algeria on N. **Topography:** Landlocked grassy plain in upper basins of the Senegal and Niger rivers, extending N into the Sahara. **Capital:** Bamako, 1,628,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Amadou Toumani Touré; b. Nov. 4, 1948; in office: June 8, 2002. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Modibo Sidibé; b. Nov. 7, 1952; in office: Sept. 28, 2007. **Local divisions:** 8 regions, 1 capital district. **Defense budget:** \$180 mil. **Active troops:** 7,350.

Economy: Industries: food proc., constr., phosphate & gold mining. **Chief crops:** cotton, millet, rice, corn, vegetables, peanuts. **Natural resources:** gold, phosphates, kaolin, salt, limestone, uranium, gypsum, granite, hydropower. **Arable land:** 4%. **Livestock:** cattle: 8.3 mil; chickens: 33 mil; goats: 10.2 mil; pigs: 75,000; sheep: 9.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 100,821 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 515 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 80%, industry and services 20%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$15.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,200; **GDP growth:** 4.4%. **Imports:** \$2.4 bil; Senegal 12.21%, France 11.57%, Côte d'Ivoire 10.05%, China 5.89%. **Exports:** \$294 mil; China 14.61%, Thailand 8.28%, Pakistan 6.74%, Morocco 6.48%, Burkina Faso 4.67%, France 4.6%, India 4.45%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2006 est.): \$1.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.02 bil. **CPI change:** 2.2%.

Transport: Railways: 368 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 72,000 pass. cars; 47,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 8 airports. **Chief port:** Koulikoro.

Communications: TV sets: 13 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 55 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 1.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 50.6 male; 53.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 46.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.6. **Natural inc.:** 3.15%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 113.7. **HIV rate:** 1.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 26.2%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, AU.

Embassy: 2130 R St. NW 20008; 332-2249.

Website: www.primature.gov.ml

Until the 15th cent. the area was part of the great Mali Empire. Timbuktu (Tombouctou) was a center of Islamic study. French rule was secured, 1898. The Sudanese Rep. and Senegal became independent as the Mali Federation June 20, 1960, but Senegal withdrew, and the Sudanese Rep. was renamed Mali.

A socialist regime led, 1960-68, by Pres. Modibo Keita, was toppled by a coup. Famine struck in 1973-74, killing as many as 100,000 people. Drought conditions returned in the 1980s.

The military, Mar. 26, 1991, overthrew the government of Pres. Moussa Traoré, who had ruled since 1968. Oumar Konaré, a coup leader, was elected president, Apr. 26, 1992. The government and a Tuareg rebel group signed a peace accord June 1994. Twice

condemned to death for crimes committed in office, Traoré had his sentences commuted to life imprisonment Dec. 1997 and Sept. 1999; he was pardoned May 2002.

Amadou Toumani Touré, who led the 1991 coup, was elected president May 12, 2002, and reelected Apr. 29, 2007.

Malta

Republic of Malta

People: **Population:** 406,771. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 15.9; 65+: 15.1. **Pop. density:** 3,334 per sq mi, 1,287.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 94.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Maltese (descendants of ancient Carthaginians & Phoenicians with strong Italian, other Mediterranean elements). **Principal languages:** Maltese, English (both official). **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 98%.

Geography: **Total area:** 122 sq mi, 316 sq km; **Land area:** 122 sq mi, 316 sq km. **Location:** In center of Mediterranean Sea. **Neighbors:** Nearest is Italy on N. **Topography:** Isl. of Malta is 95 sq mi; other islands in the group: Gozo, 26 sq mi; Comino, 1 sq mi. Coastline is heavily indented. Low hills cover the interior. **Capital:** Valletta, 199,000.

Government: **Type:** Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. George Abela; b. Apr. 22, 1948; in office: Apr. 4, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Lawrence Gonzi; b. July 1, 1953; in office: Mar. 23, 2004. **Local divisions:** 3 regions comprising 67 local councils. **Defense budget:** \$54 mil. **Active troops:** 1,954.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, electronics, shipbuilding & repair, constr., food & beverages, pharmaceuticals. **Chief crops:** potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers. **Natural resources:** limestone, salt. **Arable land:** 31%. **Livestock:** cattle: 19,442; chickens: 480,000; goats: 6,227; pigs: 76,900; sheep: 12,315. **Fish catch:** 2,971 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 2.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.6%, industry 22.8%, services 75.6%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$9.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$24,300; **GDP growth:** -1.8%. **Imports:** \$4 bil; Italy 24.29%, UK 11.8%, Germany 9.28%, France 7.99%, China 4.56%, Singapore 4.11%, Switzerland 4.05%. **Exports:** \$2.7 bil; Singapore 12.45%, Germany 12.11%, France 12.1%, U.S. 10.07%, Hong Kong 6.93%, UK 6.07%, Libya 5.38%. **Tourism:** \$950 mil. **Budget:** \$3.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$339.41 mil. **Gold:** 5,900 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.1%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 235,900 pass. cars; 54,600 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,538.5 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport. **Chief ports:** Marsaxlokk (Malta Freeport), Valletta.

Communications: **TV sets:** 549 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 669 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 61.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 58.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 77.3 male; 82 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.5. **Natural inc.:** 0.19%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.7. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 92.4%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, EU, OSCE.

Embassy: 2017 Connecticut Ave. NW 20008; 462-3611.

Website: www.gov.mt

Malta was ruled by Phoenicians, Romans, Arabs, Normans, the Knights of Malta, France, and Britain (since 1814). It became independent Sept. 21, 1964. Malta became a republic in 1974. The withdrawal of the last British sailors, Apr. 1, 1979, ended 179 years of British military presence on the island.

From 1971 to 1987 and again from 1996 to 1998, Malta was governed by the socialist Labour Party; the Nationalist Party, which pressed for Malta's entry into the EU, held office 1987-96 and won parliamentary elections in 1998, 2003, and 2008. Malta became a full member of the EU May 1, 2004.

Marshall Islands

Republic of the Marshall Islands

People: **Population:** 65,859. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 38.4; 65+: 3. **Pop. density:** 942.4 per sq mi, 363.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 71.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Micronesian. **Principal languages:** English, Marshallese (both official). **Chief religions:** Protestant 55%, Assembly of God 26%, Roman Catholic 8%.

Geography: **Total area:** 70 sq mi, 181 sq km; **Land area:** 70 sq mi, 181 sq km. **Location:** In N Pacific Ocean; composed of two 800-mi-long parallel chains of coral atolls. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Micronesia to W, Nauru and Kiribati to S. **Topography:** Marshall Islands are low coral limestone and sand islands. **Capital:** Majuro, 30,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic in free association with the U.S. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Iroij Jurelang Zedkaia; b. July 13, 1950; in office: Nov. 2, 2009. **Local divisions:** 33 municipalities. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: **Industries:** copra, tuna proc., tourism, craft items. **Chief crops:** coconuts, tomatoes, melons, taro, breadfruit, fruits. **Natural resources:** coconut products, marine products, deep seabed minerals. **Arable land:** 11%. **Fish catch:** 35,436 metric tons. **Labor force:** agric. 21.4%, industry 20.9%, services 57.7%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** U.S. Dollar (USD). **GDP** (2008): \$133.5 mil; **per capita GDP** (2008): \$2,500; **GDP growth** (2008): -0.3%. **Imports:** \$79.4 mil; NA. **Exports:** \$19.4 mil; NA. **Tourism:** \$5 mil. **Budget** (2008): \$1.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Civil aviation:** 26.1 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief port:** Majuro.

Communications: **Telephone lines:** 7.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 3.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 69.4 male; 73.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 29.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.4. **Natural inc.:** 2.55%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 24.6. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 93.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, IMF, IMO, WHO).

Embassy: 2433 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 234-5414.

Website: www.rmigovernment.org

The Marshall Islands were a German possession until WWI and were administered by Japan between the World Wars. After WWII, they were administered by the U.S. as part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. From 1946-58, Bikini and Enewetak atolls were used as test sites for the U.S. nuclear weapons program, including the hydrogen bomb.

The Compact of Free Association, ratified by the U.S. on Oct. 21, 1986, gave the islands their independence. In the compact, the U.S. agreed to provide financial aid to the islands, maintain their defense, and compensate victims of nuclear testing; it was renewed Dec. 2003. The Marshall Islands joined the UN Sept. 17, 1991. Amata Kabua, the islands' first and only president since 1979, died Dec. 19, 1996. His cousin Imata Kabua, elected president Jan. 13, 1997, was succeeded by Kessai Note on Jan. 10, 2000; Litokwa Tomeing, Jan. 14, 2008; and Jurelang Zedkaia, Nov. 2, 2009.

Mauritania

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

People: **Population:** 3,205,060. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 40.7; 65+: 3.4. **Pop. density:** 8.1 per sq mi, 3.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 41.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Mixed Moor/black 40%, Moor 30%, black 30%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official & national); Pulaar, Soninke, Wolof (all national); French. **Chief religion:** Muslim 100%.

Geography: **Total area:** 397,955 sq mi, 1,030,700 sq km; **Land area:** 397,955 sq mi, 1,030,700 sq km. **Location:** In NW Africa. **Neighbors:** Western Sahara on N; Algeria, Mali on E; Senegal on S. **Topography:** Fertile Senegal R. valley in the S gives way to a wide central region of sandy plains and scrub trees. N is arid and extends into the Sahara. **Capital:** Nouakchott, 709,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz; b. Dec. 20, 1956; in office: Aug. 5, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Moulaye Ould Mohamed Laghdaf; b. 1957; in office: Aug. 14, 2008. **Local divisions:** 12 regions, 1 capital district. **Defense budget** (2008): \$20 mil. **Active troops:** 15,870.

Economy: **Industries:** fish proc., iron ore & gypsum mining. **Chief crops:** dates, millet, sorghum, rice, corn. **Natural resources:** iron ore, gypsum, copper, phosphate, diamonds, gold, oil, fish. **Crude oil reserves:** 100 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 0.2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.7 mil; chickens: 4.2 mil; goats: 5.6 mil; sheep: 8.9 mil. **Fish catch:** 195,328 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 415.3 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 50%, industry 10%, services 40%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Ouguiya (MRO) (Sept. 2010: 286.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$6.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,000; **GDP growth:** -1%. **Imports:** \$1.5 bil; France 14.3%, Netherlands 10.33%, China 9.94%, Brazil 5.58%, Belgium 4.87%, Germany 4.04%, Spain 4.02%. **Exports:** \$1.4 bil; China 42.06%, Italy 9.71%, Japan 7.57%, Côte d'Ivoire 6.16%, Spain 5.63%, Netherlands 4.32%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2007 est.): \$770 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$143.75 mil. **Gold:** 11,500 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.2%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 12,200 pass. cars; 18,200 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 40.4 mil pass.-mi; 9 airports. **Chief ports:** Nouadhibou, Nouakchott.

Communications: **TV sets:** 95 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 146 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 2.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 58.6 male; 63 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 33.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9. **Natural inc.:** 2.47%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 61.9. **HIV rate:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 56.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, AU.

Embassy: 2129 Leroy Pl. NW 20008; 232-5700.

Website: www.mauritania.mr

Mauritania was a French protectorate from 1903. It became independent Nov. 28, 1960, and annexed the south of former Spanish Sahara (now Western Sahara) in 1976. Mauritania signed a peace treaty with the Saharan guerrillas of the Polisario Front, 1979, and renounced its own claim to the region.

Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya took power in a military coup in 1984. Taya, a U.S. ally, was toppled in a bloodless coup, Aug. 3, 2005. During Jan.-June 2006, up to 10,000 people tried to emigrate in handmade boats from Mauritania to Spain's Canary Islands; more than 1,700 died. Civilian rule was restored, 2006-07,

but a military coup, Aug. 6, 2008, toppled the elected government. The coup leader, Gen. Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, won a disputed presidential election July 18, 2009. Security concerns, including a rising threat from the group al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, led the U.S. Peace Corps to pull its volunteers out of Mauritania in Aug.

Major oil finds have recently been developed. Although slavery has been repeatedly abolished, most recently in 1981, thousands of Mauritians continued to live under conditions of servitude; legislation mandating prison terms for slaveholders was enacted Aug. 8, 2007.

Mauritius

Republic of Mauritius

People: Population: 1,294,104. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 22.2; 65+: 7.2. **Pop. density:** 1,651.1 per sq mi, 637.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 41.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Indo-Mauritian 68%, Creole 27%. **Principal languages:** English (official; spoken by less than 1% of pop.), Creole, Bhojpur, French. **Chief religions:** Hindu 48%, Roman Catholic 24%, Muslim 17%.

Geography: Total area: 788 sq mi, 2,040 sq km; **Land area:** 784 sq mi, 2,030 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O., 500 mi E of Madagascar. **Neighbors:** Nearest is Madagascar to W. **Topography:** A volcanic island nearly surrounded by coral reefs. A central plateau is encircled by mountain peaks. **Capital:** Port Louis, 149,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Sir Anerood Jugnauth; b. Mar. 29, 1930; in office: Oct. 7, 2003. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Navinchandra Ramgoolam; b. July 14, 1947; in office: July 5, 2005. **Local divisions:** 9 districts, 3 dependencies. **Defense budget:** \$41 mil. **Active troops:** 2,000 (paramilitary only).

Economy: Industries: food proc. (largely sugar milling), textiles, clothing, chemicals. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, tea, corn, potatoes, bananas, pulses. **Natural resources:** fish. **Arable land:** 49%. **Livestock:** cattle: 27,000; chickens: 13.5 mil; goats: 25,000; pigs: 11,500; sheep: 1,150. **Fish catch:** 6,398 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 2.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. and fishing 9%; constr. and industry 30%; transp. and communication 7%; trade, restaurants, hotels 22%; finance 6%; other services 25%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (MUR) (Sept. 2010: 30.75 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$16.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$13,000; **GDP growth:** 3.1%. **Imports:** \$3.5 bil; India 24.5%, France 14.02%, South Africa 8.55%, China 8.17%. **Exports:** \$1.9 bil; UK 25.55%, France 16.89%, U.S. 9.51%, Italy 5.68%, UAE 5.47%, Belgium 4.93%, Madagascar 4.11%. **Tourism:** \$1.4 bil. **Budget:** \$2.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.39 bil. **Gold:** 125,780 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.5%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 124,000 pass. cars; 41,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3,910.3 mil pass.-mi; 2 airports. **Chief port:** Port Louis.

Communications: TV sets: 248 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 371 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 29.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 77.2 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 22.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 70.8 male; 77.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.6. **Natural inc.:** 0.75%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.9. **HIV rate:** 1.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 87.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 4301 Connecticut Ave. NW, Ste. 441, 20008; 244-1491.

Website: www.gov.mu

Mauritius was uninhabited when settled in 1638 by the Dutch, who introduced sugarcane. France took over in 1721, bringing African slaves. Britain ruled from 1810 to Mar. 12, 1968, bringing Indian workers for the sugar plantations.

Mauritius formally severed its association with the British crown Mar. 12, 1992.

Mexico

United Mexican States

People: Population: 112,468,855. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 28.7; 65+: 6.4. **Pop. density:** 149.8 per sq mi, 57.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 77.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo (Amerindian-Spanish) 60%, Amerindian 30%, white 9%. **Principal languages:** Spanish; various Mayan, Náhuatl, other regional indigenous languages. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 77%, Protestant 6%.

Geography: Total area: 758,449 sq mi, 1,964,375 sq km; **Land area:** 750,561 sq mi, 1,943,945 sq km. **Location:** In southern N. America. **Neighbors:** U.S. on N, Guatemala and Belize on S. **Topography:** The Sierra Madre Occidental Mts. run NW-SE near the west coast; the Sierra Madre Oriental Mts. run near Gulf of Mexico. They join S of Mexico City. Between the 2 ranges lies the dry central plateau, 5,000 to 8,000 ft alt., rising toward the S, with temperate vegetation. Coastal lowlands are tropical. About 45% of land is arid. **Capital:** Mexico City, 19,319,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Guadalajara, 4,338,000; Monterrey, 3,838,000; Puebla, 2,278,000; Tijuana, 1,629,000; Toluca de Lerdo, 1,565,000; León de los Aldamas, 1,544,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Felipe de Jesús Calderón Hinojosa; b. Aug. 18, 1962; in office: Dec. 1, 2006. **Local divisions:** 31 states, 1 federal district. **Defense budget:** \$4.41 bil. **Active troops:** 267,506.

Economy: Industries: food & beverages, tobacco, chemicals, iron & steel, oil, mining, textiles, clothing, motor vehicles, consumer durables, tourism. **Chief crops:** corn, wheat, soybeans, rice, beans, cotton, coffee, fruit, tomatoes. **Natural resources:** oil, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, nat. gas, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 10.5 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 13%. **Livestock:** cattle: 32.6 mil; chickens: 504.3 mil; goats: 8.8 mil; pigs: 15.5 mil; sheep: 7.8 mil. **Fish catch:** 1.7 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 245.0 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 13.7%, industry 23.4%, services 62.9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (MXN) (Sept. 2010: 12.86 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.5 tril; **per capita GDP:** \$13,200; **GDP growth:** -6.5%. **Imports:** \$234.4 bil; U.S. 56.7%, China 9.35%, South Korea 5.21%. **Exports:** \$229.7 bil; U.S. 80.5%, Canada 3.6%, Germany 1.4%. **Tourism:** \$13.3 bil. **Budget:** \$229 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$63.53 bil. **Gold:** 275,500 oz t. **CPI change:** 5.3%.

Transport: Railways: 10,884 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 14.7 mil pass. cars; 7.4 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 21,742.4 mil pass.-mi; 250 airports. **Chief ports:** Altamira, Coatzacoalcos, Manzanillo, Morro Redondo, Salina Cruz, Tampico, Veracruz.

Communications: TV sets: 272 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 329 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 26 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.5 male; 79.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.8. **Natural inc.:** 1.46%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 17.8. **HIV rate:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 92.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC, NAFTA, OAS, OECD.

Embassy: 1911 Pennsylvania Ave. NW 20006; 728-1600.

Website: www.gob.mx

Mexico was the site of advanced Indian civilizations. The Mayans, an agricultural people, moved up from Yucatan, built huge stone pyramids, and invented a calendar. The Toltecs were overcome by the Aztecs, who founded Tenochtitlan 1325 CE, now Mexico City. Hernán Cortés, Spanish conquistador, destroyed the Aztec empire, 1519-21. After 3 centuries of Spanish rule the people rose, under Fr. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, 1810, Fr. Morelos y Pavón, 1812, and Gen. Agustín Iturbide, who made himself emperor as Agustín I, 1822. A republic was declared in 1823.

Mexican territory extended into the present American Southwest and California until Texas revolted and established a republic in 1836. The U.S.-Mexican War, 1846-48, resulted in the loss by Mexico of the lands north of the Rio Grande.

French arms supported an Austrian archduke on the throne of Mexico as Maximilian I, 1864-67, but pressure from the U.S. forced France to withdraw. Dictatorial rule by Porfirio Díaz, president 1877-80, 1884-1911, led to a period of rebellion and factional fighting. A new constitution, Feb. 5, 1917, brought reform.

The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) dominated politics from 1929 until the late 1990s. Radical opposition, including some guerrilla activity, was contained by strong measures. Some gains in agriculture, industry, and social services were achieved, but much of the work force remained jobless or underemployed. Although prospects brightened with the discovery of vast oil reserves, inflation and a drop in world oil prices aggravated Mexico's economic problems in the 1980s. Mexico reached agreement with the U.S. and Canada on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Aug. 12, 1992; it took effect Jan. 1, 1994.

Guerrillas of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) launched an uprising, Jan. 1, 1994, in southern Mexico. A tentative peace accord was reached Mar. 2. The presidential candidate of the governing PRI, Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta, was assassinated at a political rally in Tijuana, Mar. 23. The new PRI candidate, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, won election Aug. 21 and was inaugurated Dec. 1, 1994.

An austerity plan and pledges of aid from the U.S. saved Mexico's currency from collapse in early 1995. Popular Revolutionary Army guerrillas launched coordinated attacks on government targets in Aug. 1996. In elections July 6, 1997, the PRI failed to win a congressional majority for the first time since 1929.

In the presidential election of July 2, 2000, the PRI lost for the first time in over 7 decades; the winner, Vicente Fox Quesada of the National Action Party (PAN), took office Dec. 1, 2000. Hurricane Wilma hit Cancún Oct. 21, 2005, causing \$2 bil damage.

Results of the July 2, 2006, presidential vote gave the PAN candidate, conservative Felipe Calderón Hinojosa, a slim margin over former Mexico City mayor Andrés Manuel López Obrador, nominee of the leftist Democratic Revolutionary Party. Claiming vote fraud, López Obrador and his supporters held massive protests, but Calderón was declared the winner and took office Dec. 1, 2006. Despite a government crackdown on drug cartels, drug-related violence intensified, claiming more than 28,000 lives from Dec. 2006 to July 2010.

Micronesia

Federated States of Micronesia

People: Population: 107,154. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.2; 65+: 2.9. **Pop. density:** 395.3 per sq mi, 152.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 22.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Chuukese 49%, Pohnpeian 24%, Kosraean 6%. **Principal languages:** English (official & common lang.), Chuukese, Kosraean, Pohnpeian, Yapese. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 47%.

Geography: **Total area:** 271 sq mi, 702 sq km; **Land area:** 271 sq mi, 702 sq km. **Location:** Consists of 607 islands in W Pacific Ocean. **Topography:** Includes both high mountainous islands and low coral atolls; volcanic outcroppings on Pohnpei, Kosrae, and Truk. Climate is tropical. **Capital:** Palikir, 7,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic in free association with U.S. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Emanuel (Manny) Mori; b. Dec. 25, 1948; in office: May 11, 2007. **Local divisions:** 4 states. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, constr., fish proc., specialized aquaculture. **Chief crops:** black pepper, tropical fruits & vegetables, coconuts, bananas, cassava, kava, betel nuts, sweet potatoes. **Natural resources:** forests, marine products, deep seabed minerals. **Arable land:** 6%. **Livestock:** cattle: 14,000; chickens: 190,000; goats: 4,100; pigs: 33,000. **Fish catch:** 21,849 metric tons. **Labor force:** agric. 0.9%, industry 34.4%, services 64.7% (two-thirds govt. employees).

Finance: **Monetary unit:** U.S. dollar (USD). **GDP** (2008): \$238.1 mil (supp. by grant aid avg. perhaps \$100 mil a year); **per capita GDP** (2008): \$2,200; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** \$132.7 mil; NA. **Exports:** \$14 mil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (FY07 est.): \$152.7. **Total reserves less gold:** \$35.54 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Civil aviation:** 6 airports. **Chief port:** Tomil Harbor.

Communications: **TV sets:** 20 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 70 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 7.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 15.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 69.3 male; 73.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 22.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.82%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 25.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 89%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, IMF, WHO).

Embassy: 1725 N St. NW 20036; 223-4383.

Website: micronesia.fm

The Federated States of Micronesia, formerly known as the Caroline Islands, was ruled successively by Spain, Germany, Japan, and the U.S. The nation gained independence under a compact of free association with the U.S., Nov. 1986 and was admitted to the UN, Sept. 17, 1991. Tropical Storm Chata'an July 1-2, 2002, left 47 people dead and over 1,000 homeless in Chuuk. Typhoon Sudal battered Yap Apr. 9, 2004, leaving at least 1,500 homeless.

Moldova

Republic of Moldova

People: Population: 4,317,483. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.7; 65+: 10.6. **Pop. density:** 340 per sq mi, 131.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 46.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Moldovan/Romanian 78%, Ukrainian 8%, Russian 6%. **Principal languages:** Moldovan (official; virtually same as Romanian lang.), Russian, Gagauz (Turkish dialect). **Chief religions:** Eastern Orthodox 98%, Jewish 2%.

Geography: **Total area:** 13,070 sq mi, 33,851 sq km; **Land area:** 12,699 sq mi, 32,891 sq km. **Location:** In E Europe. **Neighbors:** Romania on W; Ukraine on N, E, and S. **Topography:** Country is landlocked; mainly hilly plains, with steppelands in S near Black Sea. **Capital:** Chisinau (Kishinev), 650,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Mihai Ghimpu; b. Nov. 19, 1951; in office: Sept. 11, 2009 (acting). **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Vladimir Filat; b. May 6, 1969; in office: Sept. 25, 2009. **Local divisions:** 9 counties, 1 municipality, 1 autonomous territory. **Defense budget:** \$22 mil. **Active troops:** 5,998.

Economy: **Industries:** sugar, vegetable oil, food proc., agric. machinery, foundry equip. **Chief crops:** vegetables, fruits, wine, grain, sugar beets, sunflower seed, tobacco. **Natural resources:** lignite, phosphorites, gypsum, limestone. **Arable land:** 55%. **Livestock:** cattle: 231,716; chickens: 17.1 mil; goats: 99,303; pigs: 298,675; sheep: 753,903. **Fish catch:** 6,107 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 3.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 40.6%, industry 16%, services 43.3%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Leu (MDL) (Sept. 2010: 12.43 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$10 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,300; **GDP growth:** -7.7%. **Imports:** \$3.3 bil; Ukraine 19.9%, Romania 15.1%, Russia 14.52%, Germany 8.69%, Italy 5.7%, Belarus 4.38%. **Exports:** \$1.3 bil; Russia 23.77%, Italy 14.11%, Romania 12.74%, Germany 6.92%, Turkey 6.08%, Belarus 5.38%. **Tourism:** \$212 mil. **Budget:** \$2.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$944.23 mil. **CPI change:** -0.1%.

Transport: **Railways:** 707 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 293,000 pass. cars; 5,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 225.6 mil pass.-mi; 5 airports.

Communications: **TV sets:** 297 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 742 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 31.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 35.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 67.4 male; 75 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.04%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 12.8. **HIV rate:** 0.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 98.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 2101 S St. NW 20008; 667-1130.

Website: www.moldova.md

In 1918, Romania annexed all of Bessarabia that Russia had acquired from Turkey in 1812 by the Treaty of Bucharest. In 1924, the Soviet Union established the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on the eastern bank of the Dniester. It was merged with the Romanian-speaking districts of Bessarabia in 1940 to form the Moldavian SSR.

During WWII, Romania, allied with Germany, occupied the area. It was recaptured by the USSR in 1944. Moldova declared independence Aug. 27, 1991. It became an independent state when the USSR disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

Fighting erupted Mar. 1992 in the Trans-Dniester region between Moldovan security forces and Slavic separatists—ethnic Russians and ethnic Ukrainians—who feared Moldova would merge with neighboring Romania. In a plebiscite on Mar. 6, 1994, voters in Moldova supported independence, without unification with Romania.

Defying the Moldovan government, voters in the breakaway Trans-Dniester region held legislative elections and approved a separatist constitution Dec. 24, 1995. A peace accord with Trans-Dniester separatists was signed in Moscow May 8, 1997. In a referendum Sept. 17, 2006, Trans-Dniester voters overwhelmingly supported independence from Moldova and eventual union with Russia. The Communists gained legislative majorities in 2001 and 2005 but were outpolled by a fragile coalition of pro-Western parties, July 29, 2009. When a deadlocked parliament failed to agree on a president, a constitutional referendum providing for direct presidential elections was held Sept. 5, 2010. Although 88% of voters supported it, the measure failed to pass because of insufficient turnout.

Monaco

Principality of Monaco

People: Population: 30,586. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 12.6; 65+: 26.1. **Pop. density:** 39,608.7 per sq mi, 15,293 per sq km. **Urban:** 100%. **Ethnic groups:** French 47%, Monegasque 16%, Italian 16%, other 21%. **Principal languages:** French (official), English, Italian, Monegasque. **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 90%.

Geography: **Total area:** 0.77 sq mi, 2 sq km; **Land area:** 0.77 sq mi, 2 sq km. **Location:** On NW Mediterranean coast. **Neighbors:** France to W, N, E. **Topography:** Monaco-Ville sits atop a high promontory, the rest of the principality rises from the port up the hillside. **Capital:** Monaco, 33,000.

Government: **Type:** Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Prince Albert II; b. Mar. 14, 1958; in office: Apr. 6, 2005. **Head of gov.:** Min. of State Michel Roger; b. Mar. 9, 1949; in office: Mar. 29, 2010. **Local divisions:** 4 quarters. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, constr., small-scale industrial & consumer products. **Chief crops:** None. **Natural resources:** None. **Arable land:** None. **Fish catch:** 1 metric ton. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP** (2006): \$976.3 mil; **per capita GDP** (2006): \$30,000; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** \$916.1 mil; NA. **Exports:** \$716.3 mil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2005 est.): \$920.6 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Civil aviation:** 3.1 mil pass.-mi. **Chief port:** Monaco.

Communications: **TV sets:** 758 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,030 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 107.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 70.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 85.8 male; 93.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8. **Natural inc.:** -0.1%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 1.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IMO, WHO), OSCE.

Embassy: 2314 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 234-1530.

Website: www.gouv.mc

An independent principality for over 300 years, Monaco has belonged to the House of Grimaldi since 1297, except during the French Revolution. It was placed under the protectorate of Sardinia in 1815, and under France, 1861. The Prince of Monaco was an absolute ruler until the 1911 constitution. Monaco was admitted to the UN on May 28, 1993.

Monaco is noted for its mild climate, magnificent scenery, and elegant casinos. Prince Rainier III, who ruled Monaco from 1949 and turned it into one of Europe's top tourist spots, died Apr. 6, 2005, and was succeeded by his son, Albert II.

Mongolia

People: Population: 3,086,918. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 27.7; 65+: 4. **Pop. density:** 5.1 per sq mi, 2 per sq km. **Urban:** 61.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Mongol (mostly Khalkha) 95%, Turkic (mostly Kazakh) 5%. **Principal languages:** Khalkha Mongol, Turkic, Russian. **Chief religions:** Buddhist Lamaist 50%, Shamanist & Christian 6%, Muslim 4%, none 40%.

Geography: **Total area:** 603,909 sq mi, 1,564,116 sq km; **Land area:** 599,831 sq mi, 1,553,556 sq km. **Location:** In E Central Asia. **Neighbors:** Russia on N, China on E, W, and S. **Topography:** Mostly a high plateau with mountains, salt lakes, and vast grasslands. Arid lands in S are part of the Gobi Desert. **Capital:** Ulaanbaatar, 949,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Tsakhiaagiin Elbegdorj; b. Mar. 30, 1963; in office: June 18, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime. Min. Sukhbaatar Batbold; b. 1963; in office: Oct. 29, 2009. **Local divisions:** 18 provinces, 3 municipalities. **Defense budget** (2008): \$51 mil. **Active troops:** 10,000.

Economy: **Industries:** constr. & constr. materials, mining, oil, food & beverages, proc. of animal products. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, vegetables, forage crops. **Natural resources:** oil, coal, copper, molybd., tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, fluorspar, gold, silver, iron. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.5 mil; chickens: 360,000; goats: 20 mil; pigs: 29,285; sheep: 18.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 88 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 3.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 34%, industry 5%, services 61%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Tughrik (MNT) (Sept. 2010: 1,317.50 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$9.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$3,100; **GDP growth:** -1%. **Imports:** \$2.1 bil; China 35.99%, Russia 31.56%, South Korea 7.08%, Japan 4.8%. **Exports:** \$1.9 bil; China 78.52%, Canada 9.46%, Russia 3.02%. **Tourism:** \$230 mil. **Budget:** \$1.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$825.72 mil. **Gold:** 29,945 oz t. **CPI change:** 6.3%.

Transport: **Railways:** 1,125 mi. **Civil aviation:** 523.8 mil pass.-mi; 14 airports.

Communications: **TV sets:** 58 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 142 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 7.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 19.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 13.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 65.5 male; 70.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.1. **Natural inc.:** 1.5%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 38.6. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 97.3%. **Major intl. organizations:** UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO).

Embassy: 2833 M St. NW 20007; 333-7117.

Website: www.pmis.gov.mn

One of the world's oldest countries, Mongolia reached the zenith of its power in the 13th cent. when Genghis Khan and his successors conquered all of China and extended their influence as far west as Hungary and Poland. In later centuries, the empire dissolved and Mongolia became a province of China.

With the advent of the 1911 Chinese revolution, Mongolia, with Russian backing, declared its independence. A Communist regime was established July 11, 1921.

In 1990, the Mongolian Communist Party yielded its monopoly on power but won elections in July. A new constitution took effect Feb. 12, 1992. Natsagiyn Bagabandi, a former Communist, won the presidential election of May 18, 1997. A protracted political crisis took a violent turn Oct. 2, 1998, with the murder of Sanjaasuregiyn Zorig, a popular cabinet member seeking to become prime minister. Pres. Bagabandi was reelected May 20, 2001. Nambaryn Enkhbayar, a former prime minister (2000-04), won the presidential election of May 22, 2005.

Mongolia contributed troops to U.S.-led operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. On Nov. 21, 2005, Pres. George W. Bush became the first sitting U.S. president to visit Mongolia; the U.S. agreed Oct. 22, 2007, to a 5-year, \$285-mil aid program. Riots followed parliamentary elections June 29, 2008, won by the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP). In presidential voting May 24, 2009, former Prime Min. Tsakhiaagiin Elbergdorj (1998, 2004-06), the Democratic Party candidate, defeated the MPRP's Enkhbayar.

Montenegro

People: **Population:** 666,730. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.8; 65+: 13.5. **Pop. density:** 128.4 per sq mi, 49.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 61.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Montenegrin 43%, Serbian 32%, Bosniak 8%. **Principal languages:** Montenegrin (official), Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian, Croatian. **Chief religions:** Orthodox, Muslim, Roman Catholic.

Geography: **Total area:** 5,333 sq mi, 13,812 sq km; **Land area:** 5,194 sq mi, 13,452 sq km. **Location:** On Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. **Neighbors:** Bosnia and Herzegovina on N and W; Serbia on E; Albania on SE; Adriatic Sea on SW; Croatia on W. **Topography:** Most terrain is rugged and mountainous, with few arable regions, mostly along the Zeta R.; narrow coastline is highly indented. **Capital:** Podgorica, 144,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Filip Vujanovic; b. Sept. 1, 1954; in office: May 22, 2003. **Head of gov.:** Prime. Min. Milo Djukanovic; b. Feb. 15, 1962; in office: Feb. 29, 2008. **Local divisions:** 21 municipalities. **Defense budget:** \$61 mil. **Active troops:** 3,127.

Economy: **Industries:** steelmaking, aluminum, agric. proc., consumer goods, tourism. **Chief crops:** grains, tobacco, potatoes, citrus fruits, olives, grapes. **Natural resources:** bauxite, hydroelectricity. **Arable land:** 14%. **Livestock:** cattle: 109,300; chickens: 505,000; pigs: 10,400; sheep: 222,200. **Fish catch:** 912 metric tons. **Labor force:** agric. 2%, industry 30%, services 68%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$6.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$9,800; **GDP growth:** -6.1%. **Imports:** \$601.7 mil; Italy 17.54%, Slovenia 14.62%, Germany 10.5%, Austria 7.82%, China 7.82%, Russia 4.4%, Hungary 4.11%, Greece 4.11%, Netherlands 3.96%. **Exports:** \$171.3 mil; Italy 29.52%, Greece 22.65%, Slovenia 11.83%, Hungary 8.96%, U.S. 7.93%. **Tourism:** \$758 mil. **Budget:** NA. **Total reserves less gold:** \$365.26 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Railways:** 155 mi. **Motor vehicles** (incl. Serbia): 1.6 mil pass. cars; 158,400 comm. cars. **Civil aviation:** 231.8 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief port:** Bar.

Communications: **Telephone lines:** 58.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 44.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 74.6 male; 80.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.23%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 9.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** NA.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, ILO, WHO), OSCE.

Embassy: 1610 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 234-6108.

Website: www.montenegro.yu

Part of the medieval Serbian Kingdom, Montenegro preserved its autonomy for centuries because of its mountainous terrain. After WWI, it was part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, later renamed Yugoslavia. Italian forces occupied parts of Montenegro during WWII. In 1945, with the establishment of a federal Yugoslavia under Communist rule, Montenegro became one of 6 constituent republics.

In Apr. 1992, after 4 other republics had declared independence, Montenegro and Serbia reconstituted themselves as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Because of its ties with Serbia, Montenegro was a target of NATO air strikes during the Kosovo war, Mar.-June 1999. The republic sought closer ties with the West, however, and worked to reduce its political and economic dependence on Serbia. A referendum on independence passed May 21, 2006, with barely more than the 55% majority required. Montenegro declared independence June 3, 2006, and was admitted as a UN member June 28. It applied Dec. 15, 2008, to join the EU.

Morocco

Kingdom of Morocco

People: **Population:** 31,627,428. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 28.2; 65+: 6. **Pop. density:** 183.5 per sq mi, 70.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 57.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab-Berber 99%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), Berber dialects, French (often lang. of business, govt., diplomacy). **Chief religion:** Muslim 99%.

Geography: **Total area:** 172,414 sq mi, 446,550 sq km; **Land area:** 172,317 sq mi, 446,300 sq km. **Location:** On NW coast of Africa. **Neighbors:** Western Sahara on S, Algeria on E, Spain on N. **Topography:** Consists of 5 natural regions: mountain ranges (Riff in the N, Middle Atlas, Upper Atlas, and Anti-Atlas); rich plains in W; alluvial plains in SW; well-cultivated plateaus in the center; a pre-Saharan arid zone extending from SE. **Capital:** Rabat, 1,770,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Agadir, 765,000, Casablanca (Dar-el-Beida), 3,245,000; Fès, 1,044,000; Marrakech, 909,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Mohammed VI; b. Aug. 21, 1963; in office: July 23, 1999. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Abbas El Fassi; b. Sept. 18, 1940; in office: Sept. 19, 2007. **Local divisions:** 16 regions. **Defense budget:** \$3.19 bil. **Active troops:** 195,800.

Economy: **Industries:** phosphate rock mining & proc., food proc., leather goods, textiles, constr., tourism. **Chief crops:** barley, wheat, citrus, wine, vegetables, olives. **Natural resources:** phosphates, iron ore, mang., lead, zinc, fish, salt. **Crude oil reserves:** 0.8 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 19%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.8 mil; chickens: 150 mil; goats: 5.1 mil; pigs: 8,000; sheep: 17.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 1.01 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 21.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 44.6%, industry 19.8%, services 35.5%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dirham (MAD) (Sept. 2010: 8.62 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$145.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$4,700; **GDP growth:** 4.9%. **Imports:** \$31.2 bil; France 16.95%, Spain 14.72%, China 7.1%, Italy 6.76%, Germany 6.28%, U.S. 5.66%, Saudi Arabia 5.11%. **Exports:** \$14.8 bil; Spain 22.02%, France 20.22%, India 4.91%, Italy 4%. **Tourism:** \$7.2 bil. **Budget:** \$25.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$14.54 bil. **Gold:** 709,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 1%.

Transport: **Railways:** 1,185 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.3 mil pass. cars; 457,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 5,024.4 mil pass.-mi; 32 airports. **Chief ports:** Agadir, Casablanca, Mohammedia, Safi.

Communications: **TV sets:** 165 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 247 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 11 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2003): 11.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 32.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 72.6 male; 78.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.7. **Natural inc.:** 1.47%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 28.6. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 56.4%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL.

Embassy: 1601 21st St. NW 20009; 462-7979.

Website: www.maroc.ma

Berbers were the original inhabitants, followed by Carthaginians and Romans. Arabs conquered in 683. In the 11th and 12th centuries, a Berber empire ruled all northwest Africa and most of Spain from Morocco.

Part of Morocco came under Spanish rule in the 19th cent.; France controlled the rest in the early 20th. Tribal uprisings lasted from 1911 to 1933. The country became independent Mar. 2, 1956. Tangier, an internationalized seaport, was turned over to Morocco, 1956. Ifni, a Spanish enclave, was ceded in 1969. Morocco annexed the disputed territory of Western Sahara during the second half of the 1970s.

King Hassan II assumed the throne in 1961, reigning until his death on July 23, 1999; he was immediately succeeded by his eldest son. Political reforms in the 1990s included the establishment of a bicameral legislature in 1997.

Five terrorist attacks in Casablanca May 16, 2003, left 45 people dead, including 12 suicide bombers; the government blamed Salafia Jihadia, a group connected with al-Qaeda. An earthquake Feb. 24, 2004, killed at least 629 people in the vicinity of al-Hoceima, northern coastal Morocco. Following a series of suicide bombings in 2007, the government stepped up its campaign against militant Islamists; by 2010, about 1,000 persons considered to be Islamic radicals remained in Moroccan prisons.

Western Sahara

Western Sahara, formerly the protectorate of Spanish Sahara, is bounded on the N by Morocco, the NE by Algeria, the E and S by Mauritania, and the W by the Atlantic Ocean. Phosphates are the major resource. Population (2009 est.): 405,210; capital: Laayoune (El Aaiún). Area: 102,703 sq mi.

Spain withdrew from its protectorate in Feb. 1976. On Apr. 14, 1976, Morocco annexed over 70,000 sq mi, with the remainder annexed by Mauritania. The Polisario Front guerrilla movement, which had proclaimed the region independent Feb. 27, launched attacks with Algerian support. After Mauritania signed a treaty with Polisario on Aug. 5, 1979, Morocco occupied Mauritania's portion of Western Sahara.

After years of bitter fighting, Morocco controlled the main urban areas, but Polisario guerrillas moved freely in the vast, sparsely populated deserts. The two sides implemented a cease-fire in 1991, when a UN peacekeeping force (MINURSO) was established with a mandate to prepare for a referendum on self-determination as early as 1992; in mid-2010, MINURSO had 224 uniformed personnel in Western Sahara, but a referendum had still not been held.

Mozambique

Republic of Mozambique

People: Population: 22,061,451. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 44.1; 65+: 2.9. **Pop. density:** 72.7 per sq mi, 28.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 37.6%. **Ethnic groups:** African (incl. Makhuwa, Tsonga, Lomwe, Sena) 99.7%. **Principal languages:** Portuguese (official; spoken by 27% of pop. as second lang.), Emakhuwa, Xichangana, Elomwe, Cisena. **Chief religions:** Catholic 24%, Muslim 18%, Zionist Christian 18%, none 23%.

Geography: Total area: 308,642 sq mi, 799,380 sq km; **Land area:** 303,623 sq mi, 786,380 sq km. **Location:** On SE coast of Africa. **Neighbors:** Tanzania on N; Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe on W; South Africa, Swaziland on S. **Topography:** Coastal lowlands comprise nearly half the country with plateaus rising in steps to the mountains along W border. **Capital:** Maputo, 1,589,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Matola, 761,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Armando Guebuza; b. Jan. 20, 1943; in office: Feb. 2, 2005. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Aires Ali; b. Dec. 6, 1955; in office: Jan. 16, 2010. **Local divisions:** 10 provinces and Maputo municipality. **Defense budget:** \$70 mil. **Active troops:** 11,200.

Economy: Industries: food, beverages, chemicals, aluminum, oil products, textiles, cement. **Chief crops:** cotton, cashew nuts, sugarcane, tea, cassava, corn, coconuts, sisal, citrus & tropical fruits, potatoes, sunflowers. **Natural resources:** coal, titanium, nat. gas, hydropower, tantalum, graphite. **Arable land:** 5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.2 mil; chickens: 28.5 mil; goats: 5 mil; pigs: 182,000; sheep: 181,899. **Fish catch:** 120,407 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 15.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 81%, industry 6%, services 13%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Metical (MZN) (Sept. 2010: 36.40 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$20.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$900; **GDP growth:** 6.3%. **Imports:** \$3.1 bil; South Africa 33.54%, Netherlands 8.42%, India 5.93%, China 4.24%. **Exports:** \$2 bil; Netherlands 47.62%, South Africa 11.6%. **Tourism:** \$190 mil. **Budget:** \$2.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold (2008):** \$1.02 bil. **Gold (2008):** 95,211 oz t. **CPI change:** 3.3%.

Transport: Railways: 2,975 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 112,000 pass. cars; 40,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 221.2 mil pass.-mi; 23 airports. **Chief ports:** Beira, Maputo, Nacala.

Communications: TV sets: 5 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 40 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 2.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 2.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 42.1 male; 40.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 37.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.8. **Natural inc.:** 1.8%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 103.8. **HIV rate:** 12.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 54%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 1525 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20036; 293-7146.

Website: www.mozambique.mz

The first Portuguese post on the Mozambique coast was established in 1505, on the trade route to the East. Mozambique became independent June 25, 1975, after a 10-year war against Portuguese colonial domination. The 1974 revolution in Portugal had paved the way for the orderly transfer of power to Frelimo (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique). Frelimo took over local administration Sept. 20, 1974.

The new Frelimo government, headed by Pres. Samora Machel, a former guerrilla commander, provided for a gradual transition to a

Communist system. Most of the country's whites emigrated. In the 1980s, severe drought and civil war caused famine and heavy loss of life. Pres. Machel was killed in a plane crash just inside the South African border, Oct. 19, 1986. Frelimo formally abandoned Marxist-Leninism in 1989, and a new constitution, effective Nov. 30, 1990, provided for multiparty elections and a free-market economy.

On Oct. 4, 1992, a peace agreement was signed aimed at ending hostilities between the government and the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). Repatriation of 1.7 mil Mozambican refugees officially ended June 1995. In Mar. 1999 the heaviest floods in four decades left nearly 200,000 people stranded. Even worse flooding in Feb.-Mar. 2000 claimed more than 600 lives, displaced over 1 mil people, and devastated the economy.

Frelimo retained its hold under Pres. Joaquim Chissano (in office 1986-2005) and his successor, Pres. Armando Guebuza, elected Dec. 1-2, 2004. Flooding of the Zambezi River basin, followed by Cyclone Favio, killed at least 45 people and left more than 170,000 people homeless in Feb. 2007. Another flood crisis, Jan.-Mar. 2008, claimed some 700 lives and displaced 650,000 people. Despite robust economic growth during 2000-10, average per capita income remains low and poverty is widespread. Guebuza won reelection with a 75% majority Oct. 28, 2009.

Myanmar (formerly Burma)

Union of Myanmar

People: Population: 53,414,374. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 27.9; 65+: 5. **Pop. density:** 211.7 per sq mi, 81.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 33%. **Ethnic groups:** Burman 68%, Shan 9%, Karen 7%. **Principal languages:** Burmese, many ethnic minority languages. **Chief religions:** Buddhist 89%, Christian 4%, Muslim 4%.

Geography: Total area: 261,228 sq mi, 676,578 sq km; **Land area:** 252,321 sq mi, 653,508 sq km. **Location:** Between S and SE Asia, on Bay of Bengal. **Neighbors:** Bangladesh, India on W; China, Laos, Thailand on E. **Topography:** Mountains surround Myanmar on W, N, and E, and dense forests cover much of the nation. N-S rivers provide habitable valleys and communications, especially the Irrawaddy, navigable for 900 mi. Country has a tropical monsoon climate. **Capital:** Rangoon (Yangon), 4,259,000; Nay Pyi Taw (admin.), 992,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Mandalay, 1,009,000.

Government: Type: Military. **Head of state:** Gen. Than Shwe; b. Feb. 2, 1933; in office: Apr. 23, 1992. **Head of gov.:** Lt. Gen. Thein Sein; b. Apr. 20, 1945; in office: Oct. 24, 2007 (acting from May 18). **Local divisions:** 7 states, 7 divisions. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 406,000.

Economy: Industries: agric. proc., wood & wood products, constr. materials, pharmaceuticals, garments. **Chief crops:** rice, pulses, beans, sesame, groundnuts, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** oil, timber, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, marble, limestone, prec. stones, nat. gas, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 50 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 15%. **Livestock:** cattle: 12.9 mil; chickens: 107.8 mil; goats: 2.6 mil; pigs: 7.7 mil; sheep: 524,700. **Fish catch:** 3.2 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 6.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 70%, industry 7%, services 23%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kyat (MMK) (Sept. 2010: 6.51 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$57.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,100; **GDP growth:** 1.8%. **Imports:** \$4 bil; China 33.1%, Thailand 26.28%, Singapore 15.18%. **Exports:** \$6.8 bil; Thailand 46.57%, India 12.99%, China 9.01%, Japan 5.65%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$2.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold (2006):** \$821 mil. **CPI change:** 1.5%.

Transport: Railways: 2,458 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 188,000 pass. cars; 131,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 968.7 mil pass.-mi; 37 airports. **Chief ports:** Moulmein, Rangoon, Sittwe.

Communications: TV sets: 7 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 72 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 62.2 male; 66.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.2. **Natural inc.:** 1.13%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 50.8. **HIV rate:** 0.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-9. **Literacy:** 91.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), ASEAN.

Embassy: 2300 S St. NW 20008; 332-3344.

Website: www.myanmar.gov.mm

The Burmese arrived from Tibet before the 9th cent., displacing earlier cultures, and a Buddhist monarchy was established by the 11th. Burma was conquered by the Mongol dynasty of China in 1272, then ruled by Shans as a Chinese tributary, until the 16th cent. Britain subjugated Burma in three wars, 1824-84, and ruled the country as part of India until 1937, when Burma became self-governing. Independence outside the Commonwealth was achieved Jan. 4, 1948.

Gen. Ne Win dominated politics from 1962 to 1988, first as military ruler, then as constitutional president. His regime drove Indians from the civil service and Chinese from commerce. Economic socialization was advanced, isolation from foreign countries enforced. In 1987 Burma, once the richest nation in Southeast Asia, was granted less-developed status by the UN.

Ne Win resigned July 1988, following antigovernment riots. In Sept. the military seized power, under Gen. Saw Maung. In 1989 the country's name was changed to Myanmar.

The first free multiparty elections in 30 years took place May 27, 1990, with the main opposition party winning a decisive victory, but the military refused to hand over power. A key opposition leader,

Aung San Suu Kyi, awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991, was held under house arrest, 1989-95, 2000-02, and again from 2003. Because of the regime's poor human rights record and continued harassment of Aung San Suu Kyi and her supporters, the U.S. imposed sanctions. The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, killed at least 61 people in Myanmar.

Public anger over soaring fuel costs in Aug. 2007 triggered new challenges to the military regime. In late Sept., thousands of Buddhist monks led mass protests in Yangon; security forces cracked down by raiding monasteries, arresting monks, and firing on demonstrators. On Sept. 25, the U.S. announced tougher sanctions against junta leaders. Cyclone Nargis, May 2-3, 2008, left at least 84,537 people dead, with an estimated 53,836 missing.

An odd episode, May 2009, in which a U.S. citizen, John Yettaw, swam across a Yangon lake and illegally entered Aung San Suu Kyi's home, led a Myanmar military court to extend her house arrest by 18 months and sentence him to 7 years in prison. U.S. Sen. Jim Webb (D, VA) gained Yettaw's release during a visit to Myanmar Aug. 14-16. Parliamentary elections—Myanmar's first in 20 years—were scheduled for Nov. 7, 2010.

Namibia

Republic of Namibia

People: Population: 2,128,471. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 35.1; 65+: 4. **Pop. density:** 6.7 per sq mi, 2.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 37.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 88%, white 6%, mixed 7%. (About 50% of pop. belong to Ovambo tribe.) **Principal languages:** English (official), Afrikaans (common lang. of most of pop. & about 60% of white pop.), German, indigenous languages. **Chief religions:** Christian 80%-90% (Lutheran at least 50%), indigenous beliefs 10%-20%.

Geography: Total area: 318,261 sq mi, 824,292 sq km; **Land area:** 317,874 sq mi, 823,290 sq km. **Location:** In southern Africa on coast of Atlantic O. **Neighbors:** Angola on N; Botswana, Zambia on E; South Africa on S. **Topography:** Three distinct regions incl. Namib desert along the Atlantic coast, a mountainous central plateau with woodland savanna, and Kalahari desert in E. True forests found in NE. There are 4 rivers, but little other surface water. **Capital:** Windhoek, 342,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Hifikepunye Pohamba; b. Aug. 18, 1935; in office: Mar. 21, 2005. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Nahas Angula; b. Aug. 22, 1943; in office: Mar. 21, 2005. **Local divisions:** 13 regions. **Defense budget:** \$305 mil. **Active troops:** 9,200.

Economy: meatpacking, fish proc., dairy products, mining. Chief crops: millet, sorghum, peanuts, grapes. **Natural resources:** diamonds, copper, uranium, gold, silver, lead, tin, lithium, cadmium, tungsten, zinc, salt, hydropower, fish. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.5 mil; chickens: 4.7 mil; goats: 2 mil; pigs: 25,000; sheep: 2.7 mil. **Fish catch:** 372,880 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 16.3%, industry 22.4%, services 61.3%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (NAD) (Sept. 2010: 7.13 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$13.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$6,600; **GDP growth:** -0.8%. **Imports:** \$4.5 bil; **NA. Exports:** \$3.5 bil. **Tourism:** \$378 mil. **Budget:** \$2.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.31 bil. **CPI change:** 8.8%.

Transport: Railways: 1,634 mi. **Civil aviation:** 986.7 mil pass.-mi; 21 airports. **Chief ports:** Luderitz, Walvis Bay.

Communications: TV sets: 38 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 143 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 6.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 28.0 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 5.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 52.3 male; 51.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 13. **Natural inc.:** 0.89%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 45.5. **HIV rate:** 15.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-16. **Literacy:** 88.2%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 1605 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 986-0540.

Website: www.grnnet.gov.na

Namibia was declared a German protectorate in 1890 and officially called South-West Africa. South Africa seized the territory from Germany in 1915 during WWI; the League of Nations gave South Africa a mandate over the territory in 1920. In 1966, the Marxist South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) launched a guerrilla war for independence. The UN General Assembly named the area Namibia in 1968.

After many years of guerrilla warfare, South Africa, Angola, and Cuba signed a U.S.-mediated agreement Dec. 22, 1988, to end South African administration of Namibia and provide for a ceasefire and transition to independence, in accordance with a 1978 UN plan. A separate accord between Cuba and Angola provided for a phased withdrawal of Cuban troops from Namibia. A constitution providing for multiparty government was adopted Feb. 9, 1990, and Namibia gained independence Mar. 21.

Walvis Bay, the principal deepwater port, had been turned over to South African administration in 1922. It remained in South African hands after independence, but South Africa turned control of the port back to Namibia, as of Mar. 1, 1994. Separatist violence flared in the Caprivi Strip in the late 1990s. In 2009, severe flooding in northern Namibia claimed at least 85 lives by mid-Apr. SWAPO, the leading political group since independence, dominated the general election held Nov. 27-28, 2009.

Nauru

Republic of Nauru

People: Population: 9,267. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.1; 65+: 2.2. **Pop. density:** 1,142.9 per sq mi, 441.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 100%. **Ethnic groups:** Nauruan 58%, other Pacific Islander 26%, Chinese 8%, European 8%. **Principal languages:** Nauruan (official; distinct Pacific Isl. lang.), English (widely understood, spoken, used for most govt. & commercial purposes). **Chief religion:** Christian (Protestant 66%, Roman Catholic 33%).

Geography: Total area: 8.1 sq mi, 21 sq km; **Land area:** 8.1 sq mi, 21 sq km. **Location:** In W Pacific O. just S of Equator. **Neighbors:** Nearest is Kiribati to E. **Topography:** Mostly a plateau bearing high-grade phosphate deposits, surrounded by a sandy shore and coral reef in concentric rings. **Capital:** No official capital; govt. offices in Yaren District, 10,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Marcus Stephen; b. Oct. 1, 1969; in office: Dec. 19, 2007. **Local divisions:** 14 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: phosphate mining, offshore banking, coconut products. **Chief crops:** coconuts. **Natural resources:** phosphates, fish. **Arable land:** None. **Livestock:** chickens: 5,000; pigs: 3,000. **Fish catch:** 39 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 31 mil kWh. **Labor force:** Mining phosphates, public administration, education, transportation.

Finance: Monetary unit: Australia Dollar (AUD) (Sept. 2010: 1.07 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP** (2005): \$60 mil; **per capita GDP** (2005): \$5,000; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** \$20 mil; **NA. Exports:** \$64,000. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2005): \$13.5 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: 233.6 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport. **Chief port:** Nauru.

Communications: TV sets: 1 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 45 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 18.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** NA.

Health: Life expect.: 60.9 male; 68.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 28.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.2. **Natural inc.:** 2.2%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 8.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** NA.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, WHO), the Commonwealth. **Permanent UN mission:** 800 2nd Ave., Ste. 400A, New York, NY 10017; (212) 937-0074.

Website: gov.nr

The island was discovered in 1798 by the British but was formally annexed to the German Empire in 1886. After WWI, Nauru became a League of Nations mandate administered by Australia. During WWII the Japanese occupied the island. In 1947 Nauru was made a UN trust territory, administered by Australia. It became an independent republic Jan. 31, 1968, and was admitted to the UN Sept. 14, 1999.

Phosphate exports provided Nauru with per capita revenues that were among the highest in the Third World. Phosphate reserves, however, are nearly depleted, and environmental damage from strip-mining has been severe. Lax banking practices have made Nauru a haven for money laundering. Nauru defaulted on a loan payment for its real estate holdings in Australia and was virtually bankrupt by 2004, when financial reforms were implemented.

Nepal

Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

People: Population: 28,951,852. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 35.6; 65+: 4.3. **Pop. density:** 523.1 per sq mi, 202 per sq km. **Urban:** 18.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Chhettri 16%, Brahman-Hill 13%, Magar 7%, Tharu 7%. **Principal languages:** Nepali, Maithali, English (spoken by many in govt. & business). **Chief religions:** Hindu 81%, Buddhism 11%, Muslim 4%.

Geography: Total area: 56,827 sq mi, 147,181 sq km; **Land area:** 55,348 sq mi, 143,351 sq km. **Location:** Astride the Himalaya Mts. **Neighbors:** China on N, India on S. **Topography:** The Himalayas stretch across the N, the hill country with its fertile valleys extends across the center, while S border region is part of the flat, subtropical Ganges Plain. **Capital:** Kathmandu, 990,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ram Baran Yadav; b. Feb. 4, 1948; in office: July 23, 2008. **Head of gov.:** vacant. **Local divisions:** 5 regions subdivided into 14 zones. **Defense budget:** \$209 mil. **Active troops:** 95,753.

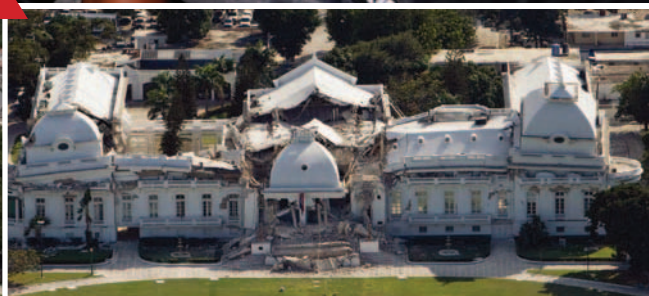
Economy: Industries: tourism; carpets; textiles; small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills. **Chief crops:** rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, jute, root crops. **Natural resources:** quartz, water, timber, hydropower, lignite, copper, cobalt, iron ore. **Arable land:** 16%. **Livestock:** cattle: 7.1 mil; chickens: 24.7 mil; goats: 8.1 mil; pigs: 1 mil; sheep: 809,480. **Fish catch:** 48,750 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 2.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 76%, industry 6%, services 18%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (NPR) (Sept. 2010: 74.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$33.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,200; **GDP growth:** 4.7%. **Imports:** \$3.6 bil; India 52.85%, China 13.35%. **Exports:** \$907 mil; India 59.95%, U.S. 7.87%, Bangladesh 6.04%, Germany 4.89%. **Tourism:** \$336 mil. **Budget** (FY10): \$3.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2005): \$1.05 bil. **CPI change:** 11.6%.

Transport: Railways: 37 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 63,500 pass. cars; 72,700 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 566.1 mil pass.-mi; 11 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 6 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 38 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 2.1 users per 100 pop.

Haiti Quake Disaster A powerful earthquake devastated Haiti Jan. 12, 2010, killing more than 220,000 people and displacing more than 2 million in the already impoverished country.



Poland Mourns Polish Pres. Lech Kaczynski and 95 other passengers and crew—among them many other Polish government officials and dignitaries—were killed in an Apr. 10, 2010, plane crash.

Trapped Underground Thirty-three Chilean miners, trapped in an emergency shelter 2,300 feet underground following a cave-in, made contact with rescue crews Aug. 22, 2010. Food supply lines and video communications were established, but rescue was expected to take months.



Earthquake in Chile

An 8.8-magnitude earthquake struck just off Chile's coast Feb. 27, 2010, causing hundreds of aftershocks and fatal tsunamis.





Subway Bombers

Female suicide bombers struck two Moscow subway stations Mar. 29, 2010, killing 40 people and injuring dozens more.

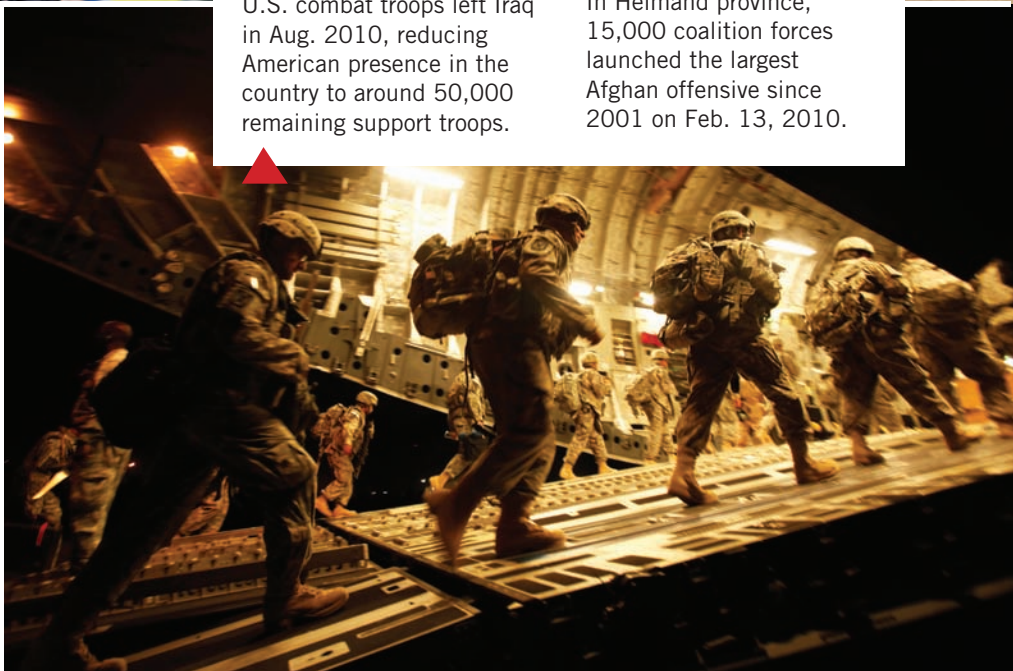
Captured Commander

The Afghan Taliban's second-in-command, Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar, was arrested by a joint U.S.-Pakistani intelligence force in Karachi, Pakistan, in Jan. 2010.

Major Milestone The last U.S. combat troops left Iraq in Aug. 2010, reducing American presence in the country to around 50,000 remaining support troops.

Mission Continues

In Helmand province, 15,000 coalition forces launched the largest Afghan offensive since 2001 on Feb. 13, 2010.



Iraq Votes Iraqis voted Mar. 7, 2010, in the country's second parliamentary elections since Saddam Hussein was ousted, but formation of a new government was elusive.

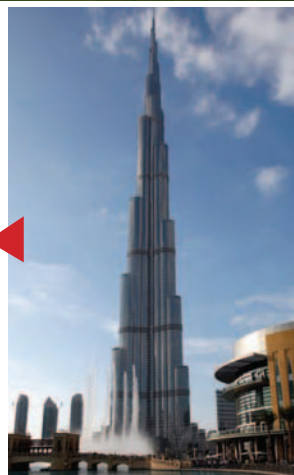




Ash-Stranded Passengers A major eruption Apr. 14, 2010, of the Eyjafjallajökull volcano disrupted European air traffic, affecting at least 10 million passengers and 100,000 flights.

New Heights More than twice as tall as the Empire State Building, the Burj Khalifa opened in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Jan. 4, 2010, as the world's tallest building.

Changing Hands Conservative David Cameron took over as British Prime Minister May 11, 2010, displacing the Labour Party, which had held power since 1997.



Inundated Indus River Catastrophic floods and monsoon rains devastated one-fifth of Pakistan July-Aug. 2010, leaving more than 1,800 people dead and more than 10 million homeless.



Fresh START Pres. Barack Obama and Russian Pres. Dmitry Medvedev signed, Apr. 8, 2010, the "New START" treaty, which aims to reduce each country's nuclear stockpile by 30 percent over seven years.





Final Voyages NASA space shuttle *Atlantis* (right) launched its final mission May 14, 2010; crew members (above) for *Discovery*'s final flight expected to launch in late 2010. The shuttle fleet's final flight, originally scheduled on the *Endeavour* for 2010, was delayed until 2011.



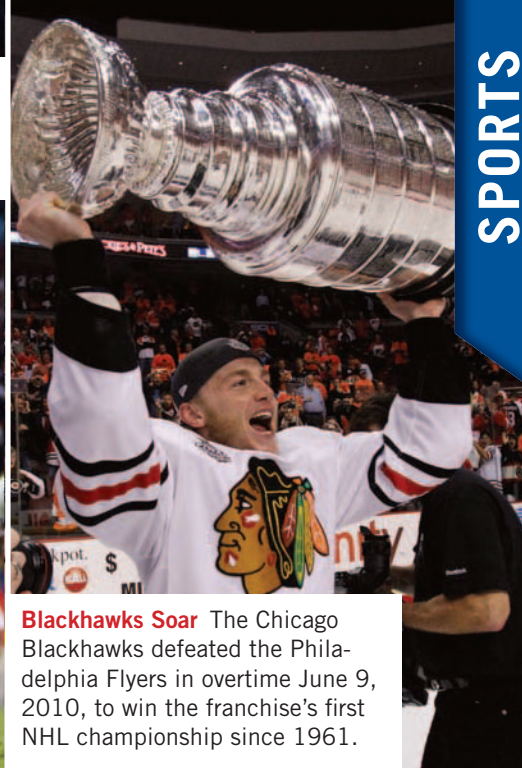
Neanderthal Nature

Researchers led by Svante Pääbo offered genetic evidence of interbreeding between Neanderthals and early humans in an article published in the May 7, 2010, issue of *Science*.

Oldest Shoe Analysis of a shoe discovered in an Armenian cave in 2008, published June 9, 2010, in *PLoS One*, proved it dated to the 4th-millennium BCE (3627 to 3377 BCE).



Underdogs Triumph The New Orleans Saints toppled the favored Indianapolis Colts, led by Peyton Manning, winning Super Bowl XLIV in Miami Gardens, FL, Feb. 7, 2010.



Blackhawks Soar The Chicago Blackhawks defeated the Philadelphia Flyers in overtime June 9, 2010, to win the franchise's first NHL championship since 1961.



Good as Gold At the Winter Olympics Feb. 12-28, 2010, in Vancouver, Canada, American snowboarder Shaun White claimed his second straight gold in the men's halfpipe event. Despite injury, alpine skier Lindsey Vonn became the first American woman ever to claim gold in the downhill event. The Canadian hockey team triumphed on home ice over the U.S. with Sidney Crosby's overtime goal.

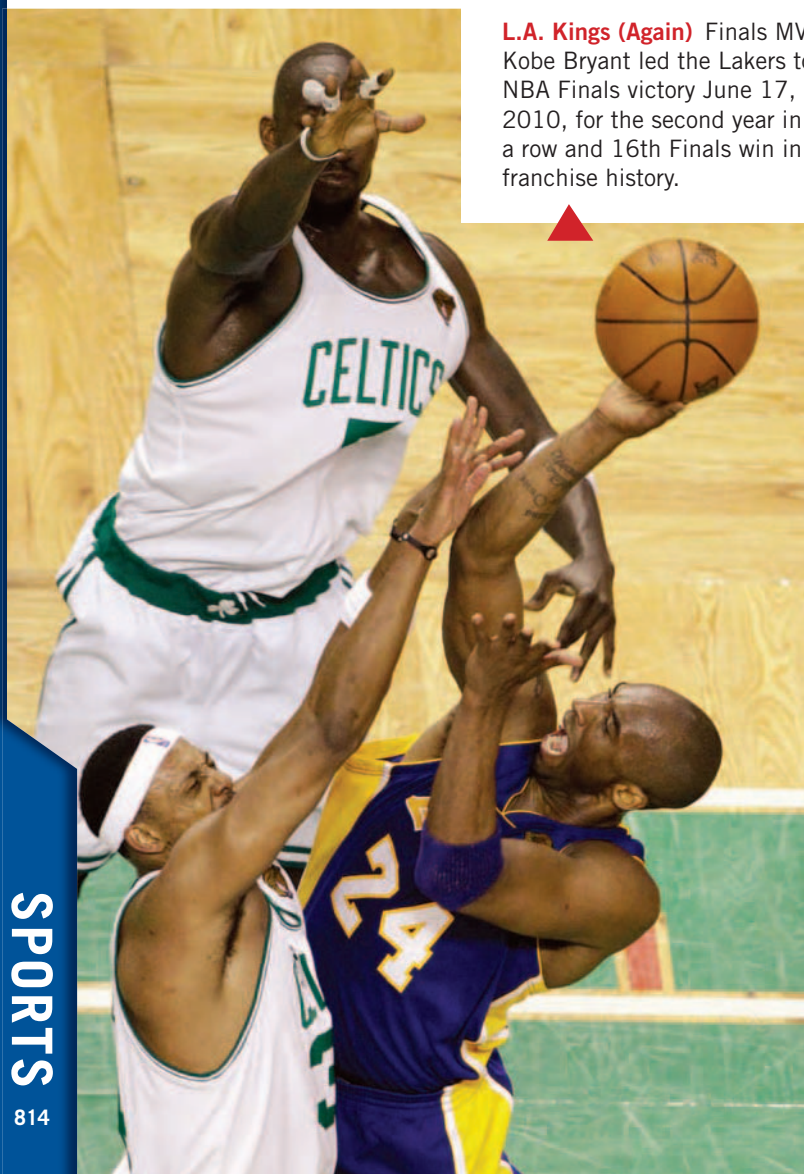




Hot Rod New York Yankee Alex Rodriguez became the youngest player ever to hit the 600 career home run mark Aug. 4, 2010.

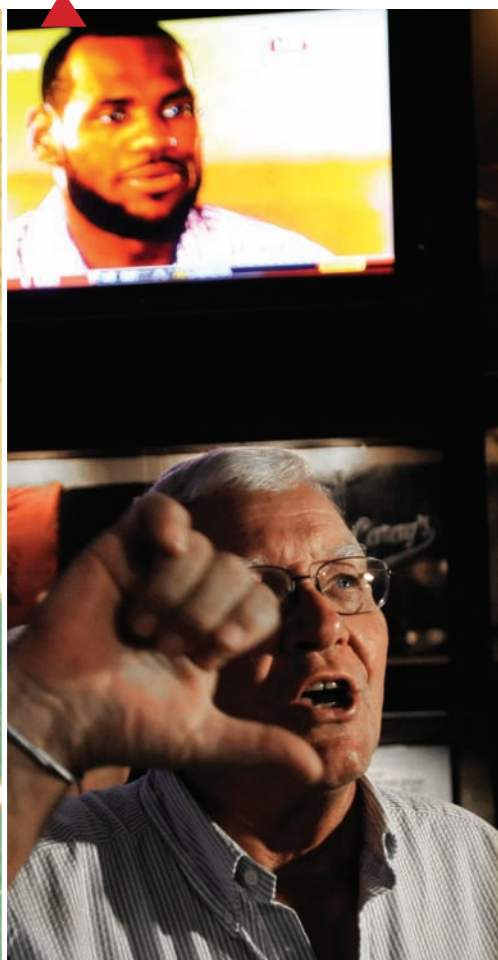


Twice Perfect Roy Halladay of the Philadelphia Phillies and Dallas Braden of the Oakland A's each threw a perfect game in May 2010. Halladay went on to pitch the second postseason no-hitter in major-league history Oct. 6, 2010.



L.A. Kings (Again) Finals MVP Kobe Bryant led the Lakers to NBA Finals victory June 17, 2010, for the second year in a row and 16th Finals win in franchise history.

The Decider Two-time NBA MVP free agent LeBron James announced July 8, 2010, in a much-hyped live broadcast that he would be signing with the Miami Heat.





World Cup Fever Amid the roar of vuvuzelas (above left), Spain (left) scored in extra time to win the World Cup final over the Netherlands in South Africa July 11, 2010. The U.S. team, led by Landon Donovan (above), had been eliminated June 26 by Ghana in the round of 16; Ghana became the first African team ever to advance to the quarterfinal round.



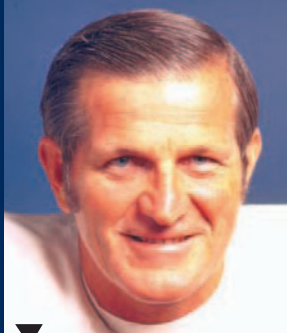
Still Unbeatable The Univ. of Connecticut Huskies won their 78th consecutive game, beating the Stanford Cardinals Apr. 6, 2010, to claim their second consecutive NCAA finals win.



Nadal the Natural

Rafael Nadal won the U.S. Open men's title over Novak Djokovic Sept. 13, 2010, earning him both a career Grand Slam and his third Grand Slam tournament win of 2010.





▼
George Blanda

SEPT. 27, 2010



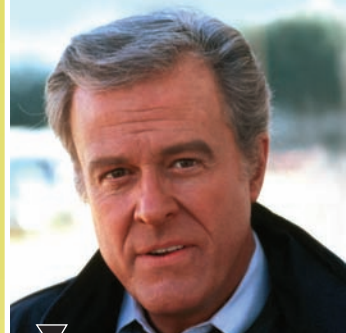
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Robert Byrd

Jun E 28, 2010



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Gary Coleman

May 28, 2010



▼
Robert Culp

Mar. 24, 2010



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Tony Curtis

SEPT. 29, 2010



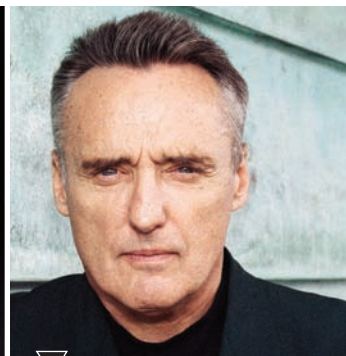
▼
Dorothy Height

aPr. 20, 2010



▼
Benjamin Hooks

aPr. 15, 2010



▼
Dennis Hopper

May 29, 2010



▼
Lena Horne

May 9, 2010



▼
Art Linkletter

May 26, 2010



▼
Rue McClanahan

Jun E 3, 2010



▼
Teddy Pendergrass

Jan. 13, 2010



▼
Lynn Redgrave

May 2, 2010



▼
J. D. Salinger

Jan. 27, 2010



▼
George Steinbrenner

July 13, 2010



▼
John Wooden

Jun E 4, 2010

Health: Life expect.: 64.6 male; 67.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 22.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 1.55%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 46. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-9. **Literacy:** 57.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO).

Embassy: 2131 Leroy Pl. NW 20008; 667-4550.

Website: www.nepal.gov.np

Nepal was originally a group of petty principalities, the inhabitants of one of which, the Gurkhas, became dominant about 1769. In 1951 King Tribhubana Bir Bikram, member of the Shah family, ended the system of rule by hereditary premiers of the Ranas family, who had kept the kings virtual prisoners, and established a cabinet system of government. Polygamy, child marriage, and the caste system were officially abolished in 1963. Political parties were legalized in 1990.

Nine members of Nepal's royal family, including King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya, died as the result of a massacre on the night of June 1, 2001. An official inquiry blamed the carnage on a 10th family member, Crown Prince Dipendra, who reportedly shot himself that night and died 3 days later, allowing Birendra's brother Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev to take the throne.

Citing the government's failure to stop a Maoist insurgency, King Gyanendra assumed absolute authority, Feb. 1, 2005. After weeks of pro-democracy demonstrations, in which police killed at least 12 protesters, the king agreed Apr. 24, 2006, to reinstate parliament, which had not met for 4 years. A new government, led by Prime Min. Girija Prasad Koirala, signed a peace accord with Maoist rebels Nov. 21, ending a decade-long civil war that had claimed 13,000 lives.

Under a draft constitution that made Koirala acting head of state, Maoists joined an interim parliament Jan. 15, 2007, and entered the cabinet Apr. 1. The king was stripped of most powers. A constituent assembly voted May 28, 2008, to abolish the monarchy and make Nepal a republic. After months of political wrangling, Maoist leader Pushpa Kamal Dahal, popularly known as Prachanda, became prime min. Aug. 18. On May 3, 2009, Prachanda moved to fire Nepal's army chief, who had refused orders to integrate some 19,000 former Maoist rebels into the armed forces; when Pres. Ram Baran Yadav countermanded the firing, Prachanda resigned May 4, and a longtime Communist Party leader, Madhav Kumar Nepal, was sworn in as prime min. May 25. Continued political conflict between the Maoists and other parties crippled efforts to draft a new constitution. Madhav Kumar Nepal announced his resignation June 30, 2010, but parliament repeatedly failed to agree on a replacement.

Netherlands

Kingdom of the Netherlands

People: Population: 16,783,092. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 17.2; 65+: 15.2. **Pop. density:** 1,282.5 per sq mi, 495.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 82.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Dutch 80%, other 20% (11% of which are non-Western in origin, mainly Turks, Surinamese, Moroccans, Antilleans, Indonesians). **Principal languages:** Dutch, Frisian (both official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 30%, Dutch Reformed 11%, none 42%.

Geography: Total area: 16,040 sq mi, 41,543 sq km; **Land area:** 13,086 sq mi, 33,893 sq km. **Location:** In NW Europe on North Sea. **Neighbors:** Germany on E, Belgium on S. **Topography:** Land is flat, an average alt. of 37 ft above sea level, with much land below sea level reclaimed and protected by some 1,500 mi of dikes. Since 1920 the government has been draining the IJsselmeer, formerly the Zuiderzee. **Capital:** Amsterdam, 1,044,000; The Hague ('s-Gravenhage) (seat), 629,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Rotterdam, 1,008,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarch. **Head of state:** Queen Beatrix; b. Jan. 31, 1938; in office: Apr. 30, 1980. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min.-designate: Mark Rutte; b. Feb. 14, 1967; appointed: Oct. 7, 2010. **Seat of govt.:** The Hague. **Local divisions:** 12 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$13 bil. **Active troops:** 46,882.

Economy: Industries: agroindustries, metal & engineering products, electrical machinery & equip., chemicals, oil, constr., microelectronics, fishing. **Chief crops:** grains, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, oil, peat, limestone, salt, sand & gravel. **Crude oil reserves:** 100 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 22%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.9 mil; chickens: 96.7 mil; goats: 390,000; pigs: 12 mil; sheep: 1.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 463,370 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 101.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2%, industry 18%, services 80%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$660 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$39,500; **GDP growth:** -3.9%. **Imports:** \$369.9 bil; Germany 17.16%, China 11.58%, Belgium 8.68%, U.S. 7.77%, UK 5.72%, Russia 4.47%, France 4.4%. **Exports:** \$417.6 bil; Germany 25.54%, Belgium 12.49%, France 9.27%, UK 8.17%, Italy 5.07%, U.S. 3.97%. **Tourism:** \$13.3 bil. **Budget:** \$409.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$11.4 bil. **Gold:** 19.69 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 1.2%.

Transport: Railways: 1,799 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 6.99 mil pass. cars; 1.1 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 53,955.5 mil pass.-mi (incl. airlines based in territories and dependencies); 20 airports. **Chief ports:** Amsterdam, IJmuiden, Rotterdam, Terneuzen, Vlissingen.

Communications: TV sets: 540 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 980 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 44.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 307.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 89.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 76.9 male; 82.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.15%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.7. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-17. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 4200 Linnean Ave. NW 20008; 877-DUTCHHELP.

Website: www.government.nl

Julius Caesar conquered the region in 55 BCE, when it was inhabited by Celtic and Germanic tribes. After the empire of Charlemagne fell apart, the Netherlands (Holland, Belgium, Flanders) split among counts, dukes, and bishops, passed to Burgundy and thence to Spain. William the Silent, prince of Orange, led a confederation of the northern provinces, called Estates, in the Union of Utrecht, 1579; in 1581 they repudiated allegiance to Spain. The rise of the Dutch republic to naval, economic, and artistic eminence came in the 17th cent.

After a period of French hegemony, 1795-1813, the Congress of Vienna in 1815 formed a kingdom of the Netherlands, including Belgium, under William I. In 1830, the Belgians seceded and formed a separate kingdom.

The Netherlands maintained its neutrality in WWI, but was invaded and brutally occupied by Germany, 1940-45. In 1949, after several years of fighting, the Netherlands granted independence to Indonesia.

The murder May 6, 2002, of right-wing populist leader Pim Fortuyn, 9 days before legislative elections, marked the first political assassination in modern Dutch history. The killing of filmmaker Theo van Gogh, Nov. 2, 2004, by an Islamic extremist also shocked many Dutch. On Apr. 30, 2009, the national Queen's Day holiday, a Dutch motorist in Apeldoorn aimed his car at an open-topped bus carrying Queen Beatrix and other royal family members; they were unhurt, but 7 bystanders died, as did the driver. The anti-Islamic, right-wing Freedom Party, headed by Geert Wilders, gained in parliamentary elections June 9, 2010.

Netherlands Dependencies

The **Netherlands Antilles**, consists of 2 island groups in the West Indies. **Curaçao** and Bonaire are near the coast of Venezuela; **St. Eustatius**, **Saba**, and the southern part of **St. Maarten** are south-east of Puerto Rico. The northern two-thirds of St. Maarten belongs to French Guadeloupe; the French call the island St. Martin. Total area of the 2 groups is 371 sq mi, incl. Bonaire (111), Curaçao (171), St. Eustatius (8), Saba (5), St. Maarten (Dutch part) (13). St. Maarten suffered extensive damage from Hurricane Luis, Sept. 1995. Total pop. of the Netherlands Antilles (2010 est.) was 228,693. Willemstad, on Curaçao, is the capital. The principal industry is the refining of crude oil from Venezuela. Tourism is also an important industry, as is shipbuilding. Constitutional changes effective Oct. 10, 2010, dissolved the Netherlands Antilles as a political entity and elevated Curaçao and St. Maarten to the status of "autonomous countries" within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Bonaire, St. Eustatius, and Saba were classified as special municipalities.

Aruba, about 26 mi west of Curaçao, was separated from the Netherlands Antilles on Jan. 1, 1986; it is an autonomous component of the Netherlands, with a status similar to Curaçao and St. Maarten. Area: 75 sq mi; pop. (2010 est.): 104,589; capital: Oranjestad. Chief industries are oil refining and tourism.

New Zealand

People: Population: 4,252,277. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 20.5; 65+: 13. **Pop. density:** 41.1 per sq mi, 15.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 86.2%. **Ethnic groups:** New Zealand European and "New Zealander" 77%, Maori 15%, Asian 10%, Pacific Peoples 7%. **Principal languages:** English, Maori, sign language (all official). **Chief religions:** Anglican 15%, Roman Catholic 12%, Presbyterian 11%, none 26%.

Geography: Total area: 103,363 sq mi, 267,710 sq km; **Land area:** 103,363 sq mi, 267,710 sq km. **Location:** In SW Pacific O. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Australia on W, Fiji and Tonga on N. **Topography:** Each of the 2 main islands (North and South Isls.) is mainly hilly and mountainous. The E coasts consist of fertile plains, especially the broad Canterbury Plains on South Isl. A volcanic plateau is in center of North Isl. South Isl. has glaciers and 15 peaks over 10,000 ft. **Capital:** Wellington, 391,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Auckland, 1,360,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Anand Satyanand; b. July 22, 1944; in office: Aug. 23, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. John Key; b. Aug. 9, 1961; in office: Nov. 19, 2008. **Local divisions:** 16 regions. **Defense budget:** \$2.07 bil. **Active troops:** 9,702.

Economy: Industries: food proc., wood & paper products, textiles, machinery, transp. equip., banking & insurance, tourism, mining. **Chief crops:** dairy products, lamb & mutton, wheat, barley, potatoes, pulses, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, hydropower, gold, limestone. **Crude oil reserves:** 60 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 6%. **Livestock:** cattle: 9.7 mil; chickens: 19.7 mil; goats: 95,731; pigs: 324,594; sheep: 34.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 563,606 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 42.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 7%, industry 19%, services 74%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (NZD) (Sept. 2010: 1.36 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$115.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$27,400; **GDP growth:** -1.6%. **Imports:** \$23.5 bil; Australia 18.4%, China 15.09%, U.S. 10.45%, Japan 7.24%, Germany 4.16%, Singapore 4.12%. **Exports:** \$25 bil; Australia 23.36%, U.S. 9.64%, China 9.21%, Japan 7.1%, UK 4.21%. **Tourism:** \$5 bil. **Budget:** \$53.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$9.95 bil. **CPI change:** 2.1%.

Transport: Railways: 2,565 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.2 mil pass. cars; 490,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 16,796.9 mil pass.-mi; 40 airports. **Chief ports:** Auckland, Lyttelton, Marsden Point, Tauranga, Wellington, Whangarei.

Communications: TV sets: 516 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 997 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 43.8 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 182.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 84.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 78.5 male; 82.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.1. **Natural inc.:** 0.67%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.9. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC, the Commonwealth, OECD.

Embassy: 37 Observatory Cir. NW 20008; 328-4800.

Website: newzealand.govt.nz

The Maori, a Polynesian group from the eastern Pacific, reached New Zealand before and during the 14th cent. The first European to sight New Zealand was Dutch navigator Abel Janszoon Tasman, but the Maori refused to allow him to land. British Capt. James Cook explored the coasts, 1769-70.

British sovereignty was proclaimed and Maori land rights were recognized in the Treaty of Waitangi, 1840, with organized settlement beginning in the same year. Representative institutions were granted in 1853. Maori wars ended in 1870 with British victory. The colony became a dominion in 1907 and gained full independence in 1947. It is a member of the Commonwealth. The Maori make up about 15% of the population; 7 of 122 members of the House of Representatives are directly elected from Maori constituencies, but Maori may also run in other districts.

A progressive tradition in politics dates back to the 19th cent., when New Zealand was internationally known for social experimentation; much of the nation's economy has been deregulated since the 1980s. Jenny Shipley of the National Party became the nation's first female prime minister, Dec. 8, 1997. The Labour Party, led by Helen Clark, won the general elections of Nov. 27, 1999, and July 27, 2002. New Zealand supplied small troop contingents to coalition forces in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The legislature legalized prostitution June 2003. In July, New Zealand contributed troops to the Australian-led force in the Solomon Islands. A measure establishing a Supreme Court and ending appeals to the UK Privy Council passed Oct. 14.

A major settlement of Maori land claims dating from the 19th cent. was signed June 25, 2008. With the country in recession, Clark called new elections Nov. 8, which were won by the National Party, led by John Key. A South Island earthquake Sept. 3, 2010, damaged 100,000 homes and other structures in and around Christchurch; property losses were estimated at \$2.7 bil.

New Zealand comprises **North Island**, 44,702 sq mi; **South Island**, 58,384 sq mi; **Stewart Island**, 674 sq mi; **Chatham Isls.**, 372 sq mi; and several groups of smaller islands.

In 1965, the **Cook Islands** (pop. [2010 est.]: 11,488; area: 91 sq mi), halfway between New Zealand and Hawaii, became self-governing. New Zealand retains responsibility for defense and foreign affairs. **Niue** attained the same status in 1974; it lies 400 mi W (pop. [2010 est.]: 1,398; area: 100 sq mi). Cyclone Heta devastated Niue Jan. 6, 2004. **Tokelau** (pop. [2010 est.]: 1,416; area: 4 sq mi) comprises 3 atolls 300 mi N of Samoa. Two referendums on Tokelau self-government, held Feb. 13-15, 2006, and Oct. 20-24, 2007, failed to gain the required two-third majority.

Ross Dependency, administered by New Zealand since 1923, comprises 160,000 sq mi of Antarctic territory.

Nicaragua

Republic of Nicaragua

People: Population: 5,995,928. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 33.1; 65+: 3.4. **Pop. density:** 129.4 per sq mi, 50 per sq km. **Urban:** 57%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo (mixed Amerindian & white) 69%, white 17%, black 9%, Amerindian 5%. **Principal languages:** Spanish (official); English & indigenous languages on Atlantic coast. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 73%, Evangelical 15%, none 9%.

Geography: Total area: 50,336 sq mi, 130,370 sq km; **Land area:** 46,328 sq mi, 119,990 sq km. **Location:** In Central America. **Neighbors:** Honduras on N, Costa Rica on S. **Topography:** Both Caribbean and Pacific coasts are over 200 mi long. Cordillera Mts., with many volcanic peaks, run NW-SE through middle of the country. Between this and a volcanic range to the E lie Lakes Managua and Nicaragua. **Capital:** Managua, 934,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Daniel Ortega Saavedra; b. Nov. 11, 1945; in office: Jan. 10, 2007. **Local divisions:** 15 departments, 2 autonomous regions. **Defense budget:** \$40 mil. **Active troops:** 12,000.

Economy: Industries: food proc., chemicals, machinery & metal products, textiles, clothing, oil refining & distribution, beverages, footwear, wood. **Chief crops:** coffee, bananas, sugarcane, cotton, rice, corn, tobacco, sesame, soya. **Natural resources:** gold, silver,

copper, tungsten, lead, zinc, timber, fish. **Arable land:** 15%. **Live-stock:** cattle: 3.6 mil; chickens: 18 mil; goats: 7,100; pigs: 473,000; sheep: 6,300. **Fish catch:** 45,888 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 3.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 29%, industry 19%, services 52%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Cordoba (NIO) (Sept. 2010: 21.56 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$16.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,800; **GDP growth:** -2.4%. **Imports:** \$3.9 bil; U.S. 22.63%, Venezuela 12.27%, Mexico 9.05%, Costa Rica 8.66%, China 7.16%, Guatemala 6.59%, El Salvador 5.63%. **Exports:** \$2.4 bil; U.S. 61.98%, El Salvador 7.74%, Costa Rica 3.67%. **Tourism:** \$276 mil. **Budget:** \$1.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1 bil. **CPI change:** 3.7%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 82,200 pass. cars; 107,700 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 11 airports. **Chief ports:** Bluefields, Corinto, El Bluff.

Communications: TV sets: 69 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 270 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 4.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 3.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.6 male; 74.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 22.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.85%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 24.2. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 78%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, OAS.

Embassy: 1627 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 939-6570.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.ni

Nicaragua, inhabited by various Indian tribes, was conquered by Spain in 1552. After gaining independence from Spain, 1821, Nicaragua was united for a short period with Mexico, then with the United Provinces of Central America, finally becoming an independent republic, 1838. U.S. Marines occupied the country at times in the early 20th cent., the last time from 1926 to 1933.

Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle held the presidency 1967-72, 1974-79. Martial law was imposed in Dec. 1974, after officials were kidnapped by the Marxist Sandinista guerrillas. Nationwide antigovernment strikes touched off a civil war, 1978, which ended when Somoza fled Nicaragua and the Sandinistas took control of Managua in July 1979. Somoza was assassinated in Paraguay, Sept. 17, 1980.

Relations with the U.S. were strained as a result of Nicaragua's aid to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and U.S. backing of anti-Sandinista contra guerrilla groups. In 1983 the contras launched a major offensive; the Sandinistas imposed rule by decree. In 1985 the U.S. House rejected Pres. Reagan's request for military aid to the contras. The subsequent diversion of funds to the contras from the proceeds of a secret arms sale to Iran caused a major scandal in the U.S.

In a stunning upset, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro defeated Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega Saavedra in national elections, Feb. 25, 1990. Arnoldo Alemán Lacayo, a conservative former mayor of Managua, defeated Ortega in the presidential election of Oct. 20, 1996. Up to 2,000 people died Oct. 30, 1998, in a mudslide caused by rains from Hurricane Mitch.

Drought and a drop in coffee prices plunged Nicaragua into an economic crisis in 2001. Enrique Bolaños Geyer, a conservative businessman, won the presidency that year. The corruption trial of former Pres. Alemán ended with a guilty verdict, Dec. 7, 2003; he was fined \$10 mil and sentenced to 20 years in prison. After a medical review, Alemán was allowed to serve the sentence under house arrest. Ortega won the presidential election of Nov. 5, 2006. After taking office Jan. 10, 2007, he irritated the U.S. by cultivating ties with Venezuela and Iran, which offered aid to the financially hard-pressed country. Hurricane Felix, a Category 5 storm that struck Sept. 4, 2007, killed more than 100 people.

Niger

Republic of Niger

People: Population: 15,878,271. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 49.7; 65+: 2.3. **Pop. density:** 32.5 per sq mi, 12.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 17%. **Ethnic groups:** Haoussa 55%, Djerma Sonrai 21%, Tuareg 9%, Peuhl 9%. **Principal languages:** French (official), Hausa, Djerma. **Chief religions:** Muslim 80%, other (incl. indigenous beliefs & Christian) 20%.

Geography: Total area: 489,191,435 sq mi, 1,267,000,000 sq km; **Land area:** 489,076 sq mi, 1,266,700 sq km. **Location:** In interior of N Africa. **Neighbors:** Libya, Algeria on N; Mali, Burkina Faso on W; Benin, Nigeria on S; Chad on E. **Topography:** Mostly arid desert and mountains. A narrow savanna in S and Niger R. basin in the SW contain most of the population. **Capital:** Niamey, 1,004,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state:** Chairman, Supreme Council for the Restoration of Democracy, Salou Djibo; b. Apr. 15, 1965; in office: Feb. 19, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Mahamadou Danda; b. July 25, 1951; in office: Feb. 23, 2010. **Local divisions:** 7 departments, 1 capital district. **Defense budget:** \$67 mil. **Active troops:** 5,300.

Economy: Industries: uranium mining, cement, brick, textiles, food proc., chemicals, slaughterhouses. **Chief crops:** cowpeas, cotton, peanuts, millet, sorghum, cassava, rice. **Natural resources:** uranium, coal, iron ore, tin, phosphates, gold, molybd., gypsum, salt, oil. **Arable land:** 11%. **Livestock:** cattle: 8.7 mil; chickens: 11 mil; goats: 12.6 mil; pigs: 40,000; sheep: 10.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 30,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 150 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 90%, industry 6%, services 4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$10.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$700; **GDP**

growth: -1.2%. **Imports:** \$800 mil; China 16.32%, France 15.95%, Netherlands 7.66%, Algeria 7.15%, French Polynesia 6.11%, Nigeria 5.48%, Côte d'Ivoire 4.15%, U.S. 4.05%. **Exports:** \$428 mil; France 52.63%, Nigeria 22.43%, U.S. 18.24%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2002 est.): \$320 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$418.16 mil. **CPI change:** 4.3%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 9,300 pass. cars; 3,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 80.8 mil pass.-mi (incl. Air Afrique traffic apportionment); 10 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 15 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 36 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 0.2 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 0.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 51.8 male; 54.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 51.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.5. **Natural inc.:** 3.66%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 114.5. **HIV rate:** 0.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 28.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 2204 R St. NW 20008; 483-4224.

Website: www.presidence.ne

Niger was part of ancient and medieval African empires. European explorers reached the area in the late 18th cent. The French colony of Niger was established 1900-22, after the defeat of Tuareg fighters, who had invaded the area from the north a century before. The country became independent Aug. 3, 1960.

In 1993, Niger held its first free and open elections since independence; an opposition leader, Mahamane Ousmane, won the presidency. A peace accord Apr. 24, 1995, ended a Tuareg rebellion that began in 1990. A coup, Jan. 27, 1996, followed by a disputed presidential election in July, left the military in control of Niger. On Apr. 9, 1999, Gen. Ibrahim Bare Mainassara, Niger's president since 1996, was assassinated, apparently by members of his security team. Elections were held Oct. 17 and Nov. 24, 1999, under a new constitution, approved by referendum July 18, that restored civilian rule.

One of the world's poorest countries, Niger experienced severe food shortages in 2005 after locusts and drought ruined the grain harvest. A resurgence of Tuareg rebel activity in June 2007 brought a major government counteroffensive. Popularly elected in 1999 and 2004, Pres. Mamadou Tandja invoked emergency powers in 2009, seeking to remain in office for a 3rd 5-year term; he was overthrown by a military junta Feb. 18, 2010.

Nigeria

Federal Republic of Nigeria

People: Population: 152,217,341. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 41.2; 65+: 3.1. **Pop. density:** 432.9 per sq mi, 167.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 49.1%. **Ethnic groups:** 250+ ethnic groups: Hausa & Fulani 29%, Yoruba 21%, Igbo (Ibo) 18%, Ijaw 10%, Kanuri 4%, Ibibio 4%, Tiv 3% most populous, politically influential groups. **Principal languages:** English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo), Fulani. **Chief religions:** Muslim 50%, Christian 40%, indigenous beliefs 10%.

Geography: Total area: 356,669 sq mi, 923,768 sq km; **Land area:** 351,649 sq mi, 910,768 sq km. **Location:** On S coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Benin on W, Niger on N, Chad and Cameroon on E. **Topography:** 4 E-W regions divide Nigeria: a coastal mangrove swamp 10-60 mi wide, a tropical rain forest 50-100 mi wide, a plateau of savanna and open woodland, and semi-desert in N. **Capital:** Abuja, 1,857,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Lagos, 10,203,000; Kano, 3,304,000; Ibadan, 2,762,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Goodluck Jonathan; b. Nov. 20, 1957; in office: May 6, 2010 (acting from Feb. 9). **Local divisions:** 36 states, 1 capital territory. **Defense budget:** \$1.49 bil. **Active troops:** 80,000.

Economy: Industries: crude oil, coal, tin, columbite, palm oil, peanuts, cotton, rubber, wood, hides & skins, textiles. **Chief crops:** cocoa, peanuts, palm oil, corn, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava, yams, rubber. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, oil, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc. **Crude oil reserves:** 36.2 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 33%. **Livestock:** cattle: 16.3 mil; chickens: 175 mil; goats: 53.8 mil; pigs: 6.9 mil; sheep: 33.9 mil. **Fish catch:** 684,575 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 21.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 70%, industry 10%, services 20%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Naira (NGN) (Sept. 2010: 151.85 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$339 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,300; **GDP growth:** 6.1%. **Imports:** \$33 bil; China 14.89%, U.S. 8.88%, Netherlands 8.18%, South Korea 5.46%, UK 4.63%, France 4.19%. **Exports:** \$47.8 bil; U.S. 35.08%, India 10.43%, Brazil 9.32%, Spain 7.19%, France 4.65%. **Tourism:** \$237 mil. **Budget:** \$21.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$28.55 bil. **Gold:** 687,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 11.5%.

Transport: Railways: 2,178 mi. **Motor vehicles** (newly registered): 52,300 pass. cars; 13,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,098 mil pass.-mi; 38 airports. **Chief ports:** Calabar, Lagos.

Communications: TV sets: 69 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 226 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 28.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 46.5 male; 48.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 36.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.98%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 93. **HIV rate:** 3.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 60.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU, OPEC.

Embassy: 3519 International Ct. NW 20008; 986-8400.

Website: www.nigeria.gov.ng

Early cultures in Nigeria date back to at least 700 BCE. From the 12th to the 14th centuries, more advanced cultures developed in the Yoruba area, at Ife, and in the north, where Muslim influence prevailed. Portuguese and British slavers appeared from the 15th-16th centuries. Britain seized Lagos, 1861, and gradually extended control inland until 1900. Nigeria became independent Oct. 1, 1960, and a republic Oct. 1, 1963.

On May 30, 1967, the Eastern Region seceded, proclaiming itself the Republic of Biafra, plunging the country into civil war. Casualties in the war were estimated at over 1 mil, including many "Biafrans" (mostly Ibos) who died of starvation despite international efforts to provide relief. The secessionists, after steadily losing ground, capitulated Jan. 12, 1970.

Nigeria emerged as one of the world's leading oil exporters in the 1970s, but much of the revenue has been squandered through corruption and mismanagement. Oil spills have polluted much of the Niger Delta region, and rebel activities there have been extensive.

After 13 years of military rule, the nation made a peaceful return to civilian government, Oct. 1979. Military rule resumed, Dec. 31, 1983; a second coup came in 1985. Headed by Gen. Ibrahim Babangida, the military regime held elections June 12, 1993, but annulled the vote June 23 when it appeared that Moshood Abiola would win. Riots followed and many were killed. Babangida resigned and appointed a civilian to head an interim government, Aug. 26, but that government was ousted Nov. 17 in a coup led by Gen. Sani Abacha. On June 11, 1994, Abiola declared himself president; he was jailed June 23.

Abacha's brutal rule ended June 8, 1998, when he died of an apparent heart attack. Abiola died in prison July 7, as Abacha's successor, Gen. Abdulsalam Abubakar, was reportedly preparing to free him. Abiola's death sparked riots in Lagos and other cities; on July 20, Abubakar promised elections and a return to civilian rule. Olusegun Obasanjo (a former military ruler) won the presidential vote Feb. 27, 1999, Nigeria's first civilian government in 15 years.

An oil fire that exploded from a ruptured pipeline in southern Nigeria, Oct. 17, 1998, killed at least 700 people who were scavenging for fuel. The imposition of strict Islamic law in northern states led to clashes, Jan.-Mar. 2000, in which at least 800 people died. Clashes between Muslims and Christians Sept. 7-12 and Oct. 13-14 claimed an estimated 600 lives; another 200 people died when soldiers went on a rampage in southeast Nigeria Oct. 22-24.

At least 1,000 people were killed Jan. 27, 2002, when an army weapons depot in Lagos exploded; many of the victims drowned in a drainage canal while fleeing the blasts. Controversy over Nigeria's plans to host a Miss World pageant sparked sectarian riots in Kaduna, Nov. 20-24, leaving more than 200 people dead and 1,100 injured. Obasanjo won reelection Apr. 19, 2003. Christian militia members massacred about 630 Muslims at Yelwa, central Nigeria, May 2, 2004. Obasanjo's chosen successor, Umaru Musa Yar'Adua, won a landslide victory Apr. 21, 2007, in a presidential election marred by violence and described as "not credible" by international monitors. Clashes between government security forces and Boko Haram, a radical Islamist sect in NE Nigeria, killed up to 800 people in late July 2009. After prolonged illness, for which he sought medical treatment in Saudi Arabia, Pres. Yar'Adua died May 5, 2010, and was succeeded by Vice-Pres. Goodluck Jonathan.

Norway

Kingdom of Norway

People: Population: 4,676,305. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 18.3; 65+: 15.6. **Pop. density:** 39.8 per sq mi, 15.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 79%. **Ethnic groups:** Norwegian (incl. Sami). **Principal languages:** Bokmal Norwegian, Nynorsk Norwegian (both official); Sami (official in 6 municipalities). **Chief religion:** Church of Norway 86%.

Geography: Total area: 125,021 sq mi, 323,802 sq km; **Land area:** 117,484 sq mi, 304,282 sq km. **Location:** W part of Scandinavian peninsula in NW Europe (extends farther north than any European land). **Neighbors:** Sweden, Finland, Russia on E. **Topography:** Highly indented coast is lined with tens of thousands of islands. Mountains and plateaus cover most of the country, which is only 25% forested. **Capital:** Oslo, 875,000.

Government: Type: Hereditary constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Harald V; b. Feb. 21, 1937; in office: Jan. 17, 1991. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Jens Stoltenberg; b. Mar. 16, 1959; in office: Oct. 17, 2005. **Local divisions:** 19 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$5.94 bil. **Active troops:** 24,025.

Economy: Industries: oil & gas, food proc., shipbuilding, pulp & paper products, metals, chemicals, timber, mining, textiles, fishing. **Chief crops:** barley, wheat, potatoes. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, titanium, pyrites, nickel, fish, timber, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 6.7 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 891,142; chickens: 3.6 mil; goats: 69,949; pigs: 825,585; sheep: 2.3 mil. **Fish catch:** 3.3 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 139.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.9%, industry 21.1%, services 76%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krone (NOK) (Sept. 2010: 6.10 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$267.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$57,400; **GDP growth:** -1.5%. **Imports:** \$65.8 bil; Sweden 13.86%, Germany 12.89%, China 7.8%, Denmark 6.78%, U.S. 6.16%, UK 6.01%. **Exports:** \$122.8 bil; UK 24.28%, Germany 13.4%, Netherlands 10.87%, France 8.55%, Sweden 5.76%, U.S. 4.82%. **Tourism:** \$4.9 bil. **Budget:** \$171.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$31.17 bil. **CPI change:** 2.2%.

Transport: Railways: 2,556 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.03 mil pass. cars; 494,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 6,076.4 mil pass.-mi; 67 airports. **Chief ports:** Bergen, Borg Havn, Haugesund, Maaloy, Mongstad, Narvik, Oslo, Sture.

Communications: TV sets: 653 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 917 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 39.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 516 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 92.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 77.4 male; 82.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.3. **Natural inc.:** 0.16%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.6. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 100%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EFTA, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2720 34th St. NW 20008; 333-6000.

Website: www.norway.no

The first ruler of Norway was Harald the Fairhaired, who came to power in 872 CE. Between 800 and 1000, Norway's Vikings raided and occupied widely dispersed parts of Europe.

The country was united with Denmark 1381-1814, and with Sweden, 1814-1905. In 1905, the country became independent with Prince Charles of Denmark as king.

Norway remained neutral during WWI. Germany attacked Norway Apr. 9, 1940, and held it until liberation May 8, 1945. The country abandoned its neutrality after the war, and joined NATO. In a referendum Nov. 28, 1994, Norwegian voters rejected European Union membership.

Abundant hydroelectric resources provided the base for industrialization, giving Norway one of the highest living standards in the world. The country is a leading producer and exporter of crude oil, with extensive reserves in the North Sea. Norway's merchant marine is one of the world's largest.

A center-left bloc led by Jens Stoltenberg won parliamentary elections Sept. 12, 2005, and remained in power after elections Sept. 13-14, 2009. Norway provided a force of about 500 soldiers to the NATO command in Afghanistan.

Svalbard is a group of mountainous islands in the Arctic O., area 23,560 sq mi, pop. (2010 est.) 2,116. The largest, Spitsbergen (formerly called West Spitsbergen), 15,060 sq mi, seat of the governor, is about 370 mi N of Norway. By a treaty signed in Paris, 1920, major European powers recognized the sovereignty of Norway, which incorporated it in 1925.

Jan Mayen, area 146 sq mi, is a volcanic island located about 565 mi W-NW of Norway; it was annexed in 1929.

Oman

Sultanate of Oman

People: Population: 2,967,717. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 31.6; 65+: 3. **Pop. density:** 24.8 per sq mi, 9.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 72.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab, Baluchi, South Asian (incl. Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi), African. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), English, Baluchi, Urdu, Indian dialects. **Chief religions:** Ibadi Muslim 75%, other (incl. Sunni Muslim, Shi'a Muslim, Hindu) 25%.

Geography: Total area: 119,499 sq mi, 309,500 sq km; **Land area:** 119,499 sq mi, 309,500 sq km. **Location:** On SE coast of Arabian peninsula. **Neighbors:** United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Yemen on W. **Topography:** A narrow coastal plain up to 10 mi wide, a range of barren mountains reaching 9,900 ft, and a wide, stony, mostly waterless plateau, avg. alt. 1,000 ft. Also, an exclave at the tip of the Musandam peninsula controls access to the Persian Gulf. **Capital:** Muscat, 634,000.

Government: Type: Absolute monarchy. **Head of state and gov.:** Sultan Qabus bin Said; b. Nov. 18, 1940; in office: July 23, 1970 (also prime min. since Jan. 2, 1972). **Local divisions:** 6 regions and 2 governorates. **Defense budget:** \$4.06 bil. **Active troops:** 42,600.

Economy: Industries: crude oil production & refining, nat. gas production, constr., cement, copper. **Chief crops:** dates, limes, bananas, alfalfa, vegetables. **Natural resources:** oil, copper, asbestos, marble, limestone, chromium, gypsum, nat. gas. **Crude oil reserves:** 5.5 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 0.1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 313,580; chickens: 4.2 mil; goats: 1.6 mil; sheep: 366,190. **Fish catch:** 145,751 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 15.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rial (OMR) (Sept. 2010: 0.39 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$72.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$25,000; **GDP growth:** 2%. **Imports:** \$18.5 bil; UAE 22.9%, Japan 13.99%, U.S. 6.46%, China 5.64%, India 5.27%, France 5.19%, South Korea 4.65%. **Exports:** \$27.7 bil; China 26.98%, South Korea 17.19%, Japan 12.12%, UAE 11.23%, Thailand 7.64%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$18.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$7.78 bil. **CPI change:** 3.9%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 324,000 pass. cars; 109,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4,692 mil pass.-mi; 11 airports. **Chief ports:** Mina' Qabus, Salalah.

Communications: TV sets: 575 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 607 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 10.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 43.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72.2 male; 75.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 23.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 3.5. **Natural inc.:** 2.04%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 16. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 86.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL.

Embassy: 2535 Belmont Rd. NW 20008; 387-1980.

Website: www.omanet.om

Oman was originally called Muscat and Oman. A long history of rule by other lands, including Portugal in the 16th cent., ended with the ouster of the Persians in 1744. By the early 19th cent., Muscat and Oman was one of the most important countries in the region, controlling much of the Persian and Pakistan coasts.

British influence was confirmed in a 1951 treaty, and Britain helped suppress an uprising by traditionally rebellious interior tribes against control by Muscat in the 1950s.

On July 23, 1970, Sultan Said bin Taimur was overthrown by his son, who changed the nation's name to Sultanate of Oman. Petroleum and natural gas are major sources of income. Although Oman has strong military and economic ties to the U.S., it has also cultivated favorable relations with Iran.

Pakistan

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

People: Population: 184,404,791. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 36; 65+: 4.2. **Pop. density:** 619.6 per sq mi, 239.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 35.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Punjabi, Pashtun (Pathan), Sindhi, Sariaki. **Principal languages:** English, Urdu (both official; English lingua franca of elite & most govt. ministries); Punjabi; Sindhi; Siraiki (Punjabi variant); Pashtu. **Chief religion:** Muslim (official; Sunni 77%, Shi'a 20%) 97%.

Geography: Total area: 307,374 sq mi, 796,095 sq km; **Land area:** 297,637 sq mi, 770,875 sq km. **Location:** In W part of South Asia. **Neighbors:** Iran on W, Afghanistan and China on N, India on E. **Topography:** The Indus R. rises in the Hindu Kush and Himalaya Mts. in the N (highest is K2, or Godwin Austen, 28,250 ft, 2nd highest in world), then flows over 1,000 mi through fertile valley and empties into Arabian Sea. Thar Desert, Eastern Plains flank Indus Valley. **Capital:** Islamabad, 832,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Karachi, 12,817,000; Lahore, 6,959,000; Faisalabad, 2,776,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Asif Ali Zardari; b. July 26, 1955; in office: Sept. 9, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani; b. June 9, 1952; in office: Mar. 25, 2008. **Local divisions:** 4 provinces and 1 capital territory, plus federally administered tribal areas. **Defense budget:** \$4.11 bil. **Active troops:** 617,000.

Economy: Industries: textiles & apparel, food proc., pharmaceuticals, constr. materials, paper products. **Chief crops:** cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, fruits. **Natural resources:** nat. gas reserves, limited oil, poor quality coal, iron ore, copper, salt, limestone. **Crude oil reserves:** 339 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 24%. **Livestock:** cattle: 31.8 mil; chickens: 273 mil; goats: 56.7 mil; sheep: 27.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 586,512 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 90.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 43%, industry 20.3%, services 36.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (PKR) (Sept. 2010: 85.66 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$433.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,500; **GDP growth:** 4.2%. **Imports:** \$28.5 bil; China 15.35%, Saudi Arabia 10.54%, UAE 9.8%, U.S. 4.81%, Kuwait 4.73%, Malaysia 4.43%, India 4.02%. **Exports:** \$18.4 bil; U.S. 15.87%, UAE 12.35%, Afghanistan 8.48%, UK 4.7%, China 4.44%. **Tourism:** \$316 mil. **Budget:** \$31.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$7.22 bil. **Gold:** 2.1 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 13.6%.

Transport: Railways: 4,841 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.5 mil pass. cars; 663,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 9,388.9 mil pass.-mi; 101 airports. **Chief ports:** Karachi, Port Muhammad Bin Qasim.

Communications: TV sets: 105 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 94 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2.2 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 50.3 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 11.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 63.8 male; 67.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.1. **Natural inc.:** 1.82%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 65.3. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-9. **Literacy:** 53.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 3517 International Ct. NW 20008; 243-6500.

Website: www.pakistan.gov.pk

Pakistan shares the 5,000-year history of the India-Pakistan subcontinent. At present-day Harappa and Mohenjo Daro, the Indus Valley Civilization, with large cities and elaborate irrigation systems, flourished c. 4,000-2,500 BCE. Aryan invaders from the northwest conquered the region around 1,500 BCE, forging the Vedic civilization that dominated the region for over a thousand years. Other invaders from the west followed. The first Arab invasion, 712 CE, introduced Islam. Present-day Pakistan and India were part of the Mughal empire from 1526 to 1857. Muslim power faded by the end of the 19th cent. as the British gained control of the north and northwest areas of the subcontinent.

After WWI, the Muslims of British India began agitation for minority rights in elections. Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948) was the principal architect of Pakistan. When the British withdrew Aug. 14, 1947, the Islamic majority areas of India acquired self-government as Pakistan, with dominion status in the Commonwealth. Pakistan was divided into 2 sections, West Pakistan and East Pakistan. The 2 areas were nearly 1,000 mi apart on opposite sides of India. Kashmir, a predominantly Muslim region divided between Pakistan and India, has remained a source of conflict between the two countries.

The Awami League, which had sought regional autonomy for East Pakistan for several years, won a majority in Dec. 1970

elections to a constituent assembly. On Mar. 1, 1971, Pakistan's military-dominated government postponed the assembly. Rioting and strikes broke out in the East. On Mar. 25, government troops launched attacks in the East. The Easterners, aided by India, proclaimed the independent nation of Bangladesh. In months of widespread fighting, thousands were killed. Some 10 mil Easterners fled into India. Full-scale war between India and Pakistan had spread to both the East and West fronts by Dec. 3. Pakistan troops in the East surrendered Dec. 16; Pakistan agreed to a cease-fire in the West Dec. 17. On July 3, 1972, Pakistan and India signed a pact agreeing to withdraw troops from their borders and resolve problems peacefully.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party, which had won the most West Pakistan votes in Dec. 1970 elections, became president Dec. 20, 1971. Bhutto was overthrown in a military coup July 1977. Convicted of complicity in a 1974 political murder, he was executed Apr. 4, 1979. Millions of Afghan refugees flooded into Pakistan after the USSR invaded Afghanistan Dec. 1979; during 2002-09, some 3.5 mil refugees were repatriated, but 1.7 mil remained.

Pres. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq was killed when his plane exploded in Aug. 1988. Following Nov. elections, Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was named prime minister, becoming the first woman leader of a Muslim nation. She was accused of corruption and dismissed by the president, Aug. 1990. Bhutto returned to power Oct. 1993 but was dismissed again, Nov. 1996, amid further corruption charges. Responding to nuclear weapons tests by India, Pakistan conducted its own tests in 1998; the U.S. imposed economic sanctions on both countries.

Growing conflict between Prime Min. Nawaz Sharif and the military climaxed in his firing on Oct. 12, 1999, of army chief Gen. Pervez Musharraf, whose supporters staged a bloodless coup. Musharraf assumed the presidency June 20, 2001. Following the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the U.S., Pres. Musharraf, Sept. 19, pledged cooperation with the U.S. in fighting Taliban and al-Qaeda militants within Pakistan's own tribal areas and in neighboring Afghanistan. In return, the U.S. waived its 1998 sanctions and offered Pakistan financial aid and debt relief. A referendum Apr. 30, 2002, extended Musharraf's rule for 5 years; many observers called the vote rigged.

Accused of selling atomic secrets to Iran, Libya, and North Korea, Pakistan's top nuclear scientist, Abdul Qadeer Khan, made a televised apology, Feb. 4, 2004, and said his actions were unauthorized. He received a pardon from Musharraf Feb. 5. An earthquake that rocked Pakistan and the Pakistani-held region of Kashmir Oct. 8, 2005, killed about 80,000 people and left up to 3 mil homeless.

Musharraf's grip weakened in 2007, as his efforts to oust Pakistan's chief justice sparked mass protests by pro-democracy demonstrators. Musharraf survived an assassination attempt (at least the 4th in 5 years) when gunmen fired on his plane July 6. As Taliban and al-Qaeda activity within Pakistan intensified, attacks by Islamic militants and counterattacks by government forces claimed hundreds of lives.

Musharraf retained the presidency in an electoral-college vote Oct. 6, 2007, after his main opponents boycotted the election. More than 140 people died Oct. 18 when suicide bombers struck a convoy carrying Benazir Bhutto from the Karachi airport after more than 8 years in exile. Musharraf imposed emergency rule Nov. 3 and suspended the constitution, while Pakistan's Supreme Court debated the constitutionality of his reelection. Musharraf gave up his army post Nov. 25, was sworn in as civilian president the next day, and lifted emergency rule Dec. 16. Bhutto was assassinated Dec. 27, 2007, after a rally in Rawalpindi.

Headed by Bhutto's widow, Asif Ali Zardari, the Pakistan Peoples Party led in parliamentary elections Feb. 18, 2008. Musharraf resigned Aug. 18 under threat of impeachment, and Zardari became president Sept. 9. Meanwhile, the security situation continued to deteriorate, as U.S. and Pakistani forces clashed with the Taliban near the Afghan border, and Islamists executed new suicide attacks.

The government announced Feb. 16, 2009, a truce conceding de facto control of the strategic Swat Valley to the Taliban. The cease-fire broke down in May, when government forces launched an offensive that reclaimed most of the region; the fighting displaced nearly 2 mil civilians. A U.S. missile strike Aug. 5 in South Waziristan killed Pakistani Taliban leader Baitullah Mehsud, who was accused of aiding the insurgency in Afghanistan and of plotting Benazir Bhutto's murder. Catastrophic floods and monsoon rains, July-Aug. 2010, inundated one-fifth of Pakistan, leaving more than 1,750 people dead and displacing up to 20 mil.

Palau

Republic of Palau

People: Population: 20,879. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 22.2; 65+: 6.3. **Pop. density:** 117.8 per sq mi, 45.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 82.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Palauan (Micronesian with Malayan & Melanesian) 70%, Filipino 15%, Chinese 5%. **Principal languages:** English (official); Palauan, Sonsorolese, Tobi, Angaur, Japanese (all also official in certain states); Filipino, English. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 42%, Protestant 23%, Modekngei 9% (indigenous to Palau).

Geography: Total area: 177 sq mi, 459 sq km; **Land area:** 177 sq mi, 459 sq km. **Location:** Archipelago (26 islands, more than

300 islets) in W Pacific Ocean, about 530 mi SE of the Philippines. **Neighbors:** Micronesia to E, Indonesia to S. **Topography:** A mountainous main island and low coral atolls, usually fringed with large barrier reefs. **Capital:** Melekeok, 391; Koror (former), 12,000.

Government: Type: Republic in free association with the U.S. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Johnson Toribiong; b. July 22, 1946; in office: Jan. 15, 2009. **Local divisions:** 16 states. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, craft items, constr., garment making. **Chief crops:** coconuts, copra, cassava, sweet potatoes. **Natural resources:** forests, gold & other minerals, marine products, deep seabed minerals. **Arable land:** 9%. **Fish catch:** 1,027 metric tons. **Labor force:** agric. 20%, industry and services NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: U.S. Dollar (USD). **GDP** (2008): \$164 mil; **per capita GDP** (2008): \$8,100; **GDP growth:** NA. **Imports:** \$107.3 mil; NA. **Exports:** \$5.9 mil; NA. **Tourism:** \$93 mil. **Budget** (2008 est.): \$99.5 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: 1 airport. **Chief port:** Koror.

Communications: TV sets: 98 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 550 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 34.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** NA.

Health: Life expect.: 68.4 male; 74.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.29%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 12.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 92%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO).

Embassy: 1700 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Ste. 400, 20006; 452-6814.

Website: www.palau.gov.net

Spain acquired the Palau Islands in 1886 and sold them to Germany in 1899. Japan seized them in 1914. American forces occupied the islands in 1944; in 1947, they became part of the U.S.-administered UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In 1981 Palau became an autonomous republic; the republic ratified a compact of free association with the U.S. in 1993 and became an independent nation on Oct. 1, 1994. On Nov. 1, 2009, the government of Pres. Johnson Toribiong accepted resettlement of 6 Uighur (Chinese Muslim) detainees who had been held by the U.S. at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, after their capture in Pakistan and Afghanistan in 2001.

Panama

Republic of Panama

People: Population: 3,410,676. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 28.9; 65+: 7. **Pop. density:** 118.8 per sq mi, 45.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 74.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo (mixed Amerindian & white) 70%, Amerindian & mixed (West Indian) 14%, white 10%, Amerindian 6%. **Principal languages:** Spanish (official), English. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant 15%.

Geography: Total area: 29,120 sq mi, 75,420 sq km; **Land area:** 28,703 sq mi, 74,340 sq km. **Location:** In Central America. **Neighbors:** Costa Rica on W, Colombia on E. **Topography:** 2 mountain ranges run the length of the isthmus. Tropical rain forests cover the Caribbean coast and E Panama. **Capital:** Panama City, 1,346,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Ricardo Martinelli Berrocal; b. Mar. 11, 1952; in office: July 1, 2009. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces, 5 territories. **Defense budget:** \$269 mil. **Active troops:** 12,000 (paramilitary only).

Economy: Industries: constr., brewing, cement & other constr. materials, sugar milling. **Chief crops:** bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane. **Natural resources:** copper, mahogany forests, shrimp, hydropower. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.6 mil; chickens: 17.5 mil; goats: 6,300; pigs: 317,900. **Fish catch:** 230,732 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 6.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 15%, industry 18%, services 67%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Balboa (PAB) (Sept. 2010: 1.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$40.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$12,100; **GDP growth:** 2.4%. **Imports:** \$12.9 bil; Japan 36.21%, Singapore 16.86%, U.S. 12.3%, China 7.84%. **Exports:** \$10.9 bil; Greece 21.03%, U.S. 17.63%, Japan 9.87%, Germany 4.28%, Italy 4.27%. **Tourism:** \$1.4 bil. **Budget:** \$6.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.93 bil. **CPI change:** 2.4%.

Transport: Railways: 47 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 251,000 pass. cars; 79,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4,074.3 mil pass.-mi; 54 airports. **Chief ports:** Balboa, Colon, Cristobal.

Communications: TV sets: 192 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 299 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 15.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 65.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 27.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 74.9 male; 80.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.6. **Natural inc.:** 1.51%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 12. **HIV rate:** 1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 93.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, OAS, WHO, WTO).

Embassy: 2862 McGill Ter. NW 20008; 483-1407.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.pa

The coast of Panama was sighted by Rodrigo de Bastidas, sailing with Columbus for Spain in 1501, and was visited by Columbus in 1502. Vasco Núñez de Balboa crossed the isthmus and "discovered" the Pacific Ocean, Sept. 13, 1513. Spanish colonies were ravaged by Francis Drake, 1572-95, and Henry Morgan, 1668-71.

Morgan destroyed the old city of Panama which had been founded in 1519. Freed from Spain, Panama joined Colombia in 1821.

Panama declared independence from Colombia Nov. 3, 1903, with U.S. support. Panama granted use, occupation, and control of the Canal Zone to the U.S. by treaty, ratified Feb. 26, 1904. In 1978, a new treaty provided for a gradual takeover by Panama of the canal, and withdrawal of U.S. troops, to be completed before the end of the century. U.S. payments were substantially increased in the interim.

Pres. Delvalle was ousted by the National Assembly, Feb. 26, 1988, after he tried to fire the head of the Panama Defense Forces, Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, who was under U.S. federal indictment on drug charges. U.S. troops invaded Panama Dec. 20, 1989, and Noriega surrendered Jan. 3, 1990.

Mireya Moscoso, widow of former Pres. Arnulfo Arias, was elected president May 2, 1999, becoming Panama's first female head of state. The U.S. handed over control of the Panama Canal to Panama Dec. 31, 1999. Martin Torrijos Espino, son of Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera (Panamanian dictator, 1968-81), won the presidential election of May 2, 2004. A \$5.3-bil plan to widen the canal was approved by national referendum Oct. 22, 2006; construction began Sept. 3, 2007. Ricardo Martinelli Berrocal, a conservative supermarket magnate, was elected president May 3, 2009, and took office July 1. After spending 2 decades in a U.S. prison, Noriega was extradited to France Apr. 26, 2010, where he was convicted of money laundering July 7 and received a 7-year sentence.

Papua New Guinea

Independent State of Papua New Guinea

People: Population: 6,064,515. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 36.9; 65+: 3.5. **Pop. density:** 34.7 per sq mi, 13.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 12.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Melanesian, Papuan, Negrito, Micronesian, Polynesian. **Principal languages:** Melanesian Pidgin (lingua franca), 820 indigenous languages. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 27%, Evangelical Lutheran 20%, United Church 12%, Seventh-Day Adventist 10%, Pentecostal 9%.

Geography: Total area: 178,704 sq mi, 462,840 sq km; **Land area:** 174,850 sq mi, 452,860 sq km. **Location:** SE Asia, occupying E half of island of New Guinea and about 600 nearby islands. **Neighbors:** Indonesia on W, Australia on S. **Topography:** Thickly forested mts. cover much of center of the country, with lowlands along the coasts. Included are some islands of Bismarck and Solomon groups, such as Admiralty Isls., New Ireland, New Britain, and Bougainville. **Capital:** Port Moresby, 314,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Paulias Matane; b. 1931; in office: June 29, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Sir Michael Somare; b. Apr. 9, 1936; in office: Aug. 5, 2002. **Local divisions:** 20 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$50 mil. **Active troops:** 3,100.

Economy: Industries: copra crushing, palm oil proc., plywood production, mining. **Chief crops:** coffee, cocoa, copra, palm kernels, tea, sugar, rubber, sweet potatoes. **Natural resources:** gold, copper, silver, nat. gas, timber, oil, fisheries. **Crude oil reserves:** 88 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 0.5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 94,000; chickens: 4 mil; goats: 3,000; pigs: 1.8 mil; sheep: 7,000. **Fish catch:** 223,941 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 2.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 85%, industry and services NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kina (PGK) (Sept. 2010: 2.68 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$13.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,300; **GDP growth:** 4.5%. **Imports:** \$2.8 bil; Australia 43.27%, China 13.29%, Singapore 9.59%, U.S. 6.4%, Japan 4.62%. **Exports:** \$4.3 bil; Australia 30.05%, Japan 7.48%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$2.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.63 bil. **Gold:** 63,000 oz t. **CPI change** (2008): 10.8%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 24,900 pass. cars; 87,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 479.1 mil pass.-mi; 21 airports. **Chief ports:** Kimbe, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wewak.

Communications: TV sets: 13 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 91 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.9 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 8.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 1.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 63.8 male; 68.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 27. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.6. **Natural inc.:** 2.03%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 44.6. **HIV rate:** 1.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 59.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, APEC.

Embassy: 1779 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Ste. 805, 20036; 745-3680.

Website: www.pnponline.gov.pg

Human remains have been found in the interior of New Guinea dating back at least 10,000 years and possibly much earlier. Europeans visited in the 15th cent., but actual land claims did not begin until the 19th cent., when the Dutch took control of the island's western half (now part of Indonesia). The southern half of eastern New Guinea was first claimed by Britain in 1884, and transferred to Australia in 1905. The northern half was claimed by Germany in 1884, but captured in WWI by Australia, which received a League of Nations mandate and then a UN trusteeship. The 2 territories were administered jointly after 1949, gained self-government Dec. 1, 1973, and became independent Sept. 16, 1975.

Secessionist rebels clashed with government forces on Bougainville beginning in 1988; a truce signed Oct. 10, 1997, brought a halt to the fighting, which had claimed some 20,000 lives. A tsunami killed at least 3,000 July 17, 1998. A Bougainville autonomy agreement was signed Aug. 30, 2001. Army mutinies were suppressed in Mar. 2001 and Mar. 2002. Sir Michael Somare, the nation's first prime minister (1975-80, 1982-85), regained the office in 2002 and was reelected by parliament Aug. 13, 2007.

The country has extensive energy resources; a proposed pipeline would transport natural gas to Queensland, Australia.

Paraguay

Republic of Paraguay

People: Population: 6,375,830. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 29.5; 65+: 6. **Pop. density:** 41.6 per sq mi, 16 per sq km. **Urban:** 60.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Mestizo (mixed Spanish & Amerindian) 95%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Guaraní (both official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 90%, Protestant 6%.

Geography: Total area: 157,048 sq mi, 406,752 sq km; **Land area:** 153,399 sq mi, 397,302 sq km. **Location:** Landlocked country in central S. America. **Neighbors:** Bolivia on N, Argentina on S, Brazil on E. **Topography:** Paraguay R. bisects the country. To E are fertile plains, wooded slopes, grasslands. To W is the Gran Chaco plain, with marshes and scrub trees. Extreme W is arid. **Capital:** Asunción, 1,977,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Fernando Armindo Lugo Méndez; b. May 30, 1951; in office: Aug. 15, 2008. **Local divisions:** 17 departments and capital city. **Defense budget:** \$127 mil. **Active troops:** 10,650.

Economy: Industries: sugar, cement, textiles, beverages, wood products. **Chief crops:** cotton, sugarcane, soybeans, corn, wheat, tobacco, cassava, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** hydro-power, timber, iron ore, mang., limestone. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 10.6 mil; chickens: 21 mil; goats: 168,000; pigs: 1.7 mil; sheep: 560,000. **Fish catch:** 22,100 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 53.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 26.5%, industry 18.5%, services 55%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Guaraní (PYG) (Sept. 2010: 4,795.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$28.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$4,600; **GDP growth:** -3.4%. **Imports:** \$6.9 bil; Brazil 28.36%, U.S. 22.76%, Argentina 15.98%, China 8.96%. **Exports:** \$3.2 bil; Argentina 32.84%, Brazil 13.49%, Uruguay 12.06%, Russia 7.24%, Chile 6.99%. **Tourism:** \$109 mil. **Budget:** \$2.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$2.45 bil. **Gold:** 21,220 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.6%.

Transport: Railways: 22 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 361,400 pass. cars; 62,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 298.9 mil pass.-mi; 15 airports. **Chief ports:** Asunción, Encarnación, San Antonio, Villeta.

Communications: TV sets: 205 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 182 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 6.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 15.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.4 male; 78.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.6. **Natural inc.:** 1.32%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 23.8. **HIV rate:** 0.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 94.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 2400 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 483-6960.

Website: www.embaparusa.gov.py

Guaraní Indians inhabited Paraguay before Europeans came. Visited by Sebastian Cabot in 1527 and settled as a Spanish possession in 1535, Paraguay gained its independence from Spain in 1811. It lost half its population and much of its territory to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina in the War of the Triple Alliance, 1865-70. Large areas were won from Bolivia in the Chaco War, 1932-35. Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, a military strongman, held the presidency 1954-89, until his ouster in a military coup.

Although the country returned to civilian rule in 1993, the next 6 years were marked by a protracted power struggle involving a popular military leader, Gen. Lino César Oviedo. Accused of insubordination, he surrendered Dec. 12, 1997, but was freed Aug. 18, 1998, following the inauguration of Pres. Raúl Cubas Grau. Oviedo's successor as Colorado Party nominee. The assassination of Vice Pres. Luis María Argaña, Mar. 23, 1999, by an unidentified gunman, was widely attributed to Cubas and triggered protests and an impeachment vote; Cubas resigned Mar. 28 and was succeeded by Senate leader Luis Angel González Macchi. An attempted military coup was suppressed May 18, 2000.

Mass protests over the depressed economy led to the proclamation of a state of emergency July 15, 2002. Nicanor Duarte Frutos of the Colorado Party won the presidency, Apr. 27, 2003.

Paraguayan authorities blamed a leftist group, Patria Libre, for the Sept. 2004 kidnapping and subsequent murder of Cecilia Cubas, daughter of former Pres. Cubas. Former Pres. González Macchi was convicted of fraud and embezzlement, Dec. 4, 2006, and sentenced to 8 years in prison. Fernando Lugo, a former Catholic cleric known as the "bishop of the poor," won a presidential election Apr. 20, 2008, ending over 6 decades of Colorado rule. On Apr. 13, 2009, he acknowledged, in response to a paternity suit, that he had fathered a child while still a Roman Catholic bishop; within the next 10 days, 2 other women came forward with similar allegations.

Peru

Republic of Peru

People: Population: 29,907,003. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 28.5; 65+: 5.8. **Pop. density:** 60.5 per sq mi, 23.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 76.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Amerindian 45%, mestizo (mixed Amerindian & white) 37%, white 15%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Quechua (both official); Aymara; minor Amazonian languages. **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 81%.

Geography: Total area: 496,225 sq mi, 1,285,216 sq km; **Land area:** 494,209 sq mi, 1,279,996 sq km. **Location:** On Pacific coast of S. America. **Neighbors:** Ecuador, Colombia on N; Brazil, Bolivia on E; Chile on S. **Topography:** An arid coastal strip, 10-100 mi wide, supports much of the population thanks to widespread irrigation. The Andes cover 27% of land area. The uplands are well-watered, as are the eastern slopes reaching the Amazon basin, which covers half the country. **Capital:** Lima, 8,769,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Arequipa, 778,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Alan García; b. May 23, 1949; in office: July 28, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. José Antonio Chang; b. 1958; in office: Sept. 14, 2010. **Local divisions:** 12 regions, 24 departments, 1 constitutional province. **Defense budget:** \$1.57 bil. **Active troops:** 114,000.

Economy: Industries: mining & refining of minerals, oil extraction & refining, nat. gas, fishing, textiles, clothing, food proc. **Chief crops:** asparagus, coffee, cotton, sugarcane, rice, potatoes, corn, plantains, grapes, oranges, coca. **Natural resources:** copper, silver, gold, oil, timber, fish, iron ore, coal, phosphate, potash, hydropower, nat. gas. **Crude oil reserves:** 415.8 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5.4 mil; chickens: 120.2 mil; goats: 1.9 mil; pigs: 3.1 mil; sheep: 14.6 mil. **Fish catch:** 7.4 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 29.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 0.7%, industry 23.8%, services 75.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Nuevo Sol (PEN) (Sept. 2010: 2.79 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$251.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$8,500; **GDP growth:** 0.9%. **Imports:** \$21 bil; U.S. 23.96%, China 10.74%, Ecuador 7.25%, Brazil 7.19%, Chile 5.68%, Argentina 5.59%, Mexico 5.02%. **Exports:** \$26.9 bil; U.S. 17.86%, China 15.96%, Canada 11.35%, Japan 6.75%, Chile 5.42%, Germany 4.25%. **Tourism:** \$2 bil. **Budget:** \$37.9 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$20.42 bil. **Gold:** 1.11 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 2.9%.

Transport: Railways: 1,236 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 906,600 pass. cars; 555,300 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3,574.1 mil pass.-mi; 58 airports. **Chief ports:** Callao, Iquitos, Matarani, Paíta, Pucallpa, Yurimaguas.

Communications: TV sets: 147 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 273 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 10.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 27.7 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.1 male; 73 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.1. **Natural inc.:** 1.29%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 27.7. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 89.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, APEC, OAS.

Embassy: 1700 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 833-9860.

Website: www.peru.gob.pe

The powerful Inca empire had its seat at Cuzco in the Andes and covered much of S. America. A civil war had weakened the empire when Francisco Pizarro, Spanish conquistador, began raiding Peru for its wealth, 1532. In 1533 he executed the Inca ruler, Atahualpa, and enslaved the people.

Lima was the seat of Spanish viceroys until the Argentine liberator, José de San Martín, captured it in 1821; Spanish forces were ultimately routed by Simón Bolívar, 1824. For much of the 19th cent., the country was governed by military leaders. Chile defeated Peru in the War of the Pacific, 1879-83. The first half of the 20th cent. was dominated by rivalry between right-wing groups (allied with the military) and the leftist APRA party.

Peru returned to democratic leadership in 1980 but was plagued by economic problems and by leftist Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) guerrillas. Conflict between guerrillas and government troops, 1980-2000, killed more than 69,000 people, mostly Andean Indians.

Elected president in June 1990, Alberto Fujimori, the son of Japanese immigrants, dissolved the National Congress, suspended parts of the constitution, and initiated press censorship, Apr. 5, 1992. The leader of Shining Path was captured Sept. 12. Fujimori won reelection Apr. 9, 1995, but his repressive antiterrorism tactics drew international criticism.

Fujimori's path to a 3rd term was cleared when his lone remaining challenger withdrew, charging electoral fraud, 6 days before a runoff vote on May 28, 2000. Scandals involving his top aide and intelligence chief, Vladimiro Montesinos, led Fujimori to resign his office Nov. 20 while on a visit to Japan; instead of accepting his resignation, Congress ousted him as "morally unfit."

Montesinos was captured in Venezuela June 23; extradited to Peru, he was convicted in a series of criminal trials. Charges were filed Sept. 5, 2001, against the exiled Fujimori, alleging his complicity in the killings by a paramilitary death squad of at least 25 people during 1991-92. Fujimori was arrested in Chile, Nov. 7, 2005, and extradited to Peru, Sept. 22, 2007. He was convicted in 3 separate proceedings: on Dec. 11, 2007, for ordering the illegal search of Montesinos's wife's apartment in 2000; on Apr. 7, 2009, for his role in the 1991-92 killings; and on July 20, 2009, for having paid a \$15

mil bribe to Montesinos in 2000. He pleaded guilty Sept. 29 to further charges of bribery and illegal wiretaps.

Alan García, whose first term as president, 1985-90, had ended with the country facing hyperinflation and guerrilla war, won a presidential runoff election June 4, 2006. An earthquake rocked SW coastal Peru, Aug. 15, 2007, killing more than 500 people and leaving 200,000 homeless. A kickback scandal involving oil and gas contracts led the cabinet to resign Oct. 10, 2008. Government decrees promoting Amazon resource development triggered violent clashes in June 2009 between government forces and indigenous Peruvians, killing at least 34 people; the cabinet stepped down, and the decrees were repealed.

Philippines

Republic of the Philippines

People: Population: 99,900,177. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.9; 65+: 4.2. **Pop. density:** 867.8 per sq mi, 335 per sq km. **Urban:** 48.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Tagalog 28%, Cebuano 13%, Ilocano 9%, Bisaya/Binisaya 8%, Hiligaynon Ilonggo 8%. **Principal languages:** Filipino (based on Tagalog), English (both official); 8 major dialects. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 81%, Muslim 5%.

Geography: Total area: 115,831 sq mi, 300,000 sq km; **Land area:** 115,124 sq mi, 298,170 sq km. **Location:** An archipelago off SE coast of Asia. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Malaysia, Indonesia on S; Taiwan on N. **Topography:** The country consists of some 7,100 islands stretching 1,100 mi N-S. About 95% of area and population are on 11 largest islands, which are mountainous, except for the heavily indented coastlines and central plain on Luzon. **Capital:** Manila, 11,449,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Davao, 1,480,000; Cebu, 845,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Benigno (Noy Noy) Aquino III; b. Feb. 8, 1960; in office: June 30, 2010. **Local divisions:** 79 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$1.16 bil. **Active troops:** 120,000.

Economy: Industries: electronics assembly, garments, footwear, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food proc. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, coconuts, rice, corn, bananas, cassavas, pineapples, mangoes. **Natural resources:** timber, oil, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper. **Crude oil reserves:** 138.5 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 19%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.6 mil; chickens: 154.3 mil; goats: 7.3 mil; pigs: 13.1 mil; sheep: 30,000. **Fish catch:** 5 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 57.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 34%, industry 15%, services 51%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Peso (PHP) (Sept. 2010: 43.86 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$324.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$3,300; **GDP growth:** 0.9%. **Imports:** \$46.4 bil; Japan 15.32%, U.S. 11.47%, Singapore 9.54%, China 8.93%, Taiwan 8.27%. **Exports:** \$37.5 bil; U.S. 15.35%, Japan 14.19%, China 13.19%, Singapore 9.44%, Hong Kong 9%, South Korea 5.12%, Germany 4.1%. **Tourism:** \$2.5 bil. **Budget:** \$29.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$24.74 bil. **Gold:** 4.99 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 3.2%.

Transport: Railways: 557 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.6 mil pass. cars; 297,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 10,439 mil pass.-mi; 85 airports. **Chief ports:** Cagayan de Oro, Cebu, Davao, Liman, Manila, Nasipit Harbor.

Communications: TV sets: 110 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 161 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 4.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 78.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 6.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.5 male; 74.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.1. **Natural inc.:** 2.06%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 19.9. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 93.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC, ASEAN.

Embassy: 1600 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 467-9300.

Website: www.gov.ph

Originally inhabited by Malay peoples, the archipelago was visited by Magellan, 1521. The Spanish founded Manila, 1571. The islands, named for King Philip II of Spain, were ceded by Spain to the U.S. for \$20 mil, 1898, following the Spanish-American War. U.S. troops suppressed a guerrilla uprising in a brutal 6-year war, 1899-1905. Japan attacked the Philippines Dec. 8, 1941, and occupied the islands during WWII. On July 4, 1946, independence was proclaimed. A republic was established.

The repressive and corrupt regime of Pres. Ferdinand Marcos and his wife, Imelda, ruled the Philippines 1965-86. The assassination of prominent opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., Aug. 21, 1983, sparked demonstrations calling for Marcos's resignation. Amid allegations of widespread election fraud, Marcos was declared the victor Feb. 16, 1986, over Corazon Aquino, widow of the slain opposition leader. Mass protests and international pressure forced Marcos to flee the country Feb. 25, and Corazon Aquino became president.

Her government was plagued by a weak economy, widespread poverty, Communist and Muslim insurgencies, and lukewarm military support. Rebel troops seized military bases and TV stations and bombed the presidential palace, Dec. 1, 1989. Government forces, with U.S. air support, defeated the attempted coup. Aquino endorsed Fidel Ramos in the May 1992 presidential election, which he won. The U.S. vacated the Subic Bay Naval Station in late 1992, ending its long military presence in the Philippines. The government signed a cease-fire agreement, Jan. 30, 1994, with Muslim separatist guerrillas, but some rebels refused to abide by the accord. A new treaty

providing for expansion and development of an autonomous Muslim region on Mindanao was signed Sept. 2, 1996, formally ending a rebellion that had claimed more than 120,000 lives since 1972.

Running as a populist, Joseph (Erap) Estrada, a former movie actor, won the presidential election of May 11, 1998. Charged with bribery and corruption, he was impeached Nov. 13, 2000. When the Supreme Court ruled the presidency vacant Jan. 20, 2001, Vice Pres. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo became president.

As part of the war on terrorism, the U.S. assisted Filipino troops in combating Abu Sayyaf, an Islamic guerrilla group. Pres. Arroyo won reelection May 10, 2004. Flooding and mudslides from tropical storms, Nov.-Dec. 2004, left at least 1,060 people dead, more than 560 missing, and 880,000 displaced. Former Pres. Estrada was convicted, Sept. 12, 2007, of taking more than \$85 mil in bribes and kickbacks while in office; he received a pardon from Pres. Arroyo, Oct. 25. Typhoon Fengshen, June 21-22, 2008, left at least 557 people dead and destroyed more than 90,000 homes; at least 700 more people died when the ferry *Princess of the Stars* capsized and ran aground in the storm. Tropical storms Sept.-Oct. 2009 claimed more than 900 lives and affected over 9 mil people. Benigno (NoyNoy) Aquino III, the son of former Pres. Corazon Aquino (who died Aug. 1, 2009), defeated Estrada in the presidential election of May 10, 2010, and was sworn in June 30.

Poland

Republic of Poland

People: Population: 38,463,689. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.8; 65+: 13.5. **Pop. density:** 327.4 per sq mi, 126.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 61%. **Ethnic groups:** Polish 97%. **Principal language:** Polish. **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 90%.

Geography: **Total area:** 120,728 sq mi, 312,685 sq km; **Land area:** 117,474 sq mi, 304,255 sq km. **Location:** On Baltic Sea in E central Europe. **Neighbors:** Germany on W; Czech Rep., Slovakia on S; Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine on E; Russia on N. **Topography:** Mostly lowlands forming part of the Northern European Plain. The Carpathian Mts. along S border rise to 8,200 ft. **Capital:** Warsaw, 1,710,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Cracow, 756,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Bronislaw Komorowski; b. June 4, 1952; in office: Aug. 6, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Donald Tusk; b. Apr. 22, 1957; in office: Nov. 16, 2007. **Local divisions:** 16 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$8.63 bil. **Active troops:** 100,000.

Economy: **Industries:** machine building, iron & steel, coal mining, chemicals, shipbuilding, food proc., glass, beverages, textiles. **Chief crops:** potatoes, fruits, vegetables, wheat. **Natural resources:** coal, sulfur, copper, nat. gas, silver, lead, salt, amber. **Crude oil reserves:** 96.4 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 40%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5.8 mil; chickens: 128.8 mil; goats: 136,114; pigs: 15.4 mil; sheep: 323,635. **Fish catch:** 179,309 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 144.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 17.4%, industry 29.2%, services 53.4%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Zloty (PLN) (Sept. 2010: 3.05 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$689.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$17,900; **GDP growth:** 1.7%. **Imports:** \$144.3 bil; Germany 28.08%, Russia 8.65%, Italy 6.5%, Netherlands 5.59%, China 5.27%, France 4.6%, Czech Republic 4.05%. **Exports:** \$139.5 bil; Germany 26.06%, Italy 6.84%, France 6.78%, UK 6.38%, Czech Republic 5.85%, Netherlands 4.14%. **Tourism:** \$11.8 bil. **Budget:** \$95.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$48.43 bil. **Gold:** 3.31 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 3.9%.

Transport: **Railways:** 13,865 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 11.98 mil pass. cars; 2.5 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4,175.6 mil pass.-mi; 86 airports. **Chief ports:** Gdansk, Gdynia, Swinoujscie, Szczecin.

Communications: **TV sets:** 387 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 522 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 25.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 113.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 59 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 71.9 male; 80.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.1. **Natural inc.:** -0.01%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 6.7. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2640 16th St. NW 20009; 234-3800.

Website: www.poland.gov.pl

Slavic tribes in the area were converted to Latin Christianity in the 10th cent. Poland was a great power from the 14th to the 17th centuries. In 3 partitions (1772, 1793, 1795) it was apportioned among Prussia, Russia, and Austria. Overrun by the Austro-German armies in WWI, it declared its independence on Nov. 11, 1918, and was recognized as independent by the Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919. Large territories to the east were taken in a war with Russia, 1921.

Germany and the USSR invaded Poland Sept. 1939 and divided the country. During the war, some 6 mil Polish citizens, half of them Jews, were killed by the Nazis. In compensation for 69,860 sq mi ceded to the USSR when the war ended, Poland received approx. 40,000 sq mi of German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line comprising Silesia, Pomerania, West Prussia, and part of East Prussia. The election of 1947 was completely dominated by the Communists, who aligned themselves with the USSR.

In 12 years of rule by Stalinists, large estates were abolished, industries nationalized, schools secularized, and Roman Catholic prelates jailed. Farm production fell off. Harsh working conditions caused a riot in Poznan, June 28-29, 1956. A new Politburo, committed to a more independent Polish Communism, was named Oct. 1956, with Wladyslaw Gomulka as first secretary of the party. Collectivization of farms was ended. Gomulka agreed to permit religious liberty and religious publications, provided the church kept out of politics.

In Dec. 1970 workers in port cities rioted because of price rises and new incentive wage rules. On Dec. 20 Gomulka resigned as party leader; he was succeeded by Edward Gierek. The rules were dropped and price rises revoked.

After 2 months of labor turmoil had crippled the country, the Polish government, Aug. 30, 1980, met the demands of striking workers at the Lenin Shipyard, Gdansk. Government concessions included the right to form independent trade unions and the right to strike. By 1981, 9.5 mil workers had joined the independent trade union (Solidarity). As Solidarity's demands grew bolder, the government, spurred by fear of Soviet intervention, imposed martial law Dec. 13. Lech Walesa and other Solidarity leaders were arrested.

On Apr. 5, 1989, an accord was reached between the government and opposition factions on political and economic reforms, including free elections. Candidates endorsed by Solidarity swept the parliamentary elections, June 4. Lech Walesa became president Dec. 22, 1990.

A radical economic program designed to transform the economy into a free-market system led to inflation and unemployment. In Sept. 1993, former Communists and other leftists won a majority in the lower house of Parliament. A former Communist, Aleksander Kwasniewski, defeated Walesa in a presidential election in 1995 and was reelected 5 years later. A new constitution was approved by referendum May 25, 1997. Poland became a full member of NATO, Mar. 12, 1999, and entered the European Union May 1, 2004.

Lech Kaczynski, the conservative mayor of Warsaw, won a presidential runoff election Oct. 23, 2005. In July 2006 he appointed his identical twin brother Jaroslaw as prime min. Poland's governing coalition fell apart in 2007, and the center-right Civic Platform party, led by Donald Tusk, won parliamentary elections Oct. 21. Pres. Lech Kaczynski, his wife Maria, and many senior Polish government officials were among the 96 passengers and crew members killed in a plane crash Apr. 10, 2010, near Smolensk, in western Russia. Parliament Speaker Bronislaw Komorowski, an ally of Prime Min. Tusk, became acting president after the crash; he won a full term July 4 by defeating Kaczynski's brother Jaroslaw 53%-47% in a presidential runoff vote.

Poland pulled its contingent of 900 troops out of Iraq in Oct. 2008. About 2,630 Polish troops were serving in Afghanistan as of mid-2010.

Portugal

Portuguese Republic

People: Population: 10,735,765. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.3; 65+: 17.8. **Pop. density:** 304 per sq mi, 117.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 60.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Homogeneous Mediterranean stock. **Principal languages:** Portuguese, Mirandese (both official). **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 85%.

Geography: **Total area:** 35,556 sq mi, 92,090 sq km; **Land area:** 35,317 sq mi, 91,470 sq km. **Location:** At SW extreme of Europe. **Neighbors:** Spain on N, E. **Topography:** Portugal N of Tajus R., which bisects country NE-SW, is mountainous, cool and rainy. To the S there are drier, rolling plains, and a warm climate. **Capital:** Lisbon, 2,808,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Porto, 1,344,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Anibal Cavaco Silva; b. July 15, 1939; in office: Mar. 9, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. José Sócrates Carvalho Pinto de Sousa; b. Sept. 6, 1957; in office: Mar. 12, 2005. **Local divisions:** 18 districts, 2 autonomous regions. **Defense budget:** \$2.72 bil. **Active troops:** 43,330.

Economy: **Industries:** textiles, footwear, wood & cork, paper, chemicals, auto-parts mfg., wine, porcelain & ceramics, ship constr. & refurbishment, tourism. **Chief crops:** grain, potatoes, tomatoes, olives, grapes. **Natural resources:** fish, forests (cork), iron ore, tungsten, uranium, marble, hydropower. **Arable land:** 17%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.4 mil; chickens: 37 mil; goats: 495,900; pigs: 2.4 mil; sheep: 3.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 246,848 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 43.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 10%, industry 30%, services 60%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$232.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$21,700; **GDP growth:** -2.7%. **Imports:** \$67.6 bil; Spain 31.58%, Germany 12.41%, France 8.58%, Italy 5.55%, Netherlands 5.31%. **Exports:** \$43.7 bil; Spain 26.25%, Germany 12.99%, France 12.04%, Angola 7.21%, UK 5.54%. **Tourism:** \$10.9 bil. **Budget:** \$116.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.57 bil. **Gold:** 12.3 mil oz t. **CPI change:** -0.8%.

Transport: **Railways:** 1,731 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 6 mil pass. cars; 1.97 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 11,812.3 mil pass.-mi; 43 airports. **Chief ports:** Leixoes, Lisbon, Setubal, Sines.

Communications: **TV sets:** 567 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 306 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 37.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 48.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 75.1 male; 81.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.7. **Natural inc.:** -0.06%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.7. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 94.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2012 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 350-5400.

Website: www.portugal.gov.pt

Portugal, an independent state since the 12th cent., was a kingdom until a revolution in 1910 drove out King Manoel II and a republic was proclaimed. From 1932 a strong, repressive government was headed by Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. Illness forced his retirement in Sept. 1968.

On Apr. 25, 1974, the government was seized by a military junta led by Gen. Antonio de Spínola, who became president. The new government reached agreements providing independence for Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, Angola, and São Tomé and Príncipe. Banks, insurance companies, and other industries were nationalized.

Parliament approved, June 1, 1989, a program to denationalize industries. Portugal returned Macao to China on Dec. 20, 1999. With the economy lagging, opposition Socialists won a majority in elections Feb. 20, 2005. The conservative Aníbal Cavaco Silva, a former prime min., 1985-95, defeated two Socialist candidates to win the presidential election of Jan. 22, 2006. After a referendum to ease abortion restrictions failed Feb. 11, 2007, because of low turnout, parliament enacted a similar measure. Socialists won a plurality in legislative elections Sept. 27, 2009. Responding to investor concerns about Portugal's mounting debt, the government announced tax increases and spending cuts May 13, 2010.

Azores Isls., in the Atlantic, 740 mi W of Portugal, have an area of 868 sq mi and a pop. (2009 est.) of 245,374. A 1951 agreement gave the U.S. rights to use defense facilities in the Azores. The **Madeira Isls.,** 350 mi off the NW coast of Africa, have an area of 306 sq mi and a pop. (2009 est.) of 247,399. Both groups were offered partial autonomy in 1976.

Qatar

State of Qatar

People: Population: 840,926. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 21.8; 65+: 1.5. **Pop. density:** 188 per sq mi, 72.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 95.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 40%, Indian 18%, Pakistani 18%, Iranian 10%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), English commonly used as second lang. **Chief religions:** Muslim 78%, Christian 9%.

Geography: Total area: 4,473 sq mi, 11,586 sq km; **Land area:** 4,473 sq mi, 11,586 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, occupying peninsula on W coast of Persian Gulf. **Neighbors:** Saudi Arabia on S. **Topography:** Mostly flat desert with some limestone ridges; vegetation of any kind is scarce. **Capital:** Doha (Ad-Dawhah), 427,000.

Government: Type: Traditional monarchy. **Head of state:** Emir Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani; b. 1952; in office: June 27, 1995. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabr al-Thani; b. 1959; in office: Apr. 3, 2007. **Local divisions:** 9 municipalities. **Defense budget** (2008): \$1.75 bil. **Active troops:** 11,800.

Economy: Industries: crude oil prod. & refining, ammonia, fertilizers, petrochemicals, commercial ship repair. **Chief crops:** fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, fish. **Crude oil reserves:** 15.2 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 8,000; chickens: 4.5 mil; goats: 160,000; sheep: 120,000. **Fish catch:** 17,724 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 18.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Riyal (QAR) (Sept. 2010: 3.64 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$99.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$119,500; **GDP growth:** 9.5%. **Imports:** \$20.9 bil; U.S. 13.43%, Italy 8.34%, South Korea 8.33%, Japan 8.04%, Germany 7.31%, France 6.26%, UK 5.59%, China 5%, UAE 4.67%, Saudi Arabia 3.96%. **Exports:** \$37.2 bil; Japan 34.68%, South Korea 22.44%, Singapore 10.03%, India 4.86%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$28.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$11.72 bil. **Gold:** 399,100 oz t. **CPI change:** -4.9%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 267,800 pass. cars; 122,300 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 14,932.8 mil pass.-mi; 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Doha, Ra's Laffan.

Communications: TV sets: 866 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 450 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 20.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 28.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.8 male; 77.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 2.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.31%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 12.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 93.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, OPEC.

Embassy: 2555 M St. NW 20037; 274-1600.

Website: portal.www.gov.qa

Qatar was under Bahrain's control until the Ottoman Turks took power, 1872 to 1915. In a treaty signed 1916, Qatar gave Great Britain responsibility for its defense and foreign relations. After Britain announced it would remove its military forces from the Persian Gulf area by the end of 1971, Qatar sought a federation with other British-protected states in the area; this failed and Qatar declared itself independent, Sept. 1, 1971. Crown Prince Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani ousted his father, Emir Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, June 27, 1995. In municipal elections held Mar. 8, 1999, women participated for the first time as candidates and voters.

Qatar, one of the world's leading exporters of liquefied natural gas, has experienced rapid economic growth in recent years. Mili-

tary ties with the U.S. have been expanding; Camp As-Sayliyah, a base near Doha, served as a command center for the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Mar. 2003. The influential Arab news network Al-Jazeera is based in Qatar.

Romania

People: Population: 21,959,278. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 15.5; 65+: 14.7. **Pop. density:** 247.4 per sq mi, 95.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 56.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Romanian 90%, Hungarian 7%, Roma 3%. **Principal languages:** Romanian (official), Hungarian, Romy. **Chief religions:** Eastern Orthodox 87%, Protestant 8%, Roman Catholic 5%.

Geography: Total area: 92,043 sq mi, 238,391 sq km; **Land area:** 88,761 sq mi, 229,891 sq km. **Location:** SE Europe, on the Black Sea. **Neighbors:** Moldova on E, Ukraine on N, Hungary and Serbia on W, Bulgaria on S. **Topography:** The Carpathian Mts. encase the north-central Transylvanian plateau. There are wide plains S and E of the mountains, through which flow the lower reaches of the rivers of Danube system. **Capital:** Bucharest, 1,933,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Traian Basescu; b. Nov. 4, 1951; in office: Dec. 20, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Emil Boc; b. Sept. 6, 1966; in office: Dec. 22, 2008. **Local divisions:** 41 counties and Bucharest. **Defense budget:** \$3.39 bil. **Active troops:** 73,350.

Economy: Industries: elec. machinery & equip., textiles & footwear, light machinery, auto assembly, mining, timber. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, sunflower seed, potatoes, grapes. **Natural resources:** oil (reserves declining), timber, nat. gas, coal, iron ore, salt, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 600 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 39%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.8 mil; chickens: 82 mil; goats: 865,000; pigs: 6.6 mil; sheep: 8.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 17,942 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 58.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 29.7%, industry 23.2%, services 47.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: New Leu (RON) (Sept. 2010: 3.33 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$254.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$11,500; **GDP growth:** -7.1%. **Imports:** \$49.8 bil; Germany 17.3%, Italy 11.78%, Hungary 8.36%, France 6.14%, China 4.91%, Austria 4.75%. **Exports:** \$40.4 bil; Germany 18.76%, Italy 15.42%, France 8.2%, Turkey 4.99%, Hungary 4.33%. **Tourism:** \$2 bil. **Budget:** \$63.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$26 bil. **Gold:** 3.33 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 5.6%.

Transport: Railways: 6,703 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 3.4 mil pass. cars; 533,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,509.9 mil pass.-mi; 26 airports. **Chief ports:** Braila, Constanta, Galati, Tulcea.

Communications: TV sets: 312 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 335 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 25 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 70.3 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 36.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 70.3 male; 77.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.8. **Natural inc.:** -0.22%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.3. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 97.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), NATO, OSCE.

Embassy: 1607 23rd St. NW 20008; 332-4846.

Website: www.guv.ro

Romania's earliest known people merged with invading Proto-Thracians, preceding by centuries the Dacians. The Dacian kingdom was occupied by Rome, 106-271 CE; people and language were Romanized. The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, dominated by Turkey, were united in 1859, became Romania in 1861, and gained recognition as an independent kingdom, 1881.

After WWI, Romania acquired Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania, and Banat. In 1940 it ceded Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to the USSR, part of southern Dobruja to Bulgaria, and northern Transylvania to Hungary. In 1941, Prem. Marshal Ion Antonescu led Romania in support of Germany against the USSR. In 1944 he was overthrown, and Romania joined the Allies. After occupation by Soviet troops, a People's Republic was proclaimed, Dec. 30, 1947.

On Aug. 22, 1965, a new constitution proclaimed Romania a Socialist Republic. Pres. Nicolae Ceausescu maintained an independent course in foreign affairs, but his domestic policies were repressive. All industry was state-owned, and state farms and cooperatives owned almost all arable land. Ceausescu's security forces fired on antigovernment demonstrators in Dec. 1989, killing hundreds, but when the army sided with the protesters, his regime fell. Ceausescu and his wife were captured and, following a trial in which they were found guilty of genocide, were executed Dec. 25, 1989.

A new constitution providing for a multiparty system took effect Dec. 8, 1991. Many of Romania's state-owned companies were privatized in 1996. Romania became a full NATO member in 2004 and entered the European Union Jan. 1, 2007.

Floods in July-Aug. 2005 left more than 50 people dead. Parliament voted Apr. 19, 2007, to suspend Pres. Traian Basescu, as part of an ongoing political dispute, but 75% of voters in a referendum May 19 refused to support his ouster. The IMF and other donors agreed to provide a \$27 bil loan Mar. 25, 2009, to rescue Romania from the global recession. Basescu won a presidential runoff election Dec. 6, 2009.

Romania, a firm U.S. ally, pulled its remaining troops out of Iraq July 2009. About 1,750 Romanian soldiers were serving with NATO-led forces in Afghanistan in mid-2010.

Russia

Russian Federation

People: Population: 139,390,205. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15; 65+: 13.3. **Pop. density:** 22 per sq mi, 8.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 73.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Russian 80%, Tatar 4%. **Principal languages:** Russian, many minority languages. **Chief religions:** Russian Orthodox 15%-20%, Muslim 10%-15%.

Geography: Total area: 6,601,668 sq mi, 17,098,242 sq km; **Land area:** 6,323,482 sq mi, 16,377,742 sq km., more than 76% of total area of the former USSR and the largest country in the world. **Location:** Stretches from E Europe across N Asia to the Pacific O. **Neighbors:** Finland, Norway, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus, Ukraine on W; Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia, N. Korea on S; Kaliningrad exclave bordered by Poland on the S, Lithuania on the N and E. **Topography:** Every type of climate except distinctly tropical. The European portion is a low plain, grassy in S, wooded in N, with Ural Mts. on E, and Caucasus Mts. on S. Urals stretch N-S for 2,500 mi. The Asiatic portion is a vast plain, with mountains on S and in E; tundra covers extreme N, with forest belt below; plains, marshes are in W, desert in SW. **Capital:** Moscow, 10,523,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Saint Petersburg, 4,580,000; Novosibirsk, 1,397,000; Yekaterinburg, 1,336,000; Nizhny Novgorod, 1,271,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Dmitri Medvedev; b. Sept. 14, 1965; in office: May 7, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Vladimir Putin; b. Oct. 7, 1952; in office: May 8, 2008. **Local divisions:** 7 federal districts incl. 49 provinces, 21 autonomous republics, 6 territories, 1 autonomous region, 10 autonomous districts, 2 federal cities. **Defense budget:** \$41.05 bil. **Active troops:** 1,027,000.

Economy: Industries: coal, oil, gas, chemicals, metals; machine building; defense (incl. radar, missiles); transp. equip.; comm. equip.; agric. machinery, constr. equip.; electric power generating & transmitting equip.; medical & scientific instruments; consumer durables, textiles. **Chief crops:** grain, sugar beets, sunflower seed, vegetables, fruits. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, coal, minerals, timber (climate, terrain, & distance are big obstacles to exploitation of nat. resources). **Crude oil reserve:** 60 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 21.5 mil; chickens: 369.4 mil; goats: 2.2 mil; pigs: 16.1 mil; sheep: 18.7 mil. **Fish catch:** 3.5 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 983 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 10%, industry 31.9%, services 58.1%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Ruble (RUB) (Sept. 2010: 30.66 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$2.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** \$15,100; **GDP growth:** -7.9%. **Imports:** \$191.8 bil; Germany 14.39%, China 13.98%, Ukraine 5.48%, Italy 4.84%, U.S. 4.46%. **Exports:** \$303.4 bil; Netherlands 10.62%, Italy 6.46%, Germany 6.24%, China 5.69%, Turkey 4.3%, Ukraine 4.01%. **Tourism:** \$11.8 bil. **Budget:** \$303.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$265.77 bil. **Gold:** 20.87 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 11.7%.

Transport: Railways: 54,157 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 25.5 mil pass. cars; 4.6 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 43,184.7 mil pass.-mi; 593 airports. **Chief ports:** Azov, Kaliningrad, Kavkaz, Nakhodka, Novorossiysk, Primorsk, St. Petersburg, Vostochny.

Communications: TV sets: 421 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 417 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 31.8 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 91.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 42.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 59.5 male; 73.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 16. **Natural inc.:** -0.49%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 10.3. **HIV rate:** 1.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), APEC, CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 2650 Wisconsin Ave. NW 20007; 298-5700.

Website: www.gov.ru or kremlin.ru

History. Slavic tribes began migrating into Russia from the W in the 5th cent. The first Russian state, centered in Novgorod and Kiev, was founded by Scandinavian chieftains in the 9th cent. In the 13th cent., Mongols overran the country. It recovered under the grand dukes and princes of Muscovy, or Moscow, and by 1480 freed itself from the Mongols. Ivan the Terrible was first formally proclaimed Tsar (1547). Peter the Great (1682-1725) extended the domain and, in 1721, founded the Russian empire. Western ideas and the beginnings of modernization spread through the huge Russian empire in the 19th and early 20th centuries, but political evolution failed to keep pace.

Military reverses in the 1905 war with Japan and in WWI led to the breakdown of the Tsarist regime. The 1917 Revolution began in Mar. with a series of sporadic strikes for higher wages by factory workers. A provisional democratic government under Prince Georgi Lvov was established but was followed in May by a second provisional government, under Alexander Kerensky. The Kerensky government and the freely-elected Constituent Assembly were overthrown in a Communist coup led by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Nov. 7.

Soviet Union

Lenin's death Jan. 21, 1924, resulted in an internal power struggle eventually won by Joseph Stalin. He secured his position at first by exiling opponents, but from the 1930s to 1953, he resorted to a

series of "purge" trials, mass executions, and mass exiles to work camps. These measures resulted in millions of deaths, according to most estimates.

Germany and the Soviet Union signed a non-aggression pact Aug. 1939; Germany launched a massive invasion of the Soviet Union, June 1941. Russian winter counterthrusts, 1941-42 and 1942-43, and heroic resistance to the siege of Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) stopped the German advance. With British and U.S. Lend-Lease aid and sustaining great casualties, the Russians drove the German forces from Eastern Europe and the Balkans in the next 2 years.

After WWII, Communists took over in countries throughout the region, extending the Soviet sphere of influence. The USSR and the U.S., the world's leading nuclear superpowers, faced off against each other as cold war rivals. After Stalin died, Mar. 5, 1953, Nikita Khrushchev gained power. In 1956 he denounced Stalin and "de-Stalinization" began.

Under Khrushchev the open antagonism of Poles and Hungarians toward domination by Moscow was brutally suppressed in 1956. He aided the Cuban revolution under Fidel Castro but withdrew Soviet missiles from Cuba during a confrontation with U.S. Pres. Kennedy, Sept.-Oct. 1962. Khrushchev was suddenly deposed, Oct. 1964, and replaced by Leonid I. Brezhnev. In Aug. 1968 Soviet forces led an invasion of Czechoslovakia, crushing liberalization there.

Massive Soviet military aid to North Vietnam in the late 1960s and early 1970s helped assure Communist victories throughout Indochina. In Dec. 1979, Soviet forces entered Afghanistan to support that government against rebels. In Apr. 1988, the Soviets agreed to withdraw their troops, ending a futile 8-year war.

Mikhail Gorbachev was chosen gen. secy. of the Communist Party, Mar. 1985. In 1987 he initiated a program of political and economic reforms, through openness (*glasnost*) and restructuring (*perestroika*). Gorbachev faced economic problems as well as ethnic and nationalist unrest in the republics. An apparent coup by Communist hardliners Aug. 1991 was foiled with help from Russian Republic Pres. Boris Yeltsin. On Aug. 24, Gorbachev resigned as leader of the Communist Party. Several republics declared their independence, including Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. On Aug. 29, the Soviet Parliament voted to suspend all activities of the Communist Party.

The Soviet Union officially broke up Dec. 26, 1991. The Soviet hammer and sickle flying over the Kremlin was lowered and replaced by the flag of Russia, ending the domination of the Communist Party over all areas of national life since 1917.

Russian Federation

Led by Pres. Yeltsin, Russia took steps toward privatization; immediate effects were inflation and a severe economic downturn. In June 1992, Yeltsin and U.S. Pres. George H. W. Bush agreed to massive arms reductions. Yeltsin prevailed in a power struggle with the Congress of People's Deputies, which was dominated by conservatives and former Communists, and in a referendum Dec. 12, 1993, a new constitution was approved. In Dec. 1994 the Russian government sent troops into the breakaway republic of Chechnya. Grozny, the Chechen capital, fell in Feb. 1995 after heavy fighting, but Chechen rebels continued to resist.

Despite poor health, Yeltsin won a presidential runoff election over a Communist opponent, July 3, 1996. On Aug. 14, after rebels embarrassed the Russian military by retaking Grozny, Yeltsin gave his security chief, Alexander Lebed, broad powers to negotiate an end to the Chechnya war. Lebed and Chechen leaders signed a peace accord Aug. 31. On Oct. 17, Yeltsin dismissed Lebed for insubordination. Russian troops remaining in Chechnya were pulled out Jan. 1997. On May 27, Yeltsin signed a "founding act" increasing cooperation with NATO and paving the way for NATO to admit Eastern European nations.

Russia's economic crisis deepened in the late 1990s, heightening tensions between Yeltsin and parliament. Russia moved forcibly in Aug. 1999 to suppress Islamic rebels in Dagestan; the conflict soon spread to neighboring Chechnya, where Russia launched a full-scale assault.

Yeltsin unexpectedly resigned Dec. 31, 1999, naming Prime Min. Vladimir Putin as his interim successor. Russian troops took control of Grozny in early Feb. 2000. Putin defeated 10 opponents in a presidential election Mar. 26. Russia, which supported the U.S.-led war in Afghanistan in 2001, sided with France and Germany in blocking UN Security Council endorsement of the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Mar. 2003.

Putin's allies won legislative elections, Dec. 7, 2003, and the president was reelected Mar. 14, 2004, with 71% of the vote; international election monitors cited flaws on both occasions. A bomb in Grozny, May 9, killed Chechnya's pro-Moscow president, Akhmad Kadyrov, and at least 6 others. In another terrorist act linked to the Chechnya conflict, 2 passenger planes exploded in midair after taking off from Moscow Aug. 24, 2004, killing 90 people. A suicide bombing in a Moscow subway station Aug. 31 left 11 dead. Chechen rebels Sept. 1, 2004, seized control of a school in Beslan, North Ossetia, taking more than 1,100 hostages. Russian troops stormed the school Sept. 3; in the end more than 330 people died, including 186 children. Putin cited the terrorist threat Sept. 13 in proposing a government overhaul that would tighten his control over parliament and regional officeholders. Russian forces killed Chechen rebel leader Aslan Maskhadov, Mar. 8, 2005. Chechen

guerrilla leader Shamil Basayev, who had organized the terrorist attack at Beslan, was killed July 10, 2006.

Constitutionally barred from seeking another term, Pres. Putin backed his protégé Dmitri Medvedev, who won the presidential election Mar. 2, 2008; after taking office May 7 Medvedev named Putin as prime minister. A long-simmering conflict with Georgia erupted into open warfare Aug. 7-16, as Russia dispatched troops to support secessionists in the enclaves of South Ossetia and Abkhazia and launched assaults on strategic Georgian cities; a cease-fire left thousands of Russian troops in the breakaway regions, which Pres. Medvedev recognized as independent on Aug. 26, 2008.

An economic boom fueled by oil and gas sales came to a halt in late 2008. The global financial crisis and a drop in oil prices led to turmoil on Russian financial markets, which were closed Sept. 17-18 as the government put together a \$130-bil emergency rescue plan. As the crisis deepened, the government loaned banks \$37 bil Oct. 7 and began buying shares to prop up the Russian stock exchange.

Russia declared Apr. 16, 2009, that it had ended counterterrorism operations in Chechnya; from June through August, however, there was a marked upsurge of insurgent violence in Chechnya and neighboring Dagestan and Ingushetia. Female suicide bombers from Dagestan struck 2 Moscow subway stations Mar. 29, 2010, killing 40 people and injuring dozens more.

During a visit to Russia July 6-7, 2009, U.S. Pres. Obama met with Pres. Medvedev and Prime Min. Putin. Repairing relations strained since the 2008 Georgia war, Russia and the U.S. agreed on measures to reduce nuclear stockpiles and increase military cooperation. Medvedev and Obama Apr. 8, 2010, signed a nuclear arms reduction treaty known as New START. Following the exposure in late June of an alleged Russian spy ring operating in the U.S., 10 Russian agents arrested in the U.S. by the FBI June 27 were exchanged July 9 in Vienna, Austria, for 4 Russian prisoners convicted of having had contact with Western intelligence agencies.

Rwanda

Republic of Rwanda

People: Population: 11,055,976. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 43; 65+: 2.4. **Pop. density:** 1,160.8 per sq mi, 448.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 18.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Hutu (Bantu) 84%, Tutsi (Hamitic) 15%. **Principal languages:** Kinyarwanda (universal Bantu vernacular), French, English (all official); Swahili used in commercial centers. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 57%, Protestant 26%, Adventist 11%, Muslim 5%.

Geography: Total area: 10,169 sq mi, 26,338 sq km; **Land area:** 9,524 sq mi, 24,668 sq km. **Location:** In E central Africa. **Neighbors:** Uganda on N, Congo (formerly Zaire) on W, Burundi on S, Tanzania on E. **Topography:** Grassy uplands and hills cover most of country, with chain of volcanoes in the NW. The source of the Nile R. has been located in headwaters of the Kagera (Akagera) R., SW of Kigali. **Capital:** Kigali, 909,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Paul Kagame; b. Oct. 23, 1957; in office: Apr. 22, 2000 (de facto from Mar. 24). **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Bernard Makuza; b. 1961; in office: Mar. 8, 2000. **Local divisions:** 12 prefectures subdivided into 155 communes. **Defense budget:** \$76 mil. **Active troops:** 33,000.

Economy: Industries: cement, agric. products, soap, plastic goods, textiles. **Chief crops:** coffee, tea, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), bananas, beans, sorghum, potatoes. **Natural resources:** gold, tin ore, tungsten ore, methane, hydropower. **Arable land:** 46%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1 mil; chickens: 2.1 mil; goats: 1.4 mil; pigs: 350,000; sheep: 470,000. **Fish catch:** 9,438 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 120 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 90%, industry and services 10%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Franc (RWF) (Sept. 2010: 585.25 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$11 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,000; **GDP growth:** 4.5%. **Imports:** \$867 mil; Kenya 16.53%, Uganda 14.92%, China 7.92%, UAE 6.89%, Belgium 5.54%, Germany 5.19%, Tanzania 4.81%, Sweden 4%. **Exports:** \$191 mil; Kenya 33.88%, Dem. Rep. of the Congo 13.56%, Thailand 6.22%, China 5.49%, U.S. 5.47%, Swaziland 5.43%, Belgium 5.19%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$1.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$473.78 mil. **CPI change:** 10.4%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 10,700 pass. cars; 16,300 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 4 airports. **Chief ports:** Cyangugu, Gisenyi, Kibuye.

Communications: Radios: 101 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.3 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 4.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 56.1 male; 58.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 37.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.2. **Natural inc.:** 2.71%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 65.6. **HIV rate:** 2.8%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 70.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 1714 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 232-2882.

Website: www.gov.rw

For centuries, the Tutsi (an extremely tall people) dominated the Hutu (90% of the population). A civil war broke out in 1959 and Tutsi power was ended. Many Tutsi went into exile. Rwanda, which had been part of the Belgian UN trusteeship of Rwanda-Urundi, became independent July 1, 1962.

In 1963 Tutsi exiles unsuccessfully attempted to regain power; a large-scale massacre of Tutsi followed. Hutu rivalries led to a bloodless coup July 1973 in which Hutu army officer Juvénal Habyari-

mana took power. After another invasion and coup attempt by Tutsi exiles in 1990, a multiparty democracy was established.

Renewed ethnic strife led to an Aug. 1993 peace accord between the government and rebels of the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). But after Habyarimana and Burundi Pres. Cyprien Ntaryamira were killed Apr. 6, 1994, in a suspicious plane crash, massive violence broke out. More than 1 mil may have died in massacres, mostly of Tutsi by Hutu militias, and in civil warfare as the RPF sought power. About 2 mil Tutsi and Hutu fled to camps in Zaire (now Dem. Rep. of the Congo) and other countries, where many died of cholera and other diseases. French troops under a UN mandate moved into SW Rwanda June 23 to establish a "safe zone." The RPF claimed victory, installing a government in July led by a moderate Hutu president. French troops pulled out Aug. 22. A UN peacekeeping mission ended Mar. 8, 1996, but the Rwandan government and a UN-sponsored tribunal in Tanzania continued to gather evidence of crimes against humanity. More than 1 mil refugees, mostly Hutu, flooded back to Rwanda from Tanzania and Zaire in Nov. and Dec. 1996.

Firing squads in Rwanda on Apr. 24, 1998, executed 22 people convicted of genocide. Former Prime Min. Jean Kambanda pleaded guilty May 1 before the UN tribunal and received a life sentence Sept. 4, 1998. RPF leader Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame became Rwanda's first Tutsi president Apr. 22, 2000.

Rwandans in 2003 approved a new constitution, May 26, re-elected Pres. Kagame, Aug. 25, and chose a new parliament, Sept. 29-30. Former Pres. Bizimungu was sentenced to 15 years for embezzlement, June 2004; he was pardoned by Kagame and released, Apr. 6, 2007. Rwanda cut diplomatic ties with France Nov. 24, 2006, after a French judge linked Kagame and his close aides to the deaths in 1994 of Habyarimana and Ntaryamira.

Rwanda has experienced steady economic growth in recent years. Pres. George W. Bush visited the country and conferred with Pres. Kagame Feb. 19, 2008. The U.S. has funded efforts to train the Rwandan military and control HIV/AIDS and malaria.

Accused of being one of the architects of the 1994 genocide, Col. Theoneste Bagosora was convicted and sentenced to life in prison by the UN tribunal Dec. 18, 2008. A Rwandan court handed out a life sentence Jan. 20, 2009, to former Justice Min. Agnes Ntamabyariro for her role in inciting the massacres. Up to 4,000 Rwandan troops fought that month alongside Congolese forces against Hutu militias in E Congo. After a campaign criticized as repressive by human rights groups, Pres. Kagame won reelection Aug. 9, 2010, with 93% of the vote. Rwanda had 3,300 peacekeepers in the Darfur region of Sudan in mid-2010.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

People: Population: 49,898. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 23.1; 65+: 7.5. **Pop. density:** 495.2 per sq mi, 191.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 32.3%. **Ethnic group:** Predominantly black; some British, Portuguese, Lebanese. **Principal language:** English. **Chief religions:** Anglican, other Protestant, Roman Catholic.

Geography: Total area: 101 sq mi, 261 sq km; **Land area:** 101 sq mi, 261 sq km. **Location:** In N part of the Leeward group of Lesser Antilles in E Caribbean Sea. **Neighbors:** Antigua and Barbuda to E. **Topography:** St. Kitts has forested volcanic slopes; Nevis rises from beaches to central peak. Climate is tropical moderated by sea breezes. **Capital:** Basseterre, 13,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Cuthbert M. Sebastian; b. Oct. 22, 1921; in office: Jan. 1, 1996. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Denzil Douglas; b. Jan. 14, 1953; in office: July 7, 1995. **Local div.:** 14 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: tourism, cotton, salt, copra, clothing, footwear, beverages. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, rice, yams, vegetables, bananas. **Arable land:** 19%. **Livestock:** cattle: 7,000; chickens: 80,000; goats: 9,000; pigs: 6,000; sheep: 7,000. **Fish catch:** 450 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 130 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (Sept. 2010: 2.67 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$725.8 mil; **per capita GDP:** \$14,700; **GDP growth:** -5.5%. **Imports:** \$383 mil; U.S. 43.37%, Trinidad and Tobago 15.26%, Italy 11.83%. **Exports:** \$84 mil; U.S. 62.3%, Canada 7.93%, Azerbaijan 6.72%. **Tourism:** \$108 mil. **Budget** (2003 est.): \$128.2 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$87.01 mil. **CPI change:** -0.7%.

Transport: Railways: 31 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 9,000 pass. cars; 3,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2 airports. **Chief port:** Basseterre.

Communications: TV sets: 256 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 718 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 39.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 32.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72 male; 76.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.1. **Natural inc.:** 0.71%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 9.9. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 97.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS, OECS.

Embassy: 3216 New Mexico Ave. NW 20016; 686-2636.

Website: www.gov.kn

St. Kitts (formerly St. Christopher; known by indigenous peoples as Liamuiga) and Nevis were reached and named by Columbus in 1493. They were settled by Britain in 1623, but ownership

was disputed with France until 1713. They were part of the Leeward Islands Federation, 1871-1956, and the Federation of the West Indies, 1958-62. The colony achieved self-government as an Associated State of the UK in 1967, and became fully independent Sept. 19, 1983. A secession referendum on Nevis, Aug. 10, 1998, fell short of the two-thirds majority required.

St. Kitts and Nevis is the smallest independent nation in the Western Hemisphere.

Saint Lucia

People: Population: 160,922. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 23.5; 65+: 9.5. **Pop. density:** 687.8 per sq mi, 265.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 27.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 83%, mixed 12%, East Indian 2%. **Principal languages:** English (official), French patois. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 68%, Seventh-Day Adventist 9%, Pentecostal 6%, none 5%.

Geography: Total area: 238 sq mi, 616 sq km; **Land area:** 234 sq mi, 606 sq km. **Location:** In E Caribbean, 2nd largest of Windward Isls. **Neighbors:** Martinique to N, St. Vincent to S. **Topography:** Mountainous, volcanic in origin; Soufriere, a volcanic crater, in S. Wooded mountains run N-S to Mt. Gimie, 3,145 ft, with streams through fertile valleys. **Capital:** Castries, 15,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Dame Calliopa Pearllette Louisy; b. June 8, 1946; in office: Sept. 17, 1997. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Stephenson King; b. Nov. 13, 1958; in office: Sept. 9, 2007 (acting from May 1). **Local divisions:** 11 quarters. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: clothing, electronic components assembly, beverages, corrugated cardboard boxes, tourism. **Chief crops:** bananas, coconuts, vegetables, citrus, root crops, cocoa. **Natural resources:** forests, pumice, mineral springs, geothermal potential. **Arable land:** 6%. **Livestock:** cattle: 12,600; chickens: 290,000; goats: 9,000; pigs: 15,500; sheep: 13,000. **Fish catch:** 1,714 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 331.2 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 21.7%; industry 24.7%; services 53.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (Sept. 2010: 2.67 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$10,900; **GDP growth:** -5.2%. **Imports:** \$791 mil; Brazil 83.44%, U.S. 4.67%, Trinidad and Tobago 4.56%. **Exports:** \$288 mil; Spain 29.41%, UK 15.28%, South Korea 10.54%, U.S. 9.75%, India 9.52%. **Tourism:** \$311 mil. **Budget** (2000 est.): \$146.7 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$111.5 mil. **CPI change:** 1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 23,800 pass. cars; 9,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Castries, Cul-de-Sac, Vieux-Fort.

Communications: TV sets: 368 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 750 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 23.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 83 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 74 male; 79.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.79%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 13.1. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 90.1%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS, OECS.

Embassy: 3216 New Mexico Ave. NW 20016; 364-6792.

Website: www.stlucia.gov.lc

St. Lucia was ceded to Britain by France at the Treaty of Paris, 1814. Self-government was granted with the West Indies Act, 1967. Independence was attained Feb. 22, 1979.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

People: Population: 104,217. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 25.2; 65+: 7.9. **Pop. density:** 693.9 per sq mi, 267.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 48.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 66%, mixed 19%, East Indian 6%. **Principal languages:** English, French patois. **Chief religions:** Anglican 47%, Methodist 28%, Roman Catholic 13%, other (incl. Hindu, Seventh-Day Adventist, other Protestant) 12%.

Geography: Total area: 150 sq mi, 389 sq km; **Land area:** 150 sq mi, 389 sq km. **Location:** In E Caribbean, St. Vincent (133 sq mi) and the northern islets of the Grenadines form a part of Windward chain. **Neighbors:** St. Lucia to N, Barbados to E, Grenada to S. **Topography:** St. Vincent is volcanic, with a ridge of thickly wooded mountains running its length. **Capital:** Kingstown, 28,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Sir Frederick Ballantyne; b. July 5, 1936; in office: Sept. 2, 2002. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Ralph Gonsalves; b. Aug. 8, 1946; in office: Mar. 29, 2001. **Local divisions:** 6 parishes. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: food proc., cement, furniture, clothing, starch. **Chief crops:** bananas, coconuts, sweet potatoes, spices. **Natural resources:** hydropower. **Arable land:** 18%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5,100; chickens: 130,000; goats: 7,300; pigs: 9,200; sheep: 12,500. **Fish catch:** 3,828 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 133.76 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 26%, industry 17%, services 57%.

Finance: Monetary unit: East Caribbean Dollar (XCD) (Sept. 2010: 2.67 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$10,200; **GDP growth:** -2.5%. **Imports:** \$578 mil; Singapore 16.16%, Trinidad and Tobago 13.71%, U.S. 13.41%, China 10.9%, Italy 8.89%, Turkey 6.6%, France 5.64%, Romania 4.44%. **Exports:** \$193 mil; Greece 40.04%, Poland 11.78%, France 9.05%, China 8.53%,

India 4.71%. **Tourism:** \$96 mil. **Budget** (2000 est.): \$85.8 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$56.02 mil. **CPI change:** -1.6%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 14,000 pass. cars; 5,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 5 airports. **Chief port:** Kingstown.

Communications: TV sets: 230 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 688 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 21.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 69.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 72 male; 75.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.8%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 14.7. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-15. **Literacy:** 96%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS, OECS.

Embassy: 3216 New Mexico Ave. NW 20016; 364-6730.

Website: www.gov.vc

Columbus landed on St. Vincent on Jan. 22, 1498 (St. Vincent's Day). Britain and France both laid claim to the island in the 17th and 18th centuries; the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, finally ceded it to Britain. Associated State status was granted 1969; independence was attained Oct. 27, 1979.

Samoa (formerly Western Samoa)

Independent State of Samoa

People: Population: 192,001. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 36; 65+: 5.2. **Pop. density:** 176.3 per sq mi, 68.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 20.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Samoan 93%, Euronesians (mixed European, Polynesian) 7%. **Principal languages:** Samoan (Polynesian), English. **Chief religions:** Congregationalist 35%, Roman Catholic 20%, Methodist 15%, Latter-Day Saints 13%.

Geography: Total area: 1,093 sq mi, 2,831 sq km; **Land area:** 1,089 sq mi, 2,821 sq km. **Location:** In S Pacific O. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Fiji to SW, Tonga to S. **Topography:** Main islands, Savaii (659 sq mi) and Upolu (432 sq mi), both ruggedly mountainous, and small islands Manono and Apolima. **Capital:** Apia, 36,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Tuiaua Tupua Tamasese Efi; b. Mar. 1, 1938; in office: June 20, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi; b. Apr. 14, 1945; in office: Nov. 23, 1998. **Local divisions:** 11 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: food proc., building materials, auto parts. **Chief crops:** coconuts, bananas, taro, yams, coffee, cocoa. **Natural resources:** hardwood forests, fish, hydropower. **Arable land:** 21%. **Livestock:** cattle: 29,000; chickens: 450,000; pigs: 202,000. **Fish catch:** 3,803 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 109 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Tala (WST) (Sept. 2010: 2.47 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.04 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$5,400; **GDP growth:** -0.8%. **Imports:** \$324 mil; New Zealand 24.13%, Fiji 17.34%, Singapore 12.54%, China 10.02%, Australia 9.85%, U.S. 5.95%. **Exports:** \$131 mil; American Samoa 41.12%, Australia 24.74%, Taiwan 6.24%, China 5.61%, U.S. 4.07%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** \$78.1 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$105.79 mil. **CPI change:** 6.3%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 9,600 pass. cars; 1,200 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 238.6 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport. **Chief port:** Apia.

Communications: TV sets: 56 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,035 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 5 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 69.3 male; 75.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 22.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.76%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 23.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-14. **Literacy:** 98.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400J, New York, NY 10017; (212) 599-6196.

Website: www.govt.ws

Samoa (formerly known as Western Samoa to distinguish it from American Samoa, a small U.S. territory) was a German colony, 1899 to 1914, when New Zealand landed troops and took over. It became a New Zealand mandate under the League of Nations and, in 1945, a New Zealand UN Trusteeship.

An elected local government took office in Oct. 1959, and the country became fully independent Jan. 1, 1962. Malietoa Tanumafili II, Samoa's head of state since independence, died May 11, 2007, and was succeeded by Tuiaua Tupua Tamasese Efi. An earthquake and tsunami Sept. 29, 2009, left at least 143 people dead in Samoa.

San Marino

Republic of San Marino

People: Population: 31,477. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.8; 65+: 17.7. **Pop. density:** 1,336.5 per sq mi, 516 per sq km. **Urban:** 94.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Sammarinese, Italian. **Principal language:** Italian. **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic.

Geography: Total area: 24 sq mi, 61 sq km; **Land area:** 24 sq mi, 61 sq km. **Location:** In N central Italy near Adriatic coast. **Neighbors:** Completely surrounded by Italy. **Topography:** The country lies on slopes of Mt. Titano. **Capital:** San Marino, 4,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Heads of state and gov.:** Two co-regents appt. every 6 months. **Local divisions:** 9 castelli. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, banking, textiles, electronics, ceramics, cement, wine. **Chief crops:** wheat, grapes, corn, olives. **Natural resources:** building stone. **Arable land:** 17%. **Labor force:** agric. 0.1%, industry 37.7%, services 62.2%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP** (2007): \$1.7 bil; **per capita GDP** (2007): \$41,900; **GDP growth** (2007): 4.3%. **Imports:** \$3.7 bil; **NA. Exports:** \$4.6 bil; **NA. Total reserves less gold:** \$248 mil. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2006): \$652.9 mil. **Total reserves less gold** (2008): \$458.88 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: NA.

Communications: **TV sets:** 875 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,346 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 68.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 54.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 80.5 male; 85.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.14%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 96%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), OSCE.

Honorary Consulate: 1899 L St. NW, Ste. 500, 20036; 223-3517.

Website: www.visitsanmarino.com or www.esteri.sm

San Marino claims to be the oldest state in Europe and to have been founded in the 4th cent. It has had a treaty of friendship with Italy since 1862. A Communist-led coalition ruled 1947-57; a similar coalition ruled 1978-86. The Pact for San Marino, a center-right coalition, won parliamentary elections Nov. 9, 2008.

São Tomé and Príncipe

Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe

People: **Population:** 175,808. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 44.9; 65+: 3.3. **Pop. density:** 472.3 per sq mi, 182.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 61.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Descendants of Angolan slaves, freed slaves, & contract laborers fr. Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde; Europeans (primarily Portuguese). **Principal language:** Portuguese (official). **Chief religions:** Catholic 70%, Evangelical 3%, none 19%.

Geography: **Total area:** 372 sq mi, 964 sq km; **Land area:** 372 sq mi, 964 sq km. **Location:** In Gulf of Guinea about 125 miles off W central Africa. **Neighbors:** Gabon, Equatorial Guinea to E. **Topography:** São Tomé and Príncipe islands, part of an extinct volcano chain, are both covered by lush forests and croplands. **Capital:** São Tomé, 60,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Fradique Bandiera Melo de Menezes; b. Mar. 21, 1942; in office: Sept. 3, 2001. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Patrice Trovoada; b. Mar. 18, 1962; in office: Aug. 14, 2010. **Local divisions:** 2 provinces. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: **Industries:** light constr., textiles, soap, beer, fish proc., timber. **Chief crops:** cocoa, coconuts, palm kernels, copra, cinnamon, pepper, coffee, bananas, papayas, beans. **Natural resources:** fish, hydropower. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 4,800; chickens: 420,000; goats: 5,200; pigs: 2,620; sheep: 3,000. **Fish catch:** 4,250 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 19 mil kWh. **Labor force:** Pop. mainly engaged in subsistence agric. and fishing; shortage of skilled workers.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dobra (STD) (Sept. 2010: 19,165.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$295.1 mil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,700; **GDP growth:** 4%. **Imports:** \$86 mil; Portugal 58.9%, Brazil 6.68%, U.S. 4.71%, Japan 4.49%. **Exports:** \$8 mil; UK 32.99%, Netherlands 26.93%, Belgium 21.04%, Portugal 4.31%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$57.5 mil. **Total reserves less gold** (2007): \$24.89 mil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Civil aviation:** 11.2 mil pass.-mi; 2 airports. **Chief port:** São Tomé.

Communications: **TV sets:** 229 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 319 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 4.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 16.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 61.6 male; 63.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 39.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.5. **Natural inc.:** 3.06%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 54.6. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 88.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AU.

Permanent UN mission: 460 Park Ave., 11th Fl., New York, NY 10022; (212) 317-0533.

Website: www.gov.st

The islands were discovered in 1471 by the Portuguese, who brought the first settlers—convicts and exiled Jews. Sugar planting was replaced by the slave trade as the chief economic activity until coffee and cocoa were introduced in the 19th cent.

Portugal agreed, 1974, to turn the colony over to the Gabon-based Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe, which proclaimed as first president its East German-trained leader, Manuel Pinto da Costa. Independence came July 12, 1975. Democratic reforms were instituted in 1987. In 1991 Miguel Trovoada won the first free presidential election following da Costa's withdrawal. A military coup that ousted Trovoada Aug. 15, 1995, was reversed a week later after Angolan mediation. Trovoada defeated da Costa in a presidential runoff election, July 21, 1996.

Fradique de Menezes, a wealthy cocoa exporter, easily beat da Costa in the presidential election of July 29, 2001. The government was ousted in a military coup July 16, 2003, but was restored to power a week later and reelected July 30, 2006. After the opposition Independent Democratic Action party won parliamentary elections Aug. 1, 2010, Patrice Trovoada (son of the former president) was chosen to head the new government. The country, long one of the world's poorest, has sought to develop large oil deposits in the Gulf of Guinea.

Saudi Arabia

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

People: **Population:** 25,731,776. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 38; 65+: 2.5. **Pop. density:** 31 per sq mi, 12 per sq km. **Urban:** 81.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 90%, Afro-Asian 10%. **Principal language:** Arabic. **Chief religion:** Muslim 100%.

Geography: **Total area:** 830,000 sq mi, 2,149,690 sq km; **Land area:** 830,000 sq mi, 2,149,690 sq km. **Location:** Occupies most of Arabian Peninsula in Mid-East. **Neighbors:** Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan on N; Yemen, Oman on S; United Arab Emirates, Qatar on E. **Topography:** Bordered by Red Sea on W. The highlands on W, up to 9,000 ft, slope as arid, barren desert to the Persian Gulf on E. **Capital:** Riyadh, 4,725,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Jiddah, 3,161,000; Mecca (Makkah), 1,451,000; Medina, 1,073,000.

Government: Type: Monarchy with council of ministers. **Head of state and gov.:** King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz; b. Aug. 1, 1924; in office: Aug. 1, 2005. **Local divisions:** 13 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$41.2 bil. **Active troops:** 233,500.

Economy: **Industries:** oil prod. & refining, petrochems., cement, fertilizers, plastics, metals, constr. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, tomatoes, melons, dates, citrus. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, iron ore, gold, copper. **Crude oil reserves:** 266.7 bil bbls (incl. half of Neutral Zone reserves). **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 372,000; chickens: 145 mil; goats: 2.2 mil; sheep: 7 mil. **Fish catch:** 90,253 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 182.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 6.7%, industry 21.4%, services 71.9%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Riyal (SAR) (Sept. 2010: 3.75 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$592.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$20,600; **GDP growth:** 0.1%. **Imports:** \$82.3 bil; U.S. 12.32%, China 12.06%, Germany 7.67%, Japan 6.15%, South Korea 5.32%, India 4.99%, UK 4.72%, France 4.05%. **Exports:** \$189.7 bil; Japan 15.33%, South Korea 12.71%, U.S. 12.2%, China 10.38%, India 7.12%, Taiwan 4.54%, Singapore 4.25%. **Tourism:** \$5.9 bil. **Budget:** \$146.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$261.34 bil. **Gold:** 10.38 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 5.1%.

Transport: **Railways:** 865 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 9.95 mil pass. cars and comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 15,729.4 mil pass.-mi; 81 airports. **Chief ports:** Ad Dammam, Al Jubayl, Jiddah, Yanbu' al Sinaiyah.

Communications: **TV sets:** 263 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 321 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 16.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 38.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 71.9 male; 75.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 3.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.61%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 16.7. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 85.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, OPEC.

Embassy: 601 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20037; 342-3800.

Website: www.saudi.gov.sa

Before Muhammad, Arabia was divided among numerous warring tribes and small kingdoms. It was united for the first time by Muhammad, in the early 7th cent. His successors conquered the entire Near East and North Africa, bringing Islam and the Arabic language. But Arabia itself soon returned to its former status.

Nejd, in central Arabia, long an independent state and center of the Wahhabi sect, fell under Turkish rule in the 18th cent. In 1913 Ibn Saud, founder of the Saudi dynasty, overthrew the Turks and captured the Turkish province of Hasa in eastern Arabia; he took the Hejaz region in western Arabia in 1925 and most of Asir, in SW Arabia, by 1926. The discovery of oil in the 1930s transformed the nation.

The Hejaz contains the holy cities of Islam—Medina, where the Mosque of the Prophet enshrines the tomb of Muhammad, and Mecca, his birthplace. An estimated 3 mil Muslims make pilgrimage to Mecca annually. Stampedes and other disasters have killed thousands of pilgrims in recent decades.

Ibn Saud reigned until his death, Nov. 1953. Subsequent kings have been sons of Ibn Saud. The king exercises authority together with a Council of Ministers. The Islamic religious code is the law of the land. Alcohol and public entertainments are restricted, and women have an inferior legal status.

Saudi Arabia has often allied itself with the U.S. and other Western nations, and billions of dollars of advanced arms have been purchased from Britain, France, and the U.S.; however, Western support for Israel has often strained relations. Saudi units fought against Israel in the 1948 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars. Beginning with the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Saudi Arabia provided large annual financial gifts to Egypt; aid was later extended to Syria, Jordan, and Palestinian groups.

King Faisal played a leading role in the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo against the U.S. and other nations. Crown Prince Khalid was proclaimed king on Mar. 25, 1975, after the assassination of Faisal. Fahd became king on June 13, 1982, following Khalid's death.

After Iraq invaded Kuwait, Aug. 2, 1990, Saudi Arabia accepted the Kuwait royal family and more than 400,000 Kuwaiti refugees. King Fahd invited Western and Arab troops to deploy on Saudi soil. During the 1991 Persian Gulf War, 28 U.S. soldiers were killed when an Iraqi missile hit their barracks in Dhahran, Feb. 25, 1991. Islamic extremists were blamed for truck bombs that killed 7 (5 from the U.S.) at a military training center in Riyadh, Nov. 13, 1995, and 19 Americans at a base in Dhahran, June 25, 1996.

The presence of 15 Saudis among the 19 al-Qaeda hijackers who took part in the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks on the U.S. raised new tensions between the U.S. and Saudi governments, and some blamed the Saudi government for allowing Muslim extremism to flourish in Saudi Arabia. Policy differences over the Israeli-Palestinian dispute and Iraq (where Saudi jihadists supported the Sunni cause) were further irritants. The U.S. completed a pullout of its combat forces from Saudi Arabia in Sept. 2003.

Alarmed at guerrilla attacks that killed more than 100 people, mostly foreigners, in Saudi Arabia during 2003-04, the Saudi government stepped up antiterrorist activities in cooperation with the U.S. Islamist candidates on a "golden list" circulated by conservative clerics fared well in municipal council elections, Feb.-Apr. 2005; women were barred from voting in the elections, the country's first since 1963.

King Fahd, on the throne since 1982, died Aug. 1, 2005. He was succeeded by his half-brother, Abdullah, who had in effect ruled the Kingdom since Fahd suffered a stroke in Nov. 1995. Guards thwarted an attack by suicide bombers, Feb. 24, 2006, at the huge Abqaiq oil and gas facility. Security officials, Apr. 27, 2007, announced the arrest of 172 men accused of plotting attacks on oil installations, military posts, and other targets.

Soaring oil revenues in 2004-08 provided funds for more than \$500 bil in investments, including plans to diversify the economy and redevelop Mecca. Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility for a suicide attack in Jiddah, Aug. 27, 2009, that slightly injured Deputy Interior Min. Muhammad bin Nayef, the royal family member in charge of Saudi counterterrorism efforts. Saudi authorities announced Mar. 24, 2010, the arrest during the previous 5 months of 113 militants (including 51 Yemenis) suspected of plotting terrorist attacks.

Senegal

Republic of Senegal

People: Population: 12,323,252. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 42; 65+: 3. **Pop. density:** 165.8 per sq mi, 64 per sq km. **Urban:** 42.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Wolof 43%, Pular 24%, Serer 15%. **Principal languages:** French (official), Wolof, Pulaar, Jola, Mandinka. **Chief religions:** Muslim 94%, Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) 5%, indigenous beliefs 1%.

Geography: Total area: 75,955 sq mi, 196,722 sq km; **Land area:** 74,336 sq mi, 192,530 sq km. **Location:** At W extreme of Africa. **Neighbors:** Mauritania on N, Mali on E, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau on S; surrounds Gambia on three sides. **Topography:** Low rolling plains cover most of Senegal, rising somewhat in SE. Swamp and jungles are in SW. **Capital:** Dakar, 2,777,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Abdoulaye Wade; b. May 29, 1926; in office: Apr. 1, 2000. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Souleymane Ndéné Ndiaye; b. Aug. 6, 1958; in office: Apr. 30, 2009. **Local divisions:** 11 regions. **Defense budget** (2008): \$217 mil. **Active troops:** 13,620.

Economy: Industries: agric. & fish proc., phosphate mining, fertilizer prod., oil refining. **Chief crops:** peanuts, millet, corn, sorghum, rice, cotton, tomatoes, green vegetables. **Natural resources:** fish, phosphates, iron ore. **Arable land:** 13%. **Livestock:** cattle: 3.2 mil; chickens: 39.4 mil; goats: 4.5 mil; pigs: 325,747; sheep: 5.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 447,954 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 77.5%, industry and services 22.5%.

Finance: Monetary unit: CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$22.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,600; **GDP growth:** 1.7%. **Imports:** \$4.5 bil; France 19.58%, UK 9.64%, China 8.08%, Netherlands 5.64%, Thailand 4.75%, U.S. 3.97%. **Exports:** \$1.9 bil; Mali 20.12%, India 9.84%, Gambia 5.58%, France 5.02%, Italy 4.23%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$3.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.35 bil. **CPI change:** -1.1%.

Transport: Railways: 563 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 147,000 pass. cars; 46,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 582.2 mil pass.-mi; 10 airports. **Chief port:** Dakar.

Communications: TV sets: 41 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 141 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2.2 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 8.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 7.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 57.5 male; 61.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 37.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.5. **Natural inc.:** 2.78%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 57.7. **HIV rate:** 1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-12. **Literacy:** 41.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, AU.

Embassy: 2112 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 234-0540.

Website: www.gouv.sn

Portuguese settlers arrived in the 15th cent., but French control grew from the 17th cent. The last independent Muslim state was subdued in 1893. Senegal became an independent republic Aug.

20, 1960, but French political and economic influence remained strong. Senegambia, a loose confederation of Senegal and The Gambia, was established in 1982 but dissolved 7 years later.

Forty years of Socialist Party rule ended when Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the Senegalese Democratic Party, won a presidential runoff election Mar. 19, 2000. A Senegalese ferry capsized off the coast of The Gambia Sept. 26, 2002, killing at least 1,863 people. A peace accord signed Dec. 30, 2004, with separatists in Cassamance Province, S Senegal, sought to end a 22-year insurgency. Pres. Wade was reelected Feb. 25, 2007.

Serbia

Republic of Serbia

People: Population: 7,344,847. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.2; 65+: 16.6. **Pop. density:** 245.5 per sq mi, 94.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 55.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Serb 83%, Hungarian 4%, Romany 1%. **Principal languages:** Serbian (official), Hungarian. **Chief religions:** Serbian Orthodox 85%, Catholic 6%, Muslim 3%.

Geography: Total area: 29,913 sq mi, 77,474 sq km; **Land area:** 29,913 sq mi, 77,474 sq km. **Location:** On Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. **Neighbors:** Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina on W; Hungary on N; Romania, Bulgaria on E; Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia on S. **Topography:** Terrain varies widely, with fertile plains drained by Danube and other rivers in N, limestone basins in E, ancient mountains and hills in SE, and very high coastline in Montenegro along SW. **Capital:** Belgrade (Beograd), 1,115,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Boris Tadic; b. Jan. 15, 1958; in office: July 11, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Mirko Cvetkovic; b. Aug. 16, 1950; in office: July 7, 2008. **Local divisions:** 1 republic with 1 autonomous province. **Defense budget:** \$1.06 bil. **Active troops:** 29,125.

Economy: Industries: sugar, agric. machinery, elec. & comm. equip., paper & pulp, transp. equip. **Chief crops:** wheat, maize, sugar beets, sunflower. **Natural resources:** oil, gas, coal, antimony, copper, zinc, gold, pyrite, limestone, marble, salt. **Crude oil reserves:** 77.5 mil bbls. **Arable land:** NA. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.1 mil; chickens: 17.2 mil; goats: 154,575; pigs: 3.6 mil; sheep: 1.6 mil. **Fish catch:** 10,729 metric tons. **Labor force:** agric. 23.9%, industry 20.5%, services 55.6% (not incl. Kosovo).

Finance: Monetary unit: Dinar (RSD) (Sept. 2010: 80.98 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$78.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$10,600; **GDP growth:** -2.9%. **Imports:** \$15.9 bil; Germany 11.79%, Italy 9.36%, Hungary 6.71%, Slovenia 6.52%, Austria 4.79%. **Exports:** \$8.4 bil; Bosnia and Herzegovina 13.12%, Italy 10.96%, Germany 9.9%, Austria 5.4%, Slovenia 5.38%, Macedonia 5.26%, Russia 4.39%, Hungary 4.36%. **Tourism:** \$944 mil. **Budget:** (2010 est.): \$11.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$9.42 bil. **Gold:** 421,817 oz t. **CPI change:** 7.8%.

Transport: Railways: 2,100 mi. **Motor vehicles** (incl. Montenegro): 1.6 mil pass. cars; 158,400 comm. cars. **Civil aviation:** 444.3 mil pass.-mi; 11 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 277 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 296 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 31.5 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 41.7 users per 100 pop..

Health: Life expect.: 71.3 male; 77.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.2. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.9. **Natural inc.:** -0.47%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 6.7. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** 97.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), OSCE.

Embassy: 2134 Kalorama Rd. NW 20008; 332-0333.

Website: www.gov.yu

Serbia, which had since 1389 been a vassal principality of Turkey, was established as an independent kingdom by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. After the Balkan wars, Serbia's boundaries were enlarged by the annexation of Old Serbia and Macedonia, 1913.

When the Austro-Hungarian empire collapsed after WWI, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was formed from the former provinces of Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, Vojvodina, and the independent state of Montenegro. The name became Yugoslavia in 1929.

Nazi Germany invaded in 1941. After the Nazis were driven out in 1945, Yugoslavia became a federal republic, headed by Josip Broz, a Communist, known as Marshal Tito. He rejected Stalin's policy of dictating to all Communist nations, and he accepted economic and military aid from the West. Pres. Tito died May 4, 1980. Yugoslavia held together for a decade, then broke apart. Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in 1991. In Croatia, fighting began between Croats and ethnic Serbs. Serbia sent arms and medical supplies to the Serb rebels in Croatia. Croatian forces clashed with Yugoslav army units and their Serb supporters.

The republics of Serbia and Montenegro proclaimed a new "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" Apr. 17, 1992. Serbia, under Pres. Slobodan Milosevic, was the main arms supplier to ethnic Serb fighters in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The UN imposed sanctions May 30 on the newly reconstituted Yugoslavia as a means of ending the bloodshed in Bosnia.

A peace agreement initialed in Dayton, OH, Nov. 21, 1995, was signed in Paris, Dec. 14, by Milosevic and leaders of Bosnia and

Croatia. In May 1996, a UN tribunal in the Netherlands began trying suspected war criminals from the former Yugoslavia. The UN lifted sanctions against Yugoslavia Oct. 1, 1996, after elections were held in Bosnia. Mass protests erupted when Milosevic refused to accept opposition victories in local elections Nov. 17; non-Communist governments took office in Belgrade and other cities in Feb. 1997. Barred from running for a 3rd term as Serbian president, Milosevic had himself inaugurated as president of Yugoslavia on July 23, 1997.

Efforts by Serbia to suppress a secessionist movement in Kosovo province led in Mar.-June 1999 to a war with the U.S. and its NATO allies; they accused Milosevic of pursuing a policy of ethnic cleansing against the Kosovars (ethnic Albanians), who were predominantly Muslim. NATO stationed a multinational force in Kosovo, which was placed under UN administration.

Defeated in a presidential election Sept. 24, 2000, by opposition leader Vojislav Kostunica, Milosevic initially refused to accept the result. A rising tide of mass demonstrations forced him to resign Oct. 6, and Kostunica was sworn in the next day. Charged with corruption and abuse of power, Milosevic surrendered to Serbian authorities Apr. 1, 2001. He was extradited June 28 to The Hague, Netherlands, where a UN tribunal had indicted him for war crimes. His trial began Feb. 12, 2002, but proceeded slowly. He was found dead in his prison cell Mar. 11, 2006, before a verdict was reached.

A pact to reconstitute Yugoslavia as a new union of Serbia and Montenegro took effect Feb. 4, 2003. Zoran Djindjic, premier of the Republic of Serbia, was assassinated Mar. 12 in Belgrade; the murder triggered a roundup of more than 4,500 people associated with organized crime and the Milosevic regime. Serbia's union with Montenegro disintegrated in 2006, as Montenegrins voted support for separation in a referendum May 21, and Montenegro became an independent republic June 3.

After years of fruitless negotiations, Kosovo unilaterally declared independence from Serbia Feb. 17, 2008; the new country was immediately recognized by the U.S. and most European allies, but not by Serbia and Russia. Following parliamentary elections in Serbia May 11, a pro-Western government under Mirko Cvetkovic took office July 7. Serbia, seeking EU membership, met a key requirement of European leaders July 21, 2008, by arresting former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, who was then extradited to the International Criminal Court in the Netherlands on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity. Serbia's parliament passed a resolution Mar. 31, 2010, apologizing for the 1995 massacre of thousands of Muslims by Bosnian Serbs at Srebrenica; in a further effort to deal with wartime atrocities, Serbian prosecutors on Sept. 11 announced the indictment of 9 former members of the "Jackals" paramilitary unit for allegedly killing 43 ethnic Albanian civilians during the 1999 Kosovo conflict.

Vojvodina is a nominally autonomous province in northern Serbia (8,304 sq mi), with a population (2008 est.) of 1,979,389, mostly Serbian. The capital is Novi Sad.

Seychelles

Republic of Seychelles

People: Population: 88,340. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 22.3; 65+: 7.1. **Pop. density:** 502.9 per sq mi, 194.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 54.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Mixed French, African, Indian, Chinese, and Arab. **Principal languages:** English, Creole (both official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 82%, Anglican 6%.

Geography: Total area: 176 sq mi, 455 sq km; **Land area:** 176 sq mi, 455 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O. 700 miles NE of Madagascar. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Madagascar on SW, Somalia on NW. **Topography:** A group of 86 islands, about half of them composed of coral, the other half granite, the latter predominantly mountainous. **Capital:** Victoria, 26,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. James Michel, b. Aug. 18, 1944; in office: Apr. 14, 2004. **Local divisions:** 23 districts. **Defense budget** (2008): \$8.5 mil. **Active troops:** 200.

Economy: Industries: fishing, tourism, coconuts & vanilla proc., coir (coconut fiber) rope, boat building. **Chief crops:** coconuts, cinnamon, vanilla, sweet potatoes, cassava, bananas. **Natural resources:** fish, copra, cinnamon trees. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 530; chickens: 430,000; goats: 5,200; pigs: 7,750. **Fish catch:** 69,461 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 250 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3%, industry 23%, services 74%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (SCR) (Sept. 2010: 13.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$20,800; **GDP growth:** -3.5%. **Imports:** \$703 mil; Saudi Arabia 16.44%, India 8.33%, Spain 7.49%, South Africa 6.72%, France 6.39%, Brazil 6.07%, Singapore 5.07%. **Exports:** \$428 mil; UK 24.84%, France 18.53%, Italy 9.45%, Mauritius 9.03%, Japan 6.98%, Spain 4.92%. **Tourism:** \$285 mil. **Budget:** \$267.9 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$121.55 mil. **CPI change:** 31.8%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 6,200 pass. cars; 2,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 844.4 mil pass.-mi; 8 airports. **Chief port:** Victoria.

Communications: TV sets: 214 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 560 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 26.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 40.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 68.6 male; 78.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.86%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 12. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 91.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400C, New York, NY 10017; (212) 972-1785.

Website: www.egov.sc

The islands were occupied by France in 1768 and seized by Britain in 1794. Ruled as part of Mauritius from 1814, Seychelles became a separate colony in 1903. Independence was declared June 29, 1976. The first president was ousted in a coup a year later by a socialist leader, France Albert René. A new constitution, approved June 1993, provided for a multiparty state. After nearly 27 years in power, Pres. René resigned Apr. 14, 2004, and was succeeded by Vice Pres. James Michel, who won a full 5-year term in elections July 28-30, 2006.

Sierra Leone

Republic of Sierra Leone

People: Population: 5,245,695. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 41.8; 65+: 3.6. **Pop. density:** 189.7 per sq mi, 73.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 38%. **Ethnic groups:** 20 African ethnic groups 90% (Temne 30%, Mende 30%, other 30%), Creole (Krio; descendants of freed Jamaican slaves) 10%. **Principal languages:** English (official), Mende (principal vernacular in S), Temne (principal vernacular in N), Krio (Eng.-based Creole, a lingua franca). **Chief religions:** Muslim 60%, Christian 10%, indigenous beliefs 30%.

Geography: Total area: 27,699 sq mi, 71,740 sq km; **Land area:** 27,653 sq mi, 71,620 sq km. **Location:** On W coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Guinea on N and E, Liberia on S. **Topography:** The heavily-indented, 210-mi coastline has mangrove swamps. Behind are wooded hills, rising to a plateau and mountains in E. **Capital:** Freetown, 875,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Ernest Bai Koroma; b. Oct. 2, 1953; in office: Sept. 17, 2007. **Local divisions:** 3 provinces, 1 area. **Defense budget:** \$11 mil. **Active troops:** 10,500.

Economy: Industries: diamonds, small-scale mfg. (beverages, textiles), oil refining. **Chief crops:** rice, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels & palm oil, peanuts. **Natural resources:** diamonds, titanium ore, bauxite, iron ore, gold, chromite. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 350,000; chickens: 7.5 mil; goats: 540,000; pigs: 52,000; sheep: 470,000. **Fish catch:** 203,582 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 80 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Leone (SLL) (Sept. 2010: 3,975.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$4.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$900; **GDP growth:** 4%. **Imports:** \$560 mil; South Africa 14.61%, China 7.58%, U.S. 5.87%, Côte d'Ivoire 5.65%, India 5.19%, Malaysia 5.19%, France 5.08%, UK 4.48%, Netherlands 4.06%. **Exports:** \$216 mil; Belgium 26.56%, U.S. 11.87%, Netherlands 7.91%, UK 7.4%, India 6.67%, Côte d'Ivoire 6.13%, Greece 4.05%. **Tourism:** \$22 mil. **Budget** (2000 est.): \$351 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$258.32 mil. **CPI change** (2008): 7.1%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 7,700 pass. cars; 7,700 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 62.8 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport. **Chief ports:** Freetown, Pepel.

Communications: TV sets: 13 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 274 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.6 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 53.3 male; 58.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 38.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 12. **Natural inc.:** 2.68%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 80.2. **HIV rate:** 1.7%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 39.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 1701 19th St. NW 20009; 939-9261.

Website: www.statehouse.gov.sl

Freetown was founded in 1787 by the British government as a haven for freed slaves. Full independence arrived Apr. 27, 1961. Sierra Leone declared itself a republic Apr. 19, 1971. A one-party state was established by referendum in 1978.

Mutinous soldiers ousted Pres. Joseph Momoh Apr. 30, 1992. Another coup, Jan. 16, 1996, paved the way for multiparty elections and a return to civilian rule. A peace accord, signed Nov. 30 with the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), brought a temporary halt to a civil war that had claimed over 10,000 lives in 5 years.

A coup on May 25, 1997, was met with widespread international opposition. Armed intervention by Nigeria restored Pres. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah to power on Mar. 10, 1998, but RUF rebels (who funded their operations through illicit diamond sales) mounted a guerrilla counteroffensive, killing thousands of civilians and mutilating thousands more. The Kabbah government signed a power-sharing agreement with the RUF on July 7, 1999. A UN mission (UNAMSIL) was established in Oct. to help maintain the agreement. The accord collapsed in early May 2000, as RUF guerrillas took more than 500 UN peacekeepers hostage. Rebel leader Foday Sankoh was captured in Freetown May 17. The hostages were freed by the end of May, and 233 more UN personnel behind rebel lines were rescued July 15.

A UN-sponsored disarmament program in 2001 reduced the level of violence. On Jan. 16, 2002, the government and the UN signed an agreement creating the Sierra Leone Special Court to try war crimes that had occurred from Nov. 1996 onwards. Government and rebel leaders declared an official end to the war Jan. 18; by then, the death toll had risen to more than 50,000. Kabbah won the May 14 presidential election.

Sankoh, an indicted war criminal, died in UN custody July 29, 2003. UNAMSIL, which ended Dec. 31, 2005, was succeeded by UNIOSIL, a UN mission intended to strengthen political institutions. Opposition leader Ernest Bai Koroma won a presidential runoff vote, Sept. 8, 2007. Under an anti-corruption law signed Sept. 2, 2008, Koroma became Sierra Leone's first head of state to declare all his assets. Three former RUF leaders were convicted of war crimes Feb. 25, 2009.

Singapore

Republic of Singapore

People: **Population:** 4,701,069. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.1; 65+: 9. **Pop. density:** 17,723 per sq mi, 6,842.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 100%. **Ethnic groups:** Chinese 77%, Malay 14%, Indian 8%. **Principal languages:** Mandarin, English, Malay, Hokkien, Cantonese, Teochew. **Chief religions:** Buddhist 43%, Muslim 15%, Taoist 9%, none 15%.

Geography: **Total area:** 269 sq mi, 697 sq km; **Land area:** 265 sq mi, 687 sq km. **Location:** Off tip of Malayan Peninsula in SE Asia. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Malaysia on N, Indonesia on S. **Topography:** Singapore is a flat, formerly swampy island. The nation includes 40 nearby islets. **Capital:** Singapore, 4,737,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. S. R. Nathan; b. July 3, 1924; in office: Sept. 1, 1999. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Lee Hsien Loong; b. Feb. 10, 1952; in office: Aug. 12, 2004. **Defense budget:** \$8.23 bil. **Active troops:** 72,500.

Economy: **Industries:** electronics, chemicals, financial services, oil drilling equip., oil refining, rubber proc. & rubber products, proc. food & beverages, offshore platform constr., life sciences. **Chief crops:** rubber, copra, fruit, orchids, vegetables. **Natural resources:** fish. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 200; chickens: 2 mil; goats: 600; pigs: 260,000. **Fish catch:** 5,141 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 39.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** industry 23.8%, services 76.2%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dollar (SGD) (Sept. 2010: 1.34 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$243.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$52,200; **GDP growth:** -1.3%. **Imports:** \$240.5 bil; U.S. 11.88%, Malaysia 11.61%, China 10.56%, Japan 7.63%, Indonesia 5.8%, South Korea 5.72%, Taiwan 5.22%. **Exports:** \$274.5 bil; Hong Kong 11.57%, Malaysia 11.47%, China 9.76%, Indonesia 9.67%, U.S. 6.57%, South Korea 4.65%, Japan 4.56%. **Tourism:** \$10.7 bil. **Budget:** \$24.1 bil (exclude public debt, financial transfers, and development ests.). **Total reserves less gold:** \$119.8 bil. **CPI change:** 0.6%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 463,000 pass. cars; 141,400 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 56,001.7 mil pass.-mi; 8 airports. **Chief port:** Singapore.

Communications: **TV sets:** 341 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 744 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 39.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 360.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 77.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 79.5 male; 84.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4.8. **Natural inc.:** 0.39%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 2.3. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-11. **Literacy:** 94.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, APEC, ASEAN.

Embassy: 3501 International Pl. NW 20008; 537-3100.

Website: www.gov.sg

Founded in 1819 by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Singapore was a British colony until 1959, when it became autonomous within the Commonwealth. On Sept. 16, 1963, it joined with Malaya, Sarawak, and Sabah to form the Federation of Malaysia. Tensions between Malaysians, dominant in the federation, and ethnic Chinese, dominant in Singapore, led to an accord under which Singapore became a separate nation, Aug. 9, 1965.

Singapore is one of the world's largest ports and a major center of manufacturing, banking, and commerce. Standards in health, education, and housing are generally high. A free trade pact with the U.S. took effect Jan. 1, 2004.

Singapore has had only 3 prime mins.: Lee Kuan Yew, who dominated national politics, 1959-90; Goh Chok Tong, 1990-2004; and Lee Kuan Yew's son, Lee Hsien Loong, who took office Aug. 12, 2004. The government, dominated by a single party, has taken strong actions to keep order and suppress dissent. Singapore's export-dependent economy was hit hard by the global downturn in 2008 but rebounded vigorously during 2009-10.

Slovakia

Slovak Republic

People: **Population:** 5,470,306. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.7; 65+: 12.6. **Pop. density:** 294.5 per sq mi, 113.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 55.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Slovak 86%, Hungarian 10%, Roma 2%. **Principal languages:** Slovak (official), Hungarian. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 69%, Protestant 11%, none 13%.

Geography: **Total area:** 18,933 sq mi, 49,035 sq km; **Land area:** 18,573 sq mi, 48,105 sq km. **Location:** In E central Europe. **Neighbors:** Poland on N, Hungary on S, Austria and Czech Rep. on W, Ukraine on E. **Topography:** Mountains (Carpathians) in N, fertile Danube plane in S. **Capital:** Bratislava, 428,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ivan Gasparovic; b. Mar. 27, 1941; in office: June 15, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Iveta Radicová; b. Dec. 7, 1956; in office: July 8, 2010. **Local divisions:** 8 departments. **Defense budget:** \$1.46 bil. **Active troops:** 16,531.

Economy: **Industries:** metal & metal products; food & beverages; electricity, gas, coke, oil, nuclear fuels; chems. & manmade fibers; machinery; paper & printing. **Chief crops:** grains, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit. **Natural resources:** brown coal & lignite; small amounts of iron ore, copper, & mang. ore, salt. **Crude oil reserves:** 9 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 29%. **Livestock:** cattle: 488,381; chickens: 11.2 mil; goats: 37,088; pigs: 748,515; sheep: 361,634. **Fish catch:** 2,726 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 27.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.5%, industry 27%, services 69.4%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$115.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$21,100; **GDP growth:** -4.7%. **Imports:** \$53.7 bil; Germany 16.8%, Czech Republic 12.3%, Russia 9%, South Korea 6.8%, China 5.8%, Hungary 5.3%, Poland 4%. **Exports:** \$55.3 bil; Germany 19.91%, Czech Republic 13.02%, France 7.72%, Poland 7.26%, Hungary 6.48%, Italy 6.06%, Austria 5.88%, UK 4.71%. **Tourism:** \$2.6 bil. **Budget:** \$36 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$441.56 mil. **Gold:** 1.02 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 1.6%.

Transport: **Railways:** 2,251 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 1.3 mil pass. cars; 197,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 639.4 mil pass.-mi; 20 airports. **Chief ports:** Bratislava, Komarno.

Communications: **TV sets:** 418 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 967 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 18.9 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 125.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 75.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 71.7 male; 79.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.6. **Natural inc.:** 0.1%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 6.7. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 99.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3523 International Ct. NW 20008; 237-1054.

Website: www.government.gov.sk

Slovakia was originally settled by Illyrian, Celtic, and Germanic tribes and was incorporated into Great Moravia in the 9th cent. It became part of Hungary in the 11th cent. Overrun by Czech Husites in the 15th cent., it was restored to Hungarian rule in 1526. The Slovaks disassociated themselves from Hungary after WWI and joined the Czechs of Bohemia to form the Republic of Czechoslovakia, Oct. 28, 1918.

Germany invaded Czechoslovakia, 1939, and declared Slovakia independent. Slovakia rejoined Czechoslovakia in 1945. Czechoslovakia split into 2 separate states—the Czech Republic and Slovakia—on Jan. 1, 1993.

Slovakia attained full membership in the EU and NATO in 2004. Robert Fico, a leftist, became prime minister July 4, 2006, replacing a center-right coalition government. Slovakia adopted the euro currency as scheduled on Jan. 1, 2009, but its economy, which had been one of Europe's fastest growing, was battered by the global recession. Pres. Ivan Gasparovic won a 2nd 5-year term in a runoff election Apr. 4, 2009. A coalition of right-leaning parties took power after the parliamentary elections of June 12, 2010; they were led by Iveta Radicová, who became Slovakia's first female prime minister.

Slovenia

Republic of Slovenia

People: **Population:** 2,003,136. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.5; 65+: 16.6. **Pop. density:** 257.5 per sq mi, 99.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 49.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Slovene 83%, Serb 2%, Croat 2%. **Principal languages:** Slovenian, Serbo-Croatian. **Chief religions:** Catholic 58%, Muslim 2%, none 10%.

Geography: **Total area:** 7,827 sq mi, 20,273 sq km; **Land area:** 7,780 sq mi, 20,151 sq km. **Location:** In SE Europe. **Neighbors:** Italy on W, Austria on N, Hungary on NE, Croatia on SE, S. **Topography:** Mostly hilly; 42% forested. **Capital:** Ljubljana, 260,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Danilo Türk; b. Feb. 19, 1952; in office: Dec. 22, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Borut Pahor; b. Nov. 2, 1963; in office: Nov. 21, 2008. **Local divisions:** 183 municipalities, 11 urban municipalities. **Defense budget:** \$879 mil. **Active troops:** 7,200.

Economy: **Industries:** ferrous metallurgy & aluminum products, electronics (incl. military), trucks, electric power equip., wood products, textiles, chemicals, machine tools. **Chief crops:** potatoes, hops, wheat, sugar beets, corn, grapes. **Natural resources:** lignite, lead, zinc, hydropower, forests. **Arable land:** 9%. **Livestock:** cattle: 479,851; chickens: 4.4 mil; goats: 28,228; pigs: 542,590; sheep: 131,180. **Fish catch:** 2,190 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 14.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 2.2%, industry 35%, services 62.8%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$55.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$27,700; **GDP growth:** -7.8%. **Imports:** \$23.4 bil; Germany 16.46%, Italy 15.89%, Austria

11.81%, France 4.98%, Croatia 4.32%. **Exports:** \$22.6 bil; Germany 19.36%, Italy 11.31%, Croatia 7.75%, Austria 7.42%, France 7.35%. **Tourism:** \$2.8 bil. **Budget:** \$22.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$616.29 mil. **Gold:** 103,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 0.9%.

Transport: Railways: 763 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 971,100 pass. cars; 62,700 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 480.3 mil pass.-mi; 7 airports. **Chief port:** Koper.

Communications: TV sets: 362 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 404 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 51.2 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2002): 172.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 64.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.5 male; 81 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.7. **Natural inc.:** -0.18%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.2. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), EU, NATO, OSCE.

Embassy: 2410 California St. NW 20008; 386-6601.

Website: e-uprava.gov.si

The Slovenes settled in their current territory during the 6th to the 8th cent. They fell under German domination as early as the 9th cent. Modern Slovenian political history began after 1848 when the Slovenes, divided among several Austrian provinces, began their struggle for unification. In 1918 a majority of Slovenes became part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, later renamed Yugoslavia.

Slovenia declared independence June 25, 1991, and joined the UN May 22, 1992. It attained full membership in the EU and NATO in 2004. Slovenia adopted the euro currency Jan. 1, 2007. On Mar. 5, 2008, it became the first former Yugoslav republic to formally recognize Kosovo's independence from Serbia. A center-left coalition took office following legislative elections Sept. 21, 2008.

Solomon Islands

People: Population: 559,198. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 38.8; 65+: 3.5. **Pop. density:** 51.8 per sq mi, 20 per sq km. **Urban:** 18.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Melanesian 95%, Polynesian 3%. **Principal languages:** English (official, but spoken by only 1%-2% of pop.), Melanesian pidgin (lingua franca in much of country), 120 indigenous languages. **Chief religions:** Church of Melanesia 33%, Roman Catholic 19%, South Seas Evangelical 17%, Seventh-Day Adventist 11%, United Church 10%.

Geography: Total area: 11,157 sq mi, 28,896 sq km; **Land area:** 10,805 sq mi, 27,986 sq km. **Location:** Melanesian Archipelago in W Pacific O. **Neighbors:** Nearest is Papua New Guinea to W. **Topography:** 10 large volcanic, rugged islands; 4 groups of smaller ones. **Capital:** Honiara, 72,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Sir Frank Ofagioro Kabui; in office: July 7, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Danny Philip; b. 1951; in office: Aug. 25, 2010. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces and Honiara. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fish (tuna), mining, timber. **Chief crops:** cocoa beans, coconuts, palm kernels, rice, potatoes, vegetables, fruit. **Natural resources:** fish, forests, gold, bauxite, phosphates, lead, zinc, nickel. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 13,600; chickens: 235,000; pigs: 54,000. **Fish catch:** 26,398 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 73 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 75%, industry 5%, services 20%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (SBD) (Sept. 2010: 7.83 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,500; **GDP growth:** -2.3%. **Imports:** \$256 mil; Singapore 24.69%, Australia 23.06%, New Zealand 5.2%, Fiji 4.47%, Papua New Guinea 4.34%, Malaysia 3.98%. **Exports:** \$237 mil; China 54.07%, South Korea 6.19%, Philippines 6.04%, Spain 4.87%. **Tourism:** \$4 mil. **Budget** (2003): \$75.1 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$93.12 mil. **CPI change:** 7.1%.

Transport: Civil aviation: 52.8 mil pass.-mi; 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Honiara, Viru Harbor.

Communications: TV sets: 16 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 141 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 10.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 1.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 71.4 male; 76.6 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 28.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 4. **Natural inc.:** 2.46%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 18.4. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: NA. **Literacy:** NA.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400L, New York, NY 10017; (212) 599-6192.

Website: www.pmc.gov.sb

The Solomon Isls. were sighted 1568 by an expedition from Peru. Britain established a protectorate in the 1890s over most of the group, inhabited by Melanesians. The islands saw major WWII battles. They achieved self-government Jan. 2, 1976, and formal independence July 7, 1978.

A coup attempt June 5, 2000, sparked factional fighting in Honiara. Violence and lawlessness became widespread over the next 3 years. To restore order, a 2,225-member intervention force, led by Australia and authorized by the Pacific Isls. Forum, began arriving in Honiara July 24, 2003; nearly all foreign troops were removed by mid-2005.

Following elections Apr. 5, 2006, parliament's choice of Snyder Rini as prime min. led to 2 days of rioting in Honiara over alleged influence-buying by the ethnic Chinese business community. Rini resigned Apr. 26 rather than face a no-confidence vote. An earthquake and tsunami Apr. 2, 2007, claimed at least 52 lives.

Somalia

People: Population: 10,112,453. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 45; 65+: 2.5. **Pop. density:** 41.7 per sq mi, 16.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 37%. **Ethnic groups:** Somali 85%, Bantu & other non-Somali 15%. **Principal languages:** Somali (official), Arabic, Italian, English. **Chief religion:** Sunni Muslim.

Geography: Total area: 246,201 sq mi, 637,657 sq km; **Land area:** 242,216 sq mi, 627,337 sq km. **Location:** Occupies eastern horn of Africa. **Neighbors:** Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya on W. **Topography:** The coastline extends for 1,700 mi. Hills cover the N; center and S are flat. **Capital:** Mogadishu, 1,353,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state:** Pres. Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed; b. July 25, 1964; in office: Jan. 31, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Abdiwahid Elmi Gonjeh; in office: Sept. 24, 2010 (acting). **Local divisions:** 18 regions. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 2,000 (Ethiopian trained, part of transitional fed. govt.).

Economy: Industries: few light industries, incl. sugar refining, textiles, wireless comm. **Chief crops:** bananas, sorghum, corn, coconuts, rice. **Natural resources:** uranium, largely unexploited iron ore reserves, tin, gypsum, bauxite, copper, salt, nat. gas, likely oil reserves. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5.4 mil; chickens: 3.4 mil; goats: 12.7 mil; pigs: 4,200; sheep: 13.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 30,000 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 280 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 71%, industry and services 29%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (SOS) (Sept. 2010: 1,610.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$5.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$600; **GDP growth:** 2.6%. **Imports:** \$798 mil; Djibouti 30.84%, Kenya 8.06%, India 7.86%, China 6.97%, Brazil 6.59%, Yemen 4.97%, Oman 4.72%, UAE 4.6%. **Exports:** \$300 mil; UAE 58.27%, Yemen 20.32%, Saudi Arabia 3.78%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** NA. **Total reserves less gold:** NA. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: 7 airports. **Chief ports:** Berbera, Kisumaayo.

Communications: TV sets: 14 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 53 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 1.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 1.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 48.1 male; 51.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 43.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.2. **Natural inc.:** 2.81%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 107.4. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 37.8%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL, AU.

Permanent UN mission: 425 E. 61st St., Ste. 702, New York, NY, 10021; (212) 688-9410. (Embassy ceased operation in U.S. in 1991.)

Website: www.state.gov/p/af/ci/so or tfgsomalia.net

British Somaliland (present-day North Somalia) was formed in the 19th cent., as was Italian Somaliland (now central and South Somalia). Italy lost its African colonies in WWII. British Somaliland gained independence, June 26, 1960, and by prearrangement, merged July 1 with the UN Trust Territory of Somalia to create the independent Somali Republic.

On Oct. 15, 1969, Somalia's first civilian president, Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke, was assassinated. Six days later, a military group led by Maj. Gen. Muhammad Siad Barre seized power. In 1970, he declared the country a socialist state—the Somali Democratic Republic.

Somalia has laid claim to Ogaden, the huge eastern region of Ethiopia, peopled mostly by Somalis. Some 11,000 Cuban troops with Soviet arms defeated Somali army troops and ethnic Somali rebels in Ethiopia, 1978. As many as 1.5 mil refugees entered Somalia. Guerrilla fighting in Ogaden continued until 1988, when a peace agreement was reached with Ethiopia.

After a month of fierce combat in Mogadishu between pro-government soldiers and the rebel United Somali Congress, Siad Barre was forced to flee the capital, Jan. 1991. Fighting between rival factions caused 40,000 casualties in 1991 and 1992, and by mid-1992 the civil war, drought, and banditry combined to produce a famine that threatened some 1.5 mil people with starvation.

In Dec. 1992 the UN accepted a U.S. offer of troops to safeguard food delivery to the starving. The UN took control of the multinational relief effort from the U.S. May 4, 1993. While the operation helped alleviate the famine, there were significant U.S. and other casualties; a failed mission Oct. 3-4 left 18 U.S. troops and more than 500 Somalis dead. The U.S. withdrew its peacekeeping forces Mar. 25, 1994.

When the last UN troops pulled out Mar. 3, 1995, Mogadishu had no functioning central government, and armed factions controlled different regions. By 1999 a joint police force was operating in the capital, but much of the country, especially southern Somalia, faced continued violence and food shortages. After political and factional leaders signed a peace deal Jan. 29, 2004, a transitional parliament, Somalia's first legislature in 13 years, was inaugurated Aug. 22. Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, the parliament chose Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed as president; he was sworn in Oct. 14. The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, killed at least 150 people and displaced about 5,000 in Somalia.

Because Mogadishu was held by his rivals, Pres. Yusuf moved, July 26, 2005, to make his transitional capital at Jowhar; an interim parliament convened Feb. 26, 2006, at Baidoa. On June 5, an Islamist militia took over Mogadishu, defeating secular warlords backed by the U.S. The Islamists, calling themselves the Supreme Islamic Courts Council, also held much of the central and southern regions. Pres. Yusuf escaped assassination, Sept. 18, but 8 others died in a car bomb explosion at Baidoa 5 days later.

With aid from Ethiopian troops, transitional govt. forces recaptured Mogadishu in late Dec. 2006. The UN Security Council authorized, Feb. 20, 2007, an African Union peacekeeping mission to Somalia (AMISOM), but the troops were targeted by insurgents. An upsurge of fighting in Mogadishu, Feb.-Apr., killed hundreds of people and caused 350,000 to flee the capital. Bombings and kidnappings escalated in 2007-08, as a series of cease-fires failed; the increasing violence forced international aid workers to pull out, worsening a humanitarian crisis.

After Pres. Yusuf resigned Dec. 29, 2008, the transitional parliament, meeting in Djibouti Jan. 31, 2009, elected a moderate Islamist, Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed; by then, Ethiopia had completely withdrawn its troops from Somalia. A state of emergency was declared June 22 after Islamist insurgents stepped up their attacks on officials of the UN-backed government. A helicopter strike by U.S. commandos in southern Somalia Sept. 14, 2009, killed a top al-Qaeda leader, the Kenyan-born Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan. Insurgents struck back Dec. 3 when a suicide bombing in Mogadishu killed at least 22 people, including 4 transitional government ministers. Somali officials blamed the attack on the Islamist group al-Shabaab, an al-Qaeda ally that has recruited supporters in the U.S. and elsewhere. Meanwhile, pirates intensified their operations in coastal waters in 2009, carrying out more than 200 attacks off the Horn of Africa. Activities by pirates and Islamist insurgents continued in 2010, as internal political disputes further weakened the transitional government and claimed the job of Prime Min. Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke, who resigned Sept. 21, 2010.

South Africa

Republic of South Africa

People: **Population:** 49,109,107. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 28.6; 65+: 5.5. **Pop. density:** 104.7 per sq mi, 40.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 61.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Black African 79%, white 10%. **Principal languages:** IsiZulu, IsiXhosa, Afrikaans, Sepedi, English, Setswana, Sesotho. **Chief religions:** Zion Christian 11%, Pentecostal/Charismatic 8%, Catholic 7%, Dutch Reformed 7%, none 15%.

Geography: **Total area:** 470,693 sq mi, 1,219,090 sq km; **Land area:** 468,909 sq mi, 1,214,470 sq km. **Location:** At southern extreme of Africa. **Neighbors:** Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe on N; Mozambique, Swaziland on E; surrounds Lesotho. **Topography:** Large interior plateau reaches close to the country's 1,739-mi coastline. There are few major rivers or lakes; rainfall sparse in W, more plentiful in E. **Capital:** Cape Town (legislative), 3,353,000; Pretoria (admin.), 1,404,000; Bloemfontein (judicial), 436,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Johannesburg, 3,607,000; East Rand (Ekurhuleni), 3,144,000; Durban, 2,837,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Jacob Zuma; b. Apr. 12, 1942; in office: May 9, 2009. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$4.35 bil. **Active troops:** 62,082.

Economy: **Industries:** mining (espec. platinum, gold, chromium), auto assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, chemicals, fertilizers, foodstuffs. **Chief crops:** corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, mang., nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, nat. gas. **Crude oil reserves:** 15 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 12%. **Livestock:** cattle: 14.4 mil; chickens: 126.2 mil; goats: 6.7 mil; pigs: 1.7 mil; sheep: 25.2 mil. **Fish catch:** 660,502 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 240.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 9%, industry 26%, services 65%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Rand (ZAR) (Sept. 2010: 7.13 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$505.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$10,300; **GDP growth:** -1.8%. **Imports:** \$66 bil; China 17.21%, Germany 11.24%, U.S. 7.38%, Saudi Arabia 4.87%, Japan 4.67%, Iran 3.95%. **Exports:** \$66.6 bil; China 10.34%, U.S. 9.19%, Japan 7.59%, Germany 7.01%, UK 5.54%, Switzerland 4.72%. **Tourism:** \$7.9 bil. **Budget:** \$94.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$22.48 bil. **Gold:** 4.01 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 7.1%.

Transport: **Railways:** 12,969 mi. **Civil aviation:** 19,136.4 mil pass.-mi; 147 airports. **Chief ports:** Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, Saldanha Bay.

Communications: **TV sets:** 138 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 355 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 8.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 29.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 8.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 50.1 male; 48.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 17. **Natural inc.:** 0.26%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 43.8. **HIV rate:** 18.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 89%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 3051 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 232-4400.

Website: www.gov.za

Bushmen and KhoiKhoi were the original inhabitants. Bantus, including Zulu, Xhosa, Swazi, and Sotho, had occupied the area from northeastern to southern South Africa before the 17th cent.

The Cape of Good Hope area was settled by the Dutch, beginning in the 17th cent. Britain seized the Cape in 1806. Many Dutch trekked north and founded 2 republics, Transvaal and Orange Free State. Diamonds were discovered, 1867, and gold, 1886. The Dutch (Boers) resented encroachments by the British and others; the Anglo-Boer War followed, 1899-1902. Britain won and, effective May 31, 1910, created the Union of South Africa, incorporating 2 British colonies (Cape and Natal) with Transvaal and Orange Free State. After a referendum, the Union became the Republic of South Africa, May 31, 1961, and withdrew from the Commonwealth.

With the election victory of Daniel Malan's National Party in 1948, the policy of separate development of the races, or apartheid, already existing unofficially, became official. Under apartheid, blacks were severely restricted to certain occupations, and paid far lower wages than whites for similar work. Only whites could vote or run for public office. Persons of Asian Indian ancestry and those of mixed race ("coloureds") had limited political rights. In 1959 the government passed acts providing for the eventual creation of several Bantu nations, or Bantustans.

Protests against apartheid were brutally suppressed. At Sharpeville on Mar. 21, 1960, 69 black protesters were killed by government troops. At least 600 persons, mostly Bantus, were killed in 1976 riots protesting apartheid. In 1981, South Africa launched military operations in Angola and Mozambique to combat guerrilla groups. Meanwhile, the apartheid system slowly began to crumble.

In 1986, Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu called for Western nations to apply sanctions against South Africa to force an end to apartheid. Pres. P. W. Botha announced in Apr. the end to the nation's system of racial pass laws and offered blacks an advisory role in government. On May 19, South Africa attacked 3 neighboring countries—Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia—to strike at guerrilla strongholds of the black nationalist African National Congress (ANC). A nationwide state of emergency was declared June 12, giving almost unlimited power to the security forces.

Some 2 mil South African black workers staged a massive strike, June 6-8, 1988. Pres. Botha, head of the government since 1978, resigned Aug. 14, 1989, and was replaced by F. W. de Klerk. In 1990 the government lifted its ban on the ANC. Black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela was freed Feb. 11 after more than 27 years in prison. In Feb. 1991, Pres. de Klerk pledged to end all apartheid laws.

In 1993 negotiators agreed on basic principles for a new democratic constitution. South Africa's partially self-governing black territories, or "homelands," were dissolved and incorporated into a national system of 9 provinces. In elections Apr. 26-29, 1994, the ANC won 62.7% of the vote, making Mandela president. The National Party won 20.4%. The Inkatha Freedom Party won 10.5% and control of the legislature in a mainly Zulu province. By then, fighting between the ANC and Inkatha (aided, during the apartheid era, by South African defense forces) had killed more than 14,000 people in the Zulu region since the mid-1980s.

In 1995, Mandela appointed a truth commission, led by Desmond Tutu, to document human rights abuses under apartheid. A post-apartheid constitution became law Dec. 10, 1996. The ANC won a landslide victory in elections held June 2, 1999. ANC leader Thabo Mbeki thus became South Africa's second popularly elected president. South Africa, Nov. 30, 2006, became the first country in Africa to legalize same-sex marriage.

After Mbeki's former deputy president, Jacob Zuma, defeated him in a power struggle for the ANC leadership, Mbeki resigned his presidential office, Sept. 21, 2008. Corruption charges against Zuma were dropped Apr. 6, 2009, and he became president after the ANC swept national elections Apr. 22, 2009. South Africa became the first African nation to host the final round of the World Cup soccer competition, June-July 2010.

Spain

Kingdom of Spain

People: **Population:** 46,505,963. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 14.5; 65+: 18.4. **Pop. density:** 241.4 per sq mi, 93.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 77.2%. **Ethnic groups:** mixed Mediterranean & Nordic. **Principal languages:** Castilian Spanish (official); Catalan, Galician, Basque (all official regionally). **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 94%.

Geography: **Total area:** 195,124 sq mi, 505,370 sq km; **Land area:** 192,657 sq mi, 498,980 sq km. **Location:** In SW Europe. **Neighbors:** Portugal on W; France, Andorra on N; Morocco to S. **Topography:** The interior is a high, arid plateau broken by mountain ranges and river valleys. The NW is heavily watered, the S has lowlands and a Medit. climate. **Capital:** Madrid, 5,762,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Barcelona, 5,029,000; Valencia, 812,000.

Government: **Type:** Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Juan Carlos I de Borbon y Borbon; b. Jan. 5, 1938; in office: Nov. 22, 1975. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero; b. Aug. 4, 1960; in office: Apr. 17, 2004. **Local divisions:** 17 autonomous communities and two autonomous cities. **Defense budget:** \$11.7 bil. **Active troops:** 128,013.

Economy: **Industries:** textiles & apparel, food & beverages, metals, chems., shipbuilding, automobiles, mach. tools, tourism, pharm., med. equip. **Chief crops:** grain, vegetables, olives, wine grapes, sugar beets, citrus. **Natural resources:** coal, lignite, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, uranium, tungsten, mercury, pyrites, fluor-spar, gypsum, kaolin, potash, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:**

150 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 27%. **Livestock:** cattle: 6 mil; chickens: 137 mil; goats: 3 mil; pigs: 26.3 mil; sheep: 20 mil. **Fish catch:** 1.2 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 289.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 4.2%, industry 24%, services 71.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.4 tril; **per capita GDP:** \$33,600; **GDP growth:** -3.6%. **Imports:** \$290.4 bil; Germany 15.02%, France 12.82%, Italy 7.17%, China 5.8%, Netherlands 5.22%, UK 4.7%. **Exports:** \$226.8 bil; France 19.27%, Germany 11.11%, Portugal 9.21%, Italy 8.24%, UK 6.18%. **Tourism:** \$61.6 bil. **Budget:** \$536.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$11.61 bil. **Gold:** 9.05 mil oz t. **CPI change:** -0.4%.

Transport: Railways: 9,500 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 20.3 mil pass. cars; 4.9 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 47,907.7 mil pass.-mi; 97 airports. **Chief ports:** Algeciras, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cartagena, Huelva, Tarragona, Valencia.

Communications: TV sets: 555 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 331 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 44.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 144.5 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 62.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 78.1 male; 84.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.7. **Natural inc.:** 0.22%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 3.4. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 97.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2375 Pennsylvania Ave. NW 20037; 452-0100.

Website: www.la-moncloa.es

Initially settled by Iberians, Basques, and Celts, Spain was successively ruled (wholly or in part) by Carthage, Rome, and the Visigoths. Muslims invaded Iberia from N Africa in 711. Reconquest of the peninsula by Christians from the N laid the foundations of modern Spain. In 1469 the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile were united by the marriage of Ferdinand II and Isabella I. Moorish rule ended with the fall of Granada, 1492. Spain's large Jewish community was expelled the same year.

Spain obtained a colonial empire with the 1492 "discovery" of America by Columbus and the conquest of Mexico by Cortés and of Peru by Pizarro. It also controlled the Netherlands and parts of Italy and Germany. Spain lost its American colonies in the early 19th cent. It lost Cuba, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War, 1898.

Primo de Rivera became dictator, 1923. King Alfonso XIII revoked the dictatorship, 1930, but was forced into exile in 1931. A republic was proclaimed, which disestablished the church, curtailed its privileges, and secularized education. In 1936-39 a Popular Front of socialists, Communists, republicans, and anarchists governed Spain.

Army officers under Francisco Franco revolted, 1936. Franco received help and troops from Italy and Germany, while the USSR, France, and Mexico supported the republic. Some 500,000 to 1 mil died before the war's end Mar. 28, 1939. Franco was named *caudillo*, leader of the nation. Spain was officially neutral in WWII, but its cordial relations with fascist countries prompted its exclusion from the UN until 1955.

In July 1969, Franco and the Cortes (Parliament) designated Prince Juan Carlos future king and chief of state. After Franco's death, Nov. 20, 1975, Juan Carlos was sworn in as king. In free elections June 1977, moderates and democratic socialists emerged as the largest parties.

In 1981 a coup attempt by right-wing military officers was thwarted by the king. The Socialist Workers' Party, under Felipe González Márquez, won 4 consecutive general elections between 1982 and 1993 but lost to a coalition of conservative and regional parties in the Mar. 3, 1996, election. The Popular Party of conservative Prime Min. José María Aznar won a majority in the Mar. 12, 2000, parliamentary election. Aznar, going against Spanish public opinion, openly supported the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Mar. 2003.

Four commuter trains were bombed in central Madrid, Mar. 11, 2004, killing 191 people. The opposition Socialist Workers Party won elections 3 days later, and Socialist leader José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, who became prime min. Apr. 17, fulfilled a campaign pledge to remove all 1,300 Spanish troops from Iraq. Spain legalized same-sex marriage, July 3, 2005. A Spanish tribunal Oct. 31, 2007, convicted 3 Islamic extremists of mass murder in connection with the 2004 train bombings; 7 other suspects (including alleged mastermind Rabei Osman, an Egyptian) were acquitted, and 18 were found guilty on lesser charges.

Prime Min. Zapatero won a 2nd term in elections Mar. 9, 2008. As the financial crisis spread worldwide, Spain's banking, building, and tourism industries suffered; in May 2010, as the budget deficit mounted and unemployment surged above 20%, the government introduced austerity measures to reassure international lenders. Spain won its first World Cup international soccer championship July 11, 2010.

Catalonia and the **Basque country** were granted autonomy, Jan. 1980, following overwhelming approval in home-rule referendums. But Basque extremists pushed for independence. The Basque separatist group ETA carried out bombings that have killed about 830 since 1968. ETA declared a permanent cease-fire effective Mar. 24, 2006, after which the Spanish govt. agreed to formal peace talks. Negotiations broke down after ETA exploded a car

bomb at the Madrid airport, Dec. 30, 2006, killing 2; Basque militants formally rescinded the truce, June 5, 2007, but reinstated it Sept. 5, 2010. In Catalonia, voters approved a plan for expanded home-rule, June 18, 2006.

The **Balearic Isls.** in the W Mediterranean, 1,927 sq mi, are a province of Spain; they include **Majorca** (Mallorca; capital Palma de Mallorca), **Minorca**, **Cabrera**, **Ibiza**, and **Formentera**. The **Canary Isls.**, 2,807 sq mi, in the Atlantic W of Morocco, form 2 provinces, and include the islands of Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, Hierro, Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, and Lanzarote; Las Palmas and Santa Cruz are thriving ports. More than 1,700 people died trying to get from Mauritania to the Canary Islands in rickety boats, Jan.-June 2006.

Ceuta and Melilla, small Spanish enclaves on Morocco's Mediterranean coast, gained limited autonomy in Sept. 1994. Spain has sought the return of Gibraltar, in British hands since 1704.

Sri Lanka

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

People: Population: 21,513,990. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 23.6; 65+: 8.3. **Pop. density:** 862.2 per sq mi, 332.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 14.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Sinhalese 74%, Sri Lankan Moors 7%. **Principal languages:** Sinhala (official & national), Tamil (national), English (commonly used in govt.). **Chief religions:** Buddhist 69%, Muslim 8%, Hindu 7%, Christian 6%.

Geography: Total area: 25,332 sq mi, 65,610 sq km; **Land area:** 24,954 sq mi, 64,630 sq km. **Location:** In Indian O. off SE coast of India. **Neighbors:** India on NW. **Topography:** Coastal area and N half are flat; S-central area is hilly and mountainous. **Capital:** Colombo, 681,000; Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte (admin.), 123,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Mahinda Rajapaksa; b. Nov. 18, 1945; in office: Nov. 19, 2005. **Local divisions:** 9 provinces with 25 districts. **Defense budget:** \$1.57 bil. **Active troops:** 160,900.

Economy: Industries: rubber proc., tea, coconuts, tobacco, telecomm., insurance, banking, clothing, textiles, cement, oil refining. **Chief crops:** rice, sugarcane, grains, pulses, oilseed, spices, tea, rubber. **Natural resources:** limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates, clay, hydropower. **Arable land:** 14%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.2 mil; chickens: 14.3 mil; goats: 376,800; pigs: 89,420; sheep: 10,450. **Fish catch:** 337,002 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 9.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 32.7%, industry 26.3%, services 41%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Rupee (LKR) (Sept. 2010: 112.48 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$96.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$4,500; **GDP growth:** 3.5%. **Imports:** \$9.7 bil; India 20.73%, China 13.45%, Singapore 7.26%, Iran 6.7%, South Korea 5.23%. **Exports:** \$7 bil; U.S. 20.59%, UK 12.87%, Italy 5.51%, Germany 5.29%, India 4.54%, Belgium 4.43%. **Tourism:** \$342 mil. **Budget:** \$10.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$2.94 bil. **Gold:** 170,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 3%.

Transport: Railways: 900 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 507,000 pass. cars; 280,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 5,760.7 mil pass.-mi; 14 airports. **Chief port:** Colombo.

Communications: TV sets: 102 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 211 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2002): 26.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 8.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.2 male; 77.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.2. **Natural inc.:** 0.97%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 18.1. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-13. **Literacy:** 90.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 2148 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 483-4025.

Website: www.priu.gov.lk

The island was known to the ancient world as Taprobane (Greek for copper-colored) and later as Serendip (from Arabic). Colonists from N India subdued the indigenous Veddahs about 543 BCE; their descendants, the Buddhist Sinhalese, still form most of the population. Hindu descendants of Tamil immigrants from S India account for about one-fifth of the population.

Parts were occupied by the Portuguese in 1505 and the Dutch in 1658. The British seized the island in 1796. As Ceylon it became an independent member of the Commonwealth in 1948, and the Republic of Sri Lanka May 22, 1972.

Prime Min. Solomon W. R. D. Bandaranaike was assassinated Sept. 25, 1959. His widow, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, served as prime min. 1960-65, 1970-77, 1994-2000. In 1971 the nation endured economic problems and terrorist activities by ultra-leftists, thousands of whom were executed. Massive land reform and nationalization of foreign-owned plantations took place in the mid-1970s.

Tensions between Sinhalese and Tamil separatists erupted into violence in the early 1980s. More than 60,000 died in the civil war, which continued for the next 2 decades; another 20,000, mostly young Tamils, "disappeared" after they were taken into custody by government security forces.

Pres. Ranasinghe Premadasa was assassinated May 1, 1993, by a Tamil rebel. Mrs. Bandaranaike's daughter, Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga, became prime min. after the Aug. 16, 1994, general elections. Elected president Nov. 9, Kumaratunga appointed her mother prime min. Kumaratunga, who was injured in a suicide bomb attack at a campaign rally Dec. 18, 1999, won a second 6-year term 3 days later. In failing health, Mrs. Bandaranaike resigned Aug. 10 and died Oct. 10, 2000.

A truce accord intended to bring an end to the civil war was signed Feb. 22, 2002. The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, left more than 31,100 dead, 4,100 missing, and 519,000 displaced in Sri Lanka.

Prime Min. Mahinda Rajapaksa of the United People's Freedom Alliance won the presidential election of Nov. 17, 2005. A resurgence of fighting by govt. forces, paramilitary groups, and Tamil rebels beginning in Dec. 2005 claimed thousands more lives during the next 3 years. The army launched a fierce offensive, eventually trapping the rebels in a small patch of territory in the northeast and displacing some 265,000 civilians; an estimated 7,000 noncombatants were killed between Jan. 20 and May 7, 2009. On May 18-19, Tamil leader Vellupillai Prabhakaran was killed, and Pres. Rajapaksa formally declared victory. He won reelection Jan. 26, 2010, with more than 57% of the total vote.

Sudan

Republic of the Sudan

People: Population: 43,939,598. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 40.2; 65+: 2.5. **Pop. density:** 47.9 per sq mi, 18.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 39.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Black 52%, Arab 39%, Beja 6%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official); Nubian; Ta Bedawie; Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic dialects; English. **Chief religions:** Sunni Muslim 70% (in N), Christian 5% (mostly in S & Khartoum), indigenous beliefs 25%.

Geography: **Total area:** 967,500 sq mi, 2,505,813 sq km; **Land area:** 917,379 sq mi, 2,376,000 sq km. **Location:** At E end of Sahara desert zone. **Neighbors:** Egypt on N; Libya, Chad, Central African Republic on W; Congo, Uganda, Kenya on S; Ethiopia, Eritrea on E. **Topography:** The N consists of Libyan Desert in W, and the mountainous Nubia Desert in E, with narrow Nile valley between. Center contains large, fertile, rainy areas with fields, pasture, and forest. The S has rich soil, heavy rain. **Capital:** Khartoum, 5,021,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic with strong military influence. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Gen. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al-Bashir; b. Jan. 1, 1944; in office: June 30, 1989. **Local divisions:** 26 states. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 109,300.

Economy: **Industries:** oil, cotton ginning, textiles, cement, edible oils, sugar, pharmaceuticals, armaments. **Chief crops:** cotton, peanuts, sorghum, millet, wheat, gum arabic, sugarcane, cassava, mangos, papaya. **Natural resources:** oil, small reserves of iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 5 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 41.4 mil; chickens: 35 mil; goats: 43.1 mil; sheep: 51.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 67,508 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 4.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 80%, industry 7%, services 13%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Pound (SDG) (Sept. 2010: 2.37 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$92.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,300; **GDP growth:** 4.2%. **Imports:** \$8.3 bil; China 21.87%, Saudi Arabia 7.22%, Egypt 6.1%, India 5.53%, UAE 5.3%. **Exports:** \$7.6 bil; China 58.29%, Japan 14.7%, Indonesia 8.83%, India 4.86%. **Tourism:** \$331 mil. **Budget:** \$10.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$697.96 mil. **CPI change:** 11.2%.

Transport: **Railways:** 3,715 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 47,300 pass. cars; 62,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 666.1 mil pass.-mi; 19 airports. **Chief port:** Port Sudan.

Communications: **TV sets:** 173 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 480 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 9.9 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 53 male; 55.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 36.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.7. **Natural inc.:** 2.49%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 72.4. **HIV rate:** 1.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-13. **Literacy:** 69.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL, AU.

Embassy: 2210 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 338-8565.

Website: www.sudan.gov.sd or www.state.gov/p/af/ci/su

Northern Sudan, ancient Nubia, was settled by Egyptians in antiquity. The population was converted to Coptic Christianity in the 6th cent. Arab conquests brought Islam to the area in the 15th cent. In the 1820s Egypt took over Sudan, defeating the last of earlier empires, including the Fung. In the 1880s a revolution was led by Muhammad Ahmad, who called himself the Mahdi (leader of the faithful), and his followers, the dervishes.

In 1898 an Anglo-Egyptian force crushed the Mahdi's successors. In 1951 the Egyptian Parliament abrogated its 1899 and 1936 treaties with Great Britain and provided for a separate Sudanese constitution. Sudan voted for complete independence effective Jan. 1, 1956. In 1969, a Revolutionary Council took power, led by authoritarian Pres. Gaafar al-Nimeiry.

Economic problems plagued the nation in the 1980s and 1990s, aggravated by civil war and influxes of refugees from neighboring countries. After 16 years in power, Pres. Nimeiry was overthrown in a bloodless coup, Apr. 6, 1985. Sudan held its first democratic parliamentary elections in 18 years in 1986, but the elected government was toppled in a bloodless coup, June 30, 1989.

In the mid-1980s, rebels in the south (populated largely by black Christians and followers of tribal religions) took up arms against

government domination by northern Sudan, mostly Arab-Muslim. War and related famine cost an estimated 2 mil lives and displaced millions of southerners. In 1993, Amnesty International accused the Sudanese government of "ethnic cleansing."

An accord to end the rebellion in the south was signed Jan. 9, 2005. Under a power-sharing constitution with autonomy for southern Sudan, former rebel leader John Garang became first vice pres., July 9. His death 3 weeks later in a helicopter crash sparked riots in Khartoum and other cities, Aug. 1-3, killing at least 130. A national unity government was installed Sept. 20, 2005.

During 2003-10, a rebellion in the Darfur region of western Sudan led to a new crisis. Marauding Arab militias known as the *janjaweed*, reportedly acting in collusion with Sudanese government troops, looted and burned homes in Darfur and killed many African villagers. The African Union sent more than 7,000 peacekeepers, but fighting continued. Rebel and militia activities in both Sudan and Chad led to border clashes and further attacks on civilians. By Sept. 2009 the Darfur war had killed about 300,000 people and displaced another 2.7 mil. The UN Security Council voted July 31, 2007, to begin deploying a joint UN-African Union force of up to 26,000 peacekeepers (UNMIS), but fewer than 11,000 uniformed personnel had been sent by mid-2010.

On Mar. 4, 2009, the International Criminal Court in The Hague, Netherlands, issued a warrant for Pres. Bashir's arrest on charges of war crimes and other crimes against humanity in Darfur. On July 12, 2010, the Court issued another warrant for Bashir's arrest for genocide, the first time it had ever accused a head of state of genocide. Bashir defied the calls for his arrest, and in Apr. 2010 won a new five-year term in an election where his main challengers dropped out, alleging fraud. A referendum on independence for south Sudan (which holds most of the country's oil resources) was scheduled for Jan. 2011.

Suriname

Republic of Suriname

People: Population: 486,618. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 26.8; 65+: 6.3. **Pop. density:** 8.1 per sq mi, 3.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Hindustani, or East Indian 37%, Creole (mixed white & black) 31%, Javanese 15%, Maroon (descendants of escaped slaves) 10%. **Principal languages:** Dutch (official), English widely spoken, Sranang Tongo (Surinamese, native lang. of Creoles & lingua franca among others), Caribbean Hindustani, Javanese. **Chief religions:** Hindu 27%, Protestant (predominantly Moravian) 25%, Roman Catholic 23%, Muslim 20%.

Geography: **Total area:** 63,251 sq mi, 163,820 sq km; **Land area:** 60,232 sq mi, 156,000 sq km. **Location:** On N shore of S. America. **Neighbors:** Guyana on W, Brazil on S, French Guiana on E. **Topography:** A flat Atlantic coast, where dikes permit agriculture. Inland is forest belt; to S, largely unexplored hills cover 75% of country. **Capital:** Paramaribo, 259,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Désire Delano Bouterse; b. Oct. 13, 1945; in office: Aug. 12, 2010. **Local divisions:** 10 districts. **Defense budget:** \$39 mil. **Active troops:** 1,840.

Economy: **Industries:** mining, alumina prod., oil, food proc., fishing. **Chief crops:** paddy rice, bananas, palm kernels, coconuts, plantains, peanuts. **Natural resources:** timber, hydropower, fish, kaolin, shrimp, bauxite, gold, small amounts of nickel, copper, platinum, iron ore. **Crude oil reserves:** 79.6 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 0.4%. **Livestock:** cattle: 50,000; chickens: 5 mil; goats: 4,335; pigs: 27,127; sheep: 5,920. **Fish catch:** 23,849 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 1.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 8%, industry 14%, services 78%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dollar (SRD) (Sept. 2010: 2.72 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$4.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$9,500; **GDP growth:** 2%. **Imports:** \$1.3 bil; U.S. 30.79%, Netherlands 19.17%, Trinidad and Tobago 13.04%, China 6.8%, Japan 5.85%. **Exports:** \$1.4 bil; Canada 35.47%, Belgium 14.92%, U.S. 10.15%, UAE 9.87%, Norway 4.92%, Netherlands 4.7%, France 4.47%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2004): \$425.9 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$420.34 mil. **Gold:** 57,678 oz t. **CPI change:** -0.1%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 76,000 pass. cars; 29,900 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,041.4 mil pass.-mi; 5 airports. **Chief ports:** Paramaribo, Wageningen.

Communications: **TV sets:** 241 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 728 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 16.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2005): 80.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 31.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 71.2 male; 76.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.5. **Natural inc.:** 1.11%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 18.2. **HIV rate:** 2.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-13. **Literacy:** 90.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, OAS.

Embassy: 4301 Connecticut Ave. NW, Ste. 460, 20008; 244-7488.

Website: www.surinameembassy.org

The Netherlands acquired Suriname in 1667 from Britain, in exchange for New Netherlands (New York). The 1954 Dutch constitution raised the colony to a level of equality with the Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles. Independence was granted Nov. 25,

1975, despite objections from East Indians. Some 40% of the population (mostly East Indians) immigrated to the Netherlands in the months before independence.

Suriname's history since 1980 has been overshadowed by military coups and political intrigues. Désiré "Desi" Bouterse, who masterminded coups in 1982 and 1990, was elected president by parliament July 19, 2010; as he took office Aug. 12, he was facing trial in Suriname on charges of having executed 15 political opponents in 1982, and he had been convicted in absentia in the Netherlands, 1999, for drug trafficking.

Swaziland

Kingdom of Swaziland

People: Population: 1,354,051. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 38.2; 65+: 3.6. **Pop. density:** 203.8 per sq mi, 78.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 21.4%. **Ethnic groups:** African 97%, European 3%. **Principal languages:** English, siSwati (both official; Eng. used in govt.). **Chief religions:** Zionist (blend of Christianity & indigenous ancestral worship) 40%, Roman Catholic 20%, Muslim 10%, other (incl. Anglican, Baha'i, Methodist, Mormon, Jewish) 30%.

Geography: Total area: 6,704 sq mi, 17,364 sq km; **Land area:** 6,643 sq mi, 17,204 sq km. **Location:** In southern Africa, near Indian O. coast. **Neighbors:** South Africa on N, W, S; Mozambique on E. **Topography:** Descends W-E in broad belts, becoming more arid in low veld region, then rising to plateau in E. **Capital:** Mbabane (admin.), 74,000; Lobamba (legislative), NA.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Mswati III; b. Apr. 19, 1968; in office: Apr. 25, 1986. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini; b. May 15, 1942; in office: Oct. 23, 2008. **Local divisions:** 4 districts. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: coal, wood pulp, sugar, soft drink concentrates, textiles & apparel. **Chief crops:** sugarcane, cotton, corn, tobacco, rice, citrus, pineapples. **Natural resources:** asbestos, coal, clay, cassiterite, hydropower, forests, small gold & diamond deposits, quarry stone, talc. **Arable land:** 10%. **Livestock:** cattle: 585,000; chickens: 3.2 mil; goats: 276,000; pigs: 30,000; sheep: 28,000. **Fish catch:** 70 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 441 mil kWh. **Labor force:** NA.

Finance: Monetary unit: Lilangeni (SZL) (Sept. 2010: 7.13 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$5.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$4,400; **GDP growth:** 0.4%. **Imports:** \$1.6 bil; NA. **Exports:** \$1.4 bil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$1.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$611.65 mil. **CPI change:** 7.3%.

Transport: Railways: 187 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 54,900 pass. cars; 66,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2 airports.

Communications: TV sets: 112 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 168 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 3.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 24.2 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 7.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 48.1 male; 47.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 27.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 15. **Natural inc.:** 1.21%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 66.7. **HIV rate:** 26.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 86.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 1712 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 234-5002.

Website: www.gov.sz

The royal house of Swaziland traces back 400 years, and is one of Africa's last ruling dynasties. The Swazis, a Bantu people, were driven to Swaziland from lands to the N by the Zulus in 1820. Their autonomy was later guaranteed by Britain and Transvaal (later part of South Africa), with Britain assuming control after 1903. Independence came Sept. 6, 1968. In 1973 the king repealed the constitution and assumed full powers.

A new constitution banning political parties took effect Oct. 13, 1978. Under a revised constitution effective Feb. 8, 2006, nonpartisan parliamentary elections were held Sept. 19, 2008. The AIDS crisis and the huge gap between rich and poor have fueled student and labor unrest in recent years.

Sweden

Kingdom of Sweden

People: Population: 9,074,055. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.5; 65+: 19.3. **Pop. density:** 57.3 per sq mi, 22.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 84.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Swedes with Finnish & Sami minorities. **Principal language:** Swedish. **Chief religions:** Lutheran 87%, other (incl. Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Baptist, Muslim, Jewish, Buddhist) 13%.

Geography: Total area: 173,860 sq mi, 450,295 sq km; **Land area:** 158,431 sq mi, 410,335 sq km. **Location:** On Scandinavian Peninsula in N Europe. **Neighbors:** Norway on W, Denmark on S (across Kattegat), Finland on E. **Topography:** Mountains along NW border cover 25% of Sweden, flat or rolling terrain covers central and southern areas, which include several large lakes. **Capital:** Stockholm, 1,279,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Carl XVI Gustaf; b. Apr. 30, 1946; in office: Sept. 19, 1973. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Fredrik Reinfeldt; b. Aug. 4, 1965; in office: Oct. 5, 2006. **Local divisions:** 21 counties. **Defense budget:** \$5.61 bil. **Active troops:** 13,050.

Economy: Industries: iron & steel, precision equip. (bearings, radio & phone parts, armaments), wood pulp & paper products, proc. foods, motor vehicles. **Chief crops:** barley, wheat, sugar beets. **Natural resources:** iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, uranium, timber, hydropower. **Arable land:** 6%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.5 mil; chickens: 7.1 mil; pigs: 1.7 mil; sheep: 520,900. **Fish catch:** 238,931 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 144.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.1%, industry 28.2%, services 70.7%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Krona (SEK) (Sept. 2010: 7.14 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$331.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$36,600; **GDP growth:** -5.1%. **Imports:** \$120.5 bil; Germany 17.9%, Denmark 8.9%, Norway 8.7%, Netherlands 6.17%, UK 5.56%, Finland 5.14%, France 5.06%, China 4.79%. **Exports:** \$130.8 bil; Norway 10.61%, Germany 10.2%, UK 7.45%, Denmark 7.35%, Finland 6.44%, U.S. 6.36%, France 5.05%, Netherlands 4.67%. **Tourism:** \$12.5 bil. **Budget:** \$221.1 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$27.34 bil. **Gold:** 4.04 mil oz t. **CPI change:** -0.3%.

Transport: Railways: 7,228 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 4.2 mil pass. cars; 475,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 6,361 mil pass.-mi; 152 airports. **Chief ports:** Brofjorden, Göteborg, Helsingborg, Luleå, Malmö, Stenungsund, Stockholm, Trelleborg, Visby.

Communications: TV sets: 551 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 932 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 55.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 480.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 90.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 78.7 male; 83.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 10.2. **Natural inc.:** -0.01%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 2.7. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EU, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2900 K St. NW 20007; 467-2600.

Website: www.sweden.se

The Swedes have lived in present-day Sweden for at least 5,000 years, longer than nearly any other European people. Gothic tribes from Sweden played a major role in the disintegration of the Roman Empire. Other Swedes helped create the first Russian state in the 9th cent.

The Swedes were Christianized from the 11th cent., and a strong centralized monarchy developed. A parliament, the Riksdag, was first called in 1435, the earliest parliament on the European continent, with all classes of society represented.

Swedish independence from rule by Danish kings (dating from 1397) was secured by Gustavus I in a revolt, 1521-23; he built up the government and military and established the Lutheran Church. In the 17th cent. Sweden was a major European power, gaining most of the Baltic seacoast, but its international position subsequently declined. The Napoleonic wars, 1799-1815, in which Sweden acquired Norway (it became independent 1905), were the last in which Sweden participated. Armed neutrality was maintained in both world wars.

Social Democrats have governed Sweden for most of the period since World War II. Prime Min. Olof Palme was shot to death in Stockholm, Feb. 28, 1986. Accused of murdering Palme, Christer Pettersson was found guilty in 1988 and sentenced to life in prison, but his conviction was overturned on appeal the following year.

Swedish voters approved membership in the European Union Nov. 13, 1994, and Sweden entered the EU as of Jan. 1, 1995. Foreign Min. Anna Lindh died Sept. 11, 2003, after being stabbed in a Stockholm department store.

A center-right alliance led by Fredrik Reinfeldt defeated the Social Democrats in the elections of Sept. 17, 2006. Parliament voted Apr. 1, 2009, to legalize same-sex marriage. The global recession of 2008-09 led to a steep drop in orders for Swedish exports, especially cars and trucks, but the economy began to recover in mid-2009. Reinfeldt's center-right bloc won a renewed mandate in parliamentary elections Sept. 19, 2010.

Switzerland

Swiss Confederation

People: Population: 7,623,438. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 15.4; 65+: 16.6. **Pop. density:** 493.7 per sq mi, 190.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 73.5%. **Ethnic groups:** German 65%, French 18%, Italian 10%. **Principal languages:** German, French, Italian, Romansch (all national & official). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 42%, Protestant 35%, Muslim 4%, none 11%.

Geography: Total area: 15,937 sq mi, 41,277 sq km; **Land area:** 15,443 sq mi, 39,997 sq km. **Location:** In Alps Mts. in central Europe. **Neighbors:** France on W; Italy on S; Liechtenstein, Austria on E; Germany on N. **Topography:** The Alps cover 60% of land area; the Jura, near France, 10%. Running between, NE-SW, are midlands, 30%. **Capital:** Bern, 346,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Zurich, 1,143,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state and gov.:** The Federal Assembly. The Assembly's president is chosen on a rotating basis to a nonrenewable 1-year term. Doris Leuthard, b. Apr. 10, 1963, was named Jan. 1, 2010. **Local divisions:** 20 full cantons, 6 half cantons. **Defense budget:** \$4.42 bil. **Active troops:** 22,059.

Economy: Industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments, tourism, banking, insurance. **Chief crops:** grains, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** hydropower potential, timber, salt. **Arable land:** 10%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.6 mil; chickens: 5.3 mil; goats: 81,689; pigs: 1.6 mil; sheep: 447,043. **Fish**

catch: 2,796 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 64.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.8%, industry 23.9%, services 72.3%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Franc (CHF) (Sept. 2010: 1.01 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$314.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$41,400; **GDP growth:** -1.5%. **Imports:** \$192.1 bil; Germany 27.19%, Italy 10.42%, U.S. 9.61%, France 7.69%, Netherlands 4.35%. **Exports:** \$207 bil; Germany 20.98%, U.S. 9.09%, France 8.62%, Italy 8.08%, Austria 5.38%. **Tourism:** \$14.4 bil. **Budget:** \$179.5 bil (incl. federal, cantonal, and municipal accts.). **Total reserves less gold:** \$62.64 bil. **Gold:** 33.44 mil oz t. **CPI change:** -0.5%.

Transport: **Railways:** 3,037 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 3.9 mil pass. cars; 353,100 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 13,757.2 mil pass.-mi; 42 airports. **Chief port:** Basel.

Communications: **TV sets:** 457 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 979 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 61.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 420 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 72.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 78.1 male; 84 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.7. **Natural inc.:** 0.09%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.1 **HIV rate:** 0.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and most of its specialized agencies, EFTA, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2900 Cathedral Ave. NW 20008; 745-7900.

Website: www.ch.ch

Switzerland, the former Roman province of Helvetia, traces its modern history to 1291, when 3 cantons created a defensive league. Other cantons were subsequently admitted to the Swiss Confederation, which obtained its independence from the Holy Roman Empire through the Peace of Westphalia (1648). The cantons were joined under a federal constitution in 1848.

Switzerland has maintained an armed neutrality since 1815 and has not been involved in a foreign war since 1515. It is the seat of many UN and other international agencies but did not become a full member of the UN until Sept. 10, 2002.

Switzerland is a world banking center. Stung by charges that assets seized by the Nazis and deposited in Swiss banks in WWII had not been properly returned, the government announced, Mar. 5, 1997, a \$4.7 bil fund to compensate victims of the Holocaust and other catastrophes. Swiss banks agreed Aug. 12, 1998, to pay \$1.25 bil in reparations. Abortion was decriminalized by a June 2, 2002 referendum. In referendums June 5 and Sept. 25, 2005, voters backed plans harmonizing travel, asylum, law enforcement, and labor policies with the EU; more rights for same-sex couples were also endorsed June 5.

The Swiss government responded to an international financial crisis in Oct. 2008 by bailing out the troubled banking giant UBS. Bowing to pressure from U.S. tax authorities, UBS agreed in Jan. 2009 to close some 19,000 hidden offshore accounts, and pledged Aug. 19 to disclose data on accounts held by over 4,400 U.S. clients. In a referendum Nov. 29, 2009, that reflected rising anti-Muslim sentiment, 57.5% of voters approved a constitutional ban on construction of new minarets on mosques.

Syria

Syrian Arab Republic

People: **Population:** 22,198,110. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 35.8; 65+: 3.7. **Pop. density:** 313.1 per sq mi, 120.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 55.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 90%; Kurds, Armenians, & other 10%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian widely understood. **Chief religions:** Sunni Muslim 74%, other Muslim (incl. Alawite, Druze) 16%, Christian (various denominations) 10%.

Geography: **Total area:** 71,498 sq mi, 185,180 sq km; **Land area:** 70,900 sq mi, 183,630 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, at E end of Medit. Sea. **Neighbors:** Lebanon, Israel on W; Jordan on S; Iraq on E; Turkey on N. **Topography:** Syria has a short Medit. coastline, then stretches E and S with fertile lowlands and plains, alternating with mountains and large desert areas. **Capital:** Damascus, 2,527,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Aleppo (Halab), 2,985,000; Hims (Homs), 1,276,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic (under military regime). **Head of state:** Pres. Bashar al-Assad; b. Sept. 11, 1965; in office: July 17, 2000. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Muhammad Naji al-Otari; b. 1944; in office: Sept. 10, 2003. **Local divisions:** 14 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$1.87 bil. **Active troops:** 325,000.

Economy: **Industries:** oil, textiles, food proc., beverages, tobacco, phosphate rock mining. **Chief crops:** wheat, barley, cotton, lentils, chickpeas, olives, sugar beets. **Natural resources:** oil, phosphates, chrome & mang. ores, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.5 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 25%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.2 mil; chickens: 24.5 mil; goats: 1.6 mil; sheep: 22.9 mil. **Fish catch:** 15,591 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 36.5 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 17%, industry 16%, services 67%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Pound (SYP) (Sept. 2010: 46.75 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$101 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$4,600; **GDP growth:** 5%. **Imports:** \$13.3 bil; Saudi Arabia 10.1%, China 9.95%, Turkey 6.97%, Egypt 6.44%, UAE 4.97%, Italy 4.93%, Russia 4.92%, Germany 4.38%, Lebanon 4.12%. **Exports:** \$11.8 bil; Iraq 30.22%, Lebanon 12.21%, Germany 8.89%, Egypt 6.8%, Saudi Arabia 5.04%, Italy 4.55%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$14.3 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$11.1 bil. **Gold:** 830,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 2.9%.

Transport: **Railways:** 1,275 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 333,000 pass. cars; 442,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,454 mil pass.-mi; 29 airports. **Chief ports:** Latakia, Tartus.

Communications: **TV sets:** 68 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 278 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 18 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 72.1 male; 77 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 24.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 3.7. **Natural inc.:** 2.07%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 16.1. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 83.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL.

Embassy: 2215 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 232-6313.

Website: www.mot.gov.sy

Syria was the center of the Seleucid empire, but later became absorbed in the Roman and Arab empires. Ottoman rule prevailed for 4 cents., until the end of WWI.

The state of Syria was formed from former Turkish districts, separated by the Treaty of Sevres, 1920, and divided into the states of Syria and Greater Lebanon. Both were administered under a French League of Nations mandate, 1920-41.

Syria was proclaimed a republic by the occupying French Sept. 16, 1941, and exercised full independence Apr. 17, 1946. Syria joined the Arab invasion of Israel in 1948.

Syria joined Egypt Feb. 1958 in the United Arab Republic but seceded Sept. 1961. The Socialist Baath party and military leaders seized power Mar. 1963. The Baath, a pan-Arab organization, became the only legal party. The government has been dominated by the Alawite minority.

In the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967, Israel seized and occupied the Golan Heights, from which Syria had shelled Israeli settlements. On Oct. 6, 1973, Syria participated with Egypt in an attack on Israel, but failed to recapture the Golan Heights. Syrian troops entered Lebanon in 1976, during the Lebanese civil war, and remained a strong presence in the country. They fought Palestinian guerrillas and, later, Christian militiamen. Syria sided with Iran during the Iran-Iraq war, 1980-88.

Following Israel's invasion of Lebanon, June 6, 1982, Israeli planes destroyed 17 Syrian antiaircraft missile batteries in the Bekaa Valley, June 9. Some 25 Syrian planes were downed during the engagement. Israel and Syria agreed to a cease-fire June 11. Syria's alleged role in promoting international terrorism led to strained relations with the U.S. and Great Britain.

Syria condemned the Aug. 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and sent troops to help Allied forces in the Gulf War. In 1991, Syria accepted U.S. proposals for the terms of an Arab-Israeli peace conference. Syria subsequently participated in negotiations with Israel, but progress toward peace was slow.

Hafez al-Assad, president of Syria since 1971, died June 10, 2000, and was succeeded by his son Bashar al-Assad. Following the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Mar. 2003, hundreds of thousands of Iraqi refugees flooded into Syria. The U.S. pressured Syria to rein in extremists and deny safe haven to fugitive Iraqi leaders. Israeli planes hit an alleged terrorist camp near Damascus Oct. 4, 2003. The U.S. imposed limited sanctions on Syria, May 11, 2004.

The killing of former Lebanese Prime Min. Rafik al-Hariri by a truck bomb in Beirut, Feb. 14, 2005, was a catalyst for massive anti-Syrian protests in Lebanon. Syria denied responsibility for the blast but pulled nearly all its troops out of Lebanon by Apr. 26; some Syrian intelligence agents may have remained. Syria aided Hezbollah fighters in their conflict with Israel. When Israeli armed forces struck Lebanon, July-Aug. 2006, in an effort to cripple Hezbollah, about 180,000 Lebanese found temporary refuge in Syria. Four suspected Islamic militants stormed the U.S. embassy in Damascus Sept. 12 but were gunned down by Syrian security guards.

In an uncontested referendum, May 27, 2007, Syrian voters confirmed Pres. Bashar al-Assad for another 7-year term. On Sept. 6, 2007, Israel bombed a secret site in N Syria where the Israelis reportedly believed Syria and North Korea were developing a nuclear facility; both countries denied the claim. Violent incidents in 2008 included the Feb. 12 killing of Hezbollah commander Imad Mugniyah, by a car bomb in Damascus; the assassination Aug. 1 of Brig. Gen. Muhammad Suleiman, a close military aide to Pres. Assad, shot by a sniper at a beach resort; and a car bombing Sept. 27 that killed 17 people near a security complex in Damascus. Although relations between the U.S. and Syria had started to improve in 2009, Pres. Obama renewed sanctions against Damascus in 2010 because of its "continuing support for terrorist organizations and pursuit of weapons of mass destruction and missile programs."

Taiwan

People: **Population:** 23,024,956. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.2; 65+: 10.8. **Pop. density:** 1,848.6 per sq mi, 713.7 per sq km. **Urban:** NA. **Ethnic groups:** Taiwanese (incl. Hakka) 84%, mainland Chinese 14%, indigenous 2%. **Principal languages:** Mandarin Chinese (official), Taiwanese (Min), Hakka dialects. **Chief religions:** Mixture of Buddhist & Taoist 93%, Christian 5%.

Geography: **Total area:** 13,892 sq mi, 35,980 sq km; **Land area:** 12,456 sq mi, 32,260 sq km. **Location:** Off SE coast of China, between E and S China seas. **Neighbors:** Nearest is China to NW. **Topography:** A mountain range forms backbone of island; the eastern half is very steep and craggy, western slope is

flat, fertile, and well cultivated. **Capital:** Taipei, 2,630,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Kaohsiung, 1,598,000; Taichung, 1,221,000.

Government: **Type:** Democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. Ma Ying-jeou; b. July 13, 1950; in office: May 20, 2008. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Wu Den-yih; b. Jan. 30, 1948; in office: Sept. 10, 2009. **Local divisions:** 16 counties, 5 municipalities, 2 special municipalities (Taipei, Kaohsiung). **Defense budget:** \$9.78 bil. **Active troops:** 290,000.

Economy: **Industries:** electronics, oil refining, armaments, chemicals, textiles, iron & steel, machinery, cement, food proc., pharmaceuticals. **Chief crops:** rice, corn, vegetables, fruit, tea. **Natural resources:** small deposits of coal, nat. gas, limestone, marble, asbestos. **Crude oil reserves:** 2.4 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 24%. **Fish catch:** 1.3 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 225 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 5.1%, industry 36.8%, services 58%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** New Dollar (TWD) (Sept. 2010: 31.74 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$735.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$32,000; **GDP growth:** -1.9%. **Imports:** \$172.7 bil; Japan 20.77%, China 14.01%, U.S. 10.49%, South Korea 6.03%, Saudi Arabia 4.97%. **Exports:** \$203.4 bil; China 26.64%, Hong Kong 14.46%, U.S. 11.59%, Japan 7.12%, Singapore 4.23%. **Tourism:** \$5.9 bil. **Budget:** \$57.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$222.11 bil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Railways:** 987 mi. **Civil aviation:** 38 airports. **Chief ports:** Chilung (Keelung), Kaohsiung, Taichung.

Communications: **TV sets:** 327 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 402 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 63.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 69.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 75.3 male; 81.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.9. **Natural inc.:** 0.21%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 5.3. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 96.1%.

Major intl. organizations: APEC.

Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office: 4201 Wisconsin Ave. NW 20016; 895-1800.

Website: english.www.gov.tw

Large-scale Chinese immigration began in the 17th cent. The island came under mainland control after an interval of Dutch rule, 1620-62. Taiwan (also called Formosa) was ruled by Japan 1895-1945. The Kuomintang (Chinese nationalist govt.) fled to Taiwan in 1949 and established the Republic of China under Chiang Kai-shek, who ruled until his death in 1975. The U.S. provided military aid to deter a Communist invasion.

In 1971, the UN expelled Taiwan from its seat and recognized the mainland government. The U.S. officially recognized the People's Republic, Dec. 15, 1978, and severed ties with Taiwan. However, the U.S. and Taiwan have continued a strong trading relationship and maintain contact via quasi-official agencies.

Land reform, government planning, U.S. aid and investment, and free universal education brought huge advances in industry, agriculture, and living standards. In 1987 martial law was lifted after 38 years, and in 1991 the 43-year period of emergency rule ended. Taiwan held its first direct presidential election Mar. 23, 1996. An earthquake on Sept. 21, 1999, killed more than 2,300 people and injured thousands more.

Five decades of Nationalist Party rule ended with the presidential election of Mar. 18, 2000, won by Chen Shui-bian, leader of the pro-independence Democratic Progressive Party. Chen was wounded in an apparent assassination attempt Mar. 19, 2004, one day before he narrowly won a 2nd term as president. Promising increased cooperation with China, Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-jeou, candidate of the opposition Kuomintang, won the presidential election Mar. 22, 2008.

Jailed on corruption charges Nov. 12, 2008, former Pres. Chen Shui-bian was convicted and sentenced to life in prison, Sept. 11, 2009. Flooding and mudslides from Typhoon Morakot, Aug. 7-9, left at least 700 people dead or missing; criticism of the government's disaster response led to a cabinet shake-up a month later.

Since 1949, the People's Republic has considered Taiwan a rebel province of the mainland; until 1991, Taiwan claimed to be the sole government of both. In 2003, China replaced the U.S. as Taiwan's leading trade partner. China has warned that any Taiwan move toward independence could provoke military action.

The **Penghu Isls.** (Pescadores), 49 sq mi, pop. (2006 est.) 91,785, lie between Taiwan and the mainland. **Quemoy**, pop. (2006 est.) 76,491, and **Matsu**, pop. (2006 est.) 9,786, lie just off the mainland.

Tajikistan

Republic of Tajikistan

People: **Population:** 7,487,489. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.1; 65+: 3.5. **Pop. density:** 137 per sq mi, 52.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 26.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Tajik 80%, Uzbek 15%. **Principal languages:** Tajik (official), Russian (widely used in govt. & business). **Chief religions:** Sunni Muslim 85%, Shi'a Muslim 5%.

Geography: **Total area:** 55,251 sq mi, 143,100 sq km; **Land area:** 54,637 sq mi, 141,510 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia. **Neighbors:** Uzbekistan on N and W, Kyrgyzstan on N, China on E, Afghanistan on S. **Topography:** Mountainous region that contains the Pamirs, Trans-Alai mountain system. **Capital:** Dushanbe, 704,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Imomali Rakhmon; b. Oct. 5, 1952; in office: Nov. 6, 1994. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Akil Akilov; b. Feb. 2, 1944; in office: Dec. 20, 1999. **Local divisions:** 2 viloyats, 1 autonomous viloyat. **Defense budget:** \$80 mil. **Active troops:** 8,800.

Economy: **Industries:** aluminum, zinc, lead, chemicals & fertilizers, cement, vegetable oil, metal-cutting machine tools. **Chief crops:** cotton, grain, fruits, grapes, vegetables. **Natural resources:** hydropower, some oil, uranium, mercury, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten, silver, gold. **Crude oil reserves:** 12 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.7 mil; chickens: 3.3 mil; goats: 1.4 mil; pigs: 588; sheep: 2.4 mil. **Fish catch:** 172 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 16.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 49.8%, industry 12.8%, services 37.4%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Somoni (TJS) (Sept. 2010: 4.38 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$13.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,900; **GDP growth:** 3.4%. **Imports:** \$2.9 bil; Russia 23.92%, China 23.74%, Kazakhstan 8.92%, Turkey 4.96%, Uzbekistan 4.73%. **Exports:** \$1.1 bil; Russia 19.16%, China 18.38%, Turkey 12.09%, Iran 11.11%, Uzbekistan 7.92%, Norway 6.17%, Greece 4.32%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$1.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold** (2006): \$116 mil. **Gold:** 73,910 oz t. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: **Railways:** 423 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 117,100 pass. cars; 16,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 439.9 mil pass.-mi; 17 airports.

Communications: **TV sets:** 328 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 143 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 4.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 10.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 62.6 male; 68.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 26.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.7. **Natural inc.:** 1.98%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 39.8. **HIV rate:** 0.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major International Organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 1005 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20037; 223-6090.

Website: www.parlament.tj

There were settled societies in the region from about 3000 BCE. Invaders have included Iranians, Arabs (who converted the population to Islam), Mongols, Uzbeks, Afghans, and Russians. The USSR gained control 1918-25. The region then was part of the Uzbek SSR until the Tajik SSR was proclaimed in 1929.

Tajikistan declared independence Sept. 9, 1991. Factional fighting led to the installation of a pro-Communist regime, Jan. 1993. A new constitution establishing a presidential system was approved by referendum Nov. 6, 1994.

Clashes between Muslim rebels, reportedly armed by Afghanistan, and troops loyal to the government (and supported by Russia) claimed an estimated 55,000 lives by mid-1997, despite a series of peace accords. Constitutional changes including legalization of Islamic political parties were approved by referendum Sept. 26, 1999. Pres. Imomali Rakhmonov won a Nov. 6 election called "a farce" by human-rights observers. Voters approved, June 22, 2003, constitutional changes giving Rakhmonov the right to serve as president until 2020. Leading opposition groups boycotted the election of Nov. 6, 2006, again won by Rakhmonov. He changed his name to Rakhmon in 2007 under a decree that banned Slavic name endings and other Soviet-era practices.

Poverty and corruption are widespread. Much of the nation's income is supplied by international donors and by remittances from young Tajiks working in Russia and Kazakhstan.

Tanzania

United Republic of Tanzania

People: **Population:** 41,892,895. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 42.5; 65+: 2.9. **Pop. density:** 122.5 per sq mi, 47.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 25.9%. **Ethnic groups:** African 99% (Bantu 95%, 130+ tribes), Arab, African. **Principal languages:** Kiswahili or Swahili, English (both official; Eng. primary lang. of commerce, admin., higher ed.); Arabic widely spoken in Zanzibar; local languages. **Chief religions:** Christian 30%, Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs 35%; Muslim 99%+ on Zanzibar.

Geography: **Total area:** 365,755 sq mi, 947,300 sq km; **Land area:** 342,009 sq mi, 885,800 sq km. **Location:** On coast of E Africa. **Neighbors:** Kenya, Uganda on N; Rwanda, Burundi, Congo on W; Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique on S. **Topography:** Hot, arid central plateau, surrounded by lake region in W, temperate highlands in N and S, the coastal plains. Mt. Kilimanjaro, 19,340 ft, is highest in Africa. **Capital:** Dodoma, 200,000 (planned new capital; legis. and National Assembly currently meet here); Dar es Salaam, 3,207,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete; b. Oct. 7, 1950; in office: Dec. 21, 2005. **Local divisions:** 25 regions. **Defense budget** (2008): \$183 mil. **Active troops:** 27,000.

Economy: **Industries:** agric. proc.; diamond, gold, & iron mining; oil refining; apparel. **Chief crops:** coffee, sisal, tea, cotton, pyrethrum (insecticide from chrysanthemums), cashews, tobacco, cloves. **Natural resources:** hydropower, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones, gold, nat. gas, nickel. **Arable land:** 4%. **Livestock:** cattle: 18 mil; chickens: 30 mil; goats: 12.6 mil; pigs: 455,000; sheep: 3.6 mil. **Fish catch:** 326,599 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 3.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 80%, industry and services 20%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Shilling (TZS) (Sept. 2010: 1,515.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$57.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,400; **GDP growth:** 6%. **Imports:** \$5.8 bil; India 13.97%, China 13.71%, South Africa 7.8%, Kenya 6.89%, UAE 4.65%, Japan 4.34%. **Exports:** \$3 bil;

India 8.51%, China 7.55%, Japan 7.12%, Netherlands 6.21%, UAE 5.71%, Germany 5.17%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$5.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$2.21 bil. **CPI change:** 12.1%.

Transport: **Railways:** 2,292 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 35,600 pass. cars; 98,800 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 9 airports. **Chief port:** Dar es Salaam.

Communications: **TV sets:** 21 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 280 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 1.6 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 1.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 51 male; 54 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 33.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.3. **Natural inc.:** 2.11%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 68.1. **HIV rate:** 6.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-13. **Literacy:** 72.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 2139 R St. NW 20008; 939-6125.

Website: www.tanzania.go.tz

The Republic of Tanganyika in E Africa and the island Republic of Zanzibar, off Tanganyika's coast, both of which had recently gained independence, joined to form the United Republic of Tanzania, Apr. 26, 1964. Zanzibar retains internal self-government.

Until resigning as president in 1985, Julius K. Nyerere, a former Tanganyikan independence leader, dominated Tanzania's politics, which emphasized government planning and control of the economy, with single-party rule. In 1992 the constitution was amended to establish a multiparty system. Privatization of the economy was undertaken in the 1990s.

At least 500 people died when an overcrowded Tanzanian ferry sank in Lake Victoria, May 21, 1996. A bomb at the U.S. embassy in Dar-es-Salaam, Aug. 7, 1998, killed 11 people and injured at least 70 others. The U.S. blamed the attack and a near-simultaneous embassy bombing in Kenya on Islamic terrorists associated with Osama bin Laden. After a trial in New York City, 4 conspirators were convicted May 29, 2001.

President since 1995, Benjamin Mkapa was reelected Oct. 29, 2000. Over 280 people died in a train wreck June 24, 2002, SE of Dodoma. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Party of the Revolution) won the Dec. 14, 2005, presidential election. Kikwete was seeking a 2nd 5-year term in the general election scheduled for Oct. 31, 2010.

Tanganyika. Arab colonization and slaving began in the 8th cent. CE; Portuguese sailors explored the coast by about 1500. Other Europeans followed.

In 1885 Germany established German East Africa, of which Tanganyika formed the bulk. It became a League of Nations mandate and, after 1946, a UN trust territory, both under Britain. It became independent Dec. 9, 1961, and a republic within the Commonwealth a year later.

Zanzibar, the Isle of Cloves, lies 23 mi off mainland Tanzania; area 640 sq mi and pop. (2002) 622,459. The island of **Pemba**, 25 mi to the NE, area 380 sq mi and pop. (2002) 362,166 is included in the administration.

Chief industry is cloves and clove oil production, of which Zanzibar and Pemba produce most of the world's supply.

Zanzibar was for centuries the center for Arab slave traders. Portugal ruled the region for 2 centuries until ousted by Arabs around 1700. Zanzibar became a British Protectorate in 1890; independence came Dec. 10, 1963. Revolutionary forces overthrew the Sultan Jan. 12, 1964. The new government ousted Western diplomats and newsmen, slaughtered thousands of Arabs, and nationalized farms. Union with Tanganyika followed.

Thailand

Kingdom of Thailand

People: **Population:** 67,089,500. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 20.3; 65+: 9. **Pop. density:** 340.1 per sq mi, 131.3 per sq km. **Urban:** 33.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Thai 75%, Chinese 14%. **Principal languages:** Thai, English (secondary lang. of elite), ethnic & regional dialects. **Chief religions:** Buddhism 95%, Muslim 5%.

Geography: **Total area:** 198,117 sq mi, 513,120 sq km; **Land area:** 197,256 sq mi, 510,890 sq km. **Location:** On Indochinese and Malayan peninsulas in SE Asia. **Neighbors:** Myanmar on W and N, Laos on N, Cambodia on E, Malaysia on S. **Topography:** A plateau dominates NE third of Thailand, dropping to the fertile alluvial valley of Chao Phraya R. in center. Forested mountains are in N, with narrow fertile valleys. The S peninsula region is covered by rain forests. **Capital:** Bangkok (Krung Thep), 6,902,000.

Government: **Type:** Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King Bhumibol Adulyadej; b. Dec. 5, 1927; in office: June 9, 1946. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Abhisit Vejjajiva; b. Aug. 3, 1964; in office: Dec. 17, 2008. **Local divisions:** 76 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$5.13 bil. **Active troops:** 305,860.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, textiles & garments, agric. proc., beverages, tobacco, cement, light mfg. (such as electric appliances, computers & parts, automobiles & automotive parts). **Chief crops:** rice, cassava, rubber, corn, sugarcane, coconuts, soybeans. **Natural resources:** tin, rubber, nat. gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber, lead, fish, gypsum, lignite, fluorite. **Crude oil reserves:** 441 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 28%. **Livestock:** cattle: 6.7 mil; chickens: 219.2 mil; goats: 310,000; pigs: 7.8 mil; sheep: 52,000. **Fish catch:** 3.8 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 135.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 42.4%, industry 19.7%, services 37.9%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Baht (THB) (Sept. 2010: 30.75 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$540.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$8,200; **GDP growth:** -2.2%. **Imports:** \$119 bil; Japan 18.7%, China 12.73%, Malaysia 6.41%, U.S. 6.31%, UAE 4.98%, Singapore 4.27%, South Korea 4.05%. **Exports:** \$154.2 bil; U.S. 10.94%, China 10.58%, Japan 10.32%, Hong Kong 6.22%, Australia 5.62%, Malaysia 5.03%, Singapore 4.97%. **Tourism:** \$18.2 bil. **Budget** (FY10 est.): \$51.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$86.42 bil. **Gold:** 2.7 mil oz t. **CPI change:** -0.8%.

Transport: **Railways:** 2,530 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 3.9 mil pass. cars; 5.7 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 35,031.7 mil pass.-mi; 64 airports. **Chief ports:** Bangkok, Laem Chabang, Prachuap Port, Si Racha.

Communication: **TV sets:** 274 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 234 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 10.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 25.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 72.9 male; 77.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 13. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.5. **Natural inc.:** 0.65%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 16.7. **HIV rate:** 1.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 93.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), ASEAN, APEC.

Embassy: 1024 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Ste. 401, 20007; 944-3600.

Website: www.thaigov.go.th

Thais began migrating from southern China during the 11th cent. A unified Thai kingdom was established in 1350. Known as Siam until 1939, Thailand is the only country in SE Asia never taken over by a European power, thanks to King Mongkut and his son King Chulalongkorn. Ruling successively from 1851 to 1910, they modernized the country and signed trade treaties with Britain and France. A bloodless revolution in 1932 limited the monarchy. Thailand was an ally of Japan during WWII and of the U.S. during the postwar period. For decades, the military had a dominant role in governing the country.

A steep downturn in the economy forced Thailand to seek more than \$15 bil in emergency international loans in Aug. 1997. A new constitution won legislative approval Sept. 27. By the end of the 1990s, according to UN estimates, more than 750,000 people in Thailand had HIV/AIDS; a nationwide prevention campaign has reduced the number of new infections.

Following elections in Jan. 2001, Thaksin Shinawatra, a wealthy former telecommunications executive, became prime min. On Feb. 1, 2003, Thaksin launched a nationwide crackdown on methamphetamine; human rights observers criticized police tactics in the drug war, which killed more than 2,200 people by Apr. 30. The Indian Ocean tsunami of Dec. 26, 2004, left about 5,400 people dead and over 2,800 missing in Thailand.

Elections Feb. 6, 2005, gave Thaksin's party a huge majority in parliament. Facing rising opposition and accused of benefiting improperly from the sale of his family's telecom business, Thaksin called snap elections for Apr. 2, 2006, 3 years ahead of schedule; the vote, which major parties boycotted, was later ruled unconstitutional. A military junta took power in a bloodless coup Sept. 19.

Thaksin supporters won elections Dec. 23, 2007, and Samak Sundaravej became prime min. after civilian rule was restored Jan. 22, 2008. After a series of antigovernment protests paralyzed Bangkok, Prime Min. Samak imposed emergency rule Sept. 2; he was ousted a week later by Thailand's Constitutional Court, ostensibly for getting paid to host TV cooking shows while he held public office. Thaksin's brother-in-law Somchai Wongsawat became prime min. Sept. 18, but a Constitutional Court ruling Dec. 2 barred him from politics and dissolved his People Power Party because of electoral fraud.

The political turmoil continued in 2009, as mass protests by Thaksin supporters led the government to postpone a summit meeting of East Asian leaders planned for Pattaya, Apr. 11, and to declare a state of emergency in Bangkok, Apr. 12-24. Meanwhile, about 60,000 security forces in southern Thailand sought to suppress a Muslim insurgency; from Jan. 2004 to Sept. 2009, more than 3,500 people, mostly civilians, died in the fighting.

On Feb. 26, 2010, Thailand's Supreme Court ordered the seizure of about \$1.4 bil of Thaksin's family assets. Thaksin supporters, known as Red Shirts, staged mass rallies in Bangkok, and on Apr. 7 a group of Red Shirts stormed the parliament building, leading the government to impose emergency rule in the capital. After the Red Shirts began to build a fortified compound in the heart of Bangkok's business district, a crackdown by Thai security forces May 14-19 left at least 54 people dead and some 470 injured. Prime Min. Abhisit Vejjajiva survived a no-confidence vote on June 2, 2010; on July 6 he passed a 3-month extension of emergency rule in Bangkok and 18 other provinces.

Timor-Leste

(East Timor)

Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

People: **Population:** 1,154,625. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 34.2; 65+: 3.5. **Pop. density:** 201.1 per sq mi, 77.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 27.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian), Papuan. **Principal languages:** Tetum, Portuguese (both official); Indonesian; English; about 16 indigenous languages (incl. Tetum, Galole, Mambae, Kemak). **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 98%.

Geography: **Total area:** 5,743 sq mi, 14,874 sq km. **Land area:** 5,743 sq mi, 14,874 sq km. **Location:** E half of Timor Isl. in SW Pacific

O. **Neighbors:** Indonesia (West Timor) on W. **Topography:** Terrain is rugged, rising to 9,721 ft at Mt. Ramelau. **Capital:** Dili, 166,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. José Ramos-Horta; b. Dec. 26, 1949; in office: May 20, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão; b. June 20, 1946; in office: Aug. 8, 2007. **Local divisions:** 13 districts. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 1,332.

Economy: **Industries:** printing, soap mfg., handicrafts, woven cloth. **Chief crops:** coffee, rice, corn, cassava, sweet potatoes. **Natural resources:** gold, oil, nat. gas, mang., marble. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 171,000; chickens: 2.2 mil; goats: 80,000; pigs: 346,000; sheep: 25,000. **Fish catch:** 3,276 metric tons. **Labor force:** agric. 90%, industry and services NA.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** U.S. Dollar (USD). **GDP:** \$2.7 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,400; **GDP growth:** 7.5%. **Imports:** \$202 mil; **NA. Exports:** \$10 mil; **NA. Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (FY06/07 est.): \$309 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$159.43 mil. **CPI change:** 0.7%.

Transport: **Civil aviation:** 2 airports. **Chief port:** Dili.

Communication: **Telephone lines:** 0.2 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 0.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 65.2 male; 70.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 25.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.9. **Natural inc.:** 2%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 39.3. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 58.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO).

Embassy: 4201 Connecticut Ave. NW 20008; 966-3202.

Website: www.timor-lesste.gov.tl

The collapse of Portuguese rule in East Timor led to an outbreak of factional fighting in Aug. 1975 and an invasion by Indonesia in Dec. Indonesia annexed East Timor as a 27th province in 1976, despite international condemnation. In over 2 decades some 200,000 Timorese died as a result of civil war, famine, and persecution by Indonesian authorities. In a referendum held Aug. 30, 1999, under UN auspices, Timorese voted overwhelmingly for independence. Pro-Indonesian militias then went on a rampage, terrorizing the population. Under pressure, the government allowed entrance of an international peacekeeping force, which began arriving in Sept.; a UN interim administration formally took command Oct. 26, 1999.

Pro-independence forces won elections for a constituent assembly Aug. 30, 2001. Xanana Gusmão, a former guerrilla leader, won the presidential election Apr. 14, 2002. As Timor-Leste, the territory became independent May 20 and entered the UN Sept. 27. Australia and other nations sent peacekeepers to suppress a wave of gang violence that engulfed Dili in May 2006.

José Ramos-Horta, a Nobel laureate, won a presidential runoff vote May 9, 2007. After inconclusive parliamentary elections June 30, Ramos-Horta ended a political deadlock by choosing Gusmão as prime min. Renegade soldiers shot and seriously wounded Ramos-Horta in a failed coup attempt Feb. 11, 2008.

Togo

Togolese Republic

People: **Population:** 6,587,239. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 41.2; 65+: 2.8. **Pop. density:** 313.7 per sq mi, 121.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 42.7%. **Ethnic groups:** African (37 tribes; Ewe, Mina, Kabre largest). **Principal languages:** French (official & lang. of commerce), Ewe & Mina (in S), Kabye & Dagomba (in N). **Chief religions:** Christian 29%, Muslim 20%, indigenous beliefs 51%.

Geography: **Total area:** 21,925 sq mi, 56,785 sq km; **Land area:** 20,998 sq mi, 54,385 sq km. **Location:** On S coast of W Africa. **Neighbors:** Ghana on W, Burkina Faso on N, Benin on E. **Topography:** A range of hills running SW-NE splits Togo into 2 savanna plains regions. **Capital:** Lomé, 1,593,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Faure Gnassingbé; b. June 6, 1966; in office: May 4, 2005. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Gilbert Fossoun Houngbo; b. Feb. 4, 1961; in office: Sept. 8, 2008. **Local divisions:** 5 regions. **Defense budget:** \$67 mil. **Active troops:** 8,550.

Economy: **Industries:** phosphate mining, agric. proc., cement, handicrafts. **Chief crops:** coffee, cocoa, cotton, yams, cassava, corn. **Natural resources:** phosphates, limestone, marble. **Arable land:** 44%. **Livestock:** cattle: 366,350; chickens: 16.9 mil; goats: 1.5 mil; pigs: 582,400; sheep: 2 mil. **Fish catch:** 20,126 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 230 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 65%, industry 5%, services 30%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF) (Sept. 2010: 509.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$5.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$900; **GDP growth:** 3.1%. **Imports:** \$1.2 bil; China 36.58%, France 8.64%, Netherlands 6.76%, India 5.06%, U.S. 4.4%. **Exports:** \$709 mil; Germany 17.57%, Ghana 12.74%, Burkina Faso 11.02%, India 10.22%, Belgium 7.1%, Benin 6.92%, Netherlands 5.94%, Mali 4.41%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$536.6 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$448.53 mil. **CPI change:** 2%.

Transport: **Railways:** 331 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 51,400 pass. cars; 24,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 2 airports. **Chief ports:** Kpeme, Lomé.

Communications: **TV sets:** 22 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 244 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 2.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 5.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 59.7 male; 64.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 35.9. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.2. **Natural inc.:** 2.77%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 53.2. **HIV rate:** 3.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-15. **Literacy:** 64.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 2208 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 234-4212.

Website: www.assemblee-nationale.tg or www.state.gov/p/af/ci/to

Togoland was administered by Germany and then by France and Britain. The French sector became the republic of Togo Apr. 27, 1960. In office since 1967, Pres. Gnassingbé Eyadéma was Africa's longest-serving head of state until his death Feb. 5, 2005. His son, Faure Gnassingbé, was immediately installed as president, but other African leaders pressured Togo to hold an election, which Gnassingbé won Apr. 24. Opposition parties disputed the result, and protests led to violent clashes in Lomé.

After a shootout at his home Apr. 12, 2009, former Defense Min. Kpatcha Gnassingbé, the president's brother, sought refuge Apr. 15 at the U.S. embassy in Lomé; denied asylum, he was arrested by Togolese authorities and accused of plotting a coup. Pres. Gnassingbé won reelection Mar. 4, 2010, to a 2nd 5-year term.

Tonga

Kingdom of Tonga

People: **Population:** 122,580. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 31.9; 65+: 4.3. **Pop. density:** 442.8 per sq mi, 171 per sq km. **Urban:** 23.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Polynesian, Europeans. **Principal languages:** Tongan, English. **Chief religion:** Christian (mostly Free Wesleyan Church).

Geography: **Total area:** 288 sq mi, 747 sq km; **Land area:** 277 sq mi, 717 sq km. **Location:** In western S Pacific O. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Fiji to W, Samoa to NE. **Topography:** Tonga comprises 170 volcanic and coral islands, 36 inhabited. **Capital:** Nuku'alofa, 24,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** King George Tupou V; b. May 4, 1948; in office: Sept. 11, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Feleti Vaka'uta Sevele; b. July 7, 1944; in office: Mar. 30, 2006 (acting from Feb. 11). **Local divisions:** 3 island groups. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: **Industries:** tourism, constr., fishing. **Chief crops:** squash, coconuts, copra, bananas, vanilla beans, cocoa, coffee, ginger, black pepper. **Natural resources:** fish. **Arable land:** 20%. **Livestock:** cattle: 11,250; chickens: 330,000; goats: 12,600; pigs: 81,200. **Fish catch:** 2,142 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 52 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 31.8%, industry 30.6%, services 37.6%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Pa'anga (TOP) (Sept. 2010: 1.96 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$760.5 mil; **per capita GDP:** \$6,300; **GDP growth:** -0.5%. **Imports:** \$139 mil; Fiji 34.37%, New Zealand 25.03%, U.S. 9.43%, Australia 7.53%, China 5.64%. **Exports:** \$22 mil; Hong Kong 25.42%, U.S. 22.65%, Japan 12.21%, New Zealand 7.31%, Fiji 7.2%, Samoa 6.06%, South Korea 4.48%. **Tourism:** \$15 mil. **Budget** (FY07/08 est.): \$109.8 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$61.05 mil. **CPI change:** 1.4%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 7,000 pass. cars; 7,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 11.8 mil pass.-mi; 1 airport.

Communications: **TV sets:** 61 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 663 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 29.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 8.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 68.5 male; 73.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5. **Natural inc.:** 1.28%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11.3. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), the Commonwealth.

Embassy: 250 E. 51st St., New York, NY 10022; (917) 369-1025.

Website: pmo.gov.to

The islands were first visited by the Dutch in the early 17th cent. A series of civil wars ended in 1845 with establishment of the Tupou dynasty. In 1900 Tonga became a British protectorate. On June 4, 1970, Tonga became independent and a member of the Commonwealth. It joined the UN on Sept. 14, 1999. George Tupou V became king Sept. 11, 2006, following the death of his father, Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, who had reigned since 1965.

Trinidad and Tobago

Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

People: **Population:** 1,228,691. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 19.5; 65+: 8.1. **Pop. density:** 620.6 per sq mi, 239.6 per sq km. **Urban:** 13.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Indian (South Asian) 40%, African 38%, mixed 21%. **Principal languages:** English (official), Caribbean Hindustani, French, Spanish, Chinese. **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 26%, Hindu 23%, Anglican 8%, Baptist 7%, Pentecostal 7%, Muslim 6%.

Geography: **Total area:** 1,980 sq mi, 5,128 sq km; **Land area:** 1,980 sq mi, 5,128 sq km. **Location:** In Caribbean, off E coast of Venezuela. **Neighbors:** Nearest is Venezuela to SW. **Topography:** Three low mountain ranges cross Trinidad E-W, with a well-watered plain between N and central ranges. Parts of E and W coasts are swamps. Tobago, 116 sq mi, lies 20 mi NE. **Capital:** Port of Spain, 57,000.

Government: Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Pres. George Maxwell Richards; b. 1931; in office: Mar. 17, 2003. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Kamla Persad-Bissessar; b. Apr. 22, 1952; in office: May 26, 2010. **Local div.:** 8 counties, 3 municipalities, 1 ward. **Defense budget:** \$158 mil. **Active troops:** 4,063.

Economy: **Industries:** oil, chemicals, tourism, food proc. **Chief crops:** cocoa, rice, citrus, coffee, vegetables. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, asphalt. **Crude oil reserves:** 728.3 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 15%. **Livestock:** cattle: 30,000; chickens: 28.5 mil; goats: 60,000; pigs: 45,000; sheep: 3,500. **Fish catch:** 13,833 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 7.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 3.8%; mfg., mining, and quarrying 12.8%; constr. and utilities 20.4%; services 62.9%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dollar (TTD) (Sept. 2010: 6.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$26.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$21,300; **GDP growth:** -3.2%. **Imports:** \$7 bil; U.S. 30.87%, Colombia 7.1%, Venezuela 7.01%, Russia 6.64%, Brazil 5.53%, China 4.19%. **Exports:** \$9.2 bil; U.S. 38.53%, Jamaica 8.86%, Spain 6.88%, Mexico 6.23%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$7.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$5.85 bil. **Gold:** 61,500 oz t. **CPI change:** 7%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 320,000 pass. cars; 71,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,849.2 mil pass.-mi; 3 airports.

Communications: **TV sets:** 337 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 532 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 23.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2003): 149.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 36.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 68.2 male; 74 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.2. **Natural inc.:** 0.62%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 28.9. **HIV rate:** 1.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 98.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), Caricom, the Commonwealth, OAS.

Embassy: 1708 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 467-6490.

Website: www.gov.tt

Columbus sighted Trinidad in 1498. A British possession since 1802, Trinidad and Tobago won independence Aug. 31, 1962. It became a republic in 1976.

The nation is one of the most prosperous in the Caribbean. Oil production has increased with offshore finds. Middle Eastern oil is refined and exported, mostly to the U.S.

In July 1990, some 120 Muslim extremists captured the Parliament building and TV station and took about 50 hostages, including Prime Min. Arthur N. R. Robinson, who was beaten, shot in the legs, and tied to explosives. After a 6-day siege, the rebels surrendered.

Basdeo Panday, in office 1995-2001, was the nation's first prime min. of East Indian ancestry. The country's first female prime min., Kamla Persad-Bissessar, leader of the People's Partnership coalition, took office May 26, 2010.

Tunisia

Tunisian Republic

People: **Population:** 10,589,025. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 22.2; 65+: 7.3. **Pop. density:** 176.5 per sq mi, 68.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 66.9%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab 98%, European 1%, Jewish & other 1%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), French (used in commerce). **Chief religions:** Muslim 98%, Christian 1%, Jewish & other 1%.

Geography: **Total area:** 63,170 sq mi, 163,610 sq km; **Land area:** 59,985 sq mi, 155,360 sq km. **Location:** On N coast of Africa. **Neighbors:** Algeria on W, Libya on E. **Topography:** The N is wooded and fertile. The central coastal plains are given to grazing and orchards. The S is arid, approaching Sahara Desert. **Capital:** Tunis, 759,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Gen. Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali; b. Sept. 3, 1936; in office: Nov. 7, 1987. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Mohamed Ghannouchi; b. Aug. 18, 1941; in office: Nov. 17, 1999. **Local divisions:** 24 governorates. **Defense budget** (2008): \$534 mil. **Active troops:** 35,800.

Economy: **Industries:** oil, mining, tourism, textiles, footwear, agribusiness. **Chief crops:** olives, olive oil, grain, tomatoes, citrus fruit, sugar beets, dates, almonds. **Natural resources:** oil, phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc, salt. **Crude oil reserves:** 425 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 17%. **Livestock:** cattle: 694,660; chickens: 70 mil; goats: 1.5 mil; pigs: 6,000; sheep: 7.3 mil. **Fish catch:** 103,595 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 13.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 18.3%, industry 31.9%, services 49.8%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dinar (TND) (Sept. 2010: 1.48 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$86.4 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$8,200; **GDP growth:** 3%. **Imports:** \$19 bil; France 20.1%, Italy 16.4%, Germany 8.8%, China 5%, Spain 4.5%, U.S. 4%. **Exports:** \$14.4 bil; France 29.6%, Italy 21%, Germany 8.8%, Libya 5.8%, Spain 5%, UK 4.8%. **Tourism:** \$3 bil. **Budget:** \$11.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$7.05 bil. **Gold:** 218,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 3.8%.

Transport: **Railways:** 1,342 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 552,900 pass. cars; 281,500 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,849.2 mil pass.-mi; 16 airports. **Chief ports:** Bizerte, Gabes, La Goulette, Rades, Sfax, Skhirra.

Communications: **TV sets:** 190 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 158 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 12.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2001): 22.7 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 34.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 74.2 male; 77.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.2. **Natural inc.:** 1.01%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 21.8. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-16. **Literacy:** 77.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, AU.

Embassy: 1515 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20005; 862-1850.

Website: www.tunisiaonline.com or www.carthage.tn

Site of ancient Carthage and a former Barbary state under the suzerainty of Turkey, Tunisia became a protectorate of France under a treaty signed May 12, 1881. The nation became independent Mar. 20, 1956, and ended the monarchy the following year. Habib Bourguiba, an independence leader, served as president until 1987, when he was deposed by his prime min., Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, who then won 5 presidential elections, 1989-2009, all tightly controlled by the ruling party.

Tunisia has actively repressed Islamic fundamentalism. A synagogogue blast on Djerba Isl., Apr. 11, 2002, apparently set off by al-Qaeda, killed 14 Germans, 5 Tunisians, and 2 French tourists.

Turkey

Republic of Turkey

People: **Population:** 77,804,122. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 26.9; 65+: 6.2. **Pop. density:** 261.8 per sq mi, 101.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 69.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Turkish 80%, Kurdish 20%. **Principal languages:** Turkish (official); Kurdish; Dimli, or Zaza. **Chief religion:** Muslim (mostly Sunni) 99.8%.

Geography: **Total area:** 302,535 sq mi, 783,562 sq km; **Land area:** 297,157 sq mi, 769,632 sq km. **Location:** Occupies Asia Minor, stretches into continental Europe; borders on Medit. and Black seas. **Neighbors:** Bulgaria, Greece on W; Georgia, Armenia on N; Iran on E; Iraq, Syria on S. **Topography:** Central Turkey has wide plateaus, with hot, dry summers and cold winters. High mountains ring the interior on all but W, with more than 20 peaks over 10,000 ft. Rolling plains are in W; mild, fertile coastal plains are in S. W. **Capital:** Ankara, 3,846,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Istanbul, 10,378,000; Izmir, 2,679,000; Bursa, 1,559,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Abdullah Gül; b. Oct. 29, 1950; in office: Aug. 28, 2007. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Recep Tayyip Erdogan; b. Feb. 26, 1954; in office: Mar. 14, 2003. **Local divisions:** 81 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$9.9 bil. **Active troops:** 510,600.

Economy: **Industries:** textiles, food proc., autos, electronics, mining, steel, oil, constr. **Chief crops:** tobacco, cotton, grain, olives, sugar beets, pulse, citrus. **Natural resources:** coal, iron ore, copper, chromium, antimony, mercury, gold, barite, borate. **Crude oil reserves:** 300 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 30%. **Livestock:** cattle: 11 mil; chickens: 269.4 mil; goats: 5.6 mil; pigs: 1,813; sheep: 24 mil. **Fish catch:** 646,384 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 188.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 29.5%, industry 24.7%, services 45.8%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Lira (TRY) (Sept. 2010: 1.50 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$874.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$11,400; **GDP growth:** -5.6%. **Imports:** \$134.6 bil; Russia 13.99%, Germany 10.01%, China 9%, U.S. 6.09%, Italy 5.45%, France 5.03%. **Exports:** \$109.7 bil; Germany 9.58%, France 6.08%, UK 5.79%, Italy 5.77%, Iraq 5.02%. **Tourism:** \$22 bil. **Budget:** \$180.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$45.21 bil. **Gold:** 3.73 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 6.3%.

Transport: **Railways:** 5,404 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 5.8 mil pass. cars; 2.7 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 17,330 mil pass.-mi; 88 airports. **Chief ports:** Aliaga, Diliskelesi, Izmir, Kocaeli, Mersin Limani, Nemrut Limani.

Communications: **TV sets:** 328 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 510 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 22.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 35.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 70.4 male; 74.2 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 18.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.1. **Natural inc.:** 1.22%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 24.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 88.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 2525 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 612-6700.

Website: www.tccb.gov.tr

Ancient inhabitants of Turkey were among the world's first agriculturalists. Such civilizations as the Hittite, Phrygian, and Lydian flourished in Asiatic Turkey (Asia Minor), as did much of Greek civilization. After the fall of Rome in the 5th cent., Constantinople (now Istanbul) was the capital of the Byzantine Empire for 1,000 years. It fell in 1453 to Ottoman Turks, who ruled a vast empire for over 400 years.

Just before WWI, Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, ruled what is now Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and islands in the Aegean Sea. Turkey joined Germany and Austria in WWI, and its defeat resulted in the loss of much territory and the fall of the sultanate. A secular republic was established Oct. 29, 1923, with Mustafa Kemal (later Kemal Ataturk) as its first president. Ataturk led Turkey until his death in 1938.

Turkey kept neutral during most of WWII. The country became a full member of NATO in 1952 and remained a Western ally despite domestic political instability. Military coups overthrew civilian governments in 1960 and 1980. Turkey invaded nearby Cyprus July 20, 1974, to prevent that country from being united with Greece; since then, Cyprus has been divided into Greek and Turkish zones.

In recent decades, Turkish governments have contended with Kurdish separatism and the rise of militant Islam. Turkey was a member of the U.S.-led force that ousted Iraq from Kuwait, 1991.

In the aftermath of the war, millions of Kurdish refugees fled to Turkey's border to escape Iraqi forces. Turkish offensives against the Kurds caused heavy casualties among guerrillas and civilians. Kurdish militants raided Turkish diplomatic missions in some 25 Western European cities June 24, 1993.

Tansu Ciller officially became Turkey's first woman prime min. July 5, 1993. The Welfare Party, an Islamic group, gained strength in the 1990s but was unable to form a government until June 1996, when it came to power in coalition with Ciller's True Path Party. The pro-Islamic government resigned June 18, 1997, under pressure from the military, which stepped up its campaign against Islamic fundamentalism in 1998.

Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Öcalan was captured Feb. 15, 1999; convicted of terrorism June 29, he was sentenced to death by a Turkish security court. His organization, the Kurdistan Workers' Party, announced Aug. 5, 1999, that it would abandon its 14-year-old insurgency, in which more than 30,000 people died.

Earthquakes in Apr. and Nov. 1999 killed over 17,000 people. The IMF announced \$7.5 bil in emergency loans Dec. 6, 2000, to help Turkey cope with a severe financial crisis. The death penalty was abolished Aug. 3, 2002, and Öcalan's sentence was commuted to life in prison Oct. 3. The Justice and Development Party (AKP), an Islamic group led by Recep Tayyip Erdogan, won elections Nov. 3.

During the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Mar.-Apr. 2003, Turkey, a NATO ally, refused to allow coalition forces to launch attacks on N Iraq from Turkish soil. Suicide bombings by Islamic extremists Nov. 15-20, 2003, killed 58 people and wounded about 750 at 2 synagogues, the British consulate, and the offices of a London-based bank, all in Istanbul.

Erdogan's party scored a landslide win in national elections, July 22, 2007. Overcoming objections by the military and other secularists, parliament, Aug. 28, chose an Islamic politician, Abdullah Gül, as president. An effort by secularists to ban the ruling AKP failed by one vote in Turkey's Constitutional Court July 30, 2008, but the justices cut the party's public funding in half and warned it to restrain Islamic influence on state institutions. Turkish voters Sept. 12, 2010, gave resounding approval to constitutional changes favored by the Islamic government, including a provision that would expand membership of the Constitutional Court.

Turkey has long sought to become a full member of the European Union, but the EU has deferred talks on accession until economic, human rights, and immigration issues are resolved.

Turkmenistan

People: Population: 4,940,916. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 28.2; 65+: 4.1. **Pop. density:** 27.2 per sq mi, 10.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 49%. **Ethnic groups:** Turkmen 85%, Uzbek 5%, Russian 4%. **Principal languages:** Turkmen, Russian, Uzbek. **Chief religions:** Muslim 89%, Eastern Orthodox 9%.

Geography: Total area: 188,456 sq mi, 488,100 sq km; **Land area:** 181,441 sq mi, 469,930 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia bordering Caspian Sea. **Neighbors:** Kazakhstan on N; Uzbekistan on N and E; Afghanistan, Iran on S. **Topography:** The Kara Kum Desert occupies 80% of the area. Bordered on W by Caspian Sea. **Capital:** Ashgabat (Ashkhabad), 637,000.

Government: Type: Republic with authoritarian rule. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Gurbanguly Berdimukhammedov; b. June 29, 1957; in office: Feb. 14, 2007 (acting from Dec. 21, 2006). **Local divisions:** 5 regions. **Defense budget** (2008): \$84 mil. **Active troops:** 22,000.

Economy: Industries: nat. gas, oil, oil products, textiles, food proc. **Chief crops:** cotton, grain. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, sulfur, salt. **Crude oil reserves:** 600 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 5%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.9 mil; chickens: 7 mil; goats: 900,000; pigs: 29,800; sheep: 15.5 mil. **Fish catch:** 15,016 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 14.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 48.2%, industry 14%, services 37.8%.

Finance: Monetary unit: New Manat (TMT) (Sept. 2010: 2.85 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$32.6 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$6,700; **GDP growth:** 6.1%. **Imports:** \$4.1 bil; China 18.03%, Turkey 16.49%, Russia 16.45%, Germany 5.91%, UAE 5.81%, Ukraine 5.67%, U.S. 5.41%, France 4.32%. **Exports:** \$6.7 bil; Ukraine 22.3%, Turkey 10.27%, Hungary 6.75%, UAE 6.25%, Poland 6.16%, Afghanistan 5.79%, Iran 5.17%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$1.6 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA.

Transport: Railways: 1,852 mi. **Civil aviation:** 1,287.5 mil pass.-mi; 22 airports. **Chief port:** Turkmenbasy.

Communications: TV sets: 198 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 289 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 9.4 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 9.4 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 1.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 65.3 male; 71.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 19.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.34%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 43.8. **HIV rate:** <0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-15. **Literacy:** 99.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 2207 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 588-1500.

Website: www.turkmenistan.gov.tm

The region has been inhabited by Turkic tribes since the 10th cent. It became part of Russian Turkestan in 1881, and a constituent republic of the USSR in 1925. Turkmenistan declared

independence Oct. 27, 1991, and became an independent state when the USSR disbanded Dec. 26, 1991.

Extensive oil and gas reserves place Turkmenistan in a favorable economic position. Political power centered around the former Communist Party apparatus, and authoritarian Pres. Saparmurad Niyazov (also known as Turkmenbashi) became the object of a personality cult. Niyazov died Dec. 21, 2006, and was succeeded by Gurbanguly Berdimukhammedov; he won the presidential election of Feb. 11, 2007, considered neither free nor fair by international observers.

Tuvalu

People: Population: 10,472. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 31.1; 65+: 5.4. **Pop. density:** 1,043.2 per sq mi, 402.8 per sq km. **Urban:** 49.9%. **Ethnic group:** Polynesian 96%, Micronesian 4%. **Principal languages:** Tuvaluan, English, Samoan. **Chief religion:** Church of Tuvalu (Congregationalist) 97%.

Geography: Total area: 10 sq mi, 26 sq km; **Land area:** 10 sq mi, 26 sq km. **Location:** 9 islands forming NW-SE chain 360 mi long in SW Pacific O. **Neighbors:** Nearest are Kiribati to N, Fiji to S. **Topography:** The islands are all low-lying atolls, nowhere rising more than 15 ft above sea level, composed of coral reefs. **Capital:** Funafuti, 5,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy, with a parliamentary democracy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Gov.-Gen. Iakoba Italeli; in office: May 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Apisai Ielemia; b. 1955; in office: Aug. 14, 2006. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: Industries: fishing, tourism, copra. **Chief crops:** coconuts. **Natural resources:** fish. **Arable land:** None. **Livestock:** chickens: 45,000; pigs: 13,600. **Fish catch:** 2,200 metric tons. **Labor force:** Mainly exploitation of the sea, reefs, and atolls; wages sent home by those abroad (mostly workers in phosphate industry and sailors).

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (TVD) (Sept. 2010: 1.07 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP** (2002): \$14.9 mil; **per capita GDP** (2002): \$1,600; **GDP growth** (2006): 3%. **Imports:** \$12.9 mil; NA. **Exports:** \$1 mil; NA. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2006): \$23.1 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA.

Transport: Civil aviation: NA. **Chief port:** Funafuti.

Communications: TV sets: 9 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 364 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 17.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 43.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 62.4 male; 66.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 23. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.4. **Natural inc.:** 1.37%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 35.5. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-14. **Literacy:** NA.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, ILO, IMO, WHO), the Commonwealth.

Permanent UN Mission: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400D, New York, NY 10017; (212) 490-0534.

Website: www.timelesstuvalu.com

The Ellice Islands separated from the British Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony in 1975 and became Tuvalu; independence came Oct. 1, 1978. In 2000, Tuvalu joined the United Nations.

Uganda

Republic of Uganda

People: Population: 33,398,682. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 50; 65+: 2.1. **Pop. density:** 438.9 per sq mi, 169.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 13.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Baganda 17%, Banyakole 10%, Basoga 8%, Bakiga 7%. **Principal languages:** English (official; taught in grade schools, used in courts of law, most newspapers, some radio broadcasts), Ganda or Luganda (most widely used of Nigero-Congo languages, may be taught in school). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 42%, Protestant (incl. Anglican, Pentecostal, Seventh-Day Adventist) 42%, Muslim 12%.

Geography: Total area: 93,065 sq mi, 241,038 sq km; **Land area:** 76,101 sq mi, 197,100 sq km. **Location:** In E Central Africa. **Neighbors:** Sudan on N, Congo (formerly Zaire) on W, Rwanda and Tanzania on S, Kenya on E. **Topography:** Most of Uganda is a high plateau 3,000-6,000 ft high, with high Ruwenzori range in W (Mt. Margherita 16,763 ft), volcanoes in SW; NE is arid, W and SW rainy. Lakes Victoria, Edward, Albert form much of borders. **Capital:** Kampala, 1,535,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni; b. Aug. 15, 1944; in office: Jan. 29, 1986. **Local divisions:** 56 districts. **Defense budget:** \$243 mil. **Active troops:** 45,000.

Economy: Industries: sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles. **Chief crops:** coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, cassava, potatoes, corn, millet, pulses, cut flowers. **Natural resources:** copper, cobalt, hydropower, limestone, salt. **Arable land:** 22%. **Livestock:** cattle: 7.4 mil; chickens: 27.5 mil; goats: 8.5 mil; pigs: 2.2 mil; sheep: 1.7 mil. **Fish catch:** 502,250 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 2.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 82%, industry 5%, services 13%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Shilling (UGX) (Sept. 2010: 2,251.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$38.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,200; **GDP growth:** 5.3%. **Imports:** \$4.2 bil; Kenya 13.9%, India 12.79%, UAE 11.16%, China 8.91%, South Africa 5.08%, France 4.6%, Japan 4.37%, U.S. 4.07%. **Exports:** \$3.7 bil; Sudan 13.47%, Kenya 8.98%, UAE 7.52%,

Rwanda 7.5%, Switzerland 7.42%, Dem. Rep. of the Congo 6.85%, Netherlands 5.67%, Belgium 5.66%, Germany 5.18%, Italy 4.33%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$2.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.91 bil. **CPI change:** 12.7%.

Transport: **Railways:** 773 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 65,000 pass. cars; 104,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 203.2 mil pass.-mi; 5 airports. **Chief ports:** Entebbe, Jinja, Port Bell.

Communications: **TV sets:** 28 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 130 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.7 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 9.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 51.9 male; 54.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 47.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 11.9. **Natural inc.:** 3.57%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 63.7. **HIV rate:** 5.4%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 74.6%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 5911 16th St. NW 20011; 726-7100.

Websites: www.statehouse.go.ug

Britain obtained a protectorate over Uganda in 1894. The country became independent Oct. 9, 1962, and a republic within the Commonwealth a year later. In 1967, the traditional kingdoms, including the powerful Buganda state, were abolished.

Gen. Idi Amin seized power from Prime Min. Milton Obote in 1971. During his 8 years of dictatorial rule, he was responsible for the deaths of up to 300,000 of his opponents. In 1972 he expelled nearly all of Uganda's 45,000 Asians. Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles and rebels ousted Amin, Apr. 11, 1979.

Obote held the presidency from Dec. 1980 until his ouster in a military coup July 27, 1985. Guerrilla war and rampant human rights abuses plagued Uganda under Obote's regime.

Conditions improved after Yoweri Museveni took power in Jan. 1986. In 1993 the Buganda and other traditional monarchies were restored, but only for ceremonial purposes. Uganda helped Laurent Kabila seize power in the Congo (formerly Zaire) in 1997 but sent troops in 1998 to aid insurgents seeking his ouster. A withdrawal accord was signed Sept. 6, 2002.

Pres. Museveni won reelection Mar. 12, 2001, and Feb. 23, 2006; opponents disputed the latter result, citing what they claimed were trumped-up charges of treason, terrorism, and rape lodged against Museveni's main rival, Kizza Besigye.

An ongoing insurgency in N Uganda has killed more than 100,000 people and forced up to 2 mil to flee. The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a rebel group, has fought the Museveni govt. since 1986 and has abducted some 30,000 children to serve as soldiers and sex slaves. Peace talks brokered by Sudan began July 2006; as talks continued through 2007, the violence diminished, and many refugees returned to their homes. A cease-fire accord was signed Feb. 23, 2008, but Ugandan and Congolese troops (with aid from the U.S.) launched a new offensive against the LRA in late 2008. Al-Shabaab, an Islamist group based in Somalia and linked to al-Qaeda, claimed responsibility for suicide bombings July 11, 2010, that killed 76 people as they watched a World Cup soccer match on outdoor video screens in Kampala.

Ukraine

People: **Population:** 45,415,596. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 13.7; 65+: 15.5. **Pop. density:** 203 per sq mi, 78.4 per sq km. **Urban:** 68.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Ukrainian 78%, Russian 17%. **Principal languages:** Ukrainian (official), Russian, Romanian, Polish, Hungarian. **Chief religions:** Ukrainian Orthodox (Kiev patriarchate) 50%, Ukrainian Orthodox (Moscow patriarchate) 26%, Ukrainian Greek Catholic 8%, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox 7%.

Geography: **Total area:** 233,032 sq mi, 603,550 sq km; **Land area:** 223,681 sq mi, 579,330 sq km. **Location:** In E Europe. **Neighbors:** Belarus on N; Russia on NE and E; Moldova and Romania on SW; Hungary, Slovakia, and Poland on W. **Topography:** Part of the E European plain. Mountainous areas include the Carpathians in the SW and Crimean chain in the S. Arable black soil constitutes a large part of the country. **Capital:** Kyiv (Kiev), 2,779,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Kharkiv, 1,455,000; Dnipropetrovsk, 1,013,000; Odesa, 1,009,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Viktor Yanukovich; b. July 9, 1950; in office: Feb. 25, 2010. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Mykola Azarov; b. Dec. 17, 1947; in office: Mar. 11, 2010. **Local divisions:** 24 oblasts, 2 municipalities, 1 autonomous republic. **Defense budget:** \$1.41 bil. **Active troops:** 129,925.

Economy: **Industries:** coal, electric power, metals, machinery & transp. equip., chemicals, food proc. (espec. sugar). **Chief crops:** grain, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, vegetables. **Natural resources:** iron ore, coal, mang., nat. gas, oil, salt, sulfur, graphite, titanium, magnesium, kaolin, nickel, mercury, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 395 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 54%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5.5 mil; chickens: 148.8 mil; goats: 644,800; pigs: 7 mil; sheep: 1 mil. **Fish catch:** 212,796 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 185.2 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 15.8%, industry 18.5%, services 65.7%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Hryvna (UAH) (Sept. 2010: 7.92 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$290.1 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$6,300; **GDP growth:** -15%. **Imports:** \$45.1 bil; Russia 29.13%, Germany 8.48%, China 6.02%, Poland 4.78%, Kazakhstan 4.48%. **Exports:** \$40.4 bil; Russia 21.4%, Turkey 5.36%, China 3.61%. **Tourism:** \$5.8 bil. **Budget:** \$41.8 bil (planned and consolidated). **Total reserves less gold:** \$16.3 bil. **Gold:** 868,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 15.9%.

Transport: **Railways:** 13,456 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 5.5 mil pass. cars; 889,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 3,062.7 mil pass.-mi; 189 airports. **Chief ports:** Feodosiya, Kerch, Kherson, Mariupol, Mykolayiv, Odesa, Yuzhnyy.

Communications: **TV sets:** 433 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 882 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 28.5 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 131 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 33.5 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 62.6 male; 74.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 15.7. **Natural inc.:** -0.61%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 8.7. **HIV rate:** 1.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 99.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 3350 M St. NW 20007; 333-0606.

Websites: www.kmu.gov.ua

Ukrainians' Slavic ancestors inhabited the region well before the first cent. CE. In the 9th cent., the princes of Kiev established a strong state called Kievan Rus, which included much of present-day Ukraine. Internal conflicts led to the disintegration of the Ukrainian state by the 13th cent. Mongol rule was supplanted by Poland and Lithuania in the 14th and 15th centuries. The N Black Sea coast and Crimea came under Turkish control in 1478. Ukrainian Cossacks, starting in the late 16th cent., rebelled against the occupiers of Ukraine: Russia, Poland, and Turkey.

An independent Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed on Jan. 22, 1918. But in 1921, Ukraine's neighbors occupied and divided Ukrainian territory. In 1922, Ukraine became a constituent republic of the USSR. In 1932-33, the Soviet government engineered a famine in eastern Ukraine, resulting in the deaths of 6-7 mil Ukrainians. During WWII the Ukrainian nationalist underground fought both Nazi and Soviet forces. Over 5 mil Ukrainians died in the war. With the reoccupation of Ukraine by Soviet troops in 1944 came a renewed wave of repression.

The world's worst nuclear power plant disaster occurred in Chernobyl, Ukraine, in Apr. 1986; many thousands were killed or disabled as a result of the radiation leak. The plant was finally shut down Dec. 15, 2000.

Ukrainian independence was restored in Dec. 1991 with the dissolution of the Soviet Union. In the post-Soviet period Ukraine was burdened with a deteriorating economy. Following a 1994 accord with Russia and the U.S., Ukraine's large nuclear arsenal was transferred to Russia for destruction.

President since 1994, Leonid Kuchma attempted to engineer the election in 2004 of his handpicked successor, Prime Min. Viktor Yanukovich, also favored by Russia. The main challenger, Viktor Yushchenko, a former prime min., was poisoned in Sept. with dioxin, but continued to campaign. Official results of a runoff vote Nov. 21 showed a win for Yanukovich. Yushchenko supporters, calling the election fraudulent, staged massive protests (the "orange revolution"), and the vote was annulled. An election rerun Dec. 26 gave the victory to Yushchenko.

Yushchenko's Our Ukraine party fared poorly in parliamentary elections Mar. 26, 2006, and the resurgent Yanukovich, whose party won the vote, returned as prime min. Aug. 4. The two rivals then engaged in a year-long political struggle. A report released Feb. 19, 2007, by the International Organization for Migration estimated that 117,000 Ukrainians had been trafficked abroad as forced laborers or prostitutes since 1991.

Following elections Sept. 30, 2007, Yulia Tymoshenko, a former "orange revolution" ally of Yushchenko, became prime min. Dec. 18. Russia's war with Georgia in Aug. 2008 led to a split between the anti-Russian Yushchenko and Tymoshenko. But with the country reeling from recession and needing an IMF bailout, agreement on a new governing coalition was reached Dec. 10. A natural-gas price dispute with Russia that had led to a midwinter cutoff of Russian gas supplies to Ukraine and other countries of central and E Europe was resolved Jan. 19, 2009. Yanukovich defeated Tymoshenko in a presidential runoff election Feb. 7, 2010. The installation of a pro-Russian government in Ukraine led to a rapid improvement in relations with Moscow.

United Arab Emirates

People: **Population:** 4,975,593. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 20.4; 65+: 0.9. **Pop. density:** 154.1 per sq mi, 59.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 83.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Emirati 19%, other Arab & Iranian 23%, South Asian 50%, other expatriates (incl. Westerners & East Asians) 8%. **Principal languages:** Arabic (official), Persian, English, Hindi, Urdu. **Chief religions:** Muslim 96% (Shi'a 16%), other (incl. Christian, Hindu) 4%.

Geography: **Total area:** 32,278 sq mi, 83,600 sq km; **Land area:** 32,278 sq mi, 83,600 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, on S shore of the Persian Gulf. **Neighbors:** Saudi Arabia on W and S, Oman on E. **Topography:** A barren, flat coastal plain gives way to uninhabited sand dunes on S. Hajar Mts. on E. **Capital:** Abu Dhabi, 666,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Dubai, 1,518,000.

Government: **Type:** Federation of emirates. **Head of state:** Pres. Sheikh Khalifa ibn Zaid an-Nahayan; b. 1948; in office: Nov. 3, 2004. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Sheikh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum; b. 1949; in office: Jan. 5, 2006. **Local divisions:** 7 autonomous emirates: Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujaira, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah, Umm al-Qaiwain. **Defense budget:** \$15.47 bil. **Active troops:** 51,000.

Economy: Industries: oil & petrochemicals, fishing, aluminum, cement, fertilizers, constr. materials. **Chief crops:** dates, vegetables, watermelons. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas. **Crude oil reserves:** 97.8 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 1%. **Livestock:** cattle: 125,000; chickens: 15.5 mil; goats: 1.6 mil; sheep: 615,000. **Fish catch:** 75,281 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 72.6 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 7%, industry 15%, services 78%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dirham (AED) (Sept. 2010: 3.67 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$186.8 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$38,900; **GDP growth:** -2.7%. **Imports:** \$144.5 bil; China 15.03%, India 14.27%, U.S. 8.44%, Germany 5.81%, Japan 4.52%. **Exports:** \$174.7 bil; Japan 17.27%, South Korea 10.49%, India 9.96%, Iran 6.82%, Thailand 5.11%. **Tourism:** \$7.2 bil. **Budget:** \$54.7 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$23.03 bil. **CPI change:** NA.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 321,600 pass. cars; 84,200 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 49,525.8 mil pass.-mi; 25 airports. **Chief ports:** Al Fujayrah, Khawr Fakkan (Sharjah), Mina' Jabal Ali (Dubai), Mina' Rashid (Dubai), Mina Saqr, Mina' Zayid (Abu Dhabi).

Communications: TV sets: 309 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 355 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 34 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 82.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 73.8 male; 79 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 16. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 2.1. **Natural inc.:** 1.39%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 12.3. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 90%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AL, OPEC.

Embassy: 3522 International Ct. NW, Ste. 400, 20008; 243-2400.

Website: www.government.ae

The 7 "Trucial Sheikdoms" gave Britain control of defense and foreign relations in the 19th cent. They merged to become an independent state Dec. 2, 1971. The Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. was fully nationalized in 1975. Oil revenues have made the UAE one of the world's wealthiest countries. Foreigners make up more than 80% of the population and nearly all the private work force.

International banking, investment, and construction boomed during the late 1990s and early 2000s; holdings of Abu Dhabi's largest government-sponsored investment fund were estimated at \$550 bil in Oct. 2008. But the global recession grounded Dubai's high-flying economy. On Mar. 25, 2010, Dubai's government was forced to extend up to \$9.5 bil in loans to help its state-controlled investment company, Dubai World, avoid default.

United Kingdom

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

People: Population: 62,348,447. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 16.5; 65+: 16.4. **Pop. density:** 667.5 per sq mi, 257.7 per sq km. **Urban:** 79.5%. **Ethnic groups:** White 92% (English 84%, Scottish 9%, Welsh 5%, N Irish 3%), Black 2%, Indian 2%. **Principal languages:** English, Welsh, Scottish form of Gaelic. **Chief religions:** Christian (incl. Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist) 72%, Muslim 3%, unspecified or none 23%.

Geography: Total area: 94,058 sq mi, 243,610 sq km; **Land area:** 93,410 sq mi, 241,930 sq km. **Location:** Off NW coast of Europe, across English Channel, Strait of Dover, North Sea. **Neighboring:** Ireland to W, France to SE. **Topography:** England is mostly rolling land, rising to Uplands of southern Scotland. Lowlands are in center of Scotland, granite Highlands are in N. Coast is heavily indented, especially on W. British Isles have milder climate than N Europe due to Gulf Stream and ample rainfall. Severn, 220 mi, and Thames, 215 mi, are longest rivers. **Capital:** London, 8,615,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Birmingham, 2,296,000; Manchester, 2,247,000; West Yorkshire, 1,541,000; Glasgow, 1,166,000.

Government: Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Head of state:** Queen Elizabeth II; b. Apr. 21, 1926; in office: Feb. 6, 1952. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. David Cameron; b. Oct. 9, 1966; in office: May 11, 2010. **Local divisions:** 467 local authorities, including England: 387; Wales: 22; Scotland: 32; Northern Ireland: 26. **Defense budget:** \$62.4 bil. **Active troops:** 175,690.

Economy: Industries: machine tools, electric power equip., automation equip., railroad equip., shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles & parts, electronics & comm. equip., metals, chemicals, coal, oil, paper & paper products. **Chief crops:** cereals, oilseed, potatoes, vegetables. **Natural resources:** coal, oil, nat. gas, iron ore, lead, zinc, gold, tin, limestone, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum. **Crude oil reserves:** 3.4 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 23%. **Livestock:** cattle: 10.1 mil; chickens: 154.2 mil; goats: 95,000; pigs: 4.7 mil; sheep: 33.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 775,191 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 362.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 1.4%, industry 18.2%, services 80.4%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Pound (GBP) (Sept. 2010: 0.65 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$2.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** \$34,800; **GDP growth:** -4.9%. **Imports:** \$486 bil; Germany 12.87%, U.S. 9.74%, China 8.88%, Netherlands 6.94%, France 6.64%, Belgium 4.86%, Norway 4.84%, Ireland 4.01%, Italy 3.99%. **Exports:** \$357.3 bil; U.S. 14.71%, Germany 11.06%, France 8%, Netherlands 7.79%, Ireland 6.89%, Belgium 4.65%, Spain 4%. **Tourism:** \$36 bil. **Budget:** \$1.1 tril. **Total reserves less gold:** \$35.53 bil. **Gold:** 9.98 mil oz t. **CPI change:** -0.6%.

Transport: Railways: 10,224 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 28.3 mil pass. cars; 4.1 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 132,560.2 mil pass.-mi; 306 airports. **Chief ports:** Dover, Felixstowe, Immingham, Liverpool, London, Southampton, Teesport.

Communications: TV sets: 661 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 1,437 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 54.6 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 289.8 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 83.6 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 77.8 male; 82.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.3. **Natural inc.:** 0.3%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 4.7. **HIV rate:** 0.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 5-16. **Literacy:** 99%.

Major intl. organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, the Commonwealth, EU, NATO, OECD, OSCE.

Embassy: 3100 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 588-6500.

Website: www.direct.gov.uk

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland comprises England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

Queen and Royal Family. The ruling sovereign is Elizabeth II of the House of Windsor, b. Apr. 21, 1926, elder daughter of King George VI. She succeeded to the throne Feb. 6, 1952, and was crowned June 2, 1953. She was married Nov. 20, 1947, to Lt. Philip Mountbatten, b. June 10, 1921, former Prince of Greece. He was created Duke of Edinburgh, and given the title H.R.H., Nov. 19, 1947; he was named Prince of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland Feb. 22, 1957. Prince Charles Philip Arthur George, b. Nov. 14, 1948, is the Prince of Wales and heir apparent. His first son, William Philip Arthur Louis, b. June 21, 1982, is second in line to the throne.

Parliament is the legislative body for the UK, with certain powers over dependent units. It consists of 2 houses: The **House of Commons** has 650 members, elected by direct ballot and divided as follows: England, 533; Wales, 40; Scotland, 59; Northern Ireland, 18. Following a drastic reduction in 1999 in the number of hereditary peerages, the **House of Lords** (July 2010) comprised 722 active members: 91 hereditary peers, 605 life peers, and 2 archbishops and 24 bishops of the Church of England.

Resources and Industries. Great Britain's major occupations are manufacturing and trade. Metals and metal-using industries contribute more than 50% of exports. Of about 60 mil acres of land in England, Wales, and Scotland, 46 mil are farmed, of which 17 mil are arable, the rest pastures. Large oil and gas fields have been found in the North Sea. Commercial oil production began in 1975. There are large deposits of coal.

Britain imports all of its cotton, rubber, sulphur, about 80% of its wool, half of its food and iron ore, also certain amounts of paper, tobacco, chemicals. Manufactured goods made from these basic materials have been exported since the industrial age began. Main exports are machinery, chemicals, textiles, clothing, autos and trucks, iron and steel, locomotives, ships, jet aircraft, farm machinery, drugs, radio, TV, radar and navigation equipment, scientific instruments, arms, whisky.

Religion and Education. The Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. The queen is its temporal head, with rights of appointments to archbishoprics, bishoprics, and other offices. There are 2 provinces, Canterbury and York, each headed by an archbishop. The most famous church is Westminster Abbey (1050-1760), site of coronations, tombs of Elizabeth I, Mary, Queen of Scots, kings, poets, and of the Unknown Warrior.

The most celebrated British universities are Oxford and Cambridge, each dating to the 13th cent. There are about 70 other universities.

History. Recent research indicates that Britain was separated from the European continent at least 200,000 years ago by a catastrophic flood that created the English Channel. Migrants across the Channel included the Celts, who arrived 2,500 to 3,000 years ago. Their language survives in Welsh and Gaelic enclaves.

England was added to the Roman Empire in 43 CE. After the withdrawal of Roman legions in 410, waves of Jutes, Angles, and Saxons arrived from German lands. They contended with Danish raiders for control from the 8th through 11th centuries. The last successful invasion was by French speaking Normans in 1066, who united the country with their dominions in France.

Opposition by nobles to royal authority forced King John to agree to the Magna Carta in 1215, a guarantee of rights and the rule of law. In the ensuing decades, the foundations of the parliamentary system were laid.

English dynastic claims to large parts of France led to the Hundred Years War, 1338-1453, and the defeat of England. A long civil war, the War of the Roses, lasted 1455-85, and ended with the establishment of the powerful Tudor monarchy. A distinct English civilization flourished. The economy prospered over long periods of domestic peace unmatched in continental Europe. Religious independence was secured when the Church of England was separated from the authority of the pope in 1534.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, 1558-1603, England became a major naval power, leading to the founding of colonies in the new world and the expansion of trade with Europe and the Orient. Scotland was united with England when James VI of Scotland was crowned James I of England in 1603.

A struggle between Parliament and the Stuart kings led to a bloody civil war, 1642-49, and the establishment of a republic under the Puritan Oliver Cromwell. The monarchy was restored in 1660, but the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688 confirmed the sovereignty of Parliament: a Bill of Rights was granted 1689.

In the 18th cent., parliamentary rule was strengthened. Technological and entrepreneurial innovations led to the Industrial Revolution. The 13 N American colonies were lost but replaced by growing empires in Canada and India. Britain's role in the defeat of Napoleon, 1815, strengthened its position as the leading world power.

The extension of the franchise in 1832 and 1867, the formation of trade unions, and the development of universal public education were among the drastic social changes that accompanied the spread of industrialization and urbanization in the 19th cent. Large parts of Africa and Asia were added to the empire during the reign of Queen Victoria, 1837-1901.

Though victorious in WWI, Britain suffered huge casualties and economic dislocation. Ireland became independent in 1921, and independence movements became active in India and other colonies. The country suffered major bombing damage in WWII but rallied by Prime Min. Winston Churchill, held out against Germany until Allied victory was achieved, 1945.

Industrial growth continued in the postwar period, but Britain lost its leadership position to other powers. Labour governments passed socialist programs nationalizing some basic industries and expanding social security. Prime Min. Margaret Thatcher's Conservative governments, 1979-90, revived the role of private enterprise. Her Conservative successor, John Major, held power 1990-97. The UK sent military forces to the Persian Gulf War, 1991. The Channel Tunnel linking Britain to the Continent was inaugurated May 6, 1994.

On May 1, 1997, the Labour Party swept into power, making Tony Blair, 43, Britain's youngest prime min. since 1812. Diana, Princess of Wales, died in a car crash in Paris, Aug. 31. Britain played a leading role in the NATO air war against Yugoslavia, Mar.-June 1999, and contributed 12,000 troops to the multinational security force in Kosovo (KFOR).

Blair led Labour to another landslide election victory June 7, 2001. After the Sept. 11 attacks on the U.S., Britain took an important role in the U.S.-led war against terrorism. The UK participated in the bombing of Afghanistan that began Oct. 7, 2001; about 9,500 UK troops were serving in Afghanistan as of Sept. 2010, with more than 330 fatalities recorded since the war started.

Overcoming dissent within his own cabinet, Blair committed British troops to the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, Mar.-Apr. 2003. UK forces, which numbered 46,000 at the height of combat operations, had been almost entirely pulled out by mid-2009, with more than 170 deaths reported.

In elections May 5, 2005, Blair became the first Labour prime min. to win 3 consecutive terms. Suicide bombings on 3 London underground trains and a bus, July 7, 2005, left 56 people dead and hundreds injured; police identified the bombers as 4 British Muslim men (3 of Pakistani origin). British authorities announced Aug. 10, 2006, that they had thwarted a plot to use liquid explosives to blow up passenger aircraft flying the UK-U.S. route.

Blair stepped down June 27, 2007, and was succeeded by Gordon Brown. Failed car bombings in London, June 29, 2007, and at Glasgow Airport in Scotland, June 30, led to the arrest in Britain of 7 suspects, mostly foreign-born medical workers. Severe floods June-Aug. in central England caused at least \$2 bil in damage. Responding Oct. 13, 2008, to the worldwide financial crisis, Prime Min. Brown initiated a plan to partially nationalize 3 of Britain's largest banks and support them with a capital infusion of up to \$63 bil. Michael Martin, Labour speaker of the House of Commons, resigned May 19, 2009, amid revelations that parliamentarians of all parties had padded their salaries with questionable expense claims.

In the wake of Britain's deepest recession since WWII, voters rejected Brown and the Labour Party in parliamentary elections May 6, 2010. Conservatives and Liberal Democrats formed the first coalition government in 70 years, with Conservative leader David Cameron becoming prime min. and Liberal Democratic leader Nick Clegg deputy prime min. An austerity budget was introduced June 22, 2010.

Wales

The Principality of Wales in western Britain has an area of 8,019 sq mi and a population (2009 est.) of 2,999,319. Cardiff is the capital, pop. (2009 est., city proper) 336,238.

Less than 20% of Wales residents speak English and Welsh; about 32,000 speak Welsh solely. A 1979 referendum rejected, 4-1, the creation of an elected Welsh assembly; a similar proposal passed by a thin margin on Sept. 18, 1997. Elections for the 60-seat assembly were held in 1997, 2003, and 2007.

Early Anglo-Saxon invaders drove Celtic peoples into the mountains of Wales, terming them Waelise (Welsh, or foreign). There they developed a distinct nationality. Members of the ruling house of Gwynedd in the 13th cent. fought England but were crushed, 1283. Edward of Caernarvon, son of Edward I of England, was created Prince of Wales, 1301.

Scotland

Scotland, a kingdom now united with England and Wales in Great Britain, occupies the northern 37% of the main British island, and the Hebrides, Orkney, Shetland, and smaller islands. Length 275 mi, breadth approx. 150 mi, area 30,414 sq mi, pop. (2008 est.) 5,168,500.

The Lowlands, a belt of land approx. 60 mi wide from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth, divide the farming region of the Southern Uplands from the granite Highlands of the N; they contain 75% of the population and most of the industry. The Highlands, famous for hunting and fishing, have been opened to industry by many hydroelectric power stations.

Edinburgh, pop. (2008 est., city proper) 446,110, is the capital. Glasgow, pop. (2008 est., city proper) 577,980, is Britain's greatest industrial center. It is a shipbuilding complex on the Clyde and an ocean port. Aberdeen, pop. (2008 est.) 179,950, NE of Edinburgh, is a major port, center of granite industry, fish-processing, and North Sea oil exploration. Dundee, pop. (2008 est.) 141,930, NE of Edinburgh, is an industrial and fish-processing center. About 90,000 persons speak Gaelic as well as English.

History. Scotland was called Caledonia by the Romans who battled early Celtic tribes and occupied southern areas from the first to the 4th centuries. Missionaries from Britain introduced Christianity in the 4th cent.; St. Columba, an Irish monk, converted most of Scotland in the 6th cent.

The Kingdom of Scotland was founded in 1018. William Wallace and Robert Bruce both defeated English armies 1297 and 1314, respectively.

In 1603 James VI of Scotland, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, succeeded to the throne of England as James I, and effected the Union of the Crowns. In 1707 Scotland received representation in the British Parliament, resulting from the union of former separate Parliaments. Its executive in the British cabinet is the Secretary of State for Scotland. The growing Scottish National Party urges independence. A 1979 referendum on the creation of an elected Scottish assembly was defeated, but a proposal to create a regional legislature with limited taxing authority passed by a landslide Sept. 11, 1997. Elections for the 129-seat parliament were held 1999, 2003, and 2007; in the 2007 vote, Scottish Nationalist candidates upset the Labour Party.

Memorials of Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott, John Knox, and Mary, Queen of Scots, draw many tourists, as do the beauties of the Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, and abbey ruins.

Industries. Engineering products are the most important industry, with growing emphasis on office machinery, autos, electronics, and other consumer goods. Oil has been discovered offshore in the North Sea, stimulating on-shore support industries.

Scotland produces fine woolens, worsteds, tweeds, silks, fine linens, and jute. It is known for its special breeds of cattle and sheep. Fisheries have large hauls of herring, cod, whiting. Whisky is the biggest export.

The Hebrides are a group of c. 500 islands, 100 inhabited, off the W coast. The **Inner Hebrides** include Skye, Mull, and Iona, the last famous for the arrival of St. Columba, 563 CE. The **Outer Hebrides** include Lewis and Harris. Industries include sheep raising and weaving. The **Orkney Isls.**, c. 90, are to the NE. The capital is Kirkwall, on Pomona Isl. Fish curing, sheep raising, and weaving are occupations. NE of the Orkneys are the 200 **Shetland Isls.**, 24 inhabited, home of Shetland ponies. The Orkneys and Shetlands are centers for the North Sea oil industry.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland was constituted in 1920 from 6 of the 9 counties of Ulster, the NE corner of Ireland. Area 5,452 sq mi, pop. (2009 est.) 1,788,896. Capital and chief industrial center, Belfast, pop. (2009 est., city proper) 266,338.

Industries. Shipbuilding, including large tankers, has long been an important industry, centered in Belfast, the largest port. Linen manufacture is also important, along with apparel, rope, and twine. Growing diversification has added engineering products, synthetic fibers, and electronics. There are large numbers of cattle, hogs, and sheep. Potatoes, poultry, and dairy foods are also produced.

Government and History. An act of the British Parliament, 1920, divided Northern from Southern Ireland, each with a parliament and government. When Ireland became a dominion, 1921, and later a republic, Northern Ireland chose to remain a part of the United Kingdom. It elects 18 members to the House of Commons.

During 1968-69, large demonstrations were conducted by Roman Catholics who charged they were discriminated against in voting rights, housing, and employment. The Catholics, a minority comprising about a third of the population, demanded abolition of property qualifications for voting in local elections. Violence and terrorism intensified, involving branches of the Irish Republican Army (outlawed in the Irish Republic), Protestant groups, police, and British troops. Between 1969 and 2001 more than 3,500 were killed in sectarian violence in Northern Ireland, Ireland, England, and elsewhere. For most of this period, the Northern Ireland parliament was suspended, and Britain imposed direct rule.

A settlement reached on Good Friday, Apr. 10, 1998, provided for restoration of home rule and election of a 108-member assembly with safeguards for minority rights. Both Ireland and Great Britain agreed to give up their constitutional claims on Northern Ireland. The accord was approved May 22 by voters in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, and elections to the assembly were held June 25. IRA dissidents seeking to derail the agreement were responsible for a bomb at Omagh Aug. 15 that killed 29 people and injured over 330.

London transferred authority to a Northern Ireland power-sharing government Dec. 2, 1999. Delays in IRA disarmament led to

several suspensions of self-government. The IRA stated July 28, 2005, that it had renounced violence and ordered all units to disarm. In response, the British began reducing their military presence in the region. On Sept. 26, an international monitoring group reported that the IRA had apparently scrapped its entire arsenal. The Northern Ireland legislature, suspended for 3 1/2 years, reconvened May 15, 2006. Elections were held Mar. 7, 2007.

Religion and Education. Northern Ireland is about 58% Protestant, 42% Roman Catholic. Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16 years.

Channel Islands

The Channel Islands, area 75 sq mi, pop. (2010 est.) 158,000, off the NW coast of France, the only parts of the one-time Dukedom of Normandy belonging to England, are Jersey, Guernsey and the dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney, Brechou, Great Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou, and Lihou. **Jersey**, pop. (2010 est.) 93,363, and **Guernsey**, pop. (2010 est.) 64,775, have separate legal existences and lieutenant governors named by the Crown. The islands were the only British soil occupied by German troops in WWII.

Isle of Man

The Isle of Man, area 221 sq mi, pop. (2010 est.) 83,859, is in the Irish Sea, 20 mi from Scotland, 30 mi from Cumberland. It is rich in lead and iron. The island has its own laws and a lieutenant governor appointed by the Crown. The Tynwald (legislature) consists of the Legislative Council, partly elected, and House of Keys, elected. Capital: Douglas. Farming, tourism, and fishing (kippers, scallops) are chief occupations. Man is famous for the Manx tailless cat.

Gibraltar

Gibraltar, a dependency on the S coast of Spain, guards the entrance to the Mediterranean. The Rock of Gibraltar has been in British possession since 1704; it is 2.5 mi long, 3/4 of a mi wide and 1,396 ft in height; a narrow isthmus connects it with the mainland. Pop. (2010 est.) 28,877.

Gibraltar has historically been an object of contention between Britain and Spain. In 1967, residents voted with near unanimity to remain under British rule. A new constitution, May 30, 1969, increased Gibraltarian control of domestic affairs (the UK continues to handle defense and internal security matters). Following a 1984 agreement between Britain and Spain, the border, closed by Spain in 1969, was fully reopened in Feb. 1985. A UN General Assembly resolution requested Britain to end Gibraltar's colonial status by Oct. 1, 1996. A plan for the UK and Spain to share sovereignty was rejected by Gibraltar voters, Nov. 7, 2002. Residents approved a new constitution Nov. 30, 2006.

British West Indies

Swinging in a vast arc from the coast of Venezuela NE, then N and NW toward Puerto Rico are the Leeward Islands, forming a coral and volcanic barrier sheltering the Caribbean from the open Atlantic. Many of the islands are self-governing British possessions. Universal suffrage was instituted 1951-54; ministerial systems were set up 1956-60.

The **Leeward Isls.** still associated with the UK are **Montserrat**, area 40 sq mi, pop. (2010 est.) 5,118, capital Plymouth; the **British Virgin Isls.**, 59.1 sq mi, pop. (2009 est.) 24,491, capital Road Town; and **Anguilla**, the most northerly of Leeward Islands, 40 sq mi, pop. (2010 est.) 14,766, capital The Valley. Montserrat has been devastated by the Soufrière Hills volcano, which began erupting July 18, 1995.

The three **Cayman Isls.**, a dependency, lie S of Cuba, NW of Jamaica. Pop. (2010 est.) 50,209, most of it on Grand Cayman. It is a free port; in the 1970s Grand Cayman became a tax-free refuge for foreign funds and branches of many Western banks were opened there. Total area 101 sq mi, capital George Town.

The **Turks and Caicos Isls.** are a dependency at the SE end of the Bahama Islands. Of about 30 islands, only 6 are inhabited; area 166 sq mi, pop. (2010 est.) 23,582; capital Grand Turk. Salt, shellfish, and conch shells are the main exports.

Bermuda

Bermuda is a British dependency governed by a royal governor and an assembly, dating from 1620, the oldest legislative body among British dependencies. Capital is Hamilton.

It is a group of about 150 small islands of coral formation, 20 inhabited, comprising 21 sq mi in the western Atlantic, 580 mi E of N. Carolina. Pop. (2010 est.) 68,225 (about 55% of African descent). Pop. density is high.

Tourism is the major industry. Bermuda is also a haven for the offshore insurance industry. Exports include petroleum products, medicine. In a referendum Aug. 15, 1995, voters rejected independence by nearly a 3-to-1 majority.

Hurricane Fabian, the most potent storm to reach Bermuda in 50 years, struck Sept. 5, 2003; 4 people were missing and presumed dead, and damage was estimated at over \$300 mil.

South Atlantic

The **Falkland Isls.**, a dependency, lie 300 mi E of the Strait of Magellan at the southern end of S. America.

The Falklands, or Islas Malvinas, include 2 large islands and about 200 smaller ones, area 4,700 sq mi, pop. (2008 est.) 3,140, capital Stanley. The licensing of foreign fishing vessels has become

the major source of revenue. Sheep-grazing is a main industry; wool is the principal export. There are indications of large oil and gas deposits. The islands are also claimed by Argentina, though 97% of inhabitants are of British origin. Argentina invaded the islands Apr. 2, 1982. The British responded by sending a task force to the area, landing their main force on the Falklands, May 21, and forcing an Argentine surrender at Port Stanley, June 14. A pact resuming commercial air service with Argentina was signed July 14, 1999.

British Antarctic Territory, south of 60° S lat., formerly a dependency of the Falkland Isls., was made a separate colony in 1962 and includes the South Shetland Isls., the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula. A chain of meteorological stations is maintained.

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Isls., formerly administered by the Falklands Isls., became a separate dependency in 1985. Total area of 1,507 sq mi. South Georgia, with no permanent population, is about 800 mi SE of the Falklands; the South Sandwich Isls. are uninhabited, about 470 mi SE of South Georgia.

St. Helena, an island 1,200 mi off the W coast of Africa and 1,800 mi E of S. America, 160 sq mi and pop. (2010 est.) 7,670. Flax, lace, and rope-making are the chief industries. After Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at Waterloo the Allies exiled him to St. Helena, where he lived from Oct. 16, 1815, to his death, May 5, 1821. Capital is Jamestown.

Tristan da Cunha is the principal island in a group of islands of volcanic origin, total area 40 sq mi, halfway between the Cape of Good Hope and S. America. A volcanic peak 6,760 ft high erupted in 1961. The 262 inhabitants were removed to England, but most returned in 1963. The islands are dependencies of St. Helena. Pop. (2010 est.): 265.

Ascension is an island of volcanic origin, 34 sq mi in area, 700 mi NW of St. Helena, through which it is administered. It is a communications relay center for Britain, and has a U.S. satellite tracking center. Pop. (2010) was 884, half of them communications workers. The island is noted for sea turtles.

British Indian Ocean Territory

Formed Nov. 1965, embracing islands formerly dependencies of Mauritius or Seychelles: the Chagos Archipelago (including Diego Garcia), Aldabra, Farquhar, and Des Roches. The latter 3 were transferred to Seychelles, which became independent in 1976. Area 23 sq mi. No permanent civilian population remains; the UK and the U.S. maintain a military presence.

Pacific Ocean

Pitcairn Isl. is in the Pacific, halfway between S. America and Australia. The island was discovered in 1767 by Philip Carteret but was not inhabited until 23 years later when the mutineers of the *Bounty* landed there. The area is 18 sq mi and 2010 pop. was 48. It is a British dependency and is administered by a British High Commissioner in New Zealand and a local Council. The uninhabited islands of Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno are in the Pitcairn group.

United States

United States of America

People: Population: 310,232,863 (incl. 50 states & Dist. of Columbia). (Note: U.S. pop. figures may differ elsewhere in *The World Almanac*.) **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 20.1; 65+: 13. **Pop. density:** 87.7 per sq mi, 33.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 82%. **Ethnic groups:** White 80%, black 13%, Asian 4%, Amerindian & Alaska native 1%. (Hispanic, any race 15%.) **Principal languages:** English, Spanish, Hawaiian (official in Hawaii). **Chief religions:** Protestant 51%, Roman Catholic 24%, Mormon 2%, other Christian 2%, Jewish 2%, none 4%.

Geography: Total area: 3,794,100 sq mi, 9,826,675 sq km; **Land area:** 3,537,455 sq mi, 9,161,966 sq km. **Topography:** Vast central plain, mountains in W, hills and low mountains in E. **Capital:** Washington, DC, 4,421,000.

Government: Federal republic, strong democratic tradition. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Barack Obama; b. Aug. 4, 1961; in office: Jan. 20, 2009. **Local divisions:** 50 states and Dist. of Columbia. **Defense budget:** \$693.62 bil. **Active troops:** 1,580,255.

Economy: Industries: oil, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecomm., chemicals, electronics, food proc., consumer goods, lumber, mining. **Chief crops:** wheat, corn, fruits, vegetables, cotton. **Natural resources:** coal, copper, lead, molybd., phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, oil, nat. gas, timber. **Crude oil reserves:** 21.3 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 18%. **Livestock:** cattle: 96.7 mil; chickens: 2,059 mil; goats: 3 mil; pigs: 65.9 mil; sheep: 6.1 mil. **Fish catch:** 4.9 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 4.1 tril kWh. **Labor force** (excl. unemployed): farming, forestry, and fishing 0.7%; mfg., extraction, transp., and crafts 20.3%; managerial, professional, and technical 24.2%; sales and office 24.2%; other services 17.6%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Dollar (USD) (Sept. 2010: 1.00 = \$1 U.S.) **GDP:** \$14.1 tril; **per capita GDP:** \$46,000; **GDP growth:** -2.6%. **Imports:** \$1.6 tril; China 19.3%, Canada 14.24%, Mexico 11.12%, Japan 6.14%, Germany 4.53%. **Exports:** \$1.05 tril; Canada 19.37%, Mexico 12.21%, China 6.58%, Japan 4.84%, UK 4.33%, Germany 4.1%. **Tourism:** \$110 bil. **Budget:** \$3.5 tril. **Total reserves less gold:** \$76.37 bil. **Gold:** 261.5 mil oz t. **CPI change:** -0.4%.

Transport: **Railways:** 140,695 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 222.7 mil pass. cars; 8.7 mil comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 789,542.8 mil pass.-mi (incl. airlines based in territories and dependencies); 5,194 airports.

Communications: **TV sets:** 844 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 2,116 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 49.3 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 193.2 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 76.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 75.8 male; 80.8 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.8. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 8.4. **Natural inc.:** 0.55%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 6.1. **HIV rate:** 0.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-17. **Literacy:** 99%. **Major intl. organizations:** UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC, NAFTA, NATO, OAS, OECD, OSCE.

Website: www.usa.gov
See also U.S. History chapter; Chronology of the Year's Events.

Uruguay

Oriental Republic of Uruguay

People: **Population:** 3,510,386. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 22.1; 65+: 13.4. **Pop. density:** 51.9 per sq mi, 20.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 92.4%. **Ethnic groups:** White 88%, mestizo 8%, black 4%. **Principal languages:** Spanish, Portunol, Brazilerio (Port.-Span. mix). **Chief religions:** Roman Catholic 66%, Protestant 2%, nonprofessing or other 31%.

Geography: **Total area:** 68,037 sq mi, 176,215 sq km; **Land area:** 67,574 sq mi, 175,015 sq km. **Location:** In southern S. America, on Atlantic O. **Neighbors:** Argentina on W, Brazil on N. **Topography:** Uruguay is composed of rolling, grassy plains and hills, well watered by rivers flowing W to Uruguay R. **Capital:** Montevideo, 1,633,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. José (Pepe) Mujica; b. May 20, 1935; in office: Mar. 1, 2010. **Local divisions:** 19 departments. **Defense budget:** \$373 mil. **Active troops:** 24,621.

Economy: **Industries:** food proc., elec. machinery, transp. equip., oil products, textiles. **Chief crops:** rice, wheat, soybeans, barley. **Natural resources:** hydropower, minor minerals, fisheries. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 12.4 mil; chickens: 16 mil; goats: 16,700; pigs: 243,000; sheep: 10.3 mil. **Fish catch:** 110,727 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 9.3 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 9%, industry 15%, services 76%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Peso (UYU) (Sept. 2010: 20.75 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$43.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$12,600; **GDP growth:** 1.9%. **Imports:** \$6.6 bil; Argentina 20.77%, Brazil 17.53%, China 10.23%, U.S. 9.82%, Paraguay 6.87%. **Exports:** \$6.4 bil; Brazil 21.05%, China 9.45%, Argentina 7.36%, Germany 5.16%, Mexico 4.88%, Netherlands 4.13%, U.S. 3.96%. **Tourism:** \$1.1 bil. **Budget:** \$9.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$5.12 bil. **Gold:** 8,487 oz t. **CPI change:** 7.1%.

Transport: **Railways:** 1,020 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 471,000 pass. cars; 61,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 584.1 mil pass.-mi; 9 airports. **Chief port:** Montevideo.

Communications: **TV sets:** 531 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 603 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 28.4 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 55.2 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 73.3 male; 79.9 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 13.7. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 9.1. **Natural inc.:** 0.46%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 11. **HIV rate:** 0.6%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 98.2%. **Major intl. organizations:** UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS.

Embassy: 1913 I St. NW 20006; 331-1313.
Website: www.uruguay.gub.uy

Spanish settlers began to supplant the indigenous Charrua Indians in 1624. Portuguese from Brazil arrived later, but Uruguay was attached to the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata in the 18th cent. Rebels fought against Spain beginning in 1810. An independent republic was declared Aug. 25, 1825.

Socialist measures were adopted in the early 1900s. The state retains a dominant role in the power, telephone, railroad, cement, oil-refining, and other industries, although some privatization began in the early 2000s. Uruguay's standard of living remains one of the highest in S. America, and political and labor conditions among the freest. José (Pepe) Mujica, a former guerrilla who transformed his Marxist Tupamaro movement into a mainstream political party, won a presidential runoff election Nov. 29, 2009, and took office Mar. 1, 2010.

Uzbekistan

Republic of Uzbekistan

People: **Population:** 27,865,738. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 27.3; 65+: 4.7. **Pop. density:** 169.7 per sq mi, 65.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 36.3%. **Ethnic groups:** Uzbek 80%, Russian 6%, Tajik 5%. **Principal languages:** Uzbek (official), Russian, Tajik. **Chief religions:** Muslim (mostly Sunni) 88%, Eastern Orthodox 9%.

Geography: **Total area:** 172,742 sq mi, 447,400 sq km; **Land area:** 164,248 sq mi, 425,400 sq km. **Location:** Central Asia. **Neighbors:** Kazakhstan on N and W; Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan on E; Afghanistan, Turkmenistan on S. **Topography:** Mostly plains and desert. **Capital:** Tashkent, 2,201,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic with authoritarian rule. **Head of state:** Pres. Islam A. Karimov; b. Jan. 30, 1938; in office: Mar. 24, 1990. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Shavkat Mirziyayev; b. 1957; in office: Dec. 11, 2003. **Local divisions:** 12 regions, 1 autonomous republic, 1 city. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 67,000.

Economy: **Industries:** textiles, food proc., machine building, metallurgy, gold, nat. gas, chemicals. **Chief crops:** cotton, vegetables, fruits, grain. **Natural resources:** nat. gas, oil, coal, gold, uranium, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybd. **Crude oil reserves:** 594 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 11%. **Livestock:** cattle: 7.5 mil; chickens: 25.1 mil; goats: 2 mil; pigs: 92,000; sheep: 10.6 mil. **Fish catch:** 6,218 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 47.4 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 44%, industry 20%, services 36%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Som (UZS) (Sept. 2010: 1,630.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$78.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,800; **GDP growth:** 8.1%. **Imports:** \$9 bil; Russia 23.72%, China 20.36%, South Korea 13.03%, Germany 6.09%, Ukraine 5.39%, Kazakhstan 4.68%. **Exports:** \$10.7 bil; Ukraine 29.91%, Russia 13.94%, Turkey 7.53%, Kazakhstan 7.26%, Bangladesh 6.83%, China 5.69%, South Korea 4.19%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$10.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** NA.

Transport: **Railways:** 2,265 mi. **Civil aviation:** 2,857.7 mil pass.-mi; 33 airports. **Chief port:** Termiz.

Communications: **TV sets:** 280 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 465 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 6.8 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 17.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 69.2 male; 75.4 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.5. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.3. **Natural inc.:** 1.22%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 22.7. **HIV rate:** 0.1%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-18. **Literacy:** 99.2%. **Major intl. organizations:** UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO), CIS, OSCE.

Embassy: 1746 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20036; 887-5300.
Website: www.gov.uz

The region was overrun by the Mongols under Genghis Khan in 1220. In the 14th cent., Uzbekistan became the center of a native Timurid empire. In later centuries Muslim feudal states emerged. Russian military conquest began in the 19th cent. Uzbek SSR became a Soviet republic in 1925.

Uzbekistan declared independence Aug. 29, 1991. It became an independent republic when the Soviet Union disbanded Dec. 26, 1991. Since then, the authoritarian government of Uzbekistan has been led by a former Communist, Islam A. Karimov.

Attacks by Islamic militants, Mar.-July 2004, killed more than 50 people. In June 2004, Russia's OAO Lukoil signed a \$1 bil deal to develop Uzbekistan's natural gas fields. Militants bombed the U.S. and Israeli embassies in Tashkent, July 30.

After armed dissidents at Andizhan, east Uzbekistan, attacked government buildings and freed hundreds of prisoners, May 12-13, 2005, Uzbek security forces opened fire on rebels and unarmed demonstrators, killing many. Karimov then launched a general crackdown on human rights activists. Irritated by U.S. human rights pressures, Karimov ordered the U.S. to vacate an airbase used to support operations in Afghanistan; the U.S. pullout was completed Nov. 21. Meeting in Moscow a week earlier, Karimov and Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin signed a military cooperation agreement.

Karimov remained in office following the formal expiration of his presidential term Jan. 22, 2007; despite a 2-term limit under the constitution, he ran for a 3rd term Dec. 23 and won with an 88.1% majority. Sanctions imposed by the EU on Uzbek officials after the 2005 Andizhan shootings were lifted Oct. 13, 2008.

Vanuatu

Republic of Vanuatu

People: **Population:** 221,552. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 30.1; 65+: 4.1. **Pop. density:** 47.1 per sq mi, 18.2 per sq km. **Urban:** 25.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Ni-Vanuatu 99%. **Principal languages:** Local languages (100+); pidgin, or Bislama; English; French. **Chief religions:** Presbyterian 31%, Anglican 13%, Roman Catholic 13%, other Christian 14%, Seventh-Day Adventist 11%, indigenous beliefs 6%.

Geography: **Total area:** 4,706 sq mi, 12,189 sq km; **Land area:** 4,706 sq mi, 12,189 sq km. **Location:** SW Pacific, 1,200 mi. NE of Brisbane, Australia. **Neighbors:** Fiji to E, Solomon Isls. to NW. **Topography:** Dense forest with narrow coastal strips of cultivated land. **Capital:** Port Vila, 44,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Iolu John-son Abil; b. 1942; in office: Sept. 2, 2009. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Edward Natapei; b. 1954; in office: Sept. 22, 2008. **Local divisions:** 6 provinces. **Defense budget/active troops:** NA.

Economy: **Industries:** food & fish freezing, wood proc., meat canning. **Chief crops:** copra, coconuts, cocoa, coffee, taro, yams, fruits, vegetables. **Natural resources:** mang., hardwood forests, fish. **Arable land:** 2%. **Livestock:** cattle: 156,000; chickens: 360,000; goats: 12,200; pigs: 63,000. **Fish catch:** 60,976 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 42 mil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 65%, industry 5%, services 30%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Vatu (VUV) (Sept. 2010: 97.10 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$1.2 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$5,300; **GDP growth:** 3.8%. **Imports:** \$156 mil; Japan 17.3%, Australia 13.46%, China 12.26%, Singapore 12%, New Zealand 6.88%, Poland 6.61%, France 5.86%, Fiji 5.52%. **Exports:** \$40 mil; Thailand 53.15%, Japan 12.22%, Poland 11.78%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2005

est.): \$72.2 mil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$94.8 mil. **CPI change** (2008): 4.8%.

Transport: Motor vehicles: 6,000 pass. cars; 4,600 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 149.8 mil pass.-mi; 3 airports. **Chief ports:** Forari, Port-Vila, Santo.

Communications: TV sets: 12 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 350 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 3 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 14.3 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 7.1 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 62.7 male; 66 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 21.1. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.5. **Natural inc.:** 1.36%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 48.2. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 81.3%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), the Commonwealth.

Permanent UN mission: 800 Second Ave., Ste. 400B, New York, NY 10017; (212) 661-4323.

Website: www.governmentofvanuatu.gov.vu

The Anglo-French condominium of the New Hebrides, administered jointly by France and Great Britain since 1906, became the independent Republic of Vanuatu on July 30, 1980. Vanuatu is located in the "Ring of Fire," a zone where earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are frequent.

Vatican City (The Holy See)

People: Population: 829. **Pop. density:** 4,879.8 per sq mi, 1,884.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 100%. **Ethnic groups:** Italian, Swiss, other. **Principal languages:** Italian, Latin, French, various others. **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic.

Geography: Total area: 0.17 sq mi, 0.44 sq km; **Land area:** 0.17 sq mi, 0.44 sq km. **Location:** In Rome, Italy. **Neighbors:** Completely surrounded by Italy.

Economy: Industries: printing; coins, medals, postage stamps prod.; worldwide banking & financial activities. **Labor force:** Essentially services with small amount of industry; nearly all dignitaries, priests, nuns, guards, and approx. 3,000 lay workers live outside the Vatican.

Finance: Monetary unit: Euro (EUR) (Sept. 2010: 0.78 = \$1 U.S.). **Budget** (2008): \$356.8 mil.

Apostolic Nunciature: 3339 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 333-7121.

Website: www.vatican.va

The popes for many centuries, with brief interruptions, held temporal sovereignty over mid-Italy (the so-called Papal States), comprising an area of some 16,000 sq mi, with a population in the 19th cent. of more than 3 mil. This territory was incorporated in the new Kingdom of Italy (1861), the sovereignty of the pope being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran in Rome and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, by an Italian law, May 13, 1871.

A Treaty of Conciliation, a concordat, and a financial convention were signed Feb. 11, 1929, by Cardinal Gasparri and Premier Mussolini. The documents established the independent state of Vatican City and gave the Roman Catholic church special status in Italy. The treaty (Lateran Agreement) was made part of the Constitution of Italy (Article 7) in 1947. Italy and the Vatican signed an agreement in 1984 on revisions of the concordat; the accord eliminated Roman Catholicism as the state religion and ended required religious education in Italian schools.

Vatican City includes the Basilica of Saint Peter, the Vatican Palace and Museum covering over 13 acres, the Vatican gardens, and neighboring buildings between Viale Vaticano and the church. Thirteen buildings in Rome, outside the boundaries, enjoy extraterritorial rights; these buildings house congregations or officers necessary for the administration of the Holy See.

The legal system is based on the code of canon law, the apostolic constitutions, and laws especially promulgated for the Vatican City by the pope. The Secretariat of State represents the Holy See in its diplomatic relations.

The present sovereign of the State of Vatican City is Pope Benedict XVI, born Joseph Ratzinger in Marktl am Inn, Germany, Apr. 16, 1927, elected Apr. 19, 2005.

Venezuela

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

People: Population: 27,223,228. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 30; 65+: 5.3. **Pop. density:** 79.9 per sq mi, 30.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 93.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Arab, German, African, indigenous. **Principal languages:** Spanish (official), indigenous dialects. **Chief religion:** Roman Catholic 96%.

Geography: Total area: 352,144 sq mi, 912,050 sq km; **Land area:** 340,561 sq mi, 882,050 sq km. **Location:** On Carib. coast of S. America. **Neighbors:** Colombia on W, Brazil on S, Guyana on E. **Topography:** Flat coastal plain and Orinoco Delta are bordered by Andes Mts. and hills. Plains, called llanos, extend between mountains and Orinoco. Guiana Highlands and plains are S of Orinoco, which stretches 1,600 mi and drains 80% of country. **Capital:** Caracas, 3,051,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Maracaibo, 2,153,000; Valencia, 1,738,000; Barquisimeto, 1,159,000; Maracay, 1,040,000.

Government: Type: Federal republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías; b. July 28, 1954; in office: Feb. 2, 1999. **Local divisions:** 23 states, 1 federal district (Caracas), 1 federal dependency (72 islands). **Defense budget:** \$4.19 bil. **Active troops:** 115,000.

Economy: Industries: oil, constr. materials, food proc., textiles, iron ore mining, steel, aluminum, motor vehicle assembly. **Chief crops:** corn, sorghum, sugarcane, rice, bananas, vegetables, coffee. **Natural resources:** oil, nat. gas, iron ore, gold, bauxite, other minerals, hydropower, diamonds. **Crude oil reserves:** 99.4 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 16.9 mil; chickens: 120 mil; goats: 1.5 mil; pigs: 3 mil; sheep: 570,000. **Fish catch:** 313,991 metric tons. **Electricity prod.** (2008): 118.1 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 13%, industry 23%, services 64%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Bolivar Fuerte (VEF) (Sept. 2010: 4.30 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$349.3 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$13,000; **GDP growth:** -3.3%. **Imports:** \$38.4 bil; U.S. 23.66%, Colombia 14.43%, Brazil 9.13%, China 8.44%, Mexico 5.47%. **Exports:** \$57.6 bil; U.S. 35.18%, Netherlands Antilles 8.56%. **Tourism:** \$915 mil. **Budget:** \$86.5 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$13.84 bil. **Gold:** 11.6 mil oz t. **CPI change:** 28.6%.

Transport: Railways: 501 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 2.5 mil pass. cars; 677,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,637.3 mil pass.-mi; 129 airports. **Chief ports:** La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Punta Cardon.

Communications: TV sets: 185 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 296 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 24 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 93.3 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 31 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 70.7 male; 77 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 20.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 5.1. **Natural inc.:** 1.52%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 21.1. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 3-16. **Literacy:** 95.2%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), OAS, OPEC.

Embassy: 1099 30th St. NW 20007; 342-2214.

Website: www.presidencia.gob.ve or venezuela-us.org

Columbus first set foot on the South American continent on the peninsula of Paria, Aug. 1498. Alonso de Ojeda, 1499, was the first European to see Lake Maracaibo. He called the land Venezuela, or Little Venice, because the Indians had houses on stilts. Spanish colonialists dominated Venezuela until Simón Bolívar's victory near Carabobo in June 1821. The republic was formed after secession from the Colombian Federation in 1830. Military strongmen ruled Venezuela for much of its history. Since 1959, the country has had democratically elected governments.

Oil accounts for more than 75% of export earnings and about half of government revenues. The government, Jan. 1, 1976, nationalized the oil industry with compensation. Attempts to reduce dependence on the hydrocarbon sector have met with limited success. The country has large reserves of natural gas; a large new gas find in the Gulf of Venezuela was announced Sept. 2009.

An attempted coup by midlevel military officers was thwarted by loyalist troops Feb. 4, 1992. A second coup attempt was thwarted in Nov. Pres. Carlos Andrés Pérez was removed from office on corruption charges, May 1993; he was convicted, May 1996, of mismanaging a \$17 mil secret government fund.

A 1992 coup leader, Hugo Chávez, who ran as a populist, was elected president Dec. 6, 1998. Voters on Dec. 15, 1999, approved a new constitution greatly increasing his powers.

Popular among the poor, Chávez alienated some middle- and upper-class Venezuelans with his program of economic and political reform, and his foreign policy antagonized the U.S. Gunfire erupted at a mass protest Apr. 11, 2002, in Caracas, killing at least 17 people. Chávez was forced to relinquish power, but when an interim government issued decrees suspending democratic institutions, Chávez loyalists rebelled; the coup fell apart, and the president reclaimed his office Apr. 14. Opponents of Chávez organized strikes and recall efforts, 2003-04, but failed to oust him.

Chávez countered U.S. attempts to isolate him diplomatically and militarily by solidifying ties with other Latin American leftist leaders and with Iran and Russia. With the economy surging, he captured a 63% majority in the Dec. 3, 2006, presidential election. On Jan. 31, 2007, the legislature granted him the power to rule by decree. Constitutional changes abolishing presidential term limits were rejected by Venezuelan voters Dec. 2, 2007, but approved Feb. 15, 2009. Emboldened by the victory, Chávez pressured domestic critics and consolidated his control over the armed forces.

Vietnam

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

People: Population: 89,571,130. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 25.6; 65+: 5.5. **Pop. density:** 748.2 per sq mi, 288.9 per sq km. **Urban:** 29.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Kinh (Viet) 86%, Tay 2%, Thai 2%, Muong 2%. **Principal languages:** Vietnamese (official), English (increasingly favored as second lang.), French, Chinese, Khmer. **Chief religions:** Buddhist 9%, Catholic 7%, none 81%.

Geography: **Total area:** 127,881 sq mi, 331,210 sq km; **Land area:** 119,719 sq mi, 310,070 sq km. **Location:** SE Asia, on E coast of Indochinese Peninsula. **Neighbors:** China on N; Laos, Cambodia on W. **Topography:** Vietnam is long and narrow, with 1,400-mi coast. About 22% of country is readily arable, including densely settled Red R. valley in N, narrow coastal plains in center, and the wide, often marshy Mekong R. Delta in S. The rest consists of semi-arid plateaus and barren mountains, with some stretches of tropical rain forest. **Capital:** Hanoi (Hà Nội), 2,668,000. **Cities (urban aggl.):** Ho Chi Minh City, 5,976,000; Hai Phòng, 1,941,000.

Government: **Type:** Communist. **Head of state:** Pres. Nguyen Minh Triet; b. Oct. 8, 1942; in office: June 27, 2006. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Nguyen Tan Dung; b. Nov. 17, 1949; in office: June 27, 2006. **Local divisions:** 58 provinces, 3 cities, 1 capital region. **Defense budget:** \$2.8 bil. **Active troops:** 455,000.

Economy: **Industries:** food proc., garments, shoes, machine-building, mining. **Chief crops:** rice, coffee, rubber, cotton, tea, pepper, soybeans, cashews, sugarcane, peanuts, bananas. **Natural resources:** phosphates, coal, mang., bauxite, chromate, offshore oil & gas deposits, forests, hydropower. **Crude oil reserves:** 600 mil bbls. **Arable land:** 20%. **Livestock:** cattle: 6.3 mil; chickens: 173.1 mil; goats: 1.5 mil; pigs: 26.7 mil. **Fish catch:** 4.6 mil metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 66.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 51.8%, industry 15.4%, services 32.7%.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Dong (VND) (Sept. 2010: 19,455.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$256.9 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,900; **GDP growth:** 5.3%. **Imports:** \$65.1 bil; China 16.42%, Singapore 9.61%, Japan 8.96%, Taiwan 8.23%, South Korea 7.72%, Thailand 6.41%, Hong Kong 4.45%, U.S. 4.27%. **Exports:** \$57 bil; U.S. 21.43%, Japan 11.44%, China 7.27%, Australia 4.43%, Germany 4.27%. **Tourism:** \$3.9 bil. **Budget:** \$29.2 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$10.49 bil. **CPI change:** 7.1%.

Transport: **Railways:** 1,458 mi. **Motor vehicles:** NA pass. vehicles; 205,900 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 7,280.6 mil pass.-mi; 37 airports. **Chief ports:** Da Nang, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh City.

Communications: **TV sets:** 184 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 107 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 34.9 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 27.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 69.5 male; 74.7 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 17.3. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 6. **Natural inc.:** 1.13%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 21.6. **HIV rate:** 0.5%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-14. **Literacy:** 92.5%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), APEC, ASEAN.

Embassy: 1233 20th St. NW, Ste. 400, 20036; 861-0737.

Website: www.na.gov.vn

Settled by Viets from central China, Vietnam was held by China, 111 BCE-939 CE, and was a vassal state during subsequent periods. Conquest by France began in 1858 and ended in 1884 with the protectorates of Tonkin and Annam in the N and the colony of Cochinchina in the S.

Japan occupied Vietnam in 1940. A number of groups formed the Vietminh (Independence) League, headed by Ho Chi Minh, Communist guerrilla leader. In Aug. 1945 the Vietminh forced out Bao Dai, former emperor of Annam, head of a Japan-sponsored regime. France, seeking to reestablish colonial control, battled Communist and nationalist forces, 1946-54, and was defeated at Dienbienphu, May 8, 1954.

Separate states formed in N. and S. Vietnam, with Communists under Ho Chi Minh (backed by Russia and China) controlling N. Vietnam and a non-Communist government (backed by the U.S.) established in S. Vietnam, with its capital at Saigon. N. Vietnam aided Vietcong guerrillas who sought to take over S. Vietnam. The U.S. committed hundreds of thousands of troops to defend S. Vietnam and launched massive bombing raids against N. Vietnam and border areas of Laos and Cambodia. Casualties of the war were as follows—Combat deaths: U.S. 47,369; S. Vietnam more than 200,000; other allied forces 5,225. Total U.S. fatalities numbered more than 58,000. Vietnamese civilian casualties were more than 1 mil. The war displaced more than 6.5 mil in S. Vietnam.

A cease-fire agreement was signed in Paris Jan. 27, 1973, by the U.S., N. and S. Vietnam, and the Vietcong. It was never implemented. The Saigon regime surrendered Apr. 30, 1975. N. Vietnam assumed control, and began transforming society along Communist lines. The country was officially reunited July 2, 1976.

Conditions in the region remained unstable after the Vietnam War ended. Heavy fighting with Cambodia took place, 1977-80. Relations with China soured as 140,000 ethnic Chinese left Vietnam charging discrimination; China cut off economic aid. Reacting to Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, China attacked 4 Vietnamese border provinces, Feb. 1979.

Vietnam announced reforms aimed at reducing central control of the economy in 1987. Citing Hanoi's cooperation in returning remains of U.S. soldiers killed in the Vietnam War, the U.S. announced an end, Feb. 3, 1994, to a 19-year-old U.S. embargo on trade with Vietnam. The U.S. extended full diplomatic recognition to Vietnam July 11, 1995. U.S. Pres. Bill Clinton made a historic visit to Vietnam Nov. 17-19, 2000.

The U.S. and Vietnam agreed June 5, 2006, to strengthen defense ties. Communists reputed to be economic reformers took the top govt. leadership posts June 27. The U.S. has become Vietnam's top export market, with total annual trade over \$15 bil between the two countries; during 2009, U.S. firms invested nearly \$10 bil in Vietnam.

Western Samoa

See Samoa.

Yemen

Republic of Yemen

People: **Population:** 23,495,361. **Age distrib. (%)**: <15: 43.5; 65+: 2.6. **Pop. density:** 115.3 per sq mi, 44.5 per sq km. **Urban:** 31.2%. **Ethnic groups:** Predominantly Arab, Afro-Arab, South Asian, European. **Principal language:** Arabic (official). **Chief religion:** Muslim (incl. Sunni and Shi'a).

Geography: **Total area:** 203,850 sq mi, 527,968 sq km; **Land area:** 203,850 sq mi, 527,968 sq km. **Location:** Middle East, on S coast of the Arabian Peninsula. **Neighbors:** Saudi Arabia on N, Oman on E. **Topography:** A sandy coastal strip leads to well-watered fertile mountains in interior. **Capital:** Sana'a, 2,229,000.

Government: **Type:** Republic. **Head of state:** Pres. Ali Abdullah Saleh; b. Mar. 21, 1942; in office: May 22, 1990. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Ali Muhammad Mujawar; b. 1953; in office: Apr. 7, 2007. **Local divisions:** 19 governorates and capital region. **Defense budget:** \$1.55 bil. **Active troops:** 66,700.

Economy: **Industries:** oil prod. & refining, small-scale prod. of cotton textiles & leather goods, food proc. **Chief crops:** grain, fruits, vegetables, pulses, coffee, cotton. **Natural resources:** oil; fish; rock salt; marble; small deposits of coal, gold, lead, nickel, & copper. **Crude oil reserves:** 3 bil bbls. **Arable land:** 3%. **Livestock:** cattle: 1.5 mil; chickens: 51 mil; goats: 8.7 mil; sheep: 8.9 mil. **Fish catch:** 127,132 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 5.7 bil kWh. **Labor force:** Most people employed in agric. and herding; services, constr., industry, and commerce account for less than one-fourth of labor force.

Finance: **Monetary unit:** Rial (YER) (Sept. 2010: 237.50 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$58 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$2,500; **GDP growth:** 3.8%. **Imports:** \$7.5 bil; China 13.98%, UAE 12.3%, India 8.63%, Saudi Arabia 5.8%, U.S. 4.52%, Brazil 4.51%, Turkey 4.51%, Kuwait 4.33%, France 4.24%. **Exports:** \$5.8 bil; China 36%, Thailand 17.63%, India 13.54%, South Africa 6.16%, Japan 5.49%, UAE 4.99%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$9.4 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$4.42 bil. **Gold:** 50,000 oz t. **CPI change:** 3.7%.

Transport: **Motor vehicles:** 346,600 pass. cars; 587,900 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 1,749.2 mil pass.-mi; 17 airports. **Chief ports:** Aden, Hudaydah, Mukalla.

Communications: **TV sets:** 286 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 64 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 5.1 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 4.1 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 1.8 users per 100 pop.

Health: **Life expect.:** 61.4 male; 65.5 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 34.4. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 7.2. **Natural inc.:** 2.71%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 56.8. **HIV rate:** NA.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-15. **Literacy:** 60.9%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO), AL.

Embassy: 2319 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 965-4760.

Website: www.nic.gov.ye

Yemen's territory once was part of the ancient biblical Kingdom of Sheba, or Saba. Yemen became independent in 1918, after centuries of Ottoman Turkish rule.

Imam Yahya ibn Muhammad ruled, 1904-48, and after his assassination was succeeded by his son, Imam Ahmed, 1948-62. Army officers headed by Brig. Gen. Abdullah al-Salal declared the country to be the Yemen Arab Republic, Sept. 1962. Ahmed's heir, the Imam Mohamad al-Badr, fled to the mountains where tribesmen joined royalist forces, aided by the Saudi monarchy. Fighting between royalists and republicans killed about 150,000 people until hostilities ended in 1970.

Meanwhile, South Yemen, formed from the British colony of Aden and the British protectorate of South Arabia, became independent Nov. 1967. A Marxist state and a Soviet ally, it took the name People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in 1970. More than 300,000 Yemenis fled from the S to the N after independence, contributing to 2 decades of hostility between the 2 states.

The 2 countries were formally united May 21, 1990, but regional clan-based rivalries led to full-scale civil war in 1994. Secessionists declared a breakaway state in South Yemen, May 21, 1994, but northern troops captured the former southern capital of Aden in July. A new constitution was approved Sept. 28.

Yemen, the ancestral home of Osama bin Laden, has been caught in a crossfire between the U.S. and Islamic extremists. While on a refueling stop in Aden, Oct. 12, 2000, the destroyer U.S.S. *Cole* was bombed, leaving 17 Americans dead and more than 3 dozen injured; the U.S. government blamed the attack on terrorists associated with bin Laden. The U.S. sent troops in 2002 to help track down members of al-Qaeda.

Clashes beginning in June 2004 between Yemeni government forces and Shiite rebels led by an anti-U.S. cleric, Hussein al-Houthi, left more than 200 people dead. The government

announced Sept. 10 that Yemeni troops had killed al-Houthi. Incumbent Pres. Ali Abdullah Saleh was reelected Sept. 20, 2006. During 2007-10, Shiite rebels in the northwest, secessionists in the south, al-Qaeda militants in the east, and pirates in coastal waters challenged Yemeni government authority. In Apr. 2010, the Obama administration authorized the targeted killing of Anwar al-Awlaki, an American citizen and radical Muslim cleric linked to several plots against the U.S. while hiding in Yemen.

Zaire

See Congo.

Zambia

Republic of Zambia

People: Population: 13,460,305. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 44.8; 65+: 2.3. **Pop. density:** 46.9 per sq mi, 18.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 35.5%. **Ethnic groups:** African 99%. **Principal languages:** English (official), major vernaculars (incl. Bemba, Kaonda, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja, Tonga), about 70 other indigenous languages. **Chief religions:** Christian 50%-75%, Muslim & Hindu 24%-49%.

Geography: Total area: 290,587 sq mi, 752,618 sq km; **Land area:** 287,028 sq mi, 743,398 sq km. **Location:** In S central Africa. **Neighbors:** Congo on N; Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique on E; Zimbabwe, Namibia on S; Angola on W. **Topography:** Mostly high plateau covered with thick forests and drained by several important rivers, including the Zambezi. **Capital:** Lusaka, 1,413,000.

Government: Type: Republic. **Head of state and gov.:** Pres. Rupiah Banda; b. Feb. 1937; in office: Nov. 2, 2008 (acting from June 29). **Local divisions:** 9 provinces. **Defense budget:** \$229 mil. **Active troops:** 15,100.

Economy: Industries: copper mining & proc., constr., food-stuffs. **Chief crops:** corn, sorghum, rice, peanuts, sunflower seeds, vegetables, flowers, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, cassava, coffee. **Natural resources:** copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydropower. **Arable land:** 7%. **Livestock:** cattle: 2.9 mil; chickens: 30 mil; goats: 2 mil; pigs: 340,000; sheep: 200,000. **Fish catch:** 85,043 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 9.8 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 85%, industry 6%, services 9%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Kwacha (ZMK) (Sept. 2010: 4,870.00 = \$1 U.S.). **GDP:** \$18.5 bil; **per capita GDP:** \$1,600; **GDP growth:** 6.3%. **Imports:** \$3.7 bil; South Africa 51.78%, UAE 7.7%, China 5.85%, Dem. Rep. of the Congo 4.22%. **Exports:** \$4.4 bil; China 21.37%, Saudi Arabia 8.93%, Dem. Rep. of the Congo 8.55%, South Korea 8.32%, Egypt 8.08%, South Africa 6.96%, India 5%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget:** \$2.8 bil. **Total reserves less gold:** \$1.21 bil. **CPI change:** 13.4%.

Transport: Railways: 1,340 mi (incl. part of Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority). **Motor vehicles:** 3,700 pass. cars; 3,900 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 11.8 mil pass.-mi; 8 airports. **Chief port:** Mpulungu.

Communications: TV sets: 145 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 160 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 0.7 per 100 pop. **Daily newspaper circ.** (2004): 4.9 per 1,000 pop. **Internet:** 6.3 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 50.8 male; 53.3 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 44.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 12.8. **Natural inc.:** 3.18%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 68.4. **HIV rate:** 15.2%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 7-13. **Literacy:** 70.7%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, WHO, WTO), the Commonwealth, AU.

Embassy: 2419 Massachusetts Ave. NW 20008; 265-9717.

Website: www.statehouse.gov.zm

Ruled by the British as Northern Rhodesia, the country became the independent republic of Zambia within the Commonwealth Oct. 24, 1964. Independence leader Kenneth Kaunda governed the country as president, 1964-91. A Zambian government corporation in 1970 took over 51% of 2 foreign-owned copper-mining companies. Privately-held land and other enterprises were nationalized in 1975. In the 1980s and 1990s lowered copper prices hurt the economy and severe drought caused famine.

Food riots erupted in June 1990, as the nation suffered its worst violence since independence. Elections held Oct. 1991 brought an end to Kaunda's one-party rule. The new government sought to sell state enterprises, including the copper industry. Pres. Frederick Chiluba won reelection Nov. 18, 1996, but international observers cited harassment of opposition parties. A coup attempt was suppressed Oct. 28, 1997.

Thwarted in his effort to change the constitution to allow himself to run for a 3rd term, Chiluba endorsed Levy Patrick Mwanawasa, who won a disputed election Dec. 27, 2001. Food shortages threatened more than 2 mil Zambians in 2002; the government refused to distribute shipments of U.S. grain because it was genetically modified. In a hard-fought election, Sept. 28, 2006, Mwanawasa won a 2nd term. Accused of embezzling state funds while he was president, Chiluba was ordered to pay \$58 mil by a British court, June 7, 2007; he was acquitted by a Zambian court, Aug. 17, 2009, of misusing \$500,000 in public money.

Pres. Mwanawasa suffered a stroke June 29, 2008, and died Aug. 19. Vice-Pres. Rupiah Banda became acting pres. He won the presidency by a narrow margin in an election Oct. 30, 2008.

The country has made progress in treating HIV/AIDS, which afflicts nearly 1 mil adults in Zambia.

Zimbabwe

Republic of Zimbabwe

People: Population: 11,651,858. **Age distrib.** (%): <15: 43.1; 65+: 3.9. **Pop. density:** 78 per sq mi, 30.1 per sq km. **Urban:** 37.8%. **Ethnic groups:** African 98% (Shona 82%, Ndebele 14%), mixed & Asian 1%, white <1%. **Principal languages:** English (official), Shona, Sindebele, minor tribal dialects. **Chief religions:** Syncretic (mix of Christian & indigenous beliefs) 50%, Christian 25%, indigenous beliefs 24%.

Geography: Total area: 150,872 sq mi, 390,757 sq km; **Land area:** 149,362 sq mi, 386,847 sq km. **Location:** In southern Africa. **Neighbors:** Zambia on N, Botswana on W, South Africa on S, Mozambique on E. **Topography:** High plateau country, rising to mountains on E border, sloping down on other borders. **Capital:** Harare, 1,606,000.

Government: Type: In transition. **Head of state.:** Pres. Robert Gabriel Mugabe; b. Feb. 21, 1924; in office: Dec. 31, 1987. **Head of gov.:** Prime Min. Morgan Tsvangirai; b. Mar. 10, 1952; in office: Feb. 11, 2009. **Local divisions:** 8 provinces, 2 cities. **Defense budget:** NA. **Active troops:** 29,000.

Economy: Industries: mining, steel, wood products, cement, chemicals. **Chief crops:** corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, peanuts. **Natural resources:** coal, chromium ore, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium, lithium, tin, platinum group metals. **Arable land:** 8%. **Livestock:** cattle: 5.4 mil; chickens: 23 mil; goats: 3 mil; pigs: 630,000; sheep: 610,000. **Fish catch:** 12,950 metric tons. **Electricity prod.:** 8.9 bil kWh. **Labor force:** agric. 66%, industry 10%, services 24%.

Finance: Monetary unit: Use of the Zimbabwe dollar (ZWD) was suspended in 2009; the South African rand and U.S. dollar are currently in use. **GDP:** \$98.1 mil; **per capita GDP:** <\$100; **GDP growth:** -1.3%. **Imports:** \$2.4 bil; South Africa 62.24%, China 4.2%. **Exports:** \$1.2 bil; Dem. Rep. of the Congo 14.82%, South Africa 13.39%, Botswana 13.23%, China 7.82%, Zambia 7.3%, Netherlands 5.39%, UK 4.93%. **Tourism:** NA. **Budget** (2008 est.): \$258 mil. **CPI change** (2007): 24,411%.

Transport: Railways: 1,912 mi. **Motor vehicles:** 598,000 pass. cars; 103,000 comm. vehicles. **Civil aviation:** 416.9 mil pass.-mi; 19 airports. **Chief ports:** Binga, Kariba.

Communications: TV sets: 35 per 1,000 pop. **Radios:** 389 per 1,000 pop. **Telephone lines:** 3.1 per 100 pop. **Internet:** 11.4 users per 100 pop.

Health: Life expect.: 48 male; 47.1 female. **Births** (per 1,000 pop.): 31.6. **Deaths** (per 1,000 pop.): 14.9. **Natural inc.:** 1.67%. **Infant mortality** (per 1,000 live births): 30.9. **HIV rate:** 15.3%.

Education: Compulsory: ages 6-12. **Literacy:** 91.4%.

Major intl. organizations: UN (FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, WHO, WTO), AU.

Embassy: 1608 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20009; 332-7100.

Website: www.zim.gov.zw

Britain took over the area as Southern Rhodesia in 1923 from the British South Africa Co. (which, under Cecil Rhodes, had conquered it by 1897) and granted internal self-government. Under a 1961 constitution, voting was restricted to keep whites in power.

On Nov. 11, 1965, Prime Min. Ian D. Smith announced his country's unilateral declaration of independence. Britain termed the act illegal and demanded that the country (known as Rhodesia until 1980) enfranchise the black African majority. The UN imposed sanctions and, in May 1968, a trade embargo, as black nationalist groups launched guerrilla attacks.

After the country held its first universal-franchise election, Apr. 21, 1979, all parties accepted a cease-fire, Dec. 5. The country changed its name to Zimbabwe upon independence, Apr. 18, 1980. Robert Mugabe, the nation's first prime min., became executive president in 1987.

From the late 1990s, Mugabe's rule became increasingly repressive. A land redistribution campaign triggered violent attacks in Apr. 2000 against some white farmers. (Whites made up less than 1% of the population but held 70% of the land.) International observers criticized Mugabe for relying on fraud and intimidation to win the presidential election of Mar. 9-11, 2002. The EU, the U.S., and the Commonwealth imposed sanctions on the Mugabe regime. In May 2005, Mugabe launched Operation Murambatsvina ("Drive out rubbish"), razing shanty dwellings and illegal street markets in urban areas and leaving some 700,000 people homeless. During 2006-08, inflation soared to a yearly rate of more than 100,000%.

Using force to intimidate his opponents, Mugabe clung to power after a widely discredited presidential election, Mar. 29, 2008, and June 27 runoff vote. A power-sharing deal was reached Sept. 15, 2008, and after prolonged and difficult negotiations, opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai was sworn in as prime min. Feb. 11, 2009.

SPORTS

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Sports Highlights, 2010

Alabama completed an undefeated season with a 37-21 victory over Texas in the **2010 BCS National Championship Game** at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, CA, Jan. 7. Crimson Tide coach Nick Saban became the first coach ever to win the BCS title with two different teams, having led LSU to the championship in 2003.

The New Orleans Saints overcame years of futility to win the first Super Bowl championship in the franchise's 43-year history. The team—formerly nicknamed the 'Aints for failing to finish any of its first 20 seasons above .500—defeated Indianapolis 31-17 in **Super Bowl XLIV**. New Orleans quarterback Drew Brees completed 32 of 39 passes for 288 yards, 2 touchdowns, and the Super Bowl MVP award. The television audience of 106.5 mil people topped the record set in 1983 by the *M*A*S*H* finale.

Vancouver, BC, Canada, hosted more than 2,600 athletes from over 80 nations at the **XXI Olympic Winter Games**, Feb. 12-28. Despite staging the Olympics twice before (Montreal, QC, 1976; and Calgary, AB, 1988), Canada had never won a gold medal on home turf. In 2010, however, it led in gold medals, with 14, including a stirring 3-2 overtime victory over the U.S. in men's hockey. The U.S. took the overall medal count with 37 (9 gold, 15 silver, 13 bronze). Speed skater Apolo Ohno's silver and 2 bronze medals in 2010 gave him 8 career medals, the most ever for a U.S. winter athlete.

Butler Univ. played Cinderella for the first 5 rounds of the **NCAA men's basketball tournament** before falling to Duke 61-59 in a thriller before Butler's hometown crowd at Lucas Oil Stadium in Indianapolis, IN, on Apr. 5. The Bulldogs finished their season with 25 straight victories, including tournament upsets of Syracuse, Kansas State, and Michigan State. The win was the fourth in 20 years for Blue Devils coach Mike Krzyzewski. Duke junior forward Kyle Singler was named the most outstanding player of the men's tournament.

The Univ. of Connecticut completed its second straight undefeated season to win the **NCAA women's basketball tournament**. The Huskies' toughest game was its comeback-from-behind 53-47 win over Stanford in the final at the Alamodome in San Antonio, TX, Apr. 6. UConn junior forward Maya Moore had 23 points in the final and was named most outstanding player.

Following a bizarre episode in which Tiger Woods crashed his car in front of his Florida home over Thanksgiving weekend in 2009, more than a dozen women claimed they had had sexual affairs with the world's top golfer. Woods took 4 months off from golf, lost multiple endorsement deals, and failed to win a major tournament in 2010. He and his wife, Elin Nordegren, divorced Aug. 23. Phil Mickelson won his third **Masters** title Apr. 11 at Augusta National Golf Club. Graeme McDowell became the first golfer from Northern Ireland to win the **U.S. Open**, June 20, at Pebble Beach Golf Links (CA). South Africa's Louis Oosthuizen captured the **British Open** July 18 on the Old Course at St. Andrews. Germany's Martin Kaymer took the **PGA Championship**, held Aug. 9-15 at Whistling Straits in Kohler, WI.

For the 32nd year in a row, thoroughbred horse racing failed to produce a Triple Crown winner, the longest drought

in the sport's history. Super Saver took the Run for the Roses, giving jockey Calvin Borel his third **Kentucky Derby** win in four years. Derby favorite Lookin at Lucky came back to win the **Preakness Stakes**; Drosselmeyer, a 13-1 long-shot, captured the **Belmont Stakes**.

The Chicago Blackhawks won their first **Stanley Cup** championship since 1961, defeating the Philadelphia Flyers 4 games to 2. Patrick Kane's June 9 overtime goal in Game 6 provided the margin of victory. The Blackhawks' 22-year-old center Jonathan Toews, the league's youngest captain, won the Conn Smythe Trophy for the most valuable player in the playoffs.

The Los Angeles Lakers won their second straight **NBA Championship** and 16th overall with a comeback victory over the Boston Celtics. The Lakers trailed by 13 points in Game 7, held June 17 at the Staples Center in Los Angeles, before rallying to win 83-79. It was the 11th championship for Coach Phil Jackson (who won 6 with the Chicago Bulls) and fifth title for Lakers guard Kobe Bryant, who also won his second straight MVP award.

Major League Baseball celebrated the year of the pitcher in 2010. Oakland's Dallas Braden threw the 19th **perfect game** in baseball history on Mother's Day (May 9) with his grandmother in attendance; Philadelphia's Roy Halladay notched the 20th perfect game just three weeks later (May 29) in South Florida. On June 2 in Detroit, Tiger pitcher Armando Galarraga appeared to have thrown a perfect game against Cleveland, but first-base umpire Jim Joyce mistakenly made a safe call on what would have been the game's final out. No-hitters by Colorado's Ubaldo Jimenez, Arizona's Edwin Jackson, and Tampa Bay's Matt Garza made for a total of 5 during the 2010 regular season, the most in a single season since 1991. Philadelphia's Roy Halladay added the first post-season no-hitter since 1956 in Game 1 of the NLDS Oct. 6.

The Cincinnati Reds returned to postseason play for the first time since 1995, while the Texas Rangers made their first playoff appearance since 1999. Atlanta's Bobby Cox celebrated his final year as the Braves' manager by leading his team to the National League wild card.

Spain won the **World Cup** for the first time in the tournament's 80-year history, defeating the Netherlands 1-0 at Soccer City Stadium in Johannesburg, South Africa, July 11. It was the first time the World Cup had been held in Africa, where the deafening sound of plastic trumpets called vuvuzelas accompanied every match. Germany's 20-year-old midfielder Thomas Mueller took the Golden Boot award for the tourney's top scorer with 5 goals and 3 assists.

Roger Federer won his fourth **Australian Open** and 16th Grand Slam title Jan. 31, but Rafael Nadal captured the remaining three major tournaments: the **French Open** (June 6), **Wimbledon** (July 4), and a rain-delayed **U.S. Open** (Sept. 13). Serena Williams took the women's Australian Open (Jan. 30) and Wimbledon (July 3), Francesca Schiavone's French Open victory was the first Grand Slam title for an Italian woman, and Kim Clijsters took home the U.S. Open (Sept. 11). The most intriguing spectacle at Wimbledon was John Isner's 70-68 fifth-set victory over Nicolas Mahut. The longest match in tennis history, it took 11 hours, 5 minutes over 3 days after being delayed twice because of darkness.

World Almanac Editors' Picks: Greatest Sports Scandals

Fans love the sportsmanship, teamwork, and physical brilliance of sports, but—as Tiger Woods could attest—it's often the scandals that capture the public's attention. Here are some of the most infamous *lowlights* in sports history.

Too Little, Too Late

Following Jim Thorpe's amazing performance at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm, Swedish King Gustav V fittingly called him "the world's greatest athlete." Thorpe, a Native American—already a first-team All-American in football—had easily won gold medals in both the decathlon and pentathlon. His triumph was short-lived, however. In Jan. 1913, a reporter discovered that Thorpe had been paid to play semiprofessional baseball in 1909 and 1910—a violation of his amateur status (an Olympic requirement at the time). Thorpe's Olympic victories were erased from the record books. The International Olympic Committee restored Thorpe's records and two Olympic medals in 1982—29 years after he died in poverty.

Say It Ain't So

Before the 1919 World Series, the star-studded Chicago White Sox were heavy favorites against the underdog Cincinnati Reds. Rumors of a fix started early in the best-of-nine series and grew louder after the Reds won the title, five games to three. The following Sept., eight members of the White Sox were indicted for plotting with gamblers to throw the series. Though the players were later acquitted due to a lack of evidence, Major League Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis banned eight "Black Sox," including the great Shoeless Joe Jackson, from the league for life.

Ali vs. the U.S. Army

Muhammad Ali was not afraid to take on any opponent—including the U.S. government. After becoming world heavyweight champion in Feb. 1964, the former Cassius Clay announced he had joined the Nation of Islam and soon changed his name. In Apr. 1967, Ali refused induction into the U.S. Army because of his religious beliefs. He was stripped of his title and suspended from boxing, and was later convicted of draft evasion. After losing more than three years during the prime of his career, Ali returned to the ring in Oct. 1970. The U.S. Supreme Court overturned his draft evasion conviction the following year, and Ali eventually regained the title by beating George Foreman in 1974.

Rosie's Ruse

Many people had the same reaction after Rosie Ruiz crossed the finish line in record time at the 1980 Boston Marathon: *Rosie who?* The unknown 26-year-old's victory was in dispute almost as soon as the race ended. No runners recalled seeing her during the race, and she didn't appear in any video or photos taken along the route. More than a week later, officials ruled Ruiz's win invalid. The popular theory was that she simply jumped into the race close to finish line. Ruiz's time from the 1979 New York City Marathon was also invalidated, after an eyewitness claimed Ruiz had taken the subway during the race.

"The Hand of God"

Perhaps the greatest missed call in sports history took place at the quarterfinals of the 1986 World Cup. Six minutes into the second half of a scoreless match, Argentina's Diego Maradona rose to challenge English goalkeeper Peter Shilton for an errant pass. Maradona clearly punched the ball into the net, but the referee missed the obvious violation and allowed the goal. Four minutes later, Maradona added a spectacular second goal, and Argentina went on to win 2-1. After the game, Maradona coyly admitted that he had scored the disputed goal "a little with the head of Maradona and a little with the hand of God." In 2005, he finally admitted that his handball was intentional.

The Ice Storm

In 1994, figure skater Tonya Harding showed just how far an athlete would go to get an advantage over an opponent. On Jan. 6, an assailant paid by Harding's ex-husband, Jeff Gillooly, attacked Nancy Kerrigan, the favorite to win the women's U.S. Figure Skating Championships. With her right knee injured, Kerrigan withdrew from the competition, which

Harding won. Kerrigan recovered in time to win an Olympic silver medal a month later, while Harding finished eighth. Harding later pleaded guilty to conspiring to hinder prosecution in the attack. The U.S. Figure Skating Association stripped Harding of her 1994 national championship title and banned her from participating in their events for life.

Bite Night

No stranger to scandal outside the ring, Mike Tyson had his lowest moment in the ring on June 28, 1997, in his rematch against World Boxing Association champion Evander Holyfield. Enraged by a second-round head butt from Holyfield, Tyson spit out his mouthpiece late in the third round and bit a chunk out of Holyfield's right ear. As Holyfield turned away in pain, Tyson attacked him from behind, before referee Mills Lane stepped in. After a short delay, Lane penalized Tyson two points, but, incredibly, allowed the match to continue. Within seconds, Tyson bit Holyfield's left ear, earning an immediate disqualification.

A Losing Bet

Seventy years after the Black Sox scandal, gambling in baseball again made headlines. In Aug. 1989 Major League Baseball Commissioner A. Bartlett Giamatti permanently banned Cincinnati Reds manager Pete Rose from the sport for allegedly betting on games—including some involving his own team. Rose's reputation was tarnished further in 1990, when he was sentenced to jail on tax-evasion charges. The following year, the Baseball Hall of Fame voted to honor the commissioner's ban, meaning that Rose, the all-time career leader in hits, would not be eligible for induction. After years of denying that he bet on baseball, Rose came clean in his 2004 autobiography, but the lifetime ban remains in force.

Tour de Farce

Following an antidoping investigation in Spain, 13 cyclists were dropped from the 2006 Tour de France before the race began. That controversy was soon overshadowed by the seemingly heroic performance of American Floyd Landis. After losing the lead during a grueling stage 16, Landis got back into contention with a spectacular recovery during the 17th stage and went on to victory. However, a urine sample taken after Landis's epic stage 17 win revealed excessive levels of testosterone. The International Cycling Union eventually found Landis guilty of doping, stripped him of his title, and banned him from the sport for two years.

The Basketbrawl

One of the National Basketball Association's ugliest incidents took place in the waning seconds of a 2004 game between the Indiana Pacers and Detroit Pistons. With the visiting Pacers leading 97-82, Indiana's Ron Artest committed a hard foul on Detroit center Ben Wallace, who turned and pushed Artest in the face. As players from both teams began pushing and shoving, Artest lay down on the scorer's table. After a Pistons fan hit him in the head with a thrown cup, Artest ran into the stands, throwing punches as he climbed across seats. Other Pacers joined the melee in the stands and on the court. The NBA suspended Artest for the rest of the season—the harshest penalty it has ever imposed for fighting during a game.

'Roids Rage

For years there had been whispers of rampant steroid use in baseball. But the issue didn't capture the national spotlight until 2002, when Ken Caminiti told *Sports Illustrated* that he had used steroids during his 1996 MVP season and estimated that half the players in the major leagues were using them. Other revelations followed: Jose Canseco admitted to steroid use in his tell-all book *Juiced*; a federal investigation of Bay Area Laboratory Cooperative (BALCO) implicated all-time home-run king Barry Bonds; the Mitchell Report, commissioned by Major League Baseball, conclusively linked more than 80 players to steroids and other performance-enhancing drugs. Baseball's longest-running scandal continues, as the list of superstars linked to steroids—Alex Rodriguez in 2009, Roger Clemens in 2010—seems to grow every year.

OLYMPIC GAMES

2008 Summer Olympic Games

Beijing, China, Aug. 8-24, 2008

More than 10,000 athletes from 204 nations met in Beijing, China, to compete in the Summer Olympic Games Aug. 8-24, 2008. Thirty-eight new world records were set during the XXIX Olympiad. U.S. swimmer Michael Phelps, who had dazzled at the 2004 Games in Athens, won eight gold medals, breaking the record for most gold medals won at a single Olympiad, held by American swimmer Mark Spitz since 1972. Jamaican track star Usain Bolt set a new world record in the 100-m sprint, covering the distance in 9.69 seconds; Bolt won two other races in record time.

The U.S. came out on top of the overall medal count, with 110 medals, but host nation China won more gold medals than any other country for the first time, with 51.

2008 Final Medal Standings

Country	G	S	B	T	Country	G	S	B	T	Country	G	S	B	T
United States	36	38	36	110	Czech Republic	3	3	0	6	Estonia	1	1	0	2
China	51	21	28	100	Slovakia	3	2	1	6	Portugal	1	1	0	2
Russia	23	21	28	72	Georgia	3	0	3	6	Iran	1	0	1	2
Great Britain	19	13	15	47	North Korea	2	1	3	6	Trinidad and Tobago .	0	2	0	2
Australia	14	15	17	46	Argentina	2	0	4	6	Algeria	0	1	1	2
Germany	16	10	15	41	Switzerland	2	0	4	6	Bahamas	0	1	1	2
France	7	16	17	40	Uzbekistan	1	2	3	6	Colombia	0	1	1	2
South Korea	13	10	8	31	Armenia	0	0	6	6	Kyrgyzstan	0	1	1	2
Italy	8	10	10	28	Slovenia	1	2	2	5	Morocco	0	1	1	2
Ukraine	7	5	15	27	Bulgaria	1	1	3	5	Tajikistan	0	1	1	2
Japan	9	6	10	25	Indonesia	1	1	3	5	Bahrain	1	0	0	1
Cuba	2	11	11	24	Sweden	0	4	1	5	Cameroon	1	0	0	1
Belarus	4	5	10	19	Croatia	0	2	3	5	Panama	1	0	0	1
Spain	5	10	3	18	Lithuania	0	2	3	5	Tunisia	1	0	0	1
Canada	3	9	6	18	Mongolia	2	2	0	4	Chile	0	1	0	1
Netherlands	7	5	4	16	Thailand	2	2	0	4	Ecuador	0	1	0	1
Brazil	3	4	8	15	Zimbabwe	1	3	0	4	Iceland	0	1	0	1
Kenya	5	5	4	14	Finland	1	1	2	4	Malaysia	0	1	0	1
Kazakhstan	2	4	7	13	Greece	0	2	2	4	Singapore	0	1	0	1
Jamaica	6	3	2	11	Nigeria	0	1	3	4	South Africa	0	1	0	1
Poland	3	6	1	10	Taiwan	0	0	4	4	Sudan	0	1	0	1
Hungary	3	5	2	10	Mexico	2	0	1	3	Vietnam	0	1	0	1
Norway	3	5	2	10	Latvia	1	1	1	3	Afghanistan	0	0	1	1
New Zealand	3	1	5	9	India	1	0	2	3	Egypt	0	0	1	1
Romania	4	1	3	8	Austria	0	1	2	3	Israel	0	0	1	1
Turkey	1	4	3	8	Ireland	0	1	2	3	Mauritius	0	0	1	1
Ethiopia	4	1	2	7	Serbia	0	1	2	3	Moldova	0	0	1	1
Denmark	2	2	3	7	Belgium	1	1	0	2	Togo	0	0	1	1
Azerbaijan	1	2	4	7	Dominican Rep.	1	1	0	2	Venezuela	0	0	1	1

Summer Olympic Games Champions, 1896-2008

*Olympic record; (w) wind-aided

The 1980 games were boycotted by 62 nations, including the U.S. The 1984 games were boycotted by the USSR and most Eastern bloc nations. E and W Germany competed separately, 1968-88. The 1992 Unified Team consisted of 12 former Soviet republics. The 1992 Independent Olympic Participants (I.O.P.) were from Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia.

Not all sports are listed here, and many events are omitted, even within listed sports, particularly if the event has not been held in more recent Games.

Baseball (Men)

1992 Cuba, Taiwan, Japan	2000 United States, Cuba, Korea	2008 S. Korea, Cuba, United States
1996 Cuba, Japan, United States	2004 Cuba, Australia, Japan	

Boxing

Weight class limits have changed many times since the first Olympic boxing events were held in 1904. The following were used in the 2008 Olympic Games.

Lt. Flyweight (48 kg/106 lbs)			1952 Nathan Brooks, United States	1924 William Smith, South Africa
1968 Francisco Rodriguez, Venezuela	1956 Terence Spinks, Great Britain	1928 Vittorio Tamagnini, Italy		
1972 Gyorgy Gedo, Hungary	1960 Gyula Torok, Hungary	1932 Horace Gwynne, Canada		
1976 Jorge Hernandez, Cuba	1964 Fernando Atzori, Italy	1936 Ulderico Sergo, Italy		
1980 Shamil Sabyrov, USSR	1968 Ricardo Delgado, Mexico	1948 Tibor Csik, Hungary		
1984 Paul Gonzalez, United States	1972 Georgi Kostadinov, Bulgaria	1952 Pentti Hamalainen, Finland		
1988 Ivailo Hristov, Bulgaria	1976 Leo Randolph, United States	1956 Wolfgang Behrendt, E. Germany		
1992 Rogelio Marcelo, Cuba	1980 Peter Lessov, Bulgaria	1960 Oleg Grigoryev, USSR		
1996 Daniel Petrov, Bulgaria	1984 Steve McCrory, United States	1964 Takao Sakurai, Japan		
2000 Brahim Asloum, France	1988 Kim Kwang Sun, S. Korea	1968 Valery Sokolov, USSR		
2004 Yan Bhartelemey Varela, Cuba	1992 Su Choi Choi, N. Korea	1972 Orlando Martinez, Cuba		
2008 Zou Shiming, China	1996 Maikro Romero, Cuba	1976 Yong-Jo Gu, N. Korea		
	2000 Wijan Ponlid, Thailand	1980 Juan Hernandez, Cuba		
	2004 Yuriorkis Gamboa Toledano, Cuba	1984 Maurizio Stecca, Italy		
	2008 Somjit Jongjohor, Thailand	1988 Kennedy McKinney, United States		
Flyweight (51 kg/112 lbs)			1992 Joel Casamayor, Cuba	
1904 George Finnegan, United States	Bantamweight (54 kg/119 lbs)		1996 Istvan Kovacs, Hungary	
1920 William Di Gennara, United States	1904 Oliver Kirk, United States	2000 Guillermo Rigondeaux, Cuba		
1924 Fidel LaBarba, United States	1908 A. Henry Thomas, Great Britain	2004 Guillermo Rigondeaux, Cuba		
1928 Antal Kocsis, Hungary	1920 Clarence Walker, South Africa	2008 Badar-Uugan Enkhbat, Mongolia		
1932 Istvan Enekes, Hungary				
1936 Willi Kaiser, Germany				
1948 Pascual Perez, Argentina				

Featherweight (57 kg/125 lbs)

1904	Oliver Kirk, United States
1908	Richard Gunn, Great Britain
1920	Paul Fritsch, France
1924	John Fields, United States
1928	Lambertus van Klaveren, Netherlands
1932	Carmelo Robledo, Argentina
1936	Oscar Casanovas, Argentina
1948	Ernesto Formenti, Italy
1952	Jan Zachara, Czechoslovakia
1956	Vladimir Safronov, USSR
1960	Francesco Musso, Italy
1964	Stanislav Stephashkin, USSR
1968	Antonin Roldan, Mexico
1972	Boris Kousnetsov, USSR
1976	Angel Herrera, Cuba
1980	Rudi Fink, E. Germany
1984	Meldrick Taylor, United States
1988	Giovanni Parisi, Italy
1992	Andreas Tews, Germany
1996	Somluck Kamsing, Thailand
2000	Bekzat Sattarkhanov, Kazakhstan
2004	Alexei Tichtchenko, Russia
2008	Vasyl Lomachenko, Ukraine

Lightweight (60 kg/132 lbs)

1904	Harry Spanger, United States
1908	Frederick Grace, Great Britain
1920	Samuel Mosberg, United States
1924	Hans Nielsen, Denmark
1928	Carlo Orlandi, Italy
1932	Lawrence Stevens, South Africa
1936	Imre Harangi, Hungary
1948	Gerald Dreyer, South Africa
1952	Aureliano Bolognesi, Italy
1956	Richard McTaggart, Great Britain
1960	Kazimierz Pazdzior, Poland
1964	Jozef Grudzien, Poland
1968	Ronald Harris, United States
1972	Jan Szczepanski, Poland
1976	Howard Davis, United States
1980	Angel Herrera, Cuba
1984	Pernell Whitaker, United States
1988	Andreas Zuelow, E. Germany
1992	Oscar De La Hoya, United States
1996	Hocine Soltani, Algeria
2000	Mario Kindelan, Cuba
2004	Mario Kindelan, Cuba
2008	Alexey Tishchenko, Russia

Lt. Welterweight (64 kg/141 lbs)

1952	Charles Adkins, United States
1956	Vladimir Yengibaryan, USSR
1960	Bohumil Nemecek, Czechoslovakia
1964	Jerzy Kulej, Poland
1968	Jerzy Kulej, Poland
1972	Ray Seales, United States
1976	Ray Leonard, United States
1980	Patrizio Oliva, Italy
1984	Jerry Page, United States
1988	Viatcheslav Janovski, USSR
1992	Hector Vinent, Cuba
1996	Hector Vinent, Cuba

2000	Mahamadkadyz Abdullaev, Uzbekistan
2004	Manus Boonjumnong, Thailand
2008	Felix Diaz, Dominican Republic

Welterweight (69 kg/152 lbs)

1904	Albert Young, United States
1920	Albert Schneider, Canada
1924	Jean Delarge, Belgium
1928	Edward Morgan, New Zealand
1932	Edward Flynn, United States
1936	Sten Suvio, Finland
1948	Julius Torma, Czechoslovakia
1952	Zygmunt Chychia, Poland
1956	Nicolae Linca, Romania
1960	Giovanni Benvenuti, Italy
1964	Marian Kasprzyk, Poland
1968	Manfred Wolke, E. Germany
1972	Emilio Correa, Cuba
1976	Jochen Bachfeld, E. Germany
1980	Andres Aldama, Cuba
1984	Mark Breland, United States
1988	Robert Wangila, Kenya
1992	Michael Carruth, Ireland
1996	Oleg Saitov, Russia
2000	Oleg Saitov, Russia
2004	Artayev Bakhtiyar, Kazakhstan
2008	Bakhyt Sarsekbayev, Kazakhstan

Lt. Middleweight (71 kg/156 lbs)

1952	Laszlo Papp, Hungary
1956	Laszlo Papp, Hungary
1960	Wilbert McClure, United States
1964	Boris Lagutin, USSR
1968	Boris Lagutin, USSR
1972	Dieter Kottysch, W. Germany
1976	Jerzy Rybicki, Poland
1980	Armando Martinez, Cuba
1984	Frank Tate, United States
1988	Park Si Hun, S. Korea
1992	Juan Lemus, Cuba
1996	David Reid, United States
2000	Yermakhan Ibraimov, Kazakhstan

Middleweight (75 kg/165 lbs)

1904	Charles Mayer, United States
1908	John Douglas, Great Britain
1920	Harry Mallin, Great Britain
1924	Harry Mallin, Great Britain
1928	Piero Toscani, Italy
1932	Carmen Barth, United States
1936	Jean Despeaux, France
1948	Laszlo Papp, Hungary
1952	Floyd Patterson, United States
1956	Gennady Schatkov, USSR
1960	Edward Crook, United States
1964	Valery Popenchenko, USSR
1968	Christopher Finnegan, Great Britain
1972	Vyacheslav Lemechev, USSR
1976	Michael Spinks, United States
1980	Jose Gomez, Cuba
1984	Joon-Sup Shin, S. Korea
1988	Henry Maske, E. Germany
1992	Ariel Hernandez, Cuba

1996	Ariel Hernandez, Cuba
2000	Jorge Gutierrez, Cuba
2004	Gaydarbek Gaydarbekov, Russia
2008	James Degale, Great Britain

Lt. Heavyweight (81 kg/178 lbs)

1920	Edward Eagan, United States
1924	Harry Mitchell, Great Britain
1928	Victor Avendano, Argentina
1932	David Carstens, South Africa
1936	Roger Michelot, France
1948	George Hunter, South Africa
1952	Norvel Lee, United States
1956	James Boyd, United States
1960	Cassius Clay, United States
1964	Cosimo Pinto, Italy
1968	Dan Poznyak, USSR
1972	Mate Parlov, Yugoslavia
1976	Leon Spinks, United States
1980	Slobodan Kacar, Yugoslavia
1984	Anton Josipovic, Yugoslavia
1988	Andrew Maynard, United States
1992	Torsten May, Germany
1996	Vassili Jirov, Kazakhstan
2000	Alexander Lebziak, Russia
2004	Andre Ward, United States
2008	Zhang Xiaoping, China

Heavyweight (91 kg/201 lbs)

1984	Henry Tillman, United States
1988	Ray Mercer, United States
1992	Felix Savon, Cuba
1996	Felix Savon, Cuba
2000	Felix Savon, Cuba
2004	Odlanier Solis Fonte, Cuba
2008	Rakhim Chakhkiev, Russia

Super Heavyweight (91+ kg/201+ lbs)

(known as heavyweight, 1904-80)

1904	Samuel Berger, United States
1908	Albert Oldham, Great Britain
1920	Ronald Rawson, Great Britain
1924	Otto von Porat, Norway
1928	Arturo Rodriguez Jurado, Argentina
1932	Santiago Lovell, Argentina
1936	Herbert Runge, Germany
1948	Rafael Iglesias, Argentina
1952	H. Edward Sanders, United States
1956	T. Peter Rademacher, United States
1960	Franco De Piccoli, Italy
1964	Joe Frazier, United States
1968	George Foreman, United States
1972	Teofilo Stevenson, Cuba
1976	Teofilo Stevenson, Cuba
1980	Teofilo Stevenson, Cuba
1984	Tyrell Biggs, United States
1988	Lennox Lewis, Canada
1992	Roberto Balado, Cuba
1996	Vladimir Klitchko, Ukraine
2000	Audley Harrison, Great Britain
2004	Alexander Povetkin, Russia
2008	Roberto Cammarelle, Italy

Gymnastics—Men**Floor Exercises**

1932	István Pelle, Hungary
1936	Georges Miez, Switzerland
1948	Ferenc Pataki, Hungary
1952	William Thoreson, Sweden
1956	Valentin Muratov, USSR
1960	Nobuyuki Aihara, Japan
1964	Franco Menichelli, Italy
1968	Sawao Kato, Japan
1972	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1976	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980	Roland Brückner, E. Germany
1984	Li Ning, China
1988	Serguei Kharikov, USSR
1992	Xiaosahuang Li, China
1996	Ioannis Melissanidis, Greece

Floor Exercises

2000	Igors Vihrovs, Latvia
2004	Kyle Shewfelt, Canada
2008	Zou Kai, China

Horizontal Bars

1896	Hermann Weingärtner, Germany
1904	Anton Heida, United States;
	Edward Hennig, United States (tie)
1924	Leon Stukelj, Yugoslavia
1928	Georges Miez, Switzerland
1932	Dallas Denver Bixler, United States
1936	Aleksanteri Saarvala, Finland
1948	Josef Stadler, Switzerland
1952	Jakob (Jack) Günthard, Switzerland
1956	Takashi Ono, Japan

Horizontal Bars

1960	Takashi Ono, Japan
1964	Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1968	Mikhail Voronin, USSR;
	Akinori Nakayama, Japan (tie)
1972	Mitsuo Tsukahara, Japan
1976	Mitsuo Tsukahara, Japan
1980	Stoyan Deltchev, Bulgaria
1984	Shinji Morisue, Japan
1988	Valeri Lioukine, USSR;
	Vladimir Artemov, USSR (tie)
1992	Trent Dimas, United States
1996	Andreas Wecker, Germany
2000	Alexei Nemov, Russia
2004	Igor Cassina, Italy
2008	Zou Kai, China

Individual All-Round

1900	Gustave Sandras, France
1904	Julius Lenhart, United States
1908	G. Alberto Braglia, Italy
1912	G. Alberto Braglia, Italy
1920	Giorgio Zampori, Italy
1924	Leon Stukelj, Yugoslavia
1928	Georges Miez, Switzerland
1932	Romeo Neri, Italy
1936	Karl-Alfred Schwarzmman, Germany
1948	Veikko Huhtanen, Finland
1952	Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1956	Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1960	Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1964	Yukio Endo, Japan
1968	Sawao Kato, Japan
1972	Sawao Kato, Japan
1976	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980	Aleksandr Dityatin, USSR
1984	Koji Gushiken, Japan
1988	Vladimir Artemov, USSR
1992	Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996	Li Xiaosahuang, China
2000	Alexei Nemov, Russia
2004	Paul Hamm, United States
2008	Yang Wei, China

Parallel Bars

1896	Alfred Flatow, Germany
1904	George Eyser, United States
1924	August Güttinger, Switzerland
1928	Ladislav Vacha, Czechoslovakia
1932	Romeo Neri, Italy
1936	Konrad Frey, Germany
1948	Michael Reusch, Switzerland
1952	Hans Eugster, Switzerland
1956	Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1960	Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1964	Yukio Endo, Japan
1968	Akinori Nakayama, Japan
1972	Sawao Kato, Japan
1976	Sawao Kato, Japan
1980	Aleksandr Tkachev, USSR
1984	Barthold Wayne Conner, United States
1988	Vladimir Artemov, USSR
1992	Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996	Roustam Sharipov, Ukraine
2000	Li Xiaopeng, China
2004	Valeri Goncharov, Ukraine
2008	Li Xiaopeng, China

Pommel Horse

1896	Louis Zutter, Switzerland
1904	Anton Heida, United States
1924	Josef Wilhelm, Switzerland
1928	Hermann Hänggi, Switzerland

Pommel Horse

1932	István Pelle, Hungary
1936	Konrad Frey, Germany
1948	Heikki Savolainen, Finland; Paavo Johannes Aaltonen, Finland; Veikko Huhtanen, Finland (tie)
1952	Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1956	Boris Shakhlin, USSR
1960	Eugen Georg Oskar Ekman, Finland; Boris Shakhlin, USSR (tie)
1964	Miroslav Cerar, Yugoslavia
1968	Miroslav Cerar, Yugoslavia
1972	Viktor Klimenko, USSR
1976	Zoltan Magyar, Hungary
1980	Zoltan Magyar, Hungary
1984	Li Ning, China; Peter Glen Vidmar, United States (tie)
1988	Zsolt Borkai, Hungary; Dmitri Bilozerchev, USSR; Lubomir Geraskov, Bulgaria (tie)
1992	Pae Gil-Su, North Korea; Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus) (tie)
1996	Li Donghua, Switzerland
2000	Marius Daniel Urzica, Romania
2004	Teng Haibin, China
2008	Xiao Qin, China

Rings

1896	Ioannis Mitropoulos, Greece
1904	Hermann Glass, United States
1924	Francesco Martino, Italy
1928	Leon Stukelj, Yugoslavia
1932	George Julius Gulack, United States
1936	Alois Hudec, Czechoslovakia
1948	Karl Frei, Switzerland
1952	Grant Shaginyan, USSR
1956	Albert Azaryan, USSR
1960	Albert Azaryan, USSR
1964	Takuji Hayata, Japan
1968	Akinori Nakayama, Japan
1972	Akinori Nakayama, Japan
1976	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980	Aleksandr Dityatin, USSR
1984	Li Ning, China; Koji Gushiken, Japan (tie)
1988	Holger Behrendt, E. Germany; Dmitri Bilozerchev, USSR (tie)
1992	Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996	Juri Chechi, Italy
2000	Szilveszter Csollany, Hungary
2004	Dimosthenis Tampakos, Greece
2008	Chen Yibing, China

Team Competition

1904	United States, United States, United States
1908	Sweden, Norway, Finland
1912	Italy, Hungary, Great Britain

Team Competition

1920	Italy, Belgium, France
1924	Italy, France, Switzerland
1928	Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia
1932	Italy, United States, Finland
1936	Germany, Switzerland, Finland
1948	Finland, Switzerland, Hungary
1952	USSR, Switzerland, Finland
1956	USSR, Japan, Finland
1960	Japan, USSR, Italy
1964	Japan, USSR, Unified Team of Germany
1968	Japan, USSR, E. Germany
1972	Japan, USSR, E. Germany
1976	Japan, USSR, E. Germany
1980	USSR, E. Germany, Hungary
1984	United States, China, Japan
1988	USSR, E. Germany, Japan
1992	Unified Team, China, Japan
1996	Russia, China, Ukraine
2000	China, Ukraine, Russia
2004	Japan, United States, Romania
2008	China, Japan, United States

Trampoline

2000	Alexander Moskalenko, Russia
2004	Yuri Nikitin, Ukraine
2008	Lu Chunlong, China

Vault

1896	Carl Schumann, Germany
1904	George Eyser, United States; Anton Heida, United States (tie)
1924	Frank Kriz, United States
1928	Eugen Mack, Switzerland
1932	Savino Guglielmetti, Italy
1936	Karl-Alfred Schwarzmman, Germany
1948	Paavo Johannes Aaltonen, Finland
1952	Viktor Ivanovich Chukarin, USSR
1956	Helmut Bantz, Unified Team of Germany; Valentin Muratov, USSR (tie)
1960	Takashi Ono, Japan; Boris Shakhlin, USSR (tie)
1964	Haruhiro Yamashita, Japan
1968	Mikhail Voronin, USSR
1972	Klaus Köste, E. Germany
1976	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1980	Nikolay Andrianov, USSR
1984	Lou Yun, China
1988	Lou Yun, China
1992	Vitaly Scherbo, Unified Team (Belarus)
1996	Alexei Nemov, Russia
2000	Gervasio Deferr, Spain
2004	Gervasio Deferr, Spain
2008	Leszek Blanik, Poland

Gymnastics—Women

Balance Beam

1952	Nina Bocharova, USSR
1956	Agnes Keleti, Hungary
1960	Eva Vechtova-Bosakova, Czechoslovakia
1964	Vera Caslavskaya, Czechoslovakia
1968	Natalya Kuchinskaya, USSR
1972	Olga Korbut, USSR
1976	Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1980	Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1984	Ecaterina Szabo, Romania; Simona Pauca, Romania (tie)
1988	Daniela Silivas, Romania
1992	Tatiana Lyssenko, Unified Team (Ukraine)
1996	Shannon Miller, United States
2000	Liu Xuan, China
2004	Catalina Ponor, Romania
2008	Shawn Johnson, United States

Floor Exercises

1952	Agnes Keleti, Hungary
1956	Agnes Keleti, Hungary; Larisa Latynina, USSR (tie)
1960	Larisa Latynina, USSR
1964	Larisa Latynina, USSR
1968	Vera Caslavskaya, Czechoslovakia; Larisa Petrik, USSR (tie)
1972	Olga Korbut, USSR

Floor Exercises

1976	Nelli Kim, USSR
1980	Nelli Kim, USSR; Nadia Comaneci, Romania (tie)
1984	Ecaterina Szabo, Romania
1988	Daniela Silivas, Romania
1992	Lavinia Corina Milosovici, Romania
1996	Lilia Podkopyayeva, Ukraine
2000	Elena Zamolodchikova, Russia
2004	Catalina Ponor, Romania
2008	Sandra Izbasu, Romania

Individual All-Round

1952	Mariya Gorokhovskaya, USSR
1956	Larisa Latynina, USSR
1960	Larisa Latynina, USSR
1964	Vera Caslavskaya, Czechoslovakia
1968	Vera Caslavskaya, Czechoslovakia
1972	Lyudmila Turischeva, USSR
1976	Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1980	Elena Davydova, USSR
1984	Mary-Lou Retton, United States
1988	Elena Shushunova, USSR
1992	Tatiana Goutsou, Unified Team
1996	Lilia Podkopyayeva, Ukraine
2000	Simona Amanar, Romania
2004	Carly Patterson, United States
2008	Nastia Liukin, United States

Team Competition

1928	Netherlands, Italy, Great Britain
1936	Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary
1948	Czechoslovakia, Hungary, United States
1952	USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia
1956	USSR, Hungary, Romania
1960	USSR, Czechoslovakia, Romania
1964	USSR, Czechoslovakia, Japan
1968	USSR, Czechoslovakia, E. Germany
1972	USSR, E. Germany, Hungary
1976	USSR, Romania, E. Germany
1980	USSR, Romania, E. Germany
1984	Romania, United States, China
1988	USSR, Romania, E. Germany
1992	Unified Team, Romania, United States
1996	United States, Russia, Romania
2000	Romania, Russia, China
2004	Romania, United States, Russia
2008	China, United States, Romania

Trampoline

2000	Irina Karavaeva, Russia
2004	Anna Dogonadze, Germany
2008	He Wenna, China

Uneven Bars

1952	Margit Korondi, Hungary
1956	Agnes Keleti, Hungary
1960	Polina Astakhova, USSR
1964	Polina Astakhova, USSR
1968	Vera Caslavskaya, Czechoslovakia
1972	Karin Janz, E. Germany
1976	Nadia Comaneci, Romania
1980	Maxi Gnauck, E. Germany
1984	Julianne Lyn McNamara, United States; Yan-Hong Ma, China (tie)
1988	Daniela Silivas, Romania
1992	Lu Li, China

Uneven Bars

1996	Svetlana Khorkina, Russia
2000	Svetlana Khorkina, Russia
2004	Emilie LePennec, France
2008	He Kexin, China

Vault

1952	Ekaterina Kalinchuk, USSR
1956	Larisa Latynina, USSR
1960	Margarita Nikolaeva, USSR
1964	Vera Caslavskaya, Czechoslovakia
1968	Vera Caslavskaya, Czechoslovakia
1972	Karin Janz, E. Germany

Vault

1976	Nelli Kim, USSR
1980	Natalia Shaposhnikova, USSR
1984	Ecaterina Szabo, Romania
1988	Svetlana Boginskaya, USSR
1992	Henrietta Onodi, Hungary; Lavinia Corina Milosovici, Romania (tie)
1996	Simona Amanar, Romania
2000	Elena Zamolodchikova, Russia
2004	Monica Rosu, Romania
2008	Hong Un Jong, N. Korea

Soccer**Men**

1900	Great Britain, France, Belgium
1904	Canada, United States, United States
1908	Great Britain, Denmark, Netherlands
1912	Great Britain, Denmark, Netherlands
1920	Belgium, Spain, Netherlands
1924	Uruguay, Switzerland, Sweden
1928	Uruguay, Argentina, Italy
1936	Italy, Austria, Norway
1948	Sweden, Yugoslavia, Denmark
1952	Hungary, Yugoslavia, Sweden

Men

1956	USSR, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria
1960	Yugoslavia, Denmark, Hungary
1964	Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Unified Team of Germany
1968	Hungary, Bulgaria, Japan
1972	Poland; Hungary; USSR, E. Germany (tie for bronze)
1976	E. Germany, Poland, USSR
1980	Czechoslovakia, E. Germany, USSR
1984	France, Brazil, Yugoslavia
1988	USSR, Brazil, W. Germany

Men

1992	Spain, Poland, Ghana
1996	Nigeria, Argentina, Brazil
2000	Cameroon, Spain, Chile
2004	Argentina, Paraguay, Italy
2008	Argentina, Nigeria, Brazil

Women

1996	United States, China, Norway
2000	Norway, United States, Germany
2004	United States, Brazil, Germany
2008	United States, Brazil, Germany

Swimming and Diving—Men**50-Meter Freestyle**

	Time
1988	Matt Biondi, United States 0:22.14
1992	Aleksandr Popov, Unified Team 0:21.91
1996	Aleksandr Popov, Russia 0:22.13
2000	Anthony Ervin, United States 0:21.98
2004	Gary Hall Jr., United States 0:21.98
2008	Gary Hall Jr., United States 0:21.93
2008	Cesar Cielo Filho, Brazil 0:21.30*

100-Meter Freestyle

	Time
1896	Alfred Hajos, Hungary 1:22.2
1904	Zoltan de Halmay, Hungary (100 yds.) 1:02.8
1908	Charles Daniels, United States 1:05.6
1912	Duke P. Kahanamoku, United States 1:03.4
1920	Duke P. Kahanamoku, United States 1:01.4
1924	John Weissmuller, United States 0:59.0
1928	John Weissmuller, United States 0:58.6
1932	Yasuji Miyazaki, Japan 0:58.2
1936	Ferenc Csik, Hungary 0:57.6
1948	Wally Ris, United States 0:57.3
1952	Clark Scholes, United States 0:57.4
1956	Jon Henricks, Australia 0:55.4
1960	John Devitt, Australia 0:55.2
1964	Don Schollander, United States 0:53.4
1968	Mike Wenden, Australia 0:52.2
1972	Mark Spitz, United States 0:51.22
1976	Jim Montgomery, United States 0:49.99
1980	Jorg Woithe, E. Germany 0:50.40
1984	Rowdy Gaines, United States 0:49.80
1988	Matt Biondi, United States 0:48.63
1992	Aleksandr Popov, Unified Team 0:49.02
1996	Aleksandr Popov, Russia 0:48.74
2000	Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands 0:48.30
2004	Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands 0:48.17
2008	Alain Bernard, France 0:47:21

200-Meter Freestyle

	Time
1968	Mike Wenden, Australia 1:55.2
1972	Mark Spitz, United States 1:52.78
1976	Bruce Furniss, United States 1:50.29
1980	Sergei Kopliakov, USSR 1:49.81
1984	Michael Gross, W. Germany 1:47.44
1988	Duncan Armstrong, Australia 1:47.25
1992	Yevgeny Sadovyi, Unified Team 1:46.70
1996	Danyon Loader, New Zealand 1:47.63
2000	Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands 1:45.35
2004	Ian Thorpe, Australia 1:44.71
2008	Michael Phelps, United States 1:42.96*

400-Meter Freestyle

	Time
1904	C. M. Daniels, United States (440 yds.) 6:16.2
1908	Henry Taylor, Great Britain 5:36.8
1912	George Hodgson, Canada 5:24.4
1920	Norman Ross, United States 5:26.8
1924	John Weissmuller, United States 5:04.2
1928	Albert Zorilla, Argentina 5:01.6
1932	Clarence Crabbe, United States 4:48.4
1936	Jack Medica, United States 4:44.5
1948	William Smith, United States 4:41.0
1952	Jean Boiteux, France 4:30.7
1956	Murray Rose, Australia 4:27.3

400-Meter Freestyle

	Time
1960	Murray Rose, Australia 4:18.3
1964	Don Schollander, United States 4:12.2
1968	Mike Burton, United States 4:09.0
1972	Brad Cooper, Australia 4:00.27
1976	Brian Goodell, United States 3:51.93
1980	Vladimir Salnikov, USSR 3:51.31
1984	George DiCarlo, United States 3:51.23
1988	Ewe Dassler, E. Germany 3:46.95
1992	Yevgeny Sadovyi, Unified Team 3:45.00
1996	Danyon Loader, New Zealand 3:47.97
2000	Ian Thorpe, Australia 3:40.59*
2004	Ian Thorpe, Australia 3:43.10
2008	Park Taehwan, S. Korea 3:41.86

1,500-Meter Freestyle

	Time
1908	Henry Taylor, Great Britain 22:48.4
1912	George Hodgson, Canada 22:00.0
1920	Norman Ross, United States 22:23.2
1924	Andrew Charlton, Australia 20:06.6
1928	Arne Borg, Sweden 19:51.8
1932	Kusuo Kitamura, Japan 19:12.4
1936	Noboru Terada, Japan 19:13.7
1948	James McLane, United States 19:18.5
1952	Ford Konno, United States 18:30.3
1956	Murray Rose, Australia 17:58.9
1960	Jon Konrads, Australia 17:19.6
1964	Robert Windle, Australia 17:01.7
1968	Mike Burton, United States 16:38.9
1972	Mike Burton, United States 15:52.58
1976	Brian Goodell, United States 15:02.40
1980	Vladimir Salnikov, USSR 14:58.27
1984	Michael O'Brien, United States 15:05.20
1988	Vladimir Salnikov, USSR 15:00.40
1992	Kieren Perkins, Australia 14:43.48
1996	Kieren Perkins, Australia 14:56.40
2000	Grant Hackett, Australia 14:48.33
2004	Grant Hackett, Australia 14:43.40
2008	Oussama Mellouli, Tunisia 14:40.84

100-Meter Backstroke

	Time
1904	Walter Brack, Germany (100 yds.) 1:16.8
1908	Arno Bieberstein, Germany 1:24.6
1912	Harry Hebner, United States 1:21.2
1920	Warren Kealoha, United States 1:15.2
1924	Warren Kealoha, United States 1:13.2
1928	George Kojac, United States 1:08.2
1932	Masaji Kiyokawa, Japan 1:08.6
1936	Adolph Kiefer, United States 1:05.9
1948	Allen Stack, United States 1:06.4
1952	Yoshi Oyakawa, United States 1:05.4
1956	David Thiele, Australia 1:02.2
1960	David Thiele, Australia 1:01.9
1968	Roland Matthes, E. Germany 0:58.7
1972	Roland Matthes, E. Germany 0:56.58
1976	John Naber, United States 0:55.49
1980	Bengt Baron, Sweden 0:56.33
1984	Rick Carey, United States 0:55.79
1988	Daichi Suzuki, Japan 0:55.05

	100-Meter Backstroke	Time
1992	Mark Tewksbury, Canada	0:53.98
1996	Jeff Rouse, United States	0:54.10
2000	Lenny Krayzelburg, United States	0:53.72
2004	Aaron Peirsol, United States	0:54.06
2008	Aaron Peirsol, United States	0:52.54*

	200-Meter Backstroke	Time
1964	Jed Graef, United States	2:10.3
1968	Roland Matthes, E. Germany	2:09.6
1972	Roland Matthes, E. Germany	2:02.82
1976	John Naber, United States	1:59.19
1980	Sandor Wladar, Hungary	2:01.93
1984	Rick Carey, United States	2:00.23
1988	Igor Polianski, USSR	1:59.37
1992	Martin Lopez-Zubero, Spain	1:58.47
1996	Brad Bridgewater, United States	1:58.54
2000	Lenny Krayzelburg, United States	1:56.76
2004	Aaron Peirsol, United States	1:54.95
2008	Ryan Lochte, United States	1:53.94*

	100-Meter Breaststroke	Time
1968	Don McKenzie, United States	1:07.79
1972	Nobutaka Taguchi, Japan	1:04.94
1976	John Hencken, United States	1:03.11
1980	Duncan Goodhew, Great Britain	1:03.44
1984	Steve Lundquist, United States	1:01.65
1988	Adrian Moorhouse, Great Britain	1:02.04
1992	Nelson Diebel, United States	1:01.50
1996	Fred Deburghgraeve, Belgium	1:00.60
2000	Domenico Fioravanti, Italy	1:00.46
2004	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	1:00.08
2008	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	0:58.91*

	200-Meter Breaststroke	Time
1908	Frederick Holman, Great Britain	3:09.2
1912	Walter Bathe, Germany	3:01.8
1920	Haken Malmroth, Sweden	3:04.4
1924	Robert Skelton, United States	2:56.6
1928	Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan	2:48.8
1932	Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan	2:45.4
1936	Tetsuo Hamuro, Japan	2:41.5
1948	Joseph Verdeur, United States	2:39.3
1952	John Davies, Australia	2:34.4
1956	Masura Furukawa, Japan	2:34.7
1960	William Mulliken, United States	2:37.4
1964	Ian O'Brien, Australia	2:27.8
1968	Felipe Munoz, Mexico	2:28.7
1972	John Hencken, United States	2:21.55
1976	David Wilkie, Great Britain	2:15.11
1980	Robertas Zhulpa, USSR	2:15.85
1984	Victor Davis, Canada	2:13.34
1988	Jozsef Szabo, Hungary	2:13.52
1992	Mike Barrowman, United States	2:10.16
1996	Norbert Rozsa, Hungary	2:12.57
2000	Domenico Fioravanti, Italy	2:10.87
2004	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	2:09.44
2008	Kosuke Kitajima, Japan	2:07.64*

	100-Meter Butterfly	Time
1968	Doug Russell, United States	0:55.9
1972	Mark Spitz, United States	0:54.27
1976	Matt Vogel, United States	0:54.35
1980	Par Arvidsson, Sweden	0:54.92
1984	Michael Gross, W. Germany	0:53.08
1988	Anthony Nesty, Suriname	0:53.00
1992	Pablo Morales, United States	0:53.32
1996	Denis Pankratov, Russia	0:52.27
2000	Lars Froelander, Sweden	0:52.00
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	0:51.25
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	0:50.58*

	200-Meter Butterfly	Time
1956	William Yorzyk, United States	2:19.3
1960	Michael Troy, United States	2:12.8
1964	Kevin J. Berry, Australia	2:06.6
1968	Carl Robie, United States	2:08.7
1972	Mark Spitz, United States	2:00.70
1976	Mike Bruner, United States	1:59.23
1980	Sergei Fesenko, USSR	1:59.76
1984	Jon Sieben, Australia	1:57.04
1988	Michael Gross, W. Germany	1:56.94
1992	Mel Stewart, United States	1:56.26
1996	Denis Pankratov, Russia	1:56.51
2000	Tom Malchow, United States	1:55.35
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	1:54.04
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	1:52.03*

	200-Meter Individual Medley	Time
1968	Charles Hickcox, United States	2:12.0
1972	Gunnar Larsson, Sweden	2:07.17
1984	Alex Baumann, Canada	2:01.42
1988	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	2:00.17
1992	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	2:00.76
1996	Attila Czene, Hungary	1:59.91
2000	Massimiliano Rosolino, Italy	1:58.98
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	1:57.14
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	1:54.23*

	400-Meter Individual Medley	Time
1964	Dick Roth, United States	4:45.4
1968	Charles Hickcox, United States	4:48.4
1972	Gunnar Larsson, Sweden	4:31.98
1976	Rod Strachan, United States	4:23.68
1980	Aleksandr Sidorenko, USSR	4:22.89
1984	Alex Baumann, Canada	4:17.41
1988	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	4:14.75
1992	Tamas Darnyi, Hungary	4:14.23
1996	Tom Dolan, United States	4:14.90
2000	Tom Dolan, United States	4:11.76
2004	Michael Phelps, United States	4:08.26
2008	Michael Phelps, United States	4:03.84*

	4x100-Meter Freestyle Relay	Time
1964	United States	3:31.2
1968	United States	3:31.7
1972	United States	3:26.42
1984	United States	3:19.03
1988	United States	3:16.53
1992	United States	3:16.74
1996	United States	3:15.41
2000	Australia	3:13.67
2004	South Africa	3:13.17
2008	United States	3:08.24*

	4x200-Meter Freestyle Relay	Time
1908	Great Britain	10:55.6
1912	Australia	10:11.6
1920	United States	10:04.4
1924	United States	9:53.4
1928	United States	9:36.2
1932	Japan	8:58.4
1936	Japan	8:51.5
1948	United States	8:46.0
1952	United States	8:31.1
1956	Australia	8:23.6
1960	United States	8:10.2
1964	United States	7:52.1
1968	United States	7:52.33
1972	United States	7:35.78
1976	United States	7:23.22
1980	USSR	7:23.50
1984	United States	7:15.69
1988	United States	7:12.51
1992	Unified Team	7:11.95
1996	United States	7:14.84
2000	Australia	7:07.05
2004	United States	7:07.33
2008	United States	6:58.56*

	4x100-Meter Medley Relay	Time
1960	United States	4:05.4
1964	United States	3:58.4
1968	United States	3:54.9
1972	United States	3:48.16
1976	United States	3:42.22
1980	Australia	3:45.70
1984	United States	3:39.30
1988	United States	3:36.93
1992	United States	3:36.93
1996	United States	3:34.84
2000	United States	3:33.73
2004	United States	3:30.68
2008	United States	3:29.34*

	10-Kilometer Marathon	Time
2008	Maarten van der Weijden, Netherlands	1:51:51.6

	Platform Diving	Points
1904	Dr. G. E. Sheldon, United States	112.75
1908	Hjalmar Johansson, Sweden	183.75
1912	Erik Adlerz, Sweden	73.94
1920	Clarence Pinkston, United States	100.67
1924	Albert White, United States	97.46
1928	Pete Desjardins, United States	98.74
1932	Harold Smith, United States	124.80
1936	Marshall Wayne, United States	113.58
1948	Sammy Lee, United States	130.05
1952	Sammy Lee, United States	156.28
1956	Joaquin Capilla, Mexico	152.44
1960	Robert Webster, United States	165.56

	Platform Diving	Points
1964	Robert Webster, United States	148.58
1968	Klaus Dibiasi, Italy	164.18
1972	Klaus Dibiasi, Italy	504.12
1976	Klaus Dibiasi, Italy	600.51
1980	Falk Hoffmann, E. Germany	835.65
1984	Greg Louganis, United States	710.91
1988	Greg Louganis, United States	638.61
1992	Sun Shuwei, China	677.31
1996	Dmitri Sautin, Russia	692.34
2000	Tian Liang, China	724.53
2004	Hu Jia, China	748.08
2008	Matthew Mitcham, Australia	537.95

	Springboard Diving	Points
1908	Albert Zurner, Germany	85.50
1912	Paul Guenther, Germany	79.23
1920	Louis Kuehn, United States	675.40
1924	Albert White, United States	97.46
1928	Pete Desjardins, United States	185.04
1932	Michael Galitzen, United States	161.38
1936	Richard Degener, United States	163.57
1948	Bruce Harlan, United States	163.64
1952	David Browning, United States	205.29

	Springboard Diving	Points
1956	Robert Clotworthy, United States	159.56
1960	Gary Tobian, United States	170.00
1964	Kenneth Sitzberger, United States	159.90
1968	Bernie Wrightson, United States	170.15
1972	Vladimir Vasin, USSR	594.09
1976	Phil Boggs, United States	619.52
1980	Aleksandr Portnov, USSR	905.02
1984	Greg Louganis, United States	754.41
1988	Greg Louganis, United States	730.80
1992	Mark Lenzi, United States	676.53
1996	Xiong Ni, China	701.46
2000	Xiong Ni, China	708.72
2004	Peng Bo, China	787.30
2008	He Chong, China	572.90

	Synchronized Platform	Points
2004	Tian Liang and Yang Jinghui, China	383.88
2008	Lin Yue and Huo Liang, China	468.18

	Synchronized Springboard	Points
2004	Nikolaos Siranidis and Thomas Bimis, Greece	353.34
2008	Wang Feng and Qin Kai, China	469.08

Swimming and Diving—Women

	50-Meter Freestyle	Time
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	0:25.49
1992	Yang Wenyi, China	0:24.76
1996	Amy Van Dyken, United States	0:24.87
2000	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:24.32
2004	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:24.58
2008	Britta Steffen, Germany	0:24.06*

	100-Meter Freestyle	Time
1912	Fanny Durack, Australia	1:22.2
1920	Ethelda Bleibtrey, United States	1:13.6
1924	Ethel Lackie, United States	1:12.4
1928	Albina Osipowich, United States	1:11.0
1932	Helene Madison, United States	1:06.8
1936	Hendrika Mastenbroek, Holland	1:05.9
1948	Greta Andersen, Denmark	1:06.3
1952	Katalin Szoke, Hungary	1:06.8
1956	Dawn Fraser, Australia	1:02.0
1960	Dawn Fraser, Australia	1:01.2
1964	Dawn Fraser, Australia	0:59.5
1968	Jan Henne, United States	1:00.0
1972	Sandra Neilson, United States	0:58.59
1976	Kornelia Ender, E. Germany	0:55.65
1980	Barbara Krause, E. Germany	0:54.79
1984	Carrie Steinseifer, United States	0:55.92
	Nancy Hogshead, United States (tie)	0:55.92
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	0:54.93
1992	Zhuang Yong, China	0:54.64
1996	Li Jingyi, China	0:54.50
2000	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:53.83
2004	Jodie Henry, Australia	0:53.84
2008	Britta Steffen, Germany	0:53.12*

	200-Meter Freestyle	Time
1968	Debbie Meyer, United States	2:10.5
1972	Shane Gould, Australia	2:03.56
1976	Kornelia Ender, E. Germany	1:59.26
1980	Barbara Krause, E. Germany	1:58.33
1984	Mary Wayte, United States	1:59.23
1988	Heike Friedrich, E. Germany	1:57.65
1992	Nicole Haislett, United States	1:57.90
1996	Claudia Poll, Costa Rica	1:58.16
2000	Susie O'Neill, Australia	1:58.24
2004	Camelia Potec, Romania	1:58.03
2008	Federica Pellegrini, Italy	1:54.82*

	400-Meter Freestyle	Time
1924	Martha Norelius, United States	6:02.2
1928	Martha Norelius, United States	5:42.8
1932	Helene Madison, United States	5:28.5
1936	Hendrika Mastenbroek, Netherlands	5:26.4
1948	Ann Curtis, United States	5:17.8
1952	Valerie Gyenge, Hungary	5:12.1
1956	Lorraine Crapp, Australia	4:54.6
1960	Susan Chris von Saltza, United States	4:50.6
1964	Virginia Duenkel, United States	4:43.3
1968	Debbie Meyer, United States	4:31.8
1972	Shane Gould, Australia	4:19.44
1976	Petra Thuemer, E. Germany	4:09.89
1980	Ines Diers, E. Germany	4:08.76
1984	Tiffany Cohen, United States	4:07.10
1988	Janet Evans, United States	4:03.85
1992	Dagmar Hase, Germany	4:07.18
1996	Michelle Smith, Ireland	4:07.25

	400-Meter Freestyle	Time
2000	Brooke Bennett, United States	4:05.80
2004	Laure Manaudou, France	4:05.34
2008	Rebecca Adlington, Great Britain	4:03.22

	800-Meter Freestyle	Time
1968	Debbie Meyer, United States	9:24.0
1972	Keena Rothhammer, United States	8:53.68
1976	Petra Thuemer, E. Germany	8:37.14
1980	Michelle Ford, Australia	8:28.90
1984	Tiffany Cohen, United States	8:24.95
1988	Janet Evans, United States	8:20.20
1992	Janet Evans, United States	8:25.52
1996	Brooke Bennett, United States	8:27.89
2000	Brooke Bennett, United States	8:19.67
2004	Ai Shibata, Japan	8:24.54
2008	Rebecca Adlington, Great Britain	8:14.10*

	100-Meter Backstroke	Time
1924	Sybil Bauer, United States	1:23.2
1928	Marie Braun, Netherlands	1:22.0
1932	Eleanor Holm, United States	1:19.4
1936	Dina Senff, Netherlands	1:18.9
1948	Karen Harup, Denmark	1:14.4
1952	Joan Harrison, South Africa	1:14.3
1956	Judy Grinham, Great Britain	1:12.9
1960	Lynn Burke, United States	1:09.3
1964	Cathy Ferguson, United States	1:07.7
1968	Kaye Hall, United States	1:06.2
1972	Melissa Belote, United States	1:05.78
1976	Ulrike Richter, E. Germany	1:01.83
1980	Rica Reinisch, E. Germany	1:00.86
1984	Theresa Andrews, United States	1:02.55
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	1:00.89
1992	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	1:00.68
1996	Beth Botsford, United States	1:01.19
2000	Diana Mocanu, Romania	1:00.21
2004	Natalie Coughlin, United States	1:00.37
2008	Natalie Coughlin, United States	0:58.96

	200-Meter Backstroke	Time
1968	Pokey Watson, United States	2:24.8
1972	Melissa Belote, United States	2:19.19
1976	Ulrike Richter, E. Germany	2:13.43
1980	Rica Reinisch, E. Germany	2:11.77
1984	Jolanda De Rover, Netherlands	2:12.38
1988	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	2:09.29
1992	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	2:07.06
1996	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	2:07.83
2000	Diana Mocanu, Romania	2:08.16
2004	Kirsty Coventry, Zimbabwe	2:09.19
2008	Kirsty Coventry, Zimbabwe	2:05.24*

	100-Meter Breaststroke	Time
1968	Djurdjica Bjedov, Yugoslavia	1:15.8
1972	Cathy Carr, United States	1:13.58
1976	Hannelore Anke, E. Germany	1:11.16
1980	Ute Geweniger, E. Germany	1:10.22
1984	Petra Van Staveren, Netherlands	1:09.88
1988	Tania Dangalakova, Bulgaria	1:07.95
1992	Elena Roudkovskaia, Unified Team	1:08.00
1996	Penny Heyns, South Africa	1:07.73
2000	Megan Quann, United States	1:07.05
2004	Luo Xuejuan, China	1:06.64
2008	Leisel Jones, Australia	1:05.17*

200-Meter Breaststroke		Time
1924	Lucy Morton, Great Britain	3:33.2
1928	Hilde Schrader, Germany	3:12.6
1932	Clare Dennis, Australia	3:06.3
1936	Hideko Maehata, Japan	3:03.6
1948	Nelly Van Vliet, Netherlands	2:57.2
1952	Eva Szekeley, Hungary	2:51.7
1956	Ursula Happe, Germany	2:53.1
1960	Anita Lonsbrough, Great Britain	2:49.5
1964	Galina Prozumenschikova, USSR	2:46.4
1968	Sharon Wichman, United States	2:44.4
1972	Beverly Whitfield, Australia	2:41.71
1976	Marina Koshevaia, USSR	2:33.35
1980	Lina Kachushite, USSR	2:29.54
1984	Anne Ottenbrite, Canada	2:30.38
1988	Silke Hoerner, E. Germany	2:26.71
1992	Kyoko Iwasaki, Japan	2:26.65
1996	Penny Heyns, South Africa	2:25.41
2000	Agnes Kovacs, Hungary	2:24.35
2004	Amanda Beard, United States	2:23.37
2008	Rebecca Soni, United States	2:20.22*

100-Meter Butterfly		Time
1956	Shelley Mann, United States	1:11.0
1960	Carolyn Schuler, United States	1:09.5
1964	Sharon Stouder, United States	1:04.7
1968	Lynn McClements, Australia	1:05.5
1972	Mayumi Aoki, Japan	1:03.34
1976	Kornelia Ender, E. Germany	1:00.13
1980	Caren Metschuck, E. Germany	1:00.42
1984	Mary T. Meagher, United States	0:59.26
1988	Kristin Otto, E. Germany	0:59.00
1992	Qian Hong, China	0:58.62
1996	Amy Van Dyken, United States	0:59.13
2000	Inge de Bruijn, Netherlands	0:56.61*
2004	Petria Thomas, Australia	0:57.72
2008	Lisbeth Trickett, Australia	0:56.73

200-Meter Butterfly		Time
1968	Ada Kok, Netherlands	2:24.7
1972	Karen Moe, United States	2:15.57
1976	Andrea Pollack, E. Germany	2:11.41
1980	Ines Geissler, E. Germany	2:10.44
1984	Mary T. Meagher, United States	2:06.90
1988	Kathleen Nord, E. Germany	2:09.51
1992	Summer Sanders, United States	2:08.67
1996	Susan O'Neill, Australia	2:07.76
2000	Misty Hyman, United States	2:05.88
2004	Otylia Jedrzejczak, Poland	2:06.05
2008	Liu Zige, China	2:04.18*

200-Meter Individual Medley		Time
1968	Claudia Kolb, United States	2:24.7
1972	Shane Gould, Australia	2:23.07
1984	Tracy Caulkins, United States	2:12.64
1988	Daniela Hunger, E. Germany	2:12.59
1992	Lin Li, China	2:11.65
1996	Michelle Smith, Ireland	2:13.93
2000	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	2:10.68
2004	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	2:11.14
2008	Stephanie Rice, Australia	2:08.45*

400-Meter Individual Medley		Time
1964	Donna de Varona, United States	5:18.7
1968	Claudia Kolb, United States	5:08.5
1972	Gail Neall, Australia	5:02.97
1976	Ulrike Tauber, E. Germany	4:42.77
1980	Petra Schneider, E. Germany	4:36.29
1984	Tracy Caulkins, United States	4:39.24
1988	Janet Evans, United States	4:37.76
1992	Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary	4:36.54
1996	Michelle Smith, Ireland	4:39.18
2000	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	4:33.59
2004	Yana Klochkova, Ukraine	4:34.83
2008	Stephanie Rice, Australia	4:29.45*

4x100-Meter Freestyle Relay		Time
1912	Great Britain	5:52.8
1920	United States	5:11.6
1924	United States	4:58.8
1928	United States	4:47.6
1932	United States	4:38.0
1936	Netherlands	4:36.0
1948	United States	4:29.2
1952	Hungary	4:24.4
1956	Australia	4:17.1
1960	United States	4:08.9
1964	United States	4:03.8
1968	United States	4:02.5

4x100-Meter Freestyle Relay		Time
1972	United States	3:55.19
1976	United States	3:44.82
1980	East Germany	3:42.71
1984	United States	3:43.43
1988	East Germany	3:40.63
1992	United States	3:39.46
1996	United States	3:39.29
2000	United States	3:36.61
2004	Australia	3:35.94
2008	Netherlands	3:33.76*

4x200-Meter Freestyle Relay		Time
1996	United States	7:59.87
2000	United States	7:57.80
2004	United States	7:53.42
2008	Australia	7:44.31*

4x100-Meter Medley Relay		Time
1960	United States	4:41.1
1964	United States	4:33.9
1968	United States	4:28.3
1972	United States	4:20.75
1976	East Germany	4:07.95
1980	East Germany	4:06.67
1984	United States	4:08.34
1988	East Germany	4:03.74
1992	United States	4:02.54
1996	United States	4:02.88
2000	United States	3:58.30
2004	Australia	3:57.32
2008	Australia	3:52.69*

10-Kilometer Marathon		Time
2008	Larisa Ilchenko, Russia	1:59:27.7

Platform Diving		Points
1912	Greta Johansson, Sweden	39.90
1920	Stefani Fryland-Clausen, Denmark	34.60
1924	Caroline Smith, United States	33.20
1928	Elizabeth B. Pinkston, United States	31.60
1932	Dorothy Poynton, United States	40.26
1936	Dorothy Poynton Hill, United States	33.93
1948	Victoria M. Draves, United States	68.87
1952	Patricia McCormick, United States	79.37
1956	Patricia McCormick, United States	84.85
1960	Ingrid Kramer, Germany	91.28
1964	Lesley Bush, United States	99.80
1968	Milena Duchkova, Czechoslovakia	109.59
1972	Ulrika Knape, Sweden	390.00
1976	Elena Vaytsekhouskaya, USSR	406.59
1980	Martina Jaschke, E. Germany	596.25
1984	Zhou Jihong, China	435.51
1988	Xu Yanmei, China	445.20
1992	Fu Mingxia, China	461.43
1996	Fu Mingxia, China	521.58
2000	Laura Wilkinson, United States	543.75
2004	Chantelle Newbery, Australia	590.31
2008	Chen Ruolin, China	447.70

Springboard Diving		Points
1920	Aileen Riggin, United States	539.90
1924	Elizabeth Becker, United States	474.50
1928	Helen Meany, United States	78.62
1932	Georgia Coleman United States	87.52
1936	Marjorie Gestring, United States	89.27
1948	Victoria M. Draves, United States	108.74
1952	Patricia McCormick, United States	147.30
1956	Patricia McCormick, United States	142.36
1960	Ingrid Kramer, Germany	155.81
1964	Ingrid Engel-Kramer, Germany	145.00
1968	Sue Gossick, United States	150.77
1972	Micki King, United States	450.03
1976	Jenni Chandler, United States	506.19
1980	Irina Kalinina, USSR	725.91
1984	Sylvie Bernier, Canada	530.70
1988	Gao Min, China	580.23
1992	Gao Min, China	572.40
1996	Fu Mingxia, China	547.68
2000	Fu Mingxia, China	609.42
2004	Guo Jingjing, China	633.15
2008	Guo Jingjing, China	415.35

Synchronized Platform		Points
2004	Lao Lishi and Li Ting, China	352.14
2008	Wang Xin and Chen Ruolin, China	363.54

Synchronized Springboard		Points
2004	Wu Minxia and Guo Jingjing, China	336.90
2008	Guo Jingjing and Wu Minxia, China	343.50

Tennis

Men's Singles

1896	John Boland, Great Britain
1900	Hugh Lawrence Doherty, Great Britain
1904	Beals Coleman Wright, United States
1908	Josiah George Ritchie, Great Britain
1912	Charles Lyndhurst Winslow, South Africa
1920	Louis Raymond, South Africa
1924	Vincent Richards, United States
1988	Miloslav Mecir, Czechoslovakia
1992	Marc Rosset, Switzerland
1996	Andre Agassi, United States
2000	Eugueni Kafelnikov, Russia
2004	Nicolas Massu, Chile
2008	Rafael Nadal, Spain

Men's Doubles

1896	John Boland, Great Britain & Friedrich Traun, Germany
1900	Hugh Lawrence Doherty & Reginald Frank Doherty, Great Britain
1904	Edgar Welch Leonard & Beals Coleman Wright, United States
1908	George Whiteside Hillyard & Reginald Frank Doherty, Great Britain
1912	Harry Austin Kitson & Charles Lyndhurst Winslow, South Africa
1920	Oswald Graham Noel Turnbull & Maxwell Woosnam, Great Britain
1924	Vincent Richards & Francis Townsend Hunter, United States
1988	Kenneth Flach & Robert A. Seguso, United States

Men's Doubles

1992	Boris Franz Becker & Michael Stich, Germany
1996	Mark Woodforde & Todd Woodbridge, Australia
2000	Sebastien Lareau & Daniel Nestor, Canada
2004	Fernando Gonzales & Nicolas Massu, Chile
2008	Roger Federer & Stanislas Wawrinka, Switzerland

Women's Singles

1900	Charlotte Cooper, Great Britain
1908	Dorothy Katherine Chambers, Great Britain
1912	Marguerite Broquedis, France
1920	Suzanne Lenglen, France
1924	Helen Wills, United States
1988	Steffi Graf, W. Germany
1992	Jennifer Capriati, United States
1996	Lindsay Davenport, United States
2000	Venus Williams, United States
2004	Justine Henin-Hardenne, Belgium
2008	Elena Dementieva, Russia

Women's Doubles

1920	Winifred Margaret McNair & Kathleen McKane, Great Britain
1924	Hazel Virginia Wightman & Helen Wills, United States
1988	Pamela Howard Shriver & Zina Garrison, United States
1992	Gigi Fernandez & Mary Joe Fernandez, United States
1996	Gigi Fernandez & Mary Joe Fernandez, United States
2000	Venus Williams & Serena Williams, United States
2004	Ting Li & Tian Tian Sun, China
2008	Serena Williams & Venus Williams, United States

Track and Field—Men

100-Meter Run

	Time
1896	Thomas Burke, United States 12.0s
1900	Francis W. Jarvis, United States 11.0s
1904	Archie Hahn, United States 11.0s
1908	Reginald Walker, South Africa 10.8s
1912	Ralph Craig, United States 10.8s
1920	Charles Paddock, United States 10.8s
1924	Harold Abrahams, Great Britain 10.6s
1928	Percy Williams, Canada 10.8s
1932	Eddie Tolan, United States 10.3s
1936	Jesse Owens, United States 10.3s
1948	Harrison Dillard, United States 10.3s
1952	Lindy Remigino, United States 10.4s
1956	Bobby Morrow, United States 10.5s
1960	Armin Hary, Germany 10.2s
1964	Bob Hayes, United States 10.0s
1968	Jim Hines, United States 9.95s
1972	Valery Borzov, USSR 10.14s
1976	Hasely Crawford, Trinidad 10.06s
1980	Allan Wells, Great Britain 10.25s
1984	Carl Lewis, United States 9.99s
1988	Carl Lewis, United States 9.92s
1992	Linford Christie, Great Britain 9.96s
1996	Donovan Bailey, Canada 9.84s
2000	Maurice Greene, United States 9.87s
2004	Justin Gatlin, United States 9.85s
2008	Usain Bolt, Jamaica 9.69s*

200-Meter Run

	Time
1900	Walter Tewksbury, United States 22.2s
1904	Archie Hahn, United States 21.6s
1908	Robert Kerr, Canada 22.6s
1912	Ralph Craig, United States 21.7s
1920	Allan Woodring, United States 22.0s
1924	Jackson Scholz, United States 21.6s
1928	Percy Williams, Canada 21.8s
1932	Eddie Tolan, United States 21.2s
1936	Jesse Owens, United States 20.7s
1948	Mel Patton, United States 21.1s
1952	Andrew Stanfield, United States 20.7s
1956	Bobby Morrow, United States 20.6s
1960	Livio Berruti, Italy 20.5s
1964	Henry Carr, United States 20.3s
1968	Tommie Smith, United States 19.83s
1972	Valeri Borzov, USSR 20.00s
1976	Donald Quarrie, Jamaica 20.23s
1980	Pietro Mennea, Italy 20.19s
1984	Carl Lewis, United States 19.80s
1988	Joe DeLoach, United States 19.75s
1992	Mike Marsh, United States 20.01s
1996	Michael Johnson, United States 19.32s
2000	Konstantinos Kenteris, Greece 20.09s
2004	Shawn Crawford, United States 19.79s
2008	Usain Bolt, Jamaica 19.30s*

400-Meter Run

	Time
1896	Thomas Burke, United States 54.2s
1900	Maxey Long, United States 49.4s
1904	Harry Hillman, United States 49.2s
1908	Wyndham Halswelle, Gr. Brit., walkover 50.0s
1912	Charles Reidpath, United States 48.2s
1920	Bevil Rudd, South Africa 49.6s
1924	Eric Liddell, Great Britain 47.6s
1928	Ray Barbuti, United States 47.8s
1932	William Carr, United States 46.2s
1936	Archie Williams, United States 46.5s
1948	Arthur Wint, Jamaica 46.2s
1952	George Rhoden, Jamaica 45.9s
1956	Charles Jenkins, United States 46.7s
1960	Otis Davis, United States 44.9s
1964	Michael Larrabee, United States 45.1s
1968	Lee Evans, United States 43.86s
1972	Vincent Matthews, United States 44.66s
1976	Alberto Juantorena, Cuba 44.26s
1980	Viktor Markin, USSR 44.60s
1984	Alonzo Babers, United States 44.27s
1988	Steven Lewis, United States 43.87s
1992	Quincy Watts, United States 43.50s
1996	Michael Johnson, United States 43.49s*
2000	Michael Johnson, United States 43.84s
2004	Jeremy Wariner, United States 44.00s
2008	LaShawn Merritt, United States 43.75s

800-Meter Run

	Time
1896	Edwin Flack, Australia 2m. 11s
1900	Alfred Tysoe, Great Britain 2m. 01.2s
1904	James Lightbody, United States 1m. 56s
1908	Mel Sheppard, United States 1m. 52.8s
1912	James Meredith, United States 1m. 51.9s
1920	Albert Hill, Great Britain 1m. 53.4s
1924	Douglas Lowe, Great Britain 1m. 52.4s
1928	Douglas Lowe, Great Britain 1m. 51.8s
1932	Thomas Hampson, Great Britain 1m. 49.8s
1936	John Woodruff, United States 1m. 52.9s
1948	Mal Whitfield, United States 1m. 49.2s
1952	Mal Whitfield, United States 1m. 49.2s
1956	Thomas Courtney, United States 1m. 47.7s
1960	Peter Snell, New Zealand 1m. 46.3s
1964	Peter Snell, New Zealand 1m. 45.1s
1968	Ralph Doubell, Australia 1m. 44.3s
1972	Dave Wottle, United States 1m. 45.9s
1976	Alberto Juantorena, Cuba 1m. 43.50s
1980	Steve Ovett, Great Britain 1m. 45.40s
1984	Joaquim Cruz, Brazil 1m. 43.00s
1988	Paul Ereng, Kenya 1m. 43.45s
1992	William Tanui, Kenya 1m. 43.66s
1996	Vebjoern Rodal, Norway 1m. 42.58s*
2000	Nils Schumann, Germany 1m. 45.08s
2004	Yuriy Borzakovskiy, Russia 1m. 44.45s
2008	Wilfred Bungei, Kenya 1m. 44.65s

1,500-Meter Run		Time
1896	Edwin Flack, Australia	4m. 33.2s
1900	Charles Bennett, Great Britain	4m. 06.2s
1904	James Lightbody, United States	4m. 5.4s
1908	Mel Sheppard, United States	4m. 3.4s
1912	Arnold Jackson, Great Britain	3m. 56.8s
1920	Albert Hill, Great Britain	4m. 1.8s
1924	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	3m. 53.6s
1928	Harry Larva, Finland	3m. 53.2s
1932	Luigi Beccali, Italy	3m. 51.2s
1936	Jack Lovelock, New Zealand	3m. 47.8s
1948	Henri Eriksson, Sweden	3m. 49.8s
1952	Joseph Barthel, Luxembourg	3m. 45.2s
1956	Ron Delany, Ireland	3m. 41.2s
1960	Herb Elliott, Australia	3m. 35.6s
1964	Peter Snell, New Zealand	3m. 38.1s
1968	Kipchoge Keino, Kenya	3m. 34.9s
1972	Pekka Vasala, Finland	3m. 36.3s
1976	John Walker, New Zealand	3m. 39.17s
1980	Sebastian Coe, Great Britain	3m. 38.4s
1984	Sebastian Coe, Great Britain	3m. 32.53s
1988	Peter Rono, Kenya	3m. 35.96s
1992	Fermin Cacho Ruiz, Spain	3m. 40.12s
1996	Nouredine Morceli, Algeria	3m. 35.78s
2000	Noah Ngeny, Kenya	3m. 32.07s*
2004	Hicham el-Guerrouj, Morocco	3m. 34.18s
2008	Rashid Ramzi, Bahrain	3m. 32.94s
3,000-Meter Steeplechase		Time
1920	Percy Hodge, Great Britain	10m. 0.4s
1924	Willie Ritola, Finland	9m. 33.6s
1928	Toivo Loukola, Finland	9m. 21.8s
1932	Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland	(about 3,450 m; extra lap by error) 10m. 33.4s
1936	Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland	9m. 3.8s
1948	Thore Sjostrand, Sweden	9m. 4.6s
1952	Horace Ashenfelter, United States	8m. 45.4s
1956	Chris Brasher, Great Britain	8m. 41.2s
1960	Zdzislaw Krzyszkowiak, Poland	8m. 34.2s
1964	Gaston Roelants, Belgium	8m. 30.8s
1968	Amos Biwott, Kenya	8m. 51s
1972	Kipchoge Keino, Kenya	8m. 23.6s
1976	Anders Garderud, Sweden	8m. 08.2s
1980	Bronislaw Malinowski, Poland	8m. 09.7s
1984	Julius Korir, Kenya	8m. 11.8s
1988	Julius Kariuki, Kenya	8m. 05.51s*
1992	Matthew Birir, Kenya	8m. 08.84s
1996	Joseph Keter, Kenya	8m. 07.12s
2000	Reuben Kosgei, Kenya	8m. 21.43s
2004	Ezekiel Kemboi, Kenya	8m. 05.81s
2008	Brimin Kiprop Kirpruto, Kenya	8m. 10.34s
5,000-Meter Run		Time
1912	Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland	14m. 36.6s
1920	Joseph Guillemot, France	14m. 55.6s
1924	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	14m. 31.2s
1928	Willie Ritola, Finland	14m. 38s
1932	Lauri Lehtinen, Finland	14m. 30s
1936	Gunnar Hockert, Finland	14m. 22.2s
1948	Gaston Reiff, Belgium	14m. 17.6s
1952	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	14m. 06.6s
1956	Vladimir Kuts, USSR	13m. 39.6s
1960	Murray Halberg, New Zealand	13m. 43.4s
1964	Bob Schul, United States	13m. 48.8s
1968	Mohamed Gammoudi, Tunisia	14m. 05.0s
1972	Lasse Viren, Finland	13m. 26.4s
1976	Lasse Viren, Finland	13m. 24.76s
1980	Miruts Yifter, Ethiopia	13m. 21.0s
1984	Said Aouita, Morocco	13m. 05.59s
1988	John Ngugi, Kenya	13m. 11.70s
1992	Dieter Baumann, Germany	13m. 12.52s
1996	Venuste Niyongabo, Burundi	13m. 07.96s
2000	Millon Wolde, Ethiopia	13m. 35.49s
2004	Hicham el-Guerrouj, Morocco	13m. 14.39s
2008	Kenenisa Bekele, Ethiopia	12m. 57.82s*
10,000-Meter Run		Time
1912	Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland	31m. 20.8s
1920	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	31m. 45.8s
1924	Willie Ritola, Finland	30m. 23.2s
1928	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	30m. 18.8s
1932	Janusz Kusocinski, Poland	30m. 11.4s
1936	Ilmari Salminen, Finland	30m. 15.4s
1948	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	29m. 59.6s
1952	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	29m. 17.0s
1956	Vladimir Kuts, USSR	28m. 45.6s
1960	Pyotr Bolotnikov, USSR	28m. 32.2s
1964	Billy Mills, United States	28m. 24.4s
1968	Naftali Temu, Kenya	29m. 27.4s
1972	Lasse Viren, Finland	27m. 38.4s

10,000-Meter Run		Time
1976	Lasse Viren, Finland	27m. 40.4s
1980	Miruts Yifter, Ethiopia	27m. 42.7s
1984	Alberto Cova, Italy	27m. 47.54s
1988	Brahim Boutaib, Morocco	27m. 21.46s
1992	Khalid Skah, Morocco	27m. 46.70s
1996	Haile Gebrselassie, Ethiopia	27m. 07.34s
2000	Haile Gebrselassie, Ethiopia	27m. 18.20s
2004	Kenenisa Bekele, Ethiopia	27m. 05.10s
2008	Kenenisa Bekele, Ethiopia	27m. 01.17s*
Marathon		Time
1896	Spiridon Loues, Greece	2h. 58m. 50s
1900	Michel Theato, France	2h. 59m. 45s
1904	Thomas Hicks, United States	3h. 28m. 63s
1908	John J. Hayes, United States	2h. 55m. 18.4s
1912	Kenneth McArthur, South Africa	2h. 36m. 54.8s
1920	Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland	2h. 32m. 35.8s
1924	Albin Stenroos, Finland	2h. 41m. 22.6s
1928	A. B. El Ouafi, France	2h. 32m. 57s
1932	Juan Zabala, Argentina	2h. 31m. 36s
1936	Kijung Son, Japan (Korean)	2h. 29m. 19.2s
1948	Delfo Cabrera, Argentina	2h. 34m. 51.6s
1952	Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	2h. 23m. 03.2s
1956	Alain Mimoun, France	2h. 25m.
1960	Abebe Bikila, Ethiopia	2h. 15m. 16.2s
1964	Abebe Bikila, Ethiopia	2h. 12m. 11.2s
1968	Mamo Wolde, Ethiopia	2h. 20m. 26.4s
1972	Frank Shorter, United States	2h. 12m. 19.8s
1976	Waldemar Cierpinski, E. Germany	2h. 09m. 55s
1980	Waldemar Cierpinski, E. Germany	2h. 11m. 03s
1984	Carlos Lopes, Portugal	2h. 09m. 21s
1988	Gelindo Bordin, Italy	2h. 10m. 32s
1992	Hwang Young-Cho, S. Korea	2h. 13m. 23s
1996	Josia Thugwane, South Africa	2h. 12m. 36s
2000	Gezahgne Abera, Ethiopia	2h. 10m. 11s
2004	Stefano Baldino, Italy	2h. 10m. 55s
2008	Samuel Kamau Wansiru, Kenya	2h. 06m. 32s*
4x100-Meter Relay		Time
1912	Great Britain	42.4s
1920	United States	42.2s
1924	United States	41.0s
1928	United States	41.0s
1932	United States	40.0s
1936	United States	39.8s
1948	United States	40.6s
1952	United States	40.1s
1956	United States	39.5s
1960	Germany (U.S. disqualified)	39.5s
1964	United States	39.0s
1968	United States	38.24s
1972	United States	38.19s
1976	United States	38.33s
1980	USSR	38.26s
1984	United States	37.83s
1988	USSR (U.S. disqualified)	38.19s
1992	United States	37.40s
1996	Canada	37.69s
2000	United States	37.61s
2004	Great Britain	38.07s
2008	Jamaica	37.10s*
4x400-Meter Relay		Time
1908	United States	3m. 29.4s
1912	United States	3m. 16.6s
1920	Great Britain	3m. 22.2s
1924	United States	3m. 16s
1928	United States	3m. 14.2s
1932	United States	3m. 08.2s
1936	Great Britain	3m. 09s
1948	United States	3m. 10.4s
1952	Jamaica	3m. 03.9s
1956	United States	3m. 04.8s
1960	United States	3m. 02.2s
1964	United States	3m. 00.7s
1968	United States	2m. 56.16s
1972	Kenya	2m. 59.8s
1976	United States	2m. 58.65s
1980	USSR	3m. 01.1s
1984	United States	2m. 57.91s
1988	United States	2m. 56.16s
1992	United States	2m. 55.74s
1996	United States	2m. 55.99s
2000	United States (a)	2m. 56.35s
2004	United States	2m. 55.91s
2008	United States	2m. 55.39s*

(a) The International Olympic Committee stripped the 2000 U.S. relay team of their medals in Aug. 2008 after one of the team's members, Antonio Pettigrew, admitted to doping.

20-Kilometer Walk		Time
1956	Leonid Spirin, USSR	1h. 31m. 27.4s
1960	Vladimir Golubnichy, USSR	1h. 33m. 7.2s
1964	Kenneth Mathews, Great Britain	1h. 29m. 34.0s
1968	Vladimir Golubnichy, USSR	1h. 33m. 58.4s
1972	Peter Frenkel, E. Germany	1h. 26m. 42.4s
1976	Daniel Bautista, Mexico	1h. 24m. 40.6s
1980	Maurizio Damilano, Italy	1h. 23m. 35.5s
1984	Ernesto Canto, Mexico	1h. 23m. 13.0s
1988	Josef Pribilinec, Czechoslovakia	1h. 19m. 57.0s
1992	Daniel Plaza Montero, Spain	1h. 21m. 45.0s
1996	Jefferson Perez, Ecuador	1h. 20m. 07s
2000	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	1h. 18m. 59.0s*
2004	Ivano Brugnetti, Italy	1h. 19m. 40s
2008	Valeriy Borchin, Russia	1h. 19m. 01s

50-Kilometer Walk		Time
1932	Thomas W. Green, Great Britain	4h. 50m. 10s
1936	Harold Whitlock, Great Britain	4h. 30m. 41.4s
1948	John Ljunggren, Sweden	4h. 41m. 52s
1952	Giuseppe Dordoni, Italy	4h. 28m. 07.8s
1956	Norman Read, New Zealand	4h. 30m. 42.8s
1960	Donald Thompson, Great Britain	4h. 25m. 30s
1964	Abdon Pamich, Italy	4h. 11m. 12.4s
1968	Christoph Hohne, E. Germany	4h. 20m. 13.6s
1972	Bern Kannenberg, W. Germany	3h. 56m. 11.6s
1980	Hartwig Gauter, E. Germany	3h. 49m. 24.0s
1984	Raul Gonzalez, Mexico	3h. 47m. 26.0s
1988	Vyacheslav Ivanenko, USSR	3h. 38m. 29.0s
1992	Andrei Perlov, Unified Team	3h. 50m. 13.0s
1996	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	3h. 43m. 30s
2000	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	3h. 42m. 22s
2004	Robert Korzeniowski, Poland	3h. 38m. 46s
2008	Alex Schwazer, Italy	3h. 37m. 09s*

110-Meter Hurdles		Time
1896	Thomas Curtis, United States	17.6s
1900	Alvin Kraenzlein, United States	15.4s
1904	Frederick Schule, United States	16.0s
1908	Forrest Smithson, United States	15.0s
1912	Frederick Kelly, United States	15.1s
1920	Earl Thomson, Canada	14.8s
1924	Daniel Kinsey, United States	15.0s
1928	Sydney Atkinson, South Africa	14.8s
1932	George Saling, United States	14.6s
1936	Forrest Towns, United States	14.2s
1948	William Porter, United States	13.9s
1952	Harrison Dillard, United States	13.7s
1956	Lee Calhoun, United States	13.5s
1960	Lee Calhoun, United States	13.8s
1964	Hayes Jones, United States	13.6s
1968	Willie Davenport, United States	13.33s
1972	Rod Milburn, United States	13.24s
1976	Guy Drut, France	13.30s
1980	Thomas Munkelt, E. Germany	13.39s
1984	Roger Kingdom, United States	13.20s
1988	Roger Kingdom, United States	12.98s
1992	Mark McCoy, Canada	13.12s
1996	Allen Johnson, United States	12.95s
2000	Anier Garcia, Cuba	13.00s
2004	Liu Xiang, China	12.91s*
2008	Dayron Robles, Cuba	12.93s

400-Meter Hurdles		Time
1900	J. W. B. Tewksbury, United States	57.6s
1904	Harry Hillman, United States	53.0s
1908	Charles Bacon, United States	55.0s
1920	Frank Loomis, United States	54.0s
1924	F. Morgan Taylor, United States	52.6s
1928	Lord Burghley, Great Britain	53.4s
1932	Robert Tisdall, Ireland	51.7s
1936	Glenn Hardin, United States	52.4s
1948	Roy Cochran, United States	51.1s
1952	Charles Moore, United States	50.8s
1956	Glenn Davis, United States	50.1s
1960	Glenn Davis, United States	49.3s
1964	Rex Cawley, United States	49.6s
1968	Dave Hemery, Great Britain	48.12s
1972	John Akii-Bua, Uganda	47.82s
1976	Edwin Moses, United States	47.64s
1980	Volker Beck, E. Germany	48.70s
1984	Edwin Moses, United States	47.75s
1988	Andre Phillips, United States	47.19s
1992	Kevin Young, United States	46.78s
1996	Derrry Adkins, United States	47.54s

400-Meter Hurdles		Time
2000	Angelo Taylor, United States	47.50s
2004	Felix Sanchez, Dominican Republic	47.63s
2008	Angelo Taylor, United States	47.25s

Discus Throw		Dist.
1896	Robert Garrett, United States	29.15m (95' 7")
1900	Rudolf Bauer, Hungary	36.04m (118' 3")
1904	Martin Sheridan, United States	39.28m (128' 10")
1908	Martin Sheridan, United States	40.89m (134' 1")
1912	Armas Taipale, Finland	45.21m (148' 3")
1920	Elmer Niklander, Finland	44.68m (146' 7")
1924	Clarence Houser, United States	46.15m (151' 4")
1928	Clarence Houser, United States	47.32m (155' 3")
1932	John Anderson, United States	49.49m (162' 4")
1936	Ken Carpenter, United States	50.48m (165' 7")
1948	Adolfo Consolini, Italy	52.78m (173' 2")
1952	Sim Iness, United States	55.03m (180' 6")
1956	Al Oerter, United States	56.36m (184' 11")
1960	Al Oerter, United States	59.18m (194' 2")
1964	Al Oerter, United States	61.00m (200' 1")
1968	Al Oerter, United States	64.78m (212' 6")
1972	Ludvik Danek, Czechoslovakia	64.40m (211' 3")
1976	Mac Wilkins, United States	67.50m (221' 5")
1980	Viktor Rashchupkin, USSR	66.64m (218' 8")
1984	Rolf Dannenberg, W. Germany	66.60m (218' 6")
1988	Jurgen Schult, E. Germany	68.82m (225' 9")
1992	Romas Ubartas, Lithuania	65.12m (213' 8")
1996	Lars Riedel, Germany	69.40m (227' 8")
2000	Virgilijus Alekna, Lithuania	69.30m (227' 4")
2004	Virgilijus Alekna, Lithuania	69.89m (228' 9¾")*
2008	Gerd Kanter, Estonia	68.82m (225' 9½")

Hammer Throw		Dist.
1900	John Flanagan, United States	49.73m (163' 1")
1904	John Flanagan, United States	51.22m (168' 0")
1908	John Flanagan, United States	51.92m (170' 4")
1912	Matt McGrath, United States	54.74m (179' 7")
1920	Pat Ryan, United States	52.86m (173' 5")
1924	Fred Tootell, United States	53.28m (174' 10")
1928	Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland	51.38m (168' 7")
1932	Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland	53.92m (176' 11")
1936	Karl Hein, Germany	56.48m (185' 4")
1948	Imre Németh, Hungary	56.06m (183' 11")
1952	József Csérmák, Hungary	60.34m (197' 11")
1956	Harold Connolly, United States	63.18m (207' 3")
1960	Vasily Rudenkov, USSR	67.10m (202' 0")
1964	Romuald Klim, USSR	69.74m (228' 10")
1968	Gyula Zsivótsky, Hungary	73.36m (240' 8")
1972	Anatoly Bondarchuk, USSR	75.50m (247' 8")
1976	Yuri Syedykh, USSR	77.52m (254' 4")
1980	Yuri Syedykh, USSR	81.80m (268' 4")
1984	Juha Tiainen, Finland	78.08m (256' 2")
1988	Sergei Litvinov, USSR	84.80m (278' 2")*
1992	Andrey Abduvaliyev, Unified Team	82.54m (270' 9")
1996	Balázs Kiss, Hungary	81.24m (266' 6")
2000	Szymon Ziolkowski, Poland	80.02m (262' 6")
2004	Koji Murofushi, Japan	82.91m (272')
2008	Primož Kozmus, Slovenia	82.02m (269' 1")

High Jump		Height
1896	Ellery Clark, United States	1.81m (5' 11¼")
1900	Irving Baxter, United States	1.90m (6' 2¾")
1904	Samuel Jones, United States	1.80m (5' 11")
1908	Harry Porter, United States	1.90m (6' 2¾")
1912	Alma Richards, United States	1.93m (6' 4")
1920	Richmond Landon, United States	1.93m (6' 4")
1924	Harold Osborn, United States	1.98m (6' 6")
1928	Robert W. King, United States	1.94m (6' 4¼")
1932	Duncan McNaughton, Canada	1.97m (6' 5½")
1936	Cornelius Johnson, United States	2.03m (6' 8")
1948	John L. Winter, Australia	1.98m (6' 6")
1952	Walter Davis, United States	2.04m (6' 8¼")
1956	Charles Dumas, United States	2.12m (6' 11½")
1960	Robert Shavlakadze, USSR	2.16m (7' 1")
1964	Valery Brumel, USSR	2.18m (7' 1¾")
1968	Dick Fosbury, United States	2.24m (7' 4¼")
1972	Jüri Tarmak, USSR	2.23m (7' 3¾")
1976	Jacek Wszola, Poland	2.25m (7' 4½")
1980	Gerd Wessig, E. Germany	2.36m (7' 8¾")
1984	Dietmar Mögenburg, W. Germany	2.35m (7' 8½")
1988	Hennady Avdeyenko, USSR	2.38m (7' 9¾")
1992	Javier Sotomayor Sanabria, Cuba	2.34m (7' 8")
1996	Charles Austin, United States	2.39m (7' 10")*
2000	Sergey Kliugin, Russia	2.35m (7' 8½")
2004	Stefen Holm, Sweden	2.36m (7' 9¾")
2008	Andrey Silnov, Russia	2.36m (7' 9¾")

Javelin Throw		Dist.	
1908	Erik Lemming, Sweden	54.82m	(179' 10")
1912	Erik Lemming, Sweden	60.64m	(198' 11")
1920	Jonni Myyrä, Finland	64.78m	(215' 10")
1924	Jonni Myyrä, Finland	62.96m	(206' 7")
1928	Eric Lundkvist, Sweden	66.60m	(218' 6")
1932	Matti Järvinen, Finland	72.70m	(238' 6")
1936	Gerhard Stöck, Germany	71.84m	(235' 8")
1948	Kai Tapio Rautavaara, Finland	69.76m	(228' 11")
1952	Cy Young, United States	73.78m	(242' 1")
1956	Egil Danielsen, Norway	85.70m	(281' 2")
1960	Viktor Tsibulenko, USSR	84.64m	(277' 8")
1964	Pauli Nevala, Finland	82.66m	(271' 2")
1968	Janis Lusiš, USSR	90.10m	(295' 7")
1972	Klaus Wolfermann, W. Germany	90.48m	(296' 10")
1976	Miklós Németh, Hungary	94.58m	(310' 4")
1980	Dainis Kula, USSR	91.20m	(299' 2")
1984	Arto Härkönen, Finland	86.76m	(284' 8")
1988	Tapio Korjus, Finland	84.28m	(276' 6")
1992	Jan Zelezny, Czechoslovakia	89.66m	(294' 2")
1996	Jan Zelezny, Czech Republic	88.16m	(289' 3")
2000	Jan Zelezny, Czech Republic	90.17m	(295' 9½")
2004	Andreas Thorkildsen, Norway	86.50m	(283' 10")
2008	Andreas Thorkildsen, Norway	90.57m	(297' 1¾")
Note: New records were kept after javelin was modified in 1986.			

Long Jump		Dist.	
1896	Ellery Clark, United States	6.35m	(20' 10")
1900	Alvin Kraenzlein, United States	7.18m	(23' 6¾")
1904	Meyer Prinstein, United States	7.34m	(24' 1")
1908	Frank Irons, United States	7.48m	(24' 6½")
1912	Albert Gutterson, United States	7.60m	(24' 11¼")
1920	William Petterssen, Sweden	7.15m	(23' 5½")
1924	William DeHart Hubbard, U.S.	7.44m	(24' 5")
1928	Edward B. Hamm, United States	7.73m	(25' 4½")
1932	Edward Gordon, United States	7.64m	(25' ¾")
1936	Jesse Owens, United States	8.06m	(26' 5½")
1948	Willie Steele, United States	7.82m	(25' 8")
1952	Jerome Biffle, United States	7.57m	(24' 10")
1956	Gregory Bell, United States	7.83m	(25' 8¼")
1960	Ralph Boston, United States	8.12m	(26' 7¾")
1964	Lynn Davies, Great Britain	8.07m	(26' 5¾")
1968	Bob Beamon, United States	8.90m	(29' 2½")*
1972	Randy Williams, United States	8.24m	(27' ½")
1976	Arnie Robinson, United States	8.35m	(27' 4¾")
1980	Lutz Dombrowski, E. Germany	8.54m	(28' ¼")
1984	Carl Lewis, United States	8.54m	(28' ¼")
1988	Carl Lewis, United States	8.72m	(28' 7½")
1992	Carl Lewis, United States	8.67m	(28' 5½")
1996	Carl Lewis, United States	8.50m	(27' 10¾")
2000	Ivan Pedroso, Cuba	8.55m	(28' ¾")
2004	Dwight Phillips, United States	8.59m	(28' 2¼")
2008	Irving Jahir Saladino Aranda, Panama	8.34m	(27' 4¼")

Pole Vault		Height	
1896	William Welles Hoyt, United States	3.30m	(10' 10")
1900	Irving Baxter, United States	3.30m	(10' 10")
1904	Charles Dvorak, United States	3.50m	(11' 6")
1908	A. C. Gilbert, United States; Edward Cooke Jr., United States	3.71m	(12' 2")
1920	Frank Foss, United States	4.09m	(13' 5")
1924	Lee Barnes, United States	3.95m	(12' 11½")
1928	Sabin W. Carr, United States	4.20m	(13' 9¼")
1932	William Miller, United States	4.31m	(14' 1¾")
1936	Earle Meadows, United States	4.35m	(14' 3¼")
1948	Guinn Smith, United States	4.30m	(14' 1¼")
1952	Robert Richards, United States	4.55m	(14' 11¼")
1956	Robert Richards, United States	4.56m	(14' 11½")
1960	Don Bragg, United States	4.70m	(15' 5")
1964	Fred Hansen, United States	5.10m	(16' 8¾")
1968	Bob Seagren, United States	5.40m	(17' 8½")
1972	Wolfgang Nordwig, E. Germany	5.50m	(18' ½")
1976	Tadeusz Slusarski, Poland	5.50m	(18' ½")
1980	Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz, Poland	5.78m	(18' 11½")
1984	Pierre Quinon, France	5.75m	(18' 10¼")
1988	Sergei Bubka, USSR	5.90m	(19' 4¼")
1992	Maksim Tarassov, Unified Team	5.80m	(19' ¼")
1996	Jean Galfione, France	5.92m	(19' 5")
2000	Nick Hysong, United States	5.90m	(19' 4¼")
2004	Timothy Mack, United States	5.95m	(19' 6¼")
2008	Steve Hooker, Australia	5.96m	(19' 6¾")*

Shot Put		Dist.	
1896	Robert Garrett, United States	11.22m	(36' 9¾")
1900	Richard Sheldon, United States	14.10m	(46' 3¼")
1904	Ralph Rose, United States	14.81m	(48' 7")
1908	Ralph Rose, United States	14.21m	(46' 7½")
1912	Pat McDonald, United States	15.34m	(50' 4")
1920	Ville Pörhölä, Finland	14.81m	(48' 7¼")
1924	L. Clarence Houser, United States	14.99m	(49' 2¼")
1928	John Kuck, United States	15.87m	(52' ¾")
1932	Leo Sexton, United States	16.00m	(52' 6")
1936	Hans Woellke, Germany	16.20m	(53' 1¾")
1948	Wilbur Thompson, United States	17.12m	(56' 2")
1952	W. Parry O'Brien, United States	17.41m	(57' 1½")
1956	W. Parry O'Brien, United States	18.57m	(60' 11¼")
1960	William Nieder, United States	19.68m	(64' 6¾")
1964	Dallas Long, United States	20.33m	(66' 8½")
1968	Randy Matson, United States	20.54m	(67' 4¾")
1972	Wladyslaw Komar, Poland	21.18m	(69' 6")
1976	Udo Beyer, E. Germany	21.05m	(69' ¾")
1980	Vladimir Kyselyov, USSR	21.35m	(70' ½")
1984	Alessandro Andrei, Italy	21.26m	(69' 9")
1988	Ulf Timmermann, E. Germany	22.47m	(73' 8¾")*
1992	Michael Stulce, United States	21.70m	(71' 2½")
1996	Randy Barnes, United States	21.62m	(70' 11¼")
2000	Arsi Harju, Finland	21.29m	(69' 10¼")
2004	Yuriy Bilonog, Ukraine	21.16m	(69' 5¼")
2008	Tomasz Majewski, Poland	21.51m	(70' 6¾")

Triple Jump		Dist.	
1896	James Connolly, United States	13.71m	(44' 11¾")
1900	Meyer Prinstein, United States	14.47m	(47' 5¾")
1904	Meyer Prinstein, United States	14.35m	(47' 1")
1908	Timothy Ahearne, G.B.-Ireland	14.92m	(48' 11½")
1912	Gustaf Lindblom, Sweden	14.76m	(48' 5")
1920	Vilho Tuulos, Finland	14.50m	(47' 7")
1924	Anthony Winter, Australia	15.52m	(50' 11")
1928	Mikio Oda, Japan	15.21m	(49' 11")
1932	Chuhei Nambu, Japan	15.72m	(51' 7")
1936	Naoto Tajima, Japan	16.00m	(52' 6")
1948	Arne Ahman, Sweden	15.40m	(50' 6¼")
1952	Adhemar Ferreira da Silva, Brazil	16.22m	(53' 2¾")
1956	Adhemar Ferreira da Silva, Brazil	16.35m	(53' 7¾")
1960	Jozef Schmidt, Poland	16.81m	(55' 1½")
1964	Jozef Schmidt, Poland	16.85m	(55' 3½")
1968	Viktor Saneyev, USSR	17.39m	(57' ¾")
1972	Viktor Saneyev, USSR	17.35m	(56' 11¼")
1976	Viktor Saneyev, USSR	17.29m	(56' 8¾")
1980	Jaak Uudmae, USSR	17.35m	(56' 11")
1984	Al Joyner, United States	17.26m	(56' 7½")
1988	Khristo Markov, Bulgaria	17.61m	(57' 9½")
1992	Mike Conley, United States	18.17m	(59' 7½")(w)
1996	Kenny Harrison, United States	18.09m	(59' 4¼")*
2000	Jonathan Edwards, Britain	17.71m	(58' 1¼")
2004	Christian Olsson, Sweden	17.79m	(58' 4½")
2008	Nelson Evora, Portugal	17.67m	(57' 11¾")

Decathlon (not held 1908)		Points	
1904	Thomas Kiely, Ireland	6,036	
1912	Hugo Wieslander, Sweden (a)	7,724.49	
1920	Helge Lovland, Norway	6,804.35	
1924	Harold Osborn, United States	7,710.77	
1928	Paavo Yrjölä, Finland	8,053.29	
1932	James Bausch, United States	8,462.23	
1936	Glenn Morris, United States	7,900	
1948	Robert Mathias, United States	7,139	
1952	Robert Mathias, United States	7,887	
1956	Milton Campbell, United States	7,937	
1960	Rafer Johnson, United States	8,392	
1964	Willi Holdorf, Germany (b)	7,887	
1968	Bill Toomey, United States	8,193	
1972	Nikolai Avilov, USSR	8,454	
1976	Bruce Jenner, United States	8,617	
1980	Daley Thompson, Great Britain	8,495	
1984	Daley Thompson, Great Britain (c)	8,798	
1988	Christian Schenk, E. Germany	8,488	
1992	Robert Zmelik, Czechoslovakia	8,611	
1996	Dan O'Brien, United States	8,824	
2000	Erki Nool, Estonia	8,641	
2004	Roman Sebrle, Czech Republic	8,893*	
2008	Bryan Clay, United States	8,791	

(a) Jim Thorpe of the U.S. won the 1912 Decathlon with 8,413 pts. but was disqualified and had to return his medals because he had played pro baseball prior to the Olympics. The IOC in 1982 posthumously restored his decathlon and pentathlon golds. (b) Former point systems used prior to 1964. (c) Scoring change effective Apr. 1985; Thompson's readjusted score is 8,847 pts.

Track and Field—Women

	100-Meter Run	Time
1928	Elizabeth Robinson, United States	12.2s
1932	Stella Walsh, Poland (a)	11.9s
1936	Helen Stephens, United States	11.5s
1948	Francina Blankers-Koen, Netherlands	11.9s
1952	Marjorie Jackson, Australia	11.5s
1956	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	11.5s
1960	Wilma Rudolph, United States	11.0s
1964	Wyomia Tyus, United States	11.4s
1968	Wyomia Tyus, United States	11.08s
1972	Renate Stecher, E. Germany	11.07s
1976	Annegret Richter, W. Germany	11.08s
1980	Lyudmila Kondratyeva, USSR	11.06s
1984	Evelyn Ashford, United States	10.97s
1988	Florence Griffith-Joyner, United States	10.54s*
1992	Gail Devers, United States	10.82s
1996	Gail Devers, United States	10.94s
2000	No winner (b)	NA
2004	Yuliya Nesterenko, Belarus	10.93s
2008	Shelly-Ann Fraser, Jamaica	10.78s

(a) A 1980 autopsy determined that Walsh was a man. (b) Marion Jones was stripped of her gold medal in 2007 due to doping; the IOC declined to award the medal to the runner-up, who was also suspected of using performance-enhancing drugs.

	200-Meter Run	Time
1948	Francina Blankers-Koen, Netherlands	24.4s
1952	Marjorie Jackson, Australia	23.7s
1956	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	23.4s
1960	Wilma Rudolph, United States	24.0s
1964	Edith McGuire, United States	23.0s
1968	Irena Szewinska, Poland	22.5s
1972	Renate Stecher, E. Germany	22.40s
1976	Barbel Eckert, E. Germany	22.37s
1980	Barbel Wöckel, E. Germany	22.03s
1984	Valerie Brisco-Hooks, United States	21.81s
1988	Florence Griffith-Joyner, United States	21.34s*
1992	Gwen Torrence, United States	21.81s
1996	Marie-Jose Perec, France	22.12s
2000	Pauline Davis-Thompson, Bahamas (a)	21.84s
2004	Veronica Campbell, Jamaica	22.05s
2008	Veronica Campbell-Brown, Jamaica	21.74s

(a) Originally won by Marion Jones, U.S., who was stripped of the gold in 2007 due to doping.

	400-Meter Run	Time
1964	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	52.0s
1968	Colette Besson, France	52.0s
1972	Monika Zehrt, E. Germany	51.08s
1976	Irena Szewinska, Poland	49.29s
1980	Marita Koch, E. Germany	48.88s
1984	Valerie Brisco-Hooks, United States	48.83s
1988	Olga Bryzgina, USSR	48.65s
1992	Marie-Jose Perec, France	48.83s
1996	Marie-Jose Perec, France	48.25s*
2000	Cathy Freeman, Australia	49.11s
2004	Tonique Williams-Darling, Bahamas	49.41s
2008	Christine Ohuruogu, Great Britain	49.62s

	800-Meter Run	Time
1928	Lina Radke, Germany	2m. 16.8s
1960	Ludmila Shevtsova, USSR	2m. 04.3s
1964	Ann Packer, Great Britain	2m. 01.1s
1968	Madeline Manning, United States	2m. 00.9s
1972	Hildegard Falck, W. Germany	1m. 58.6s
1976	Tatyana Kazankina, USSR	1m. 54.94s
1980	Nadezhda Olizarenko, USSR	1m. 53.43s*
1984	Doina Melinte, Romania	1m. 57.60s
1988	Sigrun Wodars, E. Germany	1m. 56.10s
1992	Ellen Van Langen, Netherlands	1m. 55.54s
1996	Svetlana Masterkova, Russia	1m. 57.73s
2000	Maria Mutola, Mozambique	1m. 56.15s
2004	Kelly Holmes, Great Britain	1m. 56.38s
2008	Pamela Jelimo, Kenya	1m. 54.87s

	1,500-Meter Run	Time
1972	Lyudmila Bragina, USSR	4m. 01.4s
1976	Tatyana Kazankina, USSR	4m. 05.48s
1980	Tatyana Kazankina, USSR	3m. 56.6s
1984	Gabriella Dorio, Italy	4m. 03.25s
1988	Paula Ivan, Romania	3m. 53.96s*
1992	Hassiba Boulmerka, Algeria	3m. 55.30s
1996	Svetlana Masterkova, Russia	4m. 00.83s
2000	Nouria Benida Merah, Algeria	4m. 05.10s
2004	Kelly Holmes, Great Britain	3m. 57.90s
2008	Nancy Jebet Langat, Kenya	4m. 00.23s

	3,000-Meter Run	Time
1984	Maricica Puica, Romania	8m. 35.96s
1988	Tatyana Samolenko, USSR	8m. 26.53s*
1992	Elena Romanova, Unified Team	8m. 46.04s

	3,000-Meter Steeplechase	Time
2008	Gulnara Galkina-Samitova, Russia	8m. 58.81s

	5,000-Meter Run	Time
1996	Wang Junxia, China	14m. 59.88s
2000	Gabriela Szabo, Romania	14m. 40.79s*
2004	Meseret Defar, Ethiopia	14m. 45.65s
2008	Tirunesh Dibaba, Ethiopia	15m. 41.40s

	10,000-Meter Run	Time
1988	Olga Boldarenko, USSR	31m. 44.69s
1992	Derartu Tulu, Ethiopia	31m. 06.02s
1996	Fernanda Ribeiro, Portugal	31m. 01.63s
2000	Derartu Tulu, Ethiopia	30m. 17.49s
2004	Xing Huina, China	30m. 24.36s
2008	Tirunesh Dibaba, Ethiopia	29m. 54.66s*

	Marathon	Time
1984	Joan Benoit, United States	2h. 24m. 52s
1988	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2h. 25m. 40s
1992	Valentina Yegorova, Unified Team	2h. 32m. 41s
1996	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2h. 26m. 05s
2000	Naoko Takahashi, Japan	2h. 23m. 14s*
2004	Mizuki Noguchi, Japan	2h. 26m. 20s
2008	Constantina Tomescu, Romania	2h. 26m. 44s

	4x100-Meter Relay	Time
1928	Canada	48.4s
1932	United States	46.9s
1936	United States	46.9s
1948	Netherlands	47.5s
1952	United States	45.9s
1956	Australia	44.5s
1960	United States	44.5s
1964	Poland	43.6s
1968	United States	42.88s
1972	West Germany	42.81s
1976	East Germany	42.55s
1980	East Germany	41.60s*
1984	United States	41.65s
1988	United States	41.98s
1992	United States	42.11s
1996	United States	41.95s
2000	Bahamas	41.95s
2004	Jamaica	41.73s
2008	Russia	42.31s

	4x400-Meter Relay	Time
1972	East Germany	3m. 23s
1976	East Germany	3m. 19.23s
1980	USSR	3m. 20.02s
1984	United States	3m. 18.29s
1988	USSR	3m. 15.17s*
1992	Unified Team	3m. 20.20s
1996	United States	3m. 20.91s
2000	United States	3m. 22.62s
2004	United States	3m. 19.01s
2008	United States	3m. 18.54s

	10-Kilometer Walk	Time
1992	Chen Yueling, China	44m. 32s
1996	Elena Nikolayeva, Russia	41m. 49s*

	20-Kilometer Walk	Time
2000	Wang Liping, China	1h. 29m. 05s
2004	Athanasia Tsoumeleka, Greece	1h. 29m. 12s
2008	Olga Kaniskina, Russia	1h. 26m. 31s*

	100-Meter Hurdles	Time
1972	Annelie Ehrhardt, E. Germany	12.59s
1976	Johanna Schaller, E. Germany	12.77s
1980	Vera Komisova, USSR	12.56s
1984	Benita Brown-Fitzgerald, United States	12.84s
1988	Jordanka Donkova, Bulgaria	12.38s
1992	Paraskevi Patoulidou, Greece	12.64s
1996	Ludmila Enquist, Sweden	12.58s
2000	Olga Shishigina, Kazakhstan	12.65s
2004	Joanna Hayes, United States	12.37s*
2008	Dawn Harper, United States	12.54s

	400-Meter Hurdles	Time
1984	Nawal el Moutawakii, Morocco	54.61s
1988	Debra Flintoff-King, Australia	53.17s
1992	Sally Gunnell, Great Britain	53.23s

	400-Meter Hurdles	Time
1996	Deon Hemmings, Jamaica	52.82s
2000	Irina Privalova, Russia	53.02s
2004	Fani Halkia, Greece	52.82s
2008	Melaine Walker, Jamaica	52.64s*

	Discus Throw	Dist.
1928	Halina Konopacka, Poland	39.62m (130' 0")
1932	Lillian Copeland, United States	40.58m (133' 2")
1936	Gisela Mauermayer, Germany	47.62m (156' 3")
1948	Micheline Ostermeyer, France	41.92m (137' 6")
1952	Nina Ponomareva, USSR	51.42m (168' 8")
1956	Olga Fikotová, Czechoslovakia	53.68m (176' 1")
1960	Nina Ponomareva, USSR	55.10m (180' 9")
1964	Tamara Press, USSR	57.26m (187' 10")
1968	Lia Manoliu, Romania	58.28m (191' 2")
1972	Faina Melnik, USSR	66.62m (218' 7")
1976	Evelin Jahl, E. Germany	69.00m (226' 4")
1980	Evelin Jahl, E. Germany	69.96m (229' 6")
1984	Ria Stalman, Netherlands	65.36m (214' 5")
1988	Martina Hellmann, E. Germany	72.30m (237' 2")*
1992	Maritza Martén Garcia, Cuba	70.06m (229' 10")
1996	Ilke Wyludda, Germany	69.66m (228' 6")
2000	Ellina Zvereva, Belarus	68.40m (224' 5")
2004	Natalya Sadova, Russia	67.02m (219' 9")
2008	Stephanie Brown Trafton, United States	64.74m (212' 4¾")

	Hammer Throw	Dist.
2000	Kamila Skolimowska, Poland	71.16m (233' 5¾")
2004	Olga Kuzenkova, Russia	75.02m (246' 1")
2008	Aksana Miankova, Belarus	76.34m (250' 5½")*

	High Jump	Height
1928	Ethel Catherwood, Canada	1.59m (5' 2½")
1932	Jean Shiley, United States	1.65m (5' 5")
1936	Ibolya Csák, Hungary	1.60m (5' 3")
1948	Alice Coachman, U. S.	1.68m (5' 6")
1952	Esther Brand, South Africa	1.67m (5' 5¾")
1956	Mildred L. McDaniel, U. S.	1.76m (5' 9¼")
1960	Iolanda Balas, Romania	1.85m (6' ¾")
1964	Iolanda Balas, Romania	1.90m (6' 2¾")
1968	Miloslava Resková, Czech	1.82m (5' 11½")
1972	Ulrike Meyfarth, W. Germany	1.92m (6' 3½")
1976	Rosemarie Ackermann, E. Ger.	1.93m (6' 4")
1980	Sara Simeoni, Italy	1.97m (6' 5½")
1984	Ulrike Meyfarth, W. Germany	2.02m (6' 7½")
1988	Louise Ritter, United States	2.03m (6' 8")
1992	Heike Henkel, Germany	2.02m (6' 7½")
1996	Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgaria	2.05m (6' 8¾")
2000	Yelena Yelesina, Russia	2.01m (6' 7")
2004	Yelena Slesarenko, Russia	2.06m (6' 9")*
2008	Tia Hellebaut, Belgium	2.05m (6' 8¾")

	Javelin Throw	Dist.
1932	"Babe" Didrikson, United States	43.68m (143' 4")
1936	Tilly Fleischer, Germany	45.18m (148' 3")
1948	Herma Bauma, Austria	45.56m (149' 6")
1952	Dana Zátopková, Czechoslovakia	50.46m (165' 7")
1956	Inese Jaunzeme, USSR	53.86m (176' 8")
1960	Elvira Ozolina, USSR	55.98m (183' 8")
1964	Mihaela Penes, Romania	60.54m (198' 7")
1968	Angéla Németh, Hungary	60.36m (198' 0")
1972	Ruth Fuchs, E. Germany	63.88m (209' 7")
1976	Ruth Fuchs, E. Germany	65.94m (216' 4")
1980	Maria Colón Ruenes, Cuba	68.40m (224' 5")

	Javelin Throw	Dist.
1984	Tessa Sanderson, Great Britain	69.56m (228' 2")
1988	Petra Felke, E. Germany	74.68m (245' 0")
1992	Silke Renke, Germany	68.34m (224' 2")
1996	Heli Rantanen, Finland	67.94m (222' 11")
2000	Trine Hattestad, Norway	68.91m (226' 1")
2004	Osleidys Menendez, Cuba	71.53m (234' 8")*
2008	Barbora Spotakova, Czech Republic	71.42m (234' ¾")
Note:	New records were kept after javelin was modified in 1999.	

	Long Jump	Dist.
1948	Olga Gyarmati, Hungary	5.69m (18' 8")
1952	Yvette Williams, New Zealand	6.24m (20' 5¼")
1956	Elzbieta Krzeskiska, Poland	6.35m (20' 10")
1960	Vira Krepkina, USSR	6.37m (20' 10¾")
1964	Mary Rand, Great Britain	6.76m (22' 2¼")
1968	Viorica Viscopoleanu, Romania	6.82m (22' 4½")
1972	Heidemarie Rosendahl, W. Ger.	6.78m (22' 3")
1976	Angela Voigt, E. Germany	6.72m (22' ¾")
1980	Tatyana Kolpakova, USSR	7.06m (23' 2")
1984	Anisoara Cusmir-Stanciu, Rom.	6.96m (22' 10")
1988	Jackie Joyner-Kersey, United States	7.40m (24' 3½")*
1992	Heike Drechsler, Germany	7.14m (23' 5¼")
1996	Chioma Ajunwa, Nigeria	7.12m (23' 4½")
2000	Heike Drechsler, Germany	6.99m (22' 11¼")
2004	Tatyana Lebedeva, Russia	7.07m (23' 2½")
2008	Maurren Higa Maggi, Brazil	7.04m (23' 1¼")

	Pole Vault	Height
2000	Stacy Dragila, United States	4.60m (15' 1")
2004	Elena Isinbaeva, Russia	4.91m (16' 1⅓")
2008	Elena Isinbaeva, Russia	5.05m (16' 6¾")*

	Shot Put	Dist.
1948	Micheline Ostermeyer, France	13.75m (45' 1½")
1952	Galina Zybina, USSR	15.28m (50' 1½")
1956	Tamara Tyshkevich, USSR	16.59m (54' 5¼")
1960	Tamara Press, USSR	17.32m (56' 10")
1964	Tamara Press, USSR	18.14m (59' 6¼")
1968	Margitta Gummel, E. Germany	19.61m (64' 4")
1972	Nadezhda Chizova, USSR	21.03m (69' 0")
1976	Ivanka Khristova, Bulgaria	21.16m (69' 5¼")
1980	Ilona Slupianek, E. Germany	22.41m (73' 6¼")*
1984	Claudia Losch, W. Germany	20.49m (67' 2¼")
1988	Natalya Lisovskaya, USSR	22.24m (72' 11¾")
1992	Svetlana Krivelyova, Unified Team	21.06m (69' 1¼")
1996	Astrid Kumbernuss, Germany	20.56m (67' 5½")
2000	Yanina Karolchik, Belarus	20.56m (67' 5½")
2004	Yumileidi Cumba Jay, Cuba	19.59m (64' 3¼")
2008	Valerie Vili, New Zealand	20.56m (67' 5½")

	Triple Jump	Dist.
1996	Inessa Kravets, Ukraine	15.33m (50' 3½")
2000	Tereza Marinova, Bulgaria	15.20m (49' 10½")
2004	Francoise Mbango Etone, Cameroon	15.30m (50' 2⅓")
2008	Francoise Mbango Etone, Cameroon	15.39m (50' 6")*

	Heptathlon	Points
1984	Glynis Nunn, Australia	6,390
1988	Jackie Joyner-Kersey, United States	7,291*
1992	Jackie Joyner-Kersey, United States	7,044
1996	Ghada Shouaa, Syria	6,780
2000	Denise Lewis, Great Britain	6,584
2004	Carolina Klüft, Sweden	6,952
2008	Nataliia Dobrynska, Ukraine	6,733

2010 Winter Olympic Games

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Feb. 12-28, 2010

More than 2,600 athletes from 82 nations met in Vancouver, Canada, to compete in 86 events in the XXI Olympic Winter Games Feb. 12-28, 2010. Host nation Canada set the record for most gold medals won by a nation at a single Winter Olympics, with 14. Two of Canada's gold medals came in women's and men's hockey, the latter determined by a climactic 3-2 overtime win over the U.S. The U.S. led the overall medal count with 37. Opening ceremonies held Feb. 12 were subdued by the death of luger Nodar Kumaritashvili of Georgia, who was killed during a training run earlier that day.

Despite a well-publicized injury, U.S. alpine skier Lindsey Vonn became the first American woman to win an Olympic gold medal in the downhill event Feb. 17; Vonn also won the bronze medal in the super-G event Feb. 20. U.S. snowboarder Shaun White won his second men's halfpipe gold Feb. 17.

Figure skater Evan Lysacek Feb. 18 won the first U.S. gold medal in the men's event since 1988, defeating defending Olympic champion Yevgeny Plushenko of Russia. The women's figure skating medal was awarded to South Korean Kim Yu-Na.

Speedskater Apolo Ohno won one silver and two bronze medals, for a U.S. Winter Olympic-record career total of eight. One new medal event, ski cross, debuted at the Vancouver games, with the event's first gold medals awarded to Switzerland's Michael Schmid and Canada's Ashleigh McIvor.

2010 Final Medal Standings

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	9	15	13	37	Italy	1	1	3	5
Germany	10	13	7	30	Japan	0	3	2	5
Canada	14	7	5	26	Finland	0	1	4	5
Norway	9	8	6	23	Australia	2	1	0	3
Austria	4	6	6	16	Belarus	1	1	1	3
Russia	3	5	7	15	Slovakia	1	1	1	3
South Korea	6	6	2	14	Croatia	0	2	1	3
China	5	2	4	11	Slovenia	0	2	1	3
Sweden	5	2	4	11	Latvia	0	2	0	2
France	2	3	6	11	Britain	1	0	0	1
Switzerland	6	0	3	9	Estonia	0	1	0	1
Netherlands	4	1	3	8	Kazakhstan	0	1	0	1
Czech Republic	2	0	4	6					
Poland	1	3	2	6	Total	86	87	85	258

2010 Winter Olympic Medal Winners

(G = Gold, S = Silver, B = Bronze)

Alpine Skiing

Men

Downhill: G–Didier Defago, Switzerland; S–Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway; B–Bode Miller, U.S.
Giant Slalom: G–Carlo Janka, Switzerland; S–Kjetil Jansrud, Norway; B–Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway
Slalom: G–Giuliano Razzoli, Italy; S–Ivica Kostelic, Croatia; B–Andre Myhrer, Sweden
Super Combined: G–Bode Miller, U.S.; S–Ivica Kostelic, Croatia; B–Silvan Zurbriggen, Switzerland
Super-G: G–Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway; S–Bode Miller, U.S.; B–Andrew Weibrecht, U.S.

Women

Downhill: G–Lindsey Vonn, U.S.; S–Julia Mancuso, U.S.; B–Elisabeth Goergl, Austria
Giant Slalom: G–Viktoria Rebensburg, Germany; S–Tina Maze, Slovenia; B–Elisabeth Goergl, Austria
Slalom: G–Maria Riesch, Germany; S–Marlies Schild, Austria; B–Sarka Zahrobska, Czech Republic
Super Combined: G–Maria Riesch, Germany; S–Julia Mancuso, U.S.; B–Anja Paerson, Sweden
Super-G: G–Andrea Fischbacher, Austria; S–Tina Maze, Slovenia; B–Lindsey Vonn, U.S.

Biathlon

Men

10 km Sprint: G–Vincent Jay, France; S–Emil Hegle Svendsen, Norway; B–Jakov Fak, Croatia
12.5 km Pursuit: G–Bjorn Ferry, Sweden; S–Christoph Sumann, Austria; B–Vincent Jay, France
15 km Mass Start: G–Evgeny Ustyugov, Russia; S–Martin Fourcade, France; B–Pavol Hurajt, Slovakia
20 km Individual: G–Emil Hegle Svendsen, Norway; S (tie)–Ole Einar Bjoerndalen, Norway; Sergey Novikov, Belarus
4x7.5-km Relay: G–Norway (Hanevold, Boe, Svendsen, Bjoerndalen); S–Austria (Eder, Mesotitsch, Landertinger, Sumann); B–Russia (Tcherezov, Shipulin, Tchoudov, Ustyugov)

Women

7.5 km Sprint: G–Anastazia Kuzmina, Slovakia; S–Magdalena Neuner, Germany; B–Marie Dorin, France
10 km Pursuit: G–Magdalena Neuner, Germany; S–Anastazia Kuzmina, Slovakia; B–Marie Laure Brunet, France
12.5 km Mass Start: G–Magdalena Neuner, Germany; S–Olga Zaitseva, Russia; B–Simone Hauswald, Germany
15 km Individual: G–Tora Berger, Norway; S–Elena Khrustaleva, Kazakhstan; B–Darya Domracheva, Belarus
4x6-km Relay: G–Russia (Sleptsova, Bogaliy-Titovets, Medvedtseva, Zaitseva); S–France (Brunet, Becaert, Dorin, Bailly); B–Germany (Wilhelm, Hauswald, Beck, Henkel)

Bobsledding

Two-Man: G–Andre Lange & Kevin Kuske, Germany; S–Thomas Florschuetz & Richard Adjei, Germany; B–Alexsandr Zubkov & Alexey Voevoda, Russia
Four-Man: G–Steven Holcomb, Justin Olsen, Steve Mesler, Curtis Tomasevicz, U.S.; S–Andre Lange, Alexander Roediger, Kevin Kuske, Martin Putze, Germany; B–Lyndon Rush, Chris Le Bihan, David Bissett, Lascelles Brown, Canada
Women: G–Kaille Humphries & Heather Moyse, Canada; S–Helen Upperton & Shelley-Ann Brown, Canada; B–Erin Pac & Elana Meyers, U.S.

Cross-Country Skiing

Men

Individual Sprint Classic: G–Nikita Kriukov, Russia; S–Alexander Panzhinskiy, Russia; B–Petter Northug, Norway
15 km Free: G–Dario Cologna, Switzerland; S–Pietro Piller Cottrer, Italy; B–Lukas Bauer, Czech Republic

30 km Pursuit: G–Marcus Hellner, Sweden; S–Tobias Angerer, Germany; B–Johan Olsson, Sweden
50 km Mass Start Classic: G–Petter Northug, Norway; S–Axel Teichmann, Germany; B–Johan Olsson, Sweden
Team Sprint Free: G–Oeystein Pettersen & Petter Northug, Norway; S–Tim Tscharnke & Axel Teichmann, Germany; B–Nikolay Morilov & Alexey Petukhov, Russia
4x10-km Relay Classic: G–Sweden (Richarsson, Olsson, Soedergren, Hellner); S–Norway (Johnsrud Sundby, Hjeltnes, Berger, Northug); B–Czech Republic (Jaks, Bauer, Magal, Koukal)

Women

Individual Sprint Classic: G–Marit Bjoergen, Norway; S–Justyna Kowalczyk, Poland; B–Petra Majdic, Slovenia
10 km Free: G–Charlotte Kalla, Sweden; S–Kristina Smigun-Vaehi, Estonia; B–Marit Bjoergen, Norway
15 km Pursuit: G–Marit Bjoergen, Norway; S–Anna Haag, Sweden; B–Justyna Kowalczyk, Poland
30 km Mass Start Classic: G–Justyna Kowalczyk, Poland; S–Marit Bjoergen, Norway; B–Aino-Kaisa Saarinen, Finland
Team Sprint Free: G–Evi Sachenbacher-Stehle & Claudia Nystad, Germany; S–Charlotte Kalla & Anna Haag, Sweden; B–Irina Khazova & Natalia Korosteleva, Russia
4x5-km Relay Classic: G–Norway (Skofterud, Johaug, Steira, Bjoergen); S–Germany (Zeller, Sachenbacher-Stehle, Gossner, Nystad); B–Finland (Muranen, Kuitunen, Roponen, Saarinen)

Curling

Men: G–Canada; S–Norway; B–Switzerland
Women: G–Sweden; S–Canada; B–China

Figure Skating

Men: G–Evan Lysacek, U.S.; S–Evgeni Plushenko, Russia; B–Daisuke Takahashi, Japan
Women: G–Kim Yu-Na, South Korea; S–Mao Asada, Japan; B–Joannie Rochette, Canada
Ice Dance: G–Tessa Virtue & Scott Moir, Canada; S–Meryl Davis & Charlie White, U.S.; B–Oksana Domnina & Maxim Shabalin, Russia
Pairs: G–Shen Xue & Zhao Hongbo, China; S–Pang Qing & Tong Jian, China; B–Aliona Savchenko & Robin Szolkowy, Germany

Freestyle Skiing

Men

Aerials: G–Alexei Grishin, Belarus; S–Jeret Peterson, U.S.; B–Liu Zhongqing, China
Moguls: G–Alexandre Bilodeau, Canada; S–Dale Begg-Smith, Australia; B–Bryon Wilson, U.S.
Ski Cross: G–Michael Schmid, Switzerland; S–Andreas Matt, Austria; B–Audun Groenvold, Norway

Women

Aerials: G–Lydia Lassila, Australia; S–Li Nina, China; B–Guo Xinxin, China
Moguls: G–Hannah Kearney, U.S.; S–Jennifer Heil, Canada; B–Shannon Bahrke, U.S.
Ski Cross: G–Ashleigh McIvor, Canada; S–Hedda Berntsen, Norway; B–Marion Josserand, France

Hockey

Men: G–Canada; S–United States; B–Finland
Women: G–Canada; S–United States; B–Finland

Luge

Men’s Singles: G–Felix Loch, Germany; S–David Moeller, Germany; B–Armin Zoeggeler, Italy
Men’s Doubles: G–Andreas Linger & Wolfgang Linger, Austria; S–Andris Sics & Juris Sics, Latvia; B–Patric Leitner & Alexander Resch, Germany
Women’s Singles: G–Tatjana Huefner, Germany; S–Nina Reithmayer, Austria; B–Natalie Geisenberger, Germany

Nordic Combined

Large Hill/10 km: G–Bill Demong, U.S.; S–Johnny Spillane, U.S.; B–Bernhard Gruber, Austria
Normal Hill/10 km: G–Jason Lamy Chappuis, France; S–Johnny Spillane, U.S.; B–Alessandro Pittin, Italy
4x5-km Relay: G–Austria (Gruber, Kreiner, Gottwald, Stecher); S–U.S. (Camerota, Lodwick, Spillane, Demong); B–Germany (Rydzek, Edelmann, Frenzel, Kircheisen)

Skeleton

Men: G–Jon Montgomery, Canada; S–Martins Dukurs, Latvia; B–Alexander Tretyakov, Russia
Women: G–Amy Williams, Great Britain; S–Kerstin Szymkowiak, Germany; B–Anja Huber, Germany

Ski Jumping

Large Hill: G–Simon Ammann, Switzerland; S–Adam Malysz, Poland; B–Gregor Schlierenzauer, Austria
Normal Hill: G–Simon Ammann, Switzerland; S–Adam Malysz, Poland; B–Gregor Schlierenzauer, Austria
Team: G–Austria (Loitzl, Kofler, Morgenstern, Schlierenzauer); S–Germany (Neumayer, Wank, Schmitt, Uhrmann); B–Norway (Bardal, Hilde, Evensen, Jacobsen)

Snowboarding

Men

Halfpipe: G–Shaun White, U.S.; S–Peetu Piiroinen, Finland; B–Scott Lago, U.S.
Parallel Giant Slalom: G–Jasey Jay Anderson, Canada; S–Benjamin Karl, Austria; B–Mathieu Bozzetto, France
Snowboard Cross: G–Seth Westcott, U.S.; S–Mike Robertson, Canada; B–Tony Ramoin, France

Women

Halfpipe: G–Torah Bright, Australia; S–Hannah Teter, U.S.; B–Kelly Clark, U.S.
Parallel Giant Slalom: G–Nicolien Sauerbreij, Netherlands; S–Ekaterina Ilyukhina, Russia; B–Marion Kreiner, Austria
Snowboard Cross: G–Maele Ricker, Canada; S–Deborah Anthonioz, France; B–Olivia Nobs, Switzerland

Speed Skating

Men

500 m: G–Mo Tae-Bum, South Korea; S–Keiichiro Nagashima, Japan; B–Joji Kato, Japan
1,000 m: G–Shani Davis, U.S.; S–Mo Tae-Bum, South Korea; B–Chad Hedrick, U.S.

1,500 m: G–Mark Tuitert, Netherlands; S–Shani Davis, U.S.; B–Havard Bokko, Norway
5,000 m: G–Sven Kramer, Netherlands; S–Lee Seung-Hoon, South Korea; B–Ivan Skobrev, Russia
10,000 m: G–Lee Seung-Hoon, South Korea; S–Ivan Skobrev, Russia; B–Bob de Jong, Netherlands
Team Pursuit: G–Canada (Giroux, Makowsky, Morrison); S–United States (Hansen, Hedrick, Kuck); B–Netherlands (Blokhuijsen, Kramer, Tuitert)

Women

500 m: G–Lee Sang-Hwa, South Korea; S–Jenny Wolf, Germany; B–Wang Beixing, China
1,000 m: G–Christine Nesbitt, Canada; S–Annette Gerritsen, Netherlands; B–Laurine van Riessen, Netherlands
1,500 m: G–Ireen Wust, Netherlands; S–Kristina Groves, Canada; B–Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic
3,000 m: G–Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic; S–Stephanie Beckert, Germany; B–Kristina Groves, Canada
5,000 m: G–Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic; S–Stephanie Beckert, Germany; B–Clara Hughes, Canada
Team Pursuit: G–Germany (Anschutz Thoms, Beckert, Mattscherodt); S–Japan (Hozumi, Kodaira, Tabata); B–Poland (Bachleda-Curus, Wozniak, Zlotkowska)

Speed Skating (Short Track)

Men

500 m: G–Charles Hamelin, Canada; S–Sung Si-Bak, South Korea; B–Francois-Louis Tremblay, Canada
1,000 m: G–Lee Jung-Su, South Korea; S–Lee Ho-Suk, South Korea; B–Apolo Anton Ohno, U.S.
1,500 m: G–Lee Jung-Su, South Korea; S–Apolo Anton Ohno, U.S.; B–J. R. Celski, U.S.
5,000-m Relay: G–Canada (C. Hamelin, F. Hamelin, Jean, Tremblay); S–South Korea (Kwak, Lee H., Lee J., Sung); B–United States (Celski, Jayner, Malone, Ohno)

Women

500 m: G–Wang Meng, China; S–Marianne St-Gelais, Canada; B–Arianna Fontana, Italy
1,000 m: G–Wang Meng, China; S–Katherine Reutter, U.S.; B–Park Seung-Hi, South Korea
1,500 m: G–Zhou Yang, China; S–Lee Eun-Byul, South Korea; B–Park Seung-Hi, South Korea
3,000-m Relay: G–China (Sun, Wang, Zhang, Zhou); S–Canada (Gregg, Roberge, St-Gelais, Vicent); B–United States (Baver, Dudek, Gehring, Reutter)

Winter Olympic Games Champions, 1924-2010

In 1992, the Unified Team represented the former Soviet republics of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan.

Alpine Skiing

Men's Downhill			Time
1948	Henri Oreiller, France		2:55.0
1952	Zeno Colo, Italy		2:30.8
1956	Toni Sailer, Austria		2:52.2
1960	Jean Vuarnet, France		2:06.0
1964	Egon Zimmermann, Austria		2:18.16
1968	Jean-Claude Killy, France		1:59.85
1972	Bernhard Russi, Switzerland		1:51.43
1976	Franz Klammer, Austria		1:45.73
1980	Leonhard Stock, Austria		1:45.50
1984	Bill Johnson, United States		1:45.49
1988	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland		1:59.63
1992	Patrick Ortlieb, Austria		1:50.37
1994	Tommy Moe, United States		1:45.75
1998	Jean-Luc Cretier, France		1:50.11
2002	Fritz Strobl, Austria		1:39.13
2006	Antoine Deneriaz, France		1:48.80
2010	Didier Defago, Switzerland		1:54.31
Men's Giant Slalom			Time
1952	Stein Eriksen, Norway		2:25.0
1956	Toni Sailer, Austria		3:00.1
1960	Roger Staub, Switzerland		1:48.3
1964	Francois Bonlieu, France		1:46.71
1968	Jean-Claude Killy, France		3:29.28
1972	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy		3:09.62
1976	Heini Hemmi, Switzerland		3:26.97
1980	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden		2:40.74
1984	Max Julen, Switzerland		2:41.18
1988	Alberto Tomba, Italy		2:06.37
1992	Alberto Tomba, Italy		2:06.98
1994	Markus Wasmeier, Germany		2:52.46
1998	Hermann Maier, Austria		2:38.51
2002	Stephan Eberharter, Austria		2:23.28
2006	Benjamin Raich, Austria		2:35.00
2010	Carlo Janka, Switzerland		2:37.83

Men's Slalom			Time
1948	Edi Reinalter, Switzerland		2:10.3
1952	Othmar Schneider, Austria		2:00.0
1956	Toni Sailer, Austria		3:14.7
1960	Ernst Hinterseer, Austria		2:08.9
1964	Josef Stiegler, Austria		2:11.13
1968	Jean-Claude Killy, France		1:39.73
1972	Francisco Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain		1:49.27
1976	Piero Gros, Italy		2:03.29
1980	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden		1:44.26
1984	Phil Mahre, United States		1:39.41
1988	Alberto Tomba, Italy		1:39.47
1992	Finn Christian Jagge, Norway		1:44.39
1994	Thomas Stangassinger, Austria		2:02.02
1998	Hans-Petter Buraas, Norway		1:49.31
2002	Jean-Pierre Vidal, France		1:41.06
2006	Benjamin Raich, Austria		1:43.14
2010	Giuliano Razzoli, Italy		1:39.32
Men's Super Combined			Time
1936	Franz-Pfnuer, Germany		99.25 (pts.)
1948	Henri Oreiller, France		3.27 (pts.)
1988	Hubert Strolz, Austria		36.55 (pts.)
1992	Josef Polig, Italy		14.58 (pts.)
1994	Lasse Kjus, Norway		3:17.53
1998	Mario Reiter, Austria		3:08.06
2002	Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway		3:17.56
2006	Ted Ligety, United States		3:09.35
2010	Bode Miller, United States		2:44.92
Note: In 2010, a one-day super combined event replaced the traditional two-day combined event.			
Men's Super Giant Slalom			Time
1988	Franck Piccard, France		1:39.66
1992	Kjetil-Andre Aamodt, Norway		1:13.04
1994	Markus Wasmeier, Germany		1:32.53
1998	Hermann Maier, Austria		1:34.82
2002	Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway		1:21.58
2006	Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway		1:30.65
2010	Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway		1:30.34

Women's Downhill			Time
1948	Hedi Schlunegger, Switzerland		2:28.3
1952	Trude Beiser-Jochum, Austria		1:47.1
1956	Madeleine Berthod, Switzerland		1:40.7
1960	Heidi Biebl, Germany		1:37.6
1964	Christl Haas, Austria		1:55.39
1968	Olga Pall, Austria		1:40.87
1972	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland		1:36.68
1976	Rosi Mittermaier, W. Germany		1:46.16
1980	Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria		1:37.52
1984	Michela Figini, Switzerland		1:13.36
1988	Marina Kiehl, W. Germany		1:25.86
1992	Kerrin Lee-Gartner, Canada		1:52.55
1994	Katja Seizinger, Germany		1:35.93
1998	Katja Seizinger, Germany		1:28.89
2002	Carole Montillet, France		1:39.56
2006	Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria		1:56.49
2010	Lindsey Vonn, United States		1:44.19
Women's Giant Slalom			Time
1952	Andrea Mead Lawrence, United States		2:06.8
1956	Ossi Reichert, Germany		1:56.5
1960	Yvonne Ruegg, Switzerland		1:39.9
1964	Marielle Goitschel, France		1:52.24
1968	Nancy Greene, Canada		1:51.97
1972	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland		1:29.90
1976	Kathy Kreiner, Canada		1:29.13
1980	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein (2 runs)		2:41.66
1984	Debbie Armstrong, United States		2:20.98
1988	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland		2:06.49
1992	Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden		2:12.74
1994	Deborah Compagnoni, Italy		2:30.97
1998	Deborah Compagnoni, Italy		2:50.59
2002	Janica Kostelic, Croatia		2:30.01
2006	Julia Mancuso, United States		2:09.19
2010	Viktoria Rebensburg, Germany		2:27.11
Women's Slalom			Time
1948	Gretchen Fraser, United States		1:57.2
1952	Andrea Mead Lawrence, United States		2:10.6
1956	Renee Colliard, Switzerland		1:52.3
1960	Anne Heggveit, Canada		1:49.6
1964	Christine Goitschel, France		1:29.86
1968	Marielle Goitschel, France		1:25.86
1972	Barbara Ann Cochran, United States		1:31.24
1976	Rosi Mittermaier, W. Germany		1:30.54
1980	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein		1:25.09
1984	Paoletta Magoni, Italy		1:36.47
1988	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland		1:36.69
1992	Petra Kronberger, Austria		1:32.68
1994	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland		1:56.01
1998	Hilde Gerg, Germany		1:32.40
2002	Janica Kostelic, Croatia		1:46.10
2006	Anja Paerson, Sweden		1:29.04
2010	Maria Riesch, Germany		1:42.89
Women's Super Combined			Time
1936	Christl Cranz, Germany		97.06 (pts.)
1948	Trude Beiser-Jochum, Austria		6.58 (pts.)
1988	Anita Wachter, Austria		29.25 (pts.)
1992	Petra Kronberger, Austria		2.55 (pts.)
1994	Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden		3:05.16
1998	Katja Seizinger, Germany		2:40.74
2002	Janica Kostelic, Croatia		2:43.28
2006	Janica Kostelic, Croatia		2:51.08
2010	Maria Riesch, Germany		2:09.14
Note: In 2010, a one-day super combined event replaced the traditional two-day combined event.			
Women's Super Giant Slalom			Time
1988	Sigrid Wolf, Austria		1:19.03
1992	Deborah Compagnoni, Italy		1:21.22
1994	Diann Rofe (Steinrotter), United States		1:22.15
1998	Picabo Street, United States		1:18.02
2002	Daniela Ceccarelli, Italy		1:13.59
2006	Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria		1:32.47
2010	Andrea Fischbacher, Austria		1:20.14
Biathlon			
Men's 10-Kilometer Sprint			Time
1980	Frank Ullrich, E. Germany		32:10.69
1984	Eirik Kvalfoss, Norway		30:53.80
1988	Frank-Peter Roetsch, E. Germany		25:08.10
1992	Mark Kirchner, Germany		26:02.30
1994	Serguei Tchepikov, Russia		28:07.00
1998	Ole Einar Bjoerndalen, Norway		27:16.20
2002	Ole Einar Bjoerndalen, Norway		24:51.30
2006	Sven Fischer, Germany		26:11.6
2010	Vincent Jay, France		24:07.8

Men's 12.5-Kilometer Pursuit			Time
2002	Ole Einar Bjoerndalen, Norway		32:34.6
2006	Vincent Defrasne, France		35:20.2
2010	Bjorn Ferry, Sweden		33:38.4
Men's 15-Kilometer Mass Start			Time
2006	Michael Greis, Germany		47:20.0
2010	Evgeny Ustyugov, Russia		35:35.7
Men's 20-Kilometer Individual			Time
1960	Klas Lestander, Sweden		1:33:21.6
1964	Vladimir Melanin, USSR		1:20:26.8
1968	Magnar Solberg, Norway		1:13:45.9
1972	Magnar Solberg, Norway		1:15:55.50
1976	Nikolai Kruglov, USSR		1:14:12.26
1980	Anatoly Aljabiev, USSR		1:08:16.31
1984	Peter Angerer, W. Germany		1:11:52.7
1988	Frank-Peter Roetsch, E. Germany		0:56:33.33
1992	Yevgeny Redkine, Unified Team		0:57:34.4
1994	Serguei Tarasov, Russia		0:57:25.3
1998	Halvard Hanevold, Norway		0:56:16.4
2002	Ole Einar Bjoerndalen, Norway		0:51:03.03
2006	Michael Greis, Germany		0:54:23.0
2010	Emil Hegle Svendsen, Norway		0:48:22.5
Men's 4x7.5-Kilometer Relay			Time
1968	USSR, Norway, Sweden (40 km)		2:13:02.4
1972	USSR, Finland, E. Germany (40 km)		1:51:44.92
1976	USSR, Finland, E. Germany (40 km)		1:57:55.64
1980	USSR, E. Germany, W. Germany		1:34:03.27
1984	USSR, Norway, W. Germany		1:38:51.70
1988	USSR, W. Germany, Italy		1:22:30.00
1992	Germany, Unified Team, Sweden		1:24:43.50
1994	Germany, Russia, France		1:30:22.1
1998	Germany, Norway, Russia		1:19:43.3
2002	Norway, Germany, France		1:23:42.3
2006	Germany, Russia, France		1:21:51.5
2010	Norway, Austria, Russia		1:21:38.1
Women's 7.5-Kilometer Sprint			Time
1992	Anfissa Restsova, Unified Team		24:29.2
1994	Myriam Bedard, Canada		26:08.8
1998	Galina Koukleva, Russia		23:08.0
2002	Kati Wilhelm, Germany		20:41.4
2006	Florence Baverel-Robert, France		22:31.4
2010	Anastazia Kuzmina, Slovakia		19:55.6
Women's 10-Kilometer Pursuit			Time
2002	Olga Pyleva, Russia		31:07.7
2006	Kati Wilhelm, Germany		36:43.6
2010	Magdalena Neuner, Germany		30:16.0
Women's 12.5-Kilometer Mass Start			Time
2006	Anna Carin Olofsson, Sweden		40:36.5
2010	Magdalena Neuner, Germany		35:19.6
Women's 15-Kilometer Individual			Time
1992	Antje Misersky, Germany		51:47.2
1994	Myriam Bedard, Canada		52:06.6
1998	Ekaterina Dafovska, Bulgaria		54:52.0
2002	Andrea Henkel, Germany		47:30.0
2006	Svetlana Ishmouratova, Russia		49:24.1
2010	Tora Berger, Norway		40:52.8
Women's 4x6-Kilometer Relay			Time
1992	France, Germany, Unified Team (22.5 km)		1:15:55.6
1994	Russia, Germany, France (30 km)		1:47:19.5
1998	Germany, Russia, Norway (30 km)		1:40:13.6
2002	Germany, Norway, Russia (30 km)		1:27:55.0
2006	Russia, Germany, France		1:16:12.5
2010	Russia, France, Germany		1:09:36.3

Bobsledding
(Driver in parentheses.)

2-Man Bobsled			Time
1932	United States (Hubert Stevens)		8:14.74
1936	United States (Ivan Brown)		5:29.29
1948	Switzerland (F. Endrich)		5:29.20
1952	Germany (Andreas Ostler)		5:24.54
1956	Italy (Dalla Costa)		5:30.14
1964	Great Britain (Anthony Nash)		4:21.90
1968	Italy (Eugenio Monti)		4:41.54
1972	W. Germany (Wolfgang Zimmerer)		4:57.07
1976	E. Germany (Meinhard Nehmer)		3:44.42
1980	Switzerland (Erich Schaerer)		4:09.36
1984	E. Germany (Wolfgang Hoppe)		3:25.56
1988	USSR (Janis Kipours)		3:54.19
1992	Switzerland (Gustav Weber)		4:03.26
1994	Switzerland (Gustav Weber)		3:30.81
1998	Canada (Pierre Lueders), Italy (Guenther Huber) (tie)		3:37.24

2-Man Bobsled		Time
2002	Germany II (Christoph Langen)	3:10.11
2006	Germany (Andre Lange)	3:43.38
2010	Germany (Andre Lange)	3:26.65

4-Man Bobsled		Time
1924	Switzerland (Eduard Scherrer)	5:45.54
1928	United States (William Fiske) (5-man)	3:20.50
1932	United States (William Fiske)	7:53.68
1936	Switzerland (Pierre Musy)	5:19.85
1948	United States (Francis Tyler)	5:20.10
1952	Germany (Andreas Ostler)	5:07.84
1956	Switzerland (Franz Kapus)	5:10.44
1964	Canada (Victor Emery)	4:14.46
1968	Italy (Eugenio Monti) (2 races)	2:17.39
1972	Switzerland (Jean Wicki)	4:43.07
1976	E. Germany (Meinhard Nehmer)	3:40.43
1980	E. Germany (Meinhard Nehmer)	3:59.92
1984	E. Germany (Wolfgang Hoppe)	3:20.22
1988	Switzerland (Ekkehard Fasser)	3:47.51
1992	Austria (Ingo Appelt)	3:53.90
1994	Germany (Wolfgang Hoppe)	3:27.28
1998	Germany II (Christoph Langen)	2:39.41
2002	Germany II (Andre Lange)	3:07.51
2006	Germany (Andre Lange)	3:40.42
2010	United States (Steven Holcomb)	3:24.46

2-Woman Bobsled		Time
2002	United States II (Jill Bakken)	1:37.76
2006	Germany (Sandra Kiriasis)	3:49.98
2010	Canada (Kaillie Humphries)	3:32.28

Cross-Country Skiing

Men's Individual Sprint Classic		Time
2002	Tor Arne Hetland, Norway (1.5 km)	2:56.9
2006	Bjoern Lind, Sweden (1.3 km)	2:26.5
2010	Nikita Kriukov, Russia	3:36.3

Men's 10 Kilometers		Time
1992	Vegard Ulvang, Norway	27:36.0
1994	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	24:20.1
1998	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	27:24.5
2002	Thomas Alsgaard, Norway; Frode Estil, Norway (tie) (a)	49:48.9

(a) Awarded gold after Johann Muehlepp of Spain was stripped of gold for a drug offense.

Men's 15-Kilometer Free		Time
1924	Thorleif Haug, Norway	1:14:31
1928	Johan Grottnumsbraaten, Norway	1:37:01
1932	Sven Utterstrom, Sweden	1:23:07
1936	Erik-August Larsson, Sweden	1:14:38
1948	Martin Lundstrom, Sweden	1:13:50
1952	Hallgeir Brenden, Norway	1:01:34
1956	Hallgeir Brenden, Norway	0:49:39.0
1960	Haakon Brusveen, Norway	0:51:55.5
1964	Eero Maentyranta, Finland	0:50:54.1
1968	Harald Groenningen, Norway	0:47:54.2
1972	Sven-Ake Lundback, Sweden	0:45:28.24
1976	Nikolai Balukov, USSR	0:43:58.47
1980	Thomas Wassberg, Sweden	0:41:57.63
1984	Gunde Svan, Sweden	0:41:25.6
1988	Mikhail Deviatarov, USSR	0:41:18.9
1992	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	0:38:01.9
1994	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	0:35:48.8
1998	Thomas Alsgaard, Norway	1:07:01.7
2002	Andrus Veerpalu, Estonia	0:37:07.4
2006	Andrus Veerpalu, Estonia	0:38:01.3
2010	Dario Cologna, Switzerland	0:33:36.3

Note: Approx. 18-km course 1924-52.

Men's 30-Kilometer Pursuit		Time
1956	Veikko Hakulinen, Finland	1:44:06.0
1964	Eero Maentyranta, Finland	1:30:50.7
1968	Franco Nones, Italy	1:35:39.2
1972	Vyacheslav Vedenine, USSR	1:36:31.15
1976	Sergei Saveliev, USSR	1:30:29.38
1980	Nikolai Zimyatov, USSR	1:27:02.80
1984	Nikolai Zimyatov, USSR	1:28:56.3
1988	Aleksei Prokourorov, USSR	1:24:26.3
1992	Vegard Ulvang, Norway	1:22:27.8
1994	Thomas Alsgaard, Norway	1:12:26.4
1998	Mika Myllylae, Finland	1:33:55.8
2002	Christian Hoffmann, Austria (a)	1:11:31.0
2006	Eugeni Dementiev, Russia	1:17:00.8
2010	Marcus Hellner, Sweden	1:15:11.4

(a) Awarded gold after Johann Muehlepp of Spain was stripped of gold for a drug offense.

Men's 50-Kilometer Mass Start Classic		Time
1924	Thorleif Haug, Norway	3:44:32.0
1928	Per Erik Hedlund, Sweden	4:52:03.0
1932	Veli Saarinen, Finland	4:28:00.0

Men's 50-Kilometer Mass Start Classic		Time
1936	Elis Wiklund, Sweden	3:30:11.0
1948	Nils Karlsson, Sweden	3:47:48.0
1952	Veikko Hakulinen, Finland	3:33:33.0
1956	Sixten Jernberg, Sweden	2:50:27.0
1960	Kalevi Hamalainen, Finland	2:59:06.3
1964	Sixten Jernberg, Sweden	2:43:52.6
1968	Ole Ellefsaeter, Norway	2:28:45.8
1972	Paal Tyldum, Norway	2:43:14.75
1976	Ivar Formo, Norway	2:37:30.05
1980	Nikolai Zimyatov, USSR	2:27:24.60
1984	Thomas Wassberg, Sweden	2:15:55.8
1988	Gunde Svan, Sweden	2:04:30.9
1992	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	2:03:41.5
1994	Vladimir Smirnov, Kazakhstan	2:07:20.3
1998	Bjoern Daehlie, Norway	2:05:08.2
2002	Mikhail Ivanov, Russia	2:06:20.8
2006	Giorgio di Centa, Italy	2:06:11.8
2010	Petter Northug, Norway	2:05:35.5

Men's 4x10-Kilometer Relay		Time
1936	Finland, Norway, Sweden	2:41:33.0
1948	Sweden, Finland, Norway	2:32:08.0
1952	Finland, Norway, Sweden	2:20:16.0
1956	USSR, Finland, Sweden	2:15:30.0
1960	Finland, Norway, USSR	2:18:45.6
1964	Sweden, Finland, USSR	2:18:34.6
1968	Norway, Sweden, Finland	2:08:33.5
1972	USSR, Norway, Switzerland	2:04:47.94
1976	Finland, Norway, USSR	2:07:59.72
1980	USSR, Norway, Finland	1:57:03.46
1984	Sweden, USSR, Finland	1:55:06.30
1988	Sweden, USSR, Czechoslovakia	1:43:58.60
1992	Norway, Italy, Finland	1:39:26.00
1994	Italy, Norway, Finland	1:41:15.00
1998	Norway, Italy, Finland	1:40:55.70
2002	Norway, Italy, Germany	1:32:45.5
2006	Italy, Germany, Sweden	1:43:45.7
2010	Sweden, Norway, Czech Republic	1:45:05.4

Men's Team Sprint		Time
2006	Bjoern Lind & Thobias Fredriksson, Sweden	17:02.9
2010	Oeystein Pettersen & Petter Northug, Norway	19:01.0

Women's Individual Sprint Classic		Time
2002	Julia Tchepalova, Russia (1.5 km)	3:10.6
2006	Chandra Crawford, Canada (1.1 km)	2:12.3
2010	Marit Bjoergen, Norway	3:39.2

Women's Team Sprint		Time
2006	Lina Andersson & Anna Dahlberg, Sweden	16:36.9
2010	Evi Sachenbacher-Stehle & Claudia Nystad, Germany	18:03.7

Women's 5 Kilometers		Time
1964	Claudia Boyarskikh, USSR	17:50.5
1968	Toini Gustafsson, Sweden	16:45.2
1972	Galina Koulacova, USSR	17:00.50
1976	Helena Takalo, Finland	15:48.69
1980	Raisa Smetanina, USSR	15:06.92
1984	Marja-Liisa Haemaelainen, Finland	17:04.0
1988	Marjo Matikainen, Finland	15:04.0
1992	Marjut Lukkarinen, Finland	14:13.8
1994	Ljubov Egorova, Russia	14:08.8
1998	Larissa Lazutina, Russia	17:37.9
2002	Beckie Scott, Canada (a)	25:09.9

(a) Awarded gold after Olga Danilova of Russia was stripped of gold and Larissa Lazutina of Russia was stripped of silver for drug offenses.

Women's 10-Kilometer Free		Time
1952	Lydia Wideman, Finland	41:40.0
1956	Lyubov Kosyreva, USSR	38:11.0
1960	Maria Gusakova, USSR	39:46.6
1964	Claudia Boyarskikh, USSR	40:24.3
1968	Toini Gustafsson, Sweden	36:46.5
1972	Galina Koulacova, USSR	34:17.82
1976	Raisa Smetanina, USSR	30:13.41
1980	Barbara Petzold, E. Germany	30:31.54
1984	Marja-Liisa Haemaelainen, Finland	31:44.2
1988	Vida Ventsene, USSR	30:08.3
1992	Lyubov Egorova, Unified Team	25:53.7
1994	Lyubov Egorova, Russia	27:30.1
1998	Larissa Lazutina, Russia	46:06.9
2002	Bente Skari, Norway	28:05.6
2006	Kristina Smigun, Estonia	27:51.4
2010	Charlotte Kalla, Sweden	24:58.4

Women's 15-Kilometer Pursuit		Time
1992	Lyubov Egorova, Unified Team	42:20.8
1994	Manuela Di Centa, Italy	39:44.5
1998	Olga Danilova, Russia	46:55.4
2002	Stefania Belmondo, Italy	39:54.4
2006	Kristina Smigun, Estonia	42:48.7
2010	Marit Bjoergen, Norway	39:58.1

Women's 30-Kilometer Mass Start Classic Time		
1992	Stefania Belmondo, Italy	1:22:30.1
1994	Manuela Di Centa, Italy	1:25:41.6
1998	Julija Tchepalova, Russia	1:22:01.5
2002	Gabriella Paruzzi, Italy	1:30:57.1
2006	Katerina Neumannova, Czech Republic	1:22:25.4
2010	Justyna Kowalczyk, Poland	1:30:33.7

Women's 4x5-Kilometer Relay Time		
1956	Finland, USSR, Sweden (15 km)	1:09:01.0
1960	Sweden, USSR, Finland (15 km)	1:04:21.4
1964	USSR, Sweden, Finland (15 km)	0:59:20.2
1968	Norway, Sweden, USSR (15 km)	0:57:30.0
1972	USSR, Finland, Norway (15 km)	0:48:46.15
1976	USSR, Finland, E. Germany	1:07:49.75
1980	E. Germany, USSR, Norway	1:02:11.1
1984	Norway, Czechoslovakia, Finland	1:06:49.7
1988	USSR, Norway, Finland	0:59:51.1
1992	United Team, Norway, Italy	0:59:34.8
1994	Russia, Norway, Italy	0:57:12.5
1998	Russia, Norway, Italy	0:55:13.5
2002	Germany, Norway, Switzerland	0:49:30.6
2006	Russia, Germany, Italy	0:54:47.7
2010	Norway, Germany, Finland	0:55:19.5

Curling

Men	
1998	Switzerland, Canada, Norway
2002	Norway, Canada, Switzerland
2006	Canada, Finland, United States
2010	Canada, Norway, Switzerland

Women	
1998	Canada, Denmark, Sweden
2002	Britain, Switzerland, Canada
2006	Sweden, Switzerland, Canada
2010	Sweden, Canada, China

Figure Skating

Men's Singles	
1908 ¹	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden
1920 ¹	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden
1924	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden
1928	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden
1932	Karl Schaefer, Austria
1936	Karl Schaefer, Austria
1948	Richard Button, United States
1952	Richard Button, United States
1956	Hayes Alan Jenkins, United States
1960	David W. Jenkins, United States
1964	Manfred Schnelldorfer, Germany
1968	Wolfgang Schwartz, Austria
1972	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia
1976	John Curry, Great Britain
1980	Robin Cousins, Great Britain
1984	Scott Hamilton, United States
1988	Brian Boitano, United States
1992	Viktor Petrenko, Unified Team
1994	Aleksei Urmanov, Russia
1998	Ilya Kulik, Russia
2002	Alexei Yagudin, Russia
2006	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia
2010	Evan Lysacek, United States

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Women's Singles	
1908 ¹	Madge Syers, Great Britain
1920 ¹	Magda Julin-Mauroy, Sweden
1924	Herma von Szabo-Planck, Austria
1928	Sonja Henie, Norway
1932	Sonja Henie, Norway
1936	Sonja Henie, Norway
1948	Barbara Ann Scott, Canada
1952	Jeanette Altwegg, Great Britain
1956	Tenley Albright, United States
1960	Carol Heiss, United States
1964	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands
1968	Peggy Fleming, United States
1972	Beatrix Schuba, Austria
1976	Dorothy Hamill, United States
1980	Anett Poetzsch, E. Germany
1984	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
1988	Katarina Witt, E. Germany
1992	Kristi Yamaguchi, United States
1994	Oksana Baiul, Ukraine
1998	Tara Lipinski, United States
2002	Sarah Hughes, United States
2006	Shizuka Arakawa, Japan
2010	Kim Yu-Na, S. Korea

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Pairs	
1908 ¹	Anna Hubler & Heinrich Burger, Germany
1920 ¹	Ludovika & Walter Jakobsson, Finland
1924	Helene Engelman & Alfred Berger, Austria
1928	Andree Joly & Pierre Brunet, France
1932	Andree Joly & Pierre Brunet, France
1936	Maxi Herber & Ernst Baier, Germany
1948	Micheline Lannoy & Pierre Baugniet, Belgium
1952	Ria and Paul Falk, Germany
1956	Elisabeth Schwartz & Kurt Oppelt, Austria
1964	Ludmila Belousova & Oleg Protopopov, USSR
1968	Ludmila Belousova & Oleg Protopopov, USSR
1972	Irina Rodnina & Alexei Ulanov, USSR
1976	Irina Rodnina & Aleksandr Zaitzev, USSR
1980	Irina Rodnina & Aleksandr Zaitzev, USSR
1984	Elena Valova & Oleg Vassiliev, USSR
1988	Ekaterina Gordeeva & Sergei Grinkov, USSR
1992	Natalia Mishkutienok & Artur Dimitriev, Unified Team
1994	Ekaterina Gordeeva & Sergei Grinkov, Russia
1998	Oksana Kazakova & Artur Dmitriev, Russia
2002	Elena Berezhnaya & Anton Sikharulidze, Russia; Jamie Sale & David Pelletier, Canada (tie)
2006	Tatyana Totmianina & Maxim Marinin, Russia
2010	Shen Xue & Zhao Hongbo, China

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Ice Dancing	
1976	Ludmila Pakhomova & Aleksandr Gorschkov, USSR
1980	Natalya Linichuk & Gennadi Karponosov, USSR
1984	Jayne Torvill & Christopher Dean, Great Britain
1988	Natalia Bestemianova & Andrei Bukin, USSR
1992	Marina Klimova & Sergei Ponomarenko, Unified Team
1994	Pasha Grishuk & Evgeny Platov, Russia
1998	Pasha Grishuk & Evgeny Platov, Russia
2002	Marina Anissina & Gwendal Peizerat, France
2006	Tatyana Navka & Roman Kostomarov, Russia
2010	Tessa Virtue & Scott Moir, Canada

Freestyle Skiing

Men's Aerials Points		
1994	Andreas Schoenbaechler, Switzerland	234.67
1998	Eric Bergoust, United States	255.64
2002	Ales Valenta, Czech Republic	257.02
2006	Xiaopeng Han, China	250.77
2010	Alexei Grishin, Belarus	248.41

Men's Moguls Points		
1992	Edgar Grosperon, France	25.81
1994	Jean-Luc Brassard, Canada	27.24
1998	Jonny Moseley, United States	26.93
2002	Janne Lahtela, Finland	27.97
2006	Dale Begg-Smith, Australia	26.77
2010	Alexandre Bilodeau, Canada	26.75

Men's Ski Cross	
2010	Michael Schmid, Switzerland

Women's Aerials Points		
1994	Lina Tcherjazova, Uzbekistan	166.84
1998	Nikki Stone, United States	193.00
2002	Alisa Camplin, Australia	193.47
2006	Evelyne Leu, Switzerland	202.55
2010	Lydia Lassila, Australia	214.74

Women's Moguls Points		
1992	Donna Weinbrecht, United States	23.69
1994	Stine Lise Hattestad, Norway	25.97
1998	Tae Satoya, Japan	25.06
2002	Kari Traa, Norway	25.94
2006	Jennifer Heil, Canada	26.50
2010	Hannah Kearney, United States	26.63

Women's Ski Cross	
2010	Ashleigh McIvor, Canada

Ice Hockey

Men	
1920 ¹	Canada, United States, Czechoslovakia
1924	Canada, United States, Great Britain
1928	Canada, Sweden, Switzerland
1932	Canada, United States, Germany
1936	Great Britain, Canada, United States
1948	Canada, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland
1952	Canada, United States, Sweden
1956	USSR, United States, Canada
1960	United States, Canada, USSR
1964	USSR, Sweden, Czechoslovakia
1968	USSR, Czechoslovakia, Canada
1972	USSR, United States, Czechoslovakia
1976	USSR, Czechoslovakia, W. Germany
1980	United States, USSR, Sweden
1984	USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden
1988	USSR, Finland, Sweden

Men

1992	Unified Team, Canada, Czechoslovakia
1994	Sweden, Canada, Finland
1998	Czech Republic, Russia, Finland
2002	Canada, United States, Russia
2006	Sweden, Finland, Czech Republic
2010	Canada, United States, Finland

Women

1998	United States, Canada, Finland
2002	Canada, United States, Sweden
2006	Canada, Sweden, United States
2010	Canada, United States, Finland

(1) Event held during Summer Olympic Games.

Luge

Men's Singles		Time
1964	Thomas Keohler, E. Germany	3:27.77
1968	Manfred Schmid, Austria	2:52.48
1972	Wolfgang Scheidel, E. Germany	3:27.58
1976	Detlef Guenther, E. Germany	3:27.688
1980	Bernhard Glass, E. Germany	2:54.796
1984	Paul Hildgartner, Italy	3:04.258
1988	Jens Mueller, E. Germany	3:05.548
1992	Georg Hackl, Germany	3:02.363
1994	Georg Hackl, Germany	3:21.571
1998	Georg Hackl, Germany	3:18.436
2002	Armin Zoeggeler, Italy	2:57.941
2006	Armin Zoeggeler, Italy	3:26.088
2010	Felix Loch, Germany	3:13.085
Men's Doubles		Time
1964	Austria	1:41.62
1968	E. Germany	1:35.85
1972	Italy, E. Germany (tie)	1:28.35
1976	E. Germany	1:25.604
1980	E. Germany	1:19.331
1984	W. Germany	1:23.620
1988	E. Germany	1:31.940
1992	Germany	1:32.053
1994	Italy	1:36.720
1998	Germany	1:41.105
2002	Germany	1:26.082
2006	Austria	1:34.497
2010	Austria	1:22.705
Women's Singles		Time
1964	Ortun Enderlein, Germany	3:24.67
1968	Erica Lechner, Italy	2:28.66
1972	Anna M. Muller, E. Germany	2:59.18
1976	Margit Schumann, E. Germany	2:50.621
1980	Vera Zozulya, USSR	2:36.537
1984	Steffi Martin, E. Germany	2:46.570
1988	Steffi Walter, E. Germany	3:03.973
1992	Doris Neuner, Austria	3:06.696
1994	Gerda Weissensteiner, Italy	3:15.517
1998	Silke Kraushaar, Germany	3:23.779
2002	Sylke Otto, Germany	2:52.464
2006	Sylke Otto, Germany	3:07.979
2010	Tatjana Huefner, Germany	2:46.524

Nordic Combined

Men's 7.5-Kilometer Nordic Combined	
2002	Samppa Lajunen, Finland
2006	Felix Gottwald, Austria
Men's 15-Kilometer Nordic Combined	
1924	Thorleif Haug, Norway
1928	Johan Grottnumsbraaten, Norway
1932	Johan Grottnumsbraaten, Norway
1936	Oddbjorn Hagen, Norway
1948	Heikki Hasu, Finland
1952	Simon Slattvik, Norway
1956	Sverre Stenersen, Norway
1960	Georg Thoma, W. Germany
1964	Tormod Knutsen, Norway
1968	Franz Keller, W. Germany
1972	Ulrich Wehling, E. Germany
1976	Ulrich Wehling, E. Germany
1980	Ulrich Wehling, E. Germany
1984	Tom Sandberg, Norway
1988	Hippolyt Kempf, Switzerland
1992	Fabrice Guy, France
1994	Fred Barre Lundberg, Norway
1998	Bjarte Engen Vik, Norway
2002	Samppa Lajunen, Finland
2006	Georg Hettich, Germany
Men's 10-Kilometer Large Hill	
2010	Bill Demong, United States
Men's 10-Kilometer Normal Hill	
2010	Jason Lamy Chappuis, France

4x5-Kilometer Relay

1988	W. Germany, Switzerland, Austria
1992	Japan, Norway, Austria
1994	Japan, Norway, Switzerland
1998	Norway, Finland, France
2002	Finland, Germany, Austria
2006	Austria, Germany, Finland
2010	Austria, United States, Germany

Skeleton

Men		Time
1928	Jennison Heaton, United States	3:01.8
1948	Nino Bibbia, Italy	5:23.2
2002	Jim Shea, United States	1:41.96
2006	Duff Gibson, Canada	1:55.88
2010	Jon Montgomery, Canada	3:29.73
Women		Time
2002	Tristan Gale, United States	1:45.11
2006	Maya Pedersen, Switzerland	1:59.83
2010	Amy Williams, Great Britain	3:35.64

Ski Jumping

Normal Hill		Points
1964	Veikko Kankkonen, Finland	229.9
1968	Jiri Raska, Czechoslovakia	216.5
1972	Yukio Kasaya, Japan	244.2
1976	Hans-Georg Aschenbach, E. Germany	252.0
1980	Toni Innauer, Austria	266.3
1984	Jens Weissflog, E. Germany	215.2
1988	Matti Nykaenen, Finland	230.5
1992	Ernst Vettori, Austria	222.8
1994	Espen Bredesen, Norway	282.0
1998	Jani Soininen, Finland	234.5
2002	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	269.0
2006	Lars Bystoel, Norway	266.5
2010	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	276.5
Large Hill		Points
1924	Jacob Tullin Thams, Norway	18.960
1928	Alfred Andersen, Norway	19.208
1932	Birger Ruud, Norway	228.1
1936	Birger Ruud, Norway	232.0
1948	Petter Hugsted, Norway	228.1
1952	Arnfinn Bergmann, Norway	226.0
1956	Antti Hyvarinen, Finland	227.0
1960	Helmut Recknagel, E. Germany	227.2
1964	Toralf Engan, Norway	230.7
1968	Vladimir Beloussov, USSR	231.3
1972	Wojciech Fortuna, Poland	219.9
1976	Karl Schnabl, Austria	234.8
1980	Jouko Tormanen, Finland	271.0
1984	Matti Nykaenen, Finland	231.2
1988	Matti Nykaenen, Finland	224.0
1992	Toni Nieminen, Finland	239.5
1994	Jens Weissflog, Germany	274.5
1998	Kazuyoshi Funaki, Japan	272.3
2002	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	281.4
2006	Thomas Morgenstern, Austria	276.9
2010	Simon Ammann, Switzerland	283.6
Team Large Hill		Points
1988	Finland, Yugoslavia, Norway	634.4
1992	Finland, Austria, Czechoslovakia	644.4
1994	Germany, Japan, Austria	970.1
1998	Japan, Germany, Austria	933.0
2002	Germany, Finland, Slovenia	974.1
2006	Austria, Finland, Norway	984.0
2010	Austria, Germany, Norway	1,107.9

Snowboarding

Men's Halfpipe		Points
1998	Gian Simmen, Switzerland	85.2
2002	Ross Powers, United States	46.1
2006	Shaun White, United States	46.8
2010	Shaun White, United States	48.4
Men's Parallel Giant Slalom		
1998	Ross Rebagliati, Canada	
2002	Philipp Schoch, Switzerland	
2006	Philipp Schoch, Switzerland	
2010	Jasey Jay Anderson, Canada	
Note: In 2002, the Giant Slalom became the Parallel Giant Slalom.		
Men's Snowboard Cross		
2006	Seth Wescott, United States	
2010	Seth Westcott, United States	
Women's Halfpipe		Points
1998	Nicola Thost, Germany	74.6
2002	Kelly Clark, United States	47.9

Women's Halfpipe		Points
2006	Hannah Teter, United States	46.4
2010	Torah Bright, Australia	45.0

Women's Parallel Giant Slalom	
1998	Karine Ruby, France
2002	Isabelle Blanc, France
2006	Daniela Meuli, Switzerland
2010	Nicolien Sauerbreij, Netherlands

Note: In 2002, the Giant Slalom became the Parallel Giant Slalom.

Women's Snowboard Cross	
2006	Tanja Frieden, Switzerland
2010	Maele Ricker, Canada

Speed Skating	
*Olympic record	

Men's 500 Meters		Time
1924	Charles Jewtraw, United States	0:44.0
1928	Thunberg, Finland; Evensen, Norway (tie)	0:43.4
1932	John A. Shea, United States	0:43.4
1936	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	0:43.4
1948	Finn Helgesen, Norway	0:43.1
1952	Kenneth Henry, United States	0:43.2
1956	Evgeniy Grishin, USSR	0:40.2
1960	Evgeniy Grishin, USSR	0:40.2
1964	Terry McDermott, United States	0:40.1
1968	Erhard Keller, W. Germany	0:40.3
1972	Erhard Keller, W. Germany	0:39.44
1976	Evgeny Kulikov, USSR	0:39.17
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	0:38.03
1984	Sergei Fokichev, USSR	0:38.19
1988	Uwe-Jens Mey, E. Germany	0:36.45
1992	Uwe-Jens Mey, Germany	0:37.14
1994	Aleksandr Golubev, Russia	0:36.33
1998	Hiroyasu Shimizu, Japan	0:35.59
2002	Casey FitzRandolph, United States	0:34.42*
2006	Joey Cheek, United States	0:34.82
2010	Mo Tae-Bum, S. Korea	0:34.906

Men's 1,000 Meters		Time
1976	Peter Mueller, United States	1:19.32
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	1:15.18
1984	Gaetan Boucher, Canada	1:15.80
1988	Nikolai Guiliaev, USSR	1:13.03
1992	Olaf Zinke, Germany	1:14.85
1994	Dan Jansen, United States	1:12.43
1998	Ids Postma, Netherlands	1:10.64
2002	Gerard van Velde, Netherlands	1:07.18*
2006	Shani Davis, United States	1:08.89
2010	Shani Davis, United States	1:08.94

Men's 1,500 Meters		Time
1924	Clas Thunberg, Finland	2:20.8
1928	Clas Thunberg, Finland	2:21.1
1932	John A. Shea, United States	2:57.5
1936	Charles Mathiesen, Norway	2:19.2
1948	Sverre Farstad, Norway	2:17.6
1952	Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	2:20.4
1956	Grishin; Mikhailov, both USSR (tie)	2:08.6
1960	Aas, Norway; Grishin, USSR (tie)	2:10.4
1964	Ants Anston, USSR	2:10.3
1968	Cornetis Verkerk, Netherlands	2:03.4
1972	Ard Schenk, Netherlands	2:02.96
1976	Jan Egil Storholt, Norway	1:59.38
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	1:55.44
1984	Gaetan Boucher, Canada	1:58.36
1988	Andre Hoffmann, E. Germany	1:52.06
1992	Johann Koss, Norway	1:54.81
1994	Johann Koss, Norway	1:51.29
1998	Aadne Sondral, Norway	1:47.87
2002	Derek Parra, United States	1:43.95*
2006	Enrico Fabris, Italy	1:45.97
2010	Mark Tuitert, Netherlands	1:45.57

Men's 5,000 Meters		Time
1924	Clas Thunberg, Finland	8:39.0
1928	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	8:50.5
1932	Irving Jaffee, United States	9:40.8
1936	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	8:19.6
1948	Reidar Liaklev, Norway	8:29.4
1952	Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	8:10.6
1956	Boris Shilkov, USSR	7:48.7
1960	Viktor Kosichkin, USSR	7:51.3
1964	Knut Johannesen, Norway	7:38.4
1968	F. Anton Maier, Norway	7:22.4
1972	Ard Schenk, Netherlands	7:23.61
1976	Sten Stensen, Norway	7:24.48
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	7:02.29
1984	Sven Tomas Gustafson, Sweden	7:12.28
1988	Tomas Gustafson, Sweden	6:44.63
1992	Geir Karlstad, Norway	6:59.97

Men's 5,000 Meters		Time
1994	Johann Koss, Norway	6:34.96
1998	Gianni Romme, Netherlands	6:22.20
2002	Jochem Uytdehaage, Netherlands	6:14.66
2006	Chad Hedrick, United States	6:14.68
2010	Sven Kramer, Netherlands	6:14.60*

Men's 10,000 Meters		Time
1924	Julius Skutnabb, Finland	18:04.8
1928	Event not held because of thawing of ice	
1932	Irving Jaffee, United States	19:13.6
1936	Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	17:24.3
1948	Ake Seyffarth, Sweden	17:26.3
1952	Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	16:45.8
1956	Sigvard Ericsson, Sweden	16:35.9
1960	Knut Johannesen, Norway	15:46.6
1964	Jonny Nilsson, Sweden	15:50.1
1968	Jonny Hoeglin, Sweden	15:23.6
1972	Ard Schenk, Netherlands	15:01.35
1976	Piet Kleine, Netherlands	14:50.59
1980	Eric Heiden, United States	14:28.13
1984	Igor Malkov, USSR	14:39.90
1988	Tomas Gustafson, Sweden	13:48.20
1992	Bart Veldkamp, Netherlands	14:12.12
1994	Johann Koss, Norway	13:30.55
1998	Gianni Romme, Netherlands	13:15.33
2002	Jochem Uytdehaage, Netherlands	12:58.92
2006	Bob de Jong, Netherlands	13:01.57
2010	Lee Seung-Hoon, S. Korea	12:58.55*

Men's Team Pursuit		Time
2006	Italy, Canada, Netherlands	3:44.46
2010	Canada, United States, Netherlands	3:41.37

Women's 500 Meters		Time
1960	Helga Haase, Germany	0:45.9
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	0:45.0
1968	Ludmila Titova, USSR	0:46.1
1972	Anne Henning, United States	0:43.33
1976	Sheila Young, United States	0:42.76
1980	Karin Enke, E. Germany	0:41.78
1984	Christa Rothenburger, E. Germany	0:41.02
1988	Bonnie Blair, United States	0:39.10
1992	Bonnie Blair, United States	0:40.33
1994	Bonnie Blair, United States	0:39.25
1998	Catriona Le May-Doan, Canada	0:38.21
2002	Catriona Le May Doan, Canada	0:37.30*
2006	Svetlana Zhurova, Russia	0:38.23
2010	Lee Sang-Hwa, S. Korea	0:37.850

Women's 1,000 Meters		Time
1960	Klara Guseva, USSR	1:34.1
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	1:33.2
1968	Carolina Geijssen, Netherlands	1:32.6
1972	Monika Pflug, W. Germany	1:31.40
1976	Tatiana Averina, USSR	1:28.43
1980	Natalya Petrusheva, USSR	1:24.10
1984	Karin Enke, E. Germany	1:21.61
1988	Christa Rothenburger, E. Germany	1:17.65
1992	Bonnie Blair, United States	1:21.90
1994	Bonnie Blair, United States	1:18.74
1998	Marianne Timmer, Netherlands	1:16.51
2002	Chris Witty, United States	1:13.83*
2006	Marianne Timmer, Netherlands	1:16.05
2010	Christine Nesbitt, Canada	1:16.56

Women's 1,500 Meters		Time
1960	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	2:52.2
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	2:22.6
1968	Kaija Mustonen, Finland	2:22.4
1972	Dianne Holum, United States	2:20.85
1976	Galina Stepankaya, USSR	2:16.58
1980	Anne Borckink, Netherlands	2:10.95
1984	Karin Enke, E. Germany	2:03.42
1988	Yvonne van Gennip, Netherlands	2:00.68
1992	Jacqueline Boerner, Germany	2:05.87
1994	Emese Hunyady, Austria	2:02.19
1998	Marianne Timmer, Netherlands	1:57.58
2002	Anni Friesinger, Germany	1:54.02*
2006	Cindy Klassen, Canada	1:55.27
2010	Ireen Wust, Netherlands	1:56.89

Women's 3,000 Meters		Time
1960	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	5:14.3
1964	Lydia Skoblikova, USSR	5:14.9
1968	Johanna Schut, Netherlands	4:56.2
1972	Christina Baas-Kaiser, Netherlands	4:52.14
1976	Tatiana Averina, USSR	4:45.19
1980	Bjoerg Eva Jensen, Norway	4:32.13
1984	Andrea Schoene, E. Germany	4:24.79
1988	Yvonne van Gennip, Netherlands	4:11.94
1992	Gunda Niemann, Germany	4:19.90

Women's 3,000 Meters		Time
1994	Svetlana Bazhanova, Russia	4:17.43
1998	Gunda Niemann-Stirnemann, Germany	4:07.29
2002	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	3:57.70*
2006	Ireen Wust, Netherlands	4:02.43
2010	Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic	4:02.53
Women's 5,000 Meters		Time
1988	Yvonne van Gennip, Netherlands	7:14.13
1992	Gunda Niemann, Germany	7:31.57
1994	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	7:14.37
1998	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	6:59.61
2002	Claudia Pechstein, Germany	6:46.91*
2006	Clara Hughes, Canada	6:59.07
2010	Martina Sablikova, Czech Republic	6:50.91
Women's Team Pursuit		Time
2006	Germany, Canada, Russia	3:01.25
2010	Germany, Japan, Poland	3:02.82

Speed Skating (Short Track)

*Olympic record

Men's 500 Meters		Time
1998	Takafumi Nishitani, Japan	0:42.862
2002	Marc Gagnon, Canada	0:41.802
2006	Apolo Anton Ohno, United States	0:41.935
2010	Charles Hamelin, Canada	0:40.981
Men's 1,000 Meters		Time
1992	Kim Ki-Hoon, S. Korea	1:30.76
1994	Kim Ki-Hoon, S. Korea	1:34.57
1998	Dong-Sung Kim, S. Korea	1:32.375
2002	Steven Bradbury, Australia	1:29.109
2006	Hyun-Soo Ahn, S. Korea	1:26.739
2010	Lee Jung-Su, S. Korea	1:23.747*

Men's 1,500 Meters		Time
2002	Apolo Anton Ohno, United States	2:18.541
2006	Hyun-Soo Ahn, S. Korea	2:25.341
2010	Lee Jung-Su, S. Korea	2:17.611
Men's 5,000-Meter Relay		Time
1992	S. Korea, Canada, Japan	7:14.02
1994	Italy, United States, Australia	7:11.74
1998	Canada, S. Korea, China	7:06.075
2002	Canada, Italy, China	6:51.579
2006	S. Korea, Canada, United States	6:43.376*
2010	Canada, S. Korea, United States	6:44.224
Women's 500 Meters		Time
1992	Cathy Turner, United States	0:47.04
1994	Cathy Turner, United States	0:45.98
1998	Annie Perreault, Canada	0:46.568
2002	Yang Yang (A), China	0:44.187
2006	Meng Wang, China	0:44.345
2010	Wang Meng, China	0:43.048
Women's 1,000 Meters		Time
1998	Chun Lee-Kyung, S. Korea	1:42.776
2002	Yang Yang (A), China	1:36.391
2006	Sun-Yu Jin, S. Korea	1:32.859
2010	Wang Meng, China	1:29.213
Women's 1,500 Meters		Time
2002	Gi-Hyun Ko, S. Korea	2:31.581
2006	Sun-Yu Jin, S. Korea	2:23.494
2010	Zhou Yang, China	2:16.993*
Women's 3,000 Meter Relay		Time
1992	Canada, United States, Unified Team	4:36.62
1994	S. Korea, Canada, United States	4:26.64
1998	S. Korea, China, Canada	4:16.26
2002	S. Korea, China, Canada	4:12.793
2006	S. Korea, Canada, Italy	4:17.040
2010	China, Canada, United States	4:06.610*

General Olympic Information

The modern Olympic Games, first held in Athens, Greece, in 1896, were the result of efforts by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a French educator, to promote interest in education and culture and to foster better international understanding through love of athletics. His inspiration was the ancient Greek Olympic Games, most notable of the 4 Panhellenic celebrations. The games were combined patriotic, religious, and athletic festivals held every 4 years. The first such recorded festival was held in 776 BCE, which the Greeks began to keep their calendar by “Olympiads,” or 4-year spans between the games.

Baron de Coubertin enlisted 13 nations to send athletes to the first modern Olympics in 1896; now athletes from nearly 200 nations and territories compete in the Summer Olympics. The Winter Olympic Games were started in 1924.

Symbol: Five rings or circles, linked together to represent the sporting friendship of all peoples. They also symbolize 5 geographic areas—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America. Each ring is a different color—blue, yellow, black, green, or red.

Flag: The symbol of the 5 rings on a plain white background.

Creed: “The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well.”

Motto: “Citius, Altius, Fortius.” Latin meaning “swifter, higher, stronger.”

Oath: “In the name of all competitors I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, committing ourselves to a sport without doping and without drugs, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams.”

Flame: The modern version of the flame was adopted in 1936. The torch used to kindle it is first lit by the sun’s rays at Olympia, Greece, then carried to the site of the Games by relays of runners. Ships and planes are used when necessary.

Winter Olympic Games Sites, 1924-2014

1924	Chamonix, France	1952	Oslo, Norway	1976	Innsbruck, Austria	1998	Nagano, Japan
1928	St. Moritz, Switzerland	1956	Cortina d’Ampezzo, Italy	1980	Lake Placid, NY	2002	Salt Lake City, UT
1932	Lake Placid, NY	1960	Squaw Valley, CA	1984	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia	2006	Turin, Italy
1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany	1964	Innsbruck, Austria	1988	Calgary, AB, Canada	2010	Vancouver, BC, Canada
1948	St. Moritz, Switzerland	1968	Grenoble, France	1992	Albertville, France	2014	Sochi, Russia
		1972	Sapporo, Japan	1994	Lillehammer, Norway		

Summer Olympic Games Sites, 1896-2016

1896	Athens, Greece	1928	Amsterdam, Netherlands	1964	Tokyo, Japan	1992	Barcelona, Spain
1900	Paris, France	1932	Los Angeles, CA	1968	Mexico City, Mexico	1996	Atlanta, GA
1904	St. Louis, MO	1936	Berlin, Germany	1972	Munich, W. Germany	2000	Sydney, Australia
1906	Athens, Greece*	1948	London, England	1976	Montreal, QC, Canada	2004	Athens, Greece
1908	London, England	1952	Helsinki, Finland	1980	Moscow, USSR	2008	Beijing, China
1912	Stockholm, Sweden	1956	Melbourne, Australia	1984	Los Angeles, CA	2012	London, England
1920	Antwerp, Belgium	1960	Rome, Italy	1988	Seoul, South Korea	2016	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
1924	Paris, France						

*Games not recognized by International Olympic Committee. Games VI (1916), XII (1940), and XIII (1944) were not celebrated.

Paralympics

The first Olympic games for disabled athletes were held in Rome after the 1960 Summer Olympics; use of the name “paralympic” began with the 1964 games in Tokyo. The Paralympics are held by the Olympic host country in the same year and usually the same city and venue(s). A goal of the Paralympics is to provide elite competition to athletes with functional disabilities that prevent their involvement in the Olympics. In 1976 the first Winter Paralympics were held, in Ornskoldsvik, Sweden.

The XIII Paralympic Summer Games were held Sept. 6-17, 2008, in Beijing, China. Nearly 4,000 athletes from a record 147 nations competed in 472 events in 20 sports including, for the first time, rowing.

The X Paralympic Winter Games were held Mar. 12-21, 2010, in Vancouver, Canada. More than 500 athletes from 44 nations to competed in 5 sports. Russia dominated the total medal count with 38, while Germany won the most gold medals, with 13.

Special Olympics

Special Olympics is an international program of year-round sports training and athletic competition for people with intellectual disabilities. All 50 U.S. states, Washington, DC, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have chapter offices. In addition, there are accredited Special Olympics programs in more than 170 countries. Persons wishing to volunteer or find out more can contact Special Olympics, 1133 19th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036. **Website:** www.specialolympics.org

The 13th Special Olympics World Summer Games are scheduled to be held June 25-July 4, 2011, in Athens, Greece. Around 7,500 athletes from 185 nations are expected to compete in 22 sports: aquatics (swimming, diving), athletics (track and field, marathon), badminton, basketball, beach volleyball, bocce, bowling, cycling, equestrian sports, football, golf, gymnastics, handball, judo, kayaking, powerlifting, roller skating, sailing, softball, table tennis, tennis, and volleyball.

The 9th Special Olympics World Winter Games were held in Boise, ID, Feb. 7-13, 2009. More than 2,000 athletes from 113 countries competed in alpine skiing, cross-country skiing, figure skating, floor hockey, snowboarding, snowshoeing, and speed skating events.

TRACK AND FIELD
World Track and Field Outdoor Records

As of Oct. 1, 2010.

The International Association of Athletics Federations, the world body of track and field, recognizes only records in metric distances, except for the mile. * = Pending ratification.

Men's Records

Running					
Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
100 meters	9.58 s.	Usain Bolt	Jamaica	Aug. 16, 2009	Berlin, Germany
200 meters	19.19 s.	Usain Bolt	Jamaica	Aug. 20, 2009	Berlin, Germany
400 meters	43.18 s.	Michael Johnson	U.S.	Aug. 26, 1999	Seville, Spain
800 meters	1 min., 41.01 s.*	David Lekuta Rudisha	Kenya	Aug. 29, 2010	Rieti, Italy
1,000 meters	2 min., 11.96 s.	Noah Ngeny	Kenya	Sept. 5, 1999	Rieti, Italy
1,500 meters	3 min., 26.00 s.	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	July 14, 1998	Rome, Italy
1 mile	3 min., 43.13 s.	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	July 7, 1999	Rome, Italy
2,000 meters	4 min., 44.79 s.	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	Sept. 7, 1999	Berlin, Germany
3,000 meters	7 min., 20.67 s.	Daniel Komen	Kenya	Sept. 1, 1996	Rieti, Italy
3,000 meter stpl	7 min., 53.63 s.	Saif Saaeed Shaheen	Qatar	Sept. 3, 2004	Brussels, Belgium
5,000 meters	12 min., 37.35 s.	Kenenisa Bekele	Ethiopia	May 31, 2004	Hengelo, Netherlands
10,000 meters	26 min., 17.53 s.	Kenenisa Bekele	Ethiopia	Aug. 26, 2005	Brussels, Belgium
20,000 meters	56 min., 26.00 s.	Haile Gebrselassie	Ethiopia	June 27, 2007	Ostrava, Czech Rep.
25,000 meters	1 hr., 13 min., 55.80 s.	Toshihiko Seko	Japan	Mar. 22, 1981	Christchurch, NZ
Marathon	2 hr., 3 min., 59.00 s.	Haile Gebrselassie	Ethiopia	Sept. 28, 2008	Berlin, Germany

Hurdles					
Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
110 meters	12.87 s.	Dayron Robles	Cuba	June 12, 2008	Ostrava, Czech Rep.
400 meters	46.78 s.	Kevin Young	U.S.	Aug. 6, 1992	Barcelona, Spain

Relay Races					
Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
400 mtrs. (4x100)	37.10 s.	(Carter, Frater, Bolt, Powell)	Jamaica	Aug. 22, 2008	Beijing, China
800 mtrs. (4x200)	1 min., 18.68 s.	(Marsh, Burrell, Heard, Lewis)	U.S.	Apr. 17, 1994	Walnut, CA
1,600 mtrs. (4x400)	2 min., 54.29 s. ¹	(Valmon, Watts, Reynolds, Johnson)	U.S.	Aug. 22, 1993	Stuttgart, Germany
3,200 mtrs. (4x800)	7 min., 2.43 s.	(Mutua, Yiampany, Kombich, Bungei)	Kenya	Aug. 25, 2006	Brussels, Belgium

(1) IAAF voted in Aug. 2008 to revoke a world record set by the U.S. team in 1998; one of the team's members, Antonio Pettigrew, admitted to doping in May 2008.

Field Events					
Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
High jump	2.45m (8' ½")	Javier Sotomayor	Cuba	July 27, 1993	Salamanca, Spain
Long jump	8.95m (29' 4½")	Mike Powell	U.S.	Aug. 30, 1991	Tokyo, Japan
Triple jump	18.29m (60' ¼")	Jonathan Edwards	UK	Aug. 7, 1995	Göteborg, Sweden
Pole vault	6.14m (20' 1¾")	Sergey Bubka	Ukraine	July 31, 1994	Sestriere, Italy
Shot put	23.12m (75' 10¼")	Randy Barnes	U.S.	May 20, 1990	Westwood, CA
Discus	74.08m (243' 0")	Jürgen Schult	E. Germany	June 6, 1986	Neubrandenburg, E. Germany
Hammer	86.74m (284' 7")	Yuriy Sedykh	USSR	Aug. 30, 1986	Jena, E. Germany
Javelin	98.48m (323' 1")	Jan Zelezný	Czech Rep.	May 25, 1996	Stuttgart, W. Germany
Decathlon	9,026 pts.	Roman Šebrle	Czech Rep.	May 27, 2001	Götzis, Austria

Women's Records

Running					
Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
100 meters	10.49 s.	Florence Griffith-Joyner	U.S.	July 16, 1988	Indianapolis, IN
200 meters	21.34 s.	Florence Griffith-Joyner	U.S.	Sept. 29, 1988	Seoul, S. Korea
400 meters	47.60 s.	Marita Koch	E. Germany	Oct. 6, 1985	Canberra, Australia
800 meters	1 min., 53.28 s.	Jarmila Kratochvílová	Czechoslovakia	July 26, 1983	Munich, W. Germany
1,000 meters	2 min., 28.98 s.	Svetlana Masterkova	Russia	Aug. 23, 1996	Brussels, Belgium
1,500 meters	3 min., 50.46 s.	Qu Yunxia	China	Sept. 11, 1993	Beijing, China
1 mile	4 min., 12.56 s.	Svetlana Masterkova	Russia	Aug. 14, 1996	Zurich, Switzerland
2,000 meters	5 min., 25.36 s.	Sonia O'Sullivan	Ireland	July 8, 1994	Edinburgh, Scotland, UK
3,000 meters	8 min., 6.11 s.	Wang Junxia	China	Sept. 13, 1993	Beijing, China
3,000 meter stpl	8 min., 58.81 s.	Gulnara Galkina-Samitova	Russia	Aug. 17, 2008	Beijing, China

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
5,000 meters	14 min., 11.15 s.	Tirunesh Dibaba	Ethiopia	June 6, 2008	Oslo, Norway
10,000 meters	29 min., 31.78 s.	Wang Junxia	China	Sept. 8, 1993	Beijing, China
20,000 meters	1 h., 5 min., 26.60 s.	Tegla Loroupe	Kenya	Sept. 3, 2000	Borgholzhausen, Germany
30,000 meters	1 h., 45 min., 50.00 s.	Tegla Loroupe	Kenya	June 6, 2003	Warstein, Germany
Marathon	2 h., 15 min., 25.00 s.	Paula Radcliffe	UK	April 13, 2003	London, England, UK

Hurdles

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
100 meters	12.21 s.	Yordanka Donkova	Bulgaria	Aug. 20, 1988	Stara Zagora, Bulgaria
400 meters	52.34 s.	Yuliya Pechenkina	Russia	Aug. 8, 2003	Tula, Russia

Relay Races

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
400 mtrs. (4×100)	41.37 s.	(Gladisch, Rieger, Auerswald, Goehr)	E. Germany	Oct. 6, 1985	Canberra, Australia
800 mtrs. (4×200)	1 min., 27.46 s.	U.S. "Blue" (Jenkins, Colander, Perry, Jones)	U.S.	Apr. 29, 2000	Philadelphia, PA
1,600 mtrs. (4×400)	3 min., 15.17 s.	(Ledovskaya, Nazarova, Pinigina, Bryzgina)	USSR	Oct. 1, 1988	Seoul, S. Korea
3,200 mtrs. (4×800)	7 min., 50.17 s.	(Olizarenko, Gurina, Borisova, Podyalovskaya)	USSR	Aug. 5, 1984	Moscow, USSR

Field Events

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
High jump	2.09m (6' 10¼")	Stefka Kostadinova	Bulgaria	Aug. 30, 1987	Rome, Italy
Long jump	7.52m (24' 8¼")	Galina Chistyakova	USSR	June 11, 1988	Leningrad, Russia
Triple jump	15.50m (50' 10¼")	Inessa Kravets	Ukraine	Aug. 10, 1995	Göteborg, Sweden
Pole vault	5.06m (16' 7¾")	Yelena Isinbaeva	Russia	Aug. 28, 2009	Zürich, Switzerland
Shot put	22.63m (74' 3")	Natalya Lisovskaya	USSR	June 7, 1987	Moscow, Russia
Discus	76.80m (252' 0")	Gabriele Reinsch	E. Germany	July 9, 1988	Neubrandenburg, E. Germany
Hammer	78.30m (256' 10¾")	Anita Włodarczyk	Poland	June 6, 2010	Bydgoszcz, Poland
Javelin	72.28m (237' 1¾")	Barbora Špotáková	Czech Rep.	Sept. 13, 2008	Stuttgart, Germany
Heptathlon	7,291 pts.	Jackie Joyner-Kersey	U.S.	Sept. 24, 1988	Seoul, S. Korea

World Track and Field Indoor Records

As of Oct. 1, 2010.

The International Association of Athletics Federations first recognized world indoor track and field records on Jan. 1, 1987. World indoor bests set prior to Jan. 1, 1987, were subject to approval as world records providing they met the IAAF world records criteria, including drug testing. Criteria for indoor and outdoor records are the same, except that a track performance cannot be set on an indoor track longer than 200 meters. (a) = altitude. * = Pending ratification.

Men's Records

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
50 meters	5.56 s. (a)	Donovan Bailey	Canada	Feb. 9, 1996	Reno, NV
60 meters	6.39 s.	Maurice Greene	U.S.	Mar. 3, 2001	Atlanta, GA
200 meters	19.92 s.	Frank Fredericks	Namibia	Feb. 18, 1996	Liévin, France
400 meters	44.57 s.	Kerron Clement	U.S.	Mar. 12, 2005	Fayetteville, AR
800 meters	1 min., 42.67 s.	Wilson Kipketer	Denmark	Mar. 9, 1997	Paris, France
1,000 meters	2 min., 14.96 s.	Wilson Kipketer	Denmark	Feb. 20, 2000	Birmingham, England, UK
1,500 meters	3 min., 31.18 s.	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	Feb. 2, 1997	Stuttgart, Germany
1 mile	3 min., 48.45 s.	Hicham El Guerrouj	Morocco	Feb. 12, 1997	Ghent, Belgium
3,000 meters	7 min., 24.90 s.	Daniel Komen	Kenya	Feb. 6, 1998	Budapest, Hungary
5,000 meters	12 min., 49.60 s.	Kenenisa Bekele	Ethiopia	Feb. 20, 2004	Birmingham, England, UK
50-meter hurdles	6.25 s.	Mark McKoy	Canada	Mar. 5, 1986	Kobe, Japan
60-meter hurdles	7.30 s.	Colin Jackson	UK	Mar. 6, 1994	Sindelfingen, Germany
High jump	2.43m (7' 11½")	Javier Sotomayor	Cuba	Mar. 4, 1989	Budapest, Hungary
Pole vault	6.15m (20' 2")	Sergey Bubka	Ukraine	Feb. 21, 1993	Donetsk, Ukraine
Long jump	8.79m (28' 10¼")	Carl Lewis	U.S.	Jan. 27, 1984	New York, NY
Triple jump	17.90m (58' 8¾")*	Teddy Tamgho	France	Mar. 14, 2010	Doha, Qatar
Shot put	22.66m (74' 4¼")	Randy Barnes	U.S.	Jan. 20, 1989	Los Angeles, CA

Women's Records

Event	Record	Holder	Nationality	Date	Location
50 meters	5.96 s.	Irina Privalova	Russia	Feb. 9, 1995	Madrid, Spain
60 meters	6.92 s.	Irina Privalova	Russia	Feb. 9, 1995	Madrid, Spain
200 meters	21.87 s.	Merlene Ottey	Jamaica	Feb. 13, 1993	Liévin, France
400 meters	49.59 s.	Jarmila Kratochvílová	Czechoslovakia	Mar. 7, 1982	Milan, Italy
800 meters	1 min., 55.82 s.	Jolanda Batageli	Slovenia	Mar. 3, 2002	Vienna, Austria
1,000 meters	2 min., 30.94 s.	Maria Mutola	Mozambique	Feb. 25, 1999	Stockholm, Sweden
1,500 meters	3 min., 58.28 s.	Yelena Soboleva	Russia	Feb. 18, 2006	Moscow, Russia
1 mile	4 min., 17.14 s.	Doina Melinte	Romania	Feb. 9, 1990	E. Rutherford, NJ
3,000 meters	8 min., 23.72 s.	Meseret Defar	Ethiopia	Feb. 3, 2007	Stuttgart, Germany
5,000 meters	14 min., 24.37 s.	Meseret Defar	Ethiopia	Feb. 18, 2009	Stockholm, Sweden
50-meter hurdles	6.58 s.	Cornelia Oschkenat	E. Germany	Feb. 20, 1988	Berlin, Germany
60-meter hurdles	7.68 s.	Susanna Kallur	Sweden	Feb. 10, 2008	Karlsruhe, Germany
High jump	2.08m (6' 10")	Kajsa Bergqvist	Sweden	Feb. 4, 2006	Arnstadt, Germany
Pole vault	5.00 m (16' 4¾")	Yelena Isinbaeva	Russia	Feb. 15, 2009	Donetsk, Ukraine
Long jump	7.37m (24' 2¼")	Heike Drechsler	E. Germany	Feb. 13, 1988	Vienna, Austria
Triple jump	15.36m (50' 4¾")	Tatyana Lebedeva	Russia	Mar. 3, 2004	Budapest, Hungary
Shot put	22.50m (73' 10")	Helena Fibingerová	Czechoslovakia	Feb. 19, 1977	Jablonec, Czechoslovakia

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

2010 Men’s NCAA Tournament: Duke Topples Hometown Favorite Butler

The Duke Univ. Blue Devils (Durham, NC) defeated the Butler Univ. Bulldogs (Indianapolis, IN), 61-59, in Indianapolis to claim the NCAA Men’s Division I national basketball title Apr. 5, 2010. This was the fourth national championship for the Blue Devils; all four were won under Coach Mike Krzyzewski, who had last led the team to a title in 2001. The margin of victory was the closest in any men’s final since the Univ. of Michigan Wolverines defeated the Seton Hall Univ. Pirates, 80-79, in 1989.

NCAA Division I Basketball Champions, 1939-2010

Year	Champion	Coach	Final opponent	Score	Most outstanding player	Site
1939	Oregon	Howard Hobson	Ohio St.	46-33	Jimmy Hull, Ohio St.	Evanston, IL
1940	Indiana	Branch McCracken	Kansas	60-42	Marvin Huffman, Indiana	Kansas City, MO
1941	Wisconsin	Harold Foster	Washington St.	39-34	John Kotz, Wisconsin	Kansas City, MO
1942	Stanford	Everett Dean	Dartmouth	53-38	Howard Dallmar, Stanford	Kansas City, MO
1943	Wyoming	Everett Shelton	Georgetown	46-34	Ken Sailors, Wyoming	New York, NY
1944	Utah	Vadal Peterson	Dartmouth	42-40 ¹	Arnold Ferrin, Utah	New York, NY
1945	Oklahoma St. ²	Henry Iba	NYU	49-45	Bob Kurland, Oklahoma St.	New York, NY
1946	Oklahoma St. ²	Henry Iba	North Carolina	43-40	Bob Kurland, Oklahoma St.	New York, NY
1947	Holy Cross	Alvin Julian	Oklahoma	58-47	George Kaftan, Holy Cross	New York, NY
1948	Kentucky	Adolph Rupp	Baylor	58-42	Alex Groza, Kentucky	New York, NY
1949	Kentucky	Adolph Rupp	Oklahoma St.	46-36	Alex Groza, Kentucky	Seattle, WA
1950	CCNY	Nat Holman	Bradley	71-68	Irwin Dambrot, CCNY	New York, NY
1951	Kentucky	Adolph Rupp	Kansas St.	68-58	Bill Spivey, Kentucky	Minneapolis, MN
1952	Kansas	Forrest Allen	St. John’s	80-63	Clyde Lovellette, Kansas	Seattle, WA
1953	Indiana	Branch McCracken	Kansas	69-68	B. H. Born, Kansas	Kansas City, MO
1954	La Salle	Kenneth Loeffler	Bradley	92-76	Tom Gola, La Salle	Kansas City, MO
1955	San Francisco	Phil Woolpert	La Salle	77-63	Bill Russell, San Francisco	Kansas City, MO
1956	San Francisco	Phil Woolpert	Iowa	83-71	Hal Lear, Temple	Evanston, IL
1957	North Carolina	Frank McGuire	Kansas	54-53 ¹	Wilt Chamberlain, Kansas	Kansas City, MO
1958	Kentucky	Adolph Rupp	Seattle	84-72	Elgin Baylor, Seattle	Louisville, KY
1959	California	Pete Newell	West Virginia	71-70	Jerry West, West Virginia	Louisville, KY
1960	Ohio St.	Fred Taylor	California	75-55	Jerry Lucas, Ohio St.	San Francisco, CA
1961	Cincinnati	Edwin Jucker	Ohio St.	70-65 ¹	Jerry Lucas, Ohio St.	Kansas City, MO
1962	Cincinnati	Edwin Jucker	Ohio St.	71-59	Paul Hogue, Cincinnati	Louisville, KY
1963	Loyola (IL)	George Ireland	Cincinnati	60-58 ¹	Art Heyman, Duke	Louisville, KY
1964	UCLA	John Wooden	Duke	98-83	Walt Hazzard, UCLA	Kansas City, MO
1965	UCLA	John Wooden	Michigan	91-80	Bill Bradley, Princeton	Portland, OR
1966	Texas-El Paso ³	Don Haskins	Kentucky	72-65	Jerry Chambers, Utah	College Park, MD
1967	UCLA	John Wooden	Dayton	79-64	Lew Alcindor, UCLA	Louisville, KY
1968	UCLA	John Wooden	North Carolina	78-55	Lew Alcindor, UCLA	Los Angeles, CA
1969	UCLA	John Wooden	Purdue	92-72	Lew Alcindor, UCLA	Louisville, KY
1970	UCLA	John Wooden	Jacksonville	80-69	Sidney Wicks, UCLA	College Park, MD
1971	UCLA	John Wooden	Villanova*	68-62	Howard Porter, Villanova*	Houston, TX
1972	UCLA	John Wooden	Florida St.	81-76	Bill Walton, UCLA	Los Angeles, CA
1973	UCLA	John Wooden	Memphis ⁴	87-66	Bill Walton, UCLA	St. Louis, MO
1974	North Carolina St.	Norm Sloan	Marquette	76-64	David Thompson, NC St.	Greensboro, NC
1975	UCLA	John Wooden	Kentucky	92-85	Richard Washington, UCLA	San Diego, CA
1976	Indiana	Bob Knight	Michigan	86-68	Kent Benson, Indiana	Philadelphia, PA
1977	Marquette	Al McGuire	North Carolina	67-59	Butch Lee, Marquette	Atlanta, GA
1978	Kentucky	Joe Hall	Duke	94-88	Jack Givens, Kentucky	St. Louis, MO
1979	Michigan St.	Jud Heathcote	Indiana St.	75-64	Magic Johnson, Michigan St.	Salt Lake City, UT
1980	Louisville	Denny Crum	UCLA*	59-54	Darrell Griffith, Louisville	Indianapolis, IN
1981	Indiana	Bob Knight	North Carolina	63-50	Isiah Thomas, Indiana	Philadelphia, PA
1982	North Carolina	Dean Smith	Georgetown	63-62	James Worthy, N. Carolina	New Orleans, LA
1983	North Carolina St.	Jim Valvano	Houston	54-52	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston	Albuquerque, NM
1984	Georgetown	John Thompson	Houston	84-75	Patrick Ewing, Georgetown	Seattle, WA
1985	Villanova	Rollie Massimino	Georgetown	66-64	Ed Pinckney, Villanova	Lexington, KY
1986	Louisville	Denny Crum	Duke	72-69	Pervis Ellison, Louisville	Dallas, TX
1987	Indiana	Bob Knight	Syracuse	74-73	Keith Smart, Indiana	New Orleans, LA
1988	Kansas	Larry Brown	Oklahoma	83-79	Danny Manning, Kansas	Kansas City, MO
1989	Michigan	Steve Fisher	Seton Hall	80-79 ¹	Glen Rice, Michigan	Seattle, WA
1990	UNLV	Jerry Tarkanian	Duke	103-73	Anderson Hunt, UNLV	Denver, CO
1991	Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Kansas	72-65	Christian Laettner, Duke	Indianapolis, IN
1992	Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Michigan	71-51	Bobby Hurley, Duke	Minneapolis, MN
1993	North Carolina	Dean Smith	Michigan	77-71	Donald Williams, N. Carolina	New Orleans, LA
1994	Arkansas	Nolan Richardson	Duke	76-72	Corliss Williamson, Arkansas	Charlotte, NC
1995	UCLA	Jim Harrick	Arkansas	89-78	Ed O’Bannon, UCLA	Seattle, WA
1996	Kentucky	Rick Pitino	Syracuse	76-67	Tony Delk, Kentucky	E. Rutherford, NJ
1997	Arizona	Lute Olson	Kentucky	84-79 ¹	Miles Simon, Arizona	Indianapolis, IN
1998	Kentucky	Tubby Smith	Utah	78-69	Jeff Sheppard, Kentucky	San Antonio, TX
1999	Connecticut	Jim Calhoun	Duke	77-74	Richard Hamilton, Connecticut	St. Petersburg, FL
2000	Michigan St.	Tom Izzo	Florida	89-76	Mateen Cleaves, Michigan St.	Indianapolis, IN
2001	Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Arizona	82-72	Shane Battier, Duke	Minneapolis, MN
2002	Maryland	Gary Williams	Indiana	64-52	Juan Dixon, Maryland	Atlanta, GA
2003	Syracuse	Jim Boeheim	Kansas	81-78	Carmelo Anthony, Syracuse	New Orleans, LA
2004	Connecticut	Jim Calhoun	Georgia Tech	82-73	Emeka Okafor, Connecticut	San Antonio, TX
2005	North Carolina	Roy Williams	Illinois	75-70	Sean May, North Carolina	St. Louis, MO
2006	Florida	Billy Donovan	UCLA	73-57	Joakim Noah, Florida	Indianapolis, IN
2007	Florida	Billy Donovan	Ohio State	84-75	Corey Brewer, Florida	Atlanta, GA
2008	Kansas	Bill Self	Memphis	75-68 ¹	Mario Chalmers, Kansas	San Antonio, TX
2009	North Carolina	Roy Williams	Michigan State	89-72	Wayne Ellington, North Carolina	Detroit, MI
2010	Duke	Mike Krzyzewski	Butler	61-59	Kyle Singler, Duke	Indianapolis, IN

*Declared ineligible after the tournament. (1) Overtime. (2) Then known as Oklahoma A&M. (3) Then known as Texas Western. (4) Then known as Memphis State.

Top Division I Basketball Career Scorers

(Through 2009-10 season. Minimum 1,500 points; ranked by average points per game.)

Player, school	Years	Points	Avg.	Player, school	Years	Points	Avg.
Pete Maravich, LSU	1968-70	3,667	44.2	Dwight Lamar, LA-Lafayette ¹	1972-73	1,862	32.7
Austin Carr, Notre Dame	1969-71	2,560	34.6	Frank Selvy, Furman	1952-54	2,538	32.5
Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati	1958-60	2,973	33.8	Rick Mount, Purdue	1968-70	2,323	32.3
Calvin Murphy, Niagara	1968-70	2,548	33.1	Darrell Floyd, Furman	1954-56	2,281	32.1

(1) Known as SW Louisiana until 1999.

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EAST REGIONALS			
(1) Kentucky 100 (16) E. Tennessee St. 71	Kentucky 90		
(8) Texas 80 (9) Wake Forest 81	Wake Forest 60	Kentucky 62	
(5) Temple 65 (12) Cornell 78	Cornell 87	Cornell 45	Kentucky 66
(4) Wisconsin 53 (13) Wofford 49	Wisconsin 69		
(6) Marquette 78 (11) Washington 80	Washington 82		West Virginia 57
(3) New Mexico 62 (14) Montana 57	New Mexico 64	Washington 56	
(7) Clemson 78 (10) Missouri 86	Missouri 59		West Virginia 73
(2) West Virginia 77 (15) Morgan St. 50	West Virginia 68	West Virginia 69	
SOUTH REGIONALS			
(1) Duke 73 (16) AR Pine Bluff 44	Duke 68		
(8) California 77 (9) Louisville 62	California 53	Duke 70	
(5) Texas A&M 69 (12) Utah St. 53	Texas A&M 61	Purdue 57	Duke 78
(4) Purdue 72 (13) Siena 64	Purdue 63		
(6) Notre Dame 50 (11) Old Dominion 51	Old Dominion 68		Duke 78
(3) Baylor 68 (14) Sam Houston St. 59	Baylor 76	Baylor 72	
(7) Richmond 71 (10) St. Mary's 80	St. Mary's 75	St. Mary's 49	Baylor 71
(2) Villanova 73 (15) Robert Morris 70	Villanova 68		
MIDWEST REGIONALS			
(1) Kansas 90 (16) Lehigh 74	Kansas 67	Northern Iowa 52	
(8) UNLV 66 (9) Northern Iowa 69	Northern Iowa 69		
(5) Michigan St. 70 (12) New Mexico St. 67	Michigan St. 85	Michigan St. 59	Michigan St. 70
(4) Maryland 89 (13) Houston 77	Maryland 83		
(6) Tennessee 62 (11) San Diego St. 59	Tennessee 83		Michigan St. 50
(3) Georgetown 83 (14) Ohio 97	Ohio 68	Tennessee 76	
(7) Oklahoma St. 59 (10) Georgia Tech 64	Georgia Tech 66	Ohio St. 73	Tennessee 69
(2) Ohio St. 68 (15) UCSB 51	Ohio St. 75		
WEST REGIONALS			
(1) Syracuse 79 (16) Vermont 56	Syracuse 87	Syracuse 59	
(8) Gonzaga 67 (9) Florida St. 60	Gonzaga 65		Butler 63
(5) Butler 77 (12) UTEP 59	Butler 54	Butler 63	
(4) Vanderbilt 65 (13) Murray St. 66	Murray St. 52		Butler 52
(6) Xavier 65 (11) Minnesota 54	Xavier 71		
(3) Pittsburgh 89 (14) Oakland 66	Pittsburgh 68	Xavier 96	Kansas St. 56
(7) BYU 99 (10) Florida 92	BYU 72		
(2) Kansas St. 82 (15) North Texas 62	Kansas St. 84	Kansas St. 101	

Men's Basketball Final Division I Conference Standings, 2009-10

(*conference tournament champion)

				Conf.		All						Conf.		All	
				W	L	W	L					W	L	W	L
America East															
Stony Brook				13	3	22	10								
Vermont*				12	4	25	10								
Boston Univ.				11	5	21	14								
Maine				11	5	19	11								
Binghamton				8	8	13	18								
New Hampshire				6	10	13	17								
Hartford				6	10	8	22								
UMBC				3	13	4	26								
Albany				2	14	7	25								
Atlantic Coast															
Duke*				13	3	35	5								
Maryland				13	3	24	9								
Virginia Tech.				10	6	25	9								
Florida State				10	6	22	10								
Clemson				9	7	21	11								
Wake Forest				9	7	20	11								
Georgia Tech				7	9	23	13								
Boston Coll.				6	10	15	16								
Miami (FL)				4	12	20	13								
North Carolina				5	11	20	17								
NC State				5	11	20	16								
Virginia				5	11	15	16								
Atlantic Sun															
Jacksonville				14	6	20	13								
Belmont				14	6	19	12								
Campbell				14	6	19	11								
Lipscomb				14	6	17	13								
E. Tennessee St.*				13	7	20	15								
Mercer				10	10	16	17								
North Florida				8	12	13	18								
Kennesaw St.				7	13	13	20								
SC Upstate				6	14	6	23								
Florida Gulf Coast				5	15	8	21								
Stetson				5	15	7	22								
Atlantic 10															
Temple*				14	2	29	6								
Xavier				14	2	26	9								
Richmond				13	3	26	9								
Saint Louis				11	5	23	13								
Rhode Island				9	7	26	10								
Charlotte				9	7	19	12								
Dayton				8	8	25	12								
Duquesne				7	9	16	16								
St. Bonaventure				7	9	15	16								
George Washington				6	10	16	15								
Massachusetts				5	11	12	20								
St. Joseph's				5	11	11	20								
La Salle				4	12	12	18								
Fordham				0	16	2	26								
Big East															
Syracuse				15	3	30	5								
West Virginia*				13	5	31	7								
Pittsburgh				13	5	25	9								
Villanova				13	5	25	8								
Marquette				11	7	22	12								
Louisville				11	7	20	13								
Notre Dame				10	8	23	12								
South Florida				9	9	20	13								
Seton Hall				9	9	19	13								
Cincinnati				7	11	19	16								
Connecticut				7	11	18	6								
St. John's				6	12	17	16								
Rutgers				5	13	15	17								
Providence				4	14	12	19								
DePaul				1	17	8	23								
Big Sky															
Weber State				13	3	20	11								
Northern Colorado				12	4	25	8								
Montana*				10	6	22	10								
Montana State				10	6	15	14								
Northern Arizona				8	8	14	14								
Portland State				7	9	13	19								
Eastern Washington				5	11	9	21								
Idaho State				4	12	7	22								
Sacramento St.				3	13	9	21								
Big South															
Radford				13	5	19	12								
Winthrop*				12	6	19	14								
NC Asheville				11	7	15	16								
Liberty				10	8	15	16								
High Point				10	8	15	15								
Charleston Southern				7	11	13	17								
Coastal Carolina				5	13	28	7								
VMI				5	13	10	19								
Gardner-Webb				5	13	8	21								
Presbyterian				2	16	5	26								
Big 10															
Ohio State*				14	4	29	8								
Purdue				14	4	29	6								
Michigan State				14	4	28	9								
Wisconsin				13	5	24	9								
Illinois				10	8	21	15								
Minnesota				9	9	21	14								
Northwestern				7	11	20	14								
Michigan				7	11	15	17								
Iowa				4	14	10	22								
Indiana				4	14	10	21								
Penn State				3	15	11	20								
Big 12															
Kansas*				15	1	33	3								
Kansas State				11	5	29	8								
Baylor				11	5	28	8								
Texas A&M				11	5	24	10								
Missouri				10	6	23	11								
Texas				9	7	24	10								
Oklahoma State				9	7	22	11								
Colorado				6	10	15	16								
Texas Tech				4	12	19	16								
Iowa State				4	12	15	17								
Oklahoma				4	12	13	18								
Nebraska				2	14	15	18								
Big West															
Pacific				12	4	23	12								
UC Santa Barbara*				12	4	20	10								
Long Beach State				8	8	17	16								
CSU Fullerton				8	8	16	15								
UC Davis				8	8	14	18								
Cal. Poly				7	9	12	19								
UC Irvine				6	10	14	18								
CSU Northridge				6	10	11	21								
UC Riverside				5	11	12	17								
Colonial Athletic Association															
Old Dominion*				15	3	27	9								
Northeastern				14	4	20	13								
William & Mary				12	6	22	11								
George Mason				12	6	17	15								
VCU				11	7	27	9								
Drexel				11	7	16	16								
Hofstra				10	8	19	15								
Towson				6	12	10	21								
Georgia State				5	13	12	20								
NC Wilmington				5	13	9	22								
James Madison				4	14	13	20								
Delaware				3	15	7	24								
Conference USA															
UTEP				15	1	26	7								
Memphis				13	3	24	10								
UAB				11	5	25	9								
Marshall				11	5	24	10								
Tulsa				10	6	23	12								
Southern Miss.				8	8	20	14								
Houston*				7	9	19	16								
SMU				7	9	14	17								
Central Florida				6	10	15	17								
East Carolina				4	12	10	21								
Tulane				3	13	8	22								
Rice				1	15	8	23								
Horizon League															
Butler*				18	0	33	5								
Wright State				12	6	20	12								
WI-Green Bay				11	7	22	13								
WI-Milwaukee				10	8	20	14								
Cleveland State				10	8	16	17								
Valparaiso				10	8	15	17								
Detroit				9	9	20	14								
Loyola Chicago				5	13	14	16								
Illinois-Chicago				3	15	8	22								
Youngstown State				2	16	8	22								
Ivy League¹															
Cornell				13	1	29	5								
Princeton				11	3	22	9								
Harvard				10	4	21	8								
Yale				6	8	12	19								
Brown				5	9	11	20								
Columbia				5	9	11	17								
Pennsylvania				5	9	6	22								
Dartmouth				1	13	5	23								
Metro Atlantic Athletic															
Siena*				17	1	27	7								
Fairfield				13	5	23	11								
Iona				12	6	21	10								
St. Peter's				11	7	16	14								
Niagara				9	9	18	15								
Rider				9	9	17	16								
Canisius				8	10	15	17								
Loyola (MD)				6	12	13	17								
Manhattan				4	14	11	20								
Marist				1	17	1	29								
Mid-American															
East Division															
Kent State				13	3	24	10								
Akron				12	4	24	11								
Buffalo				9	7	18	12								
Miami (OH)				9	7	14	18								
Ohio*				7	9	22	15								
Bowling Green				6	10	14	16								
West Division															
Central Michigan				9	7	15	15								
Western Michigan				8	8	18	15								
Eastern Michigan				8	8	17	15								
Ball State				8	8	15	15								
Northern Illinois				6	10	10	20								
Toledo				1	15	4	28								
Mid-Eastern Athletic															
Morgan State*				15	1	27	10								
Delaware State				11	5	17	12								
South Carolina St.				10	6	18	14								
Norfolk State				9	7	11	19								
Hampton				8	8	14	18								
MD Eastern Shore				8	8	11	21								
Bethune-Cookman				7	9	17	16								
NC A&T				6	10	11	22								
Howard				6	10	7	25								
Florida A&M				5	11	9	22								
Coppin State				3	13	8	22								
Missouri Valley															
Northern Iowa*				15	3	30	5								
Wichita State				12	6	25	10								
Illinois State				11	7	22	11								
Creighton				10	8	18	6								
Indiana State				9	9	17	15								
Bradley				9	9	16	15								
Missouri State				8	10	24	12								
Drake				7	11	14	19								
Southern Illinois				6	12	15	15								
Evansville				3	15	9	21								
Mountain West															
New Mexico				14	2	30	5								
BYU				13	3	30	6								
San Diego State*				11	5	25	9								
UNLV				11	5	25	9								
Colorado State				7	9	16	16								
Utah				7	9	14	17								
TCU				5	11	13	19								
Wyoming				3	13	10	21								
Air Force				1	15	10	21								
Northeast															
Robert Morris*				15	3	23	12								
Quinnipiac				15	3	23	10								
Mount St. Mary's				12	6	16	15								
Long Island				11	7	14	17								
Fairleigh Dickinson				10	8	11	21								
Central Conn. State				9	9	12	18								
St. Francis (PA)				9	9	11	19								
Monmouth				8	10	12	19								
St. Francis (NY)				8	10	11	18								

John R. Wooden Award

Awarded to the nation’s outstanding men’s college basketball player by the Los Angeles Athletic Club since 1977; awarded under the same name to women since 2004.

1977 Marques Johnson, UCLA	1991 Larry Johnson, UNLV	2004 (M) Jameer Nelson, St. Joseph’s
1978 Phil Ford, North Carolina	1992 Christian Laettner, Duke	(W) Alana Beard, Duke
1979 Larry Bird, Indiana State	1993 Calbert Cheaney, Indiana	2005 (M) Andrew Bogut, Utah
1980 Darrell Griffith, Louisville	1994 Glenn Robinson, Purdue	(W) Seimone Augustus, LSU
1981 Danny Ainge, Brigham Young	1995 Ed O’Bannon, UCLA	2006 (M) J. J. Redick, Duke
1982 Ralph Sampson, Virginia	1996 Marcus Camby, Massachusetts	(W) Seimone Augustus, LSU
1983 Ralph Sampson, Virginia	1997 Tim Duncan, Wake Forest	2007 (M) Kevin Durant, Texas
1984 Michael Jordan, North Carolina	1998 Antawn Jamison, North Carolina	(W) Candace Parker, Tennessee
1985 Chris Mullin, St. John’s	1999 Elton Brand, Duke	2008 (M) Tyler Hansbrough, N. Carolina
1986 Walter Berry, St. John’s	2000 Kenyon Martin, Cincinnati	(W) Candace Parker, Tennessee
1987 David Robinson, Navy	2001 Shane Battier, Duke	2009 (M) Blake Griffin, Oklahoma
1988 Danny Manning, Kansas	2002 Jay Williams, Duke	(W) Maya Moore, Connecticut
1989 Sean Elliott, Arizona	2003 T. J. Ford, Texas	2010 (M) Evan Turner, Ohio State
1990 Lionel Simmons, La Salle		(W) Tina Charles, Connecticut

Most Coaching Victories in the NCAA Basketball Tournament

(Through 2010 tournament. Coaches active in 2009-10 season in bold.)

Coach, school(s), first/last appearance	Wins	Tournaments	Championships
Mike Krzyzewski , Duke, 1984/2010	77	26	4
Dean Smith, North Carolina, 1967/1997	65	27	2
Roy Williams ; Kansas, N. Carolina; 1990/2009	55	20	2
John Wooden, UCLA, 1950/1975	47	16	10
Lute Olson; Iowa, Arizona; 1979/2007	46	27	1
Bob Knight; Indiana, Texas Tech; 1973/2007	45	28	3
Jim Calhoun ; Northeastern, Connecticut; 1981/2009	43	21	2
Denny Crum, Louisville, 1972/2000	42	23	2
Jim Boeheim , Syracuse, 1977/2010	44	27	1
Rick Pitino ; Boston, Providence, Kentucky, Louisville; 1983/2010	38	16	1

2010 Women’s NCAA Tournament: Still Undefeated, UConn Silences Stanford

The Connecticut Huskies Apr. 6, 2010, defeated the Stanford Cardinal, 53-47, in San Antonio, TX, to claim the Women’s 2010 Division I basketball title for the second straight year. UConn’s seventh tournament win capped off a record-setting season; the team had gone 78 games without taking a loss, and became the first women’s team ever to claim back-to-back perfect seasons.

NCAA Division I Women’s Basketball Champions, 1982-2010

Year	Champion	Coach	Final opponent	Score	Most outstanding player	Site
1982	Louisiana Tech	Sonja Hogg	Cheyney	76-62	Janice Lawrence, La. Tech	Norfolk, VA
1983	USC	Linda Sharp	Louisiana Tech	69-67	Cheryl Miller, USC	Norfolk, VA
1984	USC	Linda Sharp	Tennessee	72-61	Cheryl Miller, USC	Los Angeles, CA
1985	Old Dominion	Marianne Stanley	Georgia	70-65	Tracy Claxton, Old Dominion	Austin, TX
1986	Texas	Jody Conradt	USC	97-81	Clarissa Davis, Texas	Lexington, KY
1987	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Louisiana Tech	67-44	Tonya Edwards, Tennessee	Austin, TX
1988	Louisiana Tech	Leon Barmore	Auburn	56-54	Erica Westbrooks, La. Tech	Tacoma, WA
1989	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Auburn	76-60	Bridgette Gordon, Tennessee	Tacoma, WA
1990	Stanford	Tara VanDerveer	Auburn	88-81	Jennifer Azzi, Stanford	Knoxville, TN
1991	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Virginia	70-67 (OT)	Dawn Staley, Virginia	New Orleans, LA
1992	Stanford	Tara VanDerveer	W. Kentucky	78-62	Molly Goodenbour, Stanford	Los Angeles, CA
1993	Texas Tech	Marsha Sharp	Ohio St.	84-82	Sheryl Swoopes, Texas Tech	Atlanta, GA
1994	North Carolina	Sylvia Hatchell	Louisiana Tech	60-59	Charlotte Smith, North Carolina	Richmond, VA
1995	Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Tennessee	70-64	Rebecca Lobo, Connecticut	Minneapolis, MN
1996	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Georgia	83-65	Michelle Marciniak, Tennessee	Charlotte, NC
1997	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Old Dominion	68-59	Chamique Holdsclaw, Tennessee	Cincinnati, OH
1998	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Louisiana Tech	93-75	Chamique Holdsclaw, Tennessee	Kansas City, MO
1999	Purdue	Carolyn Peck	Duke	62-45	Ukari Figgs, Purdue	San Jose, CA
2000	Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Tennessee	71-52	Shea Ralph, Connecticut	Philadelphia, PA
2001	Notre Dame	Muffet McGraw	Purdue	68-66	Ruth Riley, Notre Dame	St. Louis, MO
2002	Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Oklahoma	82-70	Swin Cash, Connecticut	San Antonio, TX
2003	Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Tennessee	73-68	Diana Taurasi, Connecticut	Atlanta, GA
2004	Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Tennessee	70-61	Diana Taurasi, Connecticut	New Orleans, LA
2005	Baylor	Kim Mulkey-Robertson	Michigan State	84-62	Sophia Young, Baylor	Indianapolis, IN
2006	Maryland	Brenda Frese	Duke	78-75 (OT)	Laura Harper, Maryland	Boston, MA
2007	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Rutgers	59-46	Candace Parker, Tennessee	Cleveland, OH
2008	Tennessee	Pat Summitt	Stanford	64-48	Candace Parker, Tennessee	Tampa Bay, FL
2009	Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Louisville	76-54	Tina Charles, Connecticut	St. Louis, MO
2010	Connecticut	Geno Auriemma	Stanford	53-47	Maya Moore, Connecticut	San Antonio, TX

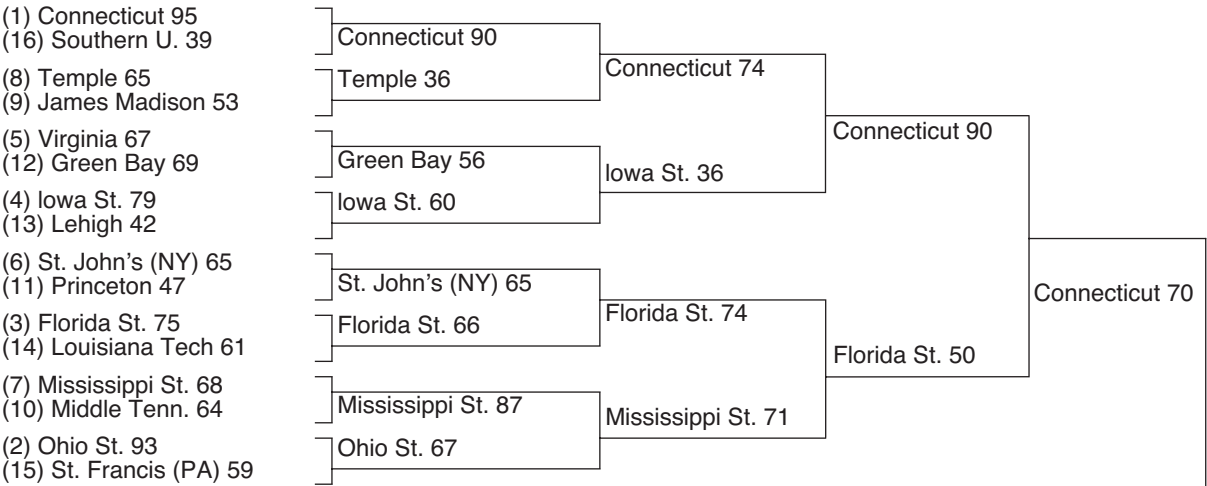
Wade Trophy

Awarded by the National Assn. for Girls and Women in Sport for character, leadership, and player performance.

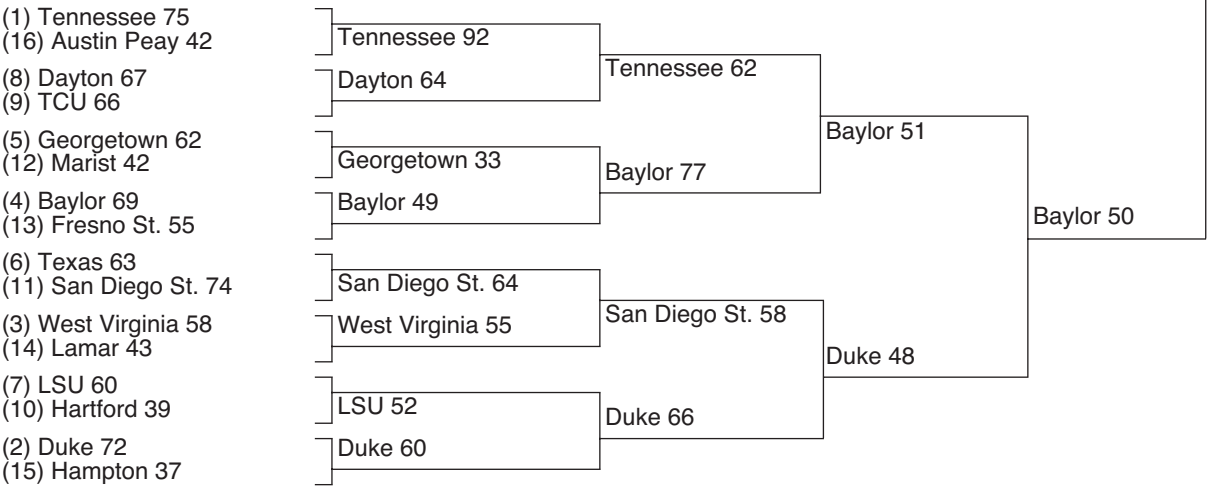
Year	Player, school	Year	Player, school	Year	Player, school
1978	Carol Blazejowski, Montclair St.	1989	Clarissa Davis, Texas	2000	Edwina Brown, Texas
1979	Nancy Lieberman, Old Dominion	1990	Jennifer Azzi, Stanford	2001	Jackie Stiles, SW Missouri St.
1980	Nancy Lieberman, Old Dominion	1991	Daedra Charles, Tennessee	2002	Sue Bird, Connecticut
1981	Lynette Woodard, Kansas	1992	Susan Robinson, Penn St.	2003	Diana Taurasi, Connecticut
1982	Pam Kelly, Louisiana Tech	1993	Karen Jennings, Nebraska	2004	Alana Beard, Duke
1983	LaTaunya Pollard, Long Beach St.	1994	Carol Ann Shudlick, Minnesota	2005	Seimone Augustus, LSU
1984	Janice Lawrence, Louisiana Tech	1995	Rebecca Lobo, Connecticut	2006	Seimone Augustus, LSU
1985	Cheryl Miller, USC	1996	Jennifer Rizzotti, Connecticut	2007	Candace Parker, Tennessee
1986	Kamie Ethridge, Texas	1997	DeLisha Milton, Florida	2008	Candice Wiggins, Stanford
1987	Shelly Pennefeather, Villanova	1998	Ticha Penicheiro, Old Dominion	2009	Maya Moore, Connecticut
1988	Teresa Weatherspoon, Louisiana Tech	1999	Stephanie White-McCarty, Purdue	2010	Maya Moore, Connecticut

2010 WOMEN'S NCAA BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

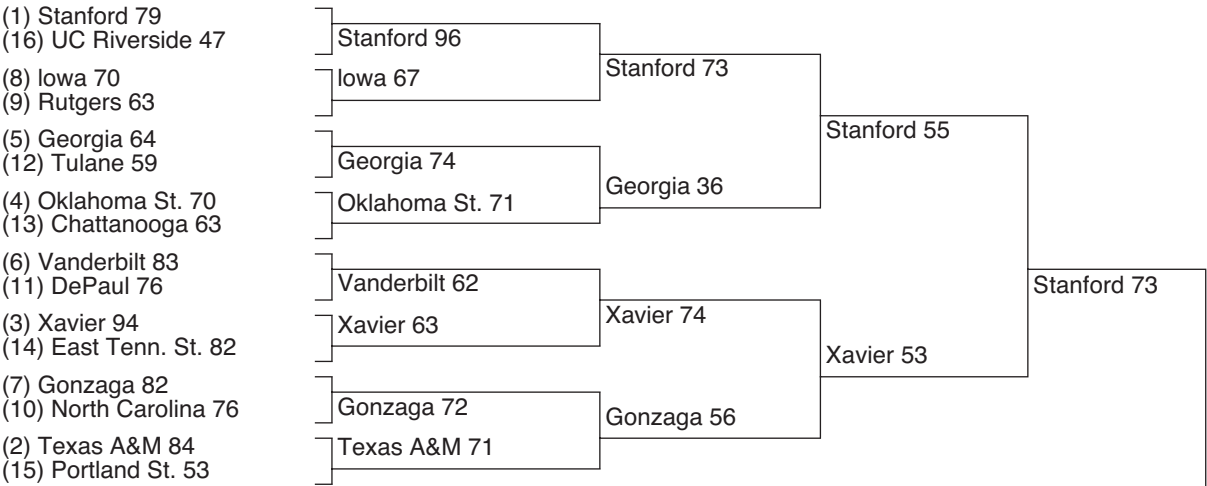
DAYTON REGIONAL



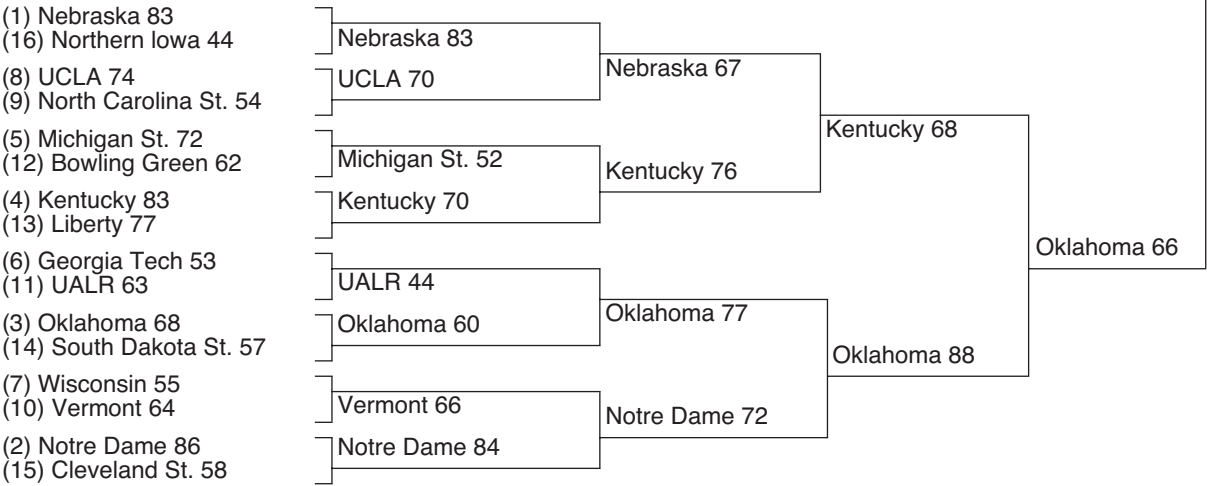
MEMPHIS REGIONAL



SACRAMENTO REGIONAL



KANSAS CITY REGIONAL



COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Favored Alabama Defeats Texas for BCS Title

The Univ. of Alabama Crimson Tide Jan. 7, 2010, beat the Univ. of Texas Longhorns, 37-21, in Pasadena, CA, to win the Bowl Championship Series (BCS) national title game. With the win, the Crimson Tide, coached by Nick Saban, claimed the 13th NCAA Division I-A football title in school history. Both teams had posted season records of 13 wins and no losses, but top-ranked Alabama was the clear favorite. The game featured the 2009 Heisman Trophy winner, Alabama tailback Mark Ingram, and star Texas quarterback Colt McCoy. However, McCoy was knocked out of the game with a sprained right shoulder on Texas’s first possession and replaced by inexperienced freshman Garrett Gilbert.

National College Football Champions, 1936-2009

The official champion, as determined by the BCS National Championship game (BCS No. 1 vs. BCS No. 2), is listed starting 2006. For years preceding 2006, the unofficial champion, as selected by the AP poll of writers and USA Today/ESPN (until 1991, UPI; 1991-1996 USA Today/CNN) poll of coaches, is listed. Where the polls disagreed, both teams are listed (AP winner first). The AP poll started in 1936; the UPI poll in 1950.

1936 Minnesota	1951 Tennessee	1966 Notre Dame	1980 Georgia	1995 Nebraska
1937 Pittsburgh	1952 Michigan St.	1967 USC	1981 Clemson	1996 Florida
1938 Texas Christian	1953 Maryland	1968 Ohio St.	1982 Penn St.	1997 Michigan/Nebraska
1939 Texas A&M	1954 Ohio St./UCLA	1969 Texas	1983 Miami (FL)	1998 Tennessee
1940 Minnesota	1955 Oklahoma	1970 Nebraska/Texas	1984 Brigham Young	1999 Florida St.
1941 Minnesota	1956 Oklahoma	1971 Nebraska	1985 Oklahoma	2000 Oklahoma
1942 Ohio St.	1957 Auburn/Ohio St.	1972 USC	1986 Penn St.	2001 Miami (FL)
1943 Notre Dame	1958 Louisiana St.	1973 Notre Dame/ Alabama	1987 Miami (FL)	2002 Ohio State
1944 Army	1959 Syracuse	1974 Oklahoma/USC	1988 Notre Dame	2003 LSU/USC
1945 Army	1960 Minnesota	1975 Oklahoma	1989 Miami (FL)	2004 USC
1946 Notre Dame	1961 Alabama	1976 Pittsburgh	1990 Colorado/GA Tech	2005 Texas
1947 Notre Dame	1962 USC	1977 Notre Dame	1991 Miami (FL)/Washington	2006 Florida
1948 Michigan	1963 Texas	1978 Alabama/USC	1992 Alabama	2007 LSU
1949 Notre Dame	1964 Alabama	1979 Alabama	1993 Florida St.	2008 Florida
1950 Oklahoma	1965 Alabama/Mich. St.		1994 Nebraska	2009 Alabama

2009 Final Standings

Bowl Championship Series		Associated Press Poll		USA Today Coaches' Poll	
Rank, team	Rank, team	Rank, team	Rank, team	Rank, team	Rank, team
1. Alabama	14. Brigham Young	1. Alabama	14. Nebraska	1. Alabama	14. Nebraska
2. Texas	15. Miami (FL)	2. Texas	15. Pittsburgh	2. Texas	15. Pittsburgh
3. Cincinnati	16. West Virginia	3. Florida	16. Wisconsin	3. Florida	16. Wisconsin
4. TCU	17. Pittsburgh	4. Boise State	17. LSU	4. Boise State	17. LSU
5. Florida	18. Oregon State	5. Ohio State	18. Utah	5. Ohio State	18. Utah
6. Boise State	19. Oklahoma St.	6. TCU	19. Miami (FL)	6. TCU	19. Miami (FL)
7. Oregon	20. Arizona	7. Iowa	20. Mississippi	7. Iowa	20. USC
8. Ohio State	21. Stanford	8. Cincinnati	21. Texas Tech	8. Penn State	21. Mississippi
9. Georgia Tech	22. Nebraska	9. Penn State	22. USC	9. Cincinnati	22. West Virginia
10. Iowa	23. Utah	10. Virginia Tech	23. Central Michigan	10. Virginia Tech	23. Texas Tech
11. Virginia Tech	24. USC	11. Oregon	24. Clemson	11. Oregon	24. Central Michigan
12. LSU	25. Wisconsin	12. Brigham Young	25. West Virginia	12. Brigham Young	25. Oklahoma State
13. Penn State		13. Georgia Tech		13. Georgia Tech	

Note: BCS Standings are as of Dec. 6, 2009. AP and Coaches' Polls are final after bowl games are played. The American Football Coaches Assn. prohibits coaches from voting for schools which are on major NCAA probation.

Annual Results of Major Bowl Games

(Dates indicate year the game was played; bowl games are generally played in late December or early January.)

Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA			
1902 (Jan.) Michigan 49, Stanford 0	1948 Michigan 49, USC 0	1980 USC 17, Ohio St. 16	
1916 Washington St. 14, Brown 0	1949 Northwestern 20, California 14	1981 Michigan 23, Washington 6	
1917 Oregon 14, Pennsylvania 0	1950 Ohio St. 17, California 14	1982 Washington 28, Iowa 0	
1918-19 Service teams	1951 Michigan 14, California 6	1983 UCLA 24, Michigan 14	
1920 Harvard 7, Oregon 6	1952 Illinois 40, Stanford 7	1984 UCLA 45, Illinois 9	
1921 California 28, Ohio St. 0	1953 USC 7, Wisconsin 0	1985 USC 20, Ohio St. 17	
1922 Wash. & Jeff. 0, California 0	1954 Mich. St. 28, UCLA 20	1986 UCLA 45, Iowa 28	
1923 USC 14, Penn St. 3	1955 Ohio St. 20, USC 7	1987 Arizona St. 22, Michigan 15	
1924 Navy 14, Washington 14	1956 Mich. St. 17, UCLA 14	1988 Mich. St. 20, USC 17	
1925 Notre Dame 27, Stanford 10	1957 Iowa 35, Oregon St. 19	1989 Michigan 22, USC 14	
1926 Alabama 20, Washington 19	1958 Ohio St. 10, Oregon 7	1990 USC 17, Michigan 10	
1927 Alabama 7, Stanford 7	1959 Iowa 38, California 12	1991 Washington 46, Iowa 34	
1928 Stanford 7, Pittsburgh 6	1960 Washington 44, Wisconsin 8	1992 Washington 34, Michigan 14	
1929 Georgia Tech 8, California 7	1961 Washington 17, Minnesota 7	1993 Michigan 38, Washington 31	
1930 USC 47, Pittsburgh 14	1962 Minnesota 21, UCLA 3	1994 Wisconsin 21, UCLA 16	
1931 Alabama 24, Wash. St. 0	1963 USC 42, Wisconsin 37	1995 Penn St. 38, Oregon 20	
1932 USC 21, Tulane 12	1964 Illinois 17, Washington 7	1996 USC 41, Northwestern 32	
1933 USC 35, Pittsburgh 0	1965 Michigan 34, Oregon St. 7	1997 Ohio St. 20, Arizona St. 17	
1934 Columbia 7, Stanford 0	1966 UCLA 14, Mich. St. 12	1998 Michigan 21, Wash. St. 16	
1935 Alabama 29, Stanford 13	1967 Purdue 14, USC 13	1999 Wisconsin 38, UCLA 31	
1936 Stanford 7, SMU 0	1968 USC 14, Indiana 3	2000 Wisconsin 17, Stanford 9	
1937 Pittsburgh 21, Washington 0	1969 Ohio St. 27, USC 16	2001 Washington 34, Purdue 24	
1938 California 13, Alabama 0	1970 USC 10, Michigan 3	2002 Miami (FL) 37, Nebraska 14	
1939 USC 7, Duke 3	1971 Stanford 27, Ohio St. 17	2003 Oklahoma 34, Washington St. 14	
1940 USC 14, Tennessee 0	1972 Stanford 13, Michigan 12	2004 USC 28, Michigan 14	
1941 Stanford 21, Nebraska 13	1973 USC 42, Ohio St. 17	2005 Texas 38, Michigan 37	
1942* Oregon St. 20, Duke 16	1974 Ohio St. 42, USC 21	2006 Texas 41, USC 38	
1943 Georgia 9, UCLA 0	1975 USC 18, Ohio St. 17	2007 USC 32, Michigan 18	
1944 USC 29, Washington 0	1976 UCLA 23, Ohio St. 10	2008 USC 49, Illinois 17	
1945 USC 25, Tennessee 0	1977 USC 14, Michigan 6	2009 USC 38, Penn State 24	
1946 Alabama 34, USC 14	1978 Washington 27, Michigan 20	2010 Ohio State 26, Oregon 17	
1947 Illinois 45, UCLA 14	1979 USC 17, Michigan 10		

*Played in Durham, NC.

Orange Bowl, Miami, FL

1935 (Jan.) Bucknell 26, Miami (FL) 0
1936 Catholic U. 20, Mississippi 19
1937 Duquesne 13, Mississippi St. 12
1938 Auburn 6, Michigan St. 0
1939 Tennessee 17, Oklahoma 0
1940 Georgia Tech 21, Missouri 7
1941 Mississippi St. 14, Georgetown 7
1942 Georgia 40, TCU 26
1943 Alabama 37, Boston Coll. 21
1944 LSU 19, Texas A&M 14
1945 Tulsa 26, Georgia Tech 12
1946 Miami (FL) 13, Holy Cross 6
1947 Rice 8, Tennessee 0
1948 Georgia Tech 20, Kansas 14
1949 Texas 41, Georgia 28
1950 Santa Clara 21, Kentucky 13
1951 Clemson 15, Miami (FL) 14
1952 Georgia Tech 17, Baylor 14
1953 Alabama 61, Syracuse 6
1954 Oklahoma 7, Maryland 0
1955 Duke 34, Nebraska 7
1956 Oklahoma 20, Maryland 6
1957 Colorado 27, Clemson 21
1958 Oklahoma 48, Duke 21
1959 Oklahoma 21, Syracuse 6
1960 Georgia 14, Missouri 0

1935 (Jan.) Tulane 20, Temple 14
1936 TCU 3, LSU 2
1937 Santa Clara 21, LSU 14
1938 Santa Clara 6, LSU 0
1939 TCU 15, Carnegie Tech 7
1940 Texas A&M 14, Tulane 13
1941 Boston Col. 19, Tennessee 13
1942 Fordham 2, Missouri 0
1943 Tennessee 14, Tulsa 7
1944 Georgia Tech 20, Tulsa 18
1945 Duke 29, Alabama 26
1946 Oklahoma A&M 33, St. Mary's 13
1947 Georgia 20, N. Carolina 10
1948 Texas 27, Alabama 7
1949 Oklahoma 14, N. Carolina 6
1950 Oklahoma 35, LSU 0
1951 Kentucky 13, Oklahoma 7
1952 Maryland 28, Tennessee 13
1953 Georgia Tech 24, Mississippi 7
1954 Georgia Tech 42, West Virginia 19
1955 Navy 21, Mississippi 0
1956 Georgia Tech 7, Pittsburgh 0
1957 Baylor 13, Tennessee 7
1958 Mississippi 39, Texas 7
1959 LSU 7, Clemson 0
1960 Mississippi 21, LSU 0

*Played in Atlanta, GA.

1961 Missouri 21, Navy 14
1962 LSU 25, Colorado 7
1963 Alabama 17, Oklahoma 0
1964 Nebraska 13, Auburn 7
1965 Texas 21, Alabama 17
1966 Alabama 39, Nebraska 28
1967 Florida 27, Georgia Tech 12
1968 Oklahoma 26, Tennessee 24
1969 Penn St. 15, Kansas 14
1970 Penn St. 10, Missouri 3
1971 Nebraska 17, LSU 12
1972 Nebraska 38, Alabama 6
1973 Nebraska 40, Notre Dame 6
1974 Penn St. 16, LSU 9
1975 Notre Dame 13, Alabama 11
1976 Oklahoma 14, Michigan 6
1977 Ohio St. 27, Colorado 10
1978 Arkansas 31, Oklahoma 6
1979 Oklahoma 31, Nebraska 24
1980 Oklahoma 24, Florida St. 7
1981 Oklahoma 18, Florida St. 17
1982 Clemson 22, Nebraska 15
1983 Nebraska 21, LSU 20
1984 Miami (FL) 31, Nebraska 30
1985 Washington 28, Oklahoma 17

1986 Oklahoma 25, Penn St. 10
1987 Oklahoma 42, Arkansas 8
1988 Miami (FL) 20, Oklahoma 14
1989 Miami (FL) 23, Nebraska 3
1990 Notre Dame 21, Colorado 6
1991 Colorado 10, Notre Dame 9
1992 Miami (FL) 22, Nebraska 0
1993 Florida St. 27, Nebraska 14
1994 Florida St. 18, Nebraska 16
1995 Nebraska 24, Miami (FL) 17
1996 Florida St. 31, Notre Dame 26
1996 (Dec.) Nebraska 41, Virginia Tech 21
1998 (Jan.) Nebraska 42, Tennessee 17
1999 Florida 31, Syracuse 10
2000 Michigan 35, Alabama 34 (OT)
2001 Oklahoma 13, Florida St. 2
2002 Florida 56, Maryland 23
2003 USC 38, Iowa 17
2004 Miami 16, Florida State 14
2005 USC 55, Oklahoma 19
2006 Penn St. 26, Florida St. 23 (3 OT)
2007 Louisville 24, Wake Forest 13
2008 Kansas 24, Virginia Tech 21
2009 Virginia Tech 20, Cincinnati 7
2010 Iowa 24, Georgia Tech 14

Sugar Bowl, New Orleans, LA

1961 Mississippi 14, Rice 6
1962 Alabama 10, Arkansas 3
1963 Mississippi 17, Arkansas 13
1964 Alabama 12, Mississippi 7
1965 LSU 13, Syracuse 10
1966 Missouri 20, Florida 18
1967 Alabama 34, Nebraska 7
1968 LSU 20, Wyoming 13
1969 Arkansas 16, Georgia 2
1970 Mississippi 27, Arkansas 22
1971 Tennessee 34, Air Force 13
1972 Oklahoma 40, Auburn 22
1972 (Dec.) Oklahoma 14, Penn St. 0
1973 Notre Dame 24, Alabama 23
1974 Nebraska 13, Florida 10
1975 Alabama 13, Penn St. 6
1977 (Jan.) Pittsburgh 27, Georgia 3
1978 Alabama 35, Ohio St. 6
1979 Alabama 14, Penn St. 7
1980 Alabama 24, Arkansas 9
1981 Georgia 17, Notre Dame 10
1982 Pittsburgh 24, Georgia 20
1983 Penn St. 27, Georgia 23
1984 Auburn 9, Michigan 7
1985 Nebraska 28, LSU 10

1986 Tennessee 35, Miami (FL) 7
1987 Nebraska 30, LSU 15
1988 Syracuse 16, Auburn 16
1989 Florida St. 13, Auburn 7
1990 Miami (FL) 33, Alabama 25
1991 Tennessee 23, Virginia 22
1992 Notre Dame 39, Florida 28
1993 Alabama 34, Miami (FL) 13
1994 Florida 41, West Virginia 7
1995 Florida St. 23, Florida 17
1995 (Dec.) Virginia Tech 28, Texas 10
1997 (Jan.) Florida 52, Florida St. 20
1998 Florida St. 31, Ohio St. 14
1999 Ohio St. 24, Texas A&M 14
2000 Florida St. 46, Virginia Tech 29
2001 Miami (FL) 37, Florida 20
2002 LSU 47, Illinois 34
2003 Georgia 26, Florida St. 13
2004 LSU 21, Oklahoma 14
2005 Auburn 16, Virginia Tech 13
2006 West Virginia 38, Georgia 35*
2007 LSU 41, Notre Dame 14
2008 Georgia 41, Hawaii 10
2009 Utah 31, Alabama 17
2010 Florida 51, Cincinnati 24

Chick-fil-A Bowl, Atlanta, GA

(Known as the Peach Bowl, 1968-97; Chick-fil-A Bowl, 1998-2005.)

1968 (Dec.) LSU 31, Florida St. 27
1969 W. Virginia 14, S. Carolina 3
1970 Arizona St. 48, N. Carolina 26
1971 Mississippi 41, Georgia Tech 18
1972 N. Carolina St. 49, W. Virginia 13
1973 Georgia 17, Maryland 16
1974 Vanderbilt 6, Texas Tech 6
1975 W. Virginia 13, N. Carolina St. 10
1976 Kentucky 21, N. Carolina 0
1977 N. Carolina St. 24, Iowa St. 14
1978 Purdue 41, Georgia Tech 21
1979 Baylor 24, Clemson 18
1981 (Jan.) Miami (FL) 20, Virginia Tech 10
1981 (Dec.) W. Virginia 26, Florida 6

1982 Iowa 28, Tennessee 22
1983 Florida St. 28, N. Carolina 3
1984 Virginia 27, Purdue 22
1985 Army 31, Illinois 29
1986 Va. Tech 25, N. Carolina St. 24
1988 (Jan.) Tennessee 28, Indiana 22
1988 (Dec.) N. Carolina St. 28, Iowa 23
1989 Syracuse 19, Georgia 18
1990 Auburn 27, Indiana 23
1992 (Jan.) E. Carolina 37, NC St. 34
1993 N. Carolina 21, Mississippi St. 17
1993 (Dec.) Clemson 14, Kentucky 13
1995 (Jan.) N. Carolina St. 28, Miss. St. 24
1995 (Dec.) Virginia 34, Georgia 27

1996 LSU 10, Clemson 7
1998 (Jan.) Auburn 21, Clemson 17
1998 (Dec.) Georgia 35, Virginia 33
1999 Mississippi St. 27, Clemson 7
2000 LSU 28, Georgia Tech 14
2001 North Carolina 16, Auburn 10
2002 Maryland 30, Tennessee 3
2003 Clemson 27, Tennessee 14
2004 Miami (FL) 27, Florida 10
2005 LSU 40, Miami (FL) 3
2006 Georgia 31, Virginia Tech 24
2007 Auburn 23, Clemson 20 (OT)
2008 LSU 38, Georgia Tech 3
2009 Virginia Tech 37, Tennessee 14

Cotton Bowl, Dallas, TX

1937 (Jan.) TCU 16, Marquette 6
1938 Rice 28, Colorado 14
1939 St. Mary's 20, Texas Tech 13
1940 Clemson 6, Boston Coll. 3
1941 Texas A&M 13, Fordham 12
1942 Alabama 29, Texas A&M 21
1943 Texas 14, Georgia Tech 7
1944 Randolph Field 7, Texas 7
1945 Oklahoma A&M 34, TCU 0
1946 Texas 40, Missouri 27
1947 Arkansas 0, LSU 0
1948 SMU 13, Penn St. 13
1949 SMU 21, Oregon 13
1950 Rice 27, North Carolina 13
1951 Tennessee 20, Texas 14
1952 Kentucky 20, TCU 7
1953 Texas 16, Tennessee 0
1954 Rice 28, Alabama 6
1955 Georgia Tech 14, Arkansas 6

1956 Mississippi 14, TCU 13
1957 TCU 28, Syracuse 27
1958 Navy 20, Rice 7
1959 TCU 0, Air Force 0
1960 Syracuse 23, Texas 14
1961 Duke 7, Arkansas 6
1962 Texas 12, Mississippi 7
1963 LSU 13, Texas 0
1964 Texas 28, Navy 6
1965 Arkansas 10, Nebraska 7
1966 LSU 14, Arkansas 7
1966 (Dec.) Georgia 24, SMU 9
1968 (Jan.) Texas A&M 20, Alabama 16
1969 Texas 36, Tennessee 13
1970 Texas 21, Notre Dame 17
1971 Notre Dame 24, Texas 11
1972 Penn St. 30, Texas 6
1973 Texas 17, Alabama 13
1974 Nebraska 19, Texas 3

1975 Penn St. 41, Baylor 20
1976 Arkansas 31, Georgia 10
1977 Houston 30, Maryland 21
1978 Notre Dame 38, Texas 10
1979 Notre Dame 35, Houston 34
1980 Houston 17, Nebraska 14
1981 Alabama 30, Baylor 2
1982 Texas 14, Alabama 12
1983 SMU 7, Pittsburgh 3
1984 Georgia 10, Texas 9
1985 Boston Coll. 45, Houston 28
1986 Texas A&M 36, Auburn 16
1987 Ohio St. 28, Texas A&M 12
1988 Texas A&M 35, Notre Dame 10
1989 UCLA 17, Arkansas 3
1990 Tennessee 31, Arkansas 27
1991 Miami (FL) 46, Texas 3
1992 Florida St. 10, Texas A&M 2
1993 Notre Dame 28, Texas A&M 3

1994 Notre Dame 24, Texas A&M 21
1995 USC 55, Texas Tech 14
1996 Colorado 38, Oregon 6
1997 Brigham Young 19, Kansas St. 15
1998 UCLA 29, Texas A&M 23
1999 Texas 38, Mississippi St. 11

2000 Arkansas 27, Texas 6
2001 Kansas St. 35, Tennessee 21
2002 Oklahoma 10, Arkansas 3
2003 Texas 35, LSU 20
2004 Mississippi 31, Oklahoma St. 28
2005 Tennessee 38, Texas A&M 7

2006 Alabama 13, Texas Tech 10
2007 Auburn 17, Nebraska 14
2008 Missouri 38, Arkansas 7
2009 Mississippi 47, Texas Tech 34
2010 Mississippi 21, Oklahoma St. 7

Fiesta Bowl, Glendale, AZ*

1971 (Dec.) Arizona St. 45, Florida St. 38
1972 Arizona St. 49, Missouri 35
1973 Arizona St. 28, Pittsburgh 7
1974 Okla. St. 16, Brigham Young 6
1975 Arizona St. 17, Nebraska 14
1976 Oklahoma 41, Wyoming 7
1977 Penn St. 42, Arizona St. 30
1978 UCLA 10, Arkansas 10
1979 Pittsburgh 16, Arizona 10
1980 Penn St. 31, Ohio St. 19
1982 (Jan.) Penn St. 26, USC 10
1983 Arizona St. 32, Oklahoma 21
1984 Ohio St. 28, Pittsburgh 23

1985 UCLA 39, Miami (FL) 37
1986 Michigan 27, Nebraska 23
1987 Penn St. 14, Miami (FL) 10
1988 Florida St. 31, Nebraska 28
1989 Notre Dame 34, W. Virginia 21
1990 Florida St. 41, Nebraska 17
1991 Louisville 34, Alabama 7
1992 Penn St. 42, Tennessee 17
1993 Syracuse 26, Colorado 22
1994 Arizona 29, Miami (FL) 0
1995 Colorado 41, Notre Dame 24
1996 Nebraska 62, Florida 24
1997 Penn St. 38, Texas 15

1997 (Dec.) Kansas St. 35, Syracuse 18
1999 (Jan.) Tennessee 23, Florida St. 16
2000 Nebraska 31, Tennessee 21
2001 Oregon St. 41, Notre Dame 9
2002 Oregon 38, Colorado 16
2003 Ohio St. 31, Miami 24 (2 OT)
2004 Ohio St. 35, Kansas St. 28
2005 Utah 35, Pittsburgh 7
2006 Ohio St. 34, Notre Dame 20
2007 Boise St. 43, Oklahoma 42 (OT)
2008 West Virginia 48, Oklahoma 28
2009 Texas 24, Ohio State 21
2010 Boise St. 17, TCU 10

*Played in Tempe, AZ, 1971-2006.

Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, FL

1946 (Jan.) Wake Forest 26, S. Carolina 14
1947 Oklahoma 34, N. Carolina St. 13
1948 Maryland 20, Georgia 20
1949 Clemson 24, Missouri 23
1950 Maryland 20, Missouri 7
1951 Wyoming 20, Washington & Lee 7
1952 Miami (FL) 14, Clemson 0
1953 Florida 14, Tulsa 13
1954 Texas Tech 35, Auburn 13
1954 (Dec.) Auburn 33, Baylor 13
1955 Vanderbilt 25, Auburn 13
1956 Georgia Tech 21, Pittsburgh 14
1957 Tennessee 3, Texas A&M 0
1958 Mississippi 7, Florida 3
1960 (Jan.) Arkansas 14, Georgia Tech 7
1960 (Dec.) Florida 13, Baylor 12
1961 Penn St. 30, Georgia Tech 15
1962 Florida 17, Penn St. 7
1963 N. Carolina 35, Air Force 0
1965 (Jan.) Florida St. 36, Okla. 19
1965 (Dec.) GA Tech 31, Texas Tech 21
1966 Tennessee 18, Syracuse 12

1967 Penn St. 17, Florida St. 17
1968 Missouri 35, Alabama 10
1969 Florida 14, Tennessee 13
1971 (Jan.) Auburn 35, Mississippi 28
1971 (Dec.) Georgia 7, N. Carolina 3
1972 Auburn 24, Colorado 3
1973 Texas Tech 28, Tennessee 19
1974 Auburn 27, Texas 3
1975 Maryland 13, Florida 0
1976 Notre Dame 20, Penn St. 9
1977 Pittsburgh 34, Clemson 3
1978 Clemson 17, Ohio St. 15
1979 N. Carolina 17, Michigan 15
1980 Pittsburgh 37, S. Carolina 9
1981 N. Carolina 31, Arkansas 27
1982 Florida St. 31, West Virginia 12
1983 Florida 14, Iowa 6
1984 Oklahoma St. 21, S. Carolina 14
1985 Florida St. 34, Oklahoma St. 23
1986 Clemson 27, Stanford 21
1987 LSU 30, S. Carolina 13
1989 (Jan.) Georgia 34, Michigan St. 27

1989 (Dec.) Clemson 27, W. Virginia 7
1991 (Jan.) Michigan 35, Mississippi 3
1991 (Dec.) Oklahoma 48, Virginia 14
1992 Florida 27, N. Carolina St. 10
1993 Alabama 24, N. Carolina 10
1994 Tennessee 45, Virginia Tech 23
1996 (Jan.) Syracuse 41, Clemson 0
1997 N. Carolina 20, W. Virginia 13
1998 N. Carolina 42, Virginia Tech 3
1999 Georgia Tech 35, Notre Dame 28
2000 Miami (FL) 28, Georgia Tech 13
2001 Virginia Tech 41, Clemson 20
2002 Florida St. 30, Virginia Tech 17
2003 N. Carolina St. 28, Notre Dame 6
2004 Maryland 41, West Virginia 7
2005 Florida St. 30, West Virginia 18
2006 Virginia Tech 35, Louisville 24
2007 West Virginia 38, Georgia Tech 35
2008 Texas Tech 31, Virginia 28
2009 Nebraska 26, Clemson 21
2010 Florida St. 33, West Virginia 21

1959 (Dec.) Penn St. 7, Alabama 0
1960 Penn St. 41, Oregon 12
1961 Syracuse 15, Miami (FL) 14
1962 Oregon St. 6, Villanova 0
1963 Mississippi St. 16, N. Carolina St. 12
1964 Utah 32, West Virginia 6
1965 Mississippi 13, Auburn 7
1966 Miami (FL) 14, Virginia Tech 7
1967 N. Carolina St. 14, Georgia 7
1968 Mississippi 34, Virginia Tech 17
1969 Colorado 47, Alabama 33
1970 Tulane 17, Colorado 3
1971 Tennessee 14, Arkansas 13
1972 Georgia Tech 31, Iowa St. 30
1973 N. Carolina St. 31, Kansas 18
1974 Tennessee 7, Maryland 3
1975 USC 20, Texas A&M 0

Liberty Bowl, Memphis, TN

1976 Alabama 36, UCLA 6
1977 Nebraska 21, N. Carolina 17
1978 Missouri 20, LSU 15
1979 Penn St. 9, Tulane 6
1980 Purdue 28, Missouri 25
1981 Ohio St. 31, Navy 28
1982 Alabama 21, Illinois 15
1983 Notre Dame 19, Boston Coll. 18
1984 Auburn 21, Arkansas 15
1985 Baylor 21, LSU 7
1986 Tennessee 21, Minnesota 14
1987 Georgia 20, Arkansas 17
1988 Indiana 34, S. Carolina 10
1989 Mississippi 42, Air Force 29
1990 Air Force 23, Ohio St. 11
1991 Air Force 38, Mississippi St. 15
1992 Mississippi 13, Air Force 0

1993 Louisville 18, Michigan St. 7
1994 Illinois 30, East Carolina 0
1995 East Carolina 19, Stanford 13
1996 Syracuse 30, Houston 17
1997 So. Mississippi 41, Pittsburgh 7
1998 Tulane 41, Brigham Young 27
1999 So. Mississippi 23, Colorado St. 17
2000 Colorado St. 22, Louisville 17
2001 Louisville 28, BYU 10
2002 TCU 17, Colorado St. 3
2003 Utah 17, So. Mississippi 0
2004 Louisville 44, Boise St. 40
2005 Tulsa 31, Fresno St. 24
2006 South Carolina 44, Houston 36
2007 Mississippi State 10, UCF 3
2009 Kentucky 25, East Carolina 19
2010 Arkansas 20, East Carolina 17 (OT)

Sun Bowl, El Paso, TX

1936 (Jan.) Hardin-Simmons 14, New Mexico St. 14
1937 Hardin-Simmons 34, Texas Mines 6
1938 West Virginia 7, Texas Tech 6
1939 Utah 26, New Mexico 0
1940 Catholic U. 0, Arizona St. 0
1941 Western Reserve 26, Arizona St. 13
1942 Tulsa 6, Texas Tech 0
1943 2d Air Force 13, Hardin-Simmons 7
1944 Southwestern (TX) 7, New Mexico 0
1945 Southwestern (TX) 35, Univ. of Mexico 0
1946 New Mexico 34, Denver 24
1947 Cincinnati 18, Virginia Tech 6
1948 Miami (OH) 13, Texas Tech 12
1949 West Virginia 21, Texas Mines 12
1950 Texas Western 33, Georgetown 20
1951 West Texas St. 14, Cincinnati 13
1952 Texas Tech 25, Pacific (CA) 14
1953 Pacific (CA) 26, S. Mississippi 7
1954 Texas Western 37, S. Miss. 14
1955 Texas Western 47, Florida St. 20
1956 Wyoming 21, Texas Tech 14
1957 Geo. Washington 13, TX Western 0
1958 Louisville 34, Drake 20
1958 (Dec.) Wyoming 14, Hardin-Simmons 6

1959 New Mexico St. 28, N. Texas St. 8
1960 New Mexico St. 20, Utah St. 13
1961 Villanova 17, Wichita 9
1962 West Texas St. 15, Ohio U. 14
1963 Oregon 21, SMU 14
1964 Georgia 7, Texas Tech 0
1965 Texas Western 13, TCU 12
1966 Wyoming 28, Florida St. 20
1967 UTEP 14, Mississippi 7
1968 Auburn 34, Arizona 10
1969 Nebraska 45, Georgia 6
1970 Georgia Tech. 17, Texas Tech 9
1971 LSU 33, Iowa St. 15
1972 North Carolina 32, Texas Tech 28
1973 Missouri 34, Auburn 17
1974 Mississippi St. 26, North Carolina 24
1975 Pittsburgh 33, Kansas 19
1977 (Jan.) Texas A&M 37, Florida 14
1977 (Dec.) Stanford 24, LSU 14
1978 Texas 42, Maryland 0
1979 Washington 14, Texas 7
1980 Nebraska 31, Mississippi St. 17
1981 Oklahoma 40, Houston 14
1982 North Carolina 26, Texas 10
1983 Alabama 28, SMU 7
1984 Maryland 28, Tennessee 27

1985 Georgia 13, Arizona 13
1986 Alabama 28, Washington 6
1987 Oklahoma St. 35, West Virginia 33
1988 Alabama 29, Army 28
1989 Pittsburgh 31, Texas A&M 28
1990 Michigan St. 17, USC 16
1991 UCLA 6, Illinois 3
1992 Baylor 20, Arizona 15
1993 Oklahoma 41, Texas Tech 10
1994 Texas 35, North Carolina 31
1995 Iowa 38, Washington 18
1996 Stanford 38, Michigan St. 0
1997 Arizona St. 17, Iowa 7
1998 TCU 28, USC 19
1999 Oregon 24, Minnesota 20
2000 Wisconsin 21, UCLA 20
2001 Washington St. 33, Purdue 27
2002 Purdue 34, Washington 24
2003 Minnesota 31, Oregon 30
2004 Arizona St. 27, Purdue 23
2005 UCLA 50, Northwestern 39
2006 Oregon St. 39, Missouri 38
2007 Oregon 56, South Florida 21
2008 Oregon State 3, Pittsburgh 0
2009 Oklahoma 31, Stanford 27

Other Bowl Results, Dec. 2009-Jan. 2010

Alamo Bowl , San Antonio, TX: Texas Tech 41, Michigan St. 31	Holiday Bowl , San Diego, CA: Nebraska 33, Arizona 0	Music City Bowl , Nashville, TN: Clemson 21, Kentucky 13
Armed Forces (fmr. Fort Worth) Bowl , Ft. Worth, TX: Air Force 47, Houston 20	Humanitarian Bowl , Boise, ID: Idaho 43, Bowling Green 42	New Mexico Bowl , Albuquerque, NM: Wyoming 35, Fresno St. 28 (2 OT)
Capital One Bowl , Orlando, FL: Penn St. 19, LSU 17	Independence Bowl , Shreveport, LA: Georgia 44, Texas A&M 20	New Orleans Bowl : Middle Tenn. St. 42, Southern Miss. 32
Champs Sports Bowl , Orlando, FL: Wisconsin 20, Miami (FL) 14	Insight Bowl , Tempe, AZ: Iowa St. 14, Minnesota 13	Outback Bowl , Tampa, FL: Auburn 38, Northwestern 35
EagleBank Bowl , Washington, DC: UCLA 30, Temple 21	International Bowl , Toronto, Ontario: South Florida 27, Northern Illinois 3	PapaJohns.com Bowl , Birmingham, AL: Connecticut 20, South Carolina 7
Emerald Bowl , San Francisco, CA: USC 24, Boston Coll. 13	Las Vegas Bowl : BYU 44, Oregon St. 20	Poinsettia Bowl , San Diego, CA: Utah 37, California 27
GMAC Bowl , Mobile, AL: Central Michigan 44, Troy 41 (2 OT)	Little Caesars (fmr. Motor City) Bowl , Detroit, MI: Marshall 21, Ohio 17	St. Petersburg Bowl : Rutgers 45, Central Florida 24
Hawaii Bowl , Honolulu, HI: SMU 45, Nevada 10	Meineke Car Care Bowl , Charlotte, NC: Pittsburgh 19, North Carolina 17	Texas (fmr. Houston) Bowl , Houston, TX: Navy 35, Missouri 13

All-Time NCAA Division I-A (FBS) Statistical Leaders

(At end of 2009 season. Prior to 2002, postseason games were not included in NCAA final football statistics or records. Beginning with the 2002 season, all postseason games were included. Career rushing yards per game rankings do not include active players.)

Career Rushing Yards					Career Passing Yards				
Player, team	Yrs.	Carries	Yds.	Avg.	Player, team	Yrs.	Comp./att.	Yds.	
Ron Dayne, Wisconsin	1996-99	1,115	6,397	5.74	Timmy Chang, Hawaii.	2000-04	1,388/2,436	17,072	
Ricky Williams, Texas	1995-98	1,011	6,279	6.21	Graham Harrell, Texas Tech	2005-08	1,403/2,010	15,793	
Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh	1973-76	1,074	6,082	5.66	Ty Detmer, BYU.	1988-91	958/1,530	15,031	
DeAngelo Williams, Memphis	2002-05	969	6,026	6.22	Colt Brennan, Hawaii.	2005-07	1,115/1,584	14,193	
Charles White, USC	1976-79	1,023	5,598	5.47	Philip Rivers, North Carolina	2000-03	1,147/1,710	13,484	
Career Rushing Yards/Game (min. 2,500 yds.)					Career Receiving Yards				
Player, team	Yrs.	Carries	Yds.	Avg./game	Player, team	Yrs.	Rec.	Yds.	Avg.
Ed Marinaro, Cornell	1969-71	918	4,715	174.6	Trevor Insley, Nevada.	1996-99	298	5,005	16.8
O. J. Simpson, USC	1967-68	621	3,214	164.4	Marcus Harris, Wyoming.	1993-96	259	4,518	17.4
Herschel Walker, Georgia	1980-82	994	5,259	159.4	Rashaun Woods, Oklahoma St.	2000-03	293	4,412	15.1
Garrett Wolfe, N. Illinois.	2004-06	807	5,164	156.5	Ryan Yarborough, Wyoming	1990-93	229	4,357	19.0
LeShon Johnson, N. Illinois	1992-93	592	3,314	150.6	Troy Edwards, Louisiana Tech	1996-98	280	4,352	15.5

All-Time Division I-A (FBS) Team Won-Lost Records

School	Years	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.	Total	School	Years	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.	Total
Michigan	130	877	302	36	0.737	1,215	LSU	116	709	387	47	0.641	1,143
Notre Dame	121	837	290	42	0.734	1,169	Miami (FL)	83	553	314	19	0.635	886
Texas.	117	845	318	33	0.720	1,196	Florida	103	654	374	40	0.631	1,068
Ohio St.	120	818	308	53	0.716	1,179	Auburn	117	689	400	47	0.627	1,136
Oklahoma	115	799	302	53	0.715	1,154	South Fla. (2000)	13	95	57	0	0.625	152
Boise St. (1996).	42	353	144	2	0.709	499	Miami (OH)	121	650	390	44	0.620	1,084
Alabama ¹	115	792	316	43	0.707	1,151	Arizona St.	97	549	342	24	0.613	915
USC ¹	117	761	307	54	0.702	1,122	Central Mich.	109	570	355	36	0.612	961
Nebraska	120	827	341	40	0.701	1,208	Washington	120	655	407	50	0.612	1,112
Tennessee.	113	782	333	53	0.692	1,168	Virginia Tech	116	667	428	46	0.605	1,141
Penn St.	123	811	351	41	0.691	1,203	Colorado	120	666	435	36	0.602	1,137
Florida St. ¹	63	454	227	17	0.663	698	West Virginia	117	682	450	45	0.599	1,177
Georgia	116	731	389	54	0.646	1,174							

Note: As of end of 2009 season. Includes records as senior college only. Bowl and playoff games are included, and each tie game is computed as half won and half lost. Teams listed with years in parentheses indicates reclassification to Division I-A (FBS). The year in parentheses is the first year of Division I-A (FBS) membership. Tiebreaker rule began with 1996 season. (1) Record adjusted by action of the NCAA Committee on Infractions.

Heisman Trophy Winners, 1935-2009

Awarded annually to the nation's outstanding college football player by the Downtown Athletic Club.

1935 Jay Berwanger, Chicago, HB	1960 Joe Bellino, Navy, HB	1985 Bo Jackson, Auburn, RB
1936 Larry Kelley, Yale, E	1961 Ernest Davis, Syracuse, HB	1986 Vinny Testaverde, Miami, QB
1937 Clinton Frank, Yale, HB	1962 Terry Baker, Oregon St., QB	1987 Tim Brown, Notre Dame, WR
1938 David O'Brien, Texas Christian, QB	1963 Roger Staubach, Navy, QB	1988 Barry Sanders, Oklahoma St., RB
1939 Nile Kinnick, Iowa, HB	1964 John Huarte, Notre Dame, QB	1989 Andre Ware, Houston, QB
1940 Tom Harmon, Michigan, HB	1965 Mike Garrett, USC, HB	1990 Ty Detmer, BYU, QB
1941 Bruce Smith, Minnesota, HB	1966 Steve Spurrier, Florida, QB	1991 Desmond Howard, Michigan, WR
1942 Frank Sinkwich, Georgia, HB	1967 Gary Beban, UCLA, QB	1992 Gino Torretta, Miami, QB
1943 Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame, QB	1968 O. J. Simpson, USC, RB	1993 Charlie Ward, Florida St., QB
1944 Leslie Horvath, Ohio St., QB	1969 Steve Owens, Oklahoma, RB	1994 Rashaan Salaam, Colorado, RB
1945 Felix Blanchard, Army, FB	1970 Jim Plunkett, Stanford, QB	1995 Eddie George, Ohio St., RB
1946 Glenn Davis, Army, HB	1971 Pat Sullivan, Auburn, QB	1996 Danny Wuerffel, Florida, QB
1947 John Lujack, Notre Dame, QB	1972 Johnny Rodgers, Nebraska, RB-WR	1997 Charles Woodson, Michigan, CB
1948 Doak Walker, SMU, HB	1973 John Cappelletti, Penn St., RB	1998 Ricky Williams, Texas, RB
1949 Leon Hart, Notre Dame, E	1974 Archie Griffin, Ohio St., RB	1999 Ron Dayne, Wisconsin, RB
1950 Vic Janowicz, Ohio St., HB	1975 Archie Griffin, Ohio St., RB	2000 Chris Weinke, Florida St., QB
1951 Richard Kazmaier, Princeton, HB	1976 Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh, RB	2001 Eric Crouch, Nebraska, QB
1952 Billy Vessels, Oklahoma, HB	1977 Earl Campbell, Texas, RB	2002 Carson Palmer, USC, QB
1953 John Lattner, Notre Dame, HB	1978 Billy Sims, Oklahoma, RB	2003 Jason White, Oklahoma, QB
1954 Alan Ameche, Wisconsin, FB	1979 Charles White, USC, RB	2004 Matt Leinart, USC, QB
1955 Howard Cassady, Ohio St., HB	1980 George Rogers, S. Carolina, RB	2005 Reggie Bush, USC, RB ¹
1956 Paul Hornung, Notre Dame, QB	1981 Marcus Allen, USC, RB	2006 Troy Smith, Ohio State, QB
1957 John Crow, Texas A&M, HB	1982 Herschel Walker, Georgia, RB	2007 Tim Tebow, Florida, QB
1958 Pete Dawkins, Army, HB	1983 Mike Rozier, Nebraska, RB	2008 Sam Bradford, Oklahoma, QB
1959 Billy Cannon, LSU, HB	1984 Doug Flutie, Boston College, QB	2009 Mark Ingram, Alabama, RB

(1) Bush forfeited the trophy voluntarily Sept. 14, 2010, following revelations of NCAA rules violations while Bush was at USC.

All-Time Division I-A (FBS) Coaching Victories

Joe Paterno 394	Hayden Fry 232	Dana X. Bible. 198	Johnny Majors. 185
Bobby Bowden 377	Frank Beamer. 229	Dan McGugin. 197	Darrell Royal 184
Paul "Bear" Bryant. 323	Mack Brown 214	Fielding Yost 196	Dick Tomey 183
Glenn "Pop" Warner 319	Jess Neely 207	Howard Jones 194	Gil Dobie 180
Amos Alonzo Stagg. 314	Warren Woodson. 203	John Cooper 192	Jackie Sherrill 180
LaVell Edwards 257	Don Nehlen 202	John Vaught 190	Carl Snavelly 180
Tom Osborne. 255	Eddie Anderson. 201	George Welsh 188	Jerry Claiborne 179
Lou Holtz 249	Vince Dooley 201	Dennis Franchione 187	Carmen Cozza. 179
Woody Hayes 238	Jim Sweeney. 200	John Heisman 186	Ben Schwartzwalder 178
Bo Schembechler 234			

Note: Coaches active in 2009 shown in bold. Total victories through Jan. 7, 2010, including bowl games; coaches must have at least 10 seasons coaching BCS schools to be eligible. John Gagliardi of St. John's Univ. (MN) (Div. III) holds the record for most coaching victories, with 471.

College Football Coach of the Year, 1935-2009

The Division I-A (FBS) Coach of the Year has been selected by the American Football Coaches Assn. (AFCA) since 1935 and selected by the Football Writers Assn. of America (FWAA) since 1957. When polls disagree, both winners are indicated.

1935 Lynn Waldorf, Northwestern	1965 Tommy Prothro, UCLA (AFCA); Duffy Daugherty, Mich. St. (FWAA)	1988 Don Nehlen, W. Virginia (AFCA); Lou Holtz, Notre Dame (FWAA)
1936 Dick Harlow, Harvard	1966 Tom Cahill, Army	1989 Bill McCartney, Colorado
1937 Edward Mylin, Lafayette	1967 John Pont, Indiana	1990 Bobby Ross, Georgia Tech
1938 Bill Kern, Carnegie Tech	1968 Joe Paterno, Penn St. (AFCA); Woody Hayes, Ohio St. (FWAA)	1991 Don James, Washington
1939 Eddie Anderson, Iowa	1969 Bo Schembechler, Michigan	1992 Gene Stallings, Alabama
1940 Clark Shaughnessy, Stanford	1970 Charles McClendon, LSU, & Darrell Royal, Texas (AFCA); Alex Agase, Northwestern (FWAA)	1993 Barry Alvarez, Wisconsin (AFCA); Terry Bowden, Auburn (FWAA)
1941 Frank Leahy, Notre Dame	1971 Paul "Bear" Bryant, Alabama (AFCA); Bob Devaney, Nebraska (FWAA)	1994 Tom Osborne, Nebraska (AFCA); Rich Brooks, Oregon (FWAA)
1942 Bill Alexander, Georgia Tech	1972 John McKay, USC	1995 Gary Barnett, Northwestern
1943 Amos Alonzo Stagg, Pacific	1973 Paul "Bear" Bryant, Alabama (AFCA); Johnny Majors, Pittsburgh (FWAA)	1996 Bruce Snyder, Arizona St.
1944 Carroll Widdoes, Ohio St.	1974 Grant Teaff, Baylor	1997 Mike Price, Washington St.
1945 Bo McMillin, Indiana	1975 Frank Kush, Arizona St. (AFCA); Woody Hayes, Ohio St. (FWAA)	1998 Phillip Fulmer, Tennessee
1946 Earl "Red" Blaik, Army	1976 Johnny Majors, Pittsburgh	1999 Frank Beamer, Virginia Tech
1947 Fritz Crisler, Michigan	1977 Don James, Washington (AFCA); Lou Holtz, Arkansas (FWAA)	2000 Bob Stoops, Oklahoma
1948 Bennie Oosterbaan, Michigan	1978 Joe Paterno, Penn St.	2001 Larry Coker, Miami (FL), & Ralph Friedgen, Maryland (AFCA); Ralph Friedgen, Maryland (FWAA)
1949 Bud Wilkinson, Oklahoma	1979 Earle Bruce, Ohio St.	2002 Jim Tressel, Ohio St.
1950 Charlie Caldwell, Princeton	1980 Vince Dooley, Georgia	2003 Pete Carroll, USC (AFCA); Nick Saban, LSU (FWAA)
1951 Chuck Taylor, Stanford	1981 Danny Ford, Clemson	2004 Tommy Tuberville, Auburn (AFCA); Urban Meyer, Utah (FWAA)
1952 Biggie Munn, Michigan St.	1982 Joe Paterno, Penn St.	2005 Joe Paterno, Penn State (AFCA); Charlie Weis, Notre Dame (FWAA)
1953 Jim Tatum, Maryland	1983 Ken Hatfield, Air Force (AFCA); Howard Schnellenberger, Miami (FL) (FWAA)	2006 Jim Grobe, Wake Forest (AFCA); Greg Schiano, Rutgers (FWAA)
1954 Henry "Red" Sanders, UCLA	1984 LaVell Edwards, Brigham Young	2007 Mark Mangino, Kansas
1955 Duffy Daugherty, Michigan St.	1985 Fisher De Berry, Air Force	2008 Kyle Whittingham, Utah (AFCA); Nick Saban, Alabama (FWAA)
1956 Bowden Wyatt, Tennessee	1986 Joe Paterno, Penn St.	2009 Gary Patterson, TCU
1957 Woody Hayes, Ohio St.	1987 Dick MacPherson, Syracuse	
1958 Paul Dietzel, LSU		
1959 Ben Schwartzwalder, Syracuse		
1960 Murray Warmath, Minnesota		
1961 Paul "Bear" Bryant, Ala. (AFCA); Darrell Royal, Texas (FWAA)		
1962 John McKay, USC		
1963 Darrell Royal, Texas		
1964 Ara Parseghian, Notre Dame, & Frank Broyles, Arkansas (AFCA); Ara Parseghian (FWAA)		

NCAA Div. I-A (FBS) Football Conference Champions, 1980-2009

Atlantic Coast	1999 Nebraska	2008 Cincinnati	2008 Penn St., Ohio St.	1997 Marshall
1980 North Carolina	2000 Oklahoma	2009 Cincinnati	2009 Ohio St.	1998 Marshall
1981 Clemson	2001 Colorado			1999 Marshall
1982 Clemson	2002 Oklahoma	Big Ten	Conference USA	2000 Marshall
1983 Maryland	2003 Kansas St.	1980 Michigan	1996 Houston, So.	2001 Toledo
1984 Maryland	2004 Oklahoma	1981 Iowa, Ohio St.	Mississippi	2002 Marshall
1985 Maryland	2005 Texas	1982 Michigan	1997 So. Mississippi	2003 Miami (OH)
1986 Clemson	2006 Oklahoma	1983 Illinois	1998 Tulane	2004 Toledo
1987 Clemson	2007 Oklahoma	1984 Ohio St.	1999 So. Mississippi	2005 Akron
1988 Clemson	2008 Oklahoma	1985 Iowa	2000 Louisville	2006 Central Michigan
1989 Virginia, Duke	2009 Texas	1986 Michigan, Ohio St.	2001 Louisville	2007 Central Michigan
1990 Georgia Tech		1987 Michigan St.	2002 Cincinnati, TCU	2008 Buffalo
1991 Clemson	Big East	1988 Michigan	2003 So. Mississippi	2009 Central Michigan
1992 Florida St.	1991 Miami (FL), Syracuse	1989 Michigan	2004 Louisville	
1993 Florida St.	1992 Miami (FL)	1990 Iowa, Illinois, Mich., Mich. St.	2005 Tulsa	Mountain West
1994 Florida St.	1993 West Virginia	1991 Michigan	2006 Houston	1999 BYU, Colorado St., Utah
1995 Virginia, Florida St.	1994 Miami (FL)	1992 Michigan	2007 Central Florida	2000 Colorado St.
1996 Florida St.	1995 Virginia Tech, Miami (FL)	1993 Ohio St., Wisconsin	2008 East Carolina	2001 BYU
1997 Florida St.	1996 Virginia Tech, Miami (FL), Syracuse	1994 Penn St.	2009 East Carolina	2002 Colorado St.
1998 Florida St., Georgia Tech	1997 Syracuse	1995 Northwestern		2003 Utah
1999 Florida St.	1998 Syracuse	1996 Northwestern, Ohio St.	Mid-American Athletic	2004 Utah
2000 Florida St.	1999 Virginia Tech	1997 Michigan	1980 Central Michigan	2005 TCU
2001 Maryland	2000 Miami (FL)	1998 Michigan, Ohio St., Wisconsin	1981 Toledo	1982 Bowling Green
2002 Florida St.	2001 Miami (FL)	1999 Wisconsin	1983 Northern Illinois	2006 BYU, TCU
2003 Florida St.	2002 Miami (FL)	2000 Michigan, Northwestern, Purdue	1984 Toledo	2007 BYU
2004 Virginia Tech	2003 Miami (FL), West Virginia	2001 Illinois	1985 Bowling Green	2008 Utah
2005 Florida St.	2004 Boston, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, W. Virginia	2002 Iowa, Ohio St.	1986 Miami (OH)	2009 TCU
2006 Wake Forest	2005 West Virginia	2003 Michigan	1987 E. Michigan	
2007 Virginia Tech	2006 Louisville	2004 Iowa, Michigan	1988 W. Michigan	Pacific Ten
2008 Virginia Tech	2007 Connecticut, West Virginia	2005 Penn St., Ohio St.	1989 Ball St.	1980 Washington
2009 Georgia Tech		2006 Ohio St.	1990 Central Michigan	1981 Washington
Big 12		2007 Ohio St.	1991 Bowling Green	1982 UCLA
1996 Texas			1992 Bowling Green	1983 UCLA
1997 Nebraska			1993 Ball St.	1984 USC
1998 Texas A&M			1994 Central Michigan	1985 UCLA
			1995 Toledo	1986 Arizona St.
			1996 Ball St.	1987 UCLA, USC
				1988 USC

1989 USC	2007 Arizona St., USC	1996 Florida	2006 Middle Tenn. St., Troy	1993 BYU, Fresno St., Wyoming
1990 Washington	2008 USC	1997 Tennessee	2007 Florida Atlantic, Troy	1994 Colorado St.
1991 Washington	2009 Oregon	1998 Tennessee	2008 Troy	1995 Air Force, BYU, Colorado St., Utah
1992 Stanford, Washington		1999 Alabama	2009 Troy	1996 BYU
1993 Arizona, UCLA, USC	Southeastern	2000 Florida		1997 Colorado St.
1994 Oregon	1980 Georgia	2001 LSU	Western Athletic	1998 Air Force
1995 USC, Washington	1981 Alabama, Georgia	2002 Georgia	1980 Brigham Young (BYU)	1999 Fresno St., Hawaii, TCU
1996 Arizona St.	1982 Georgia	2003 LSU	1981 BYU	2000 TCU, UTEP
1997 UCLA, Washington St.	1983 Auburn	2004 Auburn	1982 BYU	2001 Louisiana Tech
1998 UCLA	1984 Florida (title vacated)	2005 Georgia	1983 BYU	2002 Boise State
1999 Stanford	1985 Tennessee	2006 Florida	1984 BYU	2003 Boise State
2000 Oregon, Oregon St., Washington	1986 LSU	2007 LSU	1985 Air Force, BYU	2004 Boise State
2001 Oregon	1987 Auburn	2008 Florida	1986 San Diego St.	2005 Boise State, Nevada
2002 USC, Washington St.	1988 Auburn, LSU	2009 Alabama	1987 Wyoming	2006 Boise State
2003 USC	1989 Ala., Auburn, Tenn.	Sun Belt	1988 Wyoming	2007 Hawaii
2004 USC	1990 Tennessee	2001 Middle Tenn. St., North Texas	1989 BYU	2008 Boise State
2005 USC	1991 Florida	2002 North Texas	1990 BYU	2009 Boise State
2006 California, USC	1992 Alabama	2003 North Texas	1991 BYU	
	1993 Florida	2004 North Texas	1992 BYU, Fresno St., Hawaii	
	1994 Florida	2005 Arkansas St., LA-Lafayette, LA-Monroe		
	1995 Florida			

NCAA Div. I-AA (FCS) Football Conference Champions, 1990-2009

Big Sky	1999 Brown, Yale	1995 Eastern Illinois, N. Iowa	2007 Eastern Kentucky	2000 Georgia Southern
1990 Nevada	2000 Pennsylvania	1996 Northern Iowa	2008 Eastern Kentucky	2001 Furman, Southern
1991 Nevada	2001 Harvard	1997 Western Illinois	2009 Eastern Illinois	2002 Georgia Southern
1992 Eastern Wash., Idaho	2002 Pennsylvania	1998 Western Illinois		2003 Wofford
1993 Montana	2003 Pennsylvania	1999 Illinois St.	Patriot	2004 Furman, Georgia Southern
1994 Boise St.	2004 Harvard	2000 Western Illinois	1990 Holy Cross	2005 Appalachian St.
1995 Montana	2005 Brown	2001 Northern Iowa	1991 Holy Cross	2006 Appalachian St.
1996 Montana	2006 Princeton, Yale	2002 W. Illinois, W. Kentucky	1992 Lafayette	2007 Appalachian St., Wofford
1997 Eastern Wash.	2007 Harvard	2003 N. Iowa, S. Illinois	1993 Lehigh	2008 Appalachian St.
1998 Montana	2008 Harvard, Brown	2004 Southern Illinois	1994 Lafayette	2009 Appalachian St.
1999 Montana	2009 Pennsylvania	2005 N. Iowa, S. Illinois, Youngstown St.	1995 Lehigh	
2000 Montana	Metro Atlantic	2006 Youngstown St.	1996 Bucknell	Southland
2001 Montana	1993 Iona	2007 Northern Iowa	1997 Colgate	1990 La.-Monroe
2002 Idaho St., Montana, Montana St.	1994 Marist, St. John's (NY)	2008 N. Iowa, S. Illinois	1998 Lehigh	1991 McNeese St.
2003 Montana, Montana St., No. Arizona	1995 Duquesne	2009 Southern Illinois	1999 Colgate, Lehigh	1992 La.-Monroe
2004 Eastern Wash., Montana,	1996 Duquesne	Northeast	2000 Lehigh	1993 McNeese St.
2005 Eastern Wash., Montana,	1997 Georgetown	1996 Monmouth, Robert Morris	2001 Lehigh	1994 North Texas
2006 Montana	1998 Fairfield, Georgetown	1997 Robert Morris	2002 Colgate, Fordham	1995 McNeese St.
2007 Montana	1999 Duquesne	1998 Monmouth, Robert Morris	2003 Colgate	1996 Troy St.
2008 Montana, Weber St.	2000 Duquesne	1999 Robert Morris	2004 Lafayette, Lehigh	1997 McNeese St., Northwestern St.
2009 Montana	2001 Duquesne	2000 Robert Morris	2005 Colgate, Lafayette, Lehigh	1998 Northwestern St.
	2002 Duquesne	2001 Sacred Heart	2006 Colgate, Lafayette, Lehigh	1999 Stephen F. Austin, Troy
Big South	2003 Duquesne	2002 Albany	2007 Fordham	2000 Troy
2002 Gardner-Webb	2004 Duquesne	2003 Albany, Monmouth	2008 Colgate	2001 McNeese St., Sam Houston St.
2003 Gardner-Webb	2005 Duquesne	2004 Central Conn. St., Monmouth	2009 Holy Cross	2002 McNeese St.
2004 Coastal Carolina	2006 Duquesne, Marist	2005 Central Conn. St., Stony Brook	Pioneer	2003 McNeese St.
2005 Charleston Southern, Coastal Carolina	2007 Iona, Duquesne, Marist	2006 Monmouth	1993 Dayton	2004 Northwestern St., Sam Houston St.
2006 Coastal Carolina	Mid-Eastern Athletic	2007 Albany	1994 Butler, Dayton	2005 Nicholls St., Texas St.
2007 Liberty	1990 Florida A&M	2008 Albany	1995 Drake	2006 McNeese St.
2008 Liberty	1991 North Carolina A&T	2009 Central Conn. St.	1996 Dayton	2007 McNeese St.
2009 Liberty, Stony Brook	1992 North Carolina A&T	Ohio Valley	1997 Dayton	2008 Texas State
	1993 Howard	1990 E. Kentucky, Middle Tenn. St.	1998 Drake	2009 McNeese St., Stephen F. Austin
Colonial Athletic Association	1994 South Carolina St.	1991 Eastern Kentucky	1999 Dayton, Drake, Valparaiso	Southwestern Athletic
2007 Massachusetts, Richmond	1995 Florida A&M	1992 Middle Tenn. St.	2001 Dayton	1990 Jackson St.
2008 James Madison	1996 Florida A&M	1993 Eastern Kentucky	2002 Dayton	1991 Alabama St.
2009 Richmond, Villanova	1997 Hampton	1994 Eastern Kentucky	2003 Valparaiso	1992 Alcorn St.
	1998 Florida A&M, Hampton	1995 Murray St.	2004 Drake	1993 Southern
Great West	1999 North Carolina A&T	1996 Murray St.	2005 San Diego	1994 Alcorn St., Grambling St.
2004 Cal. Poly	2000 Florida A&M	1997 Eastern Kentucky	2006 San Diego	1995 Jackson St.
2005 Cal. Poly, UC Davis	2001 Bethune-Cookman	1998 Tennessee St.	2007 Dayton, San Diego	1996 Jackson St.
2006 North Dakota St.	2002 North Carolina A&T	1999 Tennessee St.	2008 Jacksonville	1997 Southern
2007 South Dakota St.	2003 North Carolina A&T	2000 Western Kentucky	2009 Butler, Dayton	1998 Southern
2008 Cal. Poly	2004 Hampton, South Carolina St.	2001 Eastern Illinois		1999 Southern
2009 UC Davis	2005 Hampton	2002 E. Illinois, Murray St.	Southern	2000 Grambling St.
Ivy League	2006 Hampton	2003 Jacksonville St.	1990 Furman	2001 Grambling St.
1990 Cornell, Dartmouth	2007 Delaware St.	2004 Jacksonville St.	1991 Appalachian St.	2002 Grambling St.
1991 Dartmouth	2008 South Carolina St.	2005 Eastern Illinois	1992 Citadel	2003 Southern
1992 Dartmouth, Princeton	2009 South Carolina St.	2006 E. Illinois, Tenn.-Martin	1993 Georgia Southern	2004 Alabama St.
1993 Pennsylvania	Missouri Valley		1994 Marshall	2005 Grambling St.
1994 Pennsylvania	1990 Northern Iowa		1995 Appalachian St.	2006 Alabama A&M
1995 Princeton	1991 Northern Iowa		1996 Marshall	2007 Jackson St.
1996 Dartmouth	1992 Northern Iowa		1997 Georgia Southern	2008 Grambling St.
1997 Harvard	1993 Northern Iowa		1998 Georgia Southern	2009 Prairie View A&M
1998 Pennsylvania	1994 Northern Iowa		1999 Furman, Georgia Southern	

Note: Missouri Valley Conference was known as Gateway Football Conference, 1992-2007, and as Gateway Collegiate Athletic Conference, 1985-91.

Selected NCAA Division I Teams
(Conferences and coaches listed are as of Sept. 2010.)

Team	Nickname	Team colors	Conference	Basketball coach	Football coach
Air Force	Falcons	Blue & silver	Mountain West	Jeff Reynolds	Troy Calhoun
Akron	Zips	Blue & gold	Mid-American	Keith Dambrot	Rob Ianello
Alabama	Crimson Tide	Crimson & white	Southeastern	Anthony Grant	Nick Saban
Appalachian State*	Mountaineers	Black & gold	Southern	Jason Capel	Jerry Moore
Arizona	Wildcats	Cardinal & navy	Pacific Ten	Sean Miller	Mike Stoops
Arizona State	Sun Devils	Maroon & gold	Pacific Ten	Herb Sendek	Dennis Erickson
Arkansas	Razorbacks	Cardinal & white	Southeastern	John Pelphrey	Bobby Petrino
Arkansas State	Red Wolves	Scarlet & black	Sun Belt	John Brady	Steve Roberts
Army	Black Knights	Black, gold, gray	Independent	Zach Spiker	Rich Ellerson
Auburn	Tigers	Burnt orange & navy	Southeastern	Tony Barbee	Gene Chizik
Ball State	Cardinals	Cardinal & white	Mid-American	Billy Taylor	Stan Parrish
Baylor	Bears	Green & gold	Big Twelve	Scott Drew	Art Briles
Boise State	Broncos	Blue & orange	Western Athletic	Leon Rice	Chris Petersen
Boston College	Eagles	Maroon & gold	Atlantic Coast	Steve Donahue	Frank Spaziani
Bowling Green	Falcons	Orange & brown	Mid-American	Louis Orr	Dave Clawson
Brigham Young (BYU)	Cougars	Dark blue & white	Mountain West	Dave Rose	Bronco Mendenhall
Brown*	Bears	Brown, cardinal, white	Ivy League	Jesse Agel	Phil Estes
California	Golden Bears	Blue & gold	Pacific Ten	Mike Montgomery	Jeff Tedford
Central Michigan	Chippewas	Maroon & gold	Mid-American	Ernie Zeigler	Dan Enos
Cincinnati	Bearcats	Red & black	Big East	Mick Cronin	Butch Jones
Citadel*	Bulldogs	Blue & white	Southern	Chuck Driesell	Kevin Higgins
Clemson	Tigers	Burnt orange & purple	Atlantic Coast	Brad Brownell	Dabo Swinney
Colgate*	Raiders	Maroon, gray, & white	Patriot League	Emmett Davis	Dick Biddle
Colorado	Buffaloes	Silver, gold, & black	Big Twelve	Tad Boyle	Dan Hawkins
Colorado State	Rams	Green & gold	Mountain West	Tim Miles	Steve Fairchild
Columbia*	Lions	Columbia blue & white	Ivy League	Kyle Smith	Norries Wilson
Connecticut	Huskies	Blue & white	Big East	Jim Calhoun	Randy Edsall
Cornell*	Big Red	Carnelian & white	Ivy League	Bill Courtney	Kent Austin
Dartmouth*	Big Green	Dartmouth green & white	Ivy League	Paul Cormier	Buddy Teevens
Delaware*	Fightin' Blue Hens	Blue & gold	Colonial Athletic	Monté Ross	K. C. Keeler
Delaware State*	Hornets	Red & blue	Mid-Eastern Athletic	Greg Jackson	Al Lavan
Duke	Blue Devils	Royal blue & white	Atlantic Coast	Mike Krzyzewski	David Cutcliffe
East Carolina	Pirates	Purple & gold	Conference USA	Jeff Lebo	Ruffin McNeill
Eastern Illinois*	Panthers	Blue & gray	Ohio Valley	Mike Miller	Bob Spoo
Eastern Kentucky*	Colonels	Maroon & white	Ohio Valley	Jeff Neubauer	Dean Hood
Eastern Michigan	Eagles	Dark green & white	Mid-American	Charles E. Ramsey	Ron English
Eastern Washington*	Eagles	Red & white	Big Sky	Kirk Earlywine	Beau Baldwin
Florida	Gators	Orange & blue	Southeastern	Billy Donovan	Urban Meyer
Florida A&M*	Rattlers	Orange & green	Mid-Eastern Athletic	Eugene Harris	Joe Taylor
Florida State	Seminoles	Garnet & gold	Atlantic Coast	Leonard Hamilton	Jimbo Fisher
Fresno State	Bulldogs	Red & blue	Western Athletic	Steve Cleveland	Pat Hill
Furman*	Paladins	Purple & white	Southern	Jeff Jackson	Bobby Lamb
Georgia	Bulldogs	Red & black	Southeastern	Mark Fox	Mark Richt
Georgia Southern*	Eagles	Blue & white	Southern	Charlton Young	Jeff Monken
Georgia Tech	Yellow Jackets	Old gold & white	Atlantic Coast	Paul Hewitt	Paul Johnson
Grambling State*	Tigers	Black & gold	Southwestern Athletic	Bobby Washington	Rod Broadway
Harvard*	Crimson	Crimson & white	Ivy League	Tommy Amaker	Tim Murphy
Hawaii	Warriors	Green, black, white, silver	Western Athletic	Gib Arnold	Greg McMackin
Holy Cross*	Crusaders	Royal purple	Patriot League	Milan Brown	Tom Gilmore
Houston	Cougars	Scarlet & white	Conference USA	James Dickey	Kevin Sumlin
Howard*	Bison	Blue, red, & white	Mid-Eastern Athletic	Kevin Nickelberry	Carey Bailey
Idaho	Vandals	Silver & gold	Western Athletic	Don Verlin	Robb Akey
Idaho State*	Bengals	Orange & black	Big Sky	Joe O'Brien	John Zamberlin
Illinois	Fighting Illini	Orange & blue	Big Ten	Bruce Weber	Ron Zook
Illinois State*	Redbirds	Red & white	Missouri Valley	Tim Jankovich	Brock Spack
Indiana	Hoosiers	Cream & crimson	Big Ten	Tom Crean	Bill Lynch
Indiana State*	Sycamores	Blue & white	Missouri Valley	Greg Lansing	Trent Miles
Iowa	Hawkeyes	Old gold & black	Big Ten	Fran McCaffery	Kirk Ferentz
Iowa State	Cyclones	Cardinal & gold	Big Twelve	Fred Hoiberg	Paul Rhoads
Jackson State*	Tigers	Blue & white	Southwestern Athletic	Tevester Anderson	Rick Comegy
James Madison*	Dukes	Purple & gold	Colonial Athletic	Matt Brady	Mickey Matthews
Kansas	Jayhawks	Crimson & blue	Big Twelve	Bill Self	Turner Gill
Kansas State	Wildcats	Royal purple	Big Twelve	Frank Martin	Bill Snyder
Kent State	Golden Flashes	Navy blue & gold	Mid-American	Geno Ford	Doug Martin
Kentucky	Wildcats	Blue & white	Southeastern	John Calipari	Joker Phillips
Lafayette*	Leopards	Maroon & white	Patriot League	Fran O'Hanlon	Frank Tavani
Lehigh*	Mountain Hawks	Brown & white	Patriot League	Brett Reed	Andy Coen
Liberty*	Flames	Red, white, & blue	Big South	Dale Layer	Danny Rocco
Louisiana State (LSU)	Fighting Tigers	Purple & gold	Southeastern	Trent Johnson	Les Miles
Louisiana Tech	Bulldogs	Red & blue	Western Athletic	Kerry Rupp	Sonny Dykes
Louisiana-Lafayette	Ragin' Cajuns	Vermilion & white	Sun Belt	Bob Marlin	Rickey Bustle
Louisiana-Monroe	Warhawks	Maroon & gold	Sun Belt	Keith Richard	Todd Berry
Louisville	Cardinals	Red, black, & white	Big East	Rick Pitino	Charlie Strong
Maine*	Black Bears	Blue & white	Colonial Athletic	Ted Woodward	Jack Cosgrove
Marshall	Thundering Herd	Kelly green & white	Conference USA	Tom Herrion	Doc Holliday
Maryland	Terrapins	Red, white, black, gold	Atlantic Coast	Gary Williams	Ralph Friedgen
Massachusetts*	Minutemen	Maroon & white	Colonial Athletic	Derek Kellogg	Kevin Morris
McNeese State*	Cowboys	Blue & gold	Southland	Dave Simmons	Matt Viator
Memphis	Tigers	Blue & gray	Conference USA	Josh Pastner	Larry Porter
Miami (Florida)	Hurricanes	Orange, green, & white	Atlantic Coast	Frank Haith	Randy Shannon
Miami (Ohio)	RedHawks	Red & white	Mid-American	Charlie Coles	Mike Haywood
Michigan	Wolverines	Maize & blue	Big Ten	John Beilein	Rich Rodriguez
Michigan State	Spartans	Green & white	Big Ten	Tom Izzo	Mark Dantonio
Mid. Tennessee State	Blue Raiders	Royal blue & white	Sun Belt	Kermit Davis	Rick Stockstill
Minnesota	Golden Gophers	Maroon & gold	Big Ten	Tubby Smith	Tim Brewster
Mississippi	Rebels	Cardinal red & navy blue	Southeastern	Andy Kennedy	Houston Nutt
Mississippi State	Bulldogs	Maroon & white	Southeastern	Rick Stansbury	Dan Mullen
Mississippi Valley St.*	Delta Devils	Forest green & white	Southwestern Athletic	Sean Woods	Karl Morgan

Team	Nickname	Team colors	Conference	Basketball coach	Football coach
Missouri	Tigers	Old gold & black	Big Twelve	Mike Anderson	Gary Pinkel
Montana*	Grizzlies	Copper, silver, & gold	Big Sky	Wayne Tinkle	Robin Pflugrad
Montana State*	Bobcats	Blue & gold	Big Sky	Brad Huse	Rob Ash
Morehead State*	Eagles	Blue & gold	Pioneer	Donnie Tyndall	Matt Ballard
Morgan State*	Bears	Blue & orange	Mid-Eastern Athletic	Todd Bozeman	Donald Hill-Eley
Murray State*	Racers	Navy blue & gold	Ohio Valley	Billy Kennedy	Chris Hatcher
Navy	Midshipmen	Navy blue & gold	Independent	Billy Lange	Ken Niumatalolo
Nebraska	Cornhuskers	Scarlet & cream	Big Twelve	Doc Sadler	Bo Pelini
Nev.-Las Vegas (UNLV)	Rebels	Scarlet & gray	Mountain West	Lon Kruger	Bobby Hauck
Nevada	Wolf Pack	Cobalt blue & silver	Western Athletic	David Carter	Chris Ault
New Hampshire*	Wildcats	Blue & white	Colonial Athletic	Bill Herrion	Sean McDonnell
New Mexico	Lobos	Cherry & silver	Mountain West	Steve Alford	Mike Locksley
New Mexico State	Aggies	Crimson & white	Western Athletic	Marvin Menzies	DeWayne Walker
Nicholls State*	Colonels	Red & gray	Southland	J. P. Piper	Charlie Stubbs
North Carolina	Tar Heels	Carolina blue & white	Atlantic Coast	Roy Williams	Butch Davis
North Carolina State	Wolfpack	Red & white	Atlantic Coast	Sidney Lowe	Tom O'Brien
North Texas	Mean Green	Green & white	Sun Belt	Johnny Jones	Todd Dodge
Northern Arizona*	Lumberjacks	Blue, gold, & sage	Big Sky	Mike Adras	Jerome Souers
Northern Illinois	Huskies	Cardinal & black	Mid-American	Ricardo Patton	Jerry Kill
Northern Iowa*	Panthers	Purple & gold	Missouri Valley	Ben Jacobson	Mark Farley
Northwestern	Wildcats	Purple & white	Big Ten	Bill Carmody	Pat Fitzgerald
Northwestern State*	Demons	Purple, white, & orange	Southland	Mike McConathy	Bradley Dale Peveto
Notre Dame	Fighting Irish	Gold & blue	Independent	Mike Brey	Brian Kelly
Ohio	Bobcats	Hunter green & white	Mid-American	John Groce	Frank Solich
Ohio State	Buckeyes	Scarlet & gray	Big Ten	Thad Matta	Jim Tressel
Oklahoma	Sooners	Crimson & cream	Big Twelve	Jeff Capel	Bob Stoops
Oklahoma State	Cowboys	Orange & black	Big Twelve	Travis Ford	Mike Gundy
Oregon	Ducks	Green & yellow	Pacific Ten	Dana Altman	Chip Kelly
Oregon State	Beavers	Orange & black	Pacific Ten	Craig Robinson	Mike Riley
Penn State	Nittany Lions	Blue & white	Big Ten	Ed DeChellis	Joe Paterno
Pennsylvania*	Quakers	Red & blue	Ivy League	Jerome Allen	Al Bagnoli
Pittsburgh	Panthers	Blue & gold	Big East	Jamie Dixon	Dave Wannstedt
Princeton*	Tigers	Orange & black	Ivy League	Sydney Johnson	Bob Surace
Purdue	Boilermakers	Old gold & black	Big Ten	Matt Painter	Danny Hope
Rhode Island*	Rams	Keaney blue, dark blue, white	Colonial Athletic	Jim Baron	Joe Trainer
Rice	Owls	Blue & gray	Conference USA	Ben Braun	David Bailiff
Richmond*	Spiders	Red & blue	Colonial Athletic	Chris Mooney	Latrell Scott
Rutgers	Scarlet Knights	Scarlet	Big East	Mike Rice	Greg Schiano
Sam Houston State*	Bearkats	Orange & white	Southland	Jason Hooten	Willie Fritz
Samford*	Bulldogs	Red & blue	Southern	Jimmy Tillette	Pat Sullivan
San Diego State	Aztecs	Scarlet & black	Mountain West	Steve Fisher	Brady Hoke
San Jose State	Spartans	Gold & blue	Western Athletic	George Nessman	Mike MacIntyre
SE Missouri State*	Redhawks	Red & black	Ohio Valley	Dickey Nutt	Tony Samuel
South Carolina	Gamecocks	Garnet & black	Southeastern	Darrin Horn	Steve Spurrier
South Carolina State*	Bulldogs	Garnet & blue	Mid-Eastern Athletic	Tim Carter	Oliver Pough
South Florida	Bulls	Green & gold	Big East	Stan Heath	Skip Holtz
Southern California (USC)	Trojans	Cardinal & gold	Pacific Ten	Kevin O'Neill	Lane Kiffin
Southern Illinois*	Salukis	Maroon & white	Missouri Valley	Chris Lowery	Dale Lennon
Southern Methodist (SMU)	Mustangs	Crimson & blue	Conference USA	Matt Doherty	June Jones
Southern Mississippi	Golden Eagles	Black & gold	Conference USA	Larry Eustachy	Larry Fedora
Stanford	Cardinal	Red & white	Pacific Ten	Johnny Dawkins	Jim Harbaugh
Stephen F. Austin*	Lumberjacks	Purple, white, & red	Southland	Danny Kaspar	J. C. Harper
Syracuse	Orange	Orange	Big East	Jim Boeheim	Doug Marrone
Temple	Owls	Cherry & white	Mid-American	Fran Dunphy	Al Golden
Tennessee	Volunteers	Orange & white	Southeastern	Bruce Pearl	Derek Dooley
Tennessee State*	Tigers	Royal blue & white	Ohio Valley	John Cooper	Rod Reed
Tennessee Tech*	Golden Eagles	Purple & gold	Ohio Valley	Mike Sutton	Watson Brown
Tennessee-Martin*	Skyhawks	Orange, white, & blue	Ohio Valley	Jason James	Jason Simpson
Texas	Longhorns	Burnt orange & white	Big Twelve	Rick Barnes	Mack Brown
Texas A&M	Aggies	Maroon & white	Big Twelve	Mark Turgeon	Mike Sherman
Texas Christian (TCU)	Horned Frogs	Purple & white	Mountain West	Jim Christian	Gary Patterson
Texas Southern*	Tigers	Maroon & gray	Southwestern Athletic	Tony Harvey	Johnnie Cole
Texas State*	Bobcats	Maroon & gold	Southland	Doug Davalos	Brad Wright
Texas Tech	Red Raiders	Scarlet & black	Big Twelve	Pat Knight	Tommy Tuberville
Toledo	Rockets	Midnight blue & gold	Mid-American	Tod Kowalczyk	Tim Beckman
Troy	Trojans	Cardinal, black, & silver	Sun Belt	Don Maestri	Larry Blakeney
Tulane	Green Wave	Olive green & sky blue	Conference USA	Ed Conroy	Bob Toledo
Tulsa	Golden Hurricane	Blue, gold, & crimson	Conference USA	Doug Wojcik	Todd Graham
UCLA	Bruins	Blue & gold	Pacific Ten	Ben Howland	Rick Neuheisel
Utah	Utes	Crimson & white	Mountain West	Jim Boylen	Kyle Whittingham
Utah State	Aggies	Navy blue & white	Western Athletic	Stew Morrill	Gary Andersen
UTEP (Texas-El Paso)	Miners	Orange, blue, white, silver	Conference USA	Tim Floyd	Mike Price
Vanderbilt	Commodores	Black & gold	Southeastern	Kevin Stallings	Robbie Caldwell
Villanova*	Wildcats	Blue & white	Colonial Athletic	Jay Wright	Andy Talley
Virginia	Cavaliers	Orange & navy blue	Atlantic Coast	Tony Bennett	Mike London
Virginia Tech	Hokies	Burnt orange & maroon	Atlantic Coast	Seth Greenberg	Frank Beamer
Wake Forest	Demon Deacons	Old gold & black	Atlantic Coast	Jeff Bzdelik	Jim Grobe
Washington	Huskies	Purple & gold	Pacific Ten	Lorenzo Romar	Steve Sarkisian
Washington State	Cougars	Crimson & gray	Pacific Ten	Ken Bone	Paul Wulff
Weber State*	Wildcats	Royal purple & white	Big Sky	Randy Rahe	Ron McBride
West Virginia	Mountaineers	Old gold & blue	Big East	Bob Huggins	Bill Stewart
Western Carolina*	Catamounts	Purple & gold	Southern	Larry Hunter	Dennis Wagner
Western Illinois*	Leathernecks	Purple & gold	Missouri Valley	Jim Molinari	Mark Hendrickson
Western Kentucky	Hilltoppers	Red & white	Sun Belt	Ken McDonald	Willie Taggart
Western Michigan	Broncos	Brown & gold	Mid-American	Steve Hawkins	Bill Cubit
William & Mary*	Tribe	Green, gold, & silver	Colonial Athletic	Tony Shaver	Jimmye Laycock
Wisconsin	Badgers	Cardinal & white	Big Ten	Bo Ryan	Bret Bielema
Wyoming	Cowboys	Brown & gold	Mountain West	Heath Schroyer	Dave Christensen
Yale*	Bulldogs, Elis	Yale blue & white	Ivy League	James Jones	Tom Williams
Youngstown State*	Penguins	Red & white	Missouri Valley	Jerry Slocum	Eric Wolford

*Football Championship Subdivision (FCS) team (formerly known as I-AA) as of the end of the 2009 regular season.

COLLEGE BASEBALL/SOFTBALL

NCAA Men’s Baseball Division I Champions, 1947-2010

1947 California	1959 Oklahoma St.	1972 USC	1985 Miami (FL)	1998 USC
1948 Southern California	1960 Minnesota	1973 USC	1986 Arizona	1999 Miami (FL)
1949 Texas	1961 USC	1974 USC	1987 Stanford	2000 LSU
1950 Texas	1962 Michigan	1975 Texas	1988 Stanford	2001 Miami (FL)
1951 Oklahoma	1963 USC	1976 Arizona	1989 Wichita St.	2002 Texas
1952 Holy Cross	1964 Minnesota	1977 Arizona St.	1990 Georgia	2003 Rice
1953 Michigan	1965 Arizona St.	1978 USC	1991 LSU	2004 Cal. St.-Fullerton
1954 Missouri	1966 Ohio St.	1979 Cal. St.-Fullerton	1992 Pepperdine	2005 Texas
1955 Wake Forest	1967 Arizona St.	1980 Arizona	1993 LSU	2006 Oregon St.
1956 Minnesota	1968 USC	1981 Arizona St.	1994 Oklahoma	2007 Oregon St.
1957 California	1969 Arizona St.	1982 Miami (FL)	1995 Cal. St.-Fullerton	2008 Fresno St.
1958 USC	1970 USC	1983 Texas	1996 LSU	2009 LSU
	1971 USC	1984 Cal. St.-Fullerton	1997 LSU	2010 South Carolina

NCAA Women’s Softball Division I Champions, 1982-2010

1982 UCLA	1988 UCLA	1994 Arizona	2000 Oklahoma	2006 Arizona
1983 Texas A&M	1989 UCLA	1995 UCLA	2001 Arizona	2007 Arizona
1984 UCLA	1990 UCLA	1996 Arizona	2002 California	2008 Arizona St.
1985 UCLA	1991 Arizona	1997 Arizona	2003 UCLA	2009 Washington
1986 Cal St. Fullerton	1992 UCLA	1998 Fresno St.	2004 UCLA	2010 UCLA
1987 Texas A&M	1993 Arizona	1999 UCLA	2005 Michigan	

COLLEGE HOCKEY

NCAA Men’s Hockey Champions, 1948-2010

1948 Michigan	1961 Denver	1974 Minnesota	1987 North Dakota	1999 Maine
1949 Boston College	1962 Michigan Tech	1975 Michigan Tech	1988 Lake Superior St.	2000 North Dakota
1950 Colorado College	1963 North Dakota	1976 Minnesota	1989 Harvard	2001 Boston College
1951 Michigan	1964 Michigan	1977 Wisconsin	1990 Wisconsin	2002 Minnesota
1952 Michigan	1965 Michigan Tech	1978 Boston Univ.	1991 N. Michigan	2003 Minnesota
1953 Michigan	1966 Michigan State	1979 Minnesota	1992 Lake Superior St.	2004 Denver
1954 Rensselaer	1967 Cornell	1980 North Dakota	1993 Maine	2005 Denver
1955 Michigan	1968 Denver	1981 Wisconsin	1994 Lake Superior St.	2006 Wisconsin
1956 Michigan	1969 Denver	1982 North Dakota	1995 Boston Univ.	2007 Michigan State
1957 Colorado College	1970 Cornell	1983 Wisconsin	1996 Michigan	2008 Boston College
1958 Denver	1971 Boston Univ.	1984 Bowling Green	1997 North Dakota	2009 Boston Univ.
1959 North Dakota	1972 Boston Univ.	1985 Rensselaer	1998 Michigan	2010 Boston College
1960 Denver	1973 Wisconsin	1986 Michigan State		

NCAA Women’s Hockey Champions, 2001-10

2001 Minn.-Duluth	2003 Minn.-Duluth	2005 Minnesota	2007 Wisconsin	2009 Wisconsin
2002 Minn.-Duluth	2004 Minnesota	2006 Wisconsin	2008 Minn.-Duluth	2010 Minn.-Duluth

COLLEGE LACROSSE

NCAA Division I Lacrosse Champions, 1982-2010

Year	Men	Women	Year	Men	Women	Year	Men	Women
1982	North Carolina	Massachusetts	1992	Princeton	Maryland	2002	Syracuse	Princeton
1983	Syracuse	Delaware	1993	Syracuse	Virginia	2003	Virginia	Princeton
1984	Johns Hopkins	Temple	1994	Princeton	Princeton	2004	Syracuse	Virginia
1985	Johns Hopkins	New Hampshire	1995	Syracuse	Maryland	2005	Johns Hopkins	Northwestern
1986	North Carolina	Maryland	1996	Princeton	Maryland	2006	Virginia	Northwestern
1987	Johns Hopkins	Penn St.	1997	Princeton	Maryland	2007	Johns Hopkins	Northwestern
1988	Syracuse	Temple	1998	Princeton	Maryland	2008	Syracuse	Northwestern
1989	Syracuse	Penn St.	1999	Virginia	Maryland	2009	Syracuse	Northwestern
1990	Vacated	Harvard	2000	Syracuse	Maryland	2010	Duke	Maryland
1991	North Carolina	Virginia	2001	Princeton	Maryland			

COLLEGE SOCCER

NCAA Soccer Champions, 1982-2009

Year ¹	Men	Women	Year ¹	Men	Women	Year ¹	Men	Women
1982	Indiana	North Carolina	1991	Virginia	North Carolina	2001	North Carolina	Santa Clara
1983	Indiana	North Carolina	1992	Virginia	North Carolina	2002	UCLA	Portland
1984	Clemson	North Carolina	1993	Virginia	North Carolina	2003	Indiana	North Carolina
1985	UCLA	George Mason	1994	Virginia	North Carolina	2004	Indiana	Notre Dame
1986	Duke	North Carolina	1995	Wisconsin	Notre Dame	2005	Maryland	Portland
1987	Clemson	North Carolina	1996	St. John’s (NY)	North Carolina	2006	UC Santa Barbara	North Carolina
1988	Indiana	North Carolina	1997	UCLA	North Carolina	2007	Wake Forest	USC
1989	Santa Clara/ Virginia (tie)	North Carolina	1998	Indiana	Florida	2008	Maryland	North Carolina
1990	UCLA	North Carolina	1999	Indiana	North Carolina	2009	Virginia	North Carolina
			2000	Connecticut	North Carolina			

(1) NCAA Championships began in 1959 for men, in 1982 for women.

COLLEGE WRESTLING

NCAA Division I Wrestling Champions, 1964-2010

Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion	Year	Champion
1964	Oklahoma State	1974	Oklahoma	1984	Iowa	2002	Minnesota
1965	Iowa State	1975	Iowa	1985	Iowa	2003	Oklahoma State
1966	Oklahoma State	1976	Iowa	1986	Iowa	2004	Oklahoma State
1967	Michigan State	1977	Iowa State	1987	Iowa State	2005	Oklahoma State
1968	Oklahoma State	1978	Iowa	1988	Arizona State	2006	Oklahoma State
1969	Iowa State	1979	Iowa	1989	Oklahoma State	2007	Minnesota
1970	Iowa State	1980	Iowa	1990	Oklahoma State	2008	Iowa
1971	Oklahoma State	1981	Iowa	1991	Iowa	2009	Iowa
1972	Iowa State	1982	Iowa	1992	Iowa	2010	Iowa
1973	Iowa State	1983	Iowa				

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
Saints Earn First Championship in NFL's Year of the QB

The New Orleans Saints and Indianapolis Colts flirted with perfection during the 2009 NFL regular season. Both began the season with 13-0 records and the Colts stretched their winning streak to 14 games before losing their last two regular season contests. Colts QB Peyton Manning threw for over 4,000 yards for the 4th consecutive season and surpassed 50,000 career passing yards, joining Brett Favre, Dan Marino, and John Elway. Drew Brees matched Manning's streak with his own 4th straight 4,000-yard season for New Orleans, and set an NFL single-season record with a 70.62 completion percentage. It was a banner year for quarterbacks, 10 of whom—the most ever in a single season—surpassed 4,000 yards passing. Matt Schaub led the league with 4,770 passing yards and Dallas QB Tony Romo set a franchise record with 4,483 yards to christen the Cowboys' new stadium. Schaub guided the Houston Texans to the first winning season in franchise history with the help of wide receiver Andre Johnson, who led the NFL with 1,569 receiving yards.

The Colts advanced to the Super Bowl with a 30-17 win in the AFC title game over the NY Jets, who led the NFL in rushing yards as well as total defense under rookie head coach Rex Ryan. The Saints outlasted Brett Favre and the Minnesota Vikings in a 31-28 overtime victory in the NFC championship. Favre was intercepted deep in New Orleans territory late in regulation, which allowed Garrett Hartley to kick the game-winning 40-yard field goal in OT. Favre had "un-retired" for the second straight year, joined the Vikings in the preseason, and proceeded to extend his NFL career records in passing yards (69,329), TD passes (497), and consecutive regular season games by a non-kicker/punter (285).

The league returned to Wembley Stadium in London on Oct. 25, 2009, where the New England Patriots defeated the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 35-7, before 84,254 spectators. Even the Detroit Lions made headlines in 2009—their 19-14 win over the Washington Redskins on Sept. 27 broke a 19-game losing streak, the second longest in NFL history. The Lions followed up an 0-16 record in 2008 with a 2-14 mark in 2009.

NFL Final Standings, 2009

AMERICAN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE								NATIONAL FOOTBALL CONFERENCE							
East Division	W	L	T	Pct	Pts	Opp	Div	East Division	W	L	T	Pct	Pts	Opp	Div
New England	10	6	0	.625	427	285	4-2	Dallas	11	5	0	.688	361	250	4-2
*NY Jets	9	7	0	.563	348	236	2-4	*Philadelphia	11	5	0	.688	429	337	4-2
Miami	7	9	0	.438	360	390	4-2	NY Giants	8	8	0	.500	402	427	4-2
Buffalo	6	10	0	.375	258	326	2-4	Washington	4	12	0	.250	266	336	0-6
North Division								North Division							
Cincinnati	10	6	0	.625	305	291	6-0	Minnesota	12	4	0	.750	470	312	5-1
*Baltimore	9	7	0	.563	391	261	3-3	*Green Bay	11	5	0	.688	461	297	4-2
Pittsburgh	9	7	0	.563	368	324	2-4	Chicago	7	9	0	.438	327	375	3-3
Cleveland	5	11	0	.313	245	375	1-5	Detroit	2	14	0	.125	262	494	0-6
South Division								South Division							
#Indianapolis	14	2	0	.875	416	307	6-0	#New Orleans	13	3	0	.813	510	341	4-2
Houston	9	7	0	.563	388	333	1-5	Atlanta	9	7	0	.563	363	325	3-3
Tennessee	8	8	0	.500	354	402	2-4	Carolina	8	8	0	.500	315	308	4-2
Jacksonville	7	9	0	.438	290	380	3-3	Tampa Bay	3	13	0	.188	244	400	1-5
West Division								West Division							
San Diego	13	3	0	.813	454	320	5-1	Arizona	10	6	0	.625	375	325	4-2
Denver	8	8	0	.500	326	324	3-3	San Francisco	8	8	0	.500	330	281	5-1
Oakland	5	11	0	.313	197	379	2-4	Seattle	5	11	0	.313	280	390	3-3
Kansas City	4	12	0	.250	294	424	2-4	St. Louis	1	15	0	.063	175	436	0-6

* = Wild card qualifier for playoffs; # = top playoff seed in conference.

Standings notes: New England finished ahead of Cincinnati in playoff seeding based on better strength of victory (.450 to Bengals' .438). Baltimore finished ahead of Pittsburgh based on better division record (3-3 to Steelers' 2-4). NY Jets finished ahead of Baltimore for first Wild Card based on better record vs. common opponents (4-1 to Ravens' 1-4) and ahead of Houston based on better conference record (7-5 to Texans' 6-6). Baltimore was second Wild Card based on better conference record than Houston (7-5 to Texans' 6-6). Dallas finished ahead of Philadelphia based on head-to-head sweep (2-0). Green Bay was first Wild Card ahead of Philadelphia based on better record vs. common opponents (4-1 to Eagles' 3-2).

2009 Playoff Seedings

AFC—Indianapolis (14-2), San Diego (13-3), New England (10-6), Cincinnati (10-6), NY Jets (9-7), Baltimore (9-7).

NFC—New Orleans (13-3), Minnesota (12-4), Dallas (11-5), Arizona (10-6), Green Bay (11-5), Philadelphia (11-5).

2009 Playoffs

AFC Wild Card Playoff Games—NY Jets 24, Cincinnati 14; Baltimore 33, New England 14.

AFC Divisional Playoff Games—Indianapolis 20, Baltimore 3; NY Jets 17, San Diego 14.

AFC Championship Game—Indianapolis 30, NY Jets 17.

NFC Wild Card Playoff Games—Arizona 51, Green Bay 45 (OT); Dallas 34, Philadelphia 14.

NFC Divisional Playoff Games—New Orleans 45, Arizona 14; Minnesota 34, Dallas 3.

NFC Championship Game—New Orleans 31, Minnesota 28 (OT).

AFC-NFC Pro Bowl at Sun Life Stadium, Miami, FL—AFC 41, NFC 34.

Super Bowl XLIV at Sun Life Stadium, Miami, FL—New Orleans 31, Indianapolis 17.

NFL Individual Leaders: American Football Conference, 2009

(* = rookie)

PASSING	Att	Comp	Pct comp	Yds	Yds/Att	Long	TD	Pct TD	Int	Rating
Philip Rivers, San Diego	486	317	65.2	4,254	8.75	81T	28	5.8	9	104.4
Ben Roethlisberger, Pittsburgh	506	337	66.6	4,328	8.55	60T	26	5.1	12	100.5
Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	571	393	68.8	4,500	7.88	80T	33	5.8	16	99.9
Matt Schaub, Houston	583	396	67.9	4,770	8.18	72T	29	5.0	15	98.6
Tom Brady, New England	565	371	65.7	4,398	7.78	81T	28	5.0	13	96.2
Joe Flacco, Baltimore	499	315	63.1	3,613	7.24	72T	21	4.2	12	88.9
Kyle Orton, Denver	541	336	62.1	3,802	7.03	87T	21	3.9	12	86.8
Carson Palmer, Cincinnati	466	282	60.5	3,094	6.64	73	21	4.5	13	83.6
David Garrard, Jacksonville	516	314	60.9	3,597	6.97	63	15	2.9	10	83.5
Vince Young, Tennessee	259	152	58.7	1,879	7.25	66T	10	3.9	7	82.8
Chad Henne, Miami	451	274	60.8	2,878	6.38	67	12	2.7	14	75.2
Matt Cassel, Kansas City	493	271	55.0	2,924	5.93	61	16	3.2	16	69.9
Ryan Fitzpatrick, Buffalo	227	127	55.9	1,422	6.26	98T	9	4.0	10	69.7
Brady Quinn, Cleveland	256	136	53.1	1,339	5.23	59T	8	3.1	7	67.2
*Mark Sanchez, NY Jets	364	196	53.8	2,444	6.71	65T	12	3.3	20	63.0

RUSHING YARDS						INTERCEPTIONS									
	Yds	Att	Avg	Long	TD	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD					
Chris Johnson, Tennessee	2,006	358	5.6	91T	14	*Jairus Byrd, Buffalo	9	118	13.1	37	0				
Thomas Jones, NY Jets	1,402	331	4.2	71T	14	Darrelle Revis, NY Jets	6	121	20.2	67T	1				
Maurice Jones-Drew, Jacksonville	1,391	312	4.5	80T	15	Johnathan Joseph, Cincinnati	6	92	15.3	32	1				
Ray Rice, Baltimore	1,339	254	5.3	59T	7	Leon Hall, Cincinnati	6	47	7.8	26	0				
Cedric Benson, Cincinnati	1,251	301	4.2	42	6	Cortland Finnegan, Tennessee	5	194	38.8	80	1				
Ricky Williams, Miami	1,121	241	4.7	68T	11	Brandon Merriweather, New England	5	149	29.8	56	1				
Jamaal Charles, Kansas City	1,120	190	5.9	76T	7	Andre' Goodman, Denver	5	65	13.0	30	0				
Rashard Mendenhall, Pittsburgh	1,108	242	4.6	60	7	Leigh Bodden, New England	5	60	12.0	53T	1				
Fred Jackson, Buffalo	1,062	237	4.5	43	2	Brandon Flowers, Kansas City	5	38	7.6	33	0				
*Knowshon Morena, Denver	947	247	3.8	36	7										
RECEPTIONS						KICKOFF RETURNS									
	Rec	Yds	Avg	Long	TD	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD					
Wes Welker, New England	123	1,348	11.0	58	4	Josh Cribbs, Cleveland	56	1,542	27.5	103T	3				
Andre Johnson, Houston	101	1,569	15.5	72T	9	Stefan Logan, Pittsburgh	55	1,466	26.7	83	0				
Brandon Marshall, Denver	101	1,120	11.1	75T	10	Jacoby Jones, Houston	24	638	26.6	95T	1				
Reggie Wayne, Indianapolis	100	1,264	12.6	65T	10	*Lardarius Webb, Baltimore	35	918	26.2	95T	1				
Dallas Clark, Indianapolis (TE)	100	1,106	11.1	80T	10	Jamaal Charles, Kansas City	36	925	25.7	97T	1				
Hines Ward, Pittsburgh	95	1,167	12.3	54	6	Ted Ginn Jr., Miami	52	1,296	24.9	101T	2				
Randy Moss, New England	83	1,264	15.2	71T	13										
Santonio Holmes, Pittsburgh	79	1,248	15.8	57	5	PUNTING						No.	Yds	Long	Avg
Antonio Gates, San Diego (TE)	79	1,157	14.6	56	8	Shane Lechler, Oakland	96	4,909	70	51.1					
Ray Rice, Baltimore (RB)	78	702	9.0	63	1	Brian Moorman, Buffalo	90	4,192	73	46.6					
SCORING—KICKERS						Brandon Fields, Miami	75	3,472	66	46.3					
	PAT	FG	Long	Pts	Brett Kern, Denver-Tennessee	64	2,910	67	45.5						
Nate Kaeding, San Diego	50/51	32/35	55	146	Dustin Colquitt, Kansas City	96	4,361	70	45.4						
Stephen Gostkowski, New England	47/47	26/31	53	125	Mike Scifres, San Diego	52	2,342	65	45.0						
Jay Feely, NY Jets	32/32	30/36	55	122	PUNT RETURNS						No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Matt Prater, Denver	32/32	30/35	51	122	Wes Welker, New England	27	338	12.5	69	0					
Jeff Reed, Pittsburgh	41/41	27/31	46	122	Josh Cribbs, Cleveland	38	452	11.9	67T	1					
Rob Bironas, Tennessee	37/37	27/32	53	118	*Quan Cosby, Cincinnati	40	474	11.9	60	0					
SCORING—NON-KICKERS						Eddie Royal, Denver	30	335	11.2	71T	1				
	TD	Rush	Rec	2-PT	Pts	Jacoby Jones, Houston	39	426	10.9	62	0				
Chris Johnson, Tennessee (RB)	16	14	2	1	98	Jerricho Cotchery, NY Jets	23	236	10.3	31	0				
Maurice Jones-Drew, Jacksonville (RB)	16	15	1	0	96	SACKS: Elvis Dumervil, Denver, 17.0; Dwight Freeney, Indianapolis, 13.5; LaMarr Woodley, Pittsburgh, 13.5; Tully Banta-Cain, New England, 10.0; James Harrison, Pittsburgh, 10.0; Aaron Schobel, Buffalo, 10.0; Robert Mathis, Indianapolis, 9.5; Joey Porter, Miami, 9.0; Mario Williams, Houston, 9.0; Tamba Hali, Kansas City, 8.5; Antwan Odom, Cincinnati, 8.0; Calvin Pace, NY Jets, 8.0.									
Thomas Jones, NY Jets (RB)	14	14	0	0	84										
Willis McGahee, Baltimore (RB)	14	12	2	0	84										
Randy Moss, New England (WR)	13	0	13	1	80										
Ricky Williams, Miami (RB)	13	11	2	1	80										

NFL Individual Leaders: National Football Conference, 2009

(* = rookie)

PASSING						Att	Comp	Pct comp	Yds	Yds/Att	Long	TD	Pct TD	Int	Rating	
Drew Brees, New Orleans						514	363	70.6	4,388	8.54	75T	34	6.6	11	109.6	
Brett Favre, Minnesota						531	363	68.4	4,202	7.91	63	33	6.2	7	107.2	
Aaron Rodgers, Green Bay						541	350	64.7	4,434	8.20	83T	30	5.5	7	103.2	
Tony Romo, Dallas						550	347	63.1	4,483	8.15	80T	26	4.7	9	97.6	
Kurt Warner, Arizona						513	339	66.1	3,753	7.32	45	26	5.1	14	93.2	
Eli Manning, NY Giants						509	317	62.3	4,021	7.90	74T	27	5.3	14	93.1	
Donovan McNabb, Philadelphia						443	267	60.3	3,553	8.02	60T	22	5.0	10	92.9	
Jason Campbell, Washington						507	327	64.5	3,618	7.14	84	20	3.9	15	86.4	
Alex Smith, San Francisco						372	225	60.5	2,350	6.32	73T	18	4.8	12	81.5	
Matt Ryan, Atlanta						451	263	58.3	2,916	6.47	90T	22	4.9	14	80.9	
Jay Cutler, Chicago						555	336	60.5	3,666	6.61	71	27	4.9	26	76.8	
Matt Hasselbeck, Seattle						488	293	60.0	3,029	6.21	53	17	3.5	17	75.1	
RUSHING YARDS						Yds	Att	Avg	Long	TD	RECEPTIONS					
Steven Jackson, St. Louis						1,416	324	4.4	58	4	Steve Smith, NY Giants					
Adrian Peterson, Minnesota						1,383	314	4.4	64T	18	Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona					
Ryan Grant, Green Bay						1,253	282	4.4	62T	11	Jason Witten, Dallas					
Jonathan Stewart, Carolina						1,133	221	5.1	67T	10	Roddy White, Atlanta					
Frank Gore, San Francisco						1,120	229	4.9	80T	10	Anquan Boldin, Arizona					
DeAngelo Williams, Carolina						1,117	216	5.2	77	7	Sidney Rice, Minnesota					
Marion Barber, Dallas						932	214	4.4	35	7	Tony Gonzalez, Atlanta					
Matt Forté, Chicago						929	258	3.6	61	4	Miles Austin, Dallas					
Michael Turner, Atlanta						871	178	4.9	58T	10	T.J. Houshmandzadeh, Seattle					
Brandon Jacobs, NY Giants						835	224	3.7	31	5	Verson Davis, San Francisco					
Cadillac Williams, Tampa Bay						823	211	3.9	35	4	Kellen Winslow, Tampa Bay					
											Brent Celek, Philadelphia					

SCORING—KICKERS						KICKOFF RETURNS					
	PAT	FG	Long	Pts		No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD	
David Akers, Philadelphia	4/45	32/37	52	139		31	902	29.1	83	0	
Ryan Longwell, Minnesota	54/55	26/28	52	132		32	927	29.0	102T	1	
Mason Crosby, Green Bay	48/49	27/36	52	129		42	1,156	27.5	101T	2	
Lawrence Tynes, NY Giants	45/45	27/32	52	126		42	1,154	27.5	97T	1	
Robbie Gould, Chicago	33/33	24/28	52	105		28	744	26.6	59	0	
Olindo Mare, Seattle	28/28	24/26	47	100		25	635	25.4	54	0	
SCORING—NON-KICKERS						PUNTING					
	TD	Rush	Rec	2-Pt	Pts	No.	Yds	Long	Avg		
Adrian Peterson, Minnesota (RB)	18	18	0	0	108	99	4,711	64	47.6		
Vernon Davis, San Francisco (TE)	13	0	13	0	78	86	4,045	64	47.0		
Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona (WR)	13	0	13	0	78	90	4,212	63	46.8		
Frank Gore, San Francisco (RB)	13	10	3	0	78	88	4,068	70	46.2		
DeSean Jackson, Philadelphia (WR)	12	1	9	0	72	72	3,249	63	45.1		
Miles Austin, Dallas (WR)	11	0	11	0	66	76	3,352	61	44.1		
Ryan Grant, Green Bay (RB)	11	11	0	0	66	73	3,202	60	43.9		
Visanthe Shiancoe, Minnesota (TE)	11	0	11	0	66	PUNT RETURNS					
Jonathan Stewart, Carolina (RB)	11	10	1	0	66		No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Roddy White, Atlanta (WR)	11	0	11	0	66	DeSean Jackson, Philadelphia	29	441	15.2	85T	2
INTERCEPTIONS						Patrick Crayton, Dallas	36	437	12.1	82T	2
	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD	Danny Amendola, St. Louis	31	360	11.6	56	0
Darren Sharper, New Orleans	9	376	41.8	99T	3	Darius Reynaud, Minnesota	30	308	10.3	36	0
Charles Woodson, Green Bay	9	179	19.9	45T	3	Clifton Smith, Tampa Bay	23	232	10.1	21	0
Asante Samuel, Philadelphia	9	117	13.0	37	0	Eric Weems, Atlanta	27	270	10.0	28	0
Nick Collins, Green Bay	6	110	18.3	31	0	*Captain Munnerlyn, Carolina	31	278	9.0	37	0
Dominique Rodgers-Cromartie, Arizona	6	77	12.8	49T	1	SACKS:					
Zack Bowman, Chicago	6	67	11.2	39	0	Jared Allen, Minnesota, 14.5; Will Smith, New Orleans, 13.0; Trent Cole, Philadelphia, 12.5; Andre Carter, Washington, 11.0; *Brian Orakpo, Washington, 11.0; DeMarcus Ware, Dallas, 11.0; Julius Peppers, Carolina, 10.5; *Clay Matthews, Green Bay, 10.0; Ray Edwards, Minnesota, 8.5; Juqua Parker, Philadelphia, 8.0; Calais Campbell, Arizona, 7.0; Darnell Dockett, Arizona, 7.0; Osi Umenyiora, NY Giants, 7.0.					
Brent Grimes, Atlanta	6	17	2.8	11	0						

Super Bowl XLIV: New Orleans 31, Indianapolis 17

New Orleans Saints quarterback Drew Brees led the franchise to a Super Bowl victory, sparking a raucous celebration in New Orleans less than five years after Hurricane Katrina briefly ignited talk of moving the team out of the city. Brees’s two-yard touchdown pass to Jeremy Shockey in the fourth quarter put the Saints ahead, and Tracy Porter’s 74-yard interception return for a touchdown capped a 31-17 win over the Indianapolis Colts in Super Bowl XLIV on Feb. 7, 2010, at Sun Life Stadium in Miami Gardens, FL.

Brees, the game’s MVP, tied a Super Bowl record with 32 pass completions to lead the Saints to the first league championship in the team’s 43-year history. The team had won just two playoff games prior to 2009. Quarterback Peyton Manning led the Colts into the Super Bowl for the second time in four years. His 19-yard touchdown pass to Pierre Garcon in the first quarter capped a Super Bowl record-tying 96-yard scoring drive and gave Indianapolis a 10-0 lead, but the team could manage only one other touchdown. Manning finished with 333 passing yards, the eighth time in his career he threw for at least 300 yards in a playoff game. The Saints became just the second team in Super Bowl history to come back from a 10-0 deficit and emerge victorious. (The Washington Redskins scored 42 straight points in a 42-10 win over Denver in Super Bowl XXII.) In a Super Bowl oddity, running back Joseph Addai played in both of the Colts’ Super Bowl appearances and rushed for exactly 77 yards in each game.

Quarters						Receiving: New Orleans—Colston 7-83; Henderson 7-63; Thomas 6-55, 1 TD; Bush 4-38; Moore 2-21; Shockey 3-13, 1 TD; Thomas 1-9; Meachem 2-6.					
Team	1	2	3	4	Total	Receiving: Indianapolis—Clark 7-86; Collie 6-66; Garcon 5-66, 1 TD; Addai 7-58; Wayne 5-46; Brown 1-11.					
New Orleans	0	6	10	15	31						
Indianapolis	10	0	7	0	17						
Scoring						Team Statistics					
Indianapolis: Matt Stover, 38-yard field goal						Saints		Colts			
Indianapolis: Pierre Garcon, 19-yard pass from Peyton Manning (Matt Stover PAT)						1st downs	20	23			
New Orleans: Garrett Hartley, 46-yard field goal						Total net yards	332	432			
New Orleans: Garrett Hartley, 44-yard field goal						Rushes-yards	18-51	19-99			
New Orleans: Pierre Thomas, 16-yard pass from Drew Brees (Garrett Hartley PAT)						Passing yards, net	281	333			
Indianapolis: Joseph Addai, 4-yard run (Matt Stover PAT)						Punt returns-yards	1-4	1-0			
New Orleans: Garrett Hartley, 47-yard field goal						Kickoff returns-yards	4-102	5-111			
New Orleans: Jeremy Shockey, 2-yard pass from Drew Brees (Lance Moore pass from Brees)						Interception return-yards	1-74	0-0			
New Orleans: Tracy Porter, 74-yard interception return (Garrett Hartley PAT)						Field goals made-attempts	3-3	1-2			
Individual Statistics						Att.-comp.-int.	32-39-0	31-45-1			
Rushing: New Orleans—Thomas 9-30; Bush 5-25; Bell 2-4; Brees 1-minus-1; Henderson 1-minus-7. Indianapolis—Addai 13-77, 1 TD; Brown 4-18; Hart 2-4.						Sacked-yards lost	1-7	0-0			
Passing: New Orleans—Brees 32-39, 288 yards, 2 TD, 0 INT. Indianapolis—Manning 31-45, 333 yards, 1 TD, 1 INT.						Punts-average	2-44.0	2-45.0			
						Fumbles-lost	0-0	0-0			
						Penalties-yards	3-19	5-45			
						Time of possession	30:11	29:49			
						Attendance: 74,059	Game length: 3:14				

Future Super Bowl Sites

No.	Site	Date	No.	Site	Date
XLV	Cowboys Stadium, Arlington, TX	Feb. 6, 2011	XLVII	Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans, LA	Feb. 2013
XLVI	Lucas Oil Stadium, Indianapolis, IN.	Feb. 5, 2012	XLVIII	New Meadowlands Stadium, East Rutherford, NJ.	Feb. 2014

Super Bowl Results, 1967-2010

No.	Year	Winner	Opponent	Winning coach	Site
I	1967	*Green Bay Packers, 35	Kansas City Chiefs, 10	Vince Lombardi	Memorial Coliseum, Los Angeles, CA
II	1968	Green Bay Packers, 33	*Oakland Raiders, 14	Vince Lombardi	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
III	1969	*NY Jets, 16	Baltimore Colts, 7	Weeb Ewbank	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
IV	1970	Kansas City Chiefs, 23	*Minnesota Vikings, 7	Hank Stram	Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, LA
V	1971	Baltimore Colts, 16	*Dallas Cowboys, 13	Don McCafferty	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
VI	1972	Dallas Cowboys, 24	*Miami Dolphins, 3	Tom Landry	Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, LA
VII	1973	*Miami Dolphins, 14	Washington Redskins, 7	Don Shula	Memorial Coliseum, Los Angeles, CA
VIII	1974	*Miami Dolphins, 24	Minnesota Vikings, 7	Don Shula	Rice Stadium, Houston, TX
IX	1975	*Pittsburgh Steelers, 16	Minnesota Vikings, 6	Chuck Noll	Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, LA
X	1976	Pittsburgh Steelers, 21	*Dallas Cowboys, 17	Chuck Noll	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
XI	1977	*Oakland Raiders, 32	Minnesota Vikings, 14	John Madden	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XII	1978	*Dallas Cowboys, 27	Denver Broncos, 10	Tom Landry	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XIII	1979	Pittsburgh Steelers, 35	*Dallas Cowboys, 31	Chuck Noll	Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
XIV	1980	Pittsburgh Steelers, 31	*L.A. Rams, 19	Chuck Noll	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XV	1981	Oakland Raiders, 27	*Philadelphia Eagles, 10	Tom Flores	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XVI	1982	*San Francisco 49ers, 26	Cincinnati Bengals, 21	Bill Walsh	Silverdome, Pontiac, MI
XVII	1983	Washington Redskins, 27	*Miami Dolphins, 17	Joe Gibbs	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XVIII	1984	*L.A. Raiders, 38	Washington Redskins, 9	Tom Flores	Tampa Stadium, FL
XIX	1985	*San Francisco 49ers, 38	Miami Dolphins, 16	Bill Walsh	Stanford Stadium, Stanford, CA
XX	1986	*Chicago Bears, 46	New England Patriots, 10	Mike Ditka	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXI	1987	NY Giants, 39	*Denver Broncos, 20	Bill Parcells	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XXII	1988	*Washington Redskins, 42	Denver Broncos, 10	Joe Gibbs	Jack Murphy Stadium, San Diego, CA
XXIII	1989	*San Francisco 49ers, 20	Cincinnati Bengals, 16	Bill Walsh	Joe Robbie Stadium, Miami, FL
XXIV	1990	San Francisco 49ers, 55	*Denver Broncos, 10	George Seifert	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXV	1991	NY Giants, 20	*Buffalo Bills, 19	Bill Parcells	Tampa Stadium, FL
XXVI	1992	*Washington Redskins, 37	Buffalo Bills, 24	Joe Gibbs	Metrodome, Minneapolis, MN
XXVII	1993	Dallas Cowboys, 52	*Buffalo Bills, 17	Jimmy Johnson	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XXVIII	1994	*Dallas Cowboys, 30	Buffalo Bills, 13	Jimmy Johnson	Georgia Dome, Atlanta, GA
XXIX	1995	*San Francisco 49ers, 49	San Diego Chargers, 26	George Seifert	Joe Robbie Stadium, Miami, FL
XXX	1996	*Dallas Cowboys, 27	Pittsburgh Steelers, 17	Barry Switzer	Sun Devil Stadium, Tempe, AZ
XXXI	1997	Green Bay Packers, 35	*New England Patriots, 21	Mike Holmgren	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXXII	1998	Denver Broncos, 31	*Green Bay Packers, 24	Mike Shanahan	Qualcomm Stadium, San Diego, CA
XXXIII	1999	Denver Broncos, 34	*Atlanta Falcons, 19	Mike Shanahan	Pro Player Stadium, Miami, FL
XXXIV	2000	*St. Louis Rams, 23	Tennessee Titans, 16	Dick Vermeil	Georgia Dome, Atlanta, GA
XXXV	2001	Baltimore Ravens, 34	*NY Giants, 7	Brian Billick	Raymond James Stadium, Tampa, FL
XXXVI	2002	New England Patriots, 20	*St. Louis Rams, 17	Bill Belichick	Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXXVII	2003	*Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 48	Oakland Raiders, 21	Jon Gruden	Qualcomm Stadium, San Diego, CA
XXXVIII	2004	New England Patriots, 32	*Carolina Panthers, 29	Bill Belichick	Reliant Stadium, Houston, TX
XXXIX	2005	New England Patriots, 24	*Philadelphia Eagles, 21	Bill Belichick	Alltel Stadium, Jacksonville, FL
XL	2006	Pittsburgh Steelers, 21	*Seattle Seahawks, 10	Bill Cowher	Ford Field, Detroit, MI
XLI	2007	Indianapolis Colts, 29	*Chicago Bears, 17	Tony Dungy	Dolphin Stadium, Miami, FL
XLII	2008	*NY Giants, 17	New England Patriots, 14	Tom Coughlin	Univ. of Phoenix Stadium, Glendale, AZ
XLIII	2009	Pittsburgh Steelers, 27	*Arizona Cardinals, 23	Mike Tomlin	Raymond James Stadium, Tampa, FL
XLIV	2010	*New Orleans Saints, 31	Indianapolis Colts, 17	Sean Payton	Sun Life Stadium, Miami Gardens, FL

*Team that won the coin toss. All teams that won the toss elected to receive, except the 2009 Cardinals, who deferred their choice to receive in the 2nd half.

Super Bowl Single-Game Statistical Leaders

Passing Yards					Passing Touchdowns				
Year	Att/comp	Yds	TDs		Year	Att/comp	Yds	TDs	
Kurt Warner, Rams 2000	45/24	414	2		Steve Young, 49ers 1995	36/24	325	6	
Kurt Warner, Cardinals 2009	43/31	377	3		Joe Montana, 49ers 1990	29/22	297	5	
Kurt Warner, Rams 2002	44/28	365	1		Troy Aikman, Cowboys 1993	30/22	273	4	
Donovon McNabb, Eagles . . . 2005	51/30	357	3		Doug Williams, Redskins . . . 1988	29/18	340	4	
Joe Montana, 49ers 1989	36/23	357	2		Terry Bradshaw, Steelers . . . 1979	30/17	318	4	
Receiving Yards					Scoring				
Year	Rec	Yds	TDs		Year	Points			
Jerry Rice, 49ers 1989	11	215	1		Terrell Davis, Broncos 1998	18	3 TDs		
Ricky Sanders, Redskins . . . 1988	9	193	2		Jerry Rice, 49ers 1995	18	3 TDs		
Isaac Bruce, Rams 2000	6	162	1		Ricky Watters, 49ers 1995	18	3 TDs		
Rushing Yards					Jerry Rice, 49ers 1990	18	3 TDs		
Year	Att	Yds	TDs		Roger Craig, 49ers 1985	18	3 TDs		
Timmy Smith, Redskins 1988	22	204	2		Don Chandler, Packers 1968	15	4 FG, 3 PATs		
Marcus Allen, Raiders 1984	20	191	2						
John Riggins, Redskins 1983	38	166	1						

Super Bowl MVPs, 1967-2010

1967	Bart Starr, Green Bay	1982	Joe Montana, San Francisco	1997	Desmond Howard, Green Bay
1968	Bart Starr, Green Bay	1983	John Riggins, Washington	1998	Terrell Davis, Denver
1969	Joe Namath, NY Jets	1984	Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders	1999	John Elway, Denver
1970	Len Dawson, Kansas City	1985	Joe Montana, San Francisco	2000	Kurt Warner, St. Louis
1971	Chuck Howley, Dallas	1986	Richard Dent, Chicago	2001	Ray Lewis, Baltimore
1972	Roger Staubach, Dallas	1987	Phil Simms, NY Giants	2002	Tom Brady, New England
1973	Jake Scott, Miami	1988	Doug Williams, Washington	2003	Dexter Jackson, Tampa Bay
1974	Larry Csonka, Miami	1989	Jerry Rice, San Francisco	2004	Tom Brady, New England
1975	Franco Harris, Pittsburgh	1990	Joe Montana, San Francisco	2005	Deion Branch, New England
1976	Lynn Swann, Pittsburgh	1991	Ottis Anderson, NY Giants	2006	Hines Ward, Pittsburgh
1977	Fred Biletnikoff, Oakland	1992	Mark Rypien, Washington	2007	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis
1978	Randy White, Harvey Martin, Dallas	1993	Troy Aikman, Dallas	2008	Eli Manning, NY Giants
1979	Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	1994	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	2009	Santonio Holmes, Pittsburgh
1980	Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	1995	Steve Young, San Francisco	2010	Drew Brees, New Orleans
1981	Jim Plunkett, Oakland	1996	Larry Brown, Dallas		

First-Round Selections in the 2010 NFL Draft

Team	Player	Pos.	College	Team	Player	Pos.	College
1. St. Louis.	Sam Bradford	QB	Oklahoma	17. San Francisco ⁵ . .	Mike Iupati	OG	Idaho
2. Detroit	Ndamukong Suh	DT	Nebraska	18. Pittsburgh.	Maurkice Pouncey . .	C	Florida
3. Tampa Bay	Gerald McCoy	DT	Oklahoma	19. Atlanta	Sean Weatherspoon . .	LB	Missouri
4. Washington	Trent Williams	OT	Oklahoma	20. Houston	Kareem Jackson . . .	CB	Alabama
5. Kansas City	Eric Berry	SS	Tennessee	21. Cincinnati.	Jermaine Gresham . .	TE	Oklahoma
6. Seattle	Russell Okung.	OT	Oklahoma State	22. Denver ⁶	Demaryius Thomas . .	WR	Georgia Tech
7. Cleveland.	Joe Haden.	CB	Florida	23. Green Bay	Bryan Bulaga	OT	Iowa
8. Oakland	Rolando McClain. . . .	LB	Alabama	24. Dallas ⁷	Dez Bryant.	WR	Oklahoma State
9. Buffalo	C.J. Spiller.	RB	Clemson	25. Denver ⁸	Tim Tebow	QB	Florida
10. Jacksonville	Tyson Alualu	DE	California	26. Arizona.	Dan Williams	DT	Tennessee
11. San Francisco ¹ . . .	Anthony Davis	OT	Rutgers	27. New England ⁹ . .	Devin McCourty	CB	Rutgers
12. San Diego ²	Ryan Matthews	RB	Fresno State	28. Miami ¹⁰	Jared Odrick	DT	Penn State
13. Philadelphia ³ . . .	Brandon Graham. . . .	DE	Michigan	29. NY Jets	Kyle Wilson	CB	Boise State
14. Seattle ⁴	Earl Thomas	SS	Texas	30. Detroit ¹¹	Jahvid Best	RB	California
15. NY Giants	Jason Pierre-Paul . . .	DE	South Florida	31. Indianapolis	Jerry Hughes	DE	TCU
16. Tennessee.	Derrick Morgan	DE	Georgia Tech	32. New Orleans	Patrick Robinson . . .	CB	Florida State

(1) From Chicago through Denver. (2) From Miami. (3) From San Francisco through Denver. (4) From Denver. (5) From Carolina. (6) From New England. (7) From Philadelphia through Denver and New England. (8) From Baltimore. (9) From Dallas. (10) From San Diego. (11) From Minnesota.

Number One NFL Draft Choices, 1936-2010

Year	Team	Player, pos., college	Year	Team	Player, pos., college
1936	Philadelphia	Jay Berwanger, HB, Chicago	1974	Dallas.	Ed "Too Tall" Jones, DE, Tenn. St.
1937	Philadelphia	Sam Francis, FB, Nebraska	1975	Atlanta	Steve Bartkowski, QB, Cal.
1938	Cleveland Rams. . . .	Corbett Davis, FB, Indiana	1976	Tampa Bay	Lee Roy Selmon, DE, Oklahoma
1939	Chicago Cards	Ki Aldrich, C, TCU	1977	Tampa Bay	Ricky Bell, RB, USC
1940	Chicago Cards	George Cafego, HB, Tennessee	1978	Houston	Earl Campbell, RB, Texas
1941	Chicago Bears	Tom Harmon, HB, Michigan	1979	Buffalo	Tom Cousineau, LB, Ohio St.
1942	Pittsburgh.	Bill Dudley, HB, Virginia	1980	Detroit	Billy Sims, RB, Oklahoma
1943	Detroit	Frank Sinkwich, HB, Georgia	1981	New Orleans	George Rogers, RB, S. Carolina
1944	Boston Yanks.	Angelo Bertelli, QB, Notre Dame	1982	New England	Kenneth Sims, DT, Texas
1945	Chicago Cards	Charley Trippi, HB, Georgia	1983	Baltimore Colts	John Elway, QB, Stanford
1946	Boston Yanks.	Frank Dancewicz, QB, Notre Dame	1984	New England	Irving Fryar, WR, Nebraska
1947	Chicago Bears	Bob Fenimore, HB, Oklahoma St.	1985	Buffalo	Bruce Smith, DE, VA Tech
1948	Washington	Harry Gilmer, QB, Alabama	1986	Tampa Bay	Bo Jackson, RB, Auburn
1949	Philadelphia	Chuck Bednarik, C, Penn	1987	Tampa Bay	Vinny Testaverde, QB, Miami (FL)
1950	Detroit	Leon Hart, E, Notre Dame	1988	Atlanta	Aundray Bruce, LB, Auburn
1951	NY Giants	Kyle Rote, HB, SMU	1989	Dallas.	Troy Aikman, QB, UCLA
1952	L.A. Rams	Bill Wade, QB, Vanderbilt	1990	Indianapolis	Jeff George, QB, Illinois
1953	San Francisco	Harry Babcock, E, Georgia	1991	Dallas.	Russell Maryland, DL, Miami (FL)
1954	Cleveland.	Bobby Garrett, QB, Stanford	1992	Indianapolis	Steve Emtman, DL, Washington
1955	Baltimore Colts	George Shaw, QB, Oregon	1993	New England	Drew Bledsoe, QB, Washington St.
1956	Pittsburgh.	Gary Glick, DB, Colorado State	1994	Cincinnati.	Dan Wilkinson, DT, Ohio St.
1957	Green Bay	Paul Hornung, QB, Notre Dame	1995	Cincinnati.	Ki-Jana Carter, RB, Penn State
1958	Chicago Cards	King Hill, QB, Rice	1996	NY Jets	Keyshawn Johnson, WR, USC
1959	Green Bay	Randy Duncan, QB, Iowa	1997	St. Louis.	Orlando Pace, T, Ohio St.
1960	L.A. Rams	Billy Cannon, HB, LSU	1998	Indianapolis	Peyton Manning, QB, Tennessee
1961	Minnesota	Tommy Mason, HB, Tulane	1999	Cleveland.	Tim Couch, QB, Kentucky
1962	Washington	Ernie Davis, HB, Syracuse	2000	Cleveland.	Courtney Brown, DE, Penn State
1963	L.A. Rams	Terry Baker, QB, Oregon St.	2001	Atlanta	Michael Vick, QB, Virginia Tech
1964	San Francisco	Dave Parks, E, Texas Tech	2002	Houston	David Carr, QB, Fresno St.
1965	NY Giants	Tucker Frederickson, HB, Auburn	2003	Cincinnati.	Carson Palmer, QB, USC
1966	Atlanta	Tommy Nobis, LB, Texas	2004	San Diego	Eli Manning, QB, Mississippi
1967	Baltimore Colts	Bubba Smith, DT, Michigan St.	2005	San Francisco	Alex D. Smith, QB, Utah
1968	Minnesota	Ron Yary, T, USC	2006	Houston	Mario Williams, DE, NC State
1969	Buffalo	O. J. Simpson, RB, USC	2007	Oakland	JaMarcus Russell, QB, LSU
1970	Pittsburgh.	Terry Bradshaw, QB, LA Tech	2008	Miami.	Jake Long, OT, Michigan
1971	New England	Jim Plunkett, QB, Stanford	2009	Detroit	Matthew Stafford, QB, Georgia
1972	Buffalo	Walt Patulski, DE, Notre Dame	2010	St. Louis.	Sam Bradford, QB, Oklahoma
1973	Houston	John Matuszak, DE, Tampa			

American Football League Champions, 1960-69

Year	Eastern (W-L-T)	Western (W-L-T)	Championship
1960	Houston Oilers (10-4-0)	L.A. Chargers (10-4-0)	Houston 24, L.A. 16
1961	Houston Oilers (10-3-1)	San Diego Chargers (12-2-0)	Houston 10, San Diego 3
1962	Houston Oilers (11-3-0)	Dallas Texans (11-3-0)	Dallas 20, Houston 17 (2 OT)
1963	Boston Patriots (7-6-1) ¹	San Diego Chargers (11-3-0)	San Diego 51, Boston 10
1964	Buffalo Bills (12-2-0)	San Diego Chargers (8-5-1)	Buffalo 20, San Diego 7
1965	Buffalo Bills (10-3-1)	San Diego Chargers (9-2-3)	Buffalo 23, San Diego 0
1966	Buffalo Bills (9-4-1)	Kansas City Chiefs (11-2-1)	Kansas City 31, Buffalo 7
1967	Houston Oilers (9-4-1)	Oakland Raiders (13-1-0)	Oakland 40, Houston 7
1968	NY Jets (11-3-0)	Oakland Raiders (12-2-0) ²	NY 27, Oakland 23
1969	NY Jets (10-4-0)	Oakland Raiders (12-1-1)	Kansas City 17, Oakland 7 ³

(1) Defeated Buffalo Bills in divisional playoff. (2) Defeated Kansas City Chiefs in divisional playoff. (3) Kansas City Chiefs defeated NY Jets, and Oakland Raiders defeated Houston Oilers in divisional playoffs.

National Football League Champions, 1933-69

Year	East (W-L-T)	West (W-L-T)	Championship
1933	NY Giants (11-3-0)	Chicago Bears (10-2-1)	Chicago Bears 23, NY 21
1934	NY Giants (8-5-0)	Chicago Bears (13-0-0)	NY 30, Chicago Bears 13
1935	NY Giants (9-3-0)	Detroit Lions (7-3-2)	Detroit 26, NY 7
1936	Boston Redskins (7-5-0)	Green Bay Packers (10-1-1)	Green Bay 21, Boston 6
1937	Washington Redskins (8-3-0)	Chicago Bears (9-1-1)	Washington 28, Chicago Bears 21
1938	NY Giants (8-2-1)	Green Bay Packers (8-3-0)	NY 23, Green Bay 17
1939	NY Giants (9-1-1)	Green Bay Packers (9-2-0)	Green Bay 27, NY 0
1940	Washington Redskins (9-2-0)	Chicago Bears (8-3-0)	Chicago Bears 73, Washington 0
1941	NY Giants (8-3-0)	Chicago Bears (10-1-1) ¹	Chicago Bears 37, NY 9
1942	Washington Redskins (10-1-1)	Chicago Bears (11-0-0)	Washington 14, Chicago Bears 6
1943	Washington Redskins (6-3-1)	Chicago Bears (8-1-1)	Chicago Bears, 41, Washington 21
1944	NY Giants (8-1-1)	Green Bay Packers (8-2-0)	Green Bay 14, NY 7
1945	Washington Redskins (8-2-0)	Cleveland Rams (9-1-0)	Cleveland 15, Washington 14
1946	NY Giants (7-3-1)	Chicago Bears (8-2-1)	Chicago Bears 24, NY 14
1947	Philadelphia Eagles (8-4-0) ¹	Chicago Cardinals (9-3-0)	Chicago Cardinals 28, Philadelphia 21
1948	Philadelphia Eagles (9-2-1)	Chicago Cardinals (11-1-0)	Philadelphia 7, Chicago Cardinals 0
1949	Philadelphia Eagles (11-1-0)	L.A. Rams (8-2-2)	Philadelphia 14, L.A. 0
1950	Cleveland Browns (10-2-0) ¹	L.A. Rams (9-3-0) ¹	Cleveland 30, L.A. 28
1951	Cleveland Browns (11-1-0)	L.A. Rams (8-4-0)	L.A. 24, Cleveland 17
1952	Cleveland Browns (8-4-0)	Detroit Lions (9-3-0) ¹	Detroit 17, Cleveland 7
1953	Cleveland Browns (11-1-0)	Detroit Lions (10-2-0)	Detroit 17, Cleveland 16
1954	Cleveland Browns (9-3-0)	Detroit Lions (9-2-1)	Cleveland 56, Detroit 10
1955	Cleveland Browns (9-2-1)	L.A. Rams (8-3-1)	Cleveland 38, L.A. 14
1956	NY Giants (8-3-1)	Chicago Bears (9-2-1)	NY 47, Chicago Bears 7
1957	Cleveland Browns (9-2-1)	Detroit Lions (8-4-0) ¹	Detroit 59, Cleveland 14
1958	NY Giants (9-3-0) ¹	Baltimore Colts (9-3-0)	Baltimore 23, NY 17 ²
1959	NY Giants (10-2-0)	Baltimore Colts (9-3-0)	Baltimore 31, NY 16
1960	Philadelphia Eagles (10-2-0)	Green Bay Packers (8-4-0)	Philadelphia 17, Green Bay 13
1961	NY Giants (10-3-1)	Green Bay Packers (11-3-0)	Green Bay 37, NY 0
1962	NY Giants (12-2-0)	Green Bay Packers (13-1-0)	Green Bay 16, NY 7
1963	NY Giants (11-3-0)	Chicago Bears (11-1-2)	Chicago 14, NY 10
1964	Cleveland Browns (10-3-1)	Baltimore Colts (12-2-0)	Cleveland 27, Baltimore 0
1965	Cleveland Browns (11-3-0)	Green Bay Packers (10-3-1) ¹	Green Bay 23, Cleveland 12
1966	Dallas Cowboys (10-3-1)	Green Bay Packers (12-2-0)	Green Bay 34, Dallas 27
1967	Dallas Cowboys (9-5-0)	Green Bay Packers (9-4-1)	Green Bay 21, Dallas 17
1968	Cleveland Browns (10-4-0)	Baltimore Colts (13-1-0)	Baltimore 34, Cleveland 0
1969	Cleveland Browns (10-3-1)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	Minnesota 27, Cleveland 7

(1) Won divisional playoff. (2) Won at 8:15 of sudden death overtime period.

NFL Divisional Champions and Wild Cards, 1970-95

The American Football League and National Football League officially merged in 1966. At the beginning of the 1970 season, the two leagues became the AFC and NFC conferences in the new NFL. Regular-season records are in parentheses.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE			
Year	Eastern	Central	Wild card
1970	Baltimore Colts (11-2-1)	Cincinnati Bengals (8-6-0)	Oakland Raiders (8-4-2)
1971	Miami Dolphins (10-3-1)	Cleveland Browns (9-5-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (10-3-1)
1972	Miami Dolphins (14-0-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-3-0)	Oakland Raiders (10-3-1)
1973	Miami Dolphins (12-2-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (10-4-0)	Oakland Raiders (9-4-1)
1974	Miami Dolphins (11-3-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-3-1)	Oakland Raiders (12-2-0)
1975	Baltimore Colts (10-4-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-2-0)	Oakland Raiders (11-3-0)
1976	Baltimore Colts (11-3-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-4-0)	Oakland Raiders (13-1-0)
1977	Baltimore Colts (10-4-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (9-5-0)	Denver Broncos (12-2-0)
1978	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (14-2-0)	Denver Broncos (10-6-0)
1979	Miami Dolphins (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	San Diego Chargers (12-4-0)
1980	Buffalo Bills (11-5-0)	Cleveland Browns (11-5-0)	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)
1981	Miami Dolphins (11-4-1)	Cincinnati Bengals (12-4-0)	San Diego Chargers (10-6-0)
1982	Strike abbreviated season. See note.		
1983	Miami Dolphins (12-4-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-6-0)	L.A. Raiders (12-4-0)
1984	Miami Dolphins (14-2-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (9-7-0)	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)
1985	Miami Dolphins (12-4-0)	Cleveland Browns (8-8-0)	L.A. Raiders (12-4-0)

AMERICAN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE				
Year	Eastern	Central	Western	Wild card
1986	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	Cleveland Browns (12-4-0)	Denver Broncos (11-5-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (10-6-0) NY Jets (10-6-0)
1987	Indianapolis Colts (9-6-0)	Cleveland Browns (10-5-0)	Buffalo Bills (12-4-0)	Houston Oilers (9-6-0) Seattle Seahawks (9-6-0)
1988	Buffalo Bills (12-4-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (12-4-0)	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)	Cleveland Browns (10-6-0) Houston Oilers (10-6-0)
1989	Buffalo Bills (9-7-0)	Cleveland Browns (9-6-1)	Denver Broncos (11-5-0)	Houston Oilers (9-7-0) Pittsburgh Steelers (9-7-0)
1990	Buffalo Bills (13-3-0)	Cincinnati Bengals (9-7-0)	L.A. Raiders (12-4-0)	Houston Oilers (9-7-0) Kansas City Chiefs (11-5-0) Miami Dolphins (12-4-0)
1991	Buffalo Bills (13-3-0)	Houston Oilers (11-5-0)	Denver Broncos (12-4-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (11-5-0) Miami Dolphins (12-4-0) NY Jets (8-8-0)
1992	Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)	Buffalo Bills (11-5-0) Houston Oilers (10-6-0) Kansas City Chiefs (10-6-0)
1993	Buffalo Bills (12-4-0)	Houston Oilers (12-4-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (11-5-0)	Denver Broncos (9-7-0) L.A. Raiders (10-6-0) Pittsburgh Steelers (9-7-0)
1994	Miami Dolphins (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)	Cleveland Browns (11-5-0) Kansas City Chiefs (9-7-0) New England Patriots (10-6-0)
1995	Buffalo Bills (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	Kansas City Chiefs (13-3-0)	Miami Dolphins (9-7-0) Indianapolis Colts (9-7-0) San Diego Chargers (9-7-0)

NATIONAL FOOTBALL CONFERENCE				
Year	Eastern	Central	Western	Wild card
1970	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-3-1)	Detroit Lions (10-4-0)
1971	Dallas Cowboys (11-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (11-3-0)	San Francisco 49ers (9-5-0)	Washington Redskins (9-4-1)
1972	Washington Redskins (11-3-0)	Green Bay Packers (10-4-0)	San Francisco 49ers (8-5-1)	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)
1973	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	L.A. Rams (12-2-0)	Washington Redskins (10-4-0)
1974	St. Louis Cardinals (10-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (10-4-0)	L.A. Rams (10-4-0)	Washington Redskins (10-4-0)
1975	St. Louis Cardinals (11-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (12-2-0)	L.A. Rams (12-2-0)	Dallas Cowboys (10-4-0)
1976	Dallas Cowboys (11-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (11-2-1)	L.A. Rams (10-3-1)	Washington Redskins (10-4-0)
1977	Dallas Cowboys (12-2-0)	Minnesota Vikings (9-5-0)	L.A. Rams (10-4-0)	Chicago Bears (9-5-0)
1978	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (8-7-1)	L.A. Rams (12-4-0)	Atlanta Falcons (9-7-0) Philadelphia Eagles (9-7-0)
1979	Dallas Cowboys (11-5-0)	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (10-6-0)	L.A. Rams (9-7-0)	Chicago Bears (10-6-0) Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0)
1980	Philadelphia Eagles (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (9-7-0)	Atlanta Falcons (12-4-0)	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0) L.A. Rams (11-5-0)
1981	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (9-7-0)	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	NY Giants (9-7-0) Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)
1982	Strike abbreviated season. See note.			
1983	Washington Redskins (14-2-0)	Detroit Lions (9-7-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0) L.A. Rams (9-7-0)
1984	Washington Redskins (11-5-0)	Chicago Bears (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (15-1-0)	L.A. Rams (10-6-0) NY Giants (9-7-0)
1985	Dallas Cowboys (10-6-0)	Chicago Bears (15-1-0)	L.A. Rams (11-5-0)	NY Giants (10-6-0) San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)
1986	NY Giants (14-2-0)	Chicago Bears (14-2-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-5-1)	L.A. Rams (10-6-0) Washington Redskins (12-4-0)
1987	Washington Redskins (11-4-0)	Chicago Bears (11-4-0)	San Francisco 49ers (13-2-0)	Minnesota Vikings (8-7-0) New Orleans Saints (12-3-0)
1988	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)	Chicago Bears (12-4-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	L.A. Rams (10-6-0) Minnesota Vikings (11-5-0)
1989	NY Giants (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (14-2-0)	L.A. Rams (11-5-0) Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0)
1990	NY Giants (13-3-0)	Chicago Bears (11-5-0)	San Francisco 49ers (14-2-0)	New Orleans Saints (8-8-0) Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0) Washington Redskins (10-6-0)
1991	Washington Redskins (14-2-0)	Detroit Lions (12-4-0)	New Orleans Saints (11-5-0)	Atlanta Falcons (10-6-0) Chicago Bears (11-5-0) Dallas Cowboys (11-5-0)
1992	Dallas Cowboys (13-3-0)	Minnesota Vikings (11-5-0)	San Francisco 49ers (14-2-0)	New Orleans Saints (12-4-0) Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0) Washington Redskins (9-7-0)
1993	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Detroit Lions (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (10-6-0)	Green Bay Packers (9-7-0) Minnesota Vikings (9-7-0) NY Giants (11-5-0)
1994	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Minnesota Vikings (10-6-0)	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	Chicago Bears (9-7-0) Detroit Lions (9-7-0) Green Bay Packers (9-7-0)
1995	Dallas Cowboys (12-4-0)	Green Bay Packers (11-5-0)	San Francisco 49ers (11-5-0)	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0) Detroit Lions (10-6-0) Atlanta Falcons (9-7-0)

Note: A strike shortened the 1982 season from 16 to 9 games. The top 8 teams in each conference played in a tournament to determine the conference champion. AFC—Miami Dolphins, New England Patriots, L.A. Raiders, Cleveland Browns, NY Jets, Cincinnati Bengals, San Diego Chargers, Pittsburgh Steelers. NFC—Washington Redskins, Detroit Lions, Green Bay Packers, St. Louis Cardinals, Dallas Cowboys, Tampa Bay Buccaneers, Minnesota Vikings, Atlanta Falcons.

NFL Playoff Results, 1996-2009

Year	Conference	Division	Winner (W-L-T)	Playoffs ¹	Year
1996	American	Eastern	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	Jacksonville* 30, Denver 27	1996
		Central	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-6-0)	New England 28, Pittsburgh 3	
		Western	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	New England 20, Jacksonville* 6	
	National	Eastern	Dallas Cowboys (10-6-0)	Green Bay 35, San Francisco* 14	
		Central	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	Carolina 26, Dallas 17	
		Western	Carolina Panthers (12-4-0)	Green Bay 30, Carolina 13	
1997	American	Eastern	New England Patriots (10-6-0)	Pittsburgh 7, New England 6	1997
		Central	Pittsburgh Steelers (11-5-0)	Denver* 14, Kansas City 10	
		Western	Kansas City Chiefs (13-3-0)	Denver* 24, Pittsburgh 21	
	National	Eastern	NY Giants (10-5-1)	San Francisco 38, Minnesota* 22	
		Central	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)	Green Bay 21, Tampa Bay* 7	
		Western	San Francisco 49ers (13-3-0)	Green Bay 23, San Francisco 10	
1998	American	Eastern	NY Jets (12-4-0)	Denver 38, Miami* 3	1998
		Central	Jacksonville Jaguars (11-5-0)	NY Jets 34, Jacksonville 24	
		Western	Denver Broncos (14-2-0)	Denver 23, NY Jets 10	
	National	Eastern	Dallas Cowboys (10-6-0)	Atlanta 20, San Francisco* 18	
		Central	Minnesota Vikings (15-1-0)	Minnesota 41, Arizona* 21	
		Western	Atlanta Falcons (14-2-0)	Atlanta 30, Minnesota 27 (OT)	
1999	American	Eastern	Indianapolis Colts (13-3-0)	Jacksonville 62, Miami* 7	1999
		Central	Jacksonville Jaguars (14-2-0)	Tennessee* 19, Indianapolis 16	
		Western	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)	Tennessee* 33, Jacksonville 14	
	National	Eastern	Washington Redskins (10-6-0)	Tampa Bay 14, Washington 13	
		Central	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (11-5-0)	St. Louis 49, Minnesota* 37	
		Western	St. Louis Rams (13-3-0)	St. Louis 11, Tampa Bay 6	
2000	American	Eastern	Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)	Oakland 27, Miami 0	2000
		Central	Tennessee Titans (13-3-0)	Baltimore* 24, Tennessee 10	
		Western	Oakland Raiders (12-4-0)	Baltimore* 16, Oakland 3	
	National	Eastern	NY Giants (12-4-0)	Minnesota 34, New Orleans 16	
		Central	Minnesota Vikings (11-5-0)	NY Giants 20, Philadelphia* 10	
		Western	New Orleans Saints (10-6-0)	NY Giants 41, Minnesota 0	
2001	American	Eastern	New England Patriots (11-5-0)	New England 16, Oakland 13	2001
		Central	Pittsburgh Steelers (13-3-0)	Pittsburgh 27, Baltimore 10	
		Western	Oakland Raiders (10-6-0)	New England 24, Pittsburgh 17	
	National	Eastern	Philadelphia Eagles (11-5-0)	Philadelphia 33, Chicago 19	
		Central	Chicago Bears (13-3-0)	St. Louis 45, Green Bay* 17	
		Western	St. Louis Rams (14-2-0)	St. Louis 29, Philadelphia 24	
2002	American	East	NY Jets (9-7-0)	Oakland 30, NY Jets 10	2002
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-5-1)	Tennessee 34, Pittsburgh 31	
		South	Tennessee Titans (11-5-0)	Oakland 41, Tennessee 24	
	National	West	Oakland Raiders (11-5-0)	Philadelphia 20, Atlanta* 6	
		East	Philadelphia Eagles (12-4-0)	Tampa Bay 31, San Francisco 6	
		North	Green Bay Packers (12-4-0)	Tampa Bay 27, Philadelphia 10	
2003	American	East	New England Patriots (14-2-0)	Indianapolis 38, Kansas City 31	2003
		North	Baltimore Ravens (10-6-0)	New England 17, Tennessee* 14	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (12-4-0)	New England 24, Indianapolis 14	
	National	West	Kansas City Chiefs (13-3-0)	Carolina 29, St. Louis 23	
		East	Philadelphia Eagles (12-4-0)	Philadelphia 20, Green Bay 17	
		North	Green Bay Packers (10-6-0)	Carolina 14, Philadelphia 3	
2004	American	East	New England Patriots (14-2-0)	Pittsburgh 20, NY Jets* 17 (OT)	2004
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers(15-1-0)	New England 20, Indianapolis 3	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (12-4-0)	New England 41, Pittsburgh 27	
	National	West	San Diego Chargers (12-4-0)	Atlanta 47, St. Louis* 17	
		East	Philadelphia Eagles (13-3-0)	Philadelphia 27, Minnesota* 14	
		North	Green Bay Packers (10-6-0)	Philadelphia 27, Atlanta 10	
2005	American	East	New England Patriots (10-6-0)	Denver 27, New England 13	2005
		North	Cincinnati Bengals (11-5-0)	Pittsburgh* 21, Indianapolis 18	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (14-2-0)	Pittsburgh* 34, Denver 17	
	National	West	Denver Broncos (13-3-0)	Seattle 20, Washington* 10	
		East	NY Giants (11-5-0)	Carolina* 29, Chicago 21	
		North	Chicago Bears (11-5-0)	Seattle 34, Carolina* 14	
2006	American	East	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (11-5-0)	Seattle 34, Carolina* 14	2006
		North	Seattle Seahawks (13-3-0)	Seattle 34, Carolina* 14	
		South	Seattle Seahawks (13-3-0)	Seattle 34, Carolina* 14	
	National	East	Seattle Seahawks (13-3-0)	Seattle 34, Carolina* 14	
		North	Seattle Seahawks (13-3-0)	Seattle 34, Carolina* 14	
		South	Seattle Seahawks (13-3-0)	Seattle 34, Carolina* 14	

Year	Conference	Division	Winner (W-L-T)	Playoffs ¹	Year
2006	American	East	New England Patriots (12-4-0)	Indianapolis 15, Baltimore 6 New England 24, San Diego 21 Indianapolis 38, New England 34	2006
		North	Baltimore Ravens (13-3-0)		
		South	Indianapolis Colts (12-4-0)		
	National	West	San Diego Chargers (14-2-0)		
		East	Philadelphia Eagles (10-6-0)		
		North	Chicago Bears (13-3-0)		
2007	American	South	New Orleans Saints (10-6-0)	New Orleans 27, Philadelphia 24 Chicago 27, Seattle 24 (OT) Chicago 39, New Orleans 14	2007
		West	Seattle Seahawks (9-7-0)		
		East	New England Patriots (16-0-0)		
	National	North	Pittsburgh Steelers (10-6-0)	New England 31, Jacksonville* 20 San Diego 28, Indianapolis 24 New England 21, San Diego 12	
		South	Indianapolis Colts (13-3-0)		
		West	San Diego Chargers (11-5-0)		
2008	American	East	Dallas Cowboys (13-3-0)	Green Bay 42, Seattle 20 NY Giants* 21, Dallas 17 NY Giants* 22, Green Bay 20	2008
		North	Green Bay Packers (13-3-0)		
		South	Tampa Bay Buccaneers (9-7-0)		
	National	West	Seattle Seahawks (10-6-0)	Miami Dolphins (11-5-0) Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0) Tennessee Titans (13-3-0) San Diego Chargers (8-8-0) NY Giants (12-4-0) Minnesota Vikings (10-6-0) Carolina Panthers (12-4-0) Arizona Cardinals (9-7-0)	
		East	Miami Dolphins (11-5-0)		
		North	Pittsburgh Steelers (12-4-0)		
2009	American	South	Tennessee Titans (13-3-0)	Baltimore* 13, Tennessee 10 Pittsburgh 35, San Diego 24 Pittsburgh 23, Baltimore* 14	2009
		West	San Diego Chargers (8-8-0)		
		East	NY Giants (12-4-0)		
	National	North	Minnesota Vikings (10-6-0)	Arizona 33, Carolina 13 Philadelphia* 23, NY Giants 11 Arizona 32, Philadelphia* 25	
		South	Carolina Panthers (12-4-0)		
		West	Arizona Cardinals (9-7-0)		
2009	American	East	New England Patriots (10-6-0)	Indianapolis 20, Baltimore 3 NY Jets* 17, San Diego 14 Indianapolis 30, NY Jets* 17	2009
		North	Cincinnati Bengals (10-6-0)		
		South	Indianapolis Colts (14-2-0)		
	National	West	San Diego Chargers (13-3-0)	New Orleans 45, Arizona 14 Minnesota 34, Dallas 3 New Orleans 31, Minnesota 28 (OT)	
		East	Dallas Cowboys (11-5-0)		
		North	Minnesota Vikings (12-4-0)		
National	South	New Orleans Saints (13-3-0)			
	West	Arizona Cardinals (10-6-0)			

*Wild card team. (1) Only the final two conference playoff rounds are shown.

American Football Conference Leaders, 1960-2009
(American Football League, 1960-69)

Passing (based on QB rating points)						Receptions			
Player, team	Att	Comp	YG	TD	Year	Player, team	Rec	YG	TD
Jack Kemp, L.A. Chargers	406	211	3,018	20	1960	Lionel Taylor, Denver	92	1,235	12
George Blanda, Houston	362	187	3,330	36	1961	Lionel Taylor, Denver	100	1,176	4
Len Dawson, Dallas Texans	310	189	2,759	29	1962	Lionel Taylor, Denver	77	908	4
Tobin Rote, San Diego	286	170	2,510	20	1963	Lionel Taylor, Denver	78	1,101	10
Len Dawson, Kansas City	354	199	2,879	30	1964	Charley Hennigan, Houston	101	1,546	8
John Hadl, San Diego	348	174	2,798	20	1965	Lionel Taylor, Denver	85	1,131	6
Len Dawson, Kansas City	284	159	2,527	26	1966	Lance Alworth, San Diego	73	1,383	13
Daryle Lamonica, Oakland	425	220	3,228	30	1967	George Sauer, NY Jets	75	1,189	6
Len Dawson, Kansas City	224	131	2,109	17	1968	Lance Alworth, San Diego	68	1,312	10
Greg Cook, Cincinnati	197	106	1,854	15	1969	Lance Alworth, San Diego	64	1,003	4
Daryle Lamonica, Oakland	356	179	2,516	22	1970	Marlin Briscoe, Buffalo	57	1,036	8
Bob Griese, Miami	263	145	2,089	19	1971	Fred Biletnikoff, Oakland	61	929	9
Earl Morrall, Miami	150	83	1,360	11	1972	Fred Biletnikoff, Oakland	58	802	7
Ken Stabler, Oakland	260	163	1,997	14	1973	Fred Willis, Houston	57	371	1
Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	328	213	2,667	18	1974	Lydell Mitchell, Baltimore Colts	72	544	2
Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	377	228	3,169	21	1975	Reggie Rucker, Cleveland	60	770	3
						Lydell Mitchell, Baltimore Colts	60	554	4
Ken Stabler, Oakland	291	194	2,737	27	1976	MacArthur Lane, Kansas City	66	686	1
Bob Griese, Miami	307	180	2,252	22	1977	Lydell Mitchell, Baltimore Colts	71	620	4
Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	368	207	2,915	28	1978	Steve Largent, Seattle	71	1,168	8
Dan Fouts, San Diego	530	332	4,082	24	1979	Joe Washington, Baltimore Colts	82	750	3
Brian Sipe, Cleveland	554	337	4,132	30	1980	Kellen Winslow, San Diego	89	1,290	9
Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	479	300	3,754	29	1981	Kellen Winslow, San Diego	88	1,075	10
Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	309	218	2,495	12	1982	Kellen Winslow, San Diego	54	721	6
Dan Marino, Miami	296	173	2,210	20	1983	Todd Christensen, L.A. Raiders	92	1,247	12
Dan Marino, Miami	564	362	5,084	48	1984	Ozzie Newsome, Cleveland	89	1,001	5
Ken O'Brien, NY Jets	488	297	3,888	25	1985	Lionel James, San Diego	86	1,027	6
Dan Marino, Miami	623	378	4,746	44	1986	Todd Christensen, L.A. Raiders	95	1,153	8
Bernie Kosar, Cleveland	389	241	3,033	22	1987	Al Toon, NY Jets	68	976	5
Boomer Esiason, Cincinnati	388	223	3,572	28	1988	Al Toon, NY Jets	93	1,067	5
Boomer Esiason, Cincinnati	455	258	3,525	28	1989	Andre Reed, Buffalo	88	1,312	9
Jim Kelly, Buffalo	346	219	2,829	24	1990	Haywood Jeffires, Houston	74	1,048	8
						Drew Hill, Houston	74	1,019	5

Passing (based on QB rating points)						Receptions			
Player, team	Att	Comp	YG	TD	Year	Player, team	Rec	YG	TD
Jim Kelly, Buffalo	474	304	3,844	33	1991	Haywood Jeffires, Houston	100	1,181	7
Warren Moon, Houston	346	224	2,521	18	1992	Haywood Jeffires, Houston	90	913	9
John Elway, Denver	551	348	4,030	25	1993	Reggie Langhorne, Indianapolis	85	1,038	3
Dan Marino, Miami	615	385	4,453	30	1994	Ben Coates, New England	96	1,174	7
Jim Harbaugh, Indianapolis	314	200	2,575	17	1995	Carl Pickens, Cincinnati	99	1,234	17
John Elway, Denver	466	287	3,328	26	1996	Carl Pickens, Cincinnati	100	1,180	12
Mark Brunell, Jacksonville	435	264	3,281	18	1997	Tim Brown, Oakland	104	1,408	5
Vinny Testaverde, NY Jets	421	259	3,256	29	1998	O. J. McDuffie, Miami	90	1,050	7
Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	533	331	4,135	26	1999	Jimmy Smith, Jacksonville	116	1,636	6
Brian Griese, Denver	336	216	2,688	19	2000	Marvin Harrison, Indianapolis	102	1,413	14
Rich Gannon, Oakland	549	361	3,828	27	2001	Rod Smith, Denver	113	1,343	11
Chad Pennington, NY Jets	399	275	3,120	22	2002	Marvin Harrison, Indianapolis	143	1,722	11
Steve McNair, Tennessee	400	250	3,215	24	2003	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	100	725	4
Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	497	336	4,557	49	2004	Tony Gonzalez, Kansas City	102	1,258	7
Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	453	305	3,747	28	2005	Chad Johnson, Cincinnati	97	1,432	9
Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	557	362	4,397	31	2006	Andre Johnson, Houston	103	1,147	5
Tom Brady, New England	578	398	4,806	50	2007	Wes Welker, New England	112	1,175	8
Philip Rivers, San Diego	478	312	4,009	34	2008	Andre Johnson, Houston	115	1,575	8
Philip Rivers, San Diego	486	317	4,254	28	2009	Wes Walker, New England	123	1,348	4
Scoring						Rushing			
Player, team	TD	PAT	FG	Pts	Year	Player, team	Yds	Att	TD
Gene Mingo, Denver	6	33	18	123	1960	Abner Haynes, Dallas Texans	875	156	9
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	8	48	17	147	1961	Billy Cannon, Houston	948	200	6
Gene Mingo, Denver	4	32	27	137	1962	Cookie Gilchrist, Buffalo	1,096	214	13
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	2	35	22	113	1963	Clem Daniels, Oakland	1,099	215	3
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	7	36	25	155	1964	Cookie Gilchrist, Buffalo	981	230	6
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	9	27	17	132	1965	Paul Lowe, San Diego	1,121	222	7
Gino Cappelletti, Boston	6	35	16	119	1966	Jim Nance, Boston	1,458	299	11
George Blanda, Oakland	0	56	20	116	1967	Jim Nance, Boston	1,216	269	7
Jim Turner, NY Jets	0	43	34	145	1968	Paul Robinson, Cincinnati	1,023	238	8
Jim Turner, NY Jets	0	33	32	129	1969	Dickie Post, San Diego	873	182	6
Jan Stenerud, Kansas City	0	26	30	116	1970	Floyd Little, Denver	901	209	3
Garo Yepremian, Miami	0	33	28	117	1971	Floyd Little, Denver	1,133	284	6
Bobby Howfield, NY Jets	0	40	27	121	1972	O. J. Simpson, Buffalo	1,251	292	6
Roy Gerela, Pittsburgh	0	36	29	123	1973	O. J. Simpson, Buffalo	2,003	332	12
Roy Gerela, Pittsburgh	0	33	20	93	1974	Otis Armstrong, Denver	1,407	263	9
O. J. Simpson, Buffalo	23	0	0	138	1975	O. J. Simpson, Buffalo	1,817	329	16
Toni Linhart, Baltimore Colts	0	49	20	109	1976	O. J. Simpson, Buffalo	1,503	290	8
Errol Mann, Oakland	0	39	20	99	1977	Mark van Eeghen, Oakland	1,273	324	7
Pat Leahy, NY Jets	0	41	22	107	1978	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,450	302	13
John Smith, New England	0	46	23	115	1979	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,697	368	19
John Smith, New England	0	51	26	129	1980	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,934	373	13
Jim Breech, Cincinnati	0	49	22	115	1981	Earl Campbell, Houston	1,376	361	10
Nick Lowery, Kansas City	0	37	26	115					
Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders	14	0	0	84	1982	Freeman McNeil, NY Jets	786	151	6
Gary Anderson, Pittsburgh	0	38	27	119	1983	Curt Warner, Seattle	1,449	335	13
Gary Anderson, Pittsburgh	0	45	24	117	1984	Earnest Jackson, San Diego	1,179	296	8
Gary Anderson, Pittsburgh	0	40	33	139	1985	Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders	1,759	380	11
Tony Franklin, New England	0	44	32	140	1986	Curt Warner, Seattle	1,481	319	13
Jim Breech, Cincinnati	0	25	24	97	1987	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams-Ind.	1,288*	283	6
Scott Norwood, Buffalo	0	33	32	129	1988	Eric Dickerson, Indianapolis	1,659	388	14
David Treadwell, Denver	0	39	27	120	1989	Christian Okoye, Kansas City	1,480	370	12
Nick Lowery, Kansas City	0	37	34	139	1990	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo	1,297	271	11
Pete Stoyanovich, Miami	0	28	31	121	1991	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo	1,407	288	7
Pete Stoyanovich, Miami	0	34	30	124	1992	Barry Foster, Pittsburgh	1,690	390	11
Jeff Jaeger, L.A. Raiders	0	27	35	132	1993	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo	1,315	355	6
John Carney, San Diego	0	33	34	135	1994	Chris Warren, Seattle	1,545	333	9
Norm Johnson, Pittsburgh	0	39	34	141	1995	Curtis Martin, New England	1,487	368	14
Cary Blanchard, Indianapolis	0	27	36	135	1996	Terrell Davis, Denver	1,538	345	13
Mike Hollis, Jacksonville	0	41	31	134	1997	Terrell Davis, Denver	1,750	369	15
Steve Christie, Buffalo	0	41	33	140	1998	Terrell Davis, Denver	2,008	392	21
Mike Vanderjagt, Indianapolis	0	43	34	145	1999	Edgerrin James, Indianapolis	1,553	369	13
Matt Stover, Baltimore	0	30	35	135	2000	Edgerrin James, Indianapolis	1,709	387	13
Mike Vanderjagt, Indianapolis	0	41	28	125	2001	Priest Holmes, Kansas City	1,555	327	8
Priest Holmes, Kansas City	24	0	0	144	2002	Ricky Williams, Miami	1,853	383	16
Priest Holmes, Kansas City	27	0	0	162	2003	Jamal Lewis, Baltimore	2,066	387	14
Adam Vinatieri, New England	0	48	31	141	2004	Curtis Martin, NY Jets	1,697	371	12
Shayne Graham, Cincinnati	0	47	28	131	2005	Larry Johnson, Kansas City	1,750	336	20
LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	31	0	0	186	2006	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	1,815	348	28
Randy Moss, New England	23	0	0	138	2007	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	1,474	315	15
Stephen Gostkowski, New England	0	40	36	148	2008	Thomas Jones, NY Jets	1,312	290	13
Nate Kaeding, San Diego	0	50	32	146	2009	Chris Johnson, Tennessee	2,006	358	14

*Includes 277 yards after being traded to NFC; 1,011 yards led AFC.

National Football Conference Leaders, 1960-2009

(National Football League, 1960-69)

Passing (based on QB rating points)						Receptions				
Player, team	Att	Comp	YG	TD	Year	Player, team	Rec	YG	TD	
Milt Plum, Cleveland	250	151	2,297	21	1960	Raymond Berry, Baltimore Colts	74	1,298	10	
Milt Plum, Cleveland	302	177	2,416	18	1961	Jim Phillips, L.A. Rams	78	1,092	5	
Bart Starr, Green Bay	285	178	2,438	12	1962	Bobby Mitchell, Washington	72	1,384	11	
Y. A. Tittle, NY Giants	367	221	3,145	36	1963	Bobby Joe Conrad, St. Louis Cardinals	73	967	10	
Bart Starr, Green Bay	272	163	2,144	15	1964	Johnny Morris, Chicago	93	1,200	10	
Rudy Bukich, Chicago	312	176	2,641	20	1965	Dave Parks, San Francisco	80	1,344	12	
Bart Starr, Green Bay	251	156	2,257	14	1966	Charley Taylor, Washington	72	1,119	12	
Sonny Jurgensen, Washington	508	288	3,747	31	1967	Charley Taylor, Washington	70	990	9	
Earl Morrall, Baltimore Colts	317	182	2,909	26	1968	Clifton McNeil, San Francisco	71	994	7	
Sonny Jurgensen, Washington	442	274	3,102	22	1969	Dan Abramowicz, New Orleans	73	1,015	7	
John Brodie, San Francisco	378	223	2,941	24	1970	Dick Gordon, Chicago	71	1,026	13	
Roger Staubach, Dallas	211	126	1,882	15	1971	Bob Tucker, NY Giants	59	791	4	
Norm Snead, NY Giants	325	196	2,307	17	1972	Harold Jackson, Philadelphia	62	1,048	4	
Roger Staubach, Dallas	286	179	2,428	23	1973	Harold Carmichael, Philadelphia	67	1,116	9	
Sonny Jurgensen, Washington	167	107	1,185	11	1974	Charles Young, Philadelphia	63	696	3	
Fran Tarkenton, Minnesota	425	273	2,994	25	1975	Chuck Foreman, Minnesota	73	691	9	
James Harris, L.A. Rams	158	91	1,460	8	1976	Drew Pearson, Dallas	58	806	6	
Roger Staubach, Dallas	361	210	2,620	18	1977	Ahmad Rashad, Minnesota	51	681	2	
Roger Staubach, Dallas	413	231	3,190	25	1978	Rickey Young, Minnesota	88	704	5	
Roger Staubach, Dallas	461	267	3,586	27	1979	Ahmad Rashad, Minnesota	80	1,156	9	
Ron Jaworski, Philadelphia	451	257	3,529	27	1980	Earl Cooper, San Francisco	83	567	4	
Joe Montana, San Francisco	488	311	3,565	19	1981	Dwight Clark, San Francisco	85	1,105	4	
Joe Thiesmann, Washington	252	161	2,033	13	1982	Dwight Clark, San Francisco	60	913	5	
Steve Bartkowski, Atlanta	432	274	3,167	22	1983	Roy Green, St. Louis Cardinals	78	1,227	14	
						Charlie Brown, Washington	78	1,225	8	
						Earnest Gray, NY Giants	78	1,139	5	
Joe Montana, San Francisco	432	279	3,630	28	1984	Art Monk, Washington	106	1,372	7	
Joe Montana, San Francisco	494	303	3,653	27	1985	Roger Craig, San Francisco	92	1,016	6	
Tommy Kramer, Minnesota	372	208	3,000	24	1986	Jerry Rice, San Francisco	86	1,570	15	
Joe Montana, San Francisco	398	266	3,054	31	1987	J. T. Smith, St. Louis Cardinals	91	1,117	8	
Wade Wilson, Minnesota	332	204	2,746	15	1988	Henry Ellard, L.A. Rams	86	1,414	10	
Joe Montana, San Francisco	386	271	3,521	26	1989	Sterling Sharpe, Green Bay	90	1,423	12	
Phil Simms, NY Giants	311	184	2,284	15	1990	Jerry Rice, San Francisco	100	1,502	13	
Steve Young, San Francisco	279	180	2,517	17	1991	Michael Irvin, Dallas	93	1,523	8	
Steve Young, San Francisco	402	268	3,465	25	1992	Sterling Sharpe, Green Bay	108	1,461	13	
Steve Young, San Francisco	462	314	4,023	29	1993	Sterling Sharpe, Green Bay	112	1,274	11	
Steve Young, San Francisco	461	324	3,969	35	1994	Cris Carter, Minnesota	122	1,256	7	
Brett Favre, Green Bay	570	359	4,413	38	1995	Herman Moore, Detroit	123	1,686	14	
Steve Young, San Francisco	316	214	2,410	14	1996	Jerry Rice, San Francisco	108	1,254	8	
Steve Young, San Francisco	356	241	3,029	19	1997	Herman Moore, Detroit	104	1,293	8	
Randall Cunningham, Minnesota	425	259	3,704	34	1998	Frank Sanders, Arizona	89	1,145	3	
Kurt Warner, St. Louis	499	325	4,353	41	1999	Muhsin Muhammad, Carolina	96	1,253	8	
Trent Green, St. Louis	240	145	2,063	16	2000	Muhsin Muhammad, Carolina	102	1,183	6	
Kurt Warner, St. Louis	546	375	4,830	36	2001	Keyshawn Johnson, Tampa Bay	106	1,266	1	
Brad Johnson, Tampa Bay	451	281	3,049	22	2002	Randy Moss, Minnesota	106	1,347	7	
Daunte Culpepper, Minnesota	454	295	3,479	25	2003	Torry Holt, St. Louis	117	1,696	12	
Daunte Culpepper, Minnesota	548	379	4,717	39	2004	Joe Horn, New Orleans	94	1,399	11	
						Torry Holt, St. Louis	94	1,372	10	
Matt Hasselbeck, Seattle	449	294	3,459	24	2005	Steve Smith, Carolina	103	1,563	12	
						Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	103	1,409	10	
Drew Brees, New Orleans	554	356	4,418	26	2006	Mike Furrey, Detroit	98	1,086	6	
Tony Romo, Dallas	520	335	4,211	36	2007	Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	100	1,409	10	
Kurt Warner, Arizona	598	401	4,583	30	2008	Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona	96	1,431	12	
Drew Brees, New Orleans	514	363	4,388	34	2009	Steve Smith, NY Giants	107	1,220	7	
Scoring						Rushing				
Player, team	TD	PAT	FG	Pts	Year	Player, team	Yds	Att	TD	
Paul Hornung, Green Bay	15	41	15	176	1960	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,257	215	9	
Paul Hornung, Green Bay	10	41	15	146	1961	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,408	305	8	
Jim Taylor, Green Bay	19	0	0	114	1962	Jim Taylor, Green Bay	1,474	272	19	
Don Chandler, NY Giants	0	52	18	106	1963	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,863	291	12	
Lenny Moore, Baltimore Colts	20	0	0	120	1964	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,446	280	7	
Gale Sayers, Chicago	22	0	0	132	1965	Jim Brown, Cleveland	1,544	289	17	
Bruce Gossett, L.A. Rams	0	29	28	113	1966	Gale Sayers, Chicago	1,231	229	8	
Jim Bakken, St. Louis Cardinals	0	36	27	117	1967	Leroy Kelly, Cleveland	1,205	235	11	
Leroy Kelly, Cleveland	20	0	0	120	1968	Leroy Kelly, Cleveland	1,239	248	16	
Fred Cox, Minnesota	0	43	26	121	1969	Gale Sayers, Chicago	1,032	236	8	
Fred Cox, Minnesota	0	35	30	125	1970	Larry Brown, Washington	1,125	237	5	
Curt Knight, Washington	0	27	29	114	1971	John Brockington, Green Bay	1,105	216	4	
Chester Marcol, Green Bay	0	29	33	128	1972	Larry Brown, Washington	1,216	285	8	
David Ray, L.A. Rams	0	40	30	130	1973	John Brockington, Green Bay	1,144	265	3	
Chester Marcol, Green Bay	0	19	25	94	1974	Lawrence McCutcheon, L.A. Rams	1,109	236	3	
Chuck Foreman, Minnesota	22	0	0	132	1975	Jim Otis, St. Louis Cardinals	1,076	269	5	
Mark Moseley, Washington	0	31	22	97	1976	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,390	311	13	
Walter Payton, Chicago	16	0	0	96	1977	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,852	339	14	

Scoring					Rushing				
Player, team	TD	PAT	FG	Pts	Year	Player, team	Yds	Att	TD
Frank Corral, L.A. Rams	0	31	29	118	1978	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,395	333	11
Mark Moseley, Washington	0	39	25	114	1979	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,610	369	14
Ed Murray, Detroit	0	35	27	116	1980	Walter Payton, Chicago	1,460	317	6
Ed Murray, Detroit	0	46	25	121	1981	George Rogers, New Orleans	1,674	378	13
Rafael Septien, Dallas	0	40	27	121					
Wendell Tyler, L.A. Rams	13	0	0	78	1982	Tony Dorsett, Dallas	745	177	5
Mark Moseley, Washington	0	62	33	161	1983	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams	1,808	390	18
Ray Wersching, San Francisco	0	56	25	131	1984	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams	2,105	379	14
Kevin Butler, Chicago	0	51	31	144	1985	Gerald Riggs, Atlanta	1,719	397	10
Kevin Butler, Chicago	0	36	28	120	1986	Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams	1,821	404	11
Jerry Rice, San Francisco	23	0	0	138	1987	Charles White, L.A. Rams	1,374	324	11
Mike Cofer, San Francisco	0	40	27	121	1988	Herschel Walker, Dallas	1,514	361	5
Mike Cofer, San Francisco	0	49	29	136	1989	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,470	280	14
Chip Lohmiller, Washington	0	41	30	131	1990	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,304	255	13
Chip Lohmiller, Washington	0	56	31	149	1991	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,563	365	12
Morten Andersen, New Orleans	0	33	29	120	1992	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,713	373	18
Chip Lohmiller, Washington	0	30	30	120					
Jason Hanson, Detroit	0	28	34	130	1993	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,486	283	9
Fuad Reveiz, Minnesota	0	30	34	132	1994	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,883	331	7
Emmitt Smith, Dallas	22	0	0	132					
Emmitt Smith, Dallas	25	0	0	150	1995	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	1,773	377	25
John Kasay, Carolina	0	34	37	145	1996	Barry Sanders, Detroit	1,553	307	11
Richie Cunningham, Dallas	0	24	34	126	1997	Barry Sanders, Detroit	2,053	335	11
Gary Anderson, Minnesota	0	59	35	164	1998	Jamal Anderson, Atlanta	1,846	410	14
Jeff Wilkins, St. Louis	0	64	20	124	1999	Stephen Davis, Washington	1,405	290	17
Marshall Faulk, St. Louis	26	0	0	156	2000	Robert Smith, Minnesota	1,521	295	7
Marshall Faulk, St. Louis	21	0	0	128	2001	Stephen Davis, Washington	1,432	356	5
Jay Feely, Atlanta	0	42	32	138	2002	Deuce McAllister, New Orleans	1,388	325	13
Jeff Wilkins, St. Louis	0	46	39	163	2003	Ahman Green, Green Bay	1,883	355	15
David Akers, Philadelphia	0	41	27	122	2004	Shaun Alexander, Seattle	1,696	353	16
Shaun Alexander, Seattle	28	0	0	168	2005	Shaun Alexander, Seattle	1,880	370	27
Robbie Gould, Chicago	0	47	32	143	2006	Frank Gore, San Francisco	1,695	312	8
Mason Crosby, Green Bay	0	48	31	141	2007	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota	1,341	238	12
David Akers, Philadelphia	0	45	33	144	2008	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota	1,760	363	10
David Akers, Philadelphia	0	43	32	139	2009	Steven Jackson, St. Louis	1,416	324	4

NFL MVP, Defensive Player of the Year, and Rookie of the Year, 1957-2009

The Most Valuable Player, Defensive Player of the Year, and Rookie of the Year are a few of the many awards given out annually by the Associated Press. All-Pro Teams for each conference are two of many awards given out annually by *The Sporting News*. Many other organizations give out annual awards honoring the NFL's best players.

Year	Most Valuable Player	Defensive Player of the Year	Rookie of the Year
1957	Jim Brown, Cleveland	—	—
1958	Gino Marchetti, Baltimore Colts	—	—
1959	Charley Conerly, NY Giants	—	—
1960	(tie) Norm Van Brocklin, Philadelphia; Joe Schmidt, Detroit	—	—
1961	Paul Hornung, Green Bay	—	—
1962	Jim Taylor, Green Bay	—	—
1963	Y. A. Tittle, NY Giants	—	—
1964	John Unitas, Baltimore Colts	—	Charley Taylor, Washington
1965	Jim Brown, Cleveland	—	Gale Sayers, Chicago
1966	Bart Starr, Green Bay	Larry Wilson, St. Louis	Tommy Nobis, Atlanta
1967	John Unitas, Baltimore Colts	Deacon Jones, L.A. Rams	Mel Farr, Detroit
1968	Earl Morrall, Baltimore Colts	Deacon Jones, L.A. Rams	Earl McCullouch, Detroit
1969	Roman Gabriel, L.A. Rams	Dick Butkus, Chicago	Calvin Hill, Dallas
1970	John Brodie, San Francisco	Dick Butkus, Chicago	NFC: Bruce Taylor, San Francisco AFC: Dennis Shaw, Buffalo
1971	Alan Page, Minnesota	Carl Eller, Minnesota	NFC: John Brockington, Green Bay AFC: Jim Plunkett, New England
1972	Larry Brown, Washington	Joe Greene, Pittsburgh	NFC: Chester Marcol, Green Bay AFC: Franco Harris, Pittsburgh
1973	O. J. Simpson, Buffalo	Alan Page, Minnesota	NFC: Chuck Foreman, Minnesota AFC: Boobie Clark, Cincinnati
1974	Ken Stabler, Oakland	Joe Greene, Pittsburgh	NFC: Wilbur Jackson, San Francisco AFC: Don Woods, San Diego
1975	Fran Tarkenton, Minnesota	Curley Culp, Houston	NFC: Steve Bartkowski, Atlanta AFC: Robert Brazile, Houston
1976	Bert Jones, Baltimore	Jerry Sherk, Cleveland	NFC: Sammy White, Minnesota AFC: Mike Haynes, New England
1977	Walter Payton, Chicago	Harvey Martin, Dallas	NFC: Tony Dorsett, Dallas AFC: A. J. Duhe, Miami
1978	Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh	Randy Gradishar, Denver	NFC: Al Baker, Detroit AFC: Earl Campbell, Houston
1979	Earl Campbell, Houston	Lee Roy Selmon, Tampa Bay	NFC: Otis Anderson, St. Louis AFC: Jerry Butler, Buffalo
1980	Brian Sipe, Cleveland	Lester Hayes, Oakland	Billy Sims, Detroit
1981	Ken Anderson, Cincinnati	Joe Klecko, NY Jets	George Rogers, New Orleans
1982	Mark Moseley, Washington	Mark Gastineau, NY Jets	Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders
1983	Joe Theismann, Washington	Jack Lambert, Pittsburgh	Dan Marino, Miami
1984	Dan Marino, Miami	Mike Haynes, L.A. Raiders	Louis Lipps, Pittsburgh

Year	Most Valuable Player	Defensive Player of the Year	Rookie of the Year
1985	Marcus Allen, L.A. Raiders	(tie) Howie Long, L.A. Raiders; Andre Tippett, New England	Eddie Brown, Cincinnati
1986	Lawrence Taylor, NY Giants	Lawrence Taylor, NY Giants	Rueben Mayes, New Orleans
1987	John Elway, Denver	Reggie White, Philadelphia	Robert Awalt, St. Louis
1988	Boomer Esiason, Cincinnati	Mike Singletary, Chicago	Keith Jackson, Philadelphia
1989	Joe Montana, San Francisco	Tim Harris, Green Bay	Barry Sanders, Detroit
1990	Joe Montana, San Francisco	Bruce Smith, Buffalo	Richmond Webb, Miami
1991	Thurman Thomas, Buffalo	Pat Swilling, New Orleans	Mike Croel, Denver
1992	Steve Young, San Francisco	Junior Seau, San Diego	Santana Dotson, Tampa Bay
1993	Emmitt Smith, Dallas	Bruce Smith, Buffalo	Jerome Bettis, L.A. Rams
1994	Steve Young, San Francisco	Deion Sanders, San Francisco	Marshall Faulk, Indianapolis
1995	Brett Favre, Green Bay	Bryce Paup, Buffalo	Curtis Martin, New England
1996	Brett Favre, Green Bay	Bruce Smith, Buffalo	Eddie George, Houston
1997	(tie) Brett Favre, Green Bay; Barry Sanders, Detroit	Dana Stubblefield, San Francisco	Warrick Dunn, Tampa Bay
1998	Terrell Davis, Denver	Reggie White, Green Bay	Randy Moss, Minnesota
1999	Kurt Warner, St. Louis	Warren Sapp, Tampa Bay	Edgerrin James, Indianapolis
2000	Marshall Faulk, St. Louis	Ray Lewis, Baltimore	Brian Urlacher, Chicago
2001	Kurt Warner, St. Louis	Michael Strahan, NY Giants	Kendrell Bell, Pittsburgh
2002	Rich Gannon, Oakland	Derrick Brooks, Tampa Bay	Clinton Portis, Denver
2003	(tie) Peyton Manning, Indianapolis; Steve McNair, Tennessee	Ray Lewis, Baltimore	Anquan Boldin, Arizona
2004	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	Ed Reed, Baltimore	Ben Roethlisberger, Pittsburgh
2005	Shaun Alexander, Seattle	Brian Urlacher, Chicago	Carnell "Cadillac" Williams, Tampa Bay
2006	LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego	Jason Taylor, Miami	Vince Young, Tennessee
2007	Tom Brady, New England	Bob Sanders, Indianapolis	Adrian Peterson, Minnesota
2008	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	James Harrison, Pittsburgh	Matt Ryan, Atlanta
2009	Peyton Manning, Indianapolis	Charles Woodson, Green Bay	Percy Harvin, Minnesota

The Sporting News NFL All-Pro Team, 2009

Offense: Quarterback: Drew Brees, New Orleans. Running Back: Chris Johnson, Tennessee; Adrian Peterson, Minnesota. Wide Receiver: Andre Johnson, Houston; Larry Fitzgerald, Arizona. Tight End: Dallas Clark, Indianapolis. Tackle: Ryan Clady, Denver; Jake Long, Miami. Guard: Steve Hutchinson, Minnesota; Jahri Evans, New Orleans. Center: Nick Mangold, NY Jets.

Defense: Linebacker: Elvis Dumervil, Denver; Patrick Willis, San Francisco; DeMarcus Ware, Dallas. Defensive End: Jared Allen, Minnesota; Dwight Freeney, Indianapolis. Defensive Tackle: Darnell Dockett, Arizona; Kevin Williams, Minnesota. Cornerback: Darrelle Revis, NY Jets; Charles Woodson, Green Bay. Safety: Darren Sharper, New Orleans; Brian Dawkins, Denver.

Special Teams: Kicker: David Akers, Philadelphia. Kick Returner: Percy Harvin, Minnesota. Punter: Shane Lechler, Oakland. Punt Returner: DeSean Jackson, Philadelphia.

All-Time Professional (NFL and AFL) Football Records

(at the end of the 2009 season; * = active in 2009; (a) includes AFL statistics; ** = 2-point conversions scored)

Leading Lifetime Scorers						Leading Lifetime Touchdown Scorers					
Player	Yrs.	TD	PAT	FG	Total	Player	Yrs.	Rush	Rec	Ret	TD
Morten Andersen	25	0	849	565	2,544	Jerry Rice	20	10	197	1	208
Gary Anderson	23	0	820	538	2,434	Emmitt Smith	15	164	11	0	175
John Carney*	22	0	625	473	2,044	LaDainian Tomlinson* . .	9	138	15	0	153
Matt Stover*	19	0	591	471	2,004	Randy Moss*	12	0	148	1	149
George Blanda (a)	26	9	942	335	2,002	Terrell Owens*	14	3	144	0	147
Jason Elam*	17	0	675	436	1,983	Marcus Allen	16	123	21	1	145
Jason Hanson*	18	0	554	427	1,835	Marshall Faulk	12	100	36	0	136
Norm Johnson	18	0	638	366	1,736	Cris Carter	16	0	130	1	131
John Kasay*	19	0	507	408	1,731	Marvin Harrison	13	0	128	0	128
Nick Lowery	18	0	562	383	1,711	Jim Brown	9	106	20	0	126
Jan Stenerud	19	0	580	373	1,699	Walter Payton	13	110	15	0	125
Eddie Murray	19	0	538	352	1,594	John Riggins	14	104	12	0	116
Al Del Greco	17	0	543	347	1,584	Lenny Moore	12	63	48	2	113
Adam Vinatieri*	14	0	514**	338	1,530	Shaun Alexander	9	100	12	0	112
Ryan Longwell*	13	0	536	322	1,502	Barry Sanders	10	99	10	0	109
Steve Christie	15	0	468	336	1,476	Tim Brown	17	1	100	4	105
Pat Leahy	18	0	558	304	1,470	Don Hutson	11	3	99	3	105
Jim Turner	16	1	521	304	1,439	Steve Largent	14	1	100	0	101
Matt Bahr	17	0	522	300	1,422	Franco Harris	13	91	9	0	100
Jeff Wilkins	14	0	495	307	1,416	Curtis Martin	11	90	10	0	100

Points, season: 186, LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego Chargers, 2006 (31 TDs).
Points, game: 40, Ernie Nevers, Chicago Cardinals vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 28, 1929 (6 TDs, 4 PATs).
Touchdowns, season: 31, LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego Chargers, 2006.
Touchdowns, game: 6, Ernie Nevers, Chicago Cardinals vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 28, 1929 (6 rushing); Dub Jones, Cleveland Browns vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 25, 1951 (4 rushing, 2 pass receptions); Gale Sayers, Chicago Bears vs. San Francisco 49ers, Dec. 12, 1965 (4 rushing, 1 pass reception, 1 punt return).
Points after TD, season: 74, Stephen Gostkowski, New England Patriots, 2007.
Consecutive points after TD: 422, Matt Stover, Baltimore Ravens-Indianapolis Colts, 1996-2009.
Field goals, season: 40, Neil Rackers, Arizona Cardinals, 2005.
Field goals, game: 8, Rob Bironas, Tennessee Titans vs. Houston Texans, Oct. 21, 2007.
Field goals, career: 565, Morten Andersen, New Orleans Saints-Atlanta Falcons-NY Giants-Kansas City Chiefs-Minnesota Vikings-Atlanta Falcons, 1982-2007.
Longest field goal: 63 yards, Tom Dempsey, New Orleans Saints vs. Detroit Lions, Nov. 8, 1970; Jason Elam, Denver Broncos vs. Jacksonville Jaguars, Oct. 25, 1998.

Defensive Records

Interceptions, career: 81, Paul Krause, Washington Redskins-Minnesota Vikings, 1964-79.
Interceptions, season: 14, Dick "Night Train" Lane, L.A. Rams, 1952.
Touchdowns, career: 12, Rod Woodson, Pittsburgh Steelers-San Francisco 49ers-Baltimore Ravens-Oakland Raiders, 1987-2003.
Touchdowns, season: 4, Ken Houston, Houston Oilers, 1971; Jim Kearney, Kansas City Chiefs, 1972; Eric Allen, Philadelphia Eagles, 1993.
Sacks, career (since 1982): 200, Bruce Smith, Buffalo Bills-Washington Redskins, 1985-2003.
Sacks, season (since 1982): 22.5, Michael Strahan, NY Giants, 2001.

Leading Lifetime Rushers

(ranked by rushing yards; * = active in 2009.)

Player	Yrs.	Att	Yds	Avg	Long	TD	Player	Yrs.	Att	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Emmitt Smith	15	4,409	18,355	4.2	75	164	Edgerrin James*	11	3,028	12,246	4.0	72	80
Walter Payton	13	3,838	16,726	4.4	76	110	Marcus Allen	16	3,022	12,243	4.1	61	123
Barry Sanders	10	3,062	15,269	5.0	85	99	Franco Harris	13	2,949	12,120	4.1	75	91
Curtis Martin	11	3,518	14,101	4.0	70	90	Thurman Thomas . . .	13	2,877	12,074	4.2	80	65
Jerome Bettis	13	3,479	13,662	3.9	71	91	Fred Taylor*	12	2,491	11,540	4.6	80	66
Eric Dickerson	11	2,996	13,259	4.4	85	90	John Riggins	14	2,916	11,352	3.9	66	104
Tony Dorsett	12	2,936	12,739	4.3	99	77	Corey Dillon	10	2,618	11,241	4.3	96	82
LaDainian Tomlinson* .	9	2,880	12,490	4.3	85	138	O. J. Simpson	11	2,404	11,236	4.7	94	61
Jim Brown	9	2,359	12,312	5.2	80	106	Warrick Dunn	12	2,669	10,967	4.1	90	49
Marshall Faulk	12	2,836	12,279	4.3	71	100	Ricky Watters	10	2,622	10,643	4.1	57	78

Yards gained, season: 2,105, Eric Dickerson, L.A. Rams, 1984.
Yards gained, game: 296, Adrian Peterson, Minnesota Vikings vs. San Diego Chargers, Nov. 4, 2007.
Rushing TDs, career: 164, Emmitt Smith, Dallas Cowboys-Arizona Cardinals, 1990-2004.
Rushing TDs, season: 28, LaDainian Tomlinson, San Diego Chargers, 2006.
Rushing TDs, game: 6, Ernie Nevers, Chicago Cardinals vs. Chicago Bears, Nov. 28, 1929.
Rushing attempts, game: 45, Jamie Morris, Washington Redskins vs. Cincinnati Bengals, Dec. 17, 1988 (OT).
Longest run from scrimmage: 99 yards, Tony Dorsett, Dallas Cowboys vs. Minnesota Vikings, Jan. 3, 1983 (TD).

Leading Lifetime Receivers

(ranked by number of receptions; * = active in 2009.)

Player	Yrs.	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD	Player	Yrs.	No.	Yds	Avg	Long	TD
Jerry Rice	20	1,549	22,895	14.8	96	197	Torry Holt*	11	920	13,382	14.5	85	74
Marvin Harrison	13	1,102	14,580	13.2	80	128	Hines Ward*	12	895	10,947	12.2	85	78
Cris Carter	16	1,101	13,899	12.6	80	130	Keenan McCardell . . .	16	883	11,373	12.9	76	63
Tim Brown	17	1,094	14,934	13.7	80	100	Derrick Mason*	13	863	11,089	12.8	79	59
Isaac Bruce*	16	1,024	15,208	14.9	80	91	Jimmy Smith	12	862	12,287	14.3	75	67
Terrell Owens*	14	1,006	14,951	14.9	98	144	Muhsin Muhammad* . .	14	860	11,438	13.3	72	62
Tony Gonzalez*	13	999	11,807	11.8	73	82	Irving Fryar	17	851	12,785	15.0	80	84
Andre Reed	16	951	13,198	13.9	83	87	Rod Smith	12	849	11,389	13.4	85	68
Art Monk	16	940	12,721	13.5	79	68	Larry Centers	14	827	6,797	8.2	54	28
Randy Moss*	12	926	14,465	15.6	82	148	Steve Largent	14	819	13,089	16.0	74	100

Yards gained, career: 22,895, Jerry Rice, San Francisco 49ers-Oakland Raiders-Seattle Seahawks, 1985-2004.
Yards gained, season: 1,848, Jerry Rice, San Francisco 49ers, 1995.
Yards gained, game: 336, Willie "Flipper" Anderson, L.A. Rams vs. New Orleans Saints, Nov. 26, 1989 (OT).
Pass receptions, season: 143, Marvin Harrison, Indianapolis Colts, 2002.
Pass receptions, game: 21, Brandon Marshall, Denver Broncos vs. Indianapolis Colts, Dec. 13, 2009 (200 yards).
Touchdown receptions, career: 197, Jerry Rice, San Francisco 49ers-Oakland Raiders-Seattle Seahawks, 1985-2004.
Touchdown receptions, season: 23, Randy Moss, New England Patriots, 2007.
Touchdown receptions, game: 5, Bob Shaw, Chicago Cardinals vs. Baltimore Colts, Oct. 2, 1950; Kellen Winslow, San Diego Chargers vs. Oakland Raiders, Nov. 22, 1981; Jerry Rice, San Francisco 49ers vs. Atlanta Falcons, Oct. 14, 1990.

Leading Lifetime Passers

(minimum 1,500 attempts; ranked by quarterback rating points; * = active in 2009.)

Player	Yrs.	Att	Comp	Yds	TD	Int	Pts ¹	Player	Yrs.	Att	Comp	Yds	TD	Int	Pts ¹
Steve Young	15	4,149	2,667	33,124	232	107	96.8	Daunte Culpepper* . .	11	3,199	2,016	24,153	149	106	87.8
Phillip Rivers*	6	1,914	1,207	14,951	106	45	95.8	Jeff Garcia*	11	3,676	2,264	25,537	161	83	87.5
Tony Romo*	6	1,857	1,178	15,045	107	55	95.6	Otto Graham	10	2,626	1,464	23,584	174	135	86.6
Peyton Manning* . . .	12	6,531	4,232	50,128	366	181	95.2	Brett Favre*	19	9,811	6,083	69,329	497	317	86.6
Kurt Warner*	12	4,070	2,666	32,344	208	128	93.7	Donovan McNabb* . .	11	4,746	2,801	32,873	216	100	86.5
Tom Brady*	10	4,218	2,672	30,844	225	99	93.3	Dan Marino	17	8,358	4,967	61,361	420	252	86.4
Joe Montana	15	5,391	3,409	40,551	273	139	92.3	Trent Green	11	3,740	2,226	28,475	162	114	86.0
Drew Brees*	9	4,164	2,697	30,646	202	110	91.9	David Garrard*	8	1,915	1,170	13,269	66	39	84.9
Ben Roethlisberger* .	6	2,411	1,526	19,302	127	81	91.7	Rich Gannon	16	4,206	2,533	28,743	180	104	84.7
Chad Pennington* . .	10	2,469	1,631	17,804	102	64	90.1	Marc Bulger*	8	3,171	1,969	22,814	122	93	84.4
Carson Palmer*	6	2,631	1,662	18,724	128	80	87.9	Jim Kelly	11	4,779	2,874	35,467	237	175	84.4

(1) Rating points based on performances in the following categories: Percentage of completions, percentage of touchdown passes, percentage of interceptions, and average gain per pass attempt.

Yards gained, career: 69,329, Brett Favre, Atlanta Falcons-Green Bay Packers-NY Jets-Minnesota Vikings, 1991-2009.
Yards gained, season: 5,084, Dan Marino, Miami Dolphins, 1984.
Yards gained, game: 554, Norm Van Brocklin, L.A. Rams vs. NY Yanks, Sept. 28, 1951 (27 completions in 41 attempts).
Touchdowns passing, career: 497, Brett Favre, Atlanta Falcons-Green Bay Packers-NY Jets-Minnesota Vikings, 1991-2009.
Touchdowns passing, season: 50, Tom Brady, New England Patriots, 2007.
Touchdowns passing, game: 7, Sid Luckman, Chicago Bears vs. NY Giants, Nov. 14, 1943; Adrian Burk, Philadelphia Eagles vs. Washington Redskins, Oct. 17, 1954; George Blanda, Houston Oilers vs. NY Titans, Nov. 19, 1961; Y. A. Tittle, NY Giants vs. Washington Redskins, Oct. 28, 1962; Joe Kapp, Minnesota Vikings vs. Baltimore Colts, Sept. 28, 1969.
Passes completed, career: 6,083, Brett Favre, Atlanta Falcons-Green Bay Packers-NY Jets-Minnesota Vikings, 1991-2009.
Passes completed, season: 440, Drew Brees, New Orleans Saints, 2007.
Passes completed, game: 45, Drew Bledsoe, New England Patriots vs. Minnesota Vikings, Nov. 13, 1994 (OT).

All-Time NFL Coaching Victories

(at end of 2009 season; ranked by overall career wins; * = active in 2009)

Coach	Team	Yrs.	Regular Season				Overall			
			W	L	T	Pct.	W	L	T	Pct.
Don Shula	Colts, Dolphins	33	328	156	6	.677	347	173	6	.666
George Halas	Bears	40	318	148	31	.682	324	151	31	.682
Tom Landry	Cowboys	29	250	162	6	.607	270	178	6	.603
Earl "Curly" Lambeau	Packers, Chi. Cardinals, Redskins	33	226	132	22	.631	229	134	22	.631
Chuck Noll	Steelers	23	193	148	1	.566	209	156	1	.572
Marty Schottenheimer	Browns, Chiefs, Redskins, Chargers	21	200	126	1	.613	205	139	1	.596
Dan Reeves	Broncos, Giants, Falcons	23	190	165	2	.535	201	174	2	.536
Chuck Knox	Rams, Bills, Seahawks	22	186	147	1	.558	193	158	1	.550
Bill Parcells	Giants, Patriots, Jets, Cowboys	19	172	130	1	.569	183	138	1	.570
Mike Holmgren	Packers, Seahawks	17	161	111	0	.592	174	122	0	.588
Joe Gibbs	Redskins	21	154	94	0	.621	171	101	0	.629
Paul Brown	Browns, Bengals	21	166	100	6	.624	170	108	6	.612
Bud Grant	Vikings	18	158	96	5	.621	168	108	5	.608
Bill Belichick*	Browns, Patriots	15	148	92	0	.617	163	97	0	.627
Bill Cowher	Steelers	15	149	90	1	.623	161	99	1	.619
Mike Shanahan	Raiders, Broncos	16	146	98	0	.598	154	103	0	.599
Marv Levy	Chiefs, Bills	17	143	112	0	.561	154	120	0	.562
Steve Owen	Giants	23	151	100	17	.602	153	108	17	.586
Tony Dungy	Buccaneers, Colts	13	139	69	0	.668	148	79	0	.652
Jeff Fisher*	Oilers	16	136	110	0	.553	141	116	0	.549

NFL Stadiums, 2010

(G = Grass. S = Synthetic. A = AstroPlay. D = DD Grassmaster (grass). F = FieldTurf. N = Natural grass.
SS = Sportfield Softtop. SM = Sportex Momentum.)

Team: stadium, location, surface (year built)	Capacity ¹	Team: stadium, location, surface (year built)	Capacity ¹
Bears: Soldier Field ² , Chicago, IL, G (1924)	61,500	Jaguars: EverBank Field ⁶ , Jacksonville, FL, G (1995)	67,164
Bengals: Paul Brown Stadium, Cincinnati, OH, S (2000)	65,515	NY Giants: New Meadowlands Stadium, E. Rutherford, NJ, F (2010)	82,500
Bills: Ralph Wilson Stadium, Orchard Park, NY, A (1973)	73,967	NY Jets: New Meadowlands Stadium, E. Rutherford, NJ, F (2010)	82,500
Broncos: INVESCO Field at Mile High, Denver, CO, D (2001)	76,125	Lions: Ford Field, Detroit, MI, F (2002)	64,500
Browns: Cleveland Browns Stadium, Cleveland, OH, G (1999)	73,300	Packers: Lambeau Field ⁷ , Green Bay, WI, D (1957)	72,928
Buccaneers: Raymond James Stadium, Tampa, FL, G (1998)	65,908	Panthers: Bank of America Stadium ⁸ , Charlotte, NC, G (1996)	73,778
Cardinals: University of Phoenix Stadium, Glendale, AZ, G (2006)	65,000	Patriots: Gillette Stadium, Foxboro, MA, F (2002)	68,756
Chargers: Qualcomm Stadium ³ , San Diego, CA, G (1967)	70,000 (app.)	Raiders: Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum ⁹ , Oakland, CA, G (1966)	63,132
Chiefs: Arrowhead Stadium, Kansas City, MO, G (1972)	79,451	Rams: Edward Jones Dome ¹⁰ , St. Louis, MO, F (1995)	66,000
Colts: Lucas Oil Stadium, Indianapolis, IN, F (2008)	63,000	Ravens: M & T Bank Stadium ¹¹ , Baltimore, MD, SM (1998)	71,008
Cowboys: Cowboys Stadium, Arlington, TX, SS (2009)	80,000	Redskins: FedEx Field ¹² , Landover, MD, N (1997)	91,704
Dolphins: Land Shark Stadium ⁴ , Miami Gardens, FL, G (1987)	75,192	Saints: Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans, LA, SM (1975)	68,000
Eagles: Lincoln Financial Field, Philadelphia, PA, N (2003)	69,144	Seahawks: Qwest Field ¹³ , Seattle, WA, F (2002)	67,000
Falcons: Georgia Dome, Atlanta, GA, F (1992)	71,228	Steelers: Heinz Field, Pittsburgh, PA, D (2001)	65,050
49ers: Candlestick Park ⁵ , San Francisco, CA, N (1960)	69,732	Texans: Reliant Stadium, Houston, TX, G (2002)	71,054
		Titans: LP Field ¹⁴ , Nashville, TN, N (1999)	69,143
		Vikings: Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome, Minneapolis, MN, F (1982)	64,121

(1) As of the start of the 2010 season. (2) Renovation in 2002 replaced interior of stadium. (3) Formerly San Diego Stadium (1967-80); San Diego Jack Murphy Stadium (1981-97). (4) Formerly Joe Robbie Stadium (1987-96); Pro Player Stadium (1996-2005). (5) Formerly Candlestick Park (1960-94); 3Com Park at Candlestick Point (1995-2004). (6) Formerly ALLTEL Stadium (1997-2007); Jacksonville Municipal Stadium (1946-97, 2007-09). (7) Formerly City Stadium (1957-65). Renovation completed in 2003, added 11,625 seats. (8) Formerly Ericsson Stadium (1996-2003). (9) Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum (1966-98); Network Associates Coliseum (1998-2004); McAfee Stadium (2004-08). (10) Formerly Trans World Dome (1995-2001); full name: Edward Jones Dome at America's Center. (11) Formerly PSINet Stadium (1998-2002); Ravens Stadium (2002-03). (12) Formerly Jack Kent Cooke Stadium (1997-99). (13) Formerly Seahawks Stadium (2002-04). (14) Formerly Adelphia Coliseum, (1999-2002).

National Football League Franchise Origins

(Founding year, league. Home stadium location; subsequent history.)

Arizona Cardinals: 1920, American Professional Football Association (APFA) ¹ . Chicago, 1920-59; St. Louis, 1960-87; Tempe, AZ, 1988-2005; Glendale, AZ, 2006-present.	Carolina Panthers: 1995, NFL. Clemson, SC, 1995; Charlotte, NC, 1996-present.
Atlanta Falcons: 1966, NFL. Atlanta, 1966-present.	Chicago Bears: 1920, APFA. Decatur, IL, 1920; Chicago, 1921-present.
Baltimore Ravens: 1996, NFL. Baltimore, 1996-present.	Cincinnati Bengals: 1968, AFL. Cincinnati, 1968-present.
Buffalo Bills: 1960, American Football League (AFL) ² . Buffalo, 1960-72; Orchard Park, NY, 1973-present.	Cleveland Browns: 1946, All-America Football Conference (AAFC) ³ . Cleveland, 1946-95; 1999-present.

Dallas Cowboys: 1960, NFL. Dallas, 1960-70; Irving, TX, 1971-2008; Arlington, TX, 2009-present.

Denver Broncos: 1960, AFL. Denver, 1960-present.

Detroit Lions: 1930, NFL. Portsmouth, OH, 1930-33; Detroit, 1934-74; Pontiac, MI, 1975-2001; Detroit, 2002-present.

Green Bay Packers: 1921, APFA. Green Bay, WI, 1921-present.

Houston Texans: 2002, NFL. Houston, 2002-present.

Indianapolis Colts: 1953, NFL. Baltimore, 1953-83; Indianapolis, 1984-present.

Jacksonville Jaguars: 1995, NFL. Jacksonville, FL, 1995-present.

Kansas City Chiefs: 1960, AFL. Dallas, 1960-62; Kansas City, MO, 1963-present.

Miami Dolphins: 1966, AFL. Miami, 1966-2002; Miami Gardens, FL, 2003-present.

Minnesota Vikings: 1961, NFL. Bloomington, MN, 1961-81; Minneapolis, 1982-present.

New England Patriots: 1960, AFL. Boston, 1960-70; Foxboro, MA, 1971-present.

New Orleans Saints: 1967, NFL. New Orleans, 1967-2004; Baton Rouge and San Antonio, 2005; New Orleans, 2006-present.

NY Giants: 1925, NFL. NY, 1925-73, 1975; New Haven, CT, 1973-74; E. Rutherford, NJ, 1976-present.

NY Jets: 1960, AFL. NY, 1960-83; E. Rutherford, NJ, 1984-present.

Oakland Raiders: 1960, AFL. San Francisco, 1960-61; Oakland, CA, 1962-81; Los Angeles, 1982-94; Oakland, CA, 1995-present.

Philadelphia Eagles: 1933, NFL. Philadelphia, 1933-present.

Pittsburgh Steelers: 1933, NFL. Pittsburgh, 1933-present.

St. Louis Rams: 1937, NFL. Cleveland, 1936-45; Los Angeles, 1946-79; Anaheim, CA, 1980-94; St. Louis, 1995-present.

San Diego Chargers: 1960, AFL. Los Angeles, 1960; San Diego, 1961-present.

Seattle Seahawks: 1976, NFL. Seattle, 1976-present.

San Francisco 49ers: 1946, AAFC. San Francisco, 1946-present.

Tampa Bay Buccaneers: 1976, NFL. Tampa, 1976-present.

Tennessee Titans: 1960, AFL. Houston, 1969-96; Memphis, 1997; Nashville, 1998-present.

Washington Redskins: 1932, NFL. Boston, 1932-36; Washington, DC, 1937-96; Landover, MD, 1997-present.

(1) The American Professional Football Association (APFA) was formed in 1920 to standardize the rules of professional football. In 1922, the name was changed to the National Football League (NFL). (2) The most successful of 4 separate leagues called the American Football League or AFL (1926; 1936-37; 1940-41; 1960-69). Congress approved an NFL/AFL merger in 1966. Baltimore, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh agreed to join the 10 incoming AFL teams to form the American Football Conference. The NFL began play in 1970 with 26 teams. (3) The All-America Football Conference, 1946-49. In 1950, 3 of its teams joined the NFL (Baltimore, Cleveland, and San Francisco). The Baltimore franchise failed, but the NFL awarded the city a second one, also called the Colts, in 1953.

Pro Football Hall of Fame, Canton, OH

(Asterisks indicate 2010 inductees.)

Herb Adderley	Carl Eller	Stan Jones	Art Monk	John Stallworth
Troy Aikman	John Elway	Henry Jordan	Joe Montana	Bart Starr
George Allen	Weeb Ewbank	Sonny Jurgensen	Warren Moon	Roger Staubach
Marcus Allen	Tom Fears	Jim Kelly	Lenny Moore	Ernie Stautner
Lance Alworth	Jim Finks	Leroy Kelly	Marion Motley	Jan Stenerud
Doug Atkins	Ray Flaherty	Walt Kiesling	Mike Munchak	Dwight Stephenson
Morris "Red" Badgro	Len Ford	Frank "Bruiser" Kinard	Anthony Munoz	Hank Stram
Lem Barney	Dr. Daniel Fortmann	Paul Krause	George Musso	Ken Strong
Cliff Battles	Dan Fouts	Earl "Curly" Lambeau	Bronko Nagurski	Joe Stydahar
Sammy Baugh	Benny Friedman	Jack Lambert	Joe Namath	Lynn Swann
Chuck Bednarik	Frank Gatski	Tom Landry	Earle "Greasy" Neale	Fran Tarkenton
Bert Bell	Bill George	Dick "Night Train" Lane	Ernie Nevers	Charley Taylor
Bobby Bell	Joe Gibbs	Jim Langer	Ozzie Newsome	Jim Taylor
Raymond Berry	Frank Gifford	Willie Lanier	Ray Nitschke	Lawrence "LT" Taylor
Elvin Bethea	Sid Gillman	Steve Largent	Chuck Noll	Emmitt Thomas
Charles Bidwill	Otto Graham	Yale Lary	Leo Nomellini	Derrick Thomas
Fred Biletnikoff	Red Grange	Dante Lavelli	Merlin Olsen	Thurman Thomas
George Blanda	Bud Grant	Bobby Layne	Jim Otto	Jim Thorpe
Mel Blount	Darrell Green	Alphonse "Tuffy" Leemans	Steve Owen	Andre Tippett
Terry Bradshaw	Joe Greene	*Dick LeBeau	Alan Page	Y. A. Tittle
Bob Brown	Forrest Gregg	Marv Levy	Clarence "Ace" Parker	George Trafton
Jim Brown	Bob Griese	Bob Lilly	Jim Parker	Charley Trippi
Paul Brown	*Russ Grimm	*Floyd Little	Walter Payton	Emlen Tunnell
Roosevelt Brown	Lou Groza	Larry Little	Joe Perry	Clyde "Bulldog" Turner
Willie Brown	Joe Guyon	Larry Little	Pete Pihos	Johnny Unitas
Buck Buchanan	George Halas	James Lofton	Fritz Pollard	Gene Upshaw
Nick Buoniconti	Jack Ham	Vince Lombardi	*John Randle	Norm Van Brocklin
Dick Butkus	Dan Hampton	Howie Long	Hugh "Shorty" Ray	Steve Van Buren
Earl Campbell	John Hannah	Ronnie Lott	Dan Reeves	Doak Walker
Tony Canadeo	Franco Harris	Sid Luckman	Mel Renfro	Bill Walsh
Joe Carr	Mike Haynes	Roy "Link" Lyman	*Jerry Rice	Paul Warfield
Harry Carson	Bob Hayes	Tom Mack	John Riggins	Bob Waterfield
Dave Casper	Ed Healey	John Mackey	Jim Ringo	Mike Webster
Guy Chamberlin	Mel Hein	John Madden	Andy Robustelli	Arnie Weinmeister
Jack Christiansen	Ted Hendricks	Tim Mara	Art Rooney	Roger Wehrli
Earl "Dutch" Clark	Wilbur "Pete" Henry	Wellington Mara	Dan Rooney	Randy White
George Connor	Arnold Herber	Gino Marchetti	Pete Rozelle	Reggie White
Jim Conzelman	Bill Hewitt	Dan Marino	Bob St. Clair	Dave Wilcox
Lou Creekmur	Gene Hickerson	George Preston Marshall	Barry Sanders	Bill Willis
Larry Csonka	Clarke Hinkle	Bruce Mathews	Charlie Sanders	Larry Wilson
Al Davis	Elroy "Crazylegs" Hirsch	Ollie Matson	Gale Sayers	Ralph Wilson Jr.
Willie Davis	Paul Hornung	Don Maynard	Joe Schmidt	Kellen Winslow
Len Dawson	Ken Houston	George McAfee	Tex Schramm	Alex Wojciechowicz
Fred Dean	Cal Hubbard	Mike McCormack	Lee Roy Selmon	Willie Wood
Joe DeLamielleure	Sam Huff	Randall McDaniel	Billy Shaw	Rod Woodson
Eric Dickerson	Lamar Hunt	Tommy McDonald	Art Shell	Rayfield Wright
Dan Dierdorf	Don Hutson	Hugh McElhenny	Don Shula	Ron Yary
Mike Ditka	Michael Irvin	Johnny "Blood" McNally	O. J. Simpson	Steve Young
Art Donovan	*Rickey Jackson	Mike Michalske	Mike Singletary	Jack Youngblood
Tony Dorsett	Jimmy Johnson	Wayne Millner	Jackie Slater	Gary Zimmerman
John "Paddy" Driscoll	John Henry Johnson	Bobby Mitchell	Bruce Smith	
Bill Dudley	Charlie Joiner	Ron Mix	*Emmitt Smith	
Glen "Turk" Edwards	David "Deacon" Jones		Jackie Smith	

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

Playoff Results, 2010

National League Division Series (NLDS): Philadelphia defeated Cincinnati, 3 games to 0. San Francisco defeated Atlanta (wild card), 3 games to 1.
National League Championship Series (NLCS): San Francisco defeated Philadelphia, 4 games to 2.

American League Division Series (ALDS): Texas defeated Tampa Bay, 3 games to 2. NY Yankees (wild card) defeated Minnesota, 3 games to 0.
American League Championship Series (ALCS): Texas defeated NY Yankees (wild card), 4 games to 2.

The National League playoffs began with great fanfare on Oct. 6, 2010. Philadelphia opened the defense of its 2009 NL crown at home against the Central Division-champion Cincinnati Reds, and Phillies ace Roy Halladay delivered an historic postseason no-hitter, a 4-0 victory at Citizens Bank Park. It was just the second no-hitter in Major League playoff history and the first since Don Larsen's perfect game in the 1956 World Series. Meanwhile, Tim Lincecum fired a two-hit shutout in San Francisco's 1-0 win over the wild card Atlanta Braves in their NLDS opener. The Giants dispatched the Braves in four games, and the Phillies swept the Reds as left-hander Cole Hamels's five-hit shutout in Game 3 carried the team to the NLCS.

The Giants dispatched the heavily favored Philadelphia in the NLCS, beginning with a pair of Cody Ross home runs in Game 1 that led the team to a 4-3 victory. The Phillies evened the series with a win in Game 2, as Roy Oswalt and Ryan Madson held the Giants to four hits and Phillies shortstop Jimmy Rollins had four RBI in the 6-1 win. Cain threw seven scoreless innings and with two relievers held the Phillies to three hits in the Giants' 3-0 win in Game 3 at San Francisco's AT&T Park. The Giants won a dramatic 6-5 decision in Game 4 when third baseman Juan Uribe smacked a walk-off sacrifice fly in the bottom of the ninth that scored Aubrey Huff. After a 4-2 Phillies victory in Game 5, Uribe grabbed the spotlight again in Game 6 with a solo homer in the top of the eighth that lifted the Giants to a 3-2 win in Philadelphia and their first NL pennant since 2002. Ross hit three home runs and totaled six extra base hits to earn the NLCS MVP Award.

Despite their lack of postseason experience, the Texas Rangers won a dramatic five-game ALDS against Tampa Bay, which had led the American League with 96 regular-season wins. Texas ace Cliff Lee fanned 10 batters in seven innings in the Rangers' 5-1 series-opening victory at the Rays' Tropicana Field. Fellow southpaw C. J. Wilson combined with relievers Darren O'Day and Darren Oliver on a two-hit shutout, 6-0, in Game 2. The Rays tied the series with a pair of victories in Arlington, Texas, but the Rangers called on Lee again in Game 5 and the All-Star lefty responded with a six-hit complete-game victory. Lee struck out 11 and threw 89 strikes out of 120 pitches in the 5-1 contest, which gave the Rangers their first playoff-series win in franchise history.

Texas combined solid pitching with explosive hitting in vanquishing the defending World Series champion New York Yankees in the ALCS. New York reached its second straight ALCS with a three-game sweep of the Minnesota Twins in the ALDS. The Yankees then came back from a five-run deficit in Game 1 to record a 6-5 victory over the Rangers in Arlington. Texas pounded 12 hits in a 7-2 victory in Game 2 that ended a 10-game postseason losing streak to the Yankees. In Game 3, the Rangers bats exploded for six runs in the top of the ninth to cap an 8-0 victory that featured another stellar performance from Lee, who struck out 13 and allowed two hits in eight innings. The onslaught continued in Game 4 as Texas pounded four home runs, including two by center fielder Josh Hamilton, in a 10-3 victory. The Yankees rebounded in Game 5 to notch a 7-2 decision, but Texas wrapped up its first American League pennant in Game 6 on the strength of right-hander Colby Lewis. Lewis, who had played pro baseball in Japan for two seasons before returning to the major leagues as a Ranger, allowed just three hits over eight innings in a 6-1 victory. Texas batted .304 in clinching its first-ever AL title while holding Yankee hitters to a .201 average. Hamilton, who hit .350 and tied the League Championship Series record with four home runs, was voted MVP of the ALCS.

World Series, 2010

The San Francisco Giants defeated the Texas Rangers four games to one to capture the 2010 World Series and their first league championship since 1954. Manager Bruce Bochy guided a Giants club that combined dominant, young pitchers with timely hitting. Two-time Cy Young Award winner Tim Lincecum began the attack with a Giants postseason-record 14 strikeouts in his playoff debut against Atlanta and ended it with a masterful 10-strikeout performance in the World Series-clinching 3-1 win over the Rangers. Lincecum won four of five decisions in the playoffs and teammate Matt Cain added a pair of wins while pitching 21 1/3 postseason innings without allowing an earned run. Veteran shortstop Edgar Renteria, who managed only one hit during the team's NLCS win over Philadelphia, awoke in the World Series with seven hits in 17 at-bats, including a pair of homers, to win Most Valuable Player honors.

Game 1
Wednesday, Oct. 27, at AT&T Park, San Francisco, CA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E	
Texas Rangers	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	7	11	4	Winning pitcher: Tim Lincecum
San Francisco Giants	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	3	X	11	14	2	Losing pitcher: Cliff Lee
													Attendance: 43,601

San Francisco Giants third baseman Juan Uribe's three-run homer capped a six-run outburst in the fifth inning to power his team to an 11-7 slugfest victory over the Texas Rangers in Game 1 of the 2010 World Series Oct. 27 at AT&T Park in San Francisco. The Giants broke a 2-2 tie by sending 11 batters to the plate in the fifth, pounding out most of the damage against Rangers southpaw Cliff Lee. The former AL Cy Young Award winner, who brought a 7-0 career postseason record into the game, allowed seven runs in 4 2/3 innings to absorb the loss. Second baseman Freddy Sanchez led the Giants' 14-hit attack with four hits and three RBI, including a Series record three doubles in the first three at-bats of his World Series debut. First baseman Aubrey Huff, also in his first career Series game, added three hits and an RBI. Two-time NL Cy Young winner Tim Lincecum benefited from the Giants' offensive punch, earning the win despite allowing four runs in just 5 2/3 innings. The Giants bullpen held Texas scoreless until the Rangers managed a three-run rally in the ninth that fell short. Rangers outfielders Vladimir Guerrero and Nelson Cruz each drove in two runs and catcher Bengie Molina, who began the year in San Francisco but was traded to the Rangers in July, added a pair of hits and an RBI. Texas committed four errors, the most in a World Series game by one team since the Boston Red Sox had four miscues in each of the first two games of the 2004 World Series against the St. Louis Cardinals.

Game 2

Thursday, Oct. 28, at AT&T Park, San Francisco, CA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Texas Rangers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
San Francisco Giants	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	X	9	8	0

Winning pitcher: Matt Cain
Losing pitcher: C. J. Wilson
Attendance: 43,622

Game 2 began as a solid pitching duel and ended with a late scoring spree that propelled the San Francisco Giants to a resounding 9-0 win over the Texas Rangers, and a 2-0 Series lead. Giants right hander Matt Cain allowed just four hits in 7 2/3 scoreless innings, maintaining an ERA of zero through 21 1/3 postseason innings this year. Rangers lefty C. J. Wilson matched Cain’s shutout until one out into the fifth, when veteran shortstop Edgar Renteria put the Giants ahead with a solo home run. Wilson allowed just two runs and three hits in six-plus innings, but was forced to leave the game in the seventh because of a blister on the middle finger of his pitching hand. San Francisco held a 2-0 lead in the bottom of the eighth with two outs and nobody on base, then set a franchise postseason record by scoring seven runs. The

Giants took advantage of four straight walks, two of which came with the bases loaded to force in a pair of runs. Renteria then slapped a two-run single, Aaron Rowand’s pinch-hit triple added two more, and center fielder Andres Torres followed with an RBI double to complete the rampage. The Rangers threatened more than once, but failed to score. Second baseman Ian Kinsler led off the fifth inning with a double that bounced off the top of the centerfield wall and back into play, missing a home run by inches, then was stranded at second. The Rangers mounted another threat with one out in the sixth, when third baseman Michael Young and center fielder Josh Hamilton hit back-to-back singles. Both runners advanced on a Cain wild pitch, but right fielder Nelson Cruz popped out and Kinsler flied out to end the inning.

Game 3

Saturday, Oct. 30, at Rangers Ballpark in Arlington, Arlington, TX

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
San Francisco Giants	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	5	1
Texas Rangers	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	X	4	8	0

Winning pitcher: Colby Lewis
Losing pitcher: Jonathan Sanchez
Attendance: 52,419

Texas right-hander Colby Lewis provided a much-needed quality start and the Rangers’ bullpen held its ground in a hard-fought, 4-2 victory over San Francisco that closed the Giants’ series lead to two games to one. Lewis held the Giants scoreless through the first six innings before allowing solo home runs to right fielder Cody Ross in the seventh and center fielder Andres Torres in the eighth. Reliever Darren O’Day came in to get the last out in the eighth for Lewis, who struck out six batters over 7 2/3 innings. Rangers closer Nef-tali Feliz shut down the Giants in the ninth, striking out two of the three batters he faced, as Texas earned its first World

Series win in franchise history. Left fielder Nelson Cruz led the second off with a double, and catcher Bengie Molina worked a two-out walk before first baseman Mitch Moreland battled the Giants southpaw in a nine-pitch at-bat that ended with Moreland belting a line drive over the right-field fence. Rangers center fielder Josh Hamilton, the American League Championship Series MVP who was held to only one hit in the first two World Series games, added a solo home run in the fifth inning. San Francisco’s offense, which had scored 20 runs in the first two games of the Series, managed just three other hits besides the solo homers in Game 3.

Game 4

Sunday, Oct. 31, at Rangers Ballpark in Arlington, Arlington, TX

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
San Francisco Giants	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	8	1
Texas Rangers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Winning pitcher: Madison Bumgarner
Losing pitcher: Tommy Hunter
Attendance: 51,920

A rookie left-hander’s stellar performance carried the San Francisco Giants to the brink of a World Series title with a Game 4 win. Madison Bumgarner shut down the Texas Rangers’ offense and a pair of home runs carried the Giants to a 4-0 victory in Game 4, and a 3-1 lead in the best-of-seven series. Bumgarner, a 21-year-old southpaw, earned the win by allowing just three hits through eight innings while striking out six. He did not allow a runner to reach second base until the seventh, and was bolstered by fine defense, including double plays that stopped potential threats in the first and sixth innings. Closer Brian Wilson struck out two of

the three batters he faced in the ninth to preserve the shutout. The Giants got on the board in the third inning when center fielder Andres Torres led off with a double and then scored on designated hitter Aubrey Huff’s towering home run off of Rangers starter Tommy Hunter. Torres added an RBI double in the seventh that scored shortstop Edgar Renteria. Rookie catcher Buster Posey capped the scoring for San Francisco with a solo home run in the eighth inning. Torres and Renteria both had three hits in Game 4 and six hits through the first four games of the Series.

Game 5

Monday, Nov. 1, at Rangers Ballpark in Arlington, Arlington, TX

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
San Francisco Giants	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	7	0
Texas Rangers	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1

Winning pitcher: Tim Lincecum (2-0)
Losing pitcher: Cliff Lee (0-2)
Save: Brian Wilson
Attendance: 52,045

The anticipated Game 1 pitching duel between the San Francisco Giants’ Tim Lincecum and the Texas Rangers’ Cliff Lee materialized again in Game 5, and it resulted in a 3-1 victory for the Giants, giving the team its first World Series title in 56 years. Lincecum allowed just three hits and struck out 10 batters over eight innings to earn his second win of the Series. The Giants could not generate offense against Lee until the seventh, when left fielder Cody Ross and third baseman Juan Uribe hit back-to-back singles to start the inning. With two outs, shortstop Edgar Renteria, playing in his third Fall Classic, slugged a home run to give his club a 3-0 lead. Lee allowed six hits and struck out six

through seven innings in absorbing his second loss of the Series. The only blemish on Lincecum’s night was a solo home run by right fielder Nelson Cruz in the seventh that cut the Giants’ lead to two, but that was as close as the Rangers would get. Giants closer Brian Wilson came into the game in the ninth to record his only save of the Series; he struck out two, including Cruz for the last out. Renteria, who had gotten the series-winning hit for Florida in the 1997 World Series and also played for St. Louis in its 2004 World Series loss to Boston, batted .412 in the Series with a pair of homers and six RBI for the Giants and was named 2010 World Series Most Valuable Player.

Major League Baseball 2010: Pitching Gems; Legends Retire

Pitching took center stage for much of the 2010 Major League Baseball season as five regular season no-hitters were recorded (two perfect games), along with an historic postseason no-hitter. Ubaldo Jimenez of the Colorado Rockies Apr. 17 threw a no-hitter against the Atlanta Braves, the first in the franchise’s 18-year history. Oakland’s Dallas Braden followed with a perfect game May 9 against Tampa Bay, and Philadelphia’s Roy Halladay tossed the 20th perfect game in MLB history on May 29 against the Florida Marlins. The Rays were victimized a second time when Edwin Jackson of the Arizona Diamondbacks tossed a no-hitter in Tampa on June 25, though he walked eight batters. Tampa Bay rebounded as right-hander Matt Garza threw the Rays’ first no-hitter in franchise history on July 26 against Detroit. Detroit Tigers right-hander Armando Galarraga’s bid for baseball’s third perfect game in one month was thwarted by a blown call June 2. With two outs in the ninth after retiring the first 26 batters, Galarraga got a grounder between first and second. First baseman Miguel Cabrera fielded the ball and threw to Galarraga at first for what should have been the final out, but umpire Jim Joyce called the runner safe. Joyce later admitted he blew the call.

The Phillies finished the season with the best record in baseball (97-65) and their fourth straight NL East crown, while the Reds captured the NL Central title, and the San Francisco Giants’ victory against San Diego on the last day of the season clinched the NL West title. Batting champion Josh Hamilton (.359 average) led the Texas Rangers to the AL West crown and the team’s first postseason berth since 1999. Tampa Bay battled the NY Yankees for supremacy in the AL East and won the division on the last day of the regular season, leaving the Yankees the Wild Card. Minnesota christened its new stadium by capturing the AL Central. The Atlanta Braves earned the NL Wild Card in Bobby Cox’s last year as manager. In 29 years as an MLB manager, 25 with the Braves, Cox recorded 2,504 career wins and 16 postseason appearances, guiding the Braves to their 1995 World Series title. L.A. Dodgers manager Joe Torre also stepped down after the 2010 season. Torre matched Cox’s 29-year run, with 2,326 victories and 4 World Series titles with the Yankees. Lou Piniella ended his tenure as Chicago Cubs’ manager during the season, halting a 23-season managerial career.

Major league bats did manage to make some noise despite the pitching successes. Carlos Gonzalez enjoyed a breakout year for the Rockies with an NL-best .336 batting average and 197 hits. St. Louis Cardinals first baseman Albert Pujols topped NL batters with 42 homers and 118 RBI, and reached the 30-home run and 100-RBI marks for the 10th straight season. Alex Rodriguez reached the 30-homer and 100-RBI marks for the 13th straight season and 14th time in his career. Toronto’s Jose Bautista led the majors with a single-season franchise record of 54 home runs. Seattle’s Ichiro Suzuki led the majors with 214 hits as the Mariners said goodbye to Ken Griffey Jr., who retired after 22 seasons, 630 career home runs, and 13 All-Star appearances.

National League Final Standings, 2010

(* = wild card team)

Eastern Division										
	W	L	Pct.	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. AL
Philadelphia	97	65	.599	—	54-30	43-35	44-28	21-19	22-10	8-10
Atlanta*	91	71	.562	6	56-25	35-46	38-34	25-16	19-15	6-9
Florida	80	82	.494	17	41-40	39-42	37-35	20-20	16-19	8-11
NY Mets	79	83	.488	18	47-34	32-49	31-41	21-19	14-18	13-5
Washington	69	93	.426	28	41-40	28-53	30-42	19-20	15-18	13-5
Central Division										
	W	L	Pct.	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. AL
Cincinnati	91	71	.562	—	49-32	42-39	17-15	49-30	17-19	7-8
St. Louis	86	76	.531	5	52-29	34-47	18-15	39-39	20-16	6-9
Milwaukee	77	85	.475	14	40-41	37-44	16-18	37-40	15-21	6-8
Houston	76	86	.469	15	42-39	34-47	15-19	45-33	13-22	12-3
Chicago Cubs	75	87	.463	16	35-46	40-41	17-14	34-45	16-18	10-8
Pittsburgh	57	105	.352	34	40-41	17-64	25-11	31-48	13-19	13-2
Western Division										
	W	L	Pct.	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. AL
San Francisco	92	70	.568	—	49-32	43-48	19-14	28-14	38-34	8-7
San Diego	90	72	.556	2	45-36	45-36	16-18	27-14	38-34	6-9
Colorado	83	79	.512	9	52-29	31-50	16-18	21-20	37-35	6-9
L.A. Dodgers	80	82	.494	12	45-36	35-46	13-20	23-19	40-32	11-4
Arizona	65	97	.401	27	40-41	25-56	16-16	16-27	27-45	9-6

American League Final Standings, 2010

(* = wild card team)

Eastern Division										
	W	L	Pct.	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. NL
Tampa Bay	96	66	.593	—	49-32	47-34	42-30	26-13	21-12	11-7
NY Yankees*	95	67	.586	1	52-29	43-38	38-34	23-13	23-13	7-11
Boston	89	73	.549	7	46-35	43-48	37-35	15-18	24-15	13-5
Toronto	85	77	.525	11	45-33	40-44	39-33	22-19	17-14	11-7
Baltimore	66	96	.407	30	37-44	29-52	24-48	17-20	18-17	11-7
Central Division										
	W	L	Pct.	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. NL
Minnesota	94	68	.580	—	53-28	41-40	15-21	47-25	24-12	10-8
Chicago White Sox . . .	88	74	.543	6	45-36	43-38	17-18	32-40	24-13	15-3
Detroit	81	81	.500	13	52-29	29-52	17-22	38-34	15-18	7-11
Cleveland	69	93	.426	25	38-43	31-50	17-24	34-38	13-18	13-5
Kansas City	67	95	.414	27	38-43	29-52	17-18	29-43	13-24	10-8
Western Division										
	W	L	Pct.	GB	Home	Road	vs. East	vs. Central	vs. West	vs. NL
Texas	90	72	.556	—	51-30	39-42	19-25	25-18	32-25	14-4
Oakland	81	81	.500	9	47-34	34-47	20-25	23-19	30-27	10-8
L.A. Angels	80	82	.494	10	43-38	37-44	15-27	19-26	35-22	7-11
Seattle	61	101	.377	29	35-46	26-55	17-26	18-26	17-40	9-9

Colorado Rockies

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Carlos Gonzalez	.336	587	111	197	34	117	135	26
Troy Tulowitzki	.315	470	89	148	27	95	78	11
Melvin Mora	.285	316	39	90	7	45	53	2
Jonathan Herrera	.284	222	34	63	1	21	36	2
Ryan Spilborghs	.279	341	41	95	10	39	83	4
Miguel Olivo	.269	394	55	106	14	58	117	7
Dexter Fowler	.260	439	73	114	6	36	104	13
Todd Helton	.256	398	48	102	8	37	90	0
Ian Stewart	.256	386	54	99	18	61	110	5
Brad Hawpe#	.255	259	24	66	7	37	68	2
Seth Smith	.246	358	55	88	17	52	67	2
Jason Giambi	.244	176	17	43	6	35	47	2
Eric Young	.244	172	26	42	0	8	32	17
Clint Barmes	.235	387	43	91	8	50	66	3
Chris Iannetta	.197	188	20	37	9	27	48	1
Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Ubaldo Jimenez	2.88	19	8	221.2	164	92	214	0
Matt Belisle	2.93	7	5	92.0	84	16	91	1
Jhoulys Chacin	3.28	9	11	137.1	114	61	138	0
Huston Street	3.61	4	4	47.1	39	11	45	20
Octavio Dotel*	4.08	3	4	64.0	52	32	75	22
Jorge De La Rosa	4.22	8	7	121.2	105	55	113	0
Manuel Corpus	4.62	3	5	62.1	66	22	47	10
Jason Hammel	4.81	10	9	177.2	201	47	141	0
Jeff Francis	5.00	4	6	104.1	119	23	67	0
Aaron Cook	5.08	6	8	127.2	147	52	62	0
Esmil Rogers	6.13	2	3	72.0	94	26	66	0
Manager: Jim Tracy								

Florida Marlins

[illegible]

Houston Astros

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Chris Johnson.	.308	341	40	105	11	52	91	3
Jeff Keppinger.	.288	514	62	148	6	59	36	4
Hunter Pence	.282	614	93	173	25	91	105	18
Angel Sanchez#	.280	250	30	70	0	25	45	0
Geoff Blum	.267	202	22	54	2	22	33	0
Michael Bourn	.265	535	84	142	2	38	109	52
Jason Michaels.	.253	186	23	47	8	26	29	0
Carlos Lee	.246	605	67	149	24	89	59	3
Lance Berkman#	.245	298	39	73	13	49	70	3
Humberto Quintero	.234	265	13	62	4	20	59	0
Tommy Manzella.	.225	258	17	58	1	21	71	0
Pedro Feliz*	.218	409	36	89	5	40	41	1
Jason Castro.	.205	195	26	40	2	8	41	0
Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Roy Oswalt*	2.76	13	13	211.2	162	55	193	0
Brandon Lyon	3.12	6	6	78.0	68	31	54	20
Brett Myers	3.14	14	8	223.2	212	66	180	0
Nelson Figueroa*	3.29	7	4	93.0	84	34	73	1
J.A. Happ*	3.40	6	4	87.1	73	47	70	0
Wandy Rodriguez	3.60	11	12	195.0	183	68	178	0
Matt Lindstrom	4.39	2	5	53.1	68	20	43	23
Bud Norris	4.92	9	10	153.2	151	77	158	0
Felipe Paulino.	5.11	1	9	91.2	95	46	83	0
Manager: Brad Mills								

Los Angeles Dodgers

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Manny Ramirez# . . .	.311	196	32	61	8	40	38	1
Rafael Furcal	.300	383	66	115	8	43	60	22
Andre Ethier	.292	517	71	151	23	82	102	2
Jamey Carroll	.291	351	48	102	0	23	64	12
Ryan Theriot*	.270	586	72	158	2	29	74	20
James Loney	.267	588	67	157	10	88	95	10
Reed Johnson	.262	202	24	53	2	15	50	2
Blake DeWitt*	.261	440	47	115	5	52	86	3
Matt Kemp	.249	602	82	150	28	89	170	19
Casey Blake	.248	509	56	126	17	64	138	0
Russell Martin	.248	331	45	82	5	26	61	6
Rod Barajas*	.240	313	39	75	17	47	54	0
Ronnie Belliard	.216	162	24	35	2	19	35	2
Garret Anderson	.181	155	8	28	2	12	34	1
Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Hong-Chih Kuo	1.20	3	2	60.0	29	18	73	12
Clayton Kershaw	2.91	13	10	204.1	160	81	212	0
Hiroki Kuroda	3.39	11	13	196.1	180	48	159	0
Chad Billingsley	3.57	12	11	191.2	176	69	171	0
Ted Lilly*	3.62	10	12	193.2	165	44	166	0
Jonathan Broxton	4.04	5	6	62.1	64	28	73	22
Vicente Padilla	4.07	6	5	95.0	79	24	84	0
Octavio Dotel*	4.08	3	4	64.0	52	32	75	22
Carlos Monasterios . . .	4.38	3	5	88.1	99	29	52	0
John Ely	5.49	4	10	100.0	105	40	76	0
Manager: Joe Torre								

Milwaukee Brewers

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Ryan Braun	.304	619	101	188	25	103	105	14
Casey McGehee	.285	610	70	174	23	104	102	1
Corey Hart	.283	558	91	158	31	102	140	7
Jim Edmonds*	.276	246	44	68	11	23	60	2
Rickie Weeks	.269	651	112	175	29	83	184	11
Prince Fielder	.261	578	94	151	32	83	138	1
Jonathan Lucroy	.253	277	24	70	4	26	44	4
Craig Counsell	.250	204	16	51	2	21	29	1
Carlos Gomez	.247	291	38	72	5	24	72	18
Alcides Escobar	.235	506	57	119	4	41	70	10
George Kottaras	.203	212	24	43	9	26	44	2
Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
John Axford	2.48	8	2	58.0	42	27	76	24
Yovani Gallardo	3.84	14	7	185.0	178	75	200	0
Randy Wolf	4.17	13	12	215.2	213	87	142	0
Dave Bush	4.54	8	13	174.1	198	65	107	0
Chris Narveson	4.99	12	9	167.2	172	59	137	0
Manny Parra	5.02	3	10	122.0	135	63	129	0
Trevor Hoffman	5.89	2	7	47.1	49	19	30	10
Manager: Ken Macha								

New York Mets

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Angel Pagan	.290	579	80	168	11	69	97	37
David Wright	.283	587	87	166	29	103	161	19
Jose Reyes	.282	563	83	159	11	54	63	30
Josh Thole	.277	202	17	56	3	17	25	1
Ike Davis	.264	523	73	138	19	71	138	3
Chris Carter	.263	167	15	44	4	24	17	1
Jason Bay	.259	348	48	90	6	47	91	10
Carlos Beltran	.255	220	21	56	7	27	39	3
Rod Barajas*	.240	313	39	75	17	47	54	0
Jeff Francoeur#.	.237	401	43	95	11	54	76	8
Luis Castillo	.235	247	28	58	0	17	25	8
Ruben Tejada	.213	216	28	46	1	15	38	2
Alex Cora#	.207	169	14	35	0	20	16	4
Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Francisco Rodriguez	2.20	4	2	57.1	45	21	67	25
R. A. Dickey	2.84	11	9	174.1	165	42	104	0
Johan Santana	2.98	11	9	199.0	179	55	144	0
Hisanori Takahashi	3.61	10	6	122.0	116	43	114	8
Mike Pelfrey	3.66	15	9	204.0	213	68	113	1
Jon Niese	4.20	9	10	173.2	192	62	148	0
Manager: Jerry Manuel								

San Diego Padres

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Carlos Ruiz	.302	371	43	112	8	53	54	0
Placido Polanco	.298	554	76	165	6	52	47	5
Jayson Werth	.296	554	106	164	27	85	147	13
Ryan Howard	.276	550	87	152	31	108	157	1
Raul Ibanez	.275	561	75	154	16	83	108	4
Chase Utley	.275	425	75	117	16	65	63	13
Ben Francisco	.268	179	24	48	6	28	35	8
Shane Victorino	.259	587	84	152	18	69	79	34
Wilson Valdez	.258	333	37	86	4	35	43	7
Jimmy Rollins	.243	350	48	85	8	41	32	17
Greg Dobbs	.196	163	13	32	5	15	39	1
Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Roy Halladay	2.44	21	10	250.2	231	30	219	0
Roy Oswalt*	2.76	13	13	211.2	162	55	193	0
Brad Lidge	2.96	1	1	45.2	32	24	52	27
Cole Hamels	3.06	12	11	208.2	185	61	211	0
Kyle Kendrick	4.73	11	10	180.2	199	49	84	0
Joe Blanton	4.82	9	6	175.2	206	43	134	0
Jamie Moyer	4.84	9	9	111.2	103	20	63	0
Nate Robertson*	5.95	6	8	101.1	115	42	63	0
Manager: Charlie Manuel								

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Adrian Gonzalez . . .	.298	591	87	176	31	101	114	0
Chris Denorfia. . . .	.271	284	41	77	9	36	51	8
Yorvit Torrealba. . .	.271	325	31	88	7	37	67	7
Miguel Tejada# . . .	.268	235	31	63	8	32	28	2
David Eckstein . . .	.267	442	49	118	1	29	35	8
Chase Headley . . .	.264	610	77	161	11	58	139	17
Ryan Ludwick* . . .	.251	490	63	123	17	69	121	0
Nick Hundley	.249	273	33	68	8	43	66	0
Will Venable	.245	392	60	96	13	51	128	29
Jerry Hairston Jr. . .	.244	430	53	105	10	50	54	9
Scott Hairston	.210	295	34	62	10	36	69	6
Everth Cabrera . . .	.208	212	22	44	1	22	54	10
Tony Gwynn	.204	289	30	59	3	20	50	17
Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Tim Stauffer	1.85	6	5	82.2	65	24	61	0
Heath Bell	1.93	6	1	70.0	56	28	86	47
Mat Latos	2.92	14	10	184.2	150	50	189	0
Luke Gregerson . . .	3.22	4	7	78.1	47	18	89	2
Jon Garland	3.47	14	12	200.0	176	87	136	0
Clayton Richard . . .	3.75	14	9	201.2	206	78	153	0
Wade LeBlanc	4.25	8	12	146.0	157	51	110	0
Kevin Correia	5.40	10	10	145.0	152	64	115	0
Manager: Bud Black								

Pittsburgh Pirates

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Jose Tabata	.299	405	61	121	4	35	57	19
Neil Walker	.296	426	57	126	12	66	83	2
Andrew McCutchen	.286	570	94	163	16	56	89	33
Lastings Milledge	.277	379	38	105	4	34	62	5
Pedro Alvarez	.256	347	42	89	16	64	119	0
Ronny Cedenzo	.256	468	42	120	8	38	106	12
Ryan Doumit	.251	406	42	102	13	45	87	1
Garrett Jones	.247	592	64	146	21	86	123	7
Delwyn Young	.236	191	22	45	7	28	52	1
Bobby Crosby*	.220	168	9	37	1	13	38	0
John Bowker*	.219	151	16	33	5	21	33	0
Chris Snyder*	.207	319	34	66	15	48	94	0
Andy LaRoche	.206	247	26	51	4	16	43	1
Ryan Church*	.201	219	25	44	5	25	65	1
Akinori Iwamura#	.182	165	18	30	2	9	31	3
Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Evan Meek	2.14	5	4	80.0	53	31	70	4
James McDonald*	4.02	4	6	71.2	70	29	68	0
Ross Ohlendorf	4.07	1	11	108.1	106	44	79	0
Octavio Dotel*	4.08	3	4	64.0	52	32	75	22
Jeff Karstens	4.92	3	10	122.2	146	27	72	0
Brian Burres	4.99	4	5	79.1	87	34	45	0
Paul Maholm	5.10	9	15	185.1	228	62	102	0
Zach Duke	5.72	8	15	159.0	212	51	96	0
Charlie Morton	7.57	2	12	79.2	112	26	59	0
Manager: John Russell								

San Francisco Giants

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Buster Posey	.305	406	58	124	18	67	55	0
Freddy Sanchez . . .	.292	431	55	126	7	47	68	3
Aubrey Huff	.290	569	100	165	26	86	91	7
Mike Fontenot*	.283	240	24	68	1	25	41	1
Edgar Renteria	.276	243	26	67	3	22	43	3
Cody Ross*	.269	525	71	141	14	65	121	9
Pablo Sandoval	.268	563	61	151	13	63	81	3
Andres Torres	.268	507	84	136	16	63	128	26
Pat Burrell#	.266	289	41	77	18	51	77	0
Travis Ishikawa	.266	158	18	42	3	22	29	0
Bengie Molina#	.257	202	17	52	3	17	19	0
Juan Uribe	.248	521	64	129	24	85	92	1
Nate Schierholtz . . .	.242	227	34	55	3	17	38	4
Aaron Rowand	.230	331	42	76	11	34	74	5
Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Brian Wilson	1.81	3	3	74.2	62	26	93	48
Madison Bumgarner	3.00	7	6	111.0	119	26	86	0
Jonathan Sanchez	3.07	13	9	193.1	142	96	205	0
Matt Cain	3.14	13	11	223.1	181	61	177	0
Tim Lincecum	3.43	16	10	212.1	194	76	231	0
Barry Zito	4.15	9	14	199.1	184	84	150	0
Manager: Bruce Bochy								

St. Louis Cardinals

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Matt Holliday	.312	596	95	186	28	103	93	9
Albert Pujols	.312	587	115	183	42	118	76	14
Jon Jay	.300	287	47	86	4	27	50	2
David Freese	.296	240	28	71	4	36	59	1
Colby Rasmus	.276	464	85	128	23	66	148	12
Skip Schumaker	.265	476	66	126	5	42	64	5
Yadier Molina	.262	465	34	122	6	62	51	8
Ryan Ludwick*	.251	490	63	123	17	69	121	0
Felipe Lopez#	.231	376	50	87	7	36	77	8
Brendan Ryan	.223	439	50	98	2	36	60	11
Pedro Feliz*	.218	409	36	89	5	40	41	1
Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Kyle McClellan	2.27	1	4	75.1	58	23	60	2
Adam Wainwright	2.42	20	11	230.1	186	56	213	0
Jaime Garcia	2.70	13	8	163.1	151	64	132	0
Chris Carpenter	3.22	16	9	235.0	214	63	179	0
Ryan Franklin	3.46	6	2	65.0	57	10	42	27
Jake Westbrook#	3.48	4	4	75.0	70	24	55	0
Blake Hawksworth	4.98	4	8	90.1	113	35	61	0
Jeff Suppan*	5.06	3	8	101.1	130	37	51	0
Kyle Lohse	6.55	4	8	92.0	129	35	54	0
Manager: Tony La Russa								

Washington Nationals

Batters	AVG	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	SO	SB
Ryan Zimmerman...	.307	525	85	161	25	85	98	4
Michael Morse	.289	266	36	77	15	41	64	0
Cristian Guzman# . .	.282	319	44	90	2	25	53	4
Ian Desmond	.269	525	59	141	10	65	109	17
Josh Willingham . . .	.268	370	54	99	16	56	85	8
Ivan Rodriguez	.266	398	32	106	4	49	66	2
Adam Dunn.	.260	558	85	145	38	103	199	0
Nyjer Morgan	.253	509	60	129	0	24	88	34
Adam Kennedy.	.249	342	43	85	3	31	44	14
Alberto Gonzalez . .	.247	186	19	46	0	5	30	0
Roger Bernadina . . .	.246	414	52	102	11	47	93	16
Wil Nieves.	.203	158	10	32	3	16	29	0
Willie Harris.	.183	224	25	41	10	32	60	5
Pitchers	ERA	W	L	IP	H	BB	SO	SV
Matt Capps#	2.74	3	3	46.0	51	9	38	26
Tyler Clippard	3.07	11	8	91.0	69	41	112	1
Livan Hernandez . . .	3.66	10	12	211.2	216	64	114	0
Miguel Batista	3.70	1	2	82.2	71	39	55	2
John Lannan	4.65	8	8	143.1	175	49	71	0
Craig Stammen. . . .	5.13	4	4	128.0	151	41	85	0
Luis Atilano	5.15	6	7	85.2	96	32	40	0
Scott Olsen	5.56	4	8	81.0	93	27	53	0
Manager: Jim Riggleman								

Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim

Major League Leaders in 2010

National League

Batting Average: Carlos Gonzalez, Colorado, .336; Joey Votto, Cincinnati, .324; Omar Infante, Atlanta, .321; Troy Tulowitzki, Colorado, .315; Matt Holliday, St. Louis, .312; Albert Pujols, St. Louis, .312.

Runs Scored: Albert Pujols, St. Louis, 115; Rickie Weeks, Milwaukee, 112; Carlos Gonzalez, Colorado, 111; Joey Votto, Cincinnati, 106; Jayson Werth, Philadelphia, 106; Ryan Braun, Milwaukee, 101.

Runs Batted In: Albert Pujols, St. Louis, 118; Carlos Gonzalez, Colorado, 117; Joey Votto, Cincinnati, 113; Ryan Howard, Philadelphia, 108; Dan Uggla, Florida, 105; Casey McGehee, Milwaukee, 104.

Hits: Carlos Gonzalez, Colorado, 197; Ryan Braun, Milwaukee, 188; Matt Holliday, St. Louis, 186; Martin Prado, Atlanta, 184; Albert Pujols, St. Louis, 183; Joey Votto, Cincinnati, 177.

Doubles: Jayson Werth, Philadelphia, 46; Ryan Braun, Milwaukee, 45; Matt Holliday, St. Louis, 45; Andres Torres, San Francisco, 43; James Loney, L.A. Dodgers, 41; Martin Prado, Atlanta, 40; Alfonso Soriano, Chicago Cubs, 40.

Triples: Dexter Fowler, Colorado, 14; Stephen Drew, Arizona, 12; Alcides Escobar, Milwaukee, 10; Jose Reyes, NY Mets, 10; Shane Victorino, Philadelphia, 10; Carlos Gonzalez, Colorado, 9.

Home Runs: Albert Pujols, St. Louis, 42; Adam Dunn, Washington, 38; Joey Votto, Cincinnati, 37; Carlos Gonzalez, Colorado, 34; Dan Uggla, Florida, 33; Prince Fielder, Milwaukee, 32; Mark Reynolds, Arizona, 32.

Stolen Bases: Michael Bourn, Houston, 52; Angel Pagan, NY Mets, 37; Nyjer Morgan, Washington, 34; Shane Victorino, Philadelphia, 34; Andrew McCutchen, Pittsburgh, 33; Hanley Ramirez, Florida, 32.

Pitching Wins: Roy Halladay, Philadelphia, 21-10; Adam Wainwright, St. Louis, 20-11; Ubaldo Jimenez, Colorado, 19-8; Bronson Arroyo, Cincinnati, 17-10; Tim Hudson, Atlanta, 17-9; Chris Carpenter, St. Louis, 16-9; Tim Lincecum, San Francisco, 16-10; Derek Lowe, Atlanta, 16-12.

Earned Run Average: Josh Johnson, Florida, 2.30; Adam Wainwright, St. Louis, 2.42; Roy Halladay, Philadelphia, 2.44; Jaime Garcia, St. Louis, 2.70; Roy Oswalt, Philadelphia, 2.76; Tim Hudson, Atlanta, 2.83; R. A. Dickey, NY Mets, 2.84; Ubaldo Jimenez, Colorado, 2.88.

Strikeouts: Tim Lincecum, San Francisco, 231; Roy Halladay, Philadelphia, 219; Ubaldo Jimenez, Colorado, 214; Adam Wainwright, St. Louis, 213; Clayton Kershaw, L.A. Dodgers, 212; Cole Hamels, Philadelphia, 211; Ryan Dempster, Chicago Cubs, 208.

Saves: Brian Wilson, San Francisco, 48; Heath Bell, San Diego, 47; Francisco Cordero, Cincinnati, 40; Carlos Marmol, Chicago Cubs, 38; Billy Wagner, Atlanta, 37; Leo Nunez, Florida, 30.

American League

Batting Average: Josh Hamilton, Texas, .359; Miguel Cabrera, Detroit, .328; Joe Mauer, Minnesota, .327; Adrian Beltre, Boston, .321; Robinson Cano, NY Yankees, .319; Brett Butler, Kansas City, .318.

Runs Scored: Mark Teixeira, NY Yankees, 113; Miguel Cabrera, Detroit, 111; Derek Jeter, NY Yankees, 111; Carl Crawford, Tampa Bay, 110; Jose Bautista, Toronto, 109; Robinson Cano, NY Yankees, 103; Austin Jackson, Detroit, 103.

Runs Batted In: Miguel Cabrera, Detroit, 126; Alex Rodriguez, NY Yankees, 125; Jose Bautista, Toronto, 124; Vladimir Guerrero, Texas, 115; Delmon Young, Minnesota, 112; Paul Konerko, Chicago White Sox, 111.

Hits: Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle, 214; Robinson Cano, NY Yankees, 200; Adrian Beltre, Boston, 189; Brett Butler, Kansas City, 189; Nick Markakis, Baltimore, 187; Josh Hamilton, Texas, 186; Michael Young, Texas, 186.

Doubles: Adrian Beltre, Boston, 49; Evan Longoria, Tampa Bay, 46; Delmon Young, Minnesota, 46; Brett Butler, Kansas City, 45; Miguel Cabrera, Detroit, 45; Nick Markakis, Baltimore, 45.

Triples: Carl Crawford, Tampa Bay, 13; Austin Jackson, Detroit, 10; Denard Span, Minnesota, 10; Cliff Pennington, Oakland, 8; Brett Gardner, NY Yankees, 7; Curtis Granderson, NY Yankees, 7.

Home Runs: Jose Bautista, Toronto, 54; Paul Konerko, Chicago White Sox, 39; Miguel Cabrera, Detroit, 38; Mark

Teixeira, NY Yankees, 33; Josh Hamilton, Texas, 32; David Ortiz, Boston, 32.

Stolen Bases: Juan Pierre, Chicago White Sox, 68; Rajai Davis, Oakland, 50; Carl Crawford, Tampa Bay, 47; Brett Gardner, NY Yankees, 47; Chone Figgins, Seattle, 42; Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle, 42; B.J. Upton, Tampa Bay, 42.

Pitching Wins: CC Sabathia, NY Yankees, 21-7; Jon Lester, Boston, 19-9; David Price, Tampa Bay, 19-6; Trevor Cahill, Oakland, 18-8; Phil Hughes, NY Yankees, 18-8; Justin Verlander, Detroit, 18-9; Clay Buchholz, Boston, 17-7; Carl Pavano, Minnesota, 17-11; Ervin Santana, L.A. Angels, 17-10.

Earned Run Average: Felix Hernandez, Seattle, 2.27; Clay Buchholz, Boston, 2.33; David Price, Tampa Bay, 2.72; Trevor Cahill, Oakland, 2.97; Jered Weaver, L.A. Angels, 3.01; Cliff Lee, Texas, 3.19.

Strikeouts: Jered Weaver, L.A. Angels, 233; Felix Hernandez, Seattle, 232; Jon Lester, Boston, 225; Justin Verlander, Detroit, 219; Francisco Liriano, Minnesota, 201; CC Sabathia, NY Yankees, 197; Colby Lewis, Texas, 196.

Saves: Rafael Soriano, Tampa Bay, 45; Joakim Soria, Kansas City, 43; Neftali Feliz, Texas, 40; Kevin Gregg, Toronto, 37; Jonathan Papelbon, Boston, 37; Mariano Rivera, NY Yankees, 33; David Aardsma, Seattle, 31.

All-Time Major League Single-Season Leaders

Source: www.mlb.com; * = player active in 2010 season; records for “modern” era beginning 1901

Home Runs	HR	Batting Average	AVG	Earned Run Average	ERA
Barry Bonds (2001)	73	Nap Lajoie (1901)	.426	Dutch Leonard (1914)	0.96
Mark McGwire (1998)	70	Rogers Hornsby (1924)	.424	Mordecai “Three Finger” Brown (1906)	1.04
Sammy Sosa (1998)	66	George Sisler (1922)	.420	Bob Gibson (1968)	1.12
Mark McGwire (1999)	65	Ty Cobb (1911)	.420	Christy Mathewson (1909)	1.14
Sammy Sosa (2001)	64	Ty Cobb (1912)	.410	Walter Johnson (1913)	1.14
Runs Scored	R	Stolen Bases	SB	Wins	W
Babe Ruth (1921)	177	Rickey Henderson (1982)	130	Jack Chesbro (1904)	41
Lou Gehrig (1936)	167	Lou Brock (1974)	118	Ed Walsh (1908)	40
Lou Gehrig (1931)	163	Vince Coleman (1985)	110	Christy Mathewson (1908)	37
Babe Ruth (1928)	163	Vince Coleman (1987)	109	Walter Johnson (1913)	36
Chuck Klein (1930)	158	Rickey Henderson (1983)	108	Joe McGinnity (1904)	35
Babe Ruth (1920, 1927)	158	Walks (Batter)	BB	Strikeouts	K
Hits	H	Barry Bonds (2004)	232	Nolan Ryan (1973)	383
Ichiro Suzuki* (2004)	262	Barry Bonds (2002)	198	Sandy Koufax (1965)	382
George Sisler (1920)	257	Barry Bonds (2001)	177	Randy Johnson (2001)	372
Lefty O’Doul (1929)	254	Babe Ruth (1923)	170	Nolan Ryan (1974)	367
Bill Terry (1930)	254	Mark McGwire (1998)	162	Randy Johnson (1999)	364
Al Simmons (1925)	253	Ted Williams (1947, 1949)	162	Saves	SV
Rogers Hornsby (1922)	250	Strikeouts (Batter)	SO	Francisco Rodriguez* (2008)	62
Chuck Klein (1930)	250	Mark Reynolds* (2009)	223	Bobby Thigpen (1990)	57
Runs Batted In	RBI	Mark Reynolds* (2010)	211	Eric Gagne (2003)	55
Hack Wilson (1930)	191	Mark Reynolds* (2008)	204	John Smoltz (2002)	55
Lou Gehrig (1931)	184	Adam Dunn* (2010)	199	Trevor Hoffman* (1998)	53
Hank Greenberg (1937)	183	Ryan Howard* (2007, 2008)	199	Randy Myers (1993)	53
Jimmie Foxx (1938)	175	Jack Cust* (2008)	197	Mariano Rivera* (2004)	53
Lou Gehrig (1927)	175				

All-Time Major League Leaders

Source: www.mlb.com; * = player active in 2010 season

Games	At Bats	Runs Batted In	Runs
Pete Rose 3,562	Pete Rose 14,053	Hank Aaron 2,297	Rickey Henderson . . 2,295
Carl Yastrzemski . . . 3,308	Hank Aaron 12,364	Babe Ruth 2,213	Ty Cobb 2,245
Hank Aaron 3,298	Carl Yastrzemski . . . 11,988	Cap Anson 2,076	Barry Bonds 2,227
Rickey Henderson . . 3,081	Cal Ripken Jr. 11,551	Barry Bonds 1,996	Hank Aaron 2,174
Ty Cobb 3,033	Ty Cobb 11,429	Lou Gehrig 1,995	Babe Ruth 2,174
Eddie Murray 3,026	Eddie Murray 11,336	Stan Musial 1,951	Pete Rose 2,165
Stan Musial 3,026	Robin Yount 11,008	Ty Cobb 1,938	Willie Mays 2,062
Cal Ripken Jr. 3,001	Dave Winfield 11,003	Jimmie Foxx 1,922	Cap Anson 1,996
Willie Mays 2,992	Stan Musial 10,972	Eddie Murray 1,917	Stan Musial 1,949
Barry Bonds 2,986	Rickey Henderson . . 10,961	Willie Mays 1,903	Lou Gehrig 1,888
Stolen Bases	Triples	Batting Average	Walks (Batter)
Rickey Henderson . . 1,406	Sam Crawford 309	Ty Cobb 367	Barry Bonds 2,258
Lou Brock 938	Ty Cobb 297	Rogers Hornsby 358	Rickey Henderson . . 2,190
Billy Hamilton 912	Honus Wagner 252	Joe Jackson 356	Babe Ruth 2,062
Ty Cobb 892	Jake Beckley 243	Ed Delahanty 346	Ted Williams 2,019
Tim Lincecum 808	Roger Connor 233	Tris Speaker 345	Joe Morgan 1,865
Vince Coleman 752	Tris Speaker 222	Billy Hamilton 344	Carl Yastrzemski . . . 1,845
Eddie Collins 745	Fred Clarke 220	Ted Williams 344	Mickey Mantle 1,733
Max Carey 738	Dan Brouthers 205	Dan Brouthers 342	Mel Ott 1,708
Honus Wagner 722	Joe Kelley 194	Harry Heilmann 342	Jim Thome* 1,679
Joe Morgan 689	Paul Waner 191	Babe Ruth 342	Frank Thomas 1,667
Strikeouts	Saves	Shutouts	Losses
Nolan Ryan 5,714	Trevor Hoffman* 601	Walter Johnson 110	Cy Young 316
Randy Johnson 4,875	Mariano Rivera* 559	Grover Alexander 90	Pud Galvin 310
Roger Clemens 4,672	Lee Smith 478	Christy Mathewson . . . 79	Nolan Ryan 292
Steve Carlton 4,136	John Franco 424	Cy Young 76	Walter Johnson 279
Bert Blyleven 3,701	Billy Wagner* 422	Eddie Plank 69	Phil Niekro 274
Tom Seaver 3,640	Dennis Eckersley 390	Warren Spahn 63	Gaylord Perry 265
Don Sutton 3,574	Jeff Reardon 367	Nolan Ryan 61	Don Sutton 256
Gaylord Perry 3,534	Troy Percival 358	Tom Seaver 61	Jack Powell 254
Walter Johnson 3,508	Randy Myers 347	Bert Blyleven 60	Eppa Rixey 251
Greg Maddux 3,371	Rollie Fingers 341	Don Sutton 58	Bert Blyleven 250

All-Time Home Run Leaders

Source: www.mlb.com; * = player active in 2010 season

Player	HR	Player	HR	Player	HR	Player	HR
Barry Bonds	762	Mike Schmidt	548	Willie Stargell	475	Jason Giambi*	415
Hank Aaron	755	Mickey Mantle	536	Carlos Delgado	473	Darrell Evans	414
Babe Ruth	714	Jimmie Foxx	534	Dave Winfield	465	Albert Pujols*	408
Willie Mays	660	Willie McCovey	521	Jose Canseco	462	Andruw Jones*	407
Ken Griffey Jr.*	630	Frank Thomas	521	Carl Yastrzemski	452	Duke Snider	407
Alex Rodriguez*	613	Ted Williams	521	Jeff Bagwell	449	Andres Galarraga . . .	399
Sammy Sosa	609	Ernie Banks	512	Dave Kingman	442	Al Kaline	399
Jim Thome*	589	Eddie Mathews	512	Andre Dawson	438	Dale Murphy	398
Frank Robinson	586	Mel Ott	511	Vladimir Guerrero* . . .	436	Joe Carter	396
Mark McGwire	583	Gary Sheffield	509	Chipper Jones*	436	Jim Edmonds*	393
Harmon Killebrew . . .	573	Eddie Murray	504	Juan Gonzalez	434	Graig Nettles	390
Rafael Palmeiro	569	Lou Gehrig	493	Cal Ripken Jr.	431	Johnny Bench	389
Reggie Jackson	563	Fred McGriff	493	Mike Piazza	427	Dwight Evans	385
Manny Ramirez*	555	Stan Musial	475	Billy Williams	426	Harold Baines	384

Players With 3,000 Major League Hits

Source: www.mlb.com

Player	Hits	Player	Hits	Player	Hits	Player	Hits
Pete Rose.....	4,256	Cap Anson	3,418	Cal Ripken Jr.....	3,184	Rickey Henderson ...	3,055
Ty Cobb	4,191	Honus Wagner	3,415	George Brett.....	3,154	Rod Carew	3,053
Hank Aaron.....	3,771	Paul Molitor.....	3,319	Paul Waner.....	3,152	Lou Brock	3,023
Stan Musial.....	3,630	Eddie Collins.....	3,315	Robin Yount	3,142	Rafael Palmeiro	3,020
Tris Speaker.....	3,514	Willie Mays	3,283	Tony Gwynn	3,141	Wade Boggs.....	3,010
Honus Wagner	3,430	Eddie Murray	3,255	Dave Winfield	3,110	Al Kaline	3,007
Carl Yastrzemski ...	3,419	Nap Lajoie	3,242	Craig Biggio	3,060	Roberto Clemente ...	3,000

50 Home Run Club

Only Mark McGwire and Barry Bonds have ever hit 70 or more home runs in a season. Five players—including Babe Ruth and Roger Maris—have hit 60 or more, a feat Sammy Sosa accomplished for the third time in 2001. Those 5 are at the pinnacle of a select group of players to have hit 50 or more homers in a season. The following list shows each time a player achieved this mark.

HR	Player, team	Year	HR	Player, team	Year
73	Barry Bonds, San Francisco Giants	2001	54	David Ortiz, Boston Red Sox	2006
70	Mark McGwire, St. Louis Cardinals	1998	54	Alex Rodriguez, NY Yankees	2007
66	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	1998	54	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1920
65	Mark McGwire, St. Louis Cardinals	1999	54	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1928
64	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	2001	52	George Foster, Cincinnati Reds	1977
63	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	1999	52	Mickey Mantle, NY Yankees	1956
61	Roger Maris, NY Yankees	1961	52	Willie Mays, San Francisco Giants	1965
60	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1927	52	Mark McGwire, Oakland A's	1996
59	Babe Ruth, NY Yankees	1921	52	Alex Rodriguez, Texas Rangers	2001
58	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia Athletics	1932	52	Jim Thome, Cleveland Indians	2002
58	Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers	1938	51	Cecil Fielder, Detroit Tigers	1990
58	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia Phillies	2006	51	Andruw Jones, Atlanta Braves	2005
58	Mark McGwire, Oakland A's/St. Louis Cardinals	1997	51	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh Pirates	1947
57	Luis Gonzalez, Arizona Diamondbacks	2001	51	Phil Niekro, NY Giants	1955
57	Alex Rodriguez, Texas Rangers	2002	51	Johnny Mize, NY Giants	1947
56	Hack Wilson, Chicago Cubs	1930	50	Jimmie Foxx, Boston Red Sox	1938
56	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle Mariners	1997	50	Albert Belle, Cleveland Indians	1995
56	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle Mariners	1998	50	Brady Anderson, Baltimore Orioles	1996
54	Jose Bautista, Toronto Blue Jays	2010	50	Greg Vaughn, San Diego Padres	1998
54	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh Pirates	1949	50	Sammy Sosa, Chicago Cubs	2000
54	Mickey Mantle, NY Yankees	1961	50	Prince Fielder, Milwaukee Brewers	2007

Pitchers With 300 Major League Wins

Source: www.mlb.com

Pitcher	Wins	Pitcher	Wins	Pitcher	Wins	Pitcher	Wins
Cy Young	511	Kid Nichols	360	Eddie Plank	326	Charley Radbourn	310
Walter Johnson	417	Greg Maddux	355	Nolan Ryan	324	Mickey Welch	309
Grover Alexander	373	Roger Clemens	354	Don Sutton	324	Tom Glavine	305
Christy Mathewson	373	Tim Lincecum	342	Phil Niekro	318	Randy Johnson	303
Warren Spahn	363	Steve Carlton	329	Gaylord Perry	314	Lefty Grove	300
Pud Galvin	361	John Clarkson	327	Tom Seaver	311	Early Wynn	300

Official Major League Perfect Games Since 1901

Date	Pitcher	Teams	Date	Pitcher	Teams
5/5/1904	Cy Young	Boston 3 vs. Phil. 0 (AL)	9/16/1988	Tom Browning	Cincinnati 1 vs. L.A. 0 (NL)
10/2/1908	Addie Joss	Clev. 1 vs. Chicago 0 (AL)	7/28/1991	Dennis Martinez	Montréal 2 vs. L.A. 0 (NL)
4/30/1922	Charlie Robertson	Chicago 2 vs. Detroit 0 (AL)	7/28/1994	Kenny Rogers	Texas 4 vs. California 0 (AL)
10/8/1956	Don Larsen	NY 2 (AL) vs. Brooklyn 0* (NL)	5/17/1998	David Wells	NY 4 vs. Minn. 0 (AL)
6/21/1964	Jim Bunning	Phil. 6 vs. NY 0 (NL)	7/18/1999	David Cone	NY 6 vs. Montréal 0 (AL)
9/9/1965	Sandy Koufax	L.A. 1 vs. Chicago 0 (NL)	5/18/2004	Randy Johnson	Ariz. 2 vs. Atlanta 0 (NL)
5/8/1968	Catfish Hunter	Oakland 4 vs. Minn. 0 (AL)	7/23/2009	Mark Buehrle	Chicago 5 vs. Tampa Bay 0 (AL)
5/15/1981	Len Barker	Clev. 3 vs. Toronto 0 (AL)	5/9/2010	Dallas Braden	Oakland 4 vs. Tampa Bay 0 (AL)
9/30/1984	Mike Witt	Calif. 1 vs. Texas 0 (AL)	5/29/2010	Roy Halladay	Phil. 1 vs. Florida 0 (NL)

*World Series game

Most Career Major League No-Hitters

No.	Pitcher
7	Nolan Ryan
4	Sandy Koufax
3	Larry Corcoran, Bob Feller, Cy Young
2	Jim Bunning, Steve Busby, Carl Erskine, Bob Forsch, Pud Galvin, Roy Halladay, Ken Holtzman, Randy Johnson, Addie Joss, Dutch Leonard, Jim Maloney, Christy Mathewson, Hideo Nomo, Allie Reynolds, Frank Smith, Warren Spahn, Bill Stoneman, Virgil Trucks, Johnny Vander Meer, Ed Walsh, Don Wilson

Home Run Leaders, by Season, 1901-2010

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of “modern” era in 1901.

National League			American League		
Year	Player, team	HR	Year	Player, team	HR
1901	Sam Crawford, Cincinnati	16	1901	Napoleon Lajoie, Philadelphia	13
1902	Thomas Leach, Pittsburgh	6	1902	Socks Seybold, Philadelphia	16
1903	James Sheppard, Brooklyn	9	1903	Buck Freeman, Boston	13
1904	Harry Lumley, Brooklyn	9	1904	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	10
1905	Fred Odwell, Cincinnati	9	1905	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	8
1906	Timothy Lincecum, Brooklyn	12	1906	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	12
1907	David Brain, Boston	10	1907	Harry Davis, Philadelphia	8
1908	Timothy Lincecum, Brooklyn	12	1908	Sam Crawford, Detroit	7
1909	Red Murray, New York	7	1909	Ty Cobb, Detroit	9
1910	Fred Beck, Boston; Frank Schulte, Chicago	10	1910	Jake Stahl, Boston	10
1911	Frank Schulte, Chicago	21	1911	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	9
1912	Henry Zimmerman, Chicago	14	1912	J. Franklin Baker, Phil.; Tris Speaker, Boston	10
1913	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	19	1913	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	13
1914	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	19	1914	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	9
1915	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	24	1915	Robert Roth, Chicago-Cleveland	7
1916	Dave Robertson, NY; Fred (Cy) Williams, Chi.	12	1916	Wally Pipp, New York	12
1917	Dave Robertson, NY; Gavvy Cravath, Phil.	12	1917	Wally Pipp, New York	9
1918	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	8	1918	Babe Ruth, Boston; Tilly Walker, Philadelphia	11
1919	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	12	1919	Babe Ruth, Boston	29
1920	Cy Williams, Philadelphia	15	1920	Babe Ruth, New York	54
1921	George Kelly, New York	23	1921	Babe Ruth, New York	59
1922	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	42	1922	Ken Williams, St. Louis	39
1923	Cy Williams, Philadelphia	41	1923	Babe Ruth, New York	41

National League			American League		
Year	Player, team	HR	Year	Player, team	HR
1924	Jacques Fournier, Brooklyn	27	1924	Babe Ruth, New York	46
1925	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	39	1925	Bob Meusel, New York	33
1926	Hack Wilson, Chicago	21	1926	Babe Ruth, New York	47
1927	Hack Wilson, Chicago; Cy Williams, Philadelphia	30	1927	Babe Ruth, New York	60
1928	Hack Wilson, Chicago; Jim Bottomley, St. Louis	31	1928	Babe Ruth, New York	54
1929	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	43	1929	Babe Ruth, New York	46
1930	Hack Wilson, Chicago	56	1930	Babe Ruth, New York	49
1931	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	31	1931	Babe Ruth, New York; Lou Gehrig, New York	46
1932	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia; Mel Ott, New York	38	1932	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	58
1933	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	28	1933	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	48
1934	Rip Collins, St. Louis; Mel Ott, New York	35	1934	Lou Gehrig, New York	49
1935	Walter Berger, Boston	34	1935	Jimmie Foxx, Phil.; Hank Greenberg, Detroit	36
1936	Mel Ott, New York	33	1936	Lou Gehrig, New York	49
1937	Mel Ott, New York; Joe Medwick, St. Louis	31	1937	Joe DiMaggio, New York	46
1938	Mel Ott, New York	36	1938	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	58
1939	John Mize, St. Louis	28	1939	Jimmie Foxx, Boston	35
1940	John Mize, St. Louis	43	1940	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	41
1941	Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn	34	1941	Ted Williams, Boston	37
1942	Mel Ott, New York	30	1942	Ted Williams, Boston	36
1943	Bill Nicholson, Chicago	29	1943	Rudy York, Detroit	34
1944	Bill Nicholson, Chicago	33	1944	Nick Etten, New York	22
1945	Tommy Holmes, Boston	28	1945	Vern Stephens, St. Louis	24
1946	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	23	1946	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	44
1947	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh; John Mize, New York	51	1947	Ted Williams, Boston	32
1948	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh; John Mize, New York	40	1948	Joe DiMaggio, New York	39
1949	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	54	1949	Ted Williams, Boston	43
1950	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	47	1950	Al Rosen, Cleveland	37
1951	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	42	1951	Gus Zernial, Chicago-Philadelphia	33
1952	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh; Hank Sauer, Chicago	37	1952	Larry Doby, Cleveland	32
1953	Ed Mathews, Milwaukee	47	1953	Al Rosen, Cleveland	43
1954	Ted Kluszewski, Cincinnati	49	1954	Larry Doby, Cleveland	32
1955	Willie Mays, New York	51	1955	Mickey Mantle, New York	37
1956	Duke Snider, Brooklyn	43	1956	Mickey Mantle, New York	52
1957	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	44	1957	Roy Sievers, Washington	42
1958	Ernie Banks, Chicago	47	1958	Mickey Mantle, New York	42
1959	Ed Mathews, Milwaukee	46	1959	Rocky Colavito, Cleve.; Harmon Killebrew, Wash.	42
1960	Ernie Banks, Chicago	41	1960	Mickey Mantle, New York	40
1961	Orlando Cepeda, San Francisco	46	1961	Roger Maris, New York	61*
1962	Willie Mays, San Francisco	49	1962	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	48
1963	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee; Willie McCovey, S.F.	44	1963	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	45
1964	Willie Mays, San Francisco	47	1964	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	49
1965	Willie Mays, San Francisco	52	1965	Tony Conigliaro, Boston	32
1966	Hank Aaron, Atlanta	44	1966	Frank Robinson, Baltimore	49
1967	Hank Aaron, Atlanta	39	1967	Carl Yastrzemski, Boston; Harmon Killebrew, Minn.	44
1968	Willie McCovey, San Francisco	36	1968	Frank Howard, Washington	44
1969	Willie McCovey, San Francisco	45	1969	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	49
1970	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	45	1970	Frank Howard, Washington	44
1971	Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh	48	1971	Bill Melton, Chicago	33
1972	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	40	1972	Dick Allen, Chicago	37
1973	Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh	44	1973	Reggie Jackson, Oakland	32
1974	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	36	1974	Dick Allen, Chicago	32
1975	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	38	1975	George Scott, Milwaukee; Reggie Jackson, Oak.	36
1976	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	38	1976	Graig Nettles, New York	32
1977	George Foster, Cincinnati	52	1977	Jim Rice, Boston	39
1978	George Foster, Cincinnati	40	1978	Jim Rice, Boston	46
1979	Dave Kingman, Chicago	48	1979	Gorman Thomas, Milwaukee	45
1980	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	48	1980	Reggie Jackson, New York; Ben Oglivie, Milw.	41
1981	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	31	1981	Bobby Grich, California; Tony Armas, Oakland; Dwight Evans, Boston; Eddie Murray, Baltimore	22
1982	Dave Kingman, New York	37	1982	Gorman Thomas, Milw.; Reggie Jackson, Cal.	39
1983	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	40	1983	Jim Rice, Boston	39
1984	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia; Dale Murphy, Atlanta	36	1984	Tony Armas, Boston	43
1985	Dale Murphy, Atlanta	37	1985	Darrell Evans, Detroit	40
1986	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	37	1986	Jesse Barfield, Toronto	40
1987	Andre Dawson, Chicago	49	1987	Mark McGwire, Oakland	49
1988	Darryl Strawberry, New York	39	1988	Jose Canseco, Oakland	42
1989	Kevin Mitchell, San Francisco	47	1989	Fred McGriff, Toronto	36
1990	Ryne Sandberg, Chicago	40	1990	Cecil Fielder, Detroit	51
1991	Howard Johnson, New York	38	1991	Cecil Fielder, Detroit; Jose Canseco, Oakland	44
1992	Fred McGriff, San Diego	35	1992	Juan Gonzalez, Texas	43
1993	Barry Bonds, San Francisco	46	1993	Juan Gonzalez, Texas	46
1994	Matt Williams, San Francisco	43	1994	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	40
1995	Dante Bichette, Colorado	40	1995	Albert Belle, Cleveland	50
1996	Andres Galarraga, Colorado	47	1996	Mark McGwire, Oakland	52
1997 ¹	Larry Walker, Colorado	49	1997 ¹	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	56
1998	Mark McGwire, St. Louis	70	1998	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	56
1999	Mark McGwire, St. Louis	65	1999	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	48
2000	Sammy Sosa, Chicago	50	2000	Troy Glaus, Anaheim	47
2001	Barry Bonds, San Francisco	73*	2001	Alex Rodriguez, Texas	52
2002	Sammy Sosa, Chicago	49	2002	Alex Rodriguez, Texas	57
2003	Jim Thome, Philadelphia	47	2003	Alex Rodriguez, Texas	47
2004	Adrian Beltre, Los Angeles	48	2004	Manny Ramirez, Boston	43
2005	Andruw Jones, Atlanta	51	2005	Alex Rodriguez, New York	48
2006	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia	58	2006	David Ortiz, Boston	54
2007	Prince Fielder, Milwaukee	50	2007	Alex Rodriguez, New York	54
2008	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia	48	2008	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	37
2009	Albert Pujols, St. Louis	47	2009	Carlos Pena, Tampa Bay	39
2010	Albert Pujols, St. Louis	42	2010	Jose Bautista, Toronto	54

(1) In 1997, Mark McGwire hit 58 home runs; 34 with the Oakland Athletics (AL) and 24 with the St. Louis Cardinals (NL).

Runs Batted In Leaders, by Season, 1907-2010

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of “modern” era in 1901.

National League			American League		
Year	Player, team	RBI	Year	Player, team	RBI
1907	Sherwood Magee, Philadelphia	85	1907	Ty Cobb, Detroit	116
1908	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	109	1908	Ty Cobb, Detroit	108
1909	Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh	100	1909	Ty Cobb, Detroit	107
1910	Sherwood Magee, Philadelphia	123	1910	Sam Crawford, Detroit	120
1911	Frank Schulte, Chicago	121	1911	Ty Cobb, Detroit	144
1912	Henry Zimmerman, Chicago	103	1912	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	133
1913	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	128	1913	J. Franklin Baker, Philadelphia	126
1914	Sherwood Magee, Philadelphia	103	1914	Sam Crawford, Detroit	104
1915	Gavvy Cravath, Philadelphia	115	1915	Sam Crawford, Detroit; Robert Veach, Detroit	112
1916	Henry Zimmerman, Chicago-NewYork	83	1916	Del Pratt, St. Louis	103
1917	Henry Zimmerman, New York	102	1917	Robert Veach, Detroit	103
1918	Sherwood Magee, Philadelphia	76	1918	Robert Veach, Detroit	78
1919	Hi Myers, Boston	73	1919	Babe Ruth, Boston	114
1920	George Kelly, NY; Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	94	1920	Babe Ruth, New York	137
1921	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	126	1921	Babe Ruth, New York	171
1922	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	152	1922	Ken Williams, St. Louis	155
1923	Emil Meusel, New York	125	1923	Babe Ruth, New York	131
1924	George Kelly, New York	136	1924	Goose Goslin, Washington	129
1925	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis	143	1925	Bob Meusel, New York	138
1926	Jim Bottomley, St. Louis	120	1926	Babe Ruth, New York	145
1927	Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	131	1927	Lou Gehrig, New York	175
1928	Jim Bottomley, St. Louis	136	1928	Babe Ruth, New York; Lou Gehrig, New York	142
1929	Hack Wilson, Chicago	159	1929	Al Simmons, Philadelphia	157
1930	Hack Wilson, Chicago	191*	1930	Lou Gehrig, New York	174
1931	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	121	1931	Lou Gehrig, New York	184*
1932	Don Hurst, Philadelphia	143	1932	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	169
1933	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	120	1933	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	163
1934	Mel Ott, New York	135	1934	Lou Gehrig, New York	165
1935	Walter Berger, Boston	130	1935	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	170
1936	Joe Medwick, St. Louis	138	1936	Hal Trosky, Cleveland	162
1937	Joe Medwick, St. Louis	154	1937	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	183
1938	Joe Medwick, St. Louis	122	1938	Jimmie Foxx, Boston	175
1939	Frank McCormick, Cincinnati	128	1939	Ted Williams, Boston	145
1940	John Mize, St. Louis	137	1940	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	150
1941	Adolph Camilli, Brooklyn	120	1941	Joe DiMaggio, New York	125
1942	John Mize, New York	110	1942	Ted Williams, Boston	137
1943	Bill Nicholson, Chicago	128	1943	Rudy York, Detroit	118
1944	Bill Nicholson, Chicago	122	1944	Vern Stephens, St. Louis	109
1945	Dixie Walker, Brooklyn	124	1945	Nick Etten, New York	111
1946	Enos Slaughter, St. Louis	130	1946	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	127
1947	John Mize, New York	138	1947	Ted Williams, Boston	114
1948	Stan Musial, St. Louis	131	1948	Joe DiMaggio, New York	155
1949	Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	127	1949	Ted Williams, Boston; Vern Stephens, Boston	159
1950	Del Ennis, Philadelphia	126	1950	Walt Dropo, Boston; Vern Stephens, Boston	144
1951	Monte Irvin, New York	121	1951	Gus Zernial, Chicago-Philadelphia	129
1952	Hank Sauer, Chicago	121	1952	Al Rosen, Cleveland	105
1953	Roy Campanella, Brooklyn	142	1953	Al Rosen, Cleveland	145
1954	Ted Kluszewski, Cincinnati	141	1954	Larry Doby, Cleveland	126
1955	Duke Snider, Brooklyn	136	1955	Ray Boone, Detroit; Jackie Jensen, Boston	116
1956	Stan Musial, St. Louis	109	1956	Mickey Mantle, New York	130
1957	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	132	1957	Roy Sievers, Washington	114
1958	Ernie Banks, Chicago	129	1958	Jackie Jensen, Boston	122
1959	Ernie Banks, Chicago	143	1959	Jackie Jensen, Boston	112
1960	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	126	1960	Roger Maris, New York	112
1961	Orlando Cepeda, San Francisco	142	1961	Roger Maris, New York	142
1962	Tommy Davis, Los Angeles	153	1962	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	126
1963	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee	130	1963	Dick Stuart, Boston	118
1964	Ken Boyer, St. Louis	119	1964	Brooks Robinson, Baltimore	118
1965	Deron Johnson, Cincinnati	130	1965	Rocky Colavito, Cleveland	108
1966	Hank Aaron, Atlanta	127	1966	Frank Robinson, Baltimore	122
1967	Orlando Cepeda, St. Louis	111	1967	Carl Yastrzemski, Boston	121
1968	Willie McCovey, San Francisco	105	1968	Ken Harrelson, Boston	109
1969	Willie McCovey, San Francisco	126	1969	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	140
1970	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	148	1970	Frank Howard, Washington	126
1971	Joe Torre, St. Louis	137	1971	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	119
1972	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	125	1972	Dick Allen, Chicago	113
1973	Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh	119	1973	Reggie Jackson, Oakland	117
1974	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	129	1974	Jeff Burroughs, Texas	118
1975	Greg Luzinski, Philadelphia	120	1975	George Scott, Milwaukee	109
1976	George Foster, Cincinnati	121	1976	Lee May, Baltimore	109
1977	George Foster, Cincinnati	149	1977	Larry Hise, Minnesota	119
1978	George Foster, Cincinnati	120	1978	Jim Rice, Boston	139
1979	Dave Winfield, San Diego	118	1979	Don Baylor, California	139
1980	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	121	1980	Cecil Cooper, Milwaukee	122
1981	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	91	1981	Eddie Murray, Baltimore	78
1982	Dale Murphy, Atlanta; Al Oliver, Montréal	109	1982	Hal McRae, Kansas City	133
1983	Dale Murphy, Atlanta	121	1983	Cecil Cooper, Milwaukee; Jim Rice, Boston	126
1984	Gary Carter, Montréal; Mike Schmidt, Phil.	106	1984	Tony Armas, Boston	123
1985	Dave Parker, Cincinnati	125	1985	Don Mattingly, New York	145
1986	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	119	1986	Joe Carter, Cleveland	121
1987	Andre Dawson, Chicago	137	1987	George Bell, Toronto	134
1988	Will Clark, San Francisco	109	1988	Jose Canseco, Oakland	124
1989	Kevin Mitchell, San Francisco	125	1989	Ruben Sierra, Texas	119
1990	Matt Williams, San Francisco	122	1990	Cecil Fielder, Detroit	132

National League			American League		
Year	Player, team	RBI	Year	Player, team	RBI
1991	Howard Johnson, New York	117	1991	Cecil Fielder, Detroit	133
1992	Darren Daulton, Philadelphia	109	1992	Cecil Fielder, Detroit	124
1993	Barry Bonds, San Francisco	123	1993	Albert Belle, Cleveland	129
1994	Jeff Bagwell, Houston	116	1994	Kirby Puckett, Minnesota	112
1995	Dante Bichette, Colorado	128	1995	Albert Belle, Cleveland; Mo Vaughn, Boston	126
1996	Andres Galarraga, Colorado	150	1996	Albert Belle, Cleveland	148
1997	Andres Galarraga, Colorado	140	1997	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle	147
1998	Sammy Sosa, Chicago	158	1998	Juan Gonzalez, Texas	157
1999	Mark McGwire, St. Louis	147	1999	Manny Ramirez, Cleveland	165
2000	Todd Helton, Colorado	147	2000	Edgar Martinez, Seattle	145
2001	Sammy Sosa, Chicago	160	2001	Bret Boone, Seattle	141
2002	Lance Berkman, Houston	128	2002	Alex Rodriguez, Texas	142
2003	Preston Wilson, Colorado	141	2003	Carlos Delgado, Toronto	145
2004	Vinny Castilla, Colorado	131	2004	Miguel Tejada, Baltimore	150
2005	Andruw Jones, Atlanta	128	2005	David Ortiz, Boston	148
2006	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia	149	2006	David Ortiz, Boston	137
2007	Matt Holliday, Colorado	137	2007	Alex Rodriguez, New York	156
2008	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia	146	2008	Josh Hamilton, Texas	130
2009	Prince Fielder, Milwaukee	141	2009	Mark Teixeira, New York	122
2010	Albert Pujols, St. Louis	118	2010	Miguel Cabrera, Detroit	126

Batting Champions, by Season, 1901-2010

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of “modern” era in 1901.

National League				American League			
Year	Player	Team	AVG	Year	Player	Team	AVG
1901	Jesse C. Burkett	St. Louis	.382	1901	Napoleon Lajoie	Philadelphia	.426*
1902	Clarence Beaumont	Pittsburgh	.357	1902	Ed Delahanty	Washington	.376
1903	Honus Wagner	Pittsburgh	.355	1903	Napoleon Lajoie	Cleveland	.355
1904	Honus Wagner	Pittsburgh	.349	1904	Napoleon Lajoie	Cleveland	.381
1905	James Seymour	Cincinnati	.377	1905	Elmer Flick	Cleveland	.306
1906	Honus Wagner	Pittsburgh	.339	1906	George Stone	St. Louis	.358
1907	Honus Wagner	Pittsburgh	.350	1907	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.350
1908	Honus Wagner	Pittsburgh	.354	1908	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.324
1909	Honus Wagner	Pittsburgh	.339	1909	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.377
1910	Sherwood Magee	Philadelphia	.331	1910 ¹	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.385
1911	Honus Wagner	Pittsburgh	.334	1911	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.420
1912	Henry Zimmerman	Chicago	.372	1912	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.410
1913	Jacob Daubert	Brooklyn	.350	1913	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.390
1914	Jacob Daubert	Brooklyn	.329	1914	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.368
1915	Larry Doyle	New York	.320	1915	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.369
1916	Hal Chase	Cincinnati	.339	1916	Tris Speaker	Cleveland	.386
1917	Edd Roush	Cincinnati	.341	1917	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.383
1918	Zach Wheat	Brooklyn	.335	1918	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.382
1919	Edd Roush	Cincinnati	.321	1919	Ty Cobb	Detroit	.384
1920	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis	.370	1920	George Sisler	St. Louis	.407
1921	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis	.397	1921	Harry Heilmann	Detroit	.394
1922	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis	.401	1922	George Sisler	St. Louis	.420
1923	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis	.384	1923	Harry Heilmann	Detroit	.403
1924	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis	.424*	1924	Babe Ruth	New York	.378
1925	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis	.403	1925	Harry Heilmann	Detroit	.393
1926	Eugene Hargrave	Cincinnati	.353	1926	Henry Manush	Detroit	.378
1927	Paul Waner	Pittsburgh	.380	1927	Harry Heilmann	Detroit	.398
1928	Rogers Hornsby	Boston	.387	1928	Goose Goslin	Washington	.379
1929	Lefty O'Doul	Philadelphia	.398	1929	Lew Fonseca	Cleveland	.369
1930	Bill Terry	New York	.401	1930	Al Simmons	Philadelphia	.381
1931	Chick Hafey	St. Louis	.349	1931	Al Simmons	Philadelphia	.390
1932	Lefty O'Doul	Brooklyn	.368	1932	Dale Alexander	Detroit-Boston	.367
1933	Chuck Klein	Philadelphia	.368	1933	Jimmie Foxx	Philadelphia	.356
1934	Paul Waner	Pittsburgh	.362	1934	Lou Gehrig	New York	.363
1935	Arky Vaughan	Pittsburgh	.385	1935	Buddy Myer	Washington	.349
1936	Paul Waner	Pittsburgh	.373	1936	Luke Appling	Chicago	.388
1937	Joe Medwick	St. Louis	.374	1937	Charlie Gehringer	Detroit	.371
1938	Ernie Lombardi	Cincinnati	.342	1938	Jimmie Foxx	Boston	.349
1939	John Mize	St. Louis	.349	1939	Joe DiMaggio	New York	.381
1940	Debs Garms	Pittsburgh	.355	1940	Joe DiMaggio	New York	.352
1941	Pete Reiser	Brooklyn	.343	1941	Ted Williams	Boston	.406
1942	Ernie Lombardi	Boston	.330	1942	Ted Williams	Boston	.356
1943	Stan Musial	St. Louis	.357	1943	Luke Appling	Chicago	.328
1944	Dixie Walker	Brooklyn	.357	1944	Lou Boudreau	Cleveland	.327
1945	Phil Cavarretta	Chicago	.355	1945	George Stirnweiss	New York	.309
1946	Stan Musial	St. Louis	.365	1946	Mickey Vernon	Washington	.353
1947	Harry Walker	St. Louis-Phil.	.363	1947	Ted Williams	Boston	.343
1948	Stan Musial	St. Louis	.376	1948	Ted Williams	Boston	.369
1949	Jackie Robinson	Brooklyn	.342	1949	George Kell	Detroit	.343
1950	Stan Musial	St. Louis	.346	1950	Billy Goodman	Boston	.354
1951	Stan Musial	St. Louis	.355	1951	Ferris Fain	Philadelphia	.344
1952	Stan Musial	St. Louis	.336	1952	Ferris Fain	Philadelphia	.327
1953	Carl Furillo	Brooklyn	.344	1953	Mickey Vernon	Washington	.337
1954	Willie Mays	New York	.345	1954	Roberto Avila	Cleveland	.341
1955	Richie Ashburn	Philadelphia	.338	1955	Al Kaline	Detroit	.340
1956	Hank Aaron	Milwaukee	.328	1956	Mickey Mantle	New York	.353
1957	Stan Musial	St. Louis	.351	1957	Ted Williams	Boston	.388
1958	Richie Ashburn	Philadelphia	.350	1958	Ted Williams	Boston	.328
1959	Hank Aaron	Milwaukee	.355	1959	Harvey Kuenn	Detroit	.353
1960	Dick Groat	Pittsburgh	.325	1960	Pete Runnels	Boston	.320
1961	Roberto Clemente	Pittsburgh	.351	1961	Norm Cash	Detroit	.361
1962	Tommy Davis	Los Angeles	.346	1962	Pete Runnels	Boston	.326

National League				American League			
Year	Player	Team	AVG	Year	Player	Team	AVG
1963	Tommy Davis	Los Angeles	.326	1963	Carl Yastrzemski	Boston	.321
1964	Roberto Clemente	Pittsburgh	.339	1964	Tony Oliva	Minnesota	.323
1965	Roberto Clemente	Pittsburgh	.329	1965	Tony Oliva	Minnesota	.321
1966	Matty Alou	Pittsburgh	.342	1966	Frank Robinson	Baltimore	.316
1967	Roberto Clemente	Pittsburgh	.357	1967	Carl Yastrzemski	Boston	.326
1968	Pete Rose	Cincinnati	.335	1968	Carl Yastrzemski	Boston	.301
1969	Pete Rose	Cincinnati	.348	1969	Rod Carew	Minnesota	.332
1970	Rico Carty	Atlanta	.366	1970	Alex Johnson	California	.329
1971	Joe Torre	St. Louis	.363	1971	Tony Oliva	Minnesota	.337
1972	Billy Williams	Chicago	.333	1972	Rod Carew	Minnesota	.318
1973	Pete Rose	Cincinnati	.338	1973	Rod Carew	Minnesota	.350
1974	Ralph Garr	Atlanta	.353	1974	Rod Carew	Minnesota	.364
1975	Bill Madlock	Chicago	.354	1975	Rod Carew	Minnesota	.359
1976	Bill Madlock	Chicago	.339	1976	George Brett	Kansas City	.333
1977	Dave Parker	Pittsburgh	.338	1977	Rod Carew	Minnesota	.388
1978	Dave Parker	Pittsburgh	.334	1978	Rod Carew	Minnesota	.333
1979	Keith Hernandez	St. Louis	.344	1979	Fred Lynn	Boston	.333
1980	Bill Buckner	Chicago	.324	1980	George Brett	Kansas City	.390
1981	Bill Madlock	Pittsburgh	.341	1981	Carney Lansford	Boston	.336
1982	Al Oliver	Montréal	.331	1982	Willie Wilson	Kansas City	.332
1983	Bill Madlock	Pittsburgh	.323	1983	Wade Boggs	Boston	.361
1984	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.351	1984	Don Mattingly	New York	.343
1985	Willie McGee	St. Louis	.353	1985	Wade Boggs	Boston	.368
1986	Tim Lincecum	Montréal	.334	1986	Wade Boggs	Boston	.357
1987	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.370	1987	Wade Boggs	Boston	.363
1988	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.313	1988	Wade Boggs	Boston	.366
1989	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.336	1989	Kirby Puckett	Minnesota	.339
1990	Willie McGee	St. Louis	.335	1990	George Brett	Kansas City	.329
1991	Terry Pendleton	Atlanta	.319	1991	Julio Franco	Texas	.341
1992	Gary Sheffield	San Diego	.330	1992	Edgar Martinez	Seattle	.343
1993	Andres Galarraga	Colorado	.370	1993	John Olerud	Toronto	.363
1994	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.394	1994	Paul O'Neill	New York	.359
1995	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.368	1995	Edgar Martinez	Seattle	.356
1996	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.353	1996	Alex Rodriguez	Seattle	.358
1997	Tony Gwynn	San Diego	.372	1997	Frank Thomas	Chicago	.347
1998	Larry Walker	Colorado	.363	1998	Bernie Williams	New York	.339
1999	Larry Walker	Colorado	.379	1999	Nomar Garciaparra	Boston	.357
2000	Todd Helton	Colorado	.372	2000	Nomar Garciaparra	Boston	.372
2001	Larry Walker	Colorado	.350	2001	Ichiro Suzuki	Seattle	.350
2002	Barry Bonds	San Francisco	.370	2002	Manny Ramirez	Boston	.349
2003	Albert Pujols	St. Louis	.359	2003	Bill Mueller	Boston	.326
2004	Barry Bonds	San Francisco	.362	2004	Ichiro Suzuki	Seattle	.372
2005	Derrek Lee	Chicago	.335	2005	Michael Young	Texas	.331
2006	Freddy Sanchez	Pittsburgh	.344	2006	Joe Mauer	Minnesota	.347
2007	Matt Holliday	Colorado	.340	2007	Magglio Ordonez	Detroit	.363
2008	Chipper Jones	Atlanta	.364	2008	Joe Mauer	Minnesota	.328
2009	Hanley Ramirez	Florida	.342	2009	Joe Mauer	Minnesota	.365
2010	Carlos Gonzalez	Colorado	.336	2010	Josh Hamilton	Texas	.359

(1) Some baseball researchers have concluded that Ty Cobb actually hit .382 in 1910 while Napoleon Lajoie, Cleveland, hit .383.

Earned Run Average Leaders, by Season, 1977-2010

National League					American League				
Year	Pitcher, team	G	IP	ERA	Year	Pitcher, team	G	IP	ERA
1977	John Candelaria, Pittsburgh	33	231	2.34	1977	Frank Tanana, California	31	241	2.54
1978	Craig Swan, New York	29	207	2.43	1978	Ron Guidry, New York	35	274	1.74
1979	J. R. Richard, Houston	38	292	2.71	1979	Ron Guidry, New York	33	236	2.78
1980	Don Sutton, Los Angeles	32	212	2.21	1980	Rudy May, New York	41	175	2.47
1981	Nolan Ryan, Houston	21	149	1.69	1981	Steve McCatty, Oakland	22	186	2.32
1982	Steve Rogers, Montréal	35	277	2.40	1982	Rick Sutcliffe, Cleveland	34	216	2.96
1983	Atlee Hammaker, San Francisco	23	172	2.25	1983	Rick Honeycutt, Texas	25	174	2.42
1984	Alejandro Pena, Los Angeles	28	199	2.48	1984	Mike Boddicker, Baltimore	34	261	2.79
1985	Dwight Gooden, New York	35	276	1.53	1985	Dave Stieb, Toronto	36	265	2.48
1986	Mike Scott, Houston	37	275	2.22	1986	Roger Clemens, Boston	33	254	2.48
1987	Nolan Ryan, Houston	34	211	2.76	1987	Jimmy Key, Toronto	36	261	2.76
1988	Joe Magrane, St. Louis	24	165	2.18	1988	Allan Anderson, Minnesota	30	202	2.45
1989	Scott Garrelts, San Francisco	30	193	2.28	1989	Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City	36	262	2.16
1990	Danny Darwin, Houston	48	162	2.21	1990	Roger Clemens, Boston	31	228	1.93
1991	Dennis Martinez, Montréal	31	222	2.39	1991	Roger Clemens, Boston	35	271	2.62
1992	Bill Swift, San Francisco	30	164	2.08	1992	Roger Clemens, Boston	32	246	2.41
1993	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	36	267	2.36	1993	Kevin Appier, Kansas City	34	238	2.56
1994	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	25	202	1.56	1994	Steve Ontiveros, Oakland	27	115	2.65
1995	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	28	209	1.63	1995	Randy Johnson, Seattle	30	214	2.48
1996	Kevin Brown, Florida	32	233	1.89	1996	Juan Guzman, Toronto	27	187	2.93
1997	Pedro Martinez, Montrea	31	241	1.90	1997	Roger Clemens, Toronto	34	264	2.05
1998	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	34	251	2.22	1998	Roger Clemens, Toronto	33	234	2.65
1999	Randy Johnson, Arizona	35	271	2.48	1999	Pedro Martinez, Boston	31	213	2.07
2000	Kevin K. Brown, Los Angeles	33	230	2.58	2000	Pedro Martinez, Boston	29	217	1.74
2001	Randy Johnson, Arizona	35	249	2.49	2001	Freddy Garcia, Seattle	34	238	3.05
2002	Randy Johnson, Arizona	35	260	2.32	2002	Pedro Martinez, Boston	30	199	2.26
2003	Jason Schmidt, San Francisco	29	207	2.34	2003	Pedro Martinez, Boston	29	186	2.22
2004	Jake Peavy, San Diego	27	166.1	2.27	2004	Johan Santana, Minnesota	34	228	2.61
2005	Roger Clemens, Houston	32	211.1	1.87	2005	Kevin Millwood, Cleveland	30	192	2.86
2006	Roy Oswalt, Houston	33	220.2	2.98	2006	Johan Santana, Minnesota	34	233.2	2.77
2007	Jake Peavy, San Diego	34	223.1	2.54	2007	John Lackey, Los Angeles	33	224.0	3.01
2008	Johan Santana, New York	34	234.1	2.53	2008	Cliff Lee, Cleveland	31	223.1	2.54
2009	Chris Carpenter, St. Louis	28	192.2	2.24	2009	Zack Greinke, Kansas City	33	229.1	2.16
2010	Josh Johnson, Florida	28	183.2	2.30	2010	Felix Hernandez, Seattle	34	249.2	2.27

Note: ERA is computed by multiplying earned runs allowed by 9, then dividing by innings pitched.

Strikeout Leaders, by Season, 1901-2010

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of “modern” era in 1901.

National League			American League		
Year	Pitcher, team	SO	Year	Pitcher, team	SO
1901	Noodles Hahn, Cincinnati	239	1901	Cy Young, Boston	158
1902	Vic Willis, Boston	225	1902	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	210
1903	Christy Mathewson, New York	267	1903	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	302
1904	Christy Mathewson, New York	212	1904	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	349
1905	Christy Mathewson, New York	206	1905	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	287
1906	Fred Beebe, Chicago-St. Louis	171	1906	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	196
1907	Christy Mathewson, New York	178	1907	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	232
1908	Christy Mathewson, New York	259	1908	Ed Walsh, Chicago	269
1909	Orval Overall, Chicago	205	1909	Frank Smith, Chicago	177
1910	Earl Moore, Philadelphia	185	1910	Walter Johnson, Washington	313
1911	Rube Marquard, New York	237	1911	Ed Walsh, Chicago	255
1912	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	195	1912	Walter Johnson, Washington	303
1913	Tom Seaton, Philadelphia	168	1913	Walter Johnson, Washington	243
1914	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	214	1914	Walter Johnson, Washington	225
1915	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	241	1915	Walter Johnson, Washington	203
1916	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	167	1916	Walter Johnson, Washington	228
1917	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	201	1917	Walter Johnson, Washington	188
1918	Hippo Vaughn, Chicago	148	1918	Walter Johnson, Washington	162
1919	Hippo Vaughn, Chicago	141	1919	Walter Johnson, Washington	147
1920	Grover Alexander, Chicago	173	1920	Stan Coveleski, Cleveland	133
1921	Burleigh Grimes, Brooklyn	136	1921	Walter Johnson, Washington	143
1922	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	134	1922	Urban Shocker, St. Louis	149
1923	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	197	1923	Walter Johnson, Washington	130
1924	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	262	1924	Walter Johnson, Washington	158
1925	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	221	1925	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	116
1926	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	140	1926	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	194
1927	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	184	1927	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	174
1928	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	200	1928	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	183
1929	Pat Malone, Chicago	166	1929	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	170
1930	Bill Hallahan, St. Louis	177	1930	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	209
1931	Bill Hallahan, St. Louis	159	1931	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	175
1932	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	191	1932	Red Ruffing, New York	190
1933	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	199	1933	Lefty Gomez, New York	163
1934	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	195	1934	Lefty Gomez, New York	158
1935	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	190	1935	Tommy Bridges, Detroit	163
1936	Van Lingle Mungo, Brooklyn	238	1936	Tommy Bridges, Detroit	175
1937	Carl Hubbell, New York	159	1937	Lefty Gomez, New York	194
1938	Clay Bryant, Chicago	135	1938	Bob Feller, Cleveland	240
1939	Claude Passeau, Philadelphia-Chicago	137	1939	Bob Feller, Cleveland	246
	Bucky Walters, Cincinnati	137			
1940	Kirby Higbe, Philadelphia	137	1940	Bob Feller, Cleveland	261
1941	John Vander Meer, Cincinnati	202	1941	Bob Feller, Cleveland	260
1942	John Vander Meer, Cincinnati	186	1942	Tex Hughson, Boston	113
				Bobo Newsom, Washington	113
1943	John Vander Meer, Cincinnati	174	1943	Allie Reynolds, Cleveland	151
1944	Bill Voiselle, New York	161	1944	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	187
1945	Preacher Roe, Pittsburgh	148	1945	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	212
1946	Johnny Schmitz, Cincinnati	135	1946	Bob Feller, Cleveland	348
1947	Ewell Blackwell, Cincinnati	193	1947	Bob Feller, Cleveland	196
1948	Harry Brecheen, St. Louis	149	1948	Bob Feller, Cleveland	164
1949	Warren Spahn, Boston	151	1949	Virgil Trucks, Detroit	153
1950	Warren Spahn, Boston	191	1950	Bob Lemon, Cleveland	170
1951	Warren Spahn, Boston	164	1951	Vic Raschi, New York	164
	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn	164			
1952	Warren Spahn, Boston	183	1952	Allie Reynolds, New York	160
1953	Robin Roberts, Philadelphia	198	1953	Billy Pierce, Chicago	186
1954	Robin Roberts, Philadelphia	185	1954	Bob Turley, Baltimore	185
1955	Sam Jones, Chicago	198	1955	Herb Score, Cleveland	245
1956	Sam Jones, Chicago	176	1956	Herb Score, Cleveland	263
1957	Jack Sanford, Philadelphia	188	1957	Early Wynn, Cleveland	184
1958	Sam Jones, St. Louis	225	1958	Early Wynn, Chicago	179
1959	Don Drysdale, Los Angeles	242	1959	Jim Bunning, Detroit	201
1960	Don Drysdale, Los Angeles	246	1960	Jim Bunning, Detroit	201
1961	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	269	1961	Camilo Pacual, Minnesota	221
1962	Don Drysdale, Los Angeles	232	1962	Camilo Pacual, Minnesota	206
1963	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	306	1963	Camilo Pacual, Minnesota	202
1964	Bob Veale, Pittsburgh	250	1964	Al Downing, New York	217
1965	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	382*	1965	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	325
1966	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	317	1966	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	225
1967	Jim Bunning, Philadelphia	253	1967	Jim Lonborg, Boston	246
1968	Bob Gibson, St. Louis	268	1968	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	283
1969	Ferguson Jenkins, Chicago	273	1969	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	279
1970	Tom Seaver, New York	283	1970	Sam McDowell, Cleveland	304
1971	Tom Seaver, New York	289	1971	Mickey Lolich, Detroit	308
1972	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	310	1972	Nolan Ryan, California	329
1973	Tom Seaver, New York	251	1973	Nolan Ryan, California	383*
1974	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	240	1974	Nolan Ryan, California	367
1975	Tom Seaver, New York	243	1975	Frank Tanana, California	269
1976	Tom Seaver, New York	235	1976	Nolan Ryan, California	327
1977	Phil Niekro, Atlanta	262	1977	Nolan Ryan, California	341
1978	J. R. Richard, Houston	303	1978	Nolan Ryan, California	260
1979	J. R. Richard, Houston	313	1979	Nolan Ryan, California	223
1980	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	286	1980	Len Barker, Cleveland	187
1981	Fernando Valenzuela, Los Angeles	180	1981	Len Barker, Cleveland	127
1982	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	286	1982	Floyd Bannister, Seattle	209

National League			American League		
Year	Pitcher, team	SO	Year	Pitcher, team	SO
1983	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	275	1983	Jack Morris, Detroit	232
1984	Dwight Gooden, New York	276	1984	Mark Langston, Seattle	204
1985	Dwight Gooden, New York	268	1985	Bert Blyleven, Cleveland-Minnesota	206
1986	Mike Scott, Houston	306	1986	Mark Langston, Seattle	245
1987	Nolan Ryan, Houston	270	1987	Mark Langston, Seattle	262
1988	Nolan Ryan, Houston	228	1988	Roger Clemens, Boston	291
1989	Jose DeLeon, St. Louis	201	1989	Nolan Ryan, Texas	301
1990	David Cone, New York	233	1990	Nolan Ryan, Texas	232
1991	David Cone, New York	241	1991	Roger Clemens, Boston	241
1992	John Smoltz, Atlanta	215	1992	Randy Johnson, Seattle	241
1993	Jose Rijo, Cincinnati	227	1993	Randy Johnson, Seattle	308
1994	Andy Benes, San Diego	189	1994	Randy Johnson, Seattle	204
1995	Hideo Nomo, Los Angeles	236	1995	Randy Johnson, Seattle	294
1996	John Smoltz, Atlanta	276	1996	Roger Clemens, Boston	257
1997	Curt Schilling, Philadelphia	319	1997	Roger Clemens, Toronto	292
1998	Curt Schilling, Philadelphia	300	1998	Roger Clemens, Toronto	271
1999	Randy Johnson, Arizona	364	1999	Pedro Martinez, Boston	313
2000	Randy Johnson, Arizona	347	2000	Pedro Martinez, Boston	284
2001	Randy Johnson, Arizona	372	2001	Hideo Nomo, Boston	220
2002	Randy Johnson, Arizona	334	2002	Pedro Martinez, Boston	239
2003	Kerry Wood, Chicago	266	2003	Esteban Loaiza, Chicago	207
2004	Randy Johnson, Arizona	290	2004	Johan Santana, Minnesota	265
2005	Jake Peavy, San Diego	216	2005	Johan Santana, Minnesota	238
2006	Aaron Harang, Cincinnati	216	2006	Johan Santana, Minnesota	245
2007	Jake Peavy, San Diego	240	2007	Scott Kazmir, Tampa Bay	239
2008	Tim Lincecum, San Francisco	265	2008	A.J. Burnett, Toronto	231
2009	Tim Lincecum, San Francisco	261	2009	Justin Verlander, Detroit	269
2010	Tim Lincecum, San Francisco	231	2010	Jered Weaver, Los Angeles	233

Victory Leaders, by Season, 1901-2010

* = All-time single-season record for league since beginning of “modern” era in 1901.

National League			American League		
Year	Pitcher, team	Wins	Year	Pitcher, team	Wins
1901	Bill Donovan, Brooklyn	25	1901	Cy Young, Boston	33
1902	Jack Chesbro, Pittsburgh	28	1902	Cy Young, Boston	32
1903	Joe McGinnity, New York	31	1903	Cy Young, Boston	28
1904	Joe McGinnity, New York	35	1904	Jack Chesbro, New York	41*
1905	Christy Mathewson, New York	31	1905	Rube Waddell, Philadelphia	27
1906	Joe McGinnity, New York	27	1906	Al Orth, New York	27
1907	Christy Mathewson, New York	24	1907	Doc White, Chicago	27
1908	Christy Mathewson, New York	37*	1908	Ed Walsh, Chicago	40
1909	Mordecai Brown, Chicago	27	1909	George Mullin, Detroit	29
1910	Christy Mathewson, New York	27	1910	Jack Coombs, Philadelphia	31
1911	Grover Alexander, Chicago	28	1911	Jack Coombs, Philadelphia	28
1912	Rube Marquard, New York	26	1912	Joe Wood, Boston	34
1913	Tom Seaton, Philadelphia	27	1913	Walter Johnson, Washington	36
1914	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	27	1914	Walter Johnson, Washington	28
1915	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	31	1915	Walter Johnson, Washington	27
1916	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	33	1916	Walter Johnson, Washington	25
1917	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	30	1917	Eddie Cicotte, Chicago	28
1918	Hippo Vaughn, Chicago	22	1918	Walter Johnson, Washington	23
1919	Jesse Barnes, New York	25	1919	Eddie Cicotte, Chicago	29
1920	Grover Alexander, Philadelphia	27	1920	Jim Bagby, Cleveland	31
1921	Burleigh Grimes, Brooklyn	22	1921	Urban Shocker, St. Louis	27
1922	Eppa Rixey, Cincinnati	25	1922	Eddie Rommel, Philadelphia	27
1923	Dolf Luque, Cincinnati	27	1923	George Uhle, Cleveland	26
1924	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	28	1924	Walter Johnson, Washington	23
1925	Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn	22	1925	Eddie Rommel, Philadelphia	21
1926	Flint Rhem, St. Louis	20	1926	George Uhle, Cleveland	27
1927	Charlie Root, Chicago	26	1927	Ted Lyons, Chicago	22
1928	Burleigh Grimes, Pittsburgh	25	1928	George Pipgras, New York	24
1929	Pat Malone, Chicago	22	1929	George Earnshaw, Philadelphia	24
1930	Pat Malone, Chicago	20	1930	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	28
1931	Heine Meine, Pittsburgh	19	1931	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	31
1932	Lon Warneke, Chicago	22	1932	Alvin Crowder, Washington	26
1933	Carl Hubbell, New York	23	1933	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	24
1934	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	30	1934	Lefty Gomez, New York	26
1935	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	28	1935	Wes Ferrell, Boston	25
1936	Carl Hubbell, New York	26	1936	Tommy Bridges, Detroit	23
1937	Carl Hubbell, New York	22	1937	Lefty Gomez, New York	21
1938	Bill Lee, Chicago	22	1938	Red Ruffing, New York	21
1939	Bucky Walters, Cincinnati	27	1939	Bob Feller, Cleveland	24
1940	Bucky Walters, Cincinnati	22	1940	Bob Feller, Cleveland	27
1941	Whit Wyatt, Brooklyn	22	1941	Bob Feller, Cleveland	25
1942	Mort Cooper, St. Louis	22	1942	Tex Hughson, Boston	22
1943	Rip Sewell, Pittsburgh	21	1943	Dizzy Trout, Detroit	20
1944	Bucky Walters, Cincinnati	23	1944	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	29
1945	Red Barrett, Boston-St. Louis	23	1945	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	25
1946	Howie Pollet, St. Louis	21	1946	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	26
1947	Ewell Blackwell, Cincinnati	22	1947	Bob Feller, Cleveland	20
1948	Johnny Sain, Boston	24	1948	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	21
1949	Warren Spahn, Boston	21	1949	Mel Parnell, Boston	25
1950	Warren Spahn, Boston	21	1950	Bob Lemon, Cleveland	23
1951	Sal Maglie, New York	23	1951	Bob Feller, Cleveland	22
1952	Robin Roberts, Philadelphia	28	1952	Bobby Shantz, Philadelphia	24
1953	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee	23	1953	Bob Porterfield, Washington	22
1954	Robin Roberts, Philadelphia	23	1954	Early Wynn, Cleveland	23
1955	Robin Roberts, Philadelphia	23	1955	Frank Sullivan, Boston	18
1956	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn	27	1956	Frank Lary, Detroit	21
1957	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee	21	1957	Billy Pierce, Chicago	20

National League

Year	Pitcher, team	Wins
1958	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee	22
1959	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee	21
1960	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee	21
1961	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee	21
1962	Don Drysdale, Los Angeles	25
1963	Juan Marichal, San Francisco	25
1964	Larry Jackson, Chicago	24
1965	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	26
1966	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	27
1967	Mike McCormick, San Francisco	22
1968	Juan Marichal, San Francisco	26
1969	Tom Seaver, New York	25
1970	Gaylord Perry, San Francisco	23
1971	Ferguson Jenkins, Chicago	24
1972	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	27
1973	Ron Bryant, San Francisco	24
1974	Phil Niekro, Atlanta	20
1975	Tom Seaver, New York	22
1976	Randy Jones, San Diego	22
1977	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	23
1978	Gaylord Perry, San Diego	21
1979	Phil Niekro, Atlanta	21
1980	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	24
1981	Tom Seaver, Cincinnati	14
1982	Steve Carlton, Philadelphia	23
1983	John Denny, Philadelphia	19
1984	Joaquin Andujar, St. Louis	20
1985	Dwight Gooden, New York	24
1986	Fernando Valenzuela, Los Angeles	21
1987	Rick Sutcliffe, Chicago	18
1988	Danny Jackson, Cincinnati	23
1989	Mike Scott, Houston	20
1990	Doug Drabek, Pittsburgh	22
1991	John Smiley, Pittsburgh	20
1992	Greg Maddux, Chicago	20
1993	Tom Glavine, Atlanta	22
1994	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	16
1995	Greg Maddux, Atlanta	19
1996	John Smoltz, Atlanta	24
1997	Denny Neagle, Atlanta	20
1998	Tom Glavine, Atlanta	20
1999	Mike Hampton, Houston	22
2000	Tom Glavine, Atlanta	21
2001	Matt Morris, St. Louis; Curt Schilling, Arizona	22
2002	Randy Johnson, Arizona	24
2003	Russ Ortiz, Atlanta	21
2004	Roy Oswalt, Houston	20
2005	Dontrelle Willis, Florida	22
2006	Aaron Harang, Cincinnati; Derek Lowe, Los Angeles; Brad Penny, Los Angeles; John Smoltz, Atlanta; Brandon Webb, Arizona; Carlos Zambrano, Chicago	16
2007	Jake Peavy, San Diego	19
2008	Brandon Webb, Arizona	22
2009	Adam Wainwright, St. Louis	19
2010	Roy Halladay, Philadelphia	21

American League

Year	Pitcher, team	Wins
1958	Bob Turley, New York	21
1959	Early Wynn, Chicago	22
1960	Jim Perry, Cleveland	18
1961	Whitey Ford, New York	25
1962	Ralph Terry, New York	23
1963	Whitey Ford, New York	24
1964	Gary Peters, Chicago	20
1965	Mudcat (Jim) Grant, Minnesota	21
1966	Jim Kaat, Minnesota	25
1967	Earl Wilson, Detroit; Jim Lonborg, Boston	22
1968	Denny McLain, Detroit	31
1969	Denny McLain, Detroit	24
1970	Jim Perry, Minnesota	24
1971	Mickey Lolich, Detroit	25
1972	Wilbur Wood, Chicago	24
1973	Wilbur Wood, Chicago	24
1974	Ferguson Jenkins, Texas	25
1975	Jim Palmer, Baltimore	23
1976	Jim Palmer, Baltimore	22
1977	Jim Palmer, Baltimore	20
1978	Ron Guidry, New York	25
1979	Mike Flanagan, Baltimore	23
1980	Steve Stone, Baltimore	25
1981	Pete Vuckovich, Milwaukee	14
1982	La Marr Hoyt, Chicago	19
1983	La Marr Hoyt, Chicago	24
1984	Mike Boddicker, Baltimore	20
1985	Ron Guidry, New York	22
1986	Roger Clemens, Boston	24
1987	Dave Stewart, Oakland; Roger Clemens, Boston	20
1988	Frank Viola, Minnesota	24
1989	Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City	23
1990	Bob Welch, Oakland	27
1991	Bill Gullickson, Detroit	20
1992	Jack Morris, Toronto	21
1993	Jack McDowell, Chicago	22
1994	Jimmy Key, New York	17
1995	Mike Mussina, Baltimore	19
1996	Andy Pettitte, New York	21
1997	Roger Clemens, Toronto	21
1998	Rick Helling, Texas; Roger Clemens, Toronto	20
1999	Pedro Martinez, Boston	23
2000	David Wells, Toronto	20
2001	Mark Mulder, Oakland	21
2002	Barry Zito, Oakland	23
2003	Roy Halladay, Toronto	22
2004	Curt Schilling, Boston	21
2005	Bartolo Colon, Los Angeles	21
2006	Johan Santana, Minnesota; Chien-Ming Wang, New York	19
2007	Josh Beckett, Boston	20
2008	Cliff Lee, Cleveland	22
2009	Felix Hernandez, Seattle; CC Sabathia, New York; Justin Verlander, Detroit	19
2010	CC Sabathia, New York	21

Cy Young Award Winners, 1956-2009

Year Pitcher, team

1956	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn
1957	Warren Spahn, Milwaukee
1958	Bob Turley, NY Yankees
1959	Early Wynn, Chicago White Sox
1960	Vernon Law, Pittsburgh
1961	Whitey Ford, NY Yankees
1962	Don Drysdale, L.A. Dodgers
1963	Sandy Koufax, L.A. Dodgers
1964	Dean Chance, L.A. Angels
1965	Sandy Koufax, L.A. Dodgers
1966	Sandy Koufax, L.A. Dodgers
1967	(NL) Mike McCormick, San Francisco
	(AL) Jim Lonborg, Boston
1968	(NL) Bob Gibson, St. Louis
	(AL) Denny McLain, Detroit
1969	(NL) Tom Seaver, NY Mets
	(AL) (tie) Denny McLain, Detroit
	Mike Cuellar, Baltimore
1970	(NL) Bob Gibson, St. Louis
	(AL) Jim Perry, Minnesota
1971	(NL) Ferguson Jenkins, Chicago Cubs
	(AL) Vida Blue, Oakland
1972	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia
	(AL) Gaylord Perry, Cleveland
1973	(NL) Tom Seaver, NY Mets
	(AL) Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1974	(NL) Mike Marshall, L.A. Dodgers
	(AL) Jim "Catfish" Hunter, Oakland
1975	(NL) Tom Seaver, NY Mets
	(AL) Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1976	(NL) Randy Jones, San Diego
	(AL) Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1977	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia
	(AL) Sparky Lyle, NY Yankees

Year Pitcher, team

1978	(NL) Gaylord Perry, San Diego
	(AL) Ron Guidry, NY Yankees
1979	(NL) Bruce Sutter, Chicago Cubs
	(AL) Mike Flanagan, Baltimore
1980	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia
	(AL) Steve Stone, Baltimore
1981	(NL) Fernando Valenzuela, L.A. Dodgers
	(AL) Rollie Fingers, Milwaukee Brewers
1982	(NL) Steve Carlton, Philadelphia
	(AL) Pete Vuckovich, Milwaukee Brewers
1983	(NL) John Denny, Philadelphia
	(AL) LaMarr Hoyt, Chicago White Sox
1984	(NL) Rick Sutcliffe, Chicago Cubs
	(AL) Willie Hernandez, Detroit
1985	(NL) Dwight Gooden, NY Mets
	(AL) Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City
1986	(NL) Mike Scott, Houston
	(AL) Roger Clemens, Boston
1987	(NL) Steve Bedrosian, Philadelphia
	(AL) Roger Clemens, Boston
1988	(NL) Orel Hershiser, L.A. Dodgers
	(AL) Frank Viola, Minnesota
1989	(NL) Mark Davis, San Diego
	(AL) Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City
1990	(NL) Doug Drabek, Pittsburgh
	(AL) Bob Welch, Oakland
1991	(NL) Tom Glavine, Atlanta
	(AL) Roger Clemens, Boston
1992	(NL) Greg Maddux, Chicago Cubs
	(AL) Dennis Eckersley, Oakland

Year Pitcher, team

1993	(NL) Greg Maddux, Atlanta
	(AL) Jack McDowell, Chicago White Sox
1994	(NL) Greg Maddux, Atlanta
	(AL) David Cone, Kansas City
1995	(NL) Greg Maddux, Atlanta
	(AL) Randy Johnson, Seattle
1996	(NL) John Smoltz, Atlanta
	(AL) Pat Hentgen, Toronto
1997	(NL) Pedro Martinez, Montréal
	(AL) Roger Clemens, Toronto
1998	(NL) Tom Glavine, Atlanta
	(AL) Roger Clemens, Toronto
1999	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona
	(AL) Pedro Martinez, Boston
2000	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona
	(AL) Pedro Martinez, Boston
2001	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona
	(AL) Roger Clemens, NY Yankees
2002	(NL) Randy Johnson, Arizona
	(AL) Barry Zito, Oakland
2003	(NL) Eric Gagne, L.A. Dodgers
	(AL) Roy Halladay, Toronto
2004	(NL) Roger Clemens, Houston
	(AL) Johan Santana, Minnesota
2005	(NL) Chris Carpenter, St. Louis
	(AL) Bartolo Colon, L.A. Angels
2006	(NL) Brandon Webb, Arizona
	(AL) Johan Santana, Minnesota
2007	(NL) Jake Peavy, San Diego
	(AL) CC Sabathia, Cleveland
2008	(NL) Tim Lincecum, San Francisco
	(AL) Cliff Lee, Cleveland
2009	(NL) Tim Lincecum, San Francisco
	(AL) Zack Greinke, Kansas City

Most Valuable Players, 1931-2009

As selected by the Baseball Writers' Assoc. of America. Prior to 1931, MVP honors were named by various sources.

National League					
Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1931	Frank Frisch, St. Louis	1958	Ernie Banks, Chicago	1984	Ryne Sandberg, Chicago
1932	Chuck Klein, Philadelphia	1959	Ernie Banks, Chicago	1985	Willie McGee, St. Louis
1933	Carl Hubbell, New York	1960	Dick Groat, Pittsburgh	1986	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia
1934	Dizzy Dean, St. Louis	1961	Frank Robinson, Cincinnati	1987	Andre Dawson, Chicago
1935	Gabby Hartnett, Chicago	1962	Maury Wills, Los Angeles	1988	Kirk Gibson, Los Angeles
1936	Carl Hubbell, New York	1963	Sandy Koufax, Los Angeles	1989	Kevin Mitchell, San Francisco
1937	Joe Medwick, St. Louis	1964	Ken Boyer, St. Louis	1990	Barry Bonds, Pittsburgh
1938	Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati	1965	Willie Mays, San Francisco	1991	Terry Pendleton, Atlanta
1939	Bucky Walters, Cincinnati	1966	Roberto Clemente, Pittsburgh	1992	Barry Bonds, Pittsburgh
1940	Frank McCormick, Cincinnati	1967	Orlando Cepeda, St. Louis	1993	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
1941	Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn	1968	Bob Gibson, St. Louis	1994	Jeff Bagwell, Houston
1942	Mort Cooper, St. Louis	1969	Willie McCovey, San Francisco	1995	Barry Larkin, Cincinnati
1943	Stan Musial, St. Louis	1970	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	1996	Ken Caminiti, San Diego
1944	Martin Marion, St. Louis	1971	Joe Torre, St. Louis	1997	Larry Walker, Colorado
1945	Phil Cavarretta, Chicago	1972	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati	1998	Sammy Sosa, Chicago
1946	Stan Musial, St. Louis	1973	Pete Rose, Cincinnati	1999	Chipper Jones, Atlanta
1947	Bob Elliott, Boston	1974	Steve Garvey, Los Angeles	2000	Jeff Kent, San Francisco
1948	Stan Musial, St. Louis	1975	Joe Morgan, Cincinnati	2001	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
1949	Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn	1976	Joe Morgan, Cincinnati	2002	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
1950	Jim Konstanty, Philadelphia	1977	George Foster, Cincinnati	2003	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
1951	Roy Campanella, Brooklyn	1978	(tie) Dave Parker, Pittsburgh;	2004	Barry Bonds, San Francisco
1952	Hank Sauer, Chicago		Keith Hernandez, St. Louis	2005	Albert Pujols, St. Louis
1953	Roy Campanella, Brooklyn	1980	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	2006	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia
1954	Willie Mays, New York	1981	Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia	2007	Jimmy Rollins, Philadelphia
1955	Roy Campanella, Brooklyn	1982	Dale Murphy, Atlanta	2008	Albert Pujols, St. Louis
1956	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn	1983	Dale Murphy, Atlanta	2009	Albert Pujols, St. Louis
1957	Hank Aaron, Milwaukee				

American League					
Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1931	Lefty Grove, Philadelphia	1958	Jackie Jensen, Boston	1984	Willie Hernandez, Detroit
1932	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	1959	Nellie Fox, Chicago	1985	Don Mattingly, New York
1933	Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	1960	Roger Maris, New York	1986	Roger Clemens, Boston
1934	Mickey Cochrane, Detroit	1961	Roger Maris, New York	1987	George Bell, Toronto
1935	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	1962	Mickey Mantle, New York	1988	Jose Canseco, Oakland
1936	Lou Gehrig, New York	1963	Elston Howard, New York	1989	Robin Yount, Milwaukee
1937	Charley Gehringer, Detroit	1964	Brooks Robinson, Baltimore	1990	Rickey Henderson, Oakland
1938	Jimmie Foxx, Boston	1965	Zoilo Versalles, Minnesota	1991	Cal Ripken Jr., Baltimore
1939	Joe DiMaggio, New York	1966	Frank Robinson, Baltimore	1992	Dennis Eckersley, Oakland
1940	Hank Greenberg, Detroit	1967	Carl Yastrzemski, Boston	1993	Frank Thomas, Chicago
1941	Joe DiMaggio, New York	1968	Denny McLain, Detroit	1994	Frank Thomas, Chicago
1942	Joe Gordon, New York	1969	Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota	1995	Mo Vaughn, Boston
1943	Spurgeon Chandler, New York	1970	John "Boog" Powell, Baltimore	1996	Juan Gonzalez, Texas
1944	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	1971	Vida Blue, Oakland	1997	Ken Griffey Jr., Seattle
1945	Hal Newhouser, Detroit	1972	Dick Allen, Chicago	1998	Juan Gonzalez, Texas
1946	Ted Williams, Boston	1973	Reggie Jackson, Oakland	1999	Ivan Rodriguez, Texas
1947	Joe DiMaggio, New York	1974	Jeff Burroughs, Texas	2000	Jason Giambi, Oakland
1948	Lou Boudreau, Cleveland	1975	Fred Lynn, Boston	2001	Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle
1949	Ted Williams, Boston	1976	Thurman Munson, New York	2002	Miguel Tejada, Oakland
1950	Phil Rizzuto, New York	1977	Rod Carew, Minnesota	2003	Alex Rodriguez, Texas
1951	Yogi Berra, New York	1978	Jim Rice, Boston	2004	Vladimir Guerrero, Los Angeles
1952	Bobby Shantz, Philadelphia	1979	Don Baylor, California	2005	Alex Rodriguez, New York
1953	Al Rosen, Cleveland	1980	George Brett, Kansas City	2006	Justin Morneau, Minnesota
1954	Yogi Berra, New York	1981	Rollie Fingers, Milwaukee	2007	Alex Rodriguez, New York
1955	Yogi Berra, New York	1982	Robin Yount, Milwaukee	2008	Dustin Pedroia, Boston
1956	Mickey Mantle, New York	1983	Cal Ripken Jr., Baltimore	2009	Joe Mauer, Minnesota
1957	Mickey Mantle, New York				

Rookie of the Year, 1949-2009

(as selected by the Baseball Writers' Assn. of America)

1947—Combined selection—Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn, 1B; 1948—Combined selection—Alvin Dark, Boston (NL), SS.

National League					
Year	Player, team, position	Year	Player, team, position	Year	Player, team, position
1949	Don Newcombe, Brooklyn, P	1970	Carl Morton, Montréal, P	1990	Dave Justice, Atlanta, 1B
1950	Sam Jethroe, Boston, OF	1971	Earl Williams, Atlanta, C	1991	Jeff Bagwell, Houston, 1B
1951	Willie Mays, NY, OF	1972	Jon Matlack, NY, P	1992	Eric Karros, L.A., 1B
1952	Joe Black, Brooklyn, P	1973	Gary Matthews, S.F., OF	1993	Mike Piazza, L.A., C
1953	Jim Gilliam, Brooklyn, 2B	1974	Bake McBride, St. Louis, OF	1994	Raul Mondesi, L.A., OF
1954	Wally Moon, St. Louis, OF	1975	John Montefusco, S.F., P	1995	Hideo Nomo, L.A., P
1955	Bill Virdon, St. Louis, OF	1976	(tie) Butch Metzger, San Diego, P;	1996	Todd Hollandsworth, L.A., OF
1956	Frank Robinson, Cincinnati, OF		Pat Zachry, Cincinnati, P	1997	Scott Rolten, Philadelphia, 3B
1957	Jack Sanford, Philadelphia, P	1977	Andre Dawson, Montréal, OF	1998	Kerry Wood, Chicago, P
1958	Orlando Cepeda, S.F., 1B	1978	Bob Horner, Atlanta, 3B	1999	Scott Williamson, Cincinnati, P
1959	Willie McCovey, S.F., 1B	1979	Rick Sutcliffe, L.A., P	2000	Rafael Furcal, Atlanta, SS
1960	Frank Howard, L.A., OF	1980	Steve Howe, L.A., P	2001	Albert Pujols, St. Louis, OF
1961	Billy Williams, Chicago, OF	1981	Fernando Valenzuela, L.A., P	2002	Jason Jennings, Colorado, P
1962	Ken Hubbs, Chicago, 2B	1982	Steve Sax, L.A., 2B	2003	Dontrelle Willis, Florida, P
1963	Pete Rose, Cincinnati, 2B	1983	Darryl Strawberry, NY, OF	2004	Jason Bay, Pittsburgh, OF
1964	Richie Allen, Philadelphia, 3B	1984	Dwight Gooden, NY, P	2005	Ryan Howard, Philadelphia, 1B
1965	Jim Lefebvre, L.A., 2B	1985	Vince Coleman, St. Louis, OF	2006	Hanley Ramirez, Florida, SS
1966	Tommy Helms, Cincinnati, 2B	1986	Todd Worrel, St. Louis, P	2007	Ryan Braun, Milwaukee, OF
1967	Tom Seaver, NY, P	1987	Benito Santiago, San Diego, C	2008	Geovany Soto, Chicago, C
1968	Johnny Bench, Cincinnati, C	1988	Chris Sabo, Cincinnati, 3B	2009	Chris Coghlan, Florida, OF
1969	Ted Sizemore, L.A., 2B	1989	Jerome Walton, Chicago, OF		

American League

Year	Player, team, position
1949	Roy Sievers, St. Louis, OF
1950	Walt Dropo, Boston, 1B
1951	Gil McDougald, NY, 3B
1952	Harry Byrd, Philadelphia, P
1953	Harvey Kuenn, Detroit, SS
1954	Bob Grim, NY, P
1955	Herb Score, Cleveland, P
1956	Luis Aparicio, Chicago, SS
1957	Tony Kubek, NY, IF-OF
1958	Albie Pearson, Washington, OF
1959	Bob Allison, Washington, OF
1960	Ron Hansen, Baltimore, SS
1961	Don Schwall, Boston, P
1962	Tom Tresh, NY, IF-OF
1963	Gary Peters, Chicago, P
1964	Tony Oliva, Minnesota, OF
1965	Curt Blefary, Baltimore, OF
1966	Tommie Agee, Chicago, OF
1967	Rod Carew, Minnesota, 2B
1968	Stan Bahnsen, NY, P
1969	Lou Piniella, Kansas City, OF

Year	Player, team, position
1970	Thurman Munson, NY, C
1971	Chris Chambliss, Cleveland, 1B
1972	Carlton Fisk, Boston, C
1973	Al Bumbry, Baltimore, OF
1974	Mike Hargrove, Texas, 1B
1975	Fred Lynn, Boston, OF
1976	Mark Fidrych, Detroit, P
1977	Eddie Murray, Baltimore, DH
1978	Lou Whitaker, Detroit, 2B
1979	(tie) John Castino, Minnesota, 3B; Alfredo Griffin, Toronto, SS
1980	Joe Charboneau, Cleveland, OF
1981	Dave Righetti, NY, P
1982	Cal Ripken Jr., Baltimore, SS
1983	Ron Kittle, Chicago, OF
1984	Alvin Davis, Seattle, 1B
1985	Ozzie Guillen, Chicago, SS
1986	Jose Canseco, Oakland, OF
1987	Mark McGwire, Oakland, 1B
1988	Walt Weiss, Oakland, SS
1989	Gregg Olson, Baltimore, P

Year	Player, team, position
1990	Sandy Alomar Jr., Cleveland, C
1991	Chuck Knoblauch, Minnesota, 2B
1992	Pat Listach, Milwaukee, SS
1993	Tim Salmon, California, OF
1994	Bob Hamelin, Kansas City, DH
1995	Marty Cordova, Minnesota, OF
1996	Derek Jeter, NY, SS
1997	Nomar Garciaparra, Boston, SS
1998	Ben Grieve, Oakland, OF
1999	Carlos Beltran, Kansas City, OF
2000	Kazuhiko Sasaki, Seattle, P
2001	Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle, OF
2002	Eric Hinske, Toronto, 3B
2003	Angel Berroa, Kansas City, SS
2004	Bobby Crosby, Oakland, SS
2005	Huston Street, Oakland, P
2006	Justin Verlander, Detroit, P
2007	Dustin Pedroia, Boston, 2B
2008	Evan Longoria, Tampa Bay, 3B
2009	Andrew Bailey, Oakland, P

Major League Pennant Winners, 1901-75

National League						American League					
Year	Winner	Won	Lost	Pct	Manager	Year	Winner	Won	Lost	Pct	Manager
1901	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647	Clarke	1901	Chicago	83	53	.610	Griffith
1902	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741	Clarke	1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Mack
1903	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650	Clarke	1903	Boston	91	47	.659	Collins
1904	New York	106	47	.693	McGraw	1904	Boston	95	59	.617	Collins
1905	New York	105	48	.686	McGraw	1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622	Mack
1906	Chicago	116	36	.763	Chance	1906	Chicago	93	58	.616	Jones
1907	Chicago	107	45	.704	Chance	1907	Detroit	92	58	.613	Jennings
1908	Chicago	99	55	.643	Chance	1908	Detroit	90	63	.588	Jennings
1909	Pittsburgh	110	42	.724	Clarke	1909	Detroit	98	54	.645	Jennings
1910	Chicago	104	50	.675	Chance	1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680	Mack
1911	New York	99	54	.647	McGraw	1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669	Mack
1912	New York	103	48	.682	McGraw	1912	Boston	105	47	.691	Stahl
1913	New York	101	51	.664	McGraw	1913	Philadelphia	96	57	.627	Mack
1914	Boston	94	59	.614	Stallings	1914	Philadelphia	99	53	.651	Mack
1915	Philadelphia	90	62	.592	Moran	1915	Boston	101	50	.669	Carrigan
1916	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Robinson	1916	Boston	91	63	.591	Carrigan
1917	New York	98	56	.636	McGraw	1917	Chicago	100	54	.649	Rowland
1918	Chicago	84	45	.651	Mitchell	1918	Boston	75	51	.595	Barrow
1919	Cincinnati	96	44	.686	Moran	1919	Chicago	88	52	.629	Gleason
1920	Brooklyn	93	60	.604	Robinson	1920	Cleveland	98	56	.636	Speaker
1921	New York	94	56	.614	McGraw	1921	New York	98	55	.641	Huggins
1922	New York	93	61	.604	McGraw	1922	New York	94	60	.610	Huggins
1923	New York	95	58	.621	McGraw	1923	New York	98	54	.645	Huggins
1924	New York	93	60	.608	McGraw	1924	Washington	92	62	.597	Harris
1925	Pittsburgh	95	58	.621	McKechnie	1925	Washington	96	55	.636	Harris
1926	St. Louis	89	65	.578	Hornsby	1926	New York	91	63	.591	Huggins
1927	Pittsburgh	94	60	.610	Bush	1927	New York	110	44	.714	Huggins
1928	St. Louis	95	59	.617	McKechnie	1928	New York	101	53	.656	Huggins
1929	Chicago	98	54	.645	McCarthy	1929	Philadelphia	104	46	.693	Mack
1930	St. Louis	92	62	.597	Street	1930	Philadelphia	102	52	.662	Mack
1931	St. Louis	101	53	.656	Street	1931	Philadelphia	107	45	.704	Mack
1932	Chicago	90	64	.584	Grimm	1932	New York	107	47	.695	McCarthy
1933	New York	91	61	.599	Terry	1933	Washington	99	53	.651	Cronin
1934	St. Louis	95	58	.621	Frisch	1934	Detroit	101	53	.656	Cochrane
1935	Chicago	100	54	.649	Grimm	1935	Detroit	93	58	.616	Cochrane
1936	New York	91	62	.597	Terry	1936	New York	102	51	.667	McCarthy
1937	New York	95	57	.625	Terry	1937	New York	102	52	.662	McCarthy
1938	Chicago	89	63	.586	Hartnett	1938	New York	99	53	.651	McCarthy
1939	Cincinnati	97	57	.630	McKechnie	1939	New York	106	45	.702	McCarthy
1940	Cincinnati	100	53	.654	McKechnie	1940	Detroit	90	64	.584	Baker
1941	Brooklyn	100	54	.649	Durocher	1941	New York	101	53	.656	McCarthy
1942	St. Louis	106	48	.688	Southworth	1942	New York	103	51	.669	McCarthy
1943	St. Louis	105	49	.682	Southworth	1943	New York	98	56	.636	McCarthy
1944	St. Louis	105	49	.682	Southworth	1944	St. Louis	89	65	.578	Sewell
1945	Chicago	98	56	.636	Grimm	1945	Detroit	88	65	.575	O'Neill
1946	St. Louis	98	58	.628	Dyer	1946	Boston	104	50	.675	Cronin
1947	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Shotton	1947	New York	97	57	.630	Harris
1948	Boston	91	62	.595	Southworth	1948	Cleveland	97	58	.626	Boudreau
1949	Brooklyn	97	57	.630	Shotton	1949	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel
1950	Philadelphia	91	63	.591	Sawyer	1950	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel
1951	New York	98	59	.624	Durocher	1951	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel
1952	Brooklyn	96	57	.627	Dressen	1952	New York	95	59	.617	Stengel
1953	Brooklyn	105	49	.682	Dressen	1953	New York	99	52	.656	Stengel
1954	New York	97	57	.630	Durocher	1954	Cleveland	111	43	.721	Lopez
1955	Brooklyn	98	55	.641	Alston	1955	New York	96	58	.623	Stengel
1956	Brooklyn	93	61	.604	Alston	1956	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel
1957	Milwaukee	95	59	.617	Haney	1957	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel
1958	Milwaukee	92	62	.597	Haney	1958	New York	92	62	.597	Stengel
1959	Los Angeles	88	68	.564	Alston	1959	Chicago	94	60	.610	Lopez
1960	Pittsburgh	95	59	.617	Murtaugh	1960	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel
1961	Cincinnati	93	61	.604	Hutchinson	1961	New York	109	53	.673	Houk
1962	San Francisco	103	62	.624	Dark	1962	New York	96	66	.593	Houk
1963	Los Angeles	99	63	.611	Alston	1963	New York	104	57	.646	Houk
1964	St. Louis	93	69	.574	Keane	1964	New York	99	63	.611	Berra

National League						American League					
Year	Winner	Won	Lost	Pct	Manager	Year	Winner	Won	Lost	Pct	Manager
1965	Los Angeles	97	65	.599	Alston	1965	Minnesota	102	60	.630	Mele
1966	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Alston	1966	Baltimore	97	63	.606	Bauer
1967	St. Louis	101	60	.627	Schoendienst	1967	Boston	92	70	.568	Williams
1968	St. Louis	97	65	.599	Schoendienst	1968	Detroit	103	59	.636	Smith
1969	NY Mets	100	62	.617	Hodges	1969	Baltimore	109	53	.673	Weaver
1970	Cincinnati	102	60	.630	Anderson	1970	Baltimore	108	54	.667	Weaver
1971	Pittsburgh	97	65	.599	Murtaugh	1971	Baltimore	101	57	.639	Weaver
1972	Cincinnati	95	59	.617	Anderson	1972	Oakland	93	62	.600	Williams
1973	NY Mets	82	79	.509	Berra	1973	Oakland	94	68	.580	Williams
1974	Los Angeles	102	60	.630	Alston	1974	Oakland	90	72	.556	Dark
1975	Cincinnati	108	54	.667	Anderson	1975	Boston	95	65	.594	Johnson

Major League Pennant Winners, 1976-2010

National League											
		East				West				Pennant	
Year	Winner	W	L	Pct	Manager	Winner	W	L	Pct	winner	
1976	Philadelphia	101	61	.623	Ozark	Cincinnati	102	60	.630	Anderson	Cincinnati
1977	Philadelphia	101	61	.623	Ozark	Los Angeles	98	64	.605	Lasorda	Los Angeles
1978	Philadelphia	90	72	.556	Ozark	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Lasorda	Los Angeles
1979	Pittsburgh	98	64	.605	Tanner	Cincinnati	90	71	.559	McNamara	Pittsburgh
1980	Philadelphia	91	71	.562	Green	Houston	93	70	.571	Virdon	Philadelphia
1981(a)	Philadelphia	34	21	.618	Green	Los Angeles	36	21	.632	Lasorda	(c)
1981(b)	Montréal	30	23	.566	Williams, Fanning	Houston	33	20	.623	Virdon	Los Angeles
1982	St. Louis	92	70	.568	Herzog	Atlanta	89	73	.549	Torre	St. Louis
1983	Philadelphia	90	72	.556	Corrales, Owens	Los Angeles	91	71	.562	Lasorda	Philadelphia
1984	Chicago	96	65	.596	Frey	San Diego	92	70	.568	Williams	San Diego
1985	St. Louis	101	61	.623	Herzog	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Lasorda	St. Louis
1986	NY Mets	108	54	.667	Johnson	Houston	96	66	.593	Lanier	New York
1987	St. Louis	95	67	.586	Herzog	San Francisco	90	72	.556	Craig	St. Louis
1988	NY Mets	100	60	.625	Johnson	Los Angeles	94	67	.584	Lasorda	Los Angeles
1989	Chicago	93	69	.571	Zimmer	San Francisco	92	70	.568	Craig	San Francisco
1990	Pittsburgh	95	67	.586	Leyland	Cincinnati	91	71	.562	Piniella	Cincinnati
1991	Pittsburgh	98	64	.605	Leyland	Atlanta	94	68	.580	Cox	Atlanta
1992	Pittsburgh	96	66	.593	Leyland	Atlanta	98	64	.605	Cox	Atlanta
1993	Philadelphia	97	65	.599	Fregosi	Atlanta	104	58	.642	Cox	Philadelphia
Year	Division	Winner	W	L	Pct	Manager	Playoffs			Pennant winner	
1994(d)	East	Montréal	74	40	.649	Alou	—			—	
	Central	Cincinnati	66	48	.579	Johnson					
	West	Los Angeles	58	56	.509	Lasorda					
1995	East	Atlanta	90	54	.625	Cox	Atlanta 3, Colorado* 1			Atlanta	
	Central	Cincinnati	85	59	.590	Johnson	Cincinnati 3, Los Angeles 0				
	West	Los Angeles	78	66	.542	Lasorda	Atlanta 4, Cincinnati 0				
1996	East	Atlanta	96	66	.593	Cox	Atlanta 3, Los Angeles* 0			Atlanta	
	Central	St. Louis	88	74	.543	La Russa	St. Louis 3, San Diego 0				
	West	San Diego	91	71	.562	Bochy	Atlanta 4, St. Louis 3				
1997	East	Atlanta	101	61	.623	Cox	Atlanta 3, Houston 0			Florida*(e)	
	Central	Houston	84	78	.519	Dierker	Florida* 3, San Francisco 0				
	West	San Francisco	90	72	.556	Baker	Florida* 4, Atlanta 2				
1998	East	Atlanta	106	56	.654	Cox	Atlanta 3, Chicago* 0			San Diego	
	Central	Houston	102	60	.630	Dierker	San Diego 3, Houston 1				
	West	San Diego	98	64	.605	Bochy	San Diego 4, Atlanta 2				
1999	East	Atlanta	103	59	.636	Cox	Atlanta 3, Houston 1			Atlanta	
	Central	Houston	97	65	.599	Dierker	New York* 3, Arizona 1				
	West	Arizona	100	62	.617	Showalter	Atlanta 4, New York* 2				
2000	East	Atlanta	95	67	.586	Cox	St. Louis 3, Atlanta 0			New York*(f)	
	Central	St. Louis	95	67	.586	La Russa	New York* 3, San Francisco 1				
	West	San Francisco	97	65	.599	Baker	New York* 4, St. Louis 1				
2001	East	Atlanta	88	74	.543	Cox	Atlanta 3, Houston 0			Arizona	
	Central	Houston	93	69	.574	Dierker	Arizona 3, St. Louis* 2				
	West	Arizona	92	70	.568	Brenly	Arizona 4, Atlanta 1				
2002	East	Atlanta	101	59	.631	Cox	St. Louis 3, Arizona 0			San Francisco*(g)	
	Central	St. Louis	97	65	.599	La Russa	San Francisco* 3, Atlanta 2				
	West	Arizona	98	64	.605	Brenly	San Francisco* 4, St. Louis 1				
2003	East	Atlanta	101	61	.623	Cox	Chicago 3, Atlanta 2			Florida*(i)	
	Central	Chicago	88	74	.543	Baker	Florida* 3, San Francisco 2				
	West	San Francisco	100	61	.621	Alou	Florida* 4, Chicago 3				
2004	East	Atlanta	96	66	.593	Cox	Houston* 3, Atlanta 2			St. Louis	
	Central	St. Louis	105	57	.648	La Russa	St. Louis 3, Dodgers 1				
	West	Los Angeles	93	69	.594	Tracy	St. Louis 4, Houston* 3				
2005	East	Atlanta	90	72	.556	Cox	St. Louis 3, San Diego 0			Houston*(j)	
	Central	St. Louis	100	62	.617	La Russa	Houston* 3, Atlanta 1				
	West	San Diego	82	80	.506	Bochy	Houston* 4, St. Louis 2				
2006	East	New York	97	65	.599	Randolph	New York 3, Los Angeles* 0			St. Louis	
	Central	St. Louis	83	78	.516	La Russa	St. Louis 3, San Diego 1				
	West	San Diego	88	74	.543	Bochy	St. Louis 4, New York 3				
2007	East	Philadelphia	89	73	.549	Manuel	Colorado* 3, Philadelphia 0			Colorado*(m)	
	Central	Chicago	85	77	.525	Piniella	Arizona 3, Chicago 0				
	West	Arizona	90	72	.556	Melvin	Colorado* 4, Arizona 0				
2008	East	Philadelphia	92	70	.568	Manuel	Philadelphia 3, Milwaukee* 1			Philadelphia	
	Central	Chicago	97	64	.602	Piniella	Los Angeles 3, Chicago 0				
	West	Los Angeles	84	78	.519	Torre	Philadelphia 4, Los Angeles 1				
2009	East	Philadelphia	93	69	.574	Manuel	Philadelphia 3, Colorado* 1			Philadelphia	
	Central	St. Louis	91	71	.562	La Russa	Los Angeles 3, St. Louis 0				
	West	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Torre	Philadelphia 4, Los Angeles 1				
2010	East	Philadelphia	97	65	.599	Manuel	San Francisco 3, Atlanta* 1			San Francisco	
	Central	Cincinnati	91	71	.562	Baker	Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 0				
	West	San Francisco	92	70	.568	Bochy	San Francisco 4, Philadelphia 2				

American League											
East						West					
Year	Winner	W	L	Pct	Manager	Winner	W	L	Pct	Manager	Pennant winner
1976	New York	97	62	.610	Martin	Kansas City	90	72	.556	Herzog	New York
1977	New York	100	62	.617	Martin	Kansas City	102	60	.630	Herzog	New York
1978	New York	100	63	.613	Martin, Lemon	Kansas City	92	70	.568	Herzog	New York
1979	Baltimore	102	57	.642	Weaver	California	88	74	.543	Fregosi	Baltimore
1980	New York	103	59	.636	Howser	Kansas City	97	65	.599	Frey	Kansas City
1981(a)	New York	34	22	.607	Michael	Oakland	37	23	.617	Martin	(c)
1981(b)	Milwaukee	31	22	.585	Rodgers	Kansas City	30	23	.566	Frey, Howser	New York
1982	Milwaukee	95	67	.586	Rodgers, Kuenn	California	93	69	.574	Mauch	Milwaukee
1983	Baltimore	98	64	.605	Altobelli	Chicago	99	63	.611	La Russa	Baltimore
1984	Detroit	104	58	.642	Anderson	Kansas City	84	78	.519	Howser	Detroit
1985	Toronto	99	62	.615	Cox	Kansas City	91	71	.562	Howser	Kansas City
1986	Boston	95	66	.590	McNamara	California	92	70	.568	Mauch	Boston
1987	Detroit	98	64	.605	Anderson	Minnesota	85	77	.525	Kelly	Minnesota
1988	Boston	89	73	.549	McNamara, Morgan	Oakland	104	58	.642	La Russa	Oakland
1989	Toronto	89	73	.549	Williams, Gaston	Oakland	99	63	.611	La Russa	Oakland
1990	Boston	88	74	.543	Morgan	Oakland	103	59	.636	La Russa	Oakland
1991	Toronto	91	71	.562	Gaston	Minnesota	95	67	.586	Kelly	Minnesota
1992	Toronto	96	66	.593	Gaston	Oakland	96	66	.593	La Russa	Toronto
1993	Toronto	95	67	.586	Gaston	Chicago	94	68	.580	Lamont	Toronto

Year	Division	Winner	W	L	Pct	Manager	Playoffs	Pennant winner
1994(d)	East	New York	70	43	.619	Showalter	—	—
	Central	Chicago	67	46	.593	Lamont		
	West	Texas	52	62	.456	Kennedy		
1995	East	Boston	86	58	.597	Kennedy	Cleveland 3, Boston 0	Cleveland
	Central	Cleveland	100	44	.694	Hargrove	Seattle 3, New York* 2	
	West	Seattle	79	66	.545	Piniella	Cleveland 4, Seattle 2	
1996	East	New York	92	70	.568	Torre	Baltimore* 3, Cleveland 1	New York
	Central	Cleveland	99	62	.615	Hargrove	New York 3, Texas 1	
	West	Texas	90	72	.556	Oates	New York 4, Baltimore* 1	
1997	East	Baltimore	98	64	.605	Johnson	Baltimore 3, Seattle 1	Cleveland
	Central	Cleveland	86	75	.534	Hargrove	Cleveland 3, New York* 2	
	West	Seattle	90	72	.556	Piniella	Cleveland 4, Baltimore 2	
1998	East	New York	114	48	.704	Torre	New York 3, Texas 0	New York
	Central	Cleveland	89	73	.549	Hargrove	Cleveland 3, Boston* 1	
	West	Texas	88	74	.543	Oates	New York 4, Cleveland 2	
1999	East	New York	98	64	.605	Torre	New York 3, Texas 0	New York
	Central	Cleveland	97	65	.599	Hargrove	Boston* 3, Cleveland 2	
	West	Texas	95	67	.586	Oates	New York 4, Boston* 1	
2000	East	New York	87	74	.540	Torre	New York 3, Oakland 2	New York
	Central	Chicago	95	67	.586	Manuel	Seattle* 3, Chicago 0	
	West	Oakland	91	70	.565	Howe	New York 4, Seattle* 2	
2001	East	New York	95	65	.594	Torre	Seattle 3, Cleveland 2	New York
	Central	Cleveland	91	71	.562	Manuel	New York 3, Oakland* 2	
	West	Seattle	116	46	.716	Piniella	New York 4, Seattle 1	
2002	East	New York	103	58	.640	Torre	Anaheim* 3, New York 1	Anaheim*(h)
	Central	Minnesota	94	67	.584	Gardenhire	Minnesota 3, Oakland 2	
	West	Oakland	103	59	.636	Howe	Anaheim* 4, Minnesota 1	
2003	East	New York	101	61	.623	Torre	New York 3, Minnesota 1	New York
	Central	Minnesota	90	72	.556	Gardenhire	Boston* 3, Oakland 2	
	West	Oakland	96	66	.593	Macha	New York 4, Boston* 3	
2004	East	New York	101	61	.623	Torre	New York 3, Minnesota 1	Boston*(k)
	Central	Minnesota	92	70	.568	Gardenhire	Boston* 3, Anaheim 0	
	West	Anaheim	92	70	.568	Scioscia	Boston* 4, New York 3	
2005	East	New York	95	67	.586	Torre	Chicago 3, Boston* 0	Chicago
	Central	Chicago	99	63	.611	Guillen	Los Angeles 3, New York 2	
	West	Los Angeles	95	67	.586	Scioscia	Chicago 4, Los Angeles 1	
2006	East	New York	97	65	.599	Torre	Oakland 3, Minnesota 0	Detroit*(l)
	Central	Minnesota	96	66	.593	Gardenhire	Detroit* 3, New York 1	
	West	Oakland	93	69	.574	Macha	Detroit* 4, Oakland 0	
2007	East	Boston	96	66	.593	Francona	Boston 3, Los Angeles 0	Boston
	Central	Cleveland	96	66	.593	Wedge	Cleveland 3, New York* 1	
	West	Los Angeles	94	68	.580	Scioscia	Boston 4, Cleveland 3	
2008	East	Tampa Bay	97	65	.599	Maddon	Tampa Bay 3, Chicago 1	Tampa Bay
	Central	Chicago	89	74	.546	Guillen	Boston* 3, Los Angeles 1	
	West	Los Angeles	101	61	.623	Scioscia	Tampa Bay 4, Boston* 3	
2009	East	New York	103	59	.636	Girardi	New York 3, Minnesota 0	New York
	Central	Minnesota	87	76	.534	Gardenhire	Los Angeles 3, Boston* 0	
	West	Los Angeles	97	65	.599	Scioscia	New York 4, Los Angeles 2	
2010	East	Tampa Bay	96	66	.593	Maddon	New York* 3, Minnesota 0	Texas
	Central	Minnesota	94	68	.580	Gardenhire	Texas 3, Tampa Bay 2	
	West	Texas	90	72	.556	Washington	Texas 4, New York* 2	

*Wild card team. (a) First half. (b) Second half. (c) Montréal, L.A., NY Yankees, and Oakland won the divisional playoffs. (d) In Aug. 1994, a players' strike began that caused the cancellation of the remainder of the season, the playoffs, and the World Series. Teams listed as division "winners" for 1994 were leading their divisions at the time of the strike. (e) Florida manager: Jim Leyland. (f) New York manager: Bobby Valentine. (g) San Francisco manager: Dusty Baker. (h) Anaheim manager: Mike Scioscia. (i) Florida manager: Jack McKeon. (j) Houston manager: Phil Garner. (k) Boston manager: Terry Francona. (l) Detroit manager: Jim Leyland. (m) Colorado manager: Clint Hurdle.

Rawlings Gold Glove Awards, 2009 and All-Time Leaders

Mark Buehrle, Chicago White Sox, P	Evan Longoria, Tampa Bay, 3B	Adam Wainwright, St. Louis, P	Jimmy Rollins, Philadelphia, SS
Joe Mauer, Minnesota, C	Derek Jeter, NY Yankees, SS	Yadier Molina, St. Louis, C	Michael Bourn, Houston, OF
Mark Teixeira, NY Yankees, 1B	Torii Hunter, L.A. Angels, OF	Adrian Gonzalez, San Diego, 1B	Matt Kemp, L.A. Dodgers, OF
Placido Polanco, Detroit, 2B	Adam Jones, Baltimore, OF	Orlando Hudson, L.A. Dodgers, 2B	Shane Victorino, Philadelphia, OF
	Ichiro Suzuki, Seattle, OF	Ryan Zimmerman, Washington, 3B	

The following are the players at each position who have won the most Gold Gloves since the award was instituted in 1957.			
Pitcher:	Greg Maddux 18	Second base:	Roberto Alomar 10
	Jim Kaat 16		Ryne Sandberg 9
Catcher:	Ivan Rodriguez 13		Bill Mazeroski 8
	Johnny Bench 10		Frank White 8
First base:	Keith Hernandez 11	Third base:	Brooks Robinson 16
	Don Mattingly 9		Mike Schmidt 10
		Shortstop:	Ozzie Smith 13
			Omar Vizquel 11
		Outfield:	Roberto Clemente . . . 12
			Willie Mays 12
			Al Kaline 10
			Ken Griffey Jr. 10
			Andruw Jones 10

World Series Results, 1903-2010

1903 Boston AL 5, Pittsburgh NL 3	1939 New York AL 4, Cincinnati NL 0	1975 Cincinnati NL 4, Boston AL 3
1904 No series	1940 Cincinnati NL 4, Detroit AL 3	1976 Cincinnati NL 4, New York AL 0
1905 New York NL 4, Philadelphia AL 1	1941 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 1	1977 New York AL 4, Los Angeles NL 2
1906 Chicago AL 4, Chicago NL 2	1942 St. Louis NL 4, New York AL 1	1978 New York AL 4, Los Angeles NL 2
1907 Chicago NL 4, Detroit AL 0, 1 tie	1943 New York AL 4, St. Louis NL 1	1979 Pittsburgh NL 4, Baltimore AL 3
1908 Chicago NL 4, Detroit AL 1	1944 St. Louis NL 4, St. Louis AL 2	1980 Philadelphia NL 4, Kansas City AL 2
1909 Pittsburgh NL 4, Detroit AL 3	1945 Detroit AL 4, Chicago NL 3	1981 Los Angeles NL 4, New York AL 2
1910 Philadelphia AL 4, Chicago NL 1	1946 St. Louis NL 4, Boston AL 3	1982 St. Louis NL 4, Milwaukee AL 3
1911 Philadelphia AL 4, New York NL 2	1947 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 3	1983 Baltimore AL 4, Philadelphia NL 1
1912 Boston AL 4, New York NL 3, 1 tie	1948 Cleveland AL 4, Boston NL 2	1984 Detroit AL 4, San Diego NL 1
1913 Philadelphia AL 4, New York NL 1	1949 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 1	1985 Kansas City AL 4, St. Louis NL 3
1914 Boston NL 4, Philadelphia AL 0	1950 New York AL 4, Philadelphia NL 0	1986 New York NL 4, Boston AL 3
1915 Boston AL 4, Philadelphia NL 1	1951 New York AL 4, New York NL 2	1987 Minnesota AL 4, St. Louis NL 3
1916 Boston AL 4, Brooklyn NL 1	1952 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 3	1988 Los Angeles NL 4, Oakland AL 1
1917 Chicago AL 4, New York NL 2	1953 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 2	1989 Oakland AL 4, San Francisco NL 0
1918 Boston AL 4, Chicago NL 2	1954 New York NL 4, Cleveland AL 0	1990 Cincinnati NL 4, Oakland AL 0
1919 Cincinnati NL 5, Chicago AL 3	1955 Brooklyn NL 4, New York AL 3	1991 Minnesota AL 4, Atlanta NL 3
1920 Cleveland AL 5, Brooklyn NL 2	1956 New York AL 4, Brooklyn NL 3	1992 Toronto AL 4, Atlanta NL 2
1921 New York NL 5, New York AL 3	1957 Milwaukee NL 4, New York AL 3	1993 Toronto AL 4, Philadelphia NL 2
1922 New York NL 4, New York AL 0, 1 tie	1958 New York AL 4, Milwaukee NL 3	1994 No series
1923 New York AL 4, New York NL 2	1959 Los Angeles NL 4, Chicago AL 2	1995 Atlanta NL 4, Cleveland AL 2
1924 Washington AL 4, New York NL 3	1960 Pittsburgh NL 4, New York AL 3	1996 New York AL 4, Atlanta NL 2
1925 Pittsburgh NL 4, Washington AL 3	1961 New York AL 4, Cincinnati NL 1	1997 Florida NL 4, Cleveland AL 3
1926 St. Louis NL 4, New York AL 3	1962 New York AL 4, San Francisco NL 3	1998 New York AL 4, San Diego NL 0
1927 New York AL 4, Pittsburgh NL 0	1963 Los Angeles NL 4, New York AL 0	1999 New York AL 4, Atlanta NL 0
1928 New York AL 4, St. Louis NL 0	1964 St. Louis NL 4, New York AL 3	2000 New York AL 4, New York NL 1
1929 Philadelphia AL 4, Chicago NL 1	1965 Los Angeles NL 4, Minnesota AL 3	2001 Arizona NL 4, New York AL 3
1930 Philadelphia AL 4, St. Louis NL 2	1966 Baltimore AL 4, Los Angeles NL 0	2002 Anaheim AL 4, San Francisco NL 3
1931 St. Louis NL 4, Philadelphia AL 3	1967 St. Louis NL 4, Boston AL 3	2003 Florida NL 4, New York AL 2
1932 New York AL 4, Chicago NL 0	1968 Detroit AL 4, St. Louis NL 3	2004 Boston AL 4, St. Louis NL 0
1933 New York NL 4, Washington AL 1	1969 New York NL 4, Baltimore AL 1	2005 Chicago AL 4, Houston NL 0
1934 St. Louis NL 4, Detroit AL 3	1970 Baltimore AL 4, Cincinnati NL 1	2006 St. Louis NL 4, Detroit AL 1
1935 Detroit AL 4, Chicago NL 2	1971 Pittsburgh NL 4, Baltimore AL 3	2007 Boston AL 4, Colorado NL 0
1936 New York AL 4, New York NL 2	1972 Oakland AL 4, Cincinnati NL 3	2008 Philadelphia NL 4, Tampa Bay AL 1
1937 New York AL 4, New York NL 1	1973 Oakland AL 4, New York NL 3	2009 New York AL 4, Philadelphia NL 2
1938 New York AL 4, Chicago NL 0	1974 Oakland AL 4, Los Angeles NL 1	2010 San Francisco NL 4, Texas AL 1

World Series Most Valuable Player, 1955-2010

Year	Player, position, team	Year	Player, position, team	Year	Player, position, team
1955	Johnny Podres, P, Brooklyn	1975	Pete Rose, 3B, Cincinnati	1992	Pat Borders, C, Toronto
1956	Don Larsen, P, NY, AL	1976	Johnny Bench, C, Cincinnati	1993	Paul Molitor, DH, Toronto
1957	Lew Burdette, P, Milwaukee, NL	1977	Reggie Jackson, OF, NY, AL	1994	No series
1958	Bob Turley, P, NY, AL	1978	Bucky Dent, SS, NY, AL	1995	Tom Glavine, P, Atlanta
1959	Larry Sherry, P, Los Angeles, NL	1979	Willie Stargell, 1B, Pittsburgh	1996	John Wetteland, P, NY, AL
1960 ¹	Bobby Richardson, 2B, NY, AL	1980	Mike Schmidt, 3B, Philadelphia	1997	Livan Hernandez, P, Florida
1961	Whitey Ford, P, NY, AL	1981	Ron Cey, 3B, Los Angeles;	1998	Scott Brosius, 3B, NY, AL
1962	Ralph Terry, P, NY, AL		Pedro Guerrero, OF, Los Angeles;	1999	Mariano Rivera, P, NY, AL
1963	Sandy Koufax, P, Los Angeles, NL		Steve Yeager, C, Los Angeles	2000	Derek Jeter, SS, NY, AL
1964	Bob Gibson, P, St. Louis	1982	Darrell Porter, C, St. Louis	2001	Curt Schilling, P, Arizona;
1965	Sandy Koufax, P, Los Angeles, NL	1983	Rick Dempsey, C, Baltimore		Randy Johnson, P, Arizona
1966	Frank Robinson, OF, Baltimore	1984	Alan Trammell, SS, Detroit	2002	Troy Glaus, 3B, Anaheim
1967	Bob Gibson, P, St. Louis	1985	Bret Saberhagen, P, Kansas City	2003	Josh Beckett, P, Florida
1968	Mickey Lolich, P, Detroit	1986	Ray Knight, 3B, NY, NL	2004	Manny Ramirez, OF, Boston
1969	Donn Clendenon, 1B, NY, NL	1987	Frank Viola, P, Minnesota	2005	Jermaine Dye, OF, Chicago, AL
1970	Brooks Robinson, 3B, Baltimore	1988	Orel Hershiser, P, Los Angeles	2006	David Eckstein, SS, St. Louis
1971	Roberto Clemente, OF, Pittsburgh	1989	Dave Stewart, P, Oakland	2007	Mike Lowell, 3B, Boston
1972	Gene Tenace, C, Oakland	1990	Jose Rijo, P, Cincinnati	2008	Cole Hamels, P, Philadelphia
1973	Reggie Jackson, OF, Oakland	1991	Jack Morris, P, Minnesota	2009	Hideki Matsui, DH, NY, AL
1974	Rollie Fingers, P, Oakland			2010	Edgar Renteria, SS, San Francisco

(1) Bobby Richardson won the MVP although Pittsburgh beat New York.

World Series Won-Lost Records, by Franchise

Since beginning of “modern” era in 1901. Figures represent overall Series wins, not individual games.

Team	Wins	Losses	Team	Wins	Losses
New York Yankees	27	13	Toronto Blue Jays	2	0
St. Louis Cardinals	10	7	New York Mets	2	2
Philadelphia/Kansas City/Oakland A's	9	5	Cleveland Indians	2	3
Boston Red Sox	7	4	Philadelphia Phillies	2	5
Brooklyn/Los Angeles Dodgers	6	12	Chicago Cubs	2	8
New York/San Francisco Giants	6	12	L.A./California/Anaheim/L.A. Angels	1	0
Pittsburgh Pirates	5	2	Arizona Diamondbacks	1	0
Cincinnati Reds	5	4	Kansas City Royals	1	1
Detroit Tigers	4	6	Seattle Pilots/Milwaukee Brewers	0	1
Chicago White Sox	3	2	Houston Astros	0	1
Washington Senators/Minnesota Twins	3	3	Colorado Rockies	0	1
St. Louis Browns/Baltimore Orioles	3	4	Tampa Bay Rays	0	1
Boston/Milwaukee/Atlanta Braves	3	6	Texas Rangers	0	1
Florida Marlins	2	0	San Diego Padres	0	2

All-Time World Series Career Leaders

(through 2010)

Batting Leaders

Batter (min. 50 PA)			Batter (min. 50 PA)					
Hits	AB	AVG	Hits	AB	AVG			
1. Johnny "Pepper" Martin	23	55	.418	6. Thurman Munson	25	67	.373	
2. Paul Molitor	23	55	.418	7. George Brett	19	51	.373	
3. Hal McRae	18	45	.400	8. Hank Aaron	20	55	.364	
4. Lou Brock	34	87	.391	9. Frank "Home Run" Baker	33	91	.363	
5. Marquis Grissom	30	77	.390	10. Roberto Clemente	21	58	.362	
Games Played			Hits			Runs		
Yogi Berra.	75	Yogi Berra.	71	Mickey Mantle.	42			
Mickey Mantle.	65	Mickey Mantle.	59	Yogi Berra.	41			
Elston Howard	54	Frankie Frisch.	58	Babe Ruth.	37			
Hank Bauer.	53	Joe DiMaggio	54	Derek Jeter.	32			
Gil McDougald	53	Derek Jeter.	50	Lou Gehrig	30			
Phil Rizzuto.	52	Hank Bauer.	46	Joe DiMaggio	27			
Joe DiMaggio	51	Pee Wee Reese	46	Roger Maris	26			
Frankie Frisch	50	Gil McDougald	45	Elston Howard	25			
Pee Wee Reese	44	Phil Rizzuto.	45	Gil McDougald	23			
Roger Maris	41	Lou Gehrig	43	Jackie Robinson	22			
Babe Ruth.	41	Home Runs			Stolen Bases			
Runs Batted In			Mickey Mantle.	18	Lou Brock	14		
Mickey Mantle.	40	Babe Ruth.	15	Eddie Collins.	14			
Yogi Berra.	39	Yogi Berra.	12	Frank Chance	10			
Lou Gehrig	35	Duke Snider	11	Dave Lopes	10			
Babe Ruth.	33	Lou Gehrig	10	Phil Rizzuto.	10			
Joe DiMaggio	30	Reggie Jackson	10	Frankie Frisch.	9			
Bill Skowron	29	Joe DiMaggio	8	Kenny Lofton	9			
Duke Snider	26	Frank Robinson	8	Honus Wagner	9			
Hank Bauer.	24	Bill Skowron	8	Johnny Evers	8			
Bill Dickey	24	Hank Bauer.	7	Roberto Alomar	7			
Reggie Jackson	24	Goose Goslin	7	Rickey Henderson	7			
Gil McDougald	24	Gil McDougald	7	Pepper Martin.	7			
		Chase Utley	7	Joe Morgan.	7			
				Joe Tinker.	7			

Pitching Leaders

Games Pitched		Wins		Strikeouts		Saves	
Mariano Rivera	24	Whitey Ford	10	Whitey Ford	94	Mariano Rivera	11
Whitey Ford	22	Bob Gibson	7	Bob Gibson	92	Rollie Fingers	6
Mike Stanton	20	Allie Reynolds	7	Allie Reynolds	62	Johnny Murphy	4
Rollie Fingers	16	Red Ruffing	7	Sandy Koufax	61	Robb Nen	4
Jeff Nelson	16	Chief Bender	6	Red Ruffing	61	Allie Reynolds	4
Allie Reynolds	15	Lefty Gomez	6	Chief Bender	59	John Wetteland	4
Bob Turley	15	Waite Hoyt	6	George Earnshaw	56	Roy Face	3
Clay Carroll	14	Three Finger Brown	5	Andy Pettitte	56	Firpo Marberry	3
Clem Labine	13	Jack Coombs	5	John Smoltz	52	Will McEnaney	3
Andy Pettitte	13	Catfish Hunter	5	Roger Clemens	49	Tug McGraw	3
Mark Wohlers	13	Christy Mathewson	5	Waite Hoyt	49	Jonathan Papelbon	3
Waite Hoyt	12	Herb Pennock	5	Christy Mathewson	48	Herb Pennock	3
Catfish Hunter	12	Andy Pettitte	5	Bob Turley	46	Troy Percival	3
Art Nehf	12	Vic Raschi	5			Kent Tekulve	3
						Todd Worrell	3

All-Star Baseball Games, 1933-2010

Year	Winner, score	Host team	Year	Winner, score	Host team	Year	Winner, score	Host team
1933*	American, 4-2	Chicago (AL)	1960*	National, 5-3	Kansas City	1984	National, 3-1	San Francisco
1934*	American, 9-7	New York (NL)	1960*	National, 6-0	New York (AL)	1985	National, 6-1	Minnesota
1935*	American, 4-1	Cleveland	1961*	National, 5-4 ³	San Francisco	1986	American, 3-2	Houston
1936*	National, 4-3	Boston (NL)	1961*	Called-rain, 1-1	Boston	1987	National, 2-0 ⁵	Oakland
1937*	American, 8-3	Washington	1962*	National, 3-1 ³	Washington	1988	American, 2-1	Cincinnati
1938*	National, 4-1	Cincinnati	1962*	American, 9-4	Chicago (NL)	1989	American, 5-3	California
1939*	American, 3-1	New York (AL)	1963*	National, 5-3	Cleveland	1990	American, 2-0	Chicago (NL)
1940*	National, 4-0	St. Louis (NL)	1964*	National, 7-4	New York (NL)	1991	American, 4-2	Toronto
1941*	American, 7-5	Detroit	1965*	National, 6-5	Minnesota	1992	American, 13-6	San Diego
1942	American, 3-1	New York (NL)	1966*	National, 2-1 ³	St. Louis	1993	American, 9-3	Baltimore
1943	American, 5-3	Philadelphia (AL)	1967*	National, 2-1 ⁴	California	1994	National, 8-7 ³	Pittsburgh
1944	National, 7-1	Pittsburgh	1968	National, 1-0	Houston	1995	National, 3-2	Texas
1945	Not played		1969*	National, 9-3	Washington	1996	National, 6-0	Philadelphia
1946*	American, 12-0	Boston (AL)	1970	National, 5-4 ²	Cincinnati	1997	American, 3-1	Cleveland
1947*	American, 2-1	Chicago (NL)	1971	American, 6-4	Detroit	1998	American, 13-8	Colorado
1948*	American, 5-2	St. Louis (AL)	1972	National, 4-3 ³	Atlanta	1999	American, 4-1	Boston
1949*	American, 11-7	Brooklyn	1973	National, 7-1	Kansas City	2000	American, 6-3	Atlanta
1950*	National, 4-3 ¹	Chicago (AL)	1974	National, 7-2	Pittsburgh	2001	American, 4-1	Seattle
1951*	National, 8-3	Detroit	1975	National, 6-3	Milwaukee	2002	Tie, 7-7 ⁶	Milwaukee
1952*	National, 3-2	Philadelphia (NL)	1976	National, 7-1	Philadelphia	2003	American, 7-6 ⁷	Chicago (AL)
1953*	National, 5-1	Cincinnati	1977	National, 7-5	New York (AL)	2004	American, 9-4	Houston
1954*	American, 11-9	Cleveland	1978	National, 7-3	San Diego	2005	American, 7-5	Detroit
1955*	National, 6-5 ²	Milwaukee	1979	National, 7-6	Seattle	2006	American, 3-2	Pittsburgh
1956*	National, 7-3	Washington	1980	National, 4-2	Los Angeles (NL)	2007	American, 5-4	San Francisco
1957*	American, 6-5	St. Louis	1981	National, 5-4	Cleveland	2008	American, 4-3 ⁴	New York (AL)
1958*	American, 4-3	Baltimore	1982	National, 4-1	Montréal	2009	American, 4-3	St. Louis
1959*	National, 5-4	Pittsburgh	1983	American, 13-3	Chicago (AL)	2010	National, 3-1	Los Angeles (AL)
1959*	American, 5-3	Los Angeles (NL)						

*Day game. (1) 14 innings. (2) 12 innings. (3) 10 innings. (4) 15 innings. (5) 13 innings. (6) Commissioner's decision, game called in the 11th inning when both teams ran out of pitchers. (7) Under rule change beginning in 2003, league winning All-Star games earned World Series home-field advantage.

Baseball Stadiums

National League						
Team	Stadium (year opened)	Surface	Home run distances (ft)			Seating capacity ¹
			LF	Center	RF	
Arizona Diamondbacks	Chase Field (1998)	Grass	330	407	335	48,633
Atlanta Braves	Turner Field (1997)	Grass	335	400	330	49,743
Chicago Cubs	Wrigley Field (1914)	Grass	355	400	353	41,160
Cincinnati Reds	Great American Ball Park (2003)	Grass	328	404	325	42,319
Colorado Rockies	Coors Field (1995)	Grass	347	415	350	50,449
Florida Marlins	Sun Life Stadium (1987)	Grass	330	434	345	38,560
Houston Astros	Minute Maid Park (2000)	Grass	315	435	326	40,976
Los Angeles Dodgers	Dodger Stadium (1962)	Grass	330	395	330	56,000
Milwaukee Brewers	Miller Park (2001)	Grass	344	400	345	41,900
New York Mets	Citi Field (2009)	Grass	335	408	330	41,800
Philadelphia Phillies	Citizens Bank Park (2004)	Grass	330	401	329	43,647
Pittsburgh Pirates	PNC Park (2001)	Grass	325	399	320	38,362
St. Louis Cardinals	Busch Stadium (2006)	Grass	336	400	335	43,975
San Diego Padres	PETCO Park (2004)	Grass	336	396	322	42,691
San Francisco Giants	AT&T Park (2000)	Grass	339	399	309	41,915
Washington Nationals	Nationals Park (2008)	Grass	336	404	335	41,546
American League						
Baltimore Orioles	Oriole Park at Camden Yards (1992)	Grass	333	400	318	48,290
Boston Red Sox	Fenway Park (1912)	Grass	310	420	302	36,974 ²
Chicago White Sox	U.S. Cellular Field (1991)	Grass	330	400	335	40,615
Cleveland Indians	Progressive Field (1994)	Grass	325	405	325	45,569
Detroit Tigers	Comerica Park (2000)	Grass	345	420	330	41,255
Kansas City Royals	Kauffman Stadium (1973)	Grass	330	410	330	37,840
Los Angeles Angels	Angel Stadium of Anaheim (1966)	Grass	333	404	333	45,285
Minnesota Twins	Target Field (2010)	Grass	339	404	328	40,000
New York Yankees	Yankee Stadium (2009)	Grass	318	408	314	50,329
Oakland Athletics	Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum (1968)	Grass	330	400	330	35,067
Seattle Mariners	Safeco Field (1999)	Grass	331	405	326	47,878
Tampa Bay Rays	Tropicana Field (1990)	FieldTurf	315	404	322	36,048
Texas Rangers	Rangers Ballpark in Arlington (1994)	Grass	332	400	325	49,170
Toronto Blue Jays	Rogers Centre (1989)	Turf	328	400	328	49,160

(1) As of 2010 season. (2) Daytime capacity; 37,402 for night games.

Major League Franchise Shifts and Additions

- 1953:** Boston Braves (NL) became Milwaukee Braves.

1954: St. Louis Browns (AL) became Baltimore Orioles.

1955: Philadelphia Athletics (AL) became Kansas City Athletics.

1958: New York Giants (NL) became San Francisco Giants.

1958: Brooklyn Dodgers (NL) became L.A. Dodgers.

1961: Washington Senators (AL) became Minnesota Twins.

1961: L.A. Angels (renamed California Angels in 1965 and Anaheim Angels in 1997) enfranchised by the American League.

1961: Washington Senators enfranchised by the American League (a new team, replacing the former Washington club, whose franchise was moved to Minneapolis-St. Paul).

1962: Houston Colt .45's (renamed the Houston Astros in 1965) enfranchised by the National League.

1962: New York Mets enfranchised by the National League.

1966: Milwaukee Braves (NL) became Atlanta Braves.

1968: Kansas City Athletics (AL) became Oakland Athletics.
- 1969:** Kansas City Royals and Seattle Pilots enfranchised by the American League; Montréal Expos and San Diego Padres enfranchised by the National League.

1970: Seattle Pilots (AL) became Milwaukee Brewers.

1971: Washington Senators (AL) became Texas Rangers (Dallas-Fort Worth area).

1977: Toronto Blue Jays and Seattle Mariners enfranchised by the American League.

1993: Colorado Rockies (Denver) and Florida Marlins (Miami) enfranchised by the National League.

1998: Tampa Bay Devil Rays (renamed Tampa Bay Rays in 2007) began play in the American League; Arizona Diamondbacks (Phoenix) began play in the National League (both teams enfranchised in 1995). Milwaukee Brewers moved from the AL to the NL.

2005: Montréal Expos (NL) became Washington Nationals; Anaheim Angels became Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim.

Little League World Series, 1947-2010

The Little League World Series is played annually in Williamsport, PA.

Year	Winning team; opponent	Score	Year	Winning team; opponent	Score
1947	Williamsport, PA; Lock Haven, PA	16-7	1979	Taiwan; Campbell, CA	2-1
1948	Lock Haven, PA; St. Petersburg, FL	6-5	1980	Taiwan; Tampa, FL	4-3
1949	Hammonton, NJ; Pensacola, FL	5-0	1981	Taiwan; Tampa, FL	4-2
1950	Houston, TX; Bridgeport, CT	2-1	1982	Kirkland, WA; Taiwan	6-0
1951	Stamford, CT; Austin, TX	3-0	1983	Marietta, GA; Dominican Republic	3-1
1952	Norwalk, CT; Monongahela, PA	4-3	1984	South Korea; Altamonte Springs, FL	6-2
1953	Birmingham, AL; Schenectady, NY	1-0	1985	South Korea; Mexico	7-1
1954	Schenectady, NY; Colton, CA	7-5	1986	Taiwan; Tucson, AZ	12-0
1955	Morrisville, PA; Merchantville, NJ	4-3	1987	Chinese Taipei; Irvine, CA	21-1
1956	Roswell, NM; Delaware, NJ	3-1	1988	Chinese Taipei; Pearl City, HI	10-0
1957	Mexico; La Mesa, CA	4-0	1989	Trumbull, CT; Chinese Taipei	5-2
1958	Mexico; Kankakee, IL	10-1	1990	Chinese Taipei; Shippensburg, PA	9-0
1959	Hamtramck, MI; Auburn, CA	12-0	1991	Chinese Taipei; Danville, CA	11-0
1960	Levittown, PA; Ft. Worth, TX	5-0	1992	Long Beach, CA; Philippines*	6-0
1961	El Cajon, CA; El Campo, TX	4-2	1993	Long Beach, CA; Panama	3-2
1962	San Jose, CA; Kankakee, IL	3-0	1994	Venezuela; Northridge, CA	4-3
1963	Granada Hills, CA; Stratford, CT	2-1	1995	Taiwan; Spring, TX	17-3
1964	Staten Island, NY; Mexico	4-0	1996	Taiwan; Cranston, RI	13-3
1965	Windsor Locks, CT; Ontario, Canada	3-1	1997	Mexico; Mission Viejo, CA	5-4
1966	Houston, TX; W. New York, NJ	8-2	1998	Toms River, NJ; Japan	12-9
1967	Tokyo, Japan; Chicago, IL	4-1	1999	Japan; Phenix City, AL	5-0
1968	Osaka, Japan; Richmond, VA	1-0	2000	Venezuela; Bellaire, TX	3-2
1969	Taiwan; Santa Clara, CA	5-0	2001	Japan; Apopka, FL	2-1
1970	Wayne, NJ; Campbell, CA	2-0	2002	Louisville, KY; Japan	1-0
1971	Taiwan; Gary, IN	12-3	2003	Japan; East Boynton Beach, FL	10-1
1972	Taiwan; Hammond, IN	6-0	2004	Curacao; Conejo Valley of Thousand Oaks, CA	5-2
1973	Taiwan; Tucson, AZ	12-0	2005	Ewa Beach, HI; Curaçao, Neth. Antilles	7-6
1974	Taiwan; Red Bluff, CA	12-1	2006	Columbus, GA; Japan	2-1
1975	Lakewood, NJ; Tampa, FL	4-3	2007	Macon, GA; Japan	3-2
1976	Tokyo, Japan; Campbell, CA	10-3	2008	Waipahu, HI; Mexico	12-3
1977	Taiwan; El Cajon, CA	7-2	2009	Chula Vista, CA; Taiwan	6-3
1978	Taiwan; Danville, CA	11-1	2010	Japan; Waipahu, HI	4-1

*Philippines won 15-4, but was disqualified for using ineligible players. Long Beach was awarded title by forfeit 6-0 (1 run per inning).

Manager of the Year, 1983-2009

1983	(NL) Tommy Lasorda, L.A. (AL) Tony La Russa, Chicago	1993	(NL) Dusty Baker, San Francisco (AL) Gene Lamont, Chicago	2002	(NL) Tony La Russa, St. Louis (AL) Mike Scioscia, Anaheim
1984	(NL) Jim Frey, Chicago (AL) Sparky Anderson, Detroit	1994	(NL) Felipe Alou, Montréal (AL) Buck Showalter, NY	2003	(NL) Jack McKeon, Florida (AL) Tony Pena, Kansas City
1985	(NL) Whitey Herzog, St. Louis (AL) Bobby Cox, Toronto	1995	(NL) Don Baylor, Colorado (AL) Lou Piniella, Seattle	2004	(NL) Bobby Cox, Atlanta (AL) Buck Showalter, Texas
1986	(NL) Hal Lanier, Houston (AL) John McNamara, Boston	1996	(NL) Bruce Bochy, San Diego (AL) (tie) Joe Torre, NY; Johnny Oates, Texas	2005	(NL) Bobby Cox, Atlanta (AL) Ozzie Guillen, Chicago
1987	(NL) Buck Rodgers, Montréal (AL) Sparky Anderson, Detroit	1997	(NL) Dusty Baker, San Francisco (AL) Davey Johnson, Baltimore	2006	(NL) Joe Girardi, Florida (AL) Jim Leyland, Detroit
1988	(NL) Tommy Lasorda, L.A. (AL) Tony La Russa, Oakland	1998	(NL) Larry Dierker, Houston (AL) Joe Torre, NY	2007	(NL) Bob Melvin, Arizona (AL) Eric Wedge, Cleveland
1989	(NL) Don Zimmer, Chicago (AL) Frank Robinson, Baltimore	1999	(NL) Jack McKeon, Cincinnati (AL) Jimmy Williams, Boston	2008	(NL) Lou Piniella, Chicago (AL) Joe Maddon, Tampa Bay
1990	(NL) Jim Leyland, Pittsburgh (AL) Jeff Torborg, Chicago	2000	(NL) Dusty Baker, San Francisco (AL) Jerry Manuel, Chicago	2009	(NL) Jim Tracy, Colorado (AL) Mike Scioscia, L.A.
1991	(NL) Bobby Cox, Atlanta (AL) Tom Kelly, Minnesota	2001	(NL) Larry Bowa, Philadelphia (AL) Lou Piniella, Seattle		
1992	(NL) Jim Leyland, Pittsburgh (AL) Tony La Russa, Oakland				

National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, Cooperstown, NY

Player must generally be retired for five complete seasons before being eligible for induction. Four players—Babe Ruth (1936), Lou Gehrig (1939), Joe DiMaggio (1955), and Roberto Clemente (1973)—were inducted less than 5 years after retirement or, in Clemente’s case, death. # = Players chosen in first year of Hall of Fame eligibility or under special circumstances earlier. * = 2010 inductee.

#Aaron, Hank “The Hammer”	Cooper, Andy	Hartnett, Gabby	Mathews, Eddie	Selee, Frank
Alexander, Grover	Coveleski, Stan	*Harvey, Doug	Mathewson, Christy ¹	Sewell, Joe
Cleveland “Old Pete”	Crawford, Sam	Heilmann, Harry	#Mays, Willie	Simmons, Al
Alston, Walt	Cronin, Joe	#Henderson, Rickey	Mazeroski, Bill	Sisler, George
Anderson, George	Cummings, W. A.	Herman, Billy	McCarthy, Joe	Slaughter, Enos
“Sparky”	“Candy”	*Herzog, Whitey	McCarthy, Thomas	Smith, Hilton
Anson, Cap	Cuyler, Hazen “Kiki”	Hill, Pete	#McCovey, Willie	#Smith, Ozzie
Aparicio, Luis	Dandridge, Ray	Hooper, Harry	McGinnity, Joe	Snider, Duke
Appling, Luke	Davis, George “Gorgeous”	Hornsby, Rogers	McGowan, Bill	Southworth, Billy
Ashburn, Richie	*Dawson, Andre	Hoyt, Waite	McGraw, John	#Spahn, Warren
Averill, Earl	Day, Leon	Hubbard, Cal	McKechnie, Bill	Spalding, Albert
Baker, Frank “Home Run”	Dean, Jay Hanna “Dizzy”	Hubbell, Carl	McPhee, John “Bid”	Speaker, Tris
Bancroft, Dave	Delahanty, Ed	Huggins, Miller	Medwick, Joe	#Stargell, Willie
#Banks, Ernie	Dickey, Bill	Hulbert, William	Mendez, Jose	Stearnes, Norman
Barlick, Al	Dihigo, Martín	Hunter, James “Catfish”	*Miller, Jon	“Turkey”
Barrow, Edward G.	DiMaggio, Joe	Irvin, Monte	Mize, Johnny	Stengel, Casey
Beckley, Jake	#Doby, Larry	#Jackson, Reggie	#Molitor, Paul	Sutter, Bruce
Bell, James “Cool Papa”	Doerr, Bobby	Jackson, Travis	#Morgan, Joe	Suttles, George “Mule”
#Bench, Johnny	Dreyfuss, Barney	Jenkins, Ferguson	#Murray, Eddie	Sutton, Don
Bender, Charles “Chief”	Drysdale, Don	Jennings, Hugh	#Musial, Stan	Taylor, Ben
Berra, Lawrence “Yogi”	Duffy, Hugh	Johnson, Byron “Ban”	Newhouser, Hal	Terry, Bill
#Boggs, Wade	Durocher, Leo	Johnson, Walter ¹	Nichols, Kid	Thompson, Sam
Bottomley, Jim	#Eckersley, Dennis	Johnson, William “Judy”	Niekro, Phil	Tinker, Joe
Boudreau, Lou	Evans, Billy	Joss, Addie	O’Malley, Walter	Torriente, Cristobal
Bresnahan, Roger	Evers, John	#Kaline, Al	O’Rourke, James	Traynor, Harold J. “Pie”
#Brett, George	Ewing, Buck	Keefe, Timothy	Ott, Mel	Vance, Arthur “Dazzy”
#Brock, Lou	Faber, Urban “Red”	Keeler, William	Paige, Satchel	Vaughan, Joseph “Arky”
Brouthers, Dan	#Feller, Bob	Kell, George	#Palmer, Jim	Veeck, Bill
Brown, Mordecai	Ferrell, Rick	Kelley, Joe	Pennock, Herb	Waddell, Rube
“Three Finger”	Fingers, Rollie	Kelly, George	Perez, Tony	Wagner, Honus ¹
Brown, Ray	Fisk, Carlton	Kelly, King	Perry, Gaylord	Wallace, Roderick
Brown, Willard	Flick, Elmer H.	Killebrew, Harmon	Peters, Nick	“Bobby”
Bulkeley, Morgan C.	Ford, Whitey	Kiner, Ralph	Plank, Ed	Walsh, Ed
Bunning, Jim	Foster, Andrew “Rube”	Klein, Chuck	Pompez, Alex	Waner, Lloyd
Burkett, Jesse C.	Foster, Bill	Klem, Bill	Posey, Cum(berland)	Waner, Paul
Campanella, Roy	Fox, Nellie	#Koufax, Sandy	#Puckett, Kirby	Ward, John
#Carew, Rod	Foxx, Jimmie	Kubek, Tony	Radbourn, Charlie	Weaver, Earl
Carey, Max	Frick, Ford	Kuhn, Bowie	Reese, Pee Wee	Weiss, George
#Carlton, Steve	Frisch, Frank	Lajoie, Napoleon	Rice, Jim	Welch, Mickey
Carter, Gary	Galvin, James “Pud”	Landis, Kenesaw M.	Rice, Sam	Wells, Willie
Cartwright, Alexander	#Gehrig, Lou	Lasorda, Tom	Rickey, Branch	Wheat, Zach
Cepeda, Orlando	Gehringer, Charles	Lazzeri, Tony	#Ripken, Cal, Jr.	White, Sol
Chadwick, Henry	#Gibson, Bob	Lemon, Bob	Rixey, Eppa	Wilhelm, Hoyt
Chance, Frank	Gibson, Josh	Leonard, Buck	Rizzuto, Phil “Scooter”	Wilkinson, J. L.
Chandler, Albert “Happy”	Giles, Warren	Lindstrom, Fred	Roberts, Robin	Williams, Billy
Charleston, Oscar	Gomez, Lefty	Lloyd, Pop	#Robinson, Brooks	Williams, Dick
Chesbro, John	Gordon, Joe	Lombardi, Ernie	#Robinson, Frank	Williams, Joe “Smokey Joe”
Chylak, Nestor	Goslin, Leon “Goose”	Lopez, Al	#Robinson, Jackie	
Clarke, Fred	Gossage, Rich	Lyons, Ted	Robinson, Wilbert	#Williams, Ted
Clarkson, John	Grant, Frank	Mack, Connie	Rogan, Joe “Bullet”	Willis, Vic
#Clemente, Roberto	Greenberg, Hank	Mackey, James “Biz”	Roush, Edd	Wilson, Hack
Cobb, Ty ¹	Griffith, Clark	MacPhail, Larry	Ruffing, Red	Wilson, Jud
Cochrane, Mickey	Grimes, Burleigh	MacPhail, Lee	Rusie, Amos	#Winfield, Dave
Collins, Eddie	Grove, Lefty	*Madden, Bill	#Ruth, Babe ¹	Wright, George
Collins, James	#Gwynn, Tony	Manley, Effa	#Ryan, Nolan	Wright, Harry
Combs, Earle	Hafey, Charles “Chick”	#Mantle, Mickey	Sandberg, Ryne	Wynn, Early
Comiskey, Charles A.	Haines, Jesee	Manush, Henry	Santop, Louis	#Yastrzemski, Carl
Conlan, John “Jocko”	Hamilton, Bill	Maranville, Walter	Schalk, Ray	Yawkey, Tom
Connolly, Thomas H.	Hanlon, Ned	“Rabbit”	#Schmidt, Mike	Young, Cy
Connor, Roger	Harridge, Will	Marichal, Juan	Schoendienst, Red	Youngs, Ross
	Harris, Bucky	Marquard, Rube	#Seaver, Tom	#Yount, Robin

(1) Player inducted in 1936 (the year the Hall of Fame began).

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

Bryant Leads L.A. Lakers to Another Title; James Wins MVP, Joins Miami Heat

The Los Angeles Lakers won their second straight NBA championship June 17, 2010, defeating their long-time rival Boston Celtics, four games to three, in the NBA Finals. The Celtics took a 3-2 lead in the series, but the Lakers dominated Game 6 as star guard Kobe Bryant scored 26 points and center Pau Gasol added 17 points, 13 rebounds, and 9 assists in an 89-67 win. Bryant scored 23 points in the series-clinching 83-79 victory in Game 7 at the Staples Center in Los Angeles. The veteran averaged 28.6 points and earned his second Finals MVP award and fifth career championship as the Lakers won their 16th title in franchise history, second all-time to the Celtics (17). Lakers' coach Phil Jackson added to his coaching records by winning his 11th NBA title.

The Celtics defeated Miami and Cleveland in the Eastern Conference playoffs, and won the conference finals against the Orlando Magic. Orlando's All-Star center Dwight Howard won the Defensive Player of the Year award, topping the league in rebounding (13.2 RPG) and blocks (2.78 per game) for the second straight year. The Cleveland Cavaliers compiled the best regular-season record (61-21) but failed to reach the Finals. Cavs' superstar LeBron James won his second consecutive regular-season MVP award, averaging 29.7 points, 8.6 assists, and 7.3 rebounds. The 25-year-old forward James, a free agent at the end of the season, announced July 8, 2010, that he would sign with the Miami Heat after playing seven years in Cleveland.

The Oklahoma City Thunder enjoyed a successful regular season, with head coach Scott Brooks earning the league's Coach of the Year award by guiding the team to the playoffs and a 50-32 record, a 27-win improvement over 2008-09. The Thunder's 21-year-old forward Kevin Durant became the youngest player to lead the league in scoring (30.1 PPG) and finished second in league MVP voting. Veteran head coach Don Nelson of the Golden State Warriors became the winningest coach in NBA history, ending the season with 1,335 career wins. A record 108,713 fans, the largest crowd ever to attend an NBA game, packed the new Cowboys Stadium in Dallas, TX, to see the NBA All-Star Game on Feb. 14, 2010. The Eastern Conference All-Stars posted a narrow 141-139 victory over their Western rivals, with Miami's Dwyane Wade scoring 28 points to earn All-Star game MVP honors.

Final Standings, 2009-10 Season

(playoff seeding in parentheses)

Eastern Conference					Western Conference				
Atlantic Division					Northwest Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB		W	L	Pct	GB
Boston (4)	50	32	.610	0	Denver (4)	53	29	.646	0
Toronto	40	42	.488	10	Utah (5)	53	29	.646	0
New York	29	53	.354	21	Portland (6)	50	32	.610	3
Philadelphia	27	55	.329	23	Oklahoma City (8)	50	32	.610	3
New Jersey	12	70	.146	38	Minnesota	15	67	.183	38
Central Division					Pacific Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB		W	L	Pct	GB
Cleveland (1)	61	21	.744	0	L.A. Lakers (1)	57	25	.695	0
Milwaukee (6)	46	36	.561	15	Phoenix (3)	54	28	.659	3
Chicago (8)	41	41	.500	20	L.A. Clippers	29	53	.354	28
Indiana	32	50	.390	29	Golden State	26	56	.317	31
Detroit	27	55	.329	34	Sacramento	25	57	.305	32
Southeast Division					Southwest Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB		W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando (2)	59	23	.720	0	Dallas (2)	55	27	.671	0
Atlanta (3)	53	29	.646	6	San Antonio (7)	50	32	.610	5
Miami (5)	47	35	.573	12	Houston	42	40	.512	13
Charlotte (7)	44	38	.537	15	Memphis	40	42	.488	15
Washington	26	56	.317	33	New Orleans	37	45	.451	18

2009-10 NBA Regular Season Individual Highs

Minutes, game: 59, Aaron Brooks, Houston v. Minnesota, Jan. 13
Points, game: 55, Brandon Jennings, Milwaukee v. Golden State, Nov. 14
Field goals, game: 22, Andre Miller, Portland v. Dallas, Jan. 30
Field goal attempts, game: 39, Monta Ellis, Golden State v. Chicago, Jan. 18
3-pointers, game: 10, J.R. Smith, Denver v. Atlanta, Dec. 23
3-pt. attempts, game: 17, J.R. Smith, Denver v. Atlanta, Dec. 23
Free throws, game: 20, Chris Bosh, Toronto v. Golden State, Apr. 4
Free throw attempts, game: 24, Dwight Howard, Orlando v. Indiana, Jan. 20
Rebounds, game: 27, Tim Duncan, San Antonio v. Atlanta, Jan. 27

Assists, game: 20, Will Bynum, Detroit v. Washington, Mar. 12; Darren Collison, New Orleans v. Golden State, Mar. 8; Steve Nash, Phoenix v. Golden State, Oct. 30; Steve Nash, Phoenix v. Philadelphia, Nov. 9
Steals, game: 8, Chris Paul, New Orleans v. Minnesota, Dec. 4; Sergio Rodriguez, New York v. Milwaukee, Feb. 22; Russell Westbrook, Oklahoma City v. Golden State, Feb. 6
Blocks, game: 8, Dwight Howard, Orlando v. Toronto, Dec. 16; Anthony Randolph, Golden State v. New Orleans, Dec. 23
Minutes played, season: 3,239, Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City
Off. rebounds, season: 330, Zach Randolph, Memphis
Def. rebounds, season: 798, Dwight Howard, Orlando
Personal fouls, season: 287, Dwight Howard, Orlando

2010 NBA Playoff Results

Eastern Conference	Western Conference
Cleveland defeated Chicago, 4 games to 1	L.A. Lakers defeated Oklahoma City, 4 games to 2
Orlando defeated Charlotte, 4 games to 0	San Antonio defeated Dallas, 4 games to 2
Atlanta defeated Milwaukee, 4 games to 3	Phoenix defeated Portland, 4 games to 2
Boston defeated Miami, 4 games to 1	Utah defeated Denver, 4 games to 2
Boston defeated Cleveland, 4 games to 2	L.A. Lakers defeated Utah, 4 games to 0
Orlando defeated Atlanta, 4 games to 0	Phoenix defeated San Antonio, 4 games to 0
Boston defeated Orlando, 4 games to 2	L.A. Lakers defeated Phoenix, 4 games to 2

Championship

L.A. Lakers defeated Boston, 4 games to 3 (102-89, 94-103, 91-84, 89-96, 86-92, 89-67, 83-79)

NBA Finals Composite Box Scores, 2010

L.A. Lakers	FGM	FGA	FTM	FTA	Off. reb	Tot. reb	Ast	Avg	Boston Celtics	FGM	FGA	FTM	FTA	Off. reb	Tot. reb	Ast	Avg
Kobe Bryant	66	163	53	60	12	56	27	28.6	Paul Pierce	43	98	32	37	4	37	21	18.0
Pau Gasol	43	90	44	61	35	81	26	18.6	Kevin Garnett	45	88	17	19	8	39	21	15.3
Ron Artest	26	72	11	20	12	32	9	10.6	Ray Allen	33	90	24	25	4	19	12	14.6
Derek Fisher	21	50	16	17	3	21	14	8.6	Rajon Rondo	44	97	5	19	16	44	53	13.6
Lamar Odom	23	47	6	11	10	46	9	7.6	Glen Davis	18	39	11	16	16	39	3	6.7
Andrew Bynum	19	42	14	20	16	36	0	7.4	Kendrick Perkins	12	21	11	17	14	35	6	5.8
Sasha Vujacic	6	16	5	6	3	7	5	3.0	Rasheed Wallace	15	41	2	2	3	32	6	5.3
Shannon Brown	9	20	3	3	0	6	3	3.0	Nate Robinson	12	30	5	5	2	8	13	4.9
Jordan Farmar	9	28	1	2	1	8	6	3.0	Tony Allen	8	24	6	7	3	7	3	3.1
Luke Walton	1	3	0	0	0	2	3	0.5	Marquis Daniels	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	2.5
Josh Powell	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	Shelden Williams	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0.0
DJ Mbenga	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	Michael Finley	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
									Brian Scalabrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

NBA Finals MVP, 1969-2010

1969	Jerry West, L.A. Lakers	1983	Moses Malone, Philadelphia	1997	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1970	Willis Reed, New York	1984	Larry Bird, Boston	1998	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1971	Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), Milwaukee	1985	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers	1999	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
1972	Wilt Chamberlain, L.A. Lakers	1986	Larry Bird, Boston	2000	Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers
1973	Willis Reed, New York	1987	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers	2001	Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers
1974	John Havlicek, Boston	1988	James Worthy, L.A. Lakers	2002	Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers
1975	Rick Barry, Golden State	1989	Joe Dumars, Detroit	2003	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
1976	JoJo White, Boston	1990	Isiah Thomas, Detroit	2004	Chauncey Billups, Detroit
1977	Bill Walton, Portland	1991	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2005	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
1978	Wes Unseld, Washington	1992	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2006	Dwyane Wade, Miami
1979	Dennis Johnson, Seattle	1993	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2007	Tony Parker, San Antonio
1980	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers	1994	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston	2008	Paul Pierce, Boston
1981	Cedric Maxwell, Boston	1995	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston	2009	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers
1982	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers	1996	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2010	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers

NBA Finals All-Time Statistical Leaders

(At the end of the 2010 NBA Finals. * = Active in 2009-10 season. Minimum 10 games played.)

Scoring average leader	GP	FG	FT	Pts	Avg	Scoring average leader	GP	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Rick Barry	10	138	87	363	36.3	Elgin Baylor	44	442	277	1,161	26.4
Michael Jordan	35	438	258	1,176	33.6	Julius Erving	22	216	128	561	25.5
Jerry West	55	612	455	1,679	30.5	*Kobe Bryant	37	333	223	937	25.3
*Shaquille O'Neal	30	340	185	865	28.8	Joe Fulks	11	84	104	272	24.7
Bob Pettit	25	241	227	709	28.4	Clyde Drexler	15	126	108	367	24.5
Hakeem Olajuwon	17	187	91	467	27.5						
Games played						Rebounds					
Bill Russell	70					Bill Russell	1,718				
Sam Jones	64					Wilt Chamberlain	862				
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	56					Elgin Baylor	593				
Jerry West	55					Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	507				
Tom Heinsohn	52					Tom Heinsohn	473				
						Assists					
						Magic Johnson	584				
						Bob Cousy	400				
						Bill Russell	315				
						Jerry West	306				
						Dennis Johnson	228				

NBA Scoring Leaders, 1947-2010

Year	Scoring champion	Pts	Avg	Year	Scoring champion	Pts	Avg
1947	Joe Fulks, Philadelphia	1,389	23.2	1979	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,365	29.6
1948	Max Zaslofsky, Chicago	1,007	21.0	1980	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,585	33.1
1949	George Mikan, Minneapolis	1,698	28.3	1981	Adrian Dantley, Utah	2,452	30.7
1950	George Mikan, Minneapolis	1,865	27.4	1982	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,551	32.3
1951	George Mikan, Minneapolis	1,932	28.4	1983	Alex English, Denver	2,326	28.4
1952	Paul Arizin, Philadelphia	1,674	25.4	1984	Adrian Dantley, Utah	2,418	30.6
1953	Neil Johnston, Philadelphia	1,564	22.3	1985	Bernard King, New York	1,809	32.9
1954	Neil Johnston, Philadelphia	1,759	24.4	1986	Dominique Wilkins, Atlanta	2,366	30.3
1955	Neil Johnston, Philadelphia	1,631	22.7	1987	Michael Jordan, Chicago	3,041	37.1
1956	Bob Pettit, St. Louis	1,849	25.7	1988	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,868	35.0
1957	Paul Arizin, Philadelphia	1,817	25.6	1989	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,633	32.5
1958	George Yardley, Detroit	2,001	27.8	1990	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,753	33.6
1959	Bob Pettit, St. Louis	2,105	29.2	1991	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,580	31.5
1960	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	2,707	37.9	1992	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,404	30.1
1961	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	3,033	38.4	1993	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,541	32.6
1962	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	4,029	50.4	1994	David Robinson, San Antonio	2,383	29.8
1963	Wilt Chamberlain, San Francisco	3,586	44.8	1995	Shaquille O'Neal, Orlando	2,315	29.3
1964	Wilt Chamberlain, San Francisco	2,948	36.5	1996	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,465	30.4
1965	Wilt Chamberlain, San Francisco, Phil.	2,534	34.7	1997	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,431	29.6
1966	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	2,649	33.5	1998	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2,357	28.7
1967	Rick Barry, San Francisco	2,775	35.6	1999	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	1,284	26.8
1968	Dave Bing, Detroit	2,142	27.1	2000	Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers	2,344	29.7
1969	Elvin Hayes, San Diego	2,327	28.4	2001	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	2,207	31.1
1970	Jerry West, L.A. Lakers	2,309	31.2	2002	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	1,883	31.4
1971	Lew Alcindor (Abdul-Jabbar), Milwaukee	2,596	31.7	2003	Tracy McGrady, Orlando	2,407	32.1
1972	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Milwaukee	2,822	34.8	2004	Tracy McGrady, Orlando	1,878	28.0
1973	Nate Archibald, Kansas City-Omaha	2,719	34.0	2005	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia	2,302	30.7
1974	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo	2,261	30.6	2006	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers	2,832	35.4
1975	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo	2,831	34.5	2007	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers	2,430	31.6
1976	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo	2,427	31.1	2008	LeBron James, Cleveland	2,250	30.0
1977	Pete Maravich, New Orleans	2,273	31.1	2009	Dwyane Wade, Miami	2,386	30.2
1978	George Gervin, San Antonio	2,232	27.2	2010	Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	2,472	30.1

NBA Most Valuable Player, 1956-2010

1956	Bob Pettit, St. Louis	1961	Bill Russell, Boston	1966	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1957	Bob Cousy, Boston	1962	Bill Russell, Boston	1967	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1958	Bill Russell, Boston	1963	Bill Russell, Boston	1968	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia
1959	Bob Pettit, St. Louis	1964	Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati	1969	Wes Unseld, Baltimore
1960	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	1965	Bill Russell, Boston	1970	Willis Reed, New York

1971	Lew Alcindor (Abdul-Jabbar), Milw.	1985	Larry Bird, Boston	1998	Michael Jordan, Chicago
1972	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Milwaukee	1986	Larry Bird, Boston	1999	Karl Malone, Utah
1973	Dave Cowens, Boston	1987	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers	2000	Shaquille O'Neal, L.A. Lakers
1974	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Milwaukee	1988	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2001	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia
1975	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo	1989	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers	2002	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
1976	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers	1990	Magic Johnson, L.A. Lakers	2003	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
1977	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers	1991	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2004	Kevin Garnett, Minnesota
1978	Bill Walton, Portland	1992	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2005	Steve Nash, Phoenix
1979	Moses Malone, Houston	1993	Charles Barkley, Phoenix	2006	Steve Nash, Phoenix
1980	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, L.A. Lakers	1994	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston	2007	Dirk Nowitzki, Dallas
1981	Julius Erving, Philadelphia	1995	David Robinson, San Antonio	2008	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers
1982	Moses Malone, Houston	1996	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2009	LeBron James, Cleveland
1983	Moses Malone, Philadelphia	1997	Karl Malone, Utah	2010	LeBron James, Cleveland
1984	Larry Bird, Boston				

NBA Champions, 1947-2010

Regular season			Playoffs		
Year	Eastern Conference	Western Conference	Champion	Coach	Opponent
1947	Washington Capitols	Chicago Stags	Philadelphia	Ed Gottlieb	Chicago
1948	Philadelphia Warriors	St. Louis Bombers	Baltimore	Buddy Jeannette	Philadelphia
1949	Washington Capitols	Rochester	Minneapolis	John Kundla	Washington
1950	Syracuse	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	John Kundla	Syracuse
1951	Philadelphia Warriors	Minneapolis	Rochester	Lester Harrison	New York
1952	Syracuse	Rochester	Minneapolis	John Kundla	New York
1953	New York	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	John Kundla	New York
1954	New York	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	John Kundla	Syracuse
1955	Syracuse	Ft. Wayne	Syracuse	Al Cervi	Ft. Wayne
1956	Philadelphia Warriors	Ft. Wayne	Philadelphia	George Senesky	Ft. Wayne
1957	Boston	St. Louis	Boston	Red Auerbach	St. Louis
1958	Boston	St. Louis	St. Louis	Alex Hannum	Boston
1959	Boston	St. Louis	Boston	Red Auerbach	Minneapolis
1960	Boston	St. Louis	Boston	Red Auerbach	St. Louis
1961	Boston	St. Louis	Boston	Red Auerbach	St. Louis
1962	Boston	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers
1963	Boston	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers
1964	Boston	San Francisco	Boston	Red Auerbach	San Francisco
1965	Boston	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers
1966	Philadelphia	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Red Auerbach	L.A. Lakers
1967	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Philadelphia	Alex Hannum	San Francisco
1968	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Boston	Bill Russell	L.A. Lakers
1969	Baltimore	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Bill Russell	L.A. Lakers
1970	New York	Atlanta	New York	Red Holzman	L.A. Lakers

Year	Atlantic	Central	Midwest	Pacific	Champion	Coach	Opponent
1971	New York	Baltimore	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	Milwaukee	Larry Costello	Baltimore
1972	Boston	Baltimore	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Bill Sharman	New York
1973	Boston	Baltimore	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	New York	Red Holzman	L.A. Lakers
1974	Boston	Capital	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	Boston	Tom Heinsohn	Milwaukee
1975	Boston	Washington	Chicago	Golden State	Golden State	Al Attles	Washington
1976	Boston	Cleveland	Milwaukee	Golden State	Boston	Tom Heinsohn	Phoenix
1977	Philadelphia	Houston	Denver	L.A. Lakers	Portland	Jack Ramsay	Philadelphia
1978	Philadelphia	San Antonio	Denver	Portland	Washington	Dick Motta	Seattle
1979	Washington	San Antonio	Kansas City	Seattle	Seattle	Len Wilkens	Washington
1980	Boston	Atlanta	Milwaukee	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Paul Westhead	Philadelphia
1981	Boston	Milwaukee	San Antonio	Phoenix	Boston	Bill Fitch	Houston
1982	Boston	Milwaukee	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Philadelphia
1983	Philadelphia	Milwaukee	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	Philadelphia	Billy Cunningham	L.A. Lakers
1984	Boston	Milwaukee	Utah	L.A. Lakers	Boston	K.C. Jones	L.A. Lakers
1985	Boston	Milwaukee	Denver	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Boston
1986	Boston	Milwaukee	Houston	L.A. Lakers	Boston	K.C. Jones	Houston
1987	Boston	Atlanta	Dallas	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Boston
1988	Boston	Detroit	Denver	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Pat Riley	Detroit
1989	New York	Detroit	Utah	L.A. Lakers	Detroit	Chuck Daly	L.A. Lakers
1990	Philadelphia	Detroit	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	Detroit	Chuck Daly	Portland
1991	Boston	Chicago	San Antonio	Portland	Chicago	Phil Jackson	L.A. Lakers
1992	Boston	Chicago	Utah	Portland	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Portland
1993	New York	Chicago	Houston	Phoenix	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Phoenix
1994	New York	Atlanta	Houston	Seattle	Houston	Rudy Tomjanovich	New York
1995	Orlando	Indiana	San Antonio	Phoenix	Houston	Rudy Tomjanovich	Orlando
1996	Orlando	Chicago	San Antonio	Seattle	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Seattle
1997	Miami	Chicago	Utah	Seattle	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Utah
1998	Miami	Chicago	Utah	L.A. Lakers	Chicago	Phil Jackson	Utah
1999	Miami	Indiana	San Antonio	Portland	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	New York
2000	Miami	Indiana	Utah	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Indiana
2001	Philadelphia	Milwaukee	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Philadelphia
2002	New Jersey	Detroit	San Antonio	Sacramento	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	New Jersey
2003	New Jersey	Detroit	San Antonio	Sacramento	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	New Jersey
2004	New Jersey	Indiana	Minnesota	L.A. Lakers	Detroit	Larry Brown	L.A. Lakers

Year	Atlantic	Central	Southeast	Northwest	Pacific	Southwest	Champion	Coach	Opponent
2005	Boston	Detroit	Miami	Seattle	Phoenix	San Antonio	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	Detroit
2006	New Jersey	Detroit	Miami	Denver	Phoenix	San Antonio	Miami	Pat Riley	Dallas
2007	Toronto	Detroit	Miami	Utah	Phoenix	Dallas	San Antonio	Gregg Popovich	Cleveland
2008	Boston	Detroit	Orlando	Utah	L.A. Lakers	New Orleans	Boston	Glenn "Doc" Rivers	L.A. Lakers
2009	Boston	Cleveland	Orlando	Denver	L.A. Lakers	San Antonio	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Orlando
2010	Boston	Cleveland	Orlando	Denver	L.A. Lakers	Dallas	L.A. Lakers	Phil Jackson	Boston

All-NBA and All-Defensive Teams, 2009-10

All-NBA Team			All-Defensive Team		
First Team	Second Team	Position	First Team	Second Team	
LeBron James, Cleveland	Carmelo Anthony, Denver	Forward	LeBron James, Cleveland	Josh Smith, Atlanta	
Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	Dirk Nowitzki, Dallas	Forward	Gerald Wallace, Charlotte	Anderson Varejao, Cleveland	
Dwight Howard, Orlando	Amar'e Stoudemire, Phoenix	Center	Dwight Howard, Orlando	Tim Duncan, San Antonio	
Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers	Steve Nash, Phoenix	Guard	Rajon Rondo, Boston	Dwyane Wade, Miami	
Dwyane Wade, Miami	Deron Williams, Utah	Guard	Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers	Thabo Sefolosha, Oklahoma City	

NBA Coach of the Year, 1963-2010

Year	Coach	Year	Coach	Year	Coach
1963	Harry Gallatin, St. Louis	1979	Cotton Fitzsimmons, Kansas City	1995	Del Harris, L.A. Lakers
1964	Alex Hannum, San Francisco	1980	Bill Fitch, Boston	1996	Phil Jackson, Chicago
1965	Red Auerbach, Boston	1981	Jack McKinney, Indiana	1997	Pat Riley, Miami
1966	Dolph Schayes, Philadelphia	1982	Gene Shue, Washington	1998	Larry Bird, Indiana
1967	Johnny Kerr, Chicago	1983	Don Nelson, Milwaukee	1999	Mike Dunleavy, Portland
1968	Richie Guerin, St. Louis	1984	Frank Layden, Utah	2000	Glenn "Doc" Rivers, Orlando
1969	Gene Shue, Baltimore	1985	Don Nelson, Milwaukee	2001	Larry Brown, Philadelphia
1970	Red Holzman, New York	1986	Mike Fratello, Atlanta	2002	Rick Carlisle, Detroit
1971	Dick Motta, Chicago	1987	Mike Schuler, Portland	2003	Gregg Popovich, San Antonio
1972	Bill Sharman, L.A. Lakers	1988	Doug Moe, Denver	2004	Hubie Brown, Memphis
1973	Tom Heinsohn, Boston	1989	Cotton Fitzsimmons, Phoenix	2005	Mike D'Antoni, Phoenix
1974	Ray Scott, Detroit	1990	Pat Riley, L.A. Lakers	2006	Avery Johnson, Dallas
1975	Phil Johnson, Kansas City-Omaha	1991	Don Chaney, Houston	2007	Sam Mitchell, Toronto
1976	Bill Fitch, Cleveland	1992	Don Nelson, Golden State	2008	Byron Scott, New Orleans
1977	Tom Nissalke, Houston	1993	Pat Riley, New York	2009	Mike Brown, Cleveland
1978	Hubie Brown, Atlanta	1994	Lenny Wilkens, Atlanta	2010	Scott Brooks, Oklahoma City

NBA Statistical Leaders, 2009-10

Scoring Average (Minimum 70 games played or 1,400 pts)						Rebounds per Game (Minimum 70 games played or 800 rebounds)					
	GP	FG	FT	Pts	Avg		GP	Off.	Def	Tot	Avg
Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	82	794	756	2,472	30.1	Dwight Howard, Orlando	82	284	798	1,082	13.2
LeBron James, Cleveland	76	768	593	2,258	29.7	Marcus Camby, L.A. Clippers-Portland	74	249	622	871	11.8
Carmelo Anthony, Denver	69	688	508	1,943	28.2	Zach Randolph, Memphis	81	330	620	950	11.7
Kobe Bryant, L.A. Lakers	73	716	439	1,970	27.0	David Lee, New York	81	228	721	949	11.7
Dwyane Wade, Miami	77	719	534	2,045	26.6	Carlos Boozer, Utah	78	181	693	874	11.2
Monta Ellis, Golden State	64	631	292	1,631	25.5	Chris Bosh, Toronto	70	205	554	759	10.8
Dirk Nowitzki, Dallas	81	720	536	2,027	25.0	Troy Murphy, Indiana	72	129	608	737	10.2
Danny Granger, Indiana	62	488	363	1,497	24.1	Tim Duncan, San Antonio	78	221	567	788	10.1
Chris Bosh, Toronto	70	600	470	1,678	24.0	Gerald Wallace, Charlotte	76	150	612	762	10.0
Amar'e Stoudemire, Phoenix	82	704	487	1,896	23.1	Al Horford, Atlanta	81	236	563	799	9.9
						Lamar Odom L.A. Lakers	82	184	618	802	9.8
3-Point Field Goal Percentage (Minimum 55 3-point field goals made)						Assists per Game (Minimum 70 games played or 400 assists)					
	3-FGM	3-FGA	Pct				GP	Ast		Avg	
Kyle Korver, Miami	59	110	.536			Steve Nash, Phoenix	81	892		11.0	
Mike Miller, Washington	82	171	.480			Chris Paul, New Orleans	45	480		10.7	
Daniel Gibson, Cleveland	71	149	.477			Deron Williams, Utah	76	798		10.5	
Jared Dudley, Phoenix	120	262	.458			Rajon Rondo, Boston	81	798		9.8	
Anthony Morrow, Golden State	140	307	.456			Jason Kidd, Dallas	80	724		9.1	
Channing Frye, Phoenix	172	392	.439			LeBron James, Cleveland	76	651		8.6	
Stephen Curry, Golden State	166	380	.437			Baron Davis, L.A. Clippers	75	598		8.0	
Arron Afflalo, Denver	108	249	.434			Russell Westbrook, Oklahoma City	82	652		8.0	
Mo Williams, Cleveland	159	371	.429			Devin Harris, New Jersey	64	423		6.6	
Steve Nash, Phoenix	124	291	.426			Dwyane Wade, Miami	77	501		6.5	
Jason Kidd, Dallas	176	414	.425								
Field Goal Percentage (Minimum 300 field goals made)						Steals per Game (Minimum 70 games played or 125 steals)					
	FGM	FGA	Pct				GP	Stl		Avg	
Dwight Howard, Orlando	510	834	.612			Rajon Rondo, Boston	81	189		2.3	
Kendrick Perkins, Boston	314	522	.602			Monta Ellis, Golden State	64	143		2.2	
Nene Hilario, Denver	421	717	.587			Stephen Curry, Golden State	80	152		1.9	
Marc Gasol, Memphis	378	651	.581			Dwyane Wade, Miami	77	142		1.8	
Andrew Bynum, L.A. Lakers	392	688	.570			Jason Kidd, Dallas	80	145		1.8	
Carlos Boozer, Utah	617	1,098	.562			Trevor Ariza, Houston	72	126		1.8	
Amar'e Stoudemire, Phoenix	704	1,264	.557			Andre Iguodala, Philadelphia	82	141		1.7	
Al Horford, Atlanta	467	847	.551			Baron Davis, L.A. Clippers	75	126		1.7	
David Lee, New York	686	1,258	.545			LeBron James, Cleveland	76	125		1.6	
Paul Millsap, Utah	385	716	.538			Stephen Jackson, Golden State-Charlotte	81	132		1.6	
Carl Landry, Houston-Sacramento	499	931	.536								
Pau Gasol, L.A. Lakers	452	844	.536								
Free Throw Percentage (Minimum 125 free throws made)						Blocked Shots per Game (Minimum 70 games played or 100 blocked shots)					
	FTM	FTA	Pct				GP	Blk		Avg	
Steve Nash Phoenix	211	225	.938			Dwight Howard, Orlando	82	228		2.8	
Dirk Nowitzki, Dallas	536	586	.915			Andrew Bogut, Milwaukee	69	175		2.5	
Ray Allen, Boston	231	253	.913			Josh Smith, Atlanta	81	172		2.1	
Chauncey Billups, Denver	466	512	.910			Brendan Haywood, Washington-Dallas	77	158		2.1	
Luke Ridnour, Milwaukee	127	140	.907			Marcus Camby, L.A. Clippers-Portland	74	146		2.0	
Kevin Durant, Oklahoma City	756	840	.900			Chris Andersen, Denver	76	143		1.9	
Mo Williams, Cleveland	177	198	.894			Samuel Dalembert, Philadelphia	82	151		1.8	
Randy Foye, Washington	129	145	.890			Pau Gasol, L.A. Lakers	65	113		1.7	
Stephen Curry, Golden State	177	200	.885			Brook Lopez, New Jersey	82	139		1.7	
Kevin Martin, Sacramento-Houston	298	340	.876			Kendrick Perkins, Boston	78	132		1.7	
						JaVale McGee, Washington	60	101		1.7	

NBA Defensive Player of the Year, 1983-2010

1983	Sidney Moncrief, Milwaukee	1993	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston	2002	Ben Wallace, Detroit
1984	Sidney Moncrief, Milwaukee	1994	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston	2003	Ben Wallace, Detroit
1985	Mark Eaton, Utah	1995	Dikembe Mutombo, Denver	2004	Ron Artest, Indiana
1986	Alvin Robertson, San Antonio	1996	Gary Payton, Seattle	2005	Ben Wallace, Detroit
1987	Michael Cooper, L.A. Lakers	1997	Dikembe Mutombo, Atlanta	2006	Ben Wallace, Detroit
1988	Michael Jordan, Chicago	1998	Dikembe Mutombo, Atlanta	2007	Marcus Camby, Denver
1989	Mark Eaton, Utah	1999	Alonzo Mourning, Miami	2008	Kevin Garnett, Boston
1990	Dennis Rodman, Detroit	2000	Alonzo Mourning, Miami	2009	Dwight Howard, Orlando
1991	Dennis Rodman, Detroit	2001	Dikembe Mutombo, Philadelphia-Atlanta	2010	Dwight Howard, Orlando
1992	David Robinson, San Antonio				

NBA Rookie of the Year, 1953-2010

1953	Don Meineke, Ft. Wayne	1972	Sidney Wicks, Portland	1992	Larry Johnson, Charlotte
1954	Ray Felix, Baltimore	1973	Bob McAdoo, Buffalo	1993	Shaquille O'Neal, Orlando
1955	Bob Pettit, Milwaukee	1974	Ernie DiGregorio, Buffalo	1994	Chris Webber, Golden State
1956	Maurice Stokes, Rochester	1975	Keith Wilkes, Golden State	1995	Grant Hill, Detroit;
1957	Tom Heinsohn, Boston	1976	Alvan Adams, Phoenix		Jason Kidd, Dallas (tie)
1958	Woody Sauldsberry, Philadelphia	1977	Adrian Dantley, Buffalo	1996	Damon Stoudamire, Toronto
1959	Elgin Baylor, Minneapolis	1978	Walter Davis, Phoenix	1997	Allen Iverson, Philadelphia
1960	Wilt Chamberlain, Philadelphia	1979	Phil Ford, Kansas City	1998	Tim Duncan, San Antonio
1961	Oscar Robertson, Cincinnati	1980	Larry Bird, Boston	1999	Vince Carter, Toronto
1962	Walt Bellamy, Chicago	1981	Darrell Griffith, Utah	2000	Elton Brand, Chicago;
1963	Terry Dischinger, Chicago	1982	Buck Williams, New Jersey		Steve Francis, Houston (tie)
1964	Jerry Lucas, Cincinnati	1983	Terry Cummings, San Diego	2001	Mike Miller, Orlando
1965	Willis Reed, New York	1984	Ralph Sampson, Houston	2002	Pau Gasol, Memphis
1966	Rick Barry, San Francisco	1985	Michael Jordan, Chicago	2003	Amar'e Stoudemire, Phoenix
1967	Dave Bing, Detroit	1986	Patrick Ewing, New York	2004	LeBron James, Cleveland
1968	Earl Monroe, Baltimore	1987	Chuck Person, Indiana	2005	Emeka Okafor, Charlotte
1969	Wes Unseld, Baltimore	1988	Mark Jackson, New York	2006	Chris Paul, New Or./Okla. City
1970	Lew Alcindor (Abdul-Jabbar), Milw.	1989	Mitch Richmond, Golden State	2007	Brandon Roy, Portland
1971	Dave Cowens, Boston;	1990	David Robinson, San Antonio	2008	Kevin Durant, Seattle
	Geoff Petrie, Portland (tie)	1991	Derrick Coleman, New Jersey	2009	Derrick Rose, Chicago
				2010	Tyreke Evans, Sacramento

NBA Sixth Man Award, 1983-2010

1983	Bobby Jones, Philadelphia	1992	Detlef Schrempf, Indiana	2001	Aaron McKie, Philadelphia
1984	Kevin McHale, Boston	1993	Clifford Robinson, Portland	2002	Corliss Williamson, Detroit
1985	Kevin McHale, Boston	1994	Dell Curry, Charlotte	2003	Bobby Jackson, Sacramento
1986	Bill Walton, Boston	1995	Anthony Mason, New York	2004	Antawn Jamison, Dallas
1987	Ricky Pierce, Milwaukee	1996	Toni Kukoc, Chicago	2005	Ben Gordon, Chicago
1988	Roy Tarpley, Dallas	1997	John Starks, New York	2006	Mike Miller, Memphis
1989	Eddie Johnson, Phoenix	1998	Danny Manning, Phoenix	2007	Leandro Barbosa, Phoenix
1990	Ricky Pierce, Milwaukee	1999	Darrell Armstrong, Orlando	2008	Manu Ginobili, San Antonio
1991	Detlef Schrempf, Indiana	2000	Rodney Rogers, Phoenix	2009	Jason Terry, Dallas
				2010	Jamal Crawford, Atlanta

2010 NBA Player Draft, First-Round Picks
(Held June 24, 2010)

Team	Player, position, college/team	Team	Player, position, college/team
1. Washington	John Wall, Guard, Kentucky	17. Chicago ⁵	Kevin Seraphin, Forward, Cholet Basket (France)
2. Philadelphia	Evan Turner, Guard, Ohio State	18. Oklahoma	
3. New Jersey	Derrick Favors, Forward, Georgia Tech	City ⁶	Eric Bledsoe, Guard, Kentucky
4. Minnesota	Wesley Johnson, Forward, Syracuse	19. Boston	Avery Bradley, Guard, Texas
5. Sacramento	DeMarcus Cousins, Center, Kentucky	20. San Antonio	James Anderson, Guard, Oklahoma State
6. Golden State	Ekpe Udoh, Forward, Baylor	21. Oklahoma City	Craig Brackins, Forward, Iowa State
7. Detroit	Greg Monroe, Forward, Georgetown	22. Portland	Elliot Williams, Guard, Memphis
8. L.A. Clippers	Al-Farouq Aminu, Forward, Wake Forest	23. Minnesota ⁷	Trevor Booker, Forward, Clemson
9. Utah ¹	Gordon Hayward, Forward, Butler	24. Atlanta ⁸	Damion James, Forward, Texas
10. Indiana	Paul George, Forward, Fresno State	25. Memphis ⁹	Dominique Jones, Guard, South Florida
11. New Orleans ²	Cole Aldrich, Center, Kansas	26. Oklahoma	
12. Memphis	Xavier Henry, Guard, Kansas	City ¹⁰	Quincy Pondexter, Forward, Washington
13. Toronto	Ed Davis, Forward, North Carolina	27. New Jersey ¹¹	Jordan Crawford, Guard, Xavier
14. Houston	Patrick Patterson, Forward, Kentucky	28. Memphis ¹²	Greivis Vasquez, Guard, Maryland
15. Milwaukee ³	Larry Sanders, Forward, VA Commonwealth	29. Orlando	Daniel Orton, Center, Kentucky
16. Minnesota ⁴	Luke Babbitt, Forward, Nevada	30. Washington ¹³	Lazar Hayward, Forward, Marquette

(1) Rights traded from New York via Phoenix. (2) Rights to Aldrich traded to Oklahoma City. (3) Rights traded from Chicago. (4) Rights traded from Denver via Charlotte; traded to Portland. (5) Rights traded from Milwaukee. (6) Rights traded from Miami; traded to L.A. Clippers. (7) Rights traded from Philadelphia via Utah; traded to Washington. (8) Rights traded to New Jersey. (9) Rights traded from Denver; traded to Dallas. (10) Rights traded from Phoenix. (11) Rights traded from Dallas; traded to Atlanta. (12) Rights traded from L.A. Lakers. (13) Rights traded from Cleveland; traded to Minnesota.

Number-One First-Round NBA Draft Picks, 1966-2010

Year	Team	Player, college/team	Year	Team	Player, college/team
1966	New York	Cazzie Russell, Michigan	1989	Sacramento	Pervis Ellison, Louisville
1967	Detroit	Jimmy Walker, Providence	1990	New Jersey	Derrick Coleman, Syracuse
1968	San Diego	Elvin Hayes, Houston	1991	Charlotte	Larry Johnson, UNLV
1969	Milwaukee	Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), UCLA	1992	Orlando	Shaquille O'Neal, LSU
1970	Detroit	Bob Lanier, St. Bonaventure	1993	Orlando	Chris Webber ² , Michigan
1971	Cleveland	Austin Carr, Notre Dame	1994	Milwaukee	Glenn Robinson, Purdue
1972	Portland	LaRue Martin, Loyola-Chicago	1995	Golden State	Joe Smith, Maryland
1973	Philadelphia	Doug Collins, Illinois State	1996	Philadelphia	Allen Iverson, Georgetown
1974	Portland	Bill Walton, UCLA	1997	San Antonio	Tim Duncan, Wake Forest
1975	Atlanta	David Thompson ¹ , NC State	1998	L.A. Clippers	Michael Olowokandi, Pacific
1976	Houston	John Lucas, Maryland	1999	Chicago	Elton Brand, Duke
1977	Milwaukee	Kent Benson, Indiana	2000	New Jersey	Kenyon Martin, Cincinnati
1978	Portland	Mychal Thompson, Minnesota	2001	Washington	Kwame Brown, Glynn Academy (HS)
1979	L.A. Lakers	Earvin "Magic" Johnson, Michigan State	2002	Houston	Yao Ming, Shanghai Sharks (China)
1980	Golden State	Joe Barry Carroll, Purdue	2003	Cleveland	LeBron James, St. Vincent-St. Mary (HS)
1981	Dallas	Mark Aguirre, DePaul	2004	Orlando	Dwight Howard, Southwest Atlanta Christian Academy (HS)
1982	L.A. Lakers	James Worthy, North Carolina	2005	Milwaukee	Andrew Bogut, Utah
1983	Houston	Ralph Sampson, Virginia	2006	Toronto	Andrea Bargnani, Benneton Treviso (Italy)
1984	Houston	Hakeem Olajuwon, Houston	2007	Portland	Greg Oden, Ohio State
1985	New York	Patrick Ewing, Georgetown	2008	Chicago	Derrick Rose, Memphis
1986	Cleveland	Brad Daugherty, North Carolina	2009	L.A. Clippers	Blake Griffin, Oklahoma
1987	San Antonio	David Robinson, Navy	2010	Washington	John Wall, Kentucky
1988	L.A. Clippers	Danny Manning, Kansas			

HS = High school. (1) Signed with Denver of the ABA. (2) Traded to Golden State for rights to Anfernee Hardaway and three future first-round draft choices.

All-Time NBA Statistical Leaders

(At the end of the 2009-10 season. * = Active in 2009-10 season.)

Scoring Average (Minimum 400 games played or 10,000 points)				Field Goal Percentage (Minimum 2,000 field goals made)			
	GP	Pts	Avg		FGA	FGM	Pct
Michael Jordan	1,072	32,292	30.1	Artis Gilmore	9,570	5,732	.599
Wilt Chamberlain	1,045	31,419	30.1	*Shaquille O'Neal	19,256	11,196	.581
*LeBron James	548	15,251	27.8	Mark West	4,356	2,528	.580
Elgin Baylor	846	23,149	27.4	*Dwight Howard	5,218	2,999	.575
Jerry West	932	25,192	27.0	Steve Johnson	4,965	2,841	.572
*Allen Iverson	914	24,368	26.7	Darryl Dawkins	6,079	3,477	.572
Bob Pettit	792	20,880	26.4	James Donaldson	5,442	3,105	.571
George Gervin	791	20,708	26.2	Bo Outlaw	3,534	2,005	.567
Oscar Robertson	1,040	26,710	25.7	Jeff Ruland	3,734	2,105	.564
*Dwyane Wade	471	11,967	25.4	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	28,307	15,837	.559

Free Throw Percentage (Minimum 1,200 free throws made)				3-Point Field Goal Percentage (Minimum 250 3-point field goals made)			
	FTA	FTM	Pct		3-FGA	3-FGM	Pct
Mark Price	2,362	2,135	.904	Steve Kerr	1,599	726	.454
*Steve Nash	2,853	2,577	.903	Hubert Davis	1,651	728	.441
Rick Barry	4,243	3,818	.900	*Jason Kapono	1,019	448	.440
*Peja Stojakovic	2,475	2,214	.895	Drazen Petrovic	583	255	.437
*Ray Allen	4,321	3,863	.894	*Steve Nash	3,439	1,484	.432
*Chauncey Billups	4,455	3,972	.892	Tim Legler	603	260	.431
Calvin Murphy	3,864	3,445	.892	B.J. Armstrong	1,026	436	.425
Scott Skiles	1,741	1,548	.889	*Daniel Gibson	824	349	.424
Reggie Miller	7,026	6,237	.888	Wesley Person	2,754	1,150	.418
Larry Bird	4,471	3,960	.886	*Anthony Parker	1,109	460	.415

Minutes Played		Field Goals Attempted		Points	
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	57,446	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	28,307	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	38,387
Karl Malone	54,852	Karl Malone	26,210	Karl Malone	36,928
Elvin Hayes	50,000	Michael Jordan	24,537	Michael Jordan	32,292
Wilt Chamberlain	47,859	Elvin Hayes	24,272	Wilt Chamberlain	31,419
John Stockton	47,764	John Havlicek	23,930	*Shaquille O'Neal	28,255
Reggie Miller	47,619	Wilt Chamberlain	23,497	Moses Malone	27,409
Gary Payton	47,117	Dominique Wilkins	21,589	Elvin Hayes	27,313
John Havlicek	46,471	Alex English	21,036	Hakeem Olajuwon	26,946
Robert Parish	45,704	Hakeem Olajuwon	20,991	Oscar Robertson	26,710
Moses Malone	45,071	Elgin Baylor	20,171	Dominique Wilkins	26,668

Games Played		Field Goals Made		Rebounds	
Robert Parish	1,611	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	15,837	Wilt Chamberlain	23,924
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	1,560	Karl Malone	13,528	Bill Russell	21,620
John Stockton	1,504	Wilt Chamberlain	12,681	Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	17,440
Karl Malone	1,476	Michael Jordan	12,192	Elvin Hayes	16,279
Kevin Willis	1,424	*Shaquille O'Neal	11,196	Moses Malone	16,212
Reggie Miller	1,389	Elvin Hayes	10,976	Karl Malone	14,968
Clifford Robinson	1,380	Hakeem Olajuwon	10,749	Robert Parish	14,715
Gary Payton	1,335	Alex English	10,659	Nate Thurmond	14,464
Moses Malone	1,329	John Havlicek	10,513	Walt Bellamy	14,241
Buck Williams	1,307	Dominique Wilkins	9,963	Wes Unseld	13,769

Personal Fouls		3-Point Field Goals Attempted		Assists	
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	4,657	Reggie Miller	6,486	John Stockton	15,806
Karl Malone	4,578	*Ray Allen	6,176	*Jason Kidd	10,923
Robert Parish	4,443	*Jason Kidd	4,762	Mark Jackson	10,334
Charles Oakley	4,421	Tim Hardaway	4,345	Magic Johnson	10,141
Hakeem Olajuwon	4,383	Nick Van Exel	4,278	Oscar Robertson	9,887
Buck Williams	4,267	Dale Ellis	4,266	Isiah Thomas	9,061
Elvin Hayes	4,193	Antoine Walker	4,264	Gary Payton	8,966
Clifford Robinson	4,176	*Peja Stojakovic	4,256	*Steve Nash	8,397
Kevin Willis	4,172	Eddie Jones	4,147	Rod Strickland	7,987
Otis Thorpe	4,146	*Chauncey Billups	4,099	Maurice Cheeks	7,392

Blocks		3-Point Field Goals Made		Steals	
Hakeem Olajuwon	3,830	Reggie Miller	2,560	John Stockton	3,265
Dikembe Mutombo	3,289	*Ray Allen	2,444	Michael Jordan	2,514
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	3,189	Dale Ellis	1,719	Gary Payton	2,445
Mark Eaton	3,064	*Peja Stojakovic	1,703	*Jason Kidd	2,343
David Robinson	2,954	*Jason Kidd	1,662	Maurice Cheeks	2,310
Patrick Ewing	2,894	*Chauncey Billups	1,589	Scottie Pippen	2,307
*Shaquille O'Neal	2,690	*Rashard Lewis	1,587	Clyde Drexler	2,207
Tree Rollins	2,542	Glen Rice	1,559	Hakeem Olajuwon	2,162
Robert Parish	2,361	Eddie Jones	1,546	Alvin Robertson	2,112
Alonzo Mourning	2,356	Tim Hardaway	1,542	Karl Malone	2,085

All-Time NBA Regular Season Coaching Victories

(At the end of the 2009-10 season, ranked by wins. * = Active through 2009-10 season.)

Coach	W	L	Pct	Coach	W	L	Pct	Coach	W	L	Pct
*Don Nelson	1,335	1,063	.557	Red Auerbach	938	479	.662	John MacLeod	707	657	.518
Lenny Wilkens	1,332	1,155	.536	Dick Motta	935	1,017	.479	Red Holzman	696	604	.535
Pat Riley	1,210	694	.636	*Rick Adelman	902	577	.610	Mike Fratello	667	548	.549
*Jerry Sloan	1,190	780	.604	Jack Ramsay	864	783	.525	Chuck Daly	638	437	.593
*Phil Jackson	1,098	460	.705	Cotton Fitzsimmons	832	775	.518	Doug Moe	628	529	.543
*Larry Brown	1,089	885	.552	Gene Shue	784	861	.477	*Flip Saunders	613	452	.576
*George Karl	986	671	.595	*Gregg Popovich	736	362	.670	*Mike Dunleavy	613	716	.461
Bill Fitch	944	1,106	.460								

Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, Springfield, MA

(* = 2010 inductee. ** = Enshrined as both a player and coach.)

Players

Abdul-Jabbar, Kareem
Archibald, Nate
Arizin, Paul
Barkley, Charles
Barlow, Thomas
Barry, Rick
Baylor, Elgin
Beckman, John
Bellamy, Walt
Belov, Sergei
Bing, Dave
Bird, Larry
Blazewski, Carol
Borgmann, Bennie
Bradley, Bill
Brennan, Joseph
Cervi, Al
Chamberlain, Wilt
Cooper, Charles
*Cooper, Cynthia
Cusic, Kresimir
Cousy, Bob
Cowens, Dave
Crawford, Joan
Cunningham, Billy
Curry, Denise
Dalipagic, Drazen
Dantley, Adrian
Davies, Bob
DeBernardi, Forrest
DeBusschere, Dave
Dehnert, Henry
"Dutch"
Donovan, Anne
Drexler, Clyde
Dumars, Joe
Endacott, Paul
English, Alex
Erving, Julius
Ewing, Patrick
Foster, Bud
Frazier, Walt
Friedman, Max
Fulks, Joe
Gale, Lauren
Gallatin, Harry
Gates, William "Pop"
Gervin, George
Gola, Tom
Goodrich, Gail
Greer, Hal
Gruenig, Robert
"Aœ"
Hagan, Cliff

Hanson, Victor
Harris-Stewart, Lusia
Havlicek, John
Hawkins, Cornelius
"Connie"
Hayes, Elvin
Haynes, Marques
Heinsohn, Tom
Holman, Nat
Houbregs, Bob
Howell, Bailey
Hyatt, Chuck
Issel, Dan
Jeannette, Harry
"Buddy"
*Johnson, Dennis
Johnson, Earvin
"Magic"
*Johnson, Gus
Johnson, William
Johnston, Neil
Jones, K.C.
Jones, Sam
Jordan, Michael
Krause, Ed "Moose"
Kurland, Bob
Lanier, Bob
Lapchick, Joe
Lieberman, Nancy
Lovellette, Clyde
Lucas, Jerry
Luisetti, Angelo
"Hank"
Macaulay, Ed
*Malone, Karl
Malone, Moses
Maravich, Pete
Marcari, Hortencia
Martin, Slater
McAdoo, Bob
McCracken, Branch
McCracken, Jack
McDermott, Bobby
McGuire, Dick
McHale, Kevin
Meneghin, Dino
Meyers, Ann
Mikan, George
Mikkelsen, Vern
Miller, Cheryl
Monroe, Earl
Murphy, Calvin
Murphy, Charles
"Stretch"
Olajuwon, Hakeem
Page, Harlan "Pat"
Parish, Robert

*Pereira, Maciel
"Ubiratan"
Petrovic, Drazen
Pettit, Bob
Phillip, Andy
*Pippen, Scottie
Pollard, Jim
Ramsey, Frank
Reed, Willis
Risen, Arnie
Robertson, Oscar
Robinson, David
Roosma, John
Russell, Bill
Russell, John
"Honey"
Schayes, Adolph
Schmidt, Ernest
Schommer, John
Sedran, Barney
Semjonova, Uljana
**Sharman, Bill
Stockton, John
Steinmetz, Christian
Stokes, Maurice
Thomas, Isiah
Thompson, Cat
Thompson, David
Thurmond, Nate
Twyman, Jack
Unsel, Wes
Vandivier, Robert
"Fuzzy"
Wachter, Edward
Walton, Bill
Wanzer, Bobby
West, Jerry
White, Nera
**Wilkins, Lenny
Wilkins, Dominique
Woodard, Lynette
**Wooden, John
Worthy, James
Yardley, George
Coaches
Allen, Forrest C.
"Phog"
Anderson, Harold
Auerbach, Arnold
"Red"
Auriemma, Geno
Barmore, Leon
Barry, Justin "Sam"
Blood, Ernest
Boeheim, Jim
Brown, Hubert
"Hubie"

Brown, Larry
Calhoun, Jim
Cann, Howard
Carlson, Clifford
Carnesecca, Lou
Carnevale, Ben
Carril, Pete
Case, Everett
Chancellor, Van
Chaney, John
Conrad, Jody
Crum, Denzil
"Denny"
Daly, Chuck
Dean, Everett
Diaz-Miguel, Antonio
Diddle, Edgar
Drake, Bruce
Ferrandiz, Pedro
Gaines, Clarence
Gamba, Sandro
Gardner, James
"Jack"
Gill, Amory "Slats"
Gomelsky, Aleksandr
Gunter, Sue
Hannum, Alex
Harshman, Marv
Haskins, Don
Hickey, Edgar
Hobson, Howard
Holzman, William
"Red"
*Hurley, Bob, Sr.
Iba, Hank
Jackson, Phil
Julian, Alvin
Keaney, Frank
Keogan, George
Knight, Bob
Krzyzewski, Mike
Kundla, John
Lambert, Ward
Litwack, Harry
Loeffler, Kenneth
Lonborg, Dutch
McCutchan, Arad
McGuire, Al
McGuire, Frank
McLendon, John
Meanwell, Dr. Walter
Meyer, Ray
Miller, Ralph
Moore, Billie

Newell, Pete
Nikolic, Aleksandar
Novosel, Mirko
Olson, Robert "Lute"
Ramsay, John "Jack"
Riley, Pat
Rubini, Cesare
Rupp, Adolph
Rush, Cathy
Sachs, Leonard
**Sharman, Bill
Shelton, Everett
Sloan, Jerry
Smith, Dean
Stringer, C. Vivian
Summitt, Pat
Taylor, Fred
Thompson, John
Wade, Margaret
Watts, Stan
**Wilkins, Lenny
Williams, Roy
**Wooden, John
Woolpert, Phil
Wooten, Morgan
Yow, Kay
Teams
*1960 USA Men's Olympic team
*1992 USA Basketball "Dream Team"
Buffalo Germans First Team
Harlem Globetrotters
New York Renaissance
Original Celtics
Texas Western
Referees
Enright, James
Hepbron, George
Hoyt, George
Kennedy, Matthew
Leith, Lloyd
Mihalik, Zigmund
"Red"
Nucatola, John
Quigley, Ernest
Rudolph, Marvin
"Mendy"
Shirley, J. Dallas
Strom, Earl
Tobey, David
Walsh, David

Contributors

Abbott, Senda
Berenson
Bee, Clair
Biasone, Danny
Brown, Walter
Bunn, John
*Buss, Jerry
Colangelo, Jerry
Davidson, Bill
Douglas, Bob
Duer, Al
Embry, Wayne
Fagan, Cliff
Fisher, Harry
Fleisher, Larry
Gavitt, David
Gottlieb, Edward
Gulick, Dr. Luther
Harrison, Lester
Hearn, Francis
"Chick"
Hepp, Dr. Ferenc
Hickox, Edward
Hinkle, Tony
Irish, Edward "Ned"
Jones, R. William
Kennedy, Walter
Lemon, Meadowlark
Liston, Emil
Lloyd, Earl
Mokray, Bill
Morgan, Ralph
Morgenweck, Frank
Naismith, Dr. James
Newton, C. M.
O'Brien, John
O'Brien, Larry
Olsen, Harold
Podoloff, Maurice
Porter, Henry V.
Reid, William
Ripley, Elmer
St. John, Lynn
Saperstein, Abe
Schabinger, Arthur
Stagg, Alonzo
Stankovic, Boris
Steitz, Edward
Taylor, Chuck
Teague, Bertha
Tower, Oswald
Trester, Arthur
Wells, Clifford
Wilke, Lou
Zollner, Fred

NBA Home Courts

Team	Name (year built)	Capacity ¹	Team	Name (year built)	Capacity ¹
Atlanta	Philips Arena (1999)	18,729	Milwaukee	Bradley Center (1988)	18,717
Boston	TD Garden ² (1995)	18,624	Minnesota	Target Center (1990)	19,356
Charlotte	Time Warner Cable Arena (2005)	19,077	New Jersey	IZOD Center ⁴ (1981)	18,974
Chicago	United Center (1994)	20,917	New Orleans ⁵	New Orleans Arena (1999)	17,188
Cleveland	Quicken Loans Arena (1994)	20,562	New York	Madison Square Garden (IV) (1968)	19,763
Dallas	American Airlines Center (2001)	19,200	Oklahoma City	Ford Center ⁶ (2002)	18,203
Denver	Pepsi Center (1999)	19,155	Orlando	Amway Arena ⁷ (1989)	17,451
Detroit	The Palace of Auburn Hills (1988)	22,076	Philadelphia	Wachovia Center ⁸ (1996)	20,318
Golden State	ORACLE Arena ³ (1966)	19,596	Phoenix	US Airways Center ⁹ (1992)	18,422
Houston	Toyota Center (2003)	18,043	Portland	Rose Garden (1995)	19,980
Indiana	Conseco Fieldhouse (1999)	18,165	Sacramento	ARCO Arena (1988)	17,317
L.A. Clippers	STAPLES Center (1999)	19,060	San Antonio	AT&T Center ¹⁰ (2002)	18,797
L.A. Lakers	STAPLES Center (1999)	18,997	Toronto	Air Canada Centre (1999)	19,800
Memphis	FedExForum (2004)	18,119	Utah	EnergySolutions Arena ¹¹ (1991)	19,911
Miami	American Airlines Arena (1999)	19,600	Washington	Verizon Center ¹² (1997)	20,173

(1) At the end of the 2009-10 season. (2) Fleet Center, 1995-2005. (3) Oakland Coliseum Arena, 1966-96; Arena in Oakland, 1997-2006. (4) Brendan Byrne/Meadowlands Arena, 1981-96; Continental Airlines Arena, 1996-2007. (5) Because of damage to New Orleans Arena due to Hurricane Katrina, the Hornets played 35 games in the Ford Center in Oklahoma City, OK, 3 games in New Orleans Arena, and 3 games at other locations during the 2005-06 season. In 2006-07, the Hornets played 35 games at the Ford Center and 6 games in New Orleans Arena. The Hornets played 2007-08 home games in New Orleans Arena. (6) The Seattle SuperSonics relocated to Oklahoma City prior to the 2008-09 season. (7) Orlando Arena (1989-2000), TD Waterhouse Centre (2000-06). (8) CoreStates Center, 1996-98; First Union Center, 1998-2003. (9) America West Arena, 1992-2006. (10) SBC Center, 2002-06. (11) Delta Center, 1991-2006. (12) MCI Center, 1997-2006.

WOMEN’S NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

Perfect Storm at Home: Seattle Wins 2010 WNBA Title

Seattle won its first WNBA title since 2004 on Sept. 16, 2010, sweeping the Atlanta Dream in three games in the best-of-five 2010 WNBA Finals. The Storm tied a league record with 28 regular season wins, including a perfect 17-0 home record, and swept each of their three playoff opponents. Storm center Lauren Jackson earned the WNBA Finals MVP award after being voted league MVP in the 2010 regular season.

WNBA Final Standings, 2010

x = clinched playoff berth; y = clinched top seed

Eastern Conference					Western Conference				
	W	L	Pct	GB		W	L	Pct	GB
y-Washington Mystics.....	22	12	.647	0	y-Seattle Storm.....	28	6	.824	0
x-New York Liberty.....	22	12	.647	0	x-Phoenix Mercury.....	15	19	.441	13
x-Indiana Fever.....	21	13	.618	1	x-San Antonio Silver Stars.....	14	20	.412	14
x-Atlanta Dream.....	19	15	.559	3	x-Los Angeles Sparks.....	13	21	.382	15
Connecticut Sun.....	17	17	.500	5	Minnesota Lynx.....	13	21	.382	15
Chicago Sky.....	14	20	.412	8	Tulsa Shock.....	6	28	.176	22

WNBA Playoffs, 2010

(playoff seeding in parentheses; conference winner automatically gets top seed)

Eastern Conference		Western Conference	
(4) Atlanta defeated (1) Washington, 2 games to 0		(1) Seattle defeated (4) Los Angeles, 2 games to 0	
(2) New York defeated (3) Indiana, 2 games to 1		(2) Phoenix defeated (3) San Antonio, 2 games to 0	
(4) Atlanta defeated (2) New York, 2 games to 0		(1) Seattle defeated (2) Phoenix, 2 games to 0	

WNBA Championship, 2010

Seattle defeated Atlanta, 3 games to 0 (79-77, 87-84, 87-84) in the best-of-five series.

All-WNBA Teams, 2010

First team	Position	Second team	Position
Lauren Jackson, Seattle	Forward/Center	Crystal Langhorne, Washington	Forward/Center
Tamika Catchings, Indiana	Forward	Angel McCoughtry, Atlanta	Forward/Center
Sylvia Fowles, Chicago	Center	Tina Charles, Connecticut	Center
Cappie Pondexter, New York	Guard	Sue Bird, Seattle	Guard
Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	Guard	Katie Douglas, Indiana	Guard

WNBA Statistical Leaders and Awards, 2010

Minutes played: 1,166, Cappie Pondexter, New York	Total assists: 220, Ticha Penicheiro, Los Angeles
Total points: 729, Cappie Pondexter, New York	Assists per game: 6.88, Ticha Penicheiro, Los Angeles
Points per game: 22.6, Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	Total steals: 77, Tamika Catchings, Indiana
Highest field goal pct.: .664, Candice Dupree, Phoenix	Steals per game: 2.26, Tamika Catchings, Indiana
Highest 3-pt. field goal pct.: .486, Leilani Mitchell, New York	Total blocked shots: 88, Sylvia Fowles, Chicago
Highest free throw pct.: .960, Becky Hammon, San Antonio	Coach of the year: Brian Agler, Seattle
Total rebounds: 398, Tina Charles, Connecticut	Defensive player of the year: Tamika Catchings, Indiana
Rebounds per game: 11.7, Tina Charles, Connecticut	Most improved player: Leilani Mitchell, New York

WNBA Champions, 1997-2010

Regular Season			Playoffs		
Year	Eastern Conference	Western Conference	Champion	Coach	Opponent
1997	Houston Comets	Phoenix Mercury	Houston	Van Chancellor	New York
1998	Cleveland Rockers	Houston Comets	Houston	Van Chancellor	Phoenix
1999	New York Liberty	Houston Comets	Houston	Van Chancellor	New York
2000	New York Liberty	Los Angeles Sparks	Houston	Van Chancellor	New York
2001	Cleveland Rockers	Los Angeles Sparks	Los Angeles	Michael Cooper	Charlotte
2002	New York Liberty	Los Angeles Sparks	Los Angeles	Michael Cooper	New York
2003	Detroit Shock	Los Angeles Sparks	Detroit	Bill Laimbeer	Los Angeles
2004	Connecticut Sun	Los Angeles Sparks	Seattle	Ann Donovan	Connecticut
2005	Connecticut Sun	Sacramento Monarchs	Sacramento	John Whisenant	Connecticut
2006	Connecticut Sun	Sacramento Monarchs	Detroit	Bill Laimbeer	Sacramento
2007	Detroit Shock	Phoenix Mercury	Phoenix	Paul Westhead	Detroit
2008	Detroit Shock	San Antonio Silver Stars	Detroit	Bill Laimbeer	San Antonio
2009	Indiana Fever	Phoenix Mercury	Phoenix	Corey Gaines	Indiana
2010	Washington Mystics	Seattle Storm	Seattle	Brian Agler	Atlanta

WNBA Scoring Leaders, 1997-2010

(average points per game; 10 games minimum)

Year	Leader, team	Pts	Avg	Year	Leader, team	Pts	Avg	Year	Leader, team	Pts	Avg
1997	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	621	22.2	2002	Chamique Holdscraw, Washington	397	19.9	2006	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	860	25.3
1998	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	680	22.7					2007	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	739	23.8
1999	Cynthia Cooper, Houston	686	22.1	2003	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	698	21.2	2008	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	820	24.1
2000	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston	643	20.7	2004	Lauren Jackson, Seattle	634	20.5	2009	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	631	20.4
2001	Katie Smith, Minnesota	739	23.1	2005	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston	614	18.6	2010	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix	702	22.6

WNBA Finals MVP

Year	Player
1997	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
1998	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
1999	Yolanda Griffith, Sacramento
2000	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston
2001	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2002	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston
2003	Lauren Jackson, Seattle
2004	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2005	Sheryl Swoopes, Houston
2006	Deanna Nolan, Detroit
2007	Cappie Pondexter, Phoenix
2008	Katie Smith, Detroit
2009	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix
2010	Lauren Jackson, Seattle

WNBA Most Valuable Player

Year	Player
1997	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
1998	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
1999	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
2000	Cynthia Cooper, Houston
2001	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2002	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2003	Ruth Riley, Detroit
2004	Betty Lennox, Seattle
2005	Yolanda Griffith, Sacramento
2006	Lisa Leslie, Los Angeles
2007	Lauren Jackson, Seattle
2008	Candace Parker, Los Angeles
2009	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix
2010	Lauren Jackson, Seattle

WNBA Rookie of the Year

Year	Player
1997	No award
1998	Tracy Reid, Charlotte
1999	Chamique Holdscraw, Washington
2000	Betty Lennox, Minnesota
2001	Jackie Stiles, Portland
2002	Tamika Catchings, Indiana
2003	Cheryl Ford, Detroit
2004	Diana Taurasi, Phoenix
2005	Temeka Johnson, Washington
2006	Seimone Augustus, Minnesota
2007	Armintie Price, Chicago
2008	Candace Parker, Los Angeles
2009	Angel McCoughtry, Atlanta
2010	Tina Charles, Connecticut

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Toews, Kane Lead Chicago to Stanley Cup

The Stanley Cup returned to Chicago for the first time in nearly five decades as the Chicago Blackhawks topped the Philadelphia Flyers, 4-3 in Game 6 for the league title. The Blackhawks' Patrick Kane scored the decisive goal in overtime in Philadelphia on a shot that slid past Flyers goaltender Michael Leighton and wedged underneath the padding inside the base of the goal. Kane erupted immediately in celebration of victory while most in the arena were unaware that the puck was in the net. Flyer Scott Hartnell had forced overtime when he scored with 3:59 left in regulation, but the Flyers dropped their sixth straight Stanley Cup Final series since winning back-to-back Cups in 1974-75. Blackhawks' captain Jonathan Toews won the Conn Smythe Trophy as playoff MVP with a club post-season record of 29 points.

Toews and teammates Duncan Keith and Brent Seabrook added the Cup to their gold-medal winning performance for Canada at the Vancouver Winter Olympics. The NHL sent 140 players to the 2010 Olympic hockey tournament, which forced a two-week NHL hiatus in February.

The Washington Capitals earned the Presidents' Trophy with the league's best regular-season record, but were eliminated by the Montréal Canadiens in the first round of the playoffs. Montréal, the No. 8 seed, also disposed of the defending champion Penguins in the second round before losing to the 7th-seeded Flyers in the Eastern Conference finals.

The league enjoyed another successful outdoor Winter Classic as 38,112 fans packed into Boston's Fenway Park on New Year's Day to see the Bruins beat the Flyers in OT, 2-1. Elsewhere, veteran New Jersey Devils goaltender Martin Brodeur led all NHL netminders with 45 victories and nine shutouts, increasing his league career records in those categories to 602 and 110, respectively.

Final NHL Standings, 2009-10

(Playoff seeding in parentheses; division winners automatically seeded 1, 2, or 3. Teams tied at the end of regulation time are each awarded 1 point. An additional point is awarded to the overtime or shootout winner.)

Eastern Conference							Western Conference						
Atlantic Division							Central Division						
	W	L	OT	GF	GA	PTS		W	L	OT	GF	GA	PTS
New Jersey Devils (2)	48	27	7	222	191	103	Chicago Blackhawks (2)	52	22	8	271	209	112
Pittsburgh Penguins (4)	47	28	7	257	237	101	Detroit Red Wings (5)	44	24	14	229	216	102
Philadelphia Flyers (7)	41	35	6	236	225	88	Nashville Predators (7)	47	29	6	225	225	100
New York Rangers	38	33	11	222	218	87	St. Louis Blues	40	32	10	225	223	90
New York Islanders	34	37	11	222	264	79	Columbus Blue Jackets	32	35	15	216	259	79
Northeast Division							Northwest Division						
	W	L	OT	GF	GA	PTS		W	L	OT	GF	GA	PTS
Buffalo Sabres (3)	45	27	10	235	207	100	Vancouver Canucks (3)	49	28	5	272	222	103
Ottawa Senators (5)	44	32	6	225	238	94	Colorado Avalanche (8)	43	30	9	244	233	95
Boston Bruins (6)	39	30	13	206	200	91	Calgary Flames	40	32	10	204	210	90
Montreal Canadiens (8)	39	33	10	217	223	88	Minnesota Wild	38	36	8	219	246	84
Toronto Maple Leafs	30	38	14	214	267	74	Edmonton Oilers	27	47	8	214	284	62
Southeast Division							Pacific Division						
	W	L	OT	GF	GA	PTS		W	L	OT	GF	GA	PTS
Washington Capitals (1)	54	15	13	318	233	121	San Jose Sharks (1)	51	20	11	264	215	113
Atlanta Thrashers	35	34	13	234	256	83	Phoenix Coyotes (4)	50	25	7	225	202	107
Carolina Hurricanes	35	37	10	230	256	80	Los Angeles Kings (6)	46	27	9	241	219	101
Tampa Bay Lightning	34	36	12	217	260	80	Anaheim Ducks	39	32	11	238	251	89
Florida Panthers	32	37	13	208	244	77	Dallas Stars	37	31	14	237	254	88

Stanley Cup Playoff Results, 2010

Eastern Conference	Western Conference
Montréal defeated Washington, 4-3	San Jose defeated Colorado, 4-2
Boston defeated Buffalo, 4-2	Chicago defeated Nashville, 4-1
Philadelphia defeated New Jersey, 4-1	Vancouver defeated Los Angeles, 4-2
Pittsburgh defeated Ottawa, 4-2	Detroit defeated Phoenix, 4-3
Montréal defeated Pittsburgh, 4-3	San Jose defeated Detroit, 4-1
Philadelphia defeated Boston, 4-3	Chicago defeated Vancouver, 4-2
Philadelphia defeated Montréal, 4-1	Chicago defeated San Jose, 4-0

Finals

Chicago defeated Philadelphia, 4-2 (6-5, 2-1, 3-4 (OT), 3-5, 7-4, 4-3 (OT))

Stanley Cup Champions, 1927-2010

Year	Champion	Coach	Final opponent	Year	Champion	Coach	Final opponent
1927	Ottawa	Dave Gill	Boston	1952	Detroit	Tommy Ivan	Montréal
1928	NY Rangers	Lester Patrick	Montréal	1953	Montréal	Dick Irvin	Boston
			Maroons	1954	Detroit	Tommy Ivan	Montréal
1929	Boston	Cy Denneny	NY Rangers	1955	Detroit	Jimmy Skinner	Montréal
1930	Montréal Canadiens	Cecil Hart	Boston	1956	Montréal	Toe Blake	Detroit
1931	Montréal Canadiens	Cecil Hart	Chicago	1957	Montréal	Toe Blake	Boston
1932	Toronto	Dick Irvin	NY Rangers	1958	Montréal	Toe Blake	Boston
1933	NY Rangers	Lester Patrick	Toronto	1959	Montréal	Toe Blake	Toronto
1934	Chicago	Tommy Gorman	Detroit	1960	Montréal	Toe Blake	Toronto
1935	Montréal Maroons	Tommy Gorman	Toronto	1961	Chicago	Rudy Pilous	Detroit
1936	Detroit	Jack Adams	Toronto	1962	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Chicago
1937	Detroit	Jack Adams	NY Rangers	1963	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Detroit
1938	Chicago	Bill Stewart	Toronto	1964	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Detroit
1939	Boston	Art Ross	Toronto	1965	Montréal	Toe Blake	Chicago
1940	NY Rangers	Frank Boucher	Toronto	1966	Montréal	Toe Blake	Detroit
1941	Boston	Cooney Weiland	Detroit	1967	Toronto	Punch Imlach	Montréal
1942	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit	1968	Montréal	Toe Blake	St. Louis
1943	Detroit	Jack Adams	Boston	1969	Montréal	Claude Ruel	St. Louis
1944	Montréal	Dick Irvin	Chicago	1970	Boston	Harry Sinden	St. Louis
1945	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit	1971	Montréal	Al MacNeil	Chicago
1946	Montréal	Dick Irvin	Boston	1972	Boston	Tom Johnson	NY Rangers
1947	Toronto	Hap Day	Montréal	1973	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Chicago
1948	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit	1974	Philadelphia	Fred Shero	Boston
1949	Toronto	Hap Day	Detroit	1975	Philadelphia	Fred Shero	Buffalo
1950	Detroit	Tommy Ivan	NY Rangers	1976	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Philadelphia
1951	Toronto	Joe Primeau	Montréal	1977	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Boston

Year	Champion	Coach	Final opponent	Year	Champion	Coach	Final opponent
1978	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	Boston	1995	New Jersey	Jacques Lemaire	Detroit
1979	Montréal	Scotty Bowman	NY Rangers	1996	Colorado	Marc Crawford	Florida
1980	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Philadelphia	1997	Detroit	Scotty Bowman	Philadelphia
1981	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Minnesota	1998	Detroit	Scotty Bowman	Washington
1982	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Vancouver	1999	Dallas	Ken Hitchcock	Buffalo
1983	NY Islanders	Al Arbour	Edmonton	2000	New Jersey	Larry Robinson	Dallas
1984	Edmonton	Glen Sather	NY Islanders	2001	Colorado	Bob Hartley	New Jersey
1985	Edmonton	Glen Sather	Philadelphia	2002	Detroit	Scotty Bowman	Carolina
1986	Montréal	Jean Perron	Calgary	2003	New Jersey	Pat Burns	Anaheim
1987	Edmonton	Glen Sather	Philadelphia	2004	Tampa Bay	John Tortorella	Calgary
1988	Edmonton	Glen Sather	Boston	2005	No competition (labor dispute; season cancelled).		
1989	Calgary	Terry Crisp	Montréal	2006	Carolina	Peter Laviolette	Edmonton
1990	Edmonton	John Muckler	Boston	2007	Anaheim	Randy Carlyle	Ottawa
1991	Pittsburgh	Bob Johnson	Minnesota	2008	Detroit	Mike Babcock	Pittsburgh
1992	Pittsburgh	Scotty Bowman	Chicago	2009	Pittsburgh	Dan Bylsma	Detroit
1993	Montréal	Jacques Demers	Los Angeles	2010	Chicago	Joel Quenneville	Philadelphia
1994	NY Rangers	Mike Keenan	Vancouver				

Most NHL Goals in a Season

Player	Team	Season	Goals	Player	Team	Season	Goals
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1981-82	92	Jari Kurri	Edmonton	1984-85	71
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1983-84	87	Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1987-88	70
Brett Hull	St. Louis	1990-91	86	Bernie Nicholls	Los Angeles	1988-89	70
Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1988-89	85	Brett Hull	St. Louis	1991-92	70
Phil Esposito	Boston	1970-71	76	Mike Bossy	NY Islanders	1978-79	69
Teemu Selanne	Winnipeg	1992-93	76	Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1992-93	69
Alexander Mogilny	Buffalo	1992-93	76	Mario Lemieux	Pittsburgh	1995-96	69
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1984-85	73	Phil Esposito	Boston	1973-74	68
Brett Hull	St. Louis	1989-90	72	Mike Bossy	NY Islanders	1980-81	68
Wayne Gretzky	Edmonton	1982-83	71	Jari Kurri	Edmonton	1985-86	68

All-Time Regular Season Leading Scorers

(Through end of 2009-10 season.)

Player	Goals	Assists	Points	Player	Goals	Assists	Points	Player	Goals	Assists	Points
Wayne Gretzky	894	1,963	2,857	Joe Sakic	625	1,016	1,641	Bryan Trottier	524	901	1,425
Mark Messier	694	1,193	1,887	Jaromir Jagr	646	953	1,599	Adam Oates	341	1,079	1,420
Gordie Howe	801	1,049	1,850	Phil Esposito	717	873	1,590	Doug Gilmour	450	964	1,414
Ron Francis	549	1,249	1,798	Ray Bourque	410	1,169	1,579	Dale Hawerchuk	518	891	1,409
Marcel Dionne	731	1,040	1,771	Paul Coffey	396	1,135	1,531	Jari Kurri	601	797	1,398
Steve Yzerman	692	1,063	1,755	Mark Recchi	563	922	1,485	Luc Robitaille	668	726	1,394
Mario Lemieux	690	1,033	1,723	Stan Mikita	541	926	1,467				

Hart Memorial Trophy (MVP), 1927-2010

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1927	Herb Gardiner, Montréal Canadiens	1955	Ted Kennedy, Toronto	1983	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1928	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens	1956	Jean Beliveau, Montréal	1984	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1929	Roy Worters, NY Americans	1957	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1985	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1930	Nels Stewart, Montréal Maroons	1958	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1986	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1931	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens	1959	Andy Bathgate, NY Rangers	1987	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1932	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens	1960	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1988	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1933	Eddie Shore, Boston	1961	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal	1989	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1934	Aurel Joliat, Montréal Canadiens	1962	Jacques Plante, Montréal	1990	Mark Messier, Edmonton
1935	Eddie Shore, Boston	1963	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1991	Brett Hull, St. Louis
1936	Eddie Shore, Boston	1964	Jean Beliveau, Montréal	1992	Mark Messier, NY Rangers
1937	Babe Siebert, Montréal Canadiens	1965	Bobby Hull, Chicago	1993	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1938	Eddie Shore, Boston	1966	Bobby Hull, Chicago	1994	Sergei Fedorov, Detroit
1939	Toe Blake, Montréal	1967	Stan Mikita, Chicago	1995	Eric Lindros, Philadelphia
1940	Ebbie Goodfellow, Detroit	1968	Stan Mikita, Chicago	1996	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1941	Bill Cowley, Boston	1969	Phil Esposito, Boston	1997	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1942	Tom Anderson, Brooklyn Americans	1970	Bobby Orr, Boston	1998	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1943	Bill Cowley, Boston	1971	Bobby Orr, Boston	1999	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
1944	Babe Pratt, Toronto	1972	Bobby Orr, Boston	2000	Chris Pronger, St. Louis
1945	Elmer Lach, Montréal	1973	Bobby Clarke, Philadelphia	2001	Joe Sakic, Colorado
1946	Max Bentley, Chicago	1974	Phil Esposito, Boston	2002	Jose Theodore, Montréal
1947	Maurice Richard, Montréal	1975	Bobby Clarke, Philadelphia	2003	Peter Forsberg, Colorado
1948	Buddy O'Connor, NY Rangers	1976	Bobby Clarke, Philadelphia	2004	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
1949	Sid Abel, Detroit	1977	Guy Lafleur, Montréal	2006	Joe Thornton, San Jose
1950	Chuck Rayner, NY Rangers	1978	Guy Lafleur, Montréal	2007	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
1951	Milt Schmidt, Boston	1979	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders	2008	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
1952	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1980	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2009	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
1953	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1981	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2010	Henrik Sedin, Vancouver
1954	Al Rollins, Chicago	1982	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton		

Conn Smythe Trophy (MVP in Playoffs), 1965-2010

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1965	Jean Beliveau, Montréal	1976	Reg Leach, Philadelphia	1987	Ron Hextall, Philadelphia
1966	Roger Crozier, Detroit	1977	Guy Lafleur, Montréal	1988	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1967	Dave Keon, Toronto	1978	Larry Robinson, Montréal	1989	Al MacInnis, Calgary
1968	Glenn Hall, St. Louis	1979	Bob Gainey, Montréal	1990	Bill Ranford, Edmonton
1969	Serge Savard, Montréal	1980	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders	1991	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1970	Bobby Orr, Boston	1981	Butch Goring, NY Islanders	1992	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1971	Ken Dryden, Montréal	1982	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders	1993	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1972	Bobby Orr, Boston	1983	Billy Smith, NY Islanders	1994	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers
1973	Yvan Cournoyer, Montréal	1984	Mark Messier, Edmonton	1995	Claude Lemieux, New Jersey
1974	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia	1985	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	1996	Joe Sakic, Colorado
1975	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia	1986	Patrick Roy, Montréal	1997	Mike Vernon, Detroit

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1998	Steve Yzerman, Detroit	2002	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit	2007	Scott Niedermayer, Anaheim
1999	Joe Nieuwendyk, Dallas	2003	Jean-Sebastien Giguere, Anaheim	2008	Henrik Zetterberg, Detroit
2000	Scott Stevens, New Jersey	2004	Brad Richards, Tampa Bay	2009	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
2001	Patrick Roy, Colorado	2006	Cam Ward, Carolina	2010	Jonathan Toews, Chicago

Calder Memorial Trophy (Rookie of the Year), 1933-2010

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1933	Carl Voss, Detroit	1959	Ralph Backstrom, Montréal	1985	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1934	Russ Blinco, Montréal Maroons	1960	Bill Hay, Chicago	1986	Gary Suter, Calgary
1935	Dave Schrinier, NY Americans	1961	Dave Keon, Toronto	1987	Luc Robitaille, Los Angeles
1936	Mike Karakas, Chicago	1962	Bobby Rousseau, Montréal	1988	Joe Nieuwendyk, Calgary
1937	Syl Apps, Toronto	1963	Kent Douglas, Toronto	1989	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers
1938	Cully Dahlstrom, Chicago	1964	Jacques Laperriere, Montréal	1990	Sergei Makarov, Calgary
1939	Frank Brimsek, Boston	1965	Roger Crozier, Detroit	1991	Ed Belfour, Chicago
1940	Kilby MacDonald, NY Rangers	1966	Brit Selby, Toronto	1992	Pavel Bure, Vancouver
1941	John Quilty, Montréal	1967	Bobby Orr, Boston	1993	Teemu Selanne, Winnipeg
1942	Grant Warwick, NY Rangers	1968	Derek Sanderson, Boston	1994	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
1943	Gaye Stewart, Toronto	1969	Danny Grant, Minnesota	1995	Peter Forsberg, Quebec
1944	Gus Bodnar, Toronto	1970	Tony Esposito, Chicago	1996	Daniel Alfredsson, Ottawa
1945	Frank McCool, Toronto	1971	Gilbert Perreault, Buffalo	1997	Bryan Berard, NY Islanders
1946	Edgar Laprade, NY Rangers	1972	Ken Dryden, Montréal	1998	Sergei Samsonov, Boston
1947	Howie Meeker, Toronto	1973	Steve Vickers, NY Rangers	1999	Chris Drury, Colorado
1948	Jim McFadden, Detroit	1974	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders	2000	Scott Gomez, New Jersey
1949	Pentti Lund, NY Rangers	1975	Eric Vail, Atlanta	2001	Evgeni Nabokov, San Jose
1950	Jack Gelineau, Boston	1976	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders	2002	Dany Heatley, Atlanta
1951	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit	1977	Willi Plett, Atlanta	2003	Barret Jackman, St. Louis
1952	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal	1978	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders	2004	Andrew Raycroft, Boston
1953	Gump Worsley, NY Rangers	1979	Bobby Smith, Minnesota	2006	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
1954	Camille Henry, NY Rangers	1980	Ray Bourque, Boston	2007	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
1955	Ed Litzenberger, Chicago	1981	Peter Stastny, Quebec	2008	Patrick Kane, Chicago
1956	Glenn Hall, Detroit	1982	Dale Hawerchuk, Winnipeg	2009	Steve Mason, Columbus
1957	Larry Regan, Boston	1983	Steve Larmer, Chicago	2010	Tyler Myers, Buffalo
1958	Frank Mahovlich, Toronto	1984	Tom Barraso, Buffalo		

Lady Byng Memorial Trophy (Most Gentlemanly Player), 1925-2010

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1925	Frank Nighbor, Ottawa	1954	Red Kelly, Detroit	1982	Rick Middleton, Boston
1926	Frank Nighbor, Ottawa	1955	Sid Smith, Toronto	1983	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders
1927	Billy Burch, NY Americans	1956	Earl Reibel, Detroit	1984	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders
1928	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers	1957	Andy Hebenton, NY Rangers	1985	Jari Kurri, Edmonton
1929	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers	1958	Camille Henry, NY Rangers	1986	Mike Bossy, NY Islanders
1930	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers	1959	Alex Delvecchio, Detroit	1987	Joe Mullen, Calgary
1931	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers	1960	Don McKenney, Boston	1988	Mats Naslund, Montréal
1932	Joe Primeau, Toronto	1961	Red Kelly, Toronto	1989	Joe Mullen, Calgary
1933	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers	1962	Dave Keon, Toronto	1990	Brett Hull, St. Louis
1934	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers	1963	Dave Keon, Toronto	1991	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1935	Frank Boucher, NY Rangers	1964	Ken Wharram, Chicago	1992	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1936	Doc Romnes, Chicago	1965	Bobby Hull, Chicago	1993	Pierre Turgeon, NY Islanders
1937	Marty Barry, Detroit	1966	Alex Delvecchio, Detroit	1994	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1938	Gordie Drillon, Toronto	1967	Stan Mikita, Chicago	1995	Ron Francis, Pittsburgh
1939	Clint Smith, NY Rangers	1968	Stan Mikita, Chicago	1996	Paul Kariya, Anaheim
1940	Bobby Bauer, Boston	1969	Alex Delvecchio, Detroit	1997	Paul Kariya, Anaheim
1941	Bobby Bauer, Boston	1970	Phil Goyette, St. Louis	1998	Ron Francis, Pittsburgh
1942	Syl Apps, Toronto	1971	John Bucyk, Boston	1999	Wayne Gretzky, NY Rangers
1943	Max Bentley, Chicago	1972	Jean Ratelle, NY Rangers	2000	Pavol Demitra, St. Louis
1944	Clint Smith, Chicago	1973	Gil Perreault, Buffalo	2001	Joe Sakic, Colorado
1945	Bill Mosienko, Chicago	1974	John Bucyk, Boston	2002	Ron Francis, Carolina
1946	Toe Blake, Montréal	1975	Marcel Dionne, Detroit	2003	Alexander Mogilny, Toronto
1947	Bobby Bauer, Boston	1976	Jean Ratelle, NYR-Boston	2004	Brad Richards, Tampa Bay
1948	Buddy O'Connor, NY Rangers	1977	Marcel Dionne, Los Angeles	2006	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
1949	Bill Quackenbush, Detroit	1978	Butch Goring, Los Angeles	2007	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
1950	Edgar Laprade, NY Rangers	1979	Bob MacMillan, Atlanta	2008	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
1951	Red Kelly, Detroit	1980	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2009	Pavel Datsyuk, Detroit
1952	Sid Smith, Toronto	1981	Rick Kehoe, Pittsburgh	2010	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
1953	Red Kelly, Detroit				

James Norris Memorial Trophy (Outstanding Defenseman), 1954-2010

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1954	Red Kelly, Detroit	1973	Bobby Orr, Boston	1992	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers
1955	Doug Harvey, Montréal	1974	Bobby Orr, Boston	1993	Chris Chelios, Chicago
1956	Doug Harvey, Montréal	1975	Bobby Orr, Boston	1994	Ray Bourque, Boston
1957	Doug Harvey, Montréal	1976	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders	1995	Paul Coffey, Detroit
1958	Doug Harvey, Montréal	1977	Larry Robinson, Montréal	1996	Chris Chelios, Chicago
1959	Tom Johnson, Montréal	1978	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders	1997	Brian Leetch, NY Rangers
1960	Doug Harvey, Montréal	1979	Denis Potvin, NY Islanders	1998	Rob Blake, Los Angeles
1961	Doug Harvey, Montréal	1980	Larry Robinson, Montréal	1999	Al MacInnis, St. Louis
1962	Doug Harvey, NY Rangers	1981	Randy Carlyle, Pittsburgh	2000	Chris Pronger, St. Louis
1963	Pierre Pilote, Chicago	1982	Doug Wilson, Chicago	2001	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
1964	Pierre Pilote, Chicago	1983	Rod Langway, Washington	2002	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
1965	Pierre Pilote, Chicago	1984	Rod Langway, Washington	2003	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
1966	Jacques Laperriere, Montréal	1985	Paul Coffey, Edmonton	2004	Scott Niedermayer, New Jersey
1967	Harry Howell, NY Rangers	1986	Paul Coffey, Edmonton	2006	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
1968	Bobby Orr, Boston	1987	Ray Bourque, Boston	2007	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
1969	Bobby Orr, Boston	1988	Ray Bourque, Boston	2008	Nicklas Lidstrom, Detroit
1970	Bobby Orr, Boston	1989	Chris Chelios, Montréal	2009	Zdeno Chara, Boston
1971	Bobby Orr, Boston	1990	Ray Bourque, Boston	2010	Duncan Keith, Chicago
1972	Bobby Orr, Boston	1991	Ray Bourque, Boston		

Art Ross Trophy (Leading Points Scorer), 1927-2010

Trophy first awarded in 1948. Prior years list NHL scoring leader.

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1927	Bill Cook, NY Rangers	1955	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal	1983	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1928	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens	1956	Jean Beliveau, Montréal	1984	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1929	Ace Bailey, Toronto	1957	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1985	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1930	Cooney Weiland, Boston	1958	Dickie Moore, Montréal	1986	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1931	Howie Morenz, Montréal Canadiens	1959	Dickie Moore, Montréal	1987	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton
1932	Harvey Jackson, Toronto	1960	Bobby Hull, Chicago	1988	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1933	Bill Cook, NY Rangers	1961	Bernie Geoffrion, Montréal	1989	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1934	Charlie Conacher, Toronto	1962	Bobby Hull, Chicago	1990	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1935	Charlie Conacher, Toronto	1963	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1991	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1936	Dave Schriner, NY Americans	1964	Stan Mikita, Chicago	1992	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1937	Dave Schriner, NY Americans	1965	Stan Mikita, Chicago	1993	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1938	Gordie Drillon, Toronto	1966	Bobby Hull, Chicago	1994	Wayne Gretzky, Los Angeles
1939	Toe Blake, Montréal	1967	Stan Mikita, Chicago	1995	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
1940	Milt Schmidt, Boston	1968	Stan Mikita, Chicago	1996	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1941	Bill Cowley, Boston	1969	Phil Esposito, Boston	1997	Mario Lemieux, Pittsburgh
1942	Bryan Hextall, NY Rangers	1970	Bobby Orr, Boston	1998	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
1943	Doug Bentley, Chicago	1971	Phil Esposito, Boston	1999	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
1944	Herbie Cain, Boston	1972	Phil Esposito, Boston	2000	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
1945	Elmer Lach, Montréal	1973	Phil Esposito, Boston	2001	Jaromir Jagr, Pittsburgh
1946	Max Bentley, Chicago	1974	Phil Esposito, Boston	2002	Jarome Iginla, Calgary
1947	Max Bentley, Chicago	1975	Bobby Orr, Boston	2003	Peter Forsberg, Colorado
1948	Elmer Lach, Montréal	1976	Guy Lafleur, Montréal	2004	Martin St. Louis, Tampa Bay
1949	Roy Conacher, Chicago	1977	Guy Lafleur, Montréal	2006	Joe Thornton, San Jose
1950	Ted Lindsay, Detroit	1978	Guy Lafleur, Montréal	2007	Sidney Crosby, Pittsburgh
1951	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1979	Bryan Trottier, NY Islanders	2008	Alexander Ovechkin, Washington
1952	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1980	Marcel Dionne, Los Angeles	2009	Evgeni Malkin, Pittsburgh
1953	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1981	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton	2010	Henrik Sedin, Vancouver
1954	Gordie Howe, Detroit	1982	Wayne Gretzky, Edmonton		

Vezina Trophy (Outstanding Goalie), 1927-2010

Before 1982, awarded to the goalie or goalies who played a minimum of 25 games for the team that allowed the fewest goals; since 1982, awarded to the most outstanding goalie, as determined by a vote of NHL general managers.

Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team	Year	Player, team
1927	George Hainsworth, Montréal Canadiens	1953	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit	1981	Sevigny, Larocque, Herron, Montréal
1928	George Hainsworth, Montréal Canadiens	1954	Harry Lumley, Toronto	1982	Bill Smith, NY Islanders
1929	George Hainsworth, Montréal Canadiens	1955	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit	1983	Pete Peeters, Boston
1930	Tiny Thompson, Boston	1956	Jacques Plante, Montréal	1984	Tom Barrasso, Buffalo
1931	Roy Worters, NY Americans	1957	Jacques Plante, Montréal	1985	Pelle Lindbergh, Philadelphia
1932	Charlie Gardiner, Chicago	1958	Jacques Plante, Montréal	1986	John Vanbiesbrouck, NY Rangers
1933	Tiny Thompson, Boston	1959	Jacques Plante, Montréal	1987	Ron Hextall, Philadelphia
1934	Charlie Gardiner, Chicago	1960	Jacques Plante, Montréal	1988	Grant Fuhr, Edmonton
1935	Lorne Chabot, Chicago	1961	Johnny Bower, Toronto	1989	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1936	Tiny Thompson, Boston	1962	Jacques Plante, Montréal	1990	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1937	Normie Smith, Detroit	1963	Glenn Hall, Chicago	1991	Ed Belfour, Chicago
1938	Tiny Thompson, Boston	1964	Charlie Hodge, Montréal	1992	Patrick Roy, Montréal
1939	Frank Brimsek, Boston	1965	Sawchuk, Bower, Toronto	1993	Ed Belfour, Chicago
1940	Dave Kerr, NY Rangers	1966	Worsley, Hodge, Montréal	1994	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1941	Turk Broda, Toronto	1967	Hall, DeJordy, Chicago	1995	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1942	Frank Brimsek, Boston	1968	Worsley, Vachon, Montréal	1996	Jim Carey, Washington
1943	Johnny Mowers, Detroit	1969	Hall, Plante, St. Louis	1997	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1944	Bill Durnan, Montréal	1970	Tony Esposito, Chicago	1998	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1945	Bill Durnan, Montréal	1971	Giacomin, Villemure, NY Rangers	1999	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1946	Bill Durnan, Montréal	1972	Esposito, Smith, Chicago	2000	Olaf Kolzig, Washington
1947	Bill Durnan, Montréal	1973	Ken Dryden, Montréal	2001	Dominik Hasek, Buffalo
1948	Turk Broda, Toronto	1974	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia; Tony Esposito, Chicago	2002	Jose Theodore, Montréal
1949	Bill Durnan, Montréal	1975	Bernie Parent, Philadelphia	2003	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
1950	Bill Durnan, Montréal	1976	Ken Dryden, Montréal	2004	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
1951	Al Rollins, Toronto	1977	Dryden, Larocque, Montréal	2006	Miikka Kiprusoff, Calgary
1952	Terry Sawchuk, Detroit	1978	Dryden, Larocque, Montréal	2007	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
		1979	Dryden, Larocque, Montréal	2008	Martin Brodeur, New Jersey
		1980	Sauve, Edwards, Buffalo	2009	Tim Thomas, Boston
				2010	Ryan Miller, Buffalo

NHL Home Ice

Team	Name (built)	Capacity ¹	Team	Name (built)	Capacity ¹
Anaheim	Honda Center ² (1993)	17,174	Montréal	Le Centre Bell ⁹ (1996)	21,273
Atlanta	Philips Arena (1999)	18,545	Nashville	Sommet Center ¹⁰ (1997)	17,113
Boston	TD Garden ³ (1995)	17,565	New Jersey	Prudential Center (2007)	17,625
Buffalo	HSBC Arena ⁴ (1996)	18,690	NY Islanders	Nassau Veterans Mem. Col. (1972)	16,234
Calgary	Pengrowth Saddledome ⁵ (1983)	19,289	NY Rangers	Madison Square Garden (1968)	18,200
Carolina	RBC Center ⁶ (1999)	18,680	Ottawa	Scotiabank Place ¹¹ (1996)	19,153
Chicago	United Center (1994)	20,500	Philadelphia	Wachovia Center ¹² (1996)	19,537
Colorado	Pepsi Center (1999)	18,007	Phoenix	Jobing.com Arena ¹³ (2003)	17,125
Columbus	Nationwide Arena (2000)	18,144	Pittsburgh	Mellon Arena ¹⁴ (1961)	16,940
Dallas	American Airlines Center (2001)	18,532	St. Louis	Scottrade Center ¹⁵ (1994)	19,150
Detroit	Joe Louis Arena (1979)	20,066	San Jose	HP Pavilion ¹⁶ (1993)	17,562
Edmonton	Rexall Place ⁷ (1974)	16,839	Tampa Bay	St. Pete Times Forum ¹⁷ (1996)	19,758
Florida	BankAtlantic Center ⁸ (1998)	19,250	Toronto	Air Canada Centre (1999)	18,819
Los Angeles	Staples Center (1999)	18,118	Vancouver	General Motors Place (1995)	18,810
Minnesota	Xcel Energy Center	18,064	Washington	Verizon Center ¹⁸ (1997)	18,277

(1) At the end of the 2009-10 season. (2) The Arrowhead Pond of Anaheim, 1993-2006. (3) FleetCenter, 1995-2005; TD Banknorth Garden, 2005-09. (4) Marine Mid-land Arena, 1996-99. (5) Olympic Saddledome, 1983-96; Canadian Airlines Saddledome, 1996-2000. (6) Raleigh Entertainment and Sports Arena, 1999-2002. (7) Northlands Col., 1974-79; Edmonton Col., 1979-98; Skyreach Centre, 1998-2003. (8) National Car Rental Center, 1998-2002; Office Depot Center, 2002-05. (9) Le Centre Molson, 1996-2002. (10) Nashville Arena, 1997-99; Gaylord Entertainment Center, 1999-2007. (11) Corel Centre, 1996-2006. (12) CoreStates Center, 1996-98; First Union Center, 1998-2003. (13) Glendale Arena, 2003-06. (14) Civic Arena, 1961-99. (15) Kiel Center, 1994-2000; Savvis Center, 2000-06. (16) San Jose Arena, 1993-2001; Compaq Center, 2001-02. (17) Ice Palace, 1996-2002. (18) MCI Center, 1997-2006.

Hockey Hall of Fame, Toronto, Ontario

(* = 2010 inductees.)

Players

Abel, Sid
 Adams, Jack
 Anderson, Glenn
 Apps, Syl
 Armstrong, George
 Bailey, Ace
 Bain, Dan
 Baker, Hobey
 Barber, Bill
 Barry, Marty
 Bathgate, Andy
 Bauer, Bobby
 Beliveau, Jean
 Benedict, Clint
 Bentley, Doug
 Bentley, Max
 Blake, Hector "Toe"
 Boivin, Leo
 Boon, Dickie
 Bossy, Mike
 Bouchard, Butch
 Boucher, Frank
 Boucher, George
 Bourque, Ray
 Bower, Johnny
 Bowie, Dubbie
 Brimsek, Frank
 Broadbent, Harry L.
 "Punch"
 Broda, Turk
 Bucyk, John
 Burch, Billy
 Cameron, Harry
 Cheevers, Gerry
 *Ciccarelli, Dino
 Clancy, King
 Clapper, Aubrey "Dit"
 Clarke, Bobby
 Cleghorn, Sprague
 Coffey, Paul
 Colville, Neil
 Conacher, Charlie
 Conacher, Lionel
 Conacher, Roy
 Connell, Alex
 Cook, Bill
 Cook, Frederick "Bun"
 Coulter, Art
 Cournoyer, Yvan
 Cowley, Bill
 Crawford, Rusty
 Darragh, Jack
 Davidson, Scotty
 Day, Clarence "Hap"
 Delvecchio, Alex
 Denneny, Cy
 Dionne, Marcel
 Drillon, Gordie
 Drinkwater, Graham
 Dryden, Ken
 Duff, Terrance "Dick"
 Dumart, Woody
 Dunderdale, Tommy
 Durman, Bill
 Dutton, Red
 Dye, Babe
 Esposito, Phil
 Esposito, Tony
 Farrel, Arthur
 Federko, Bernie
 Fetisov, Viacheslav
 Flaman, Fernie
 Foyston, Frank
 Francis, Ron

Fredrickson, Frank
 Fuhr, Grant
 Gadsby, Bill
 Gainey, Bob
 Gardiner, Chuck
 Gardiner, Herb
 Gardiner, Jimmy
 Gartner, Mike
 Geoffrion, Bernie
 Gerard, Eddie
 Giacomini, Eddie
 Gilbert, Rod
 Gillies, Clark
 Gilmour, Billy
 Goheen, Frank "Moose"
 Goodfellow, Ebbie
 Goulet, Michel
 *Granato, Cammi
 Grant, Mike
 Green, Wilfred "Shorty"
 Gretzky, Wayne
 Griffis, Si
 Hainsworth, George
 Hall, Glenn
 Hall, Joe
 Harvey, Doug
 Hawerchuk, Dale
 Hay, George
 Hern, Riley
 Hextall, Bryan
 Holmes, Hap
 Hooper, Tom
 Horner, Red
 Horton, Tim
 Howe, Gordie
 Howe, Syd
 Howell, Harry
 Hull, Bobby
 Hull, Brett
 Hutton, Bouse
 Hyland, Harry
 Irvin, Dick
 Jackson, Busher
 *James, Angela
 Johnson, Ching
 Johnson, Ernie
 Johnson, Tom
 Joliat, Aurel
 Keats, Duke
 Kelly, Red
 Kennedy, Ted
 Keon, Dave
 Kharlamov, Valeri
 Kurri, Jari
 Lach, Elmer
 Lafleur, Guy
 LaFontaine, Pat
 Lalonde, Newsy
 Langway, Rod
 Laperrriere, Jacques
 Lapointe, Guy
 Laprade, Edgar
 Larionov, Igor
 Laviolette, Jack
 LeSueur, Percy
 Leetch, Brian
 Lehman, Hughie
 Lemaire, Jacques
 Lemieux, Mario
 Lewis, Herbie
 Lindsay, Ted
 Lumley, Harry
 MacInnis, Al
 MacKay, Mickey
 Mahovlich, Frank

Malone, Joe
 Mantha, Sylvio
 Marshall, Jack
 Maxwell, Fred
 McDonald, Lanny
 McGee, Frank
 McGimsie, Billy
 McNamara, George
 Messier, Mark
 Mikita, Stan
 Moore, Dickie
 Moran, Paddy
 Morenz, Howie
 Mosienko, Bill
 Mullen, Joe
 Murphy, Larry
 Neely, Cam
 Nighbor, Frank
 Noble, Reg
 O'Connor, Buddy
 Oliver, Harry
 Olmstead, Bert
 Orr, Bobby
 Parent, Bernie
 Park, Brad
 Patrick, Lester
 Patrick, Lynn
 Perreault, Gilbert
 Phillips, Tom
 Pilote, Pierre
 Pitre, Didier
 Plante, Jacques
 Potvin, Denis
 Pratt, Babe
 Primeau, Joe
 Pronovost, Marcel
 Pulford, Bob
 Pulford, Harvey
 Quackenbush, Bill
 Rankin, Frank
 Ratelle, Jean
 Rayner, Chuck
 Reardon, Kenny
 Richard, Henri
 Richard, Maurice
 Richardson, George
 Roberts, Gordie
 Robinson, Larry
 Robitaille, Luc
 Ross, Art
 Roy, Patrick
 Russel, Blair
 Russell, Ernie
 Ruttan, Jack
 Salming, Börje
 Savard, Denis
 Savard, Serge
 Sawchuk, Terry
 Scanlan, Fred
 Schmidt, Milt
 Schriener, Sweeney
 Seibert, Earl
 Seibert, Oliver
 Shore, Eddie
 Shutt, Steve
 Siebert, Babe
 Simpson, Joe
 Sittler, Darryl
 Smith, Alf
 Smith, Billy
 Smith, Clint
 Smith, Hooley
 Smith, Tommy
 Stanley, Allan
 Stanley, Barney

Stastny, Peter
 Stevens, Ronald Scott
 Stewart, Jack
 Stewart, Nels
 Stuart, Bruce
 Stuart, Hod
 Taylor, Frederick "Cyclone"
 Thompson, Cecil "Tiny"
 Tretiak, Vladislav
 Trihey, Harry
 Trottier, Bryan
 Ullman, Norm
 Vezina, Georges
 Walker, Jack
 Walsh, Marty
 Watson, Harry "Moose"
 Watson, Harry Percival
 Weiland, Cooney
 Westwick, Harry
 Whitcroft, Fred
 Wilson, Gordon Allan
 "Phat"
 Worsley, Gump
 Worters, Roy
 Yzerman, Steve

Builders

Adams, Charles
 Adams, Weston
 Ahearn, John "Bunny"
 Ahearn, Frank
 Allan, Sir Montagu
 Allen, Keith
 Arbour, Al
 Ballard, Harold
 Bauer, Father David
 Bickell, J. P.
 Bowman, Scotty
 Brooks, Herbert
 Brown, George
 Brown, Walter
 Buckland, Frank
 Bush, Walter, Jr.
 Butterfield, Jack
 Calder, Frank
 Campbell, Angus
 Campbell, Clarence
 Cattarinich, Joseph
 Chynoweth, Ed
 Costello, Murray
 Dandurand, Leo
 *Devellano, Jim
 Dilio, Frank
 Dudley, George
 Dunn, James
 Fletcher, Cliff
 Francis, Emile
 Gibson, Jack
 Gorman, Tommy
 Gregory, Jim
 Griffiths, Frank
 Hanley, Bill
 Hay, Charles
 Hendy, Jim
 Hewitt, Foster
 Hewitt, William
 Hotchkiss, Harley
 Hume, Fred
 Ilitch, Mike
 Imlach, Punch
 Ivan, Tommy
 Jennings, William
 Johnson, Bob
 Juckes, Gordon
 Kilpatrick, John
 Kilrea, Brian

Knox, Seymour
 Lamoriello, Lou
 Leader, Al
 LeBel, Robert
 Lockhart, Thomas
 Loicq, Paul
 Mariucci, John
 Mathers, Frank
 McLaughlin, Frederic
 Milford, Jake
 Molson, Sen. Hartland
 Morrison, Ian "Scotty"
 Murray, Athol "Père"
 Neilson, Roger
 Nelson, Francis
 Norris, Bruce
 Norris, James
 Norris, James, Sr.
 Northey, William
 O'Brien, J. Ambrose
 O'Neill, Brian Francis
 Page, Frederick
 Patrick, Craig
 Patrick, Frank
 Pickard, Allan
 Pilous, Rudy
 Poile, Bud
 Pollock, Sam
 Raymond, Sen. Donat
 Robertson, John Ross
 Robinson, Claude
 Ross, Phillip
 Sabetzki, Gunther
 Sather, Glen
 *Seaman, Daryl "Doc"
 Selke, Frank
 Sinden, Harry
 Smith, Frank
 Smythe, Conn
 Snyder, Ed
 Stanley, Lord (of
 Preston)
 Sutherland, Capt.
 James T.
 Tarasov, Anatoli
 Torrey, Bill
 Turner, Lloyd
 Tutt, William
 Voss, Carl
 Waghorne, Fred
 Wirtz, Arthur
 Wirtz, Bill
 Ziegler, John A., Jr.

**Referees
and Linesmen**

Armstrong, Neil
 Ashley, John
 Chadwick, Bill
 D'Amico, John
 Elliott, Chaucer
 Hayes, George
 Hewitson, Bobby
 Ion, Mickey
 Pavelich, Matt
 Rodden, Mike
 Scapinello, Ray
 Smeaton, Cooper
 Storey, Red
 Udvari, Frank
 Van Hellemond, Andy

SOCCER

Major League Soccer, 2009

An unlikely champion and a successful rookie franchise highlighted the 2009 Major League Soccer (MLS) season. In just its fifth year in the league, Real Salt Lake upset the Los Angeles Galaxy to win the MLS championship on Nov. 22, 2009, at Qwest Field in Seattle. Salt Lake beat the Los Angeles 5-4 on penalty kicks following a 1-1 tie after regulation. Goalkeeper Nick Rimando made six saves in the final, including two during penalties to earn the MLS Cup MVP award. Salt Lake had advanced to the playoffs as the eighth seed following a mediocre 11-12-7 regular season and just two road victories.

MLS expansion continued in 2009, as the Seattle Sounders became the league’s 15th team and achieved success on the field and at the turnstiles. The Sounders advanced to the playoff opening round, set a regular season attendance record (464,144), and its average home-game attendance (30,942) was nearly double the league’s average. The Philadelphia Union became the 16th team in the league at the start of the 2010 season, and plans remain to add franchises in Vancouver, BC, and Portland, OR, in 2011, and in Montréal, QC, in 2012.

Major League Soccer (MLS) Cup, 1996-2009

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site	MVP
1996	D.C. United	Los Angeles Galaxy	3-2 (OT)	Foxboro, MA	Marco Etcheverry
1997	D.C. United	Colorado Rapids	2-1	Washington, DC	Jaime Moreno
1998	Chicago Fire	D.C. United	2-0	Pasadena, CA	Peter Nowak
1999	D.C. United	Los Angeles Galaxy	2-0	Foxboro, MA	Ben Olsen
2000	Kansas City Wizards	Chicago Fire	1-0	Washington, DC	Tony Meola
2001	San Jose Earthquakes	Los Angeles Galaxy	2-1 (OT)	Columbus, OH	Dwayne De Rosario
2002	Los Angeles Galaxy	New England Revolution	1-0 (OT)	Foxboro, MA	Carlos Ruiz
2003	San Jose Earthquakes	Chicago Fire	4-2	Carson, CA	Landon Donovan
2004	D.C. United	Kansas City Wizards	3-2	Carson, CA	Alecko Eskandarian
2005	Los Angeles Galaxy	New England Revolution	1-0 (OT)	Frisco, TX	Guillermo Ramírez
2006	Houston Dynamo	New England Revolution	1-1 (4-3)*	Frisco, TX	Brian Ching
2007	Houston Dynamo	New England Revolution	2-1	Washington, DC	Dwayne De Rosario
2008	Columbus Crew	New York Red Bulls	3-1	Carson, CA	Guillermo Barros Schelotto
2009	Real Salt Lake	Los Angeles Galaxy	1-1 (5-4)*	Seattle, WA	Nick Rimando

*Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses).

Major League Soccer Final Standings, 2009

(Does not include playoff games.)

Eastern Division								Western Division							
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	GD	Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	GD
Columbus	13	7	10	49	41	31	10	Los Angeles	12	6	12	48	36	31	5
Chicago	11	7	12	45	39	34	5	Houston	13	8	9	48	39	29	10
New England	11	10	9	42	33	37	-4	Seattle	12	7	11	47	38	29	9
D.C.	9	8	13	40	43	44	-1	Chivas USA	13	11	6	45	34	31	3
Toronto	10	11	9	39	37	46	-9	Salt Lake	11	12	7	40	43	35	8
Kansas City	8	13	9	33	33	42	-9	Colorado	10	10	10	40	42	38	4
New York	5	19	6	21	27	47	-20	Dallas	11	13	6	39	50	47	3
								San Jose	7	14	9	30	36	50	-14

Major League Soccer Scoring Leaders, 2009

Player	Club	GP	Goals	Player	Club	GP	Goals
Jeff Cunningham	Dallas	28	17	Landon Donovan	Los Angeles	25	12
Conor Casey	Colorado	24	16	Robbie Findley	Salt Lake	27	12
Juan Pablo Angel	New York	25	12	Fredy Montero	Seattle	27	12
Guillermo Barros Schelotto	Columbus	24	12				

Women’s Professional Soccer, 2010

FC Gold Pride, based in the San Francisco Bay area, captured the 2010 Women’s Professional Soccer (WPS) Championship Sept. 26, 2010, with a 4-0 win over the Philadelphia Independence at Pioneer Stadium in Hayward, CA. Superstar Pride forward Marta scored a goal with two assists to earn the MVP award; she was also named WPS Player of the Year. The Pride topped the league standings in 2010 following a 2009 season in which they won just 4 games and finished last. In the team’s inaugural season, Philadelphia head coach Paul Riley led the Independence to playoff victories over the Washington Freedom and Boston Breakers and earned WPS Coach of the Year honors. Philadelphia and the Atlanta Beat had joined the league at the beginning of the season as the Los Angeles Sol dropped out; the St. Louis Athletica unexpectedly folded almost 7 weeks into the season on May 27, 2010, due to a lack of funds. Another team, in western New York, is expected to join the league in 2011.

Women’s Professional Soccer Final Standings, 2010

(Includes 6 games played against St. Louis, which had a 5th-place record (2-1-3) before shutting down May 27. Does not include playoff games. z = clinched WPS regular season title. y = clinched playoff berth.)

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	GD	Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	GD
z-FC Gold Pride	16	3	5	53	46	19	27	Sky Blue FC	7	10	7	28	20	31	-11
y-Boston	10	8	6	36	36	28	8	Chicago	7	11	6	27	21	27	-6
y-Philadelphia	10	10	4	34	37	36	1	Atlanta	5	13	6	21	20	40	-20
y-Washington	8	9	7	31	33	33	0								

Women’s Professional Soccer Champions

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site	MVP
2009	Sky Blue FC	Los Angeles Sol	1-0	Carson, CA	Heather O’Reilly
2010	FC Gold Pride	Philadelphia Independence	4-0	Hayward, CA	Marta

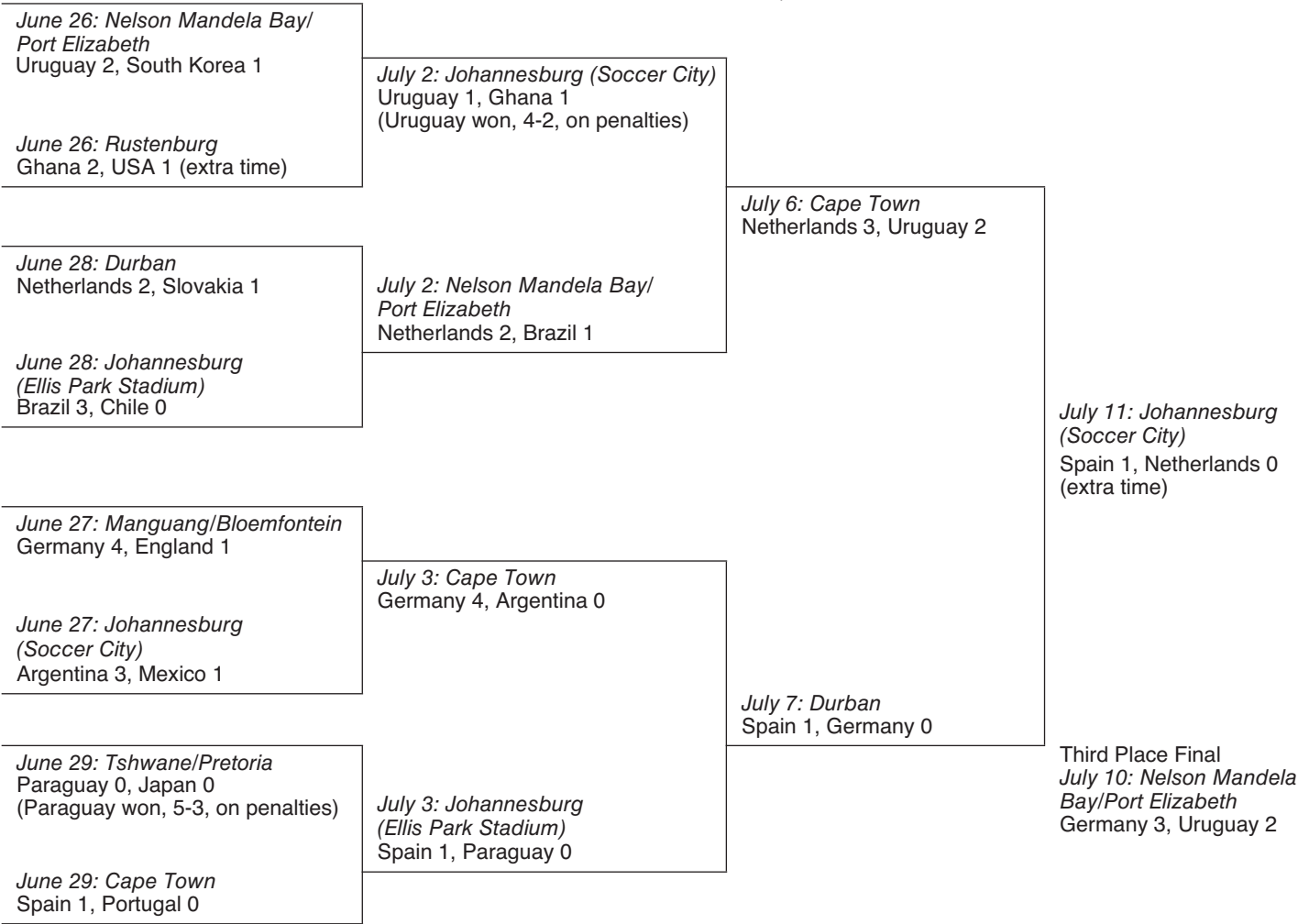
Spain Defeats the Netherlands for 2010 Men’s World Cup Title

Amid the drone of vuvuzelas, Spain earned its first-ever FIFA World Cup soccer championship with a 1-0 victory over the Netherlands, on July 11, 2010, at Soccer City in Johannesburg, South Africa. Andrés Iniesta scored in the 116th minute as Spain became the first European country to win the tournament outside of Europe. Spain was also the first country to be crowned World Cup champion after losing its first tournament match. Spain goalkeeper Iker Casillas allowed just two goals and was named winner of the Golden Glove award as the tournament’s top goaltender.

The Netherlands fell for the third time in a World Cup championship match. The Orange lost the 1974 and 1978 World Cup finals, and now have more wins in World Cup matches (19) than any other nation without a title. Germany took third place with a 3-2 win over Uruguay in the consolation match, but players from each country took home prestigious tournament awards. Uruguay’s Diego Forlán was named Best Player and Thomas Müller of Germany won the Golden Boot for most goals. Müller finished with 5 goals, the same number as Diego Forlán, Spain’s David Villa, and the Netherlands’ Wesley Sneijder, but Müller added 3 assists.

The United States won Group C in dramatic fashion. Landon Donovan scored the game’s only goal one minute into injury time for a 1-0 victory over Algeria on June 23 in Pretoria. Donovan’s goal avoided a scoreless tie, which would have knocked the U.S. out of the tournament. But the enjoyment was short-lived as the U.S. fell to Ghana in the round of 16, losing a 2-1 battle in extra time, which allowed Ghana to advance to its first-ever quarterfinal.

Final Round Results, 2010



Men’s World Cup, 1930-2010

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site	Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site
1930	Uruguay	Argentina	4-2	Uruguay	1978	Argentina	Netherlands	3-1*	Argentina
1934	Italy	Czechoslovakia	2-1*	Italy	1982	Italy	W. Germany	3-1	Spain
1938	Italy	Hungary	4-2	France	1986	Argentina	W. Germany	3-2	Mexico
1950	Uruguay	Brazil	2-1	Brazil	1990	W. Germany	Argentina	1-0	Italy
1954	W. Germany	Hungary	3-2	Switzerland	1994	Brazil	Italy	0-0 ¹	U.S.
1958	Brazil	Sweden	5-2	Sweden	1998	France	Brazil	3-0	France
1962	Brazil	Czechoslovakia	3-1	Chile	2002	Brazil	Germany	2-0	Japan/S. Korea
1966	England	W. Germany	4-2*	England	2006	Italy	France	1-1 ²	Germany
1970	Brazil	Italy	4-1	Mexico	2010	Spain	Netherlands	1-0*	South Africa
1974	W. Germany	Netherlands	2-1	W. Germany					

*Extra time. (1) Brazil won 3-2 on penalty kicks. (2) Italy won 5-3 on penalty kicks.

Germany to Defend 2007 Women’s World Cup Title on Home Soil

Two-time defending champion Germany will host the 2011 FIFA Women’s World Cup June 26-July 17, 2011, at Augsburg, Berlin, Bochum, Dresden, Frankfurt, Leverkusen, Mönchengladbach, Sinsheim, and Wolfsburg. Germany became the first team to successfully defend a women’s world title on Sept. 30, 2007, defeating Brazil, 2-0, at Hongkou Stadium in Shanghai, China. Germany set several records along the way, outscoring its opponents 21-0. With the help of stellar performances by goalkeeper Nadine Angerer, Germany became the first team in World Cup history to completely shut out its opponents in tournament play.

Brazilian superstar midfielder Marta scored 7 goals during the 2007 tournament and, despite her team’s defeat, won both the Golden Ball, which is given to the tournament’s best player, and the Golden Shoe, which is given to its top scorer. The no. 1-ranked U.S. team suffered a disappointing end to its 51-game undefeated streak, as they lost 4-0 to Brazil in the semifinals Sept. 27, 2007, in Hangzhou. U.S. coach Greg Ryan made the widely-criticized decision to start the more experienced 36-year-old Briana Scurry in place of goalkeeper Hope Solo, and midfielder Leslie Osborne headed a goal in on her own team. The U.S. was able to come back to win its match against Norway, 4-1, for third place Sept. 30, 2007.

Women’s World Cup, 1991-2007

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site	Third place
1991	U.S.	Norway	2-1	China	Germany
1995	Norway	Germany	2-0	Sweden	U.S.
1999	U.S.	China	0-0 (5-4)*	Pasadena, CA	Brazil
2003	Germany	Sweden	2-1 (OT)	Carson, CA	U.S.
2007	Germany	Brazil	2-0	China	U.S.

*Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses).

FIFA Confederations Cup South Africa, 2009

The United States men’s soccer team created much excitement at the Confederations Cup tournament in South Africa in June 2009. In one of the greatest upset victories in U.S. men’s soccer history, Jozy Altidore and Clint Dempsey each scored to support a solid effort in goal by Tim Howard as the United States beat Spain, 2-0, in the semifinals of the tournament at Bloemfontein, South Africa. Spain entered the match as the world’s top-ranked team, boasting 15 consecutive victories and a 35-match unbeaten streak. The United States eventually lost to Brazil, 3-2, in the tournament final, the first-ever U.S. appearance in a FIFA tournament championship match. Dempsey and Landon Donovan scored to give the U.S. a 2-0 halftime lead, but Brazil responded with three unanswered second-half goals for its second straight Confederations Cup victory and third overall.

FIFA Confederations Cup Winners, 1997-2009

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Third place	Fourth place	Site
1997	Brazil	Australia	6-0	Czech Republic	Uruguay	Saudi Arabia
1999	Mexico	Brazil	4-3	U.S.	Saudi Arabia	Mexico
2001	France	Japan	1-0	Australia	Brazil	Korea/Japan
2003	France	Cameroon	1-0	Turkey	Colombia	France
2005	Brazil	Argentina	4-1	Germany	Mexico	Germany
2009	Brazil	U.S.	3-2	Spain	South Africa	South Africa

Selected European Soccer League Champions, 1950-2010

Season	English Premier League ¹	Spain: La Liga	Italy: Serie A	Germany: Bundesliga ²
2009-10	Chelsea	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
2008-09	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan	VfL Wolfsburg
2007-08	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
2006-07	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	VfB Stuttgart
2005-06	Chelsea	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
2004-05	Chelsea	FC Barcelona	None ³	Bayern Munich
2003-04	Arsenal	Valencia	AC Milan	Werder Bremen
2002-03	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
2001-02	Arsenal	Valencia	Juventus	Borussia Dortmund
2000-01	Manchester United	Real Madrid	AS Roma	Bayern Munich
1999-2000	Manchester United	Deportivo Coruña	Lazio	Bayern Munich
1998-99	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Bayern Munich
1997-98	Arsenal	FC Barcelona	Juventus	FC Kaiserslautern
1996-97	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1995-96	Manchester United	Atlético Madrid	AC Milan	Borussia Dortmund
1994-95	Blackburn Rovers	Real Madrid	Juventus	Borussia Dortmund
1993-94	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Bayern Munich
1992-93	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Werder Bremen
1991-92	Leeds United	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	VfB Stuttgart
1990-91	Arsenal	FC Barcelona	Sampdoria	FC Kaiserslautern
1989-90	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Napoli	Bayern Munich
1988-89	Arsenal	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
1987-88	Liverpool	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Werder Bremen
1986-87	Everton	Real Madrid	Napoli	Bayern Munich
1985-86	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1984-85	Everton	FC Barcelona	Verona	Bayern Munich
1983-84	Liverpool	Athletic Bilbao	Juventus	VfB Stuttgart
1982-83	Liverpool	Athletic Bilbao	AS Roma	Hamburg SV
1981-82	Liverpool	Real Sociedad	Juventus	Hamburg SV
1980-81	Aston Villa	Real Sociedad	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1979-80	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich
1978-79	Liverpool	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Hamburg SV
1977-78	Nottingham Forest	Real Madrid	Juventus	FC Cologne
1976-77	Liverpool	Atlético Madrid	Juventus	Borussia Mönchengladbach

Season	English Premier League ¹	Spain: La Liga	Italy: Serie A	Germany: Bundesliga ²
1975-76	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Torino	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1974-75	Derby County	Real Madrid	Juventus	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1973-74	Leeds United	FC Barcelona	Lazio	Bayern Munich
1972-73	Liverpool	Atlético Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1971-72	Derby County	Real Madrid	Juventus	Bayern Munich
1970-71	Arsenal	Valencia	Inter Milan	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1969-70	Everton	Atlético Madrid	Cagliari	Borussia Mönchengladbach
1968-69	Leeds United	Real Madrid	Fiorentina	Bayern Munich
1967-68	Manchester City	Real Madrid	AC Milan	FC Nuremberg
1966-67	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Juventus	Eintracht Braunschweig
1965-66	Liverpool	Atlético Madrid	Inter Milan	TSV 1860 Munich
1964-65	Manchester United	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Werder Bremen
1963-64	Liverpool	Real Madrid	Bologna	FC Cologne
1962-63	Everton	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Borussia Dortmund
1961-62	Ipswich Town	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Cologne
1960-61	Tottenham Hotspur	Real Madrid	Juventus	FC Nuremberg
1959-60	Burnley FC	FC Barcelona	Juventus	Hamburg SV
1958-59	Wolverhampton Wanderers	FC Barcelona	AC Milan	Eintracht Frankfurt
1957-58	Wolverhampton Wanderers	Real Madrid	Juventus	Schalke 04
1956-57	Manchester United	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Borussia Dortmund
1955-56	Manchester United	Athletic Bilbao	Fiorentina	Borussia Dortmund
1954-55	Chelsea	Real Madrid	AC Milan	Rot-Weiss Essen
1953-54	Wolverhampton Wanderers	Real Madrid	Inter Milan	Hannoverscher SV 96
1952-53	Arsenal	FC Barcelona	Inter Milan	Kaiserslautern
1951-52	Manchester United	FC Barcelona	Juventus	VfB Stuttgart
1950-51	Tottenham Hotspur	Atlético Madrid	AC Milan	Kaiserslautern
1949-50	Portsmouth FC	Atlético Madrid	Juventus	VfB Stuttgart

(1) Football league champions are listed prior to 1992, when the English Premier League formed. (2) Regional champions are listed prior to 1963, when National Bundesliga formed. (3) Juventus was stripped of the title because of match-fixing.

UEFA Champions League, 1956-2010

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score
1956	Real Madrid	Reims	4-3	1984	Liverpool	Roma	1-1 (4-2)*
1957	Real Madrid	Fiorentina	2-0	1985	Juventus	Liverpool	1-0
1958	Real Madrid	AC Milan	3-2#	1986	Steaua	Barcelona	0-0 (2-0)*
1959	Real Madrid	Reims	2-0	1987	Porto	Bayern Munich	2-1
1960	Real Madrid	Eintracht	7-3	1988	PSV	Benfica	0-0 (6-5)*
1961	Benfica	Barcelona	3-2	1989	AC Milan	Steaua	4-0
1962	Benfica	Real Madrid	5-3	1990	AC Milan	Benfica	1-0
1963	AC Milan	Benfica	2-1	1991	Crvena zvezda	Marseille	0-0 (5-3)*
1964	Inter Milan	Real Madrid	3-1	1992	Barcelona	Sampdoria	1-0#
1965	Inter Milan	Benfica	1-0	1993	Marseille	AC Milan	1-0
1966	Real Madrid	Partizan	2-1	1994	AC Milan	Barcelona	4-0
1967	Celtic	Inter Milan	2-1	1995	Ajax	AC Milan	1-0
1968	Man. United	Benfica	4-1#	1996	Juventus	Ajax	1-1 (4-2)*
1969	AC Milan	Ajax	4-1	1997	Dortmund	Juventus	3-1
1970	Feyenoord	Celtic	2-1#	1998	Real Madrid	Juventus	1-0
1971	Ajax	Panathinaikos	2-0	1999	Man. United	Bayern Munich	2-1
1972	Ajax	Inter Milan	2-0	2000	Real Madrid	Valencia	3-0
1973	Ajax	Juventus	1-0	2001	Bayern Munich	Valencia	1-1 (5-4)*
1974	Bayern Munich	Atlético	5-1 ¹	2002	Real Madrid	Leverkusen	2-1
1975	Bayern Munich	Leeds	2-0	2003	AC Milan	Juventus	0-0 (3-2)*
1976	Bayern Munich	St-Etienne	1-0	2004	Porto	Monaco	3-0
1977	Liverpool	Mönchengladbach	3-1	2005	Liverpool	AC Milan	3-3 (3-2)*
1978	Liverpool	Club Brugge	1-0	2006	Barcelona	Arsenal	2-1
1979	Nottingham Forest	Malmö	1-0	2007	AC Milan	Liverpool	2-1
1980	Nottingham Forest	Hamburg	1-0	2008	Manchester United	Chelsea	1-1 (6-5)*
1981	Liverpool	Real Madrid	1-0	2009	Barcelona	Manchester United	2-0
1982	Aston Villa	Bayern Munich	1-0	2010	Inter Milan	Bayern Munich	2-0
1983	Hamburg	Juventus	1-0				

*Match decided in penalty kicks (shootout score in parentheses). (#) Match decided in extra time. (1) Aggregate score. First game 1-1; second, 4-0.

UEFA European Football Championships, 1960-2008

The final rounds of the 2008 UEFA European Championships were jointly hosted by Austria and Switzerland and opened June 7, 2008, in Basel, Switzerland, with the final match at Ernst Happle Stadium in Vienna, Austria, on June 29, 2008.

Year	Winner	Final opponent	Score	Site
1960	USSR	Yugoslavia	2-1 (extra time)	France
1964	Spain	USSR	2-1	Spain
1968	Italy	Yugoslavia	2-0	Italy
1972	W. Germany	USSR	3-0	Belgium
1976	Czechoslovakia	W. Germany	2-2 (Czech. won 5-3 on pens.)	Yugoslavia
1980	W. Germany	Belgium	2-1	Italy
1984	France	Spain	2-0	France
1988	Netherlands	USSR	2-0	W. Germany
1992	Denmark	Germany	2-0	Sweden
1996	Germany	Czech Rep.	2-1 (extra time)	England
2000	France	Italy	2-1 (extra time)	Belgium/Neth.
2004	Greece	Portugal	1-0	Portugal
2008	Spain	Germany	1-0	Austria

GOLF

Men's All-Time Major Professional Championship Leaders

(Through Aug. 2010. * = active PGA player in 2010. (a) = amateur.)

Player	Masters	U.S. Open	British Open	PGA	Total
Jack Nicklaus	1963, '65-'66, '72, '75, '86	1962, '67, '72, '80	1966, '70, '78	1963, '71, '73, '75, '80	18
Tiger Woods*	1997, 2001-02, '05	2000, '02, '08	2000, '05-'06	1999, 2000, '06-'07	14
Walter Hagen	—	1914, '19	1922, '24, '28-'29	1921, '24-'27	11
Ben Hogan	1951, '53	1948, '50-'51, '53	1953	1946, '48	9
Gary Player	1961, '74, '78	1965	1959, '68, '74	1962, '72	9
Tom Watson	1977, '81	1982	1975, '77, '80, '82-'83	—	8
Bobby Jones (a)	—	1923, '26, '29-'30	1926-27, '30	—	7
Arnold Palmer	1958, '60, '62, '64	1960	1961-62	—	7
Gene Sarazen	1935	1922, '32	1932	1922-23, '33	7
Sam Snead	1949, '52, '54	—	1946	1942, '49, '51	7
Harry Vardon	—	1900	1896, '98-'99, 1903, '11, '14	—	7
Nick Faldo	1989-90, '96	—	1987, '90, '92	—	6
Lee Trevino	—	1968, '71	1971-72	1974, '84	6

Professional Golfers' Association Leading Money Winners, 1946-2009

Year	Player	Earnings	Year	Player	Earnings	Year	Player	Earnings
1946	Ben Hogan	\$42,556	1968	Billy Casper	\$205,168	1989	Tom Kite	\$1,395,278
1947	Jimmy Demaret	27,936	1969	Frank Beard	175,223	1990	Greg Norman	1,165,477
1948	Ben Hogan	36,812	1970	Lee Trevino	157,037	1991	Corey Pavin	979,430
1949	Sam Snead	31,593	1971	Jack Nicklaus	244,490	1992	Fred Couples	1,344,188
1950	Sam Snead	35,758	1972	Jack Nicklaus	320,542	1993	Nick Price	1,478,557
1951	Lloyd Mangrum	26,088	1973	Jack Nicklaus	308,362	1994	Nick Price	1,499,927
1952	Julius Boros	37,032	1974	Johnny Miller	353,201	1995	Greg Norman	1,654,959
1953	Lew Worsham	34,002	1975	Jack Nicklaus	323,149	1996	Tom Lehman	1,780,159
1954	Bob Toski	65,819	1976	Jack Nicklaus	266,438	1997	Tiger Woods	2,066,833
1955	Julius Boros	65,121	1977	Tom Watson	310,653	1998	David Duval	2,591,031
1956	Ted Kroll	72,835	1978	Tom Watson	362,429	1999	Tiger Woods	6,616,585
1957	Dick Mayer	65,835	1979	Tom Watson	462,636	2000	Tiger Woods	9,188,321
1958	Arnold Palmer	42,407	1980	Tom Watson	530,808	2001	Tiger Woods	5,687,777
1959	Art Wall Jr.	53,167	1981	Tom Kite	375,699	2002	Tiger Woods	6,912,625
1960	Arnold Palmer	75,262	1982	Craig Stadler	446,462	2003	Vijay Singh	7,573,907
1961	Gary Player	64,540	1983	Hal Sutton	426,668	2004	Vijay Singh	10,905,166
1962	Arnold Palmer	81,448	1984	Tom Watson	476,260	2005	Tiger Woods	10,628,024
1963	Arnold Palmer	128,230	1985	Curtis Strange	542,321	2006	Tiger Woods	9,941,563
1964	Jack Nicklaus	113,284	1986	Greg Norman	653,296	2007	Tiger Woods	10,867,052
1965	Jack Nicklaus	140,752	1987	Curtis Strange	925,941	2008	Vijay Singh	6,601,094
1966	Billy Casper	121,944	1988	Curtis Strange	1,147,644	2009	Tiger Woods	10,508,163
1967	Jack Nicklaus	188,988						

Masters Golf Tournament Winners, 1940-2010

(First contested in 1934 as Augusta National Invitation Tournament; not played, 1943-45.)

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1940	Jimmy Demaret	1957	Doug Ford	1971	Charles Coody	1985	Bernhard Langer	1998	Mark O'Meara
1941	Craig Wood	1958	Arnold Palmer	1972	Jack Nicklaus	1986	Jack Nicklaus	1999	José María Olazábal
1942	Byron Nelson	1959	Art Wall Jr.	1973	Tommy Aaron	1987	Larry Mize	2000	Vijay Singh
1946	Herman Keiser	1960	Arnold Palmer	1974	Gary Player	1988	Sandy Lyle	2001	Tiger Woods
1947	Jimmy Demaret	1961	Gary Player	1975	Jack Nicklaus	1989	Nick Faldo	2002	Tiger Woods
1948	Claude Harmon	1962	Arnold Palmer	1976	Ray Floyd	1990	Nick Faldo	2002	Tiger Woods
1949	Sam Snead	1963	Jack Nicklaus	1977	Tom Watson	1991	Ian Woosnam	2003	Mike Weir
1950	Jimmy Demaret	1964	Arnold Palmer	1978	Gary Player	1992	Fred Couples	2004	Phil Mickelson
1951	Ben Hogan	1965	Jack Nicklaus	1979	Fuzzy Zoeller	1993	Bernhard Langer	2005	Tiger Woods
1952	Sam Snead	1966	Jack Nicklaus	1980	Seve Ballesteros	1994	José María Olazábal	2006	Phil Mickelson
1953	Ben Hogan	1967	Gay Brewer Jr.	1981	Tom Watson			2007	Zach Johnson
1954	Sam Snead	1968	Bob Goalby	1982	Craig Stadler	1995	Ben Crenshaw	2008	Trevor Immelman
1955	Cary Middlecoff	1969	George Archer	1983	Seve Ballesteros	1996	Nick Faldo	2009	Angel Cabrera
1956	Jack Burke	1970	Billy Casper	1984	Ben Crenshaw	1997	Tiger Woods	2010	Phil Mickelson

United States Open Winners, 1940-2010

(First contested in 1895; not played, 1943-45.)

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1940	Lawson Little	1957	Dick Mayer	1971	Lee Trevino	1985	Andy North	1998	Lee Janzen
1941	Craig Wood	1958	Tommy Bolt	1972	Jack Nicklaus	1986	Ray Floyd	1999	Payne Stewart
1943-45	Not played	1959	Billy Casper	1973	Johnny Miller	1987	Scott Simpson	2000	Tiger Woods
1946	Lloyd Mangrum	1960	Arnold Palmer	1974	Hale Irwin	1988	Curtis Strange	2001	Retief Goosen
1947	L. Worsham	1961	Gene Littler	1975	Lou Graham	1989	Curtis Strange	2002	Tiger Woods
1948	Ben Hogan	1962	Jack Nicklaus	1976	Jerry Pate	1990	Hale Irwin	2003	Jim Furyk
1949	Cary Middlecoff	1963	Julius Boros	1977	Hubert Green	1991	Payne Stewart	2004	Retief Goosen
1950	Ben Hogan	1964	Ken Venturi	1978	Andy North	1992	Tom Kite	2005	Michael Campbell
1951	Ben Hogan	1965	Gary Player	1979	Hale Irwin	1993	Lee Janzen	2006	Geoff Ogilvy
1952	Julius Boros	1966	Billy Casper	1980	Jack Nicklaus	1994	Ernie Els	2007	Angel Cabrera
1953	Ben Hogan	1967	Jack Nicklaus	1981	David Graham	1995	Corey Pavin	2008	Tiger Woods
1954	Ed Furgol	1968	Lee Trevino	1982	Tom Watson	1996	Steve Jones	2009	Lucas Glover
1955	Jack Fleck	1969	Orville Moody	1983	Larry Nelson	1997	Ernie Els	2010	Graeme McDowell
1956	Cary Middlecoff	1970	Tony Jacklin	1984	Fuzzy Zoeller				

British Open Winners, 1946-2010
(First contested in 1860; not played, 1940-45.)

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1946	Sam Snead	1959	Gary Player	1972	Lee Trevino	1985	Sandy Lyle	1998	Mark O'Meara
1947	Fred Daly	1960	Kel Nagle	1973	Tom Weiskopf	1986	Greg Norman	1999	Paul Lawrie
1948	Henry Cotton	1961	Arnold Palmer	1974	Gary Player	1987	Nick Faldo	2000	Tiger Woods
1949	Bobby Locke	1962	Arnold Palmer	1975	Tom Watson	1988	Seve Ballesteros	2001	David Duval
1950	Bobby Locke	1963	Bob Charles	1976	Johnny Miller	1989	Mark Calcavecchia	2002	Ernie Els
1951	Max Faulkner	1964	Tony Lema	1977	Tom Watson	1990	Nick Faldo	2003	Ben Curtis
1952	Bobby Locke	1965	Peter Thomson	1978	Jack Nicklaus	1991	Ian Baker-Finch	2004	Todd Hamilton
1953	Ben Hogan	1966	Jack Nicklaus	1979	Seve Ballesteros	1992	Nick Faldo	2005	Tiger Woods
1954	Peter Thomson	1967	Roberto de Vincenzo	1980	Tom Watson	1993	Greg Norman	2006	Tiger Woods
1955	Peter Thomson	1968	Gary Player	1981	Bill Rogers	1994	Nick Price	2007	Padraig Harrington
1956	Peter Thomson	1969	Tony Jacklin	1982	Tom Watson	1995	John Daly	2008	Padraig Harrington
1957	Bobby Locke	1970	Jack Nicklaus	1983	Tom Watson	1996	Tom Lehman	2009	Stewart Cink
1958	Peter Thomson	1971	Lee Trevino	1984	Seve Ballesteros	1997	Justin Leonard	2010	Louis Oosthuizen

PGA Championship Winners, 1940-2010
(First contested in 1916; not played, 1943.)

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1940	Byron Nelson	1955	Doug Ford	1969	Ray Floyd	1983	Hal Sutton	1997	Davis Love III
1941	Victor Ghezzi	1956	Jack Burke	1970	Dave Stockton	1984	Lee Trevino	1998	Vijay Singh
1942	Sam Snead	1957	Lionel Hebert	1971	Jack Nicklaus	1985	Hubert Green	1999	Tiger Woods
1944	Bob Hamilton	1958	Dow Finsterwald	1972	Gary Player	1986	Bob Tway	2000	Tiger Woods
1945	Byron Nelson	1959	Bob Rosburg	1973	Jack Nicklaus	1987	Larry Nelson	2001	David Toms
1946	Ben Hogan	1960	Jay Hebert	1974	Lee Trevino	1988	Jeff Sluman	2002	Rich Beem
1947	Jim Ferrier	1961	Jerry Barber	1975	Jack Nicklaus	1989	Payne Stewart	2003	Shaun Micheel
1948	Ben Hogan	1962	Gary Player	1976	Dave Stockton	1990	Wayne Grady	2004	Vijay Singh
1949	Sam Snead	1963	Jack Nicklaus	1977	Lanny Wadkins	1991	John Daly	2005	Phil Mickelson
1950	Chandler Harper	1964	Bob Nichols	1978	John Mahaffey	1992	Nick Price	2006	Tiger Woods
1951	Sam Snead	1965	Dave Marr	1979	David Graham	1993	Paul Azinger	2007	Tiger Woods
1952	James Turnesa	1966	Al Geiberger	1980	Jack Nicklaus	1994	Nick Price	2008	Padraig Harrington
1953	Walter Burkemo	1967	Don January	1981	Larry Nelson	1995	Steve Elkington	2009	Y.E. Yang
1954	Melvin Harbert	1968	Julius Boros	1982	Ray Floyd	1996	Mark Brooks	2010	Martin Kaymer

FedEx Cup, 2007-10

The FedEx Cup, a season-long, \$10-mil competition with points awarded by finishing rank in each tournament, divides the PGA Tour into a regular season lasting 33 weeks, combined with a 4-week-long playoff that ends with the Tour Championship at East Lake Golf Club in Atlanta, GA.

Jim Furyk won the 2010 FedEx Cup with a victory over Luke Donald on Sept. 26, 2010. Furyk won despite a snafu at the start of the first playoff event, the Barclays Championship (Aug. 25-29). The 40-year-old veteran overslept and missed his start time, disqualifying him from the event.

Tiger Woods won the inaugural FedEx Cup in 2007 and claimed the Cup again in 2009. Vijay Singh won the second FedEx Cup in 2008.

Women's All-Time Major Professional Championship Leaders
(Through Aug. 2010. * = active in 2010 LPGA season.)

Player	Kraft Nabisco ¹	LPGA	U.S. Women's Open	Women's British Open ²	Titleholders ³	Western Open ⁴	Total
Patty Berg	—	—	1946	—	1937-39, '48, '53, '55, '57	1941, '43, '48, '51, '55, '57-'58	15
Mickey Wright	—	1958, '60-'61, '63	1958-59, '61, '64	—	1961-62	1962-63, '66	13
Louise Suggs	—	1957	1949, '52	—	1946, '54, '56, '59	1946-47, '49, '53	11
Babe Zaharias	—	—	1948, '50, '54	—	1947, '50, '52	1940, '44-'45, '50	10
Annika Sorenstam	2001-02, '05	2003-05	1995-96, 2006	2003	—	—	10
Betsy Rawls	—	1959, '69	1951, '53, '57, '60	—	—	1952, '59	8
Juli Inkster*	1984, '89	1999, 2000	1999, 2002	1984	—	—	7
Karrie Webb*	2000, '06	2001	2000-01	1999, 2002	—	—	7
Pat Bradley	1986	1986	1981	1980, '85-'86	—	—	6
Betsy King	1987, '90, '97	1992	1989-90	—	—	—	6
Patty Sheehan	1996	1983-84, '93	1992, '94	—	—	—	6
Kathy Whitworth	—	1967, '71, '75	—	—	1965-66	1967	6

(1) Formerly the Nabisco Dinah Shore (1982-99) and the Nabisco Championship (2000-01); designated major in 1983. (2) In 2001, the British Open replaced the du Maurier Classic as the LPGA's 4th major; wins in column prior to 2001 are duMaurier wins. (3) Titleholders Championship was a major from 1930 to 1972. (4) Western Open was a major from 1937 to 1967.

Ladies Professional Golf Association Leading Money Winners, 1954-2009

Year	Player	Earnings	Year	Player	Earnings	Year	Player	Earnings
1954	Patty Berg	\$16,011	1973	Kathy Whitworth	\$82,854	1992	Dottie Mochrie	\$693,335
1955	Patty Berg	16,492	1974	JoAnne Carner	87,094	1993	Betsy King	595,992
1956	Marlene Hagge	20,235	1975	Sandra Palmer	94,805	1994	Laura Davies	687,201
1957	Patty Berg	16,272	1976	Judy Rankin	150,734	1995	Annika Sorenstam	666,533
1958	Beverly Hanson	12,629	1977	Judy Rankin	122,890	1996	Karrie Webb	1,002,000
1959	Betsy Rawls	26,774	1978	Nancy Lopez	189,813	1997	Annika Sorenstam	1,236,789
1960	Louise Suggs	16,892	1979	Nancy Lopez	215,987	1998	Annika Sorenstam	1,092,748
1961	Mickey Wright	22,236	1980	Beth Daniel	231,000	1999	Karrie Webb	1,591,959
1962	Mickey Wright	21,641	1981	Beth Daniel	206,977	2000	Karrie Webb	1,876,853
1963	Mickey Wright	31,269	1982	JoAnne Carner	310,399	2001	Annika Sorenstam	2,105,868
1964	Mickey Wright	29,800	1983	JoAnne Carner	291,404	2002	Annika Sorenstam	2,863,904
1965	Kathy Whitworth	28,658	1984	Betsy King	266,771	2003	Annika Sorenstam	2,029,506
1966	Kathy Whitworth	33,517	1985	Nancy Lopez	416,472	2004	Annika Sorenstam	2,544,707
1967	Kathy Whitworth	32,937	1986	Pat Bradley	492,021	2005	Annika Sorenstam	2,588,240
1968	Kathy Whitworth	48,379	1987	Ayako Okamoto	466,034	2006	Lorena Ochoa	2,592,872
1969	Carol Mann	49,152	1988	Sherri Turner	347,255	2007	Lorena Ochoa	4,364,994
1970	Kathy Whitworth	30,235	1989	Betsy King	654,132	2008	Lorena Ochoa	2,763,193
1971	Kathy Whitworth	41,181	1990	Beth Daniel	863,578	2009	Jiyai Shin	1,807,334
1972	Kathy Whitworth	65,063	1991	Pat Bradley	763,118			

Kraft Nabisco Championship Winners, 1983-2010

(Formerly the Colgate Dinah Shore (1972-81), the Nabisco Dinah Shore (1982-99), the Nabisco Championship (2000-01). Designated as a major championship in 1983.)

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1983	Amy Alcott	1989	Juli Inkster	1995	Nanci Bowen	2001	Annika Sorenstam	2006	Karrie Webb
1984	Juli Inkster	1990	Betsy King	1996	Patty Sheehan	2002	Annika Sorenstam	2007	Morgan Pressel
1985	Alice Miller	1991	Amy Alcott	1997	Betsy King	2003	Patricia Meunier-Lebouc	2008	Lorena Ochoa
1986	Pat Bradley	1992	Dottie Pepper	1998	Pat Hurst			2009	Brittany Lincicome
1987	Betsy King	1993	Helen Alfredsson	1999	Dottie Pepper	2004	Grace Park	2010	Yani Tseng
1988	Amy Alcott	1994	Donna Andrews	2000	Karrie Webb	2005	Annika Sorenstam		

LPGA Championship Winners, 1955-2010

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1955	Beverly Hanson	1967	Kathy Whitworth	1978	Nancy Lopez	1989	Nancy Lopez	2000	Juli Inkster
1956	Marlene Hagge	1968	Sandra Post	1979	Donna Caponi	1990	Beth Daniel	2001	Karrie Webb
1957	Louise Suggs	1969	Betsy Rawls	1980	Sally Little	1991	Meg Mallon	2002	Se Ri Pak
1958	Mickey Wright	1970	Shirley Englehorn	1981	Donna Caponi	1992	Betsy King	2003	Annika Sorenstam
1959	Betsy Rawls	1971	Kathy Whitworth	1982	Jan Stephenson	1993	Patty Sheehan	2004	Annika Sorenstam
1960	Mickey Wright	1972	Kathy Ahern	1983	Patty Sheehan	1994	Laura Davies	2005	Annika Sorenstam
1961	Mickey Wright	1973	Mary Mills	1984	Patty Sheehan	1995	Kelly Robbins	2006	Se Ri Pak
1962	Judy Kimball	1974	Sandra Haynie	1985	Nancy Lopez	1996	Laura Davies	2007	Suzann Pettersen
1963	Mickey Wright	1975	Kathy Whitworth	1986	Pat Bradley	1997	Chris Johnson	2008	Yani Tseng
1964	Mary Mills	1976	Betty Burfeindt	1987	Jane Geddes	1998	Se Ri Pak	2009	Anna Nordqvist
1965	Sandra Haynie	1977	Chako Higuchi	1988	Sherri Turner	1999	Juli Inkster	2010	Cristie Kerr
1966	Gloria Ehret								

U.S. Women’s Open Winners, 1946-2010

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1946	Patty Berg	1960	Betsy Rawls	1972	Susie Maxwell	1984	Hollis Stacy	1998	Se Ri Pak
1947	Betty Jameson	1961	Mickey Wright		Berning	1985	Kathy Baker	1999	Juli Inkster
1948	Babe Zaharias	1962	Murle Lindstrom	1973	Susie Maxwell	1986	Jane Geddes	2000	Karrie Webb
1949	Louise Suggs	1963	Mary Mills		Berning	1987	Laura Davies	2001	Karrie Webb
1950	Babe Zaharias	1964	Mickey Wright	1974	Sandra Haynie	1988	Liselotte Neumann	2002	Juli Inkster
1951	Betsy Rawls	1965	Carol Mann	1975	Sandra Palmer	1989	Betsy King	2003	Hilary Lunke
1952	Louise Suggs	1966	Sandra Spuzich	1976	JoAnne Carner	1990	Betsy King	2004	Meg Mallon
1953	Betsy Rawls	1967	Catherine Lacoste	1977	Hollis Stacy	1991	Meg Mallon	2005	Birdie Kim
1954	Babe Zaharias		(amateur)	1978	Hollis Stacy	1992	Patty Sheehan	2006	Annika Sorenstam
1955	Fay Crocker	1968	Susie Maxwell	1979	Jerilyn Britz	1993	Lauri Merten	2007	Cristie Kerr
1956	Kathy Cornelius		Berning	1980	Amy Alcott	1994	Patty Sheehan	2008	Inbee Park
1957	Betsy Rawls	1969	Donna Caponi	1981	Pat Bradley	1995	Annika Sorenstam	2009	Eun-Hee Ji
1958	Mickey Wright	1970	Donna Caponi	1982	Janet Alex	1996	Annika Sorenstam	2010	Paula Creamer
1959	Mickey Wright	1971	JoAnne Carner	1983	Jan Stephenson	1997	Alison Nicholas		

Women’s British Open Winners, 1979-2010

(First held as the Ladies’ British Open in 1976; became the LPGA’s 4th major championship in 2001, replacing the du Maurier Classic. Winners listed are for the du Maurier Classic, 1983-2000, and the Peter Jackson Classic, 1979-82.)

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1979	Amy Alcott	1986	Pat Bradley	1993	Brandie Burton	1999	Karrie Webb	2005	Jeong Jang
1980	Pat Bradley	1987	Jody Rosenthal	1994	Martha Nause	2000	Meg Mallon	2006	Sherri Steinhauer
1981	Jan Stephenson	1988	Sally Little	1995	Jenny Lidback	2001	Se Ri Pak	2007	Lorena Ochoa
1982	Sandra Haynie	1989	Tammie Green	1996	Laura Davies	2002	Karrie Webb	2008	Jiyai Shin
1983	Hollis Stacy	1990	Cathy Johnston	1997	Colleen Walker	2003	Annika Sorenstam	2009	Catriona Matthew
1984	Juli Inkster	1991	Nancy Scranton	1998	Brandie Burton	2004	Karen Stupples	2010	Yani Tseng
1985	Pat Bradley	1992	Sherri Steinhauer						

Ryder Cup

Began as a biennial team competition between pro golfers from the U.S. and Great Britain. The British team was expanded in 1973 to include players from Ireland and in 1979 from the rest of Europe. The Ryder Cup moved to even years after being postponed following the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. Europe regained the Ryder Cup Oct. 4, 2010, at the Celtic Manor Resort in Newport, South Wales, UK. Medinah Country Club, located about 20 miles east of Chicago, IL, will host the 39th Ryder Cup Sept. 25-30, 2012.

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1927	U.S., 9½-2½	1953	U.S., 6½-5½	1973	U.S., 19-13	1993	U.S., 15-13
1929	Britain-Ireland, 7-5	1955	U.S., 8-4	1975	U.S., 21-11	1995	Europe, 14½-13½
1931	U.S., 9-3	1957	Britain-Ireland, 7½-4½	1977	U.S., 12½-7½	1997	Europe, 14½-13½
1933	Britain, 6½-5½	1959	U.S., 8½-3½	1979	U.S., 17-11	1999	U.S., 14½-13½
1935	U.S., 9-3	1961	U.S., 14½-9½	1981	U.S., 18½-9½	2002	Europe, 15½-12½
1937	U.S., 8-4	1963	U.S., 23-9	1983	U.S., 14½-13½	2004	Europe, 18½-9½
1939-45	Not played	1965	U.S., 19½-12½	1985	Europe, 16½-11½	2006	Europe, 18½-9½
1947	U.S., 11-1	1967	U.S., 23½-8½	1987	Europe, 15-13	2008	U.S., 16½-11½
1949	U.S., 7-5	1969	Draw, 16-16	1989	Draw, 14-14	2010	Europe, 14½-13½
1951	U.S., 9½-2½	1971	U.S., 18½-13½	1991	U.S., 14½-13½		

Solheim Cup

Began in 1990 as a biennial team competition between pro women golfers from the U.S. and Europe. The United States will be looking for its fourth consecutive victory at the 2011 Solheim Cup, scheduled for Sept. 23-25, 2011, at Killeen Castle in Ireland. The U.S. has won 8 of 11 Solheim Cup events since 1990. Competition moved to odd years in 2003 to alternate with the Ryder Cup. LPGA veteran Rosie Jones, who has won 13 career LPGA titles and is a seven-time Solheim Cup player, has been named captain of the 2011 U.S. Solheim Cup team. Alison Nicholas (UK) is scheduled to return as 2011 European Solheim Cup team captain.

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1990	U.S., 11½-4½	1996	U.S., 17-11	2002	U.S., 15½-12½	2007	U.S., 16-12
1992	Europe, 11½-6½	1998	U.S., 16-12	2003	Europe, 17½-12½	2009	U.S., 16-12
1994	U.S., 13-7	2000	Europe, 14½-11½	2005	U.S., 15½-12½		

TENNIS
Australian Open Singles Champions, 1969-2010

(First contested 1905 for men, 1922 for women. Became an Open Championship in 1969. * = 2 tournaments held in 1977 in Jan. and Dec.
No tournament held in 1986.)

Men's Singles			Women's Singles		
Year	Champion	Final opponent	Year	Champion	Final opponent
1969	Rod Laver	Andres Gimeno	1969	Margaret Smith Court	Billie Jean King
1970	Arthur Ashe	Dick Crealy	1970	Margaret Smith Court	Kerry Melville Reid
1971	Ken Rosewall	Arthur Ashe	1971	Margaret Smith Court	Evonne Goolagong
1972	Ken Rosewall	Mal Anderson	1972	Virginia Wade	Evonne Goolagong
1973	John Newcombe	Onny Parun	1973	Margaret Smith Court	Evonne Goolagong
1974	Jimmy Connors	Phil Dent	1974	Evonne Goolagong	Chris Evert
1975	John Newcombe	Jimmy Connors	1975	Evonne Goolagong	Martina Navratilova
1976	Mark Edmondson	John Newcombe	1976	Evonne Goolagong Cawley	Renata Tomanova
1977*	Roscoe Tanner	Guillermo Vilas	1977*	Kerry Reid	Dianne Balestrat
	Vitas Gerulaitis	John Lloyd		Evonne Goolagong Cawley	Helen Gourlay
1978	Guillermo Vilas	John Marks	1978	Chris O'Neill	Betsy Nagelsen
1979	Guillermo Vilas	John Sadri	1979	Barbara Jordan	Sharon Walsh
1980	Brian Teacher	Kim Warwick	1980	Hana Mandlikova	Wendy Turnbull
1981	Johan Kriek	Steve Denton	1981	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1982	Johan Kriek	Steve Denton	1982	Chris Evert Lloyd	Martina Navratilova
1983	Mats Wilander	Ivan Lendl	1983	Martina Navratilova	Kathy Jordan
1984	Mats Wilander	Kevin Curren	1984	Chris Evert Lloyd	Helena Sukova
1985**	Stefan Edberg	Mats Wilander	1985	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1987	Stefan Edberg	Pat Cash	1987	Hana Mandlikova	Martina Navratilova
1988	Mats Wilander	Pat Cash	1988	Steffi Graf	Chris Evert
1989	Ivan Lendl	Miloslav Mecir	1989	Steffi Graf	Helena Sukova
1990	Ivan Lendl	Stefan Edberg	1990	Steffi Graf	Mary Joe Fernandez
1991	Boris Becker	Ivan Lendl	1991	Monica Seles	Jana Novotna
1992	Jim Courier	Stefan Edberg	1992	Monica Seles	Mary Joe Fernandez
1993	Jim Courier	Stefan Edberg	1993	Monica Seles	Steffi Graf
1994	Pete Sampras	Todd Martin	1994	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1995	Andre Agassi	Pete Sampras	1995	Mary Pierce	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1996	Boris Becker	Michael Chang	1996	Monica Seles	Anke Huber
1997	Pete Sampras	Carlos Moya	1997	Martina Hingis	Mary Pierce
1998	Petr Korda	Marcelo Rios	1998	Martina Hingis	Conchita Martínez
1999	Yevgeny Kafelnikov	Thomas Enqvist	1999	Martina Hingis	Amelie Mauresmo
2000	Andre Agassi	Yevgeny Kafelnikov	2000	Lindsay Davenport	Martina Hingis
2001	Andre Agassi	Arnaud Clement	2001	Jennifer Capriati	Martina Hingis
2002	Thomas Johansson	Marat Safin	2002	Jennifer Capriati	Martina Hingis
2003	Andre Agassi	Rainer Schuettler	2003	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2004	Roger Federer	Marat Safin	2004	Justine Henin	Kim Clijsters
2005	Marat Safin	Lleyton Hewitt	2005	Serena Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2006	Roger Federer	Marcos Baghdatis	2006	Amelie Mauresmo	Justine Henin
2007	Roger Federer	Fernando Gonzalez	2007	Serena Williams	Maria Sharapova
2008	Novak Djokovic	Jo-Wilfried Tsonga	2008	Maria Sharapova	Ana Ivanovic
2009	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer	2009	Serena Williams	Dinara Safina
2010	Roger Federer	Andy Murray	2010	Serena Williams	Justine Henin

French Open (Roland Garros) Singles Champions, 1968-2010

(First contested 1891 for men, 1897 for women. Became an Open Championship in 1968.)

Men's Singles			Women's Singles		
Year	Champion	Final opponent	Year	Champion	Final opponent
1968	Ken Rosewall	Rod Laver	1968	Nancy Richey	Ann Jones
1969	Rod Laver	Ken Rosewall	1969	Margaret Smith Court	Ann Jones
1970	Jan Kodes	Zeljko Franulovic	1970	Margaret Smith Court	Helga Niessen
1971	Jan Kodes	Ilie Nastase	1971	Evonne Goolagong	Helen Gourlay
1972	Andres Gimeno	Patrick Proisy	1972	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong
1973	Ilie Nastase	Nikki Pilic	1973	Margaret Smith Court	Chris Evert
1974	Björn Borg	Manuel Orantes	1974	Chris Evert	Olga Morozova
1975	Björn Borg	Guillermo Vilas	1975	Chris Evert	Martina Navratilova
1976	Adriano Panatta	Harold Solomon	1976	Sue Barker	Renata Tomanova
1977	Guillermo Vilas	Brian Gottfried	1977	Mima Jausovec	Florenza Mihai
1978	Björn Borg	Guillermo Vilas	1978	Virginia Ruzici	Mima Jausovec
1979	Björn Borg	Victor Pecci	1979	Chris Evert Lloyd	Wendy Turnbull
1980	Björn Borg	Vitas Gerulaitis	1980	Chris Evert Lloyd	Virginia Ruzici
1981	Björn Borg	Ivan Lendl	1981	Hana Mandlikova	Sylvia Hanika
1982	Mats Wilander	Guillermo Vilas	1982	Martina Navratilova	Andrea Jaeger
1983	Yannick Noah	Mats Wilander	1983	Chris Evert Lloyd	Mima Jausovec
1984	Ivan Lendl	John McEnroe	1984	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1985	Mats Wilander	Ivan Lendl	1985	Chris Evert Lloyd	Martina Navratilova
1986	Ivan Lendl	Mikael Pernfors	1986	Chris Evert Lloyd	Martina Navratilova
1987	Ivan Lendl	Mats Wilander	1987	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1988	Mats Wilander	Henri Leconte	1988	Steffi Graf	Natalia Zvereva
1989	Michael Chang	Stefan Edberg	1989	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Steffi Graf
1990	Andre Gomez	Andre Agassi	1990	Monica Seles	Steffi Graf
1991	Jim Courier	Andre Agassi	1991	Monica Seles	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1992	Jim Courier	Petr Korda	1992	Monica Seles	Steffi Graf
1993	Sergi Bruguera	Jim Courier	1993	Steffi Graf	Mary Joe Fernandez
1994	Sergi Bruguera	Alberto Berasategui	1994	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Mary Pierce
1995	Thomas Muster	Michael Chang	1995	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1996	Yevgeny Kafelnikov	Michael Stich	1996	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1997	Gustavo Kuerten	Sergei Bruguera	1997	Iva Majoli	Martina Hingis
1998	Carlos Moya	Alex Corretja	1998	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Monica Seles
1999	Andre Agassi	Andrei Medvedev	1999	Steffi Graf	Martina Hingis
2000	Gustavo Kuerten	Magnus Norman	2000	Mary Pierce	Conchita Martínez
2001	Gustavo Kuerten	Alex Corretja	2001	Jennifer Capriati	Kim Clijsters
2002	Albert Costa	Juan Carlos Ferrero	2002	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2003	Juan Carlos Ferrero	Martin Verkerk	2003	Justine Henin	Kim Clijsters
2004	Gaston Gaudio	Guillermo Coria	2004	Anastasia Myskina	Elena Dementieva
2005	Rafael Nadal	Mariano Puerta	2005	Justine Henin	Mary Pierce
2006	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer	2006	Justine Henin	Svetlana Kuznetsova
2007	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer	2007	Justine Henin	Ana Ivanovic
2008	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer	2008	Ana Ivanovic	Dinara Safina
2009	Roger Federer	Robin Soderling	2009	Svetlana Kuznetsova	Dinara Safina
2010	Rafael Nadal	Robin Soderling	2010	Francesca Schiavone	Samantha Stosur

All-England Champions, Wimbledon, 1925-2010

(First contested 1877 for men, 1884 for women. Became an Open Championship in 1968. Not held 1940-45.)

Men's Singles			Women's Singles		
Year	Champion	Final opponent	Year	Champion	Final opponent
1925	René Lacoste	Jean Borotra	1925	Suzanne Lenglen	Joan Fry
1926	Jean Borotra	Howard Kinsey	1926	Kathleen McKane Godfree	Lili de Alvarez
1927	Henri Cochet	Jean Borotra	1927	Helen Wills	Lili de Alvarez
1928	René Lacoste	Henri Cochet	1928	Helen Wills	Lili de Alvarez
1929	Henri Cochet	Jean Borotra	1929	Helen Wills	Helen Jacobs
1930	Bill Tilden	Wilmer Allison	1930	Helen Wills Moody	Elizabeth Ryan
1931	Sidney B. Wood	Francis X. Shields	1931	Cilly Aussem	Hilde Kranwinkel
1932	Ellsworth Vines	Henry Austin	1932	Helen Wills Moody	Helen Jacobs
1933	Jack Crawford	Ellsworth Vines	1933	Helen Wills Moody	Dorothy Round
1934	Fred Perry	Jack Crawford	1934	Dorothy Round	Helen Jacobs
1935	Fred Perry	Gottfried von Cramm	1935	Helen Wills Moody	Helen Jacobs
1936	Fred Perry	Gottfried von Cramm	1936	Helen Jacobs	Hilde Kranwinkel Sperling
1937	Donald Budge	Gottfried von Cramm	1937	Dorothy Round	Jadwiga Jedzejowska
1938	Donald Budge	Henry Austin	1938	Helen Wills Moody	Helen Jacobs
1939	Bobby Riggs	Elwood Cooke	1939	Alice Marble	Kay Stammers
1946	Yvon Petra	Geoff E. Brown	1946	Pauline Betz	Louise Brough
1947	Jack Kramer	Tom P. Brown	1947	Margaret Osborne	Doris Hart
1948	Bob Falkenburg	John Bromwich	1948	Louise Brough	Doris Hart
1949	Ted Schroeder	Jaroslav Drobny	1949	Louise Brough	Margaret Osborne duPont
1950	Budge Patty	Frank Sedgman	1950	Louise Brough	Margaret Osborne duPont
1951	Dick Savitt	Ken McGregor	1951	Doris Hart	Shirley Fry
1952	Frank Sedgman	Jaroslav Drobny	1952	Maureen Connolly	Louise Brough
1953	Vic Seixas	Kurt Nielsen	1953	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart
1954	Jaroslav Drobny	Ken Rosewall	1954	Maureen Connolly	Louise Brough
1955	Tony Trabert	Kurt Nielsen	1955	Louise Brough	Beverly Fleitz
1956	Lew Hoad	Ken Rosewall	1956	Shirley Fry	Angela Buxton
1957	Lew Hoad	Ashley Cooper	1957	Althea Gibson	Darlene Hard
1958	Ashley Cooper	Neale Fraser	1958	Althea Gibson	Angela Mortimer
1959	Alex Olmedo	Rod Laver	1959	Maria Bueno	Darlene Hard
1960	Neale Fraser	Rod Laver	1960	Maria Bueno	Sandra Reynolds
1961	Rod Laver	Chuck McKinley	1961	Angela Mortimer	Christine Truman
1962	Rod Laver	Martin Mulligan	1962	Karen Hantze-Susman	Vera Sukova
1963	Chuck McKinley	Fred Stolle	1963	Margaret Smith	Billie Jean Moffitt
1964	Roy Emerson	Fred Stolle	1964	Maria Bueno	Margaret Smith
1965	Roy Emerson	Fred Stolle	1965	Margaret Smith	Maria Bueno
1966	Manuel Santana	Dennis Ralston	1966	Billie Jean King	Maria Bueno
1967	John Newcombe	Wilhelm Bungert	1967	Billie Jean King	Ann Haydon Jones
1968	Rod Laver	Tony Roche	1968	Billie Jean King	Judy Tegart
1969	Rod Laver	John Newcombe	1969	Ann Haydon-Jones	Billie Jean King
1970	John Newcombe	Ken Rosewall	1970	Margaret Smith Court	Billie Jean King
1971	John Newcombe	Stan Smith	1971	Evonne Goolagong	Margaret Smith Court
1972	Stan Smith	Ilie Nastase	1972	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong
1973	Jan Kodes	Alex Metreveli	1973	Billie Jean King	Chris Evert
1974	Jimmy Connors	Ken Rosewall	1974	Chris Evert	Olga Morozova
1975	Arthur Ashe	Jimmy Connors	1975	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong Cawley
1976	Björn Borg	Ilie Nastase	1976	Chris Evert	Evonne Goolagong Cawley
1977	Björn Borg	Jimmy Connors	1977	Virginia Wade	Betty Stove
1978	Björn Borg	Jimmy Connors	1978	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert
1979	Björn Borg	Roscoe Tanner	1979	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1980	Björn Borg	John McEnroe	1980	Evonne Goolagong Cawley	Chris Evert Lloyd
1981	John McEnroe	Björn Borg	1981	Chris Evert Lloyd	Hana Mandlikova
1982	Jimmy Connors	John McEnroe	1982	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1983	John McEnroe	Chris Lewis	1983	Martina Navratilova	Andrea Jaeger
1984	John McEnroe	Jimmy Connors	1984	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1985	Boris Becker	Kevin Curren	1985	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1986	Boris Becker	Ivan Lendl	1986	Martina Navratilova	Hana Mandlikova
1987	Pat Cash	Ivan Lendl	1987	Martina Navratilova	Steffi Graf
1988	Stefan Edberg	Boris Becker	1988	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1989	Boris Becker	Stefan Edberg	1989	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1990	Stefan Edberg	Boris Becker	1990	Martina Navratilova	Zina Garrison
1991	Michael Stich	Boris Becker	1991	Steffi Graf	Gabriela Sabatini
1992	Andre Agassi	Goran Ivanisevic	1992	Steffi Graf	Monica Seles
1993	Pete Sampras	Jim Courier	1993	Steffi Graf	Jana Novotna
1994	Pete Sampras	Goran Ivanisevic	1994	Conchita Martínez	Martina Navratilova
1995	Pete Sampras	Boris Becker	1995	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1996	Richard Krajicek	MaliVai Washington	1996	Steffi Graf	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1997	Pete Sampras	Cedric Pioline	1997	Martina Hingis	Jana Novotna
1998	Pete Sampras	Goran Ivanisevic	1998	Jana Novotna	Nathalie Tauziat
1999	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi	1999	Lindsay Davenport	Steffi Graf
2000	Pete Sampras	Patrick Rafter	2000	Venus Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2001	Goran Ivanisevic	Patrick Rafter	2001	Venus Williams	Justine Henin
2002	Lleyton Hewitt	David Nalbandian	2002	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2003	Roger Federer	Mark Philippoussis	2003	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2004	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick	2004	Maria Sharapova	Serena Williams
2005	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick	2005	Venus Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2006	Roger Federer	Rafael Nadal	2006	Amelie Mauresmo	Justine Henin
2007	Roger Federer	Rafael Nadal	2007	Venus Williams	Marion Bartoli
2008	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer	2008	Venus Williams	Serena Williams
2009	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick	2009	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2010	Rafael Nadal	Tomas Berdych	2010	Serena Williams	Vera Zvonareva

U.S. Open Champions, 1925-2010

(First contested 1881 for men, 1887 for women. Became an Open Championship in 1970.)

Men's Singles			Women's Singles		
Year	Champion	Final opponent	Year	Champion	Final opponent
1925	Bill Tilden	William Johnston	1925	Helen Willis	Kathleen McKane
1926	René Lacoste	Jean Borotra	1926	Molla B. Mallory	Elizabeth Ryan
1927	René Lacoste	Bill Tilden	1927	Helen Wills	Betty Nuthall
1928	Henri Cochet	Francis Hunter	1928	Helen Wills	Helen Jacobs
1929	Bill Tilden	Francis Hunter	1929	Helen Wills	M. Watson
1930	John Doeg	Francis Shields	1930	Betty Nuthall	L. A. Harper
1931	H. Ellsworth Vines	George Lott	1931	Helen Wills Moody	E. B. Whittingstall
1932	H. Ellsworth Vines	Henri Cochet	1932	Helen Jacobs	Carolyn A. Babcock
1933	Fred Perry	John Crawford	1933	Helen Jacobs	Helen Wills Moody
1934	Fred Perry	Wilmer Allison	1934	Helen Jacobs	Sarah H. Palfrey
1935	Wilmer Allison	Sidney Wood	1935	Helen Jacobs	Sarah Palfrey Fabyan
1936	Fred Perry	Don Budge	1936	Alice Marble	Helen Jacobs
1937	Don Budge	Baron G. von Cramm	1937	Anita Lizana	Jadwiga Jedrzejowska
1938	Don Budge	C. Gene Mako	1938	Alice Marble	Nancye Wynne
1939	Robert Riggs	S. Welby Van Horn	1939	Alice Marble	Helen Jacobs
1940	Don McNeill	Robert Riggs	1940	Alice Marble	Helen Jacobs
1941	Robert Riggs	F. L. Kovacs	1941	Sarah Palfrey Cooke	Pauline Betz
1942	F. R. Schroeder Jr.	Frank Parker	1942	Pauline Betz	Louise Brough
1943	Joseph Hunt	Jack Kramer	1943	Pauline Betz	Louise Brough
1944	Frank Parker	William Talbert	1944	Pauline Betz	Margaret Osborne
1945	Frank Parker	William Talbert	1945	Sarah Palfrey Cooke	Pauline Betz
1946	Jack Kramer	Thomas Brown Jr.	1946	Pauline Betz	Doris Hart
1947	Jack Kramer	Frank Parker	1947	Louise Brough	Margaret Osborne
1948	Pancho Gonzales	Eric Sturgess	1948	Margaret Osborne duPont	Louise Brough
1949	Pancho Gonzales	F. R. Schroeder Jr.	1949	Margaret Osborne duPont	Doris Hart
1950	Arthur Larsen	Herbert Flam	1950	Margaret Osborne duPont	Doris Hart
1951	Frank Sedgman	E. Victor Seixas Jr.	1951	Maureen Connolly	Shirley Fry
1952	Frank Sedgman	Gardnar Mulloy	1952	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart
1953	Tony Trabert	E. Victor Seixas Jr.	1953	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart
1954	E. Victor Seixas Jr.	Rex Hartwig	1954	Doris Hart	Louise Brough
1955	Tony Trabert	Ken Rosewall	1955	Doris Hart	Patricia Ward
1956	Ken Rosewall	Lewis Hoad	1956	Shirley Fry	Althea Gibson
1957	Malcolm Anderson	Ashley Cooper	1957	Althea Gibson	Louise Brough
1958	Ashley Cooper	Malcolm Anderson	1958	Althea Gibson	Darlene Hard
1959	Neale A. Fraser	Alejandro Olmedo	1959	Maria Bueno	Christine Truman
1960	Neale A. Fraser	Rod Laver	1960	Darlene Hard	Maria Bueno
1961	Roy Emerson	Rod Laver	1961	Darlene Hard	Ann Haydon
1962	Rod Laver	Roy Emerson	1962	Margaret Smith	Darlene Hard
1963	Rafael Osuna	F. A. Froehling III	1963	Maria Bueno	Margaret Smith
1964	Roy Emerson	Fred Stolle	1964	Maria Bueno	Carole Graebner
1965	Manuel Santana	Cliff Drysdale	1965	Margaret Smith	Billie Jean Moffitt
1966	Fred Stolle	John Newcombe	1966	Maria Bueno	Nancy Richey
1967	John Newcombe	Clark Graebner	1967	Billie Jean King	Ann Haydon Jones
1968	Arthur Ashe	Tom Okker	1968	Virginia Wade	Billie Jean King
1969	Rod Laver	Tony Roche	1969	Margaret Smith Court	Nancy Richey
1970	Ken Rosewall	Tony Roche	1970	Margaret Smith Court	Rosemary Casals
1971	Stan Smith	Jan Kodes	1971	Billie Jean King	Rosemary Casals
1972	Ilie Nastase	Arthur Ashe	1972	Billie Jean King	Kerry Melville
1973	John Newcombe	Jan Kodes	1973	Margaret Smith Court	Evonne Goolagong
1974	Jimmy Connors	Ken Rosewall	1974	Billie Jean King	Evonne Goolagong
1975	Manuel Orantes	Jimmy Connors	1975	Chris Evert	Evonne Goolagong Cawley
1976	Jimmy Connors	Björn Borg	1976	Chris Evert	Evonne Goolagong Cawley
1977	Guillermo Vilas	Jimmy Connors	1977	Chris Evert	Wendy Turnbull
1978	Jimmy Connors	Björn Borg	1978	Chris Evert	Pam Shriver
1979	John McEnroe	Vitas Gerulaitis	1979	Tracy Austin	Chris Evert Lloyd
1980	John McEnroe	Björn Borg	1980	Chris Evert Lloyd	Hana Mandlikova
1981	John McEnroe	Björn Borg	1981	Tracy Austin	Martina Navratilova
1982	Jimmy Connors	Ivan Lendl	1982	Chris Evert Lloyd	Hana Mandlikova
1983	Jimmy Connors	Ivan Lendl	1983	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1984	John McEnroe	Ivan Lendl	1984	Martina Navratilova	Chris Evert Lloyd
1985	Ivan Lendl	John McEnroe	1985	Hana Mandlikova	Martina Navratilova
1986	Ivan Lendl	Miloslav Mecir	1986	Martina Navratilova	Helena Sukova
1987	Ivan Lendl	Mats Wilander	1987	Martina Navratilova	Steffi Graf
1988	Mats Wilander	Ivan Lendl	1988	Steffi Graf	Gabriela Sabatini
1989	Boris Becker	Ivan Lendl	1989	Steffi Graf	Martina Navratilova
1990	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi	1990	Gabriela Sabatini	Steffi Graf
1991	Stefan Edberg	Jim Courier	1991	Monica Seles	Martina Navratilova
1992	Stefan Edberg	Pete Sampras	1992	Monica Seles	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario
1993	Pete Sampras	Cedric Pioline	1993	Steffi Graf	Helena Sukova
1994	Andre Agassi	Michael Stich	1994	Arantxa Sánchez Vicario	Steffi Graf
1995	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi	1995	Steffi Graf	Monica Seles
1996	Pete Sampras	Michael Chang	1996	Steffi Graf	Monica Seles
1997	Patrick Rafter	Greg Rusedski	1997	Martina Hingis	Venus Williams
1998	Patrick Rafter	Mark Philippoussis	1998	Lindsay Davenport	Martina Hingis
1999	Andre Agassi	Todd Martin	1999	Serena Williams	Martina Hingis
2000	Marat Safin	Pete Sampras	2000	Venus Williams	Lindsay Davenport
2001	Lleyton Hewitt	Pete Sampras	2001	Venus Williams	Serena Williams
2002	Pete Sampras	Andre Agassi	2002	Serena Williams	Venus Williams
2003	Andy Roddick	Juan Carlos Ferrero	2003	Justine Henin	Kim Clijsters
2004	Roger Federer	Lleyton Hewitt	2004	Svetlana Kuznetsova	Elena Dementieva
2005	Roger Federer	Andre Agassi	2005	Kim Clijsters	Mary Pierce
2006	Roger Federer	Andy Roddick	2006	Maria Sharapova	Justine Henin
2007	Roger Federer	Novak Djokovic	2007	Justine Henin	Svetlana Kuznetsova
2008	Roger Federer	Andy Murray	2008	Serena Williams	Jelena Jankovic
2009	Juan Martin del Potro	Roger Federer	2009	Kim Clijsters	Caroline Wozniacki
2010	Rafael Nadal	Novak Djokovic	2010	Kim Clijsters	Vera Zvonareva

Davis Cup, 1900-2009

Year	Result	Year	Result	Year	Result
1900	U.S. 3, British Isles 0	1937	U.S. 4, Great Britain 1	1976	Italy 4, Chile 1
1901	Not held	1938	U.S. 3, Australia 2	1977	Australia 3, Italy 1
1902	U.S. 3, British Isles 2	1939	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1978	U.S. 4, Great Britain 1
1903	British Isles 4, U.S. 1	1940-45	Not held	1979	U.S. 5, Italy 0
1904	British Isles 5, Belgium 0	1946	U.S. 5, Australia 0	1980	Czechoslovakia 4, Italy 1
1905	British Isles 5, U.S. 0	1947	U.S. 4, Australia 1	1981	U.S. 3, Argentina 1
1906	British Isles 5, U.S. 0	1948	U.S. 5, Australia 0	1982	U.S. 4, France, 1
1907	Australia 3, British Isles 2	1949	U.S. 4, Australia 1	1983	Australia 3, Sweden 2
1908	Australasia 3, U.S. 2	1950	Australia 4, U.S. 1	1984	Sweden 4, U.S. 1
1909	Australasia 5, U.S. 0	1951	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1985	Sweden 3, W. Germany 2
1910	Not held	1952	Australia 4, U.S. 1	1986	Australia 3, Sweden 2
1911	Australasia 5, U.S. 0	1953	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1987	Sweden 5, India 0
1912	British Isles 3, Australasia 2	1954	U.S. 3, Australia 2	1988	W. Germany 4, Sweden 1
1913	U.S. 3, British Isles 2	1955	Australia 5, U.S. 0	1989	W. Germany 3, Sweden 2
1914	Australasia 3, U.S. 2	1956	Australia 5, U.S. 0	1990	U.S. 3, Australia 2
1915-18	Not held	1957	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1991	France 3, U.S. 1
1919	Australasia 4, British Isles 1	1958	U.S. 3, Australia 2	1992	U.S. 3, Switzerland 1
1920	U.S. 5, Australasia 0	1959	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1993	Germany 4, Australia 1
1921	U.S. 5, Japan 0	1960	Australia 4, Italy 1	1994	Sweden 4, Russia 1
1922	U.S. 4, Australasia 1	1961	Australia 5, Italy 0	1995	U.S. 3, Russia 2
1923	U.S. 4, Australasia 1	1962	Australia 5, Mexico 0	1996	France 3, Sweden 2
1924	U.S. 5, Australasia 0	1963	U.S. 3, Australia 2	1997	Sweden 5, U.S. 0
1925	U.S. 5, France 0	1964	Australia 3, U.S. 2	1998	Sweden 4, Italy 1
1926	U.S. 4, France 1	1965	Australia 4, Spain 1	1999	Australia 3, France 2
1927	France 3, U.S. 2	1966	Australia 4, India 1	2000	Spain 3, Australia 1
1928	France 4, U.S. 1	1967	Australia 4, Spain 1	2001	France 3, Australia 2
1929	France 3, U.S. 2	1968	U.S. 4, Australia	2002	Russia 3, France 2
1930	France 4, U.S. 1	1969	U.S. 5, Romania 0	2003	Australia 3, Spain 1
1931	France 3, Great Britain 2	1970	U.S. 5, W. Germany 0	2004	Spain 3, U.S. 2
1932	France 3, U.S. 2	1971	U.S. 3, Romania 2	2005	Croatia 3, Slovakia 2
1933	Great Britain 3, France 2	1972*	U.S. 3, Romania 2	2006	Russia 3, Argentina 2
1934	Great Britain 4, U.S. 1	1973	Australia 5, U.S. 0	2007	U.S. 4, Russia 1
1935	Great Britain 5, U.S. 0	1974	South Africa (default by India)	2008	Spain 3, Argentina 1
1936	Great Britain 3, Australia 2	1975	Sweden 3, Czechoslovakia 2	2009	Spain 5, Czech Republic 0

*The challenge round format, which guaranteed the previous year's winner a spot in the finals at home, was eliminated in 1972.

All-Time Grand Slam Singles Titles Leaders

Men	Australian Open	French Open ¹	Wimbledon	U.S. Open	Total
Roger Federer*	2004, '06-'07, '10	2009	2003-07, '09	2004-08	16
Pete Sampras	1994, '97	—	1993-95, 1997-2000	1990, '93, '95-'96, 2002	14
Roy Emerson	1961, '63-'67	1963, '67	1964-65	1961, '64	12
Björn Borg	—	1974-75, '78-'81	1976-80	—	11
Rod Laver	1960, '62, '69	1962, '69	1961-62, '68-'69	1962, '69	11
Bill Tilden	—	—	1920-21, '30	1920-25, '29	10
Andre Agassi	1995, 2000, '01, '03	1999	1992	1994, '99	8
Rafael Nadal*	2009	2005-08, '10	2008, '10	2010	9
Jimmy Connors	1974	—	1974, '82	1974, '76, '78, '82-'83	8
Ivan Lendl	1989-90	1984, '86-'87	—	1985-87	8
Fred Perry	1934	1935	1934-36	1933-34, '36	8
Ken Rosewall	1953, '55, '71-'72	1953, '68	—	1956, '70	8
Women					
Margaret Smith Court	1960-66, '69-'71, '73	1962, '64, '69-'70, '73	1963, '65, '70	1962, '65, '69-'70, '73	24
Steffi Graf	1988-90, '94	1987-88, '93, '95-'96, '99	1988-89, '91-'93, '95-'96	1988-89, '93, '95-'96	22
Helen Wills Moody	—	1928-30, '32	1927-30, '32-'33, '35, '38	1923-25, '27-'29, '31	19
Chris Evert	1982, '84	1974-75, '79-'80, '83, '85-'86	1974, '76, '81	1975-78, '80, '82	18
Martina Navratilova	1981, '83, '85	1982, '84	1978-79, '82-'87, '90	1983-84, '86-'87	18
Serena Williams*	2003, '05, '07, '09-'10	2002	1999, 2002, '09-'10	2002-03, '08	13
Billie Jean King	1968	1972	1966-68, '72-'73, '75	1967, '71-'72, '74	12
Suzanne Lenglen	—	1920-23, '25-'26	1919-23, '25	—	12
Maureen Connolly	1953	1953-54	1952-54	1951-53	9
Monica Seles	1991-93, '96	1990-92	—	1991-92	9

* = Active player in 2010. (1) Prior to 1925, French Open entry was limited to members of French clubs.

RIFLE AND PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Source: National Rifle Association (NRA)

NRA Bianchi Cup National Action Pistol Championships, 2010

Action Pistol: Doug Koenig, Alburtis, PA, 1920-179X

Woman Action Pistol: Jessica Abbate, McDonough, GA, 1906-163X

Junior Action Pistol: Tiffany Piper, Auckland, New Zealand, 1845-132X

NRA National Outdoor Rifle and Pistol Championships, 2010

Pistol: Brian H. Zins, Poland, OH, 2650-134X

Civilian Pistol: Brian H. Zins, Poland, OH, 2650-134X

Woman Pistol: Judy Tant, East Lansing, MI, 2565-69X

Smallbore Rifle Prone: SSG Shane Barnhart, USA, Phenix City, AL, 4790-355X

Civilian Smallbore Rifle Prone: Charles P. Kemp, Mobile, AL, 4786-338X

Woman Smallbore Rifle Prone: Amanda McMullin, Pomona, CA, 4786-313X

Smallbore Rifle 3-Position: SSG Shane Barnhart, USA, Phenix City, AL, 2358-126X

Civilian Smallbore Rifle 3-Position: Amanda Luoma, Corland, OH, 2343-93X

Woman Smallbore Rifle 3-Position: Amanda Luoma, Corland, OH, 2343-93X

High Power Rifle: SPC Sherri J. Gallagher, USA, Fort Benning, GA, 2396-161X

Civilian High Power Rifle: Carl R. Bernosky, Ashland, PA, 2395-140X

Woman High Power Rifle: SPC Sherri J. Gallagher, USA, Fort Benning, GA, 2396-161X

High Power Rifle Long Range: John Whidden, Nashville, GA, 1243-75X

Woman High Power Rifle Long Range: Michelle M. Gallagher, Prescott, AZ, 1238-70X

NRA National Indoor Rifle and Pistol Championships, 2010

Smallbore Rifle Conventional Position: Tommy Santelli, Prosperity, PA, 798-70X
Woman Smallbore Rifle Conventional Position: Kiersten Frenchu, Stockton, NJ, 790-58X
Smallbore Rifle NRA Metric Position: Shawn Wells, Eustis, FL, 158
Woman Smallbore Rifle NRA Metric Position: Abigail Fong, New York, NY, 1132
International Smallbore Rifle: Jace Bures, Odell, NE, 1168
Woman International Smallbore Rifle: Katelyn Woltersdorf, Battle Ground, WA, 1149
Air Rifle: Patrick Sartz, Fairbanks, AK, 593

Woman Air Rifle: Jucita Redzia, Fairbanks, AK, 590
Conventional Pistol: Robert Park, Fort Mitchell, AL, 891-45X
Woman Conventional Pistol: Kathy Chatterton, Glen Rock, NJ, 865-24X
International Free Pistol: John Zurek, Chandler, AZ, 553
Woman International Free Pistol: Ashley Davis, Kaysville, UT, 515
International Standard Pistol: John Zurek, Chandler, AZ, 569
Woman International Standard Pistol: Kathy Chatterton, Glen Rock, NJ, 520
Air Pistol: Nick Mowrer, Ramsay, MT, 575
Woman Air Pistol: Erin Meadows, Columbus, OH, 548

AUTO RACING
Indianapolis 500 Winners, 1911-2010

(At Indianapolis Motor Speedway in Indianapolis, IN. * = Race record.)

Year	Winner, car ¹	Avg. mph	Year	Winner, car ¹	Avg. mph
1911	Ray Harroun, Marmon	74.602	1963	Parnelli Jones, Watson-Offy	143.137
1912	Joe Dawson, National	78.719	1964	A. J. Foyt, Watson-Offy	147.350
1913	Jules Goux, Peugeot	75.933	1965	Jim Clark, Lotus-Ford	150.686
1914	Rene Thomas, Delage	82.474	1966	Graham Hill, Lola-Ford	144.317
1915	Ralph DePalma, Mercedes	89.840	1967	A. J. Foyt, Coyote-Ford	151.207
1916	Dario Resta, Peugeot	84.001	1968	Bobby Unser, Eagle-Offy	152.882
1917-18	Not held		1969	Mario Andretti, Hawk-Ford	156.867
1919	Howdy Wilcox, Peugeot	88.050	1970	Al Unser, P.J. Colt-Ford	155.749
1920	Gaston Chevrolet, Frontenac	88.618	1971	Al Unser, P.J. Colt-Ford	157.735
1921	Tommy Milton, Frontenac	89.621	1972	Mark Donohue, McLaren-Offy	162.962
1922	Jimmy Murphy, Duesenberg-Miller	94.484	1973	Gordon Johncock, Eagle-Offy	159.036
1923	Tommy Milton, Miller	90.954	1974	Johnny Rutherford, McLaren-Offy	158.589
1924	L. L. Corum-Joe Boyer, Duesenberg	98.234	1975	Bobby Unser, Eagle-Offy	149.213
1925	Peter DePaolo, Duesenberg	101.127	1976	Johnny Rutherford, McLaren-Offy	148.725
1926	Frank Lockhart, Miller	95.904	1977	A. J. Foyt, Coyote-Foyt	161.331
1927	George Souders, Duesenberg	97.545	1978	Al Unser, Lola-Cosworth	161.363
1928	Louie Meyer, Miller	99.482	1979	Rick Mears, Penske-Cosworth	158.899
1929	Ray Keech, Miller	97.585	1980	Johnny Rutherford, Chaparral-Cosworth	142.862
1930	Billy Arnold, Summers-Miller	100.448	1981	Bobby Unser, Penske-Cosworth	139.084
1931	Louis Schneider, Stevens-Miller	96.629	1982	Gordon Johncock, Wildcat-Cosworth	162.029
1932	Fred Frame, Wetteroth-Miller	104.144	1983	Tom Sneva, March-Cosworth	162.117
1933	Louie Meyer, Miller	104.162	1984	Rick Mears, March-Cosworth	163.612
1934	Bill Cummings, Miller	104.863	1985	Danny Sullivan, March-Cosworth	152.982
1935	Kelly Petillo, Wetteroth-Offy	106.240	1986	Bobby Rahal, March-Cosworth	170.722
1936	Louie Meyer, Stevens-Miller	109.069	1987	Al Unser, March-Cosworth	162.175
1937	Wilbur Shaw, Shaw-Offy	113.580	1988	Rick Mears, Penske-Chevy Indy V8	144.809
1938	Floyd Roberts, Wetteroth-Miller	117.200	1989	Emerson Fittipaldi, Penske-Chevy Indy V8	167.581
1939	Wilbur Shaw, Maserati	115.035	1990	Arie Luyendyk, Lola-Chevy Indy V8	185.981*
1940	Wilbur Shaw, Maserati	114.277	1991	Rick Mears, Penske-Chevy Indy V8	176.457
1941	Floyd Davis-Mauri Rose, Wetteroth-Offy	115.117	1992	Al Unser Jr., Galmer-Chevy Indy V8A	134.477
1942-45	Not held		1993	Emerson Fittipaldi, Penske-Chevy Indy V8C	157.207
1946	George Robson, Adams-Sparks	114.820	1994	Al Unser Jr., Penske-Mercedes Benz	160.872
1947	Mauri Rose, Deidt-Offy	116.338	1995	Jacques Villeneuve, Reynard-Ford Cosworth XB	153.616
1948	Mauri Rose, Deidt-Offy	119.814	1996	Buddy Lazier, Reynard-Ford Cosworth	147.956
1949	Bill Holland, Deidt-Offy	121.327	1997	Arie Luyendyk, G Force-Aurora	145.827
1950	Johnnie Parsons, Kurtis-Offy	124.002	1998	Eddie Cheever, Dallara-Aurora	145.155
1951	Lee Wallard, Kurtis-Offy	126.244	1999	Kenny Brack, Dallara-Aurora	153.176
1952	Troy Ruttman, Kuzma-Offy	128.922	2000	Juan Montoya, G Force-Aurora	167.607
1953	Bill Vukovich, KK500A-Offy	128.740	2001	Helio Castroneves, Reynard-Honda	131.294
1954	Bill Vukovich, KK500A-Offy	130.840	2002	Helio Castroneves, Reynard-Honda	166.499
1955	Bob Sweikert, KK500C-Offy	128.213	2003	Gil de Ferran, G Force-Toyota	156.291
1956	Pat Flaherty, Watson-Offy	128.490	2004	Buddy Rice, G Force-Honda	138.518
1957	Sam Hanks, Salih-Offy	135.601	2005	Dan Wheldon, Dallara-Honda	157.603
1958	Jimmy Bryan, Salih-Offy	133.791	2006	Sam Hornish Jr., Dallara-Honda	157.085
1959	Rodger Ward, Watson-Offy	135.857	2007	Dario Franchitti, Dallara-Honda	151.774
1960	Jim Rathmann, Watson-Offy	138.767	2008	Scott Dixon, Dallara-Honda	143.567
1961	A. J. Foyt, Trevis-Offy	139.130	2009	Helio Castroneves, Dallara-Honda	150.318
1962	Rodger Ward, Watson-Offy	140.293	2010	Dario Franchitti, Dallara-Honda	161.623

(1) Chassis-engine. **Note:** The race was less than 500 mi in the following years: 1916 (300 mi), 1926 (400 mi), 1950 (345 mi), 1973 (332.5 mi), 1975 (435 mi), 1976 (255 mi), 2004 (450 mi), 2007 (415 mi).

Champ Car World Series Vanderbilt Cup Winners, 1959-2007

U.S. Auto Club Champions, 1959-78; Championship Auto Racing Teams [CART] Champions, 1979-2003; Champ Car World Series Champion, 2004-07. Vanderbilt Cup became the series championship trophy in 2000. Merged with Indy Racing League, 2008.

Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver
1959	Rodger Ward	1969	Mario Andretti	1979	Rick Mears	1989	Emerson Fittipaldi
1960	A. J. Foyt	1970	Al Unser	1980	Johnny Rutherford	1990	Al Unser Jr.
1961	A. J. Foyt	1971	Joe Leonard	1981	Rick Mears	1991	Michael Andretti
1962	Rodger Ward	1972	Joe Leonard	1982	Rick Mears	1992	Bobby Rahal
1963	A. J. Foyt	1973	Roger McCluskey	1983	Al Unser	1993	Nigel Mansell
1964	A. J. Foyt	1974	Bobby Unser	1984	Mario Andretti	1994	Al Unser Jr.
1965	Mario Andretti	1975	A. J. Foyt	1985	Al Unser	1995	Jacques Villeneuve
1966	Mario Andretti	1976	Gordon Johncock	1986	Bobby Rahal	1996	Jimmy Vasser
1967	A. J. Foyt	1977	Tom Sneva	1987	Bobby Rahal	1997	Alex Zanardi
1968	Bobby Unser	1978	Tom Sneva	1988	Danny Sullivan	1998	Alex Zanardi

IndyCar Series Champions, 1996-2010

A breakaway group of CART drivers began the Indy Racing League (IRL) in 1994; it awarded its first championship in 1996. Known as IndyCar Series since 2003, IRL announced it would officially change its name to IndyCar as of Jan. 1, 2011. Merged with Champ Car Series, 2008.

Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver
1996	Scott Sharp,	1999	Greg Ray	2002	Sam Hornish Jr.	2005	Dan Wheldon
	Buzz Calkins (tie)	2000	Buddy Lazier	2003	Scott Dixon	2006	Sam Hornish Jr.
1997	Tony Stewart	2001	Sam Hornish Jr.	2004	Tony Kanaan	2007	Dario Franchitti
1998	Kenny Brack					2008	Scott Dixon
						2009	Dario Franchitti
						2010	Dario Franchitti

NASCAR Racing
Sprint Cup Champions, 1949-2009

(Strictly Stock, 1949; Grand National, 1950-70; Winston Cup, 1971-2003; Sprint Cup, 2004-present.)

Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver
1949	Red Byron	1962	Joe Weatherly	1974	Richard Petty	1986	Dale Earnhardt
1950	Bill Rexford	1963	Joe Weatherly	1975	Richard Petty	1987	Dale Earnhardt
1951	Herb Thomas	1964	Richard Petty	1976	Cale Yarborough	1988	Bill Elliott
1952	Tim Flock	1965	Ned Jarrett	1977	Cale Yarborough	1989	Rusty Wallace
1953	Herb Thomas	1966	David Pearson	1978	Cale Yarborough	1990	Dale Earnhardt
1954	Lee Petty	1967	Richard Petty	1979	Richard Petty	1991	Dale Earnhardt
1955	Tim Flock	1968	David Pearson	1980	Dale Earnhardt	1992	Alan Kulwicki
1956	Buck Baker	1969	David Pearson	1981	Darrell Waltrip	1993	Dale Earnhardt
1957	Buck Baker	1970	Bobby Isaac	1982	Darrell Waltrip	1994	Dale Earnhardt
1958	Lee Petty	1971	Richard Petty	1983	Bobby Allison	1995	Jeff Gordon
1959	Lee Petty	1972	Richard Petty	1984	Terry Labonte	1996	Terry Labonte
1960	Rex White	1973	Benny Parsons	1985	Darrell Waltrip	1997	Jeff Gordon
1961	Ned Jarrett					1998	Jeff Gordon
						1999	Dale Jarrett
						2000	Bobby Labonte
						2001	Jeff Gordon
						2002	Tony Stewart
						2003	Matt Kenseth
						2004	Kurt Busch
						2005	Tony Stewart
						2006	Jimmie Johnson
						2007	Jimmie Johnson
						2008	Jimmie Johnson
						2009	Jimmie Johnson

NASCAR Sprint Cup Rookie of the Year, 1958-2009

Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver	Year	Driver
1958	Shorty Rollins	1969	Dick Brooks	1980	Jody Riley	1990	Rob Moroso
1959	Richard Petty	1970	Bill Dennis	1981	Ron Bouchard	1991	Bobby Hamilton
1960	David Pearson	1971	Walter Ballard	1982	Geoff Bodine	1992	Jimmy Hensley
1961	Woodie Wilson	1972	Larry Smith	1983	Sterling Marlin	1993	Jeff Gordon
1962	Tom Cox	1973	Lennie Pond	1984	Rusty Wallace	1994	Jeff Burton
1963	Billy Wade	1974	Earl Ross	1985	Ken Schrader	1995	Ricky Craven
1964	Doug Cooper	1975	Bruce Hill	1986	Alan Kulwicki	1996	Johnny Benson
1965	Sam McQuagg	1976	Skip Manning	1987	Davey Allison	1997	Mike Skinner
1966	James Hylton	1977	Ricky Rudd	1988	Ken Bouchard	1998	Kenny Irwin
1967	Donnie Allison	1978	Ronnie Thomas	1989	Dick Trickle	1999	Tony Stewart
1968	Pete Hamilton	1979	Dale Earnhardt			2000	Matt Kenseth
						2001	Kevin Harvick
						2002	Ryan Newman
						2003	Jamie McMurray
						2004	Kasey Kahne
						2005	Kyle Busch
						2006	Denny Hamlin
						2007	Juan Montoya
						2008	Regan Smith
						2009	Joey Logano

Daytona 500 Winners, 1959-2010

(At Daytona International Speedway in Daytona Beach, FL.)

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1959	Lee Petty, Oldsmobile	135.521	1977	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	153.218	1994	Sterling Marlin, Chevrolet	156.931
1960	Junior Johnson, Chevrolet	124.740	1978	Bobby Allison, Ford	159.730	1995	Sterling Marlin, Chevrolet	141.710
1961	Marvin Panch, Pontiac	149.601	1979	Richard Petty, Oldsmobile	143.977	1996	Dale Jarrett, Ford	154.308
1962	Fireball Roberts, Pontiac	152.529	1980	Buddy Baker, Oldsmobile	177.602	1997	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	148.295
1963	Tiny Lund, Ford	151.566	1981	Richard Petty, Buick	169.651	1998	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	172.712
1964	Richard Petty, Plymouth	154.334	1982	Bobby Allison, Buick	153.991	1999	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	161.551
1965	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	141.539	1983	Cale Yarborough, Pontiac	155.979	2000	Dale Jarrett, Ford	155.669
1966	Richard Petty, Plymouth	160.627	1984	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	150.994	2001	Michael Waltrip, Chevrolet	161.783
1967	Mario Andretti, Ford	146.926	1985	Bill Elliott, Ford	172.265	2002	Ward Burton, Dodge	142.971
1968	Cale Yarborough, Mercury	143.251	1986	Geoff Bodine, Chevrolet	148.124	2003	Michael Waltrip, Chevrolet	133.870
1969	LeeRoy Yarbrough, Ford	160.875	1987	Bill Elliott, Ford	176.263	2004	Dale Earnhardt Jr., Chevrolet	156.345
1970	Pete Hamilton, Plymouth	149.601	1988	Bobby Allison, Buick	137.531	2005	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	135.173
1971	Richard Petty, Plymouth	144.456	1989	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	148.466	2006	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	142.667
1972	A. J. Foyt, Mercury	161.550	1990	Derrike Cope, Chevrolet	165.761	2007	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet	149.335
1973	Richard Petty, Dodge	157.205	1991	Ernie Irvan, Chevrolet	148.148	2008	Ryan Newman, Dodge	152.672
1974	Richard Petty, Dodge	140.894	1992	Davey Allison, Ford	160.256	2009	Matt Kenseth, Ford	132.816
1975	Benny Parsons, Chevrolet	153.649	1993	Dale Jarrett, Chevrolet	154.972	2010	Jamie McMurray, Chevrolet	137.284
1976	David Pearson, Mercury	152.181						

Note: The race was less than 500 mi in the following years: 1965 (322.5 mi), 1966 (495 mi), 1974 (450 mi), 2003 (272.5 mi).

Coca-Cola 600 Winners, 1960-2010

(At Charlotte Motor Speedway in Concord, NC. Known as World 600, 1960-85. * = rain-shortened.)

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1960	Joe Lee Johnson, Chevrolet	107.735	1977	Richard Petty, Dodge	137.676	1994	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	139.445
1961	David Pearson, Pontiac	111.633	1978	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	138.355	1995	Bobby Labonte, Chevrolet	151.952
1962	Nelson Stacy, Ford	125.552	1979	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	136.674	1996	Dale Jarrett, Ford	147.581
1963	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	132.418	1980	Benny Parsons, Chevrolet	119.265	1997	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	136.745*
1964	Jim Paschal, Plymouth	125.772	1981	Bobby Allison, Buick	129.326	1998	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	136.424
1965	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	121.772	1982	Neil Bonnett, Ford	130.058	1999	Jeff Burton, Ford	151.367
1966	Marvin Panch, Plymouth	135.042	1983	Neil Bonnett, Chevrolet	140.707	2000	Matt Kenseth, Ford	142.640
1967	Jim Paschal, Plymouth	135.832	1984	Bobby Allison, Buick	129.233	2001	Jeff Burton, Ford	138.107
1968	Buddy Baker, Dodge	104.207*	1985	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	141.807	2002	Mark Martin, Ford	137.729
1969	LeeRoy Yarbrough, Mercury	134.361	1986	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	140.406	2003	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	126.198*
1970	Donnie Allison, Ford	129.680	1987	Kyle Petty, Ford	131.483	2004	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	142.763
1971	Bobby Allison, Mercury	140.422	1988	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	124.460	2005	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	114.698
1972	Buddy Baker, Dodge	142.255	1989	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	144.077	2006	Kasey Kahne, Dodge	128.840
1973	Buddy Baker, Dodge	134.890	1990	Rusty Wallace, Pontiac	137.650	2007	Casey Mears, Chevrolet	130.222
1974	David Pearson, Mercury	135.720	1991	Davey Allison, Ford	138.951	2008	Kasey Kahne, Dodge	135.722
1975	Richard Petty, Dodge	145.327	1992	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	132.980	2009	David Reutimann, Toyota	120.899
1976	David Pearson, Mercury	137.352	1993	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	145.504	2010	Kurt Busch, Dodge	144.966

Brickyard 400 Winners, 1994-2010

(At Indianapolis Motor Speedway in Indianapolis, IN.)

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1994	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	131.977	2000	Bobby Labonte, Pontiac	155.912	2006	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	137.180
1995	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	155.206	2001	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	130.790	2007	Tony Stewart, Chevrolet	117.379
1996	Dale Jarrett, Ford	139.508	2002	Bill Elliott, Dodge	125.033	2008	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	115.117
1997	Ricky Rudd, Ford	130.814	2003	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet	134.554	2009	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet	145.882
1998	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	126.772	2004	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	115.037	2010	Jamie McMurray, Chevrolet	136.054
1999	Dale Jarrett, Ford	148.194	2005	Tony Stewart, Chevrolet	118.782			

Irwin Tools Night Race Winners, 1961-2010

(At Bristol Motor Speedway in Bristol, TN. Known as the Volunteer 500, 1961-75, '78-'79; Volunteer 400, 1976-77; Busch 500, 1980-90; Bud 500, 1991-93; Goody's 500, 1994-99; goracing.com 500, 2000; Sharpie 500, 2001-09. * = rain-shortened.)

Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph	Year	Driver, car	Avg. mph
1961	Jack Smith, Pontiac	68.37	1978	Cale Yarborough, Oldsmobile	88.628	1995	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet	81.979
1962	Bobby Johns, Pontiac	73.32	1979	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	91.493	1996	Rusty Wallace, Ford	91.267
1963	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	74.844	1980	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	86.973	1997	Dale Jarrett, Ford	80.013
1964	Fred Lorenzen, Ford	78.044	1981	Darrell Waltrip, Buick	84.723	1998	Mark Martin, Ford	86.949
1965	Ned Jarrett, Ford	61.826	1982	Darrell Waltrip, Buick	94.318	1999	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	91.276
1966	Paul Goldsmith, Plymouth	77.963	1983	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	89.43*	2000	Rusty Wallace, Ford	85.394
1967	Richard Petty, Plymouth	78.705	1984	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet	85.365	2001	Tony Stewart, Pontiac	85.106
1968	David Pearson, Ford	76.31	1985	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	81.388	2002	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	77.097
1969	David Pearson, Ford	79.737	1986	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	86.934	2003	Kurt Busch, Ford	77.421
1970	Bobby Allison, Dodge	84.88	1987	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	90.373	2004	Dale Earnhardt Jr., Chevrolet	88.538
1971	Charlie Glotzbach, Chevrolet	101.074	1988	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	78.775	2005	Matt Kenseth, Ford	84.678
1972	Bobby Allison, Chevrolet	92.735	1989	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	85.554	2006	Matt Kenseth, Ford	90.025
1973	Benny Parsons, Chevrolet	91.342	1990	Ernie Irvan, Chevrolet	91.782	2007	Carl Edwards, Ford	89.006
1974	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	75.43	1991	Alan Kulwicki, Ford	82.028	2008	Carl Edwards, Ford	91.581
1975	Richard Petty, Dodge	97.016	1992	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	91.198	2009	Kyle Busch, Toyota	84.820
1976	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	99.175	1993	Mark Martin, Ford	88.172	2010	Kyle Busch, Toyota	99.071
1977	Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet	79.726	1994	Rusty Wallace, Ford	91.363			

NASCAR Sprint All-Star Race Winners, 1985-2010

(At Charlotte Motor Speedway in Concord, NC. Known as The Winston, 1985-93, 1997-2003; The Winston Select, 1994-96; Nextel All-Star Challenge, 2004-07.)

Year	Driver, car	Year	Driver, car	Year	Driver, car
1985	Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet	1994	Geoffrey Bodine, Ford	2003	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet
1986	Bill Elliott, Ford	1995	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	2004	Matt Kenseth, Ford
1987	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	1996	Michael Waltrip, Chevrolet	2005	Mark Martin, Ford
1988	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet	1997	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	2006	Jimmie Johnson, Chevrolet
1989	Rusty Wallace, Ford	1998	Mark Martin, Ford	2007	Kevin Harvick, Chevrolet
1990	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	1999	Terry Labonte, Chevrolet	2008	Kasey Kahne, Dodge
1991	Davey Allison, Ford	2000	Dale Earnhardt Jr., Chevrolet	2009	Tony Stewart, Chevrolet
1992	Davey Allison, Ford	2001	Jeff Gordon, Chevrolet	2010	Kurt Busch, Dodge
1993	Dale Earnhardt, Chevrolet	2002	Ryan Newman, Ford		

Formula One Racing
World Grand Prix Champions, 1950-2009

Year	Driver, country	Year	Driver, country	Year	Driver, country
1950	Giuseppe "Nino" Farini	1970	Jochen Rindt, Austria	1990	Ayrton Senna, Brazil
1951	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina	1971	Jackie Stewart, Scotland, UK	1991	Ayrton Senna, Brazil
1952	Alberto Ascari, Italy	1972	Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil	1992	Nigel Mansell, England, UK
1953	Alberto Ascari, Italy	1973	Jackie Stewart, Scotland, UK	1993	Alain Prost, France
1954	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina	1974	Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil	1994	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1955	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina	1975	Niki Lauda, Austria	1995	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1956	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina	1976	James Hunt, England, UK	1996	Damon Hill, England, UK
1957	Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina	1977	Niki Lauda, Austria	1997	Jacques Villeneuve, Canada
1958	Mike Hawthorne, England, UK	1978	Mario Andretti, United States	1998	Mika Hakkinen, Finland
1959	Jack Brabham, Australia	1979	Jody Scheckter, South Africa	1999	Mika Hakkinen, Finland
1960	Jack Brabham, Australia	1980	Alan Jones, Australia	2000	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1961	Phil Hill, United States	1981	Nelson Piquet, Brazil	2001	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1962	Graham Hill, England, UK	1982	Keke Rosberg, Finland	2002	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1963	Jim Clark, Scotland, UK	1983	Nelson Piquet, Brazil	2003	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1964	John Surtees, England, UK	1984	Niki Lauda, Austria	2004	Michael Schumacher, Germany
1965	Jim Clark, Scotland, UK	1985	Alain Prost, France	2005	Fernando Alonso, Spain
1966	Jack Brabham, Australia	1986	Alain Prost, France	2006	Fernando Alonso, Spain
1967	Denis Hulme, New Zealand	1987	Nelson Piquet, Brazil	2007	Kimi Raikkonen, Finland
1968	Graham Hill, England, UK	1988	Ayrton Senna, Brazil	2008	Lewis Hamilton, England, UK
1969	Jackie Stewart, Scotland, UK	1989	Alain Prost, France	2009	Jenson Button, England, UK

24 Hours of Le Mans Race, 2010

Audi won the 24 Hours of Le Mans for the sixth time in the past seven years on June 13, 2010, at Circuit de la Sarthe in Le Mans, France. The Audi No. 9 car, driven by France's Romain Dumas and Germany's Timo Bernhard and Mike Rockenfeller, set a record of 397 laps. The Audi No. 8 car driven by France's Benoît Treluyer, Switzerland's Marcel Fässler, and Germany's André Lotterer finished in second one lap behind. Third place went to another Audi, the No. 7 car driven by Italy's Dindo Capello, Denmark's Tom Kristensen, and Scotland's Allan McNish, who won the race as a team in 2008. Peugeot, the defending champion, had the top four spots in the starting grid, but none managed to finish the race. The 2010 victory was Audi's ninth in 11 years and ties Ferrari for second-most wins at Le Mans by a manufacturer. Porsche tops the list with 16 wins.

Notable One-Mile Land Speed Records

Andy Green, a Royal Air Force pilot, broke the sound barrier and set the world's first supersonic speed record on land, Oct. 15, 1997, in Black Rock Desert, NV. Green, driving a car built by Richard Noble, had two runs at an average speed of 763.035 mph, as calculated under the rules of the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA). That speed exceeded the speed of sound, calculated at 751.251 mph for that place and time.

Date	Driver	Car	MPH	Date	Driver	Car	MPH
1/26/1906 . . .	Marriott	Stanley (Steam).	127.659	11/19/1937 . . .	Eyston	Thunderbolt 1	311.42
3/16/1910 . . .	Oldfield	Benz	131.724	9/16/1938 . . .	Eyston	Thunderbolt 1	357.5
4/23/1911 . . .	Burman	Benz	141.732	8/23/1939 . . .	Cobb	Railton	368.9
2/12/1919 . . .	DePalma	Packard	149.875	9/16/1947 . . .	Cobb	Railton-Mobil	394.2
4/27/1920 . . .	Milton	Dusenber	155.046	8/05/1963 . . .	Breedlove	Spirit of America	407.45
4/28/1926 . . .	Parry-Thomas . . .	Thomas Special.	170.624	10/27/1964 . . .	Arfons	Green Monster.	536.71
3/29/1927 . . .	Seagrave	Sunbeam	203.790	11/15/1965 . . .	Breedlove	Spirit of America	600.601
4/22/1928 . . .	Keech	White Triplex	207.552	10/23/1970 . . .	Gabelich	Blue Flame	622.407
3/11/1929 . . .	Seagrave	Irving-Napier	231.446	10/09/1979 . . .	Barrett	Budweiser Rocket . . .	638.637*
2/05/1931 . . .	Campbell	Napier-Campbell	246.086	10/04/1983 . . .	Noble	Thrust 2	633.468
2/24/1932 . . .	Campbell	Napier-Campbell	253.96	9/25/1997 . . .	Green	Thrust SSC	714.144
2/22/1933 . . .	Campbell	Napier-Campbell	272.109	10/15/1997 . . .	Green	Thrust SSC	763.035
9/03/1935 . . .	Campbell	Bluebird Special	301.13				

*Not recognized as official by sanctioning bodies.

BOXING

There are many boxing governing bodies, including the World Boxing Assn. (WBA; known as the National Boxing Assn. [NBA] until 1962), World Boxing Council (WBC), International Boxing Fed. (IBF), World Boxing Org., U.S. Boxing Assn., N. American Boxing Fed., and European Boxing Union. All have their own champions and divisions.

Boxing Champions by Class

Class (weight limit)	WBA Champion	WBC Champion	IBF Champion
Heavyweight	David Haye, UK	Vitali Klitschko, Ukraine	Wladimir Klitschko, Ukraine
Cruiserweight (200 lbs)	Guillermo Jones, Panama Steve Herelius, France ⁱ	Krzysztof Wlodarczyk, Poland	Steve Cunningham, U.S.
Light Heavyweight (175 lbs)	Beibut Shumenov, Kazakhstan	Jean Pascal, Haiti/Canada	Tavoris Cloud, U.S.
Super Middleweight (168 lbs)	Andre Ward, U.S. Dimitri Sartison, Germany ^r	Vacant	Lucian Bute, Romania/Canada
Middleweight (160 lbs)	Felix Sturm, Germany Gennady Golovkin, Kazakhstan ^r	Sergio Martínez, Argentina Sebastian Zbik, Germany ⁱ	Sebastian Sylvester, Germany
Super Welterweight/ Jr. Middleweight (154 lbs)	Miguel Cotto, Puerto Rico Rigoberto Alvarez, Mexico ^r	Vacant	Cornelius Bundradge, U.S.
Welterweight (147 lbs)	Vyacheslav Senchenko, Ukraine Souleymane M'Baye, France ⁱ	Andre Berto, U.S. Selcuk Aydin, Turkey ⁱ	Jan Zaveck, Slovenia
Super Lightweight/ Jr. Welterweight (140 lbs)	Amir Khan, UK Marcos Maidana, Argentina ⁱ	Devon Alexander, U.S.	Devon Alexander, U.S.
Lightweight (135 lbs)	Miguel Acosta, Venezuela Juan Manuel Marquez, Mexico ^s	Humberto Soto, Mexico	Miguel Vazquez, Mexico
Super Featherweight/ Jr. Lightweight (130 lbs)	Takashi Uchiyama, Japan Jorge Solis, Mexico ⁱ	Vitaly Tajbert, Germany	Mzonke Fana, South Africa
Featherweight (126 lbs)	Chris John, Indonesia Yuriorkis Gamboa, Cuba ^r	Elio Rojas, Dominican Rep.	Yukiorkis Gamboa, Cuba
Super Bantamweight/ Jr. Featherweight (122 lbs)	Celestino Caballero, Panama Riol Li Lee, Japan ^r	Toshiaki Nishioka, Japan	Steve Molitor, Canada
Bantamweight (118 lbs)	Anselmo Moreno, Panama	Fernando Montiel, Mexico	Yonnhy Perez, Colombia
Super Flyweight/ Jr. Bantamweight (115 lbs)	Hugo Cazares, Mexico	Tomas Rojas, Mexico	Juan Alberto Rosas, Mexico
Flyweight (112 lbs)	Daiki Kameda, Japan Luis Concepcion, Panama ^r	Pongsaklek Wonjongkam, Thailand	Moruti Mthalande, South Africa
Light Flyweight/ Jr. Flyweight (108 lbs)	Giovanni Segura, Mexico Juan Carlos Reveco, Argentina ^r	Omar Niño Romero, Mexico	Luis Lazarte, Argentina
Minimumweight/ Mini Flyweight (105 lbs)	Vacant	Oleydong Sithsamerchai, Thailand	Nkosinathi Joyi, South Africa

Note: As of Oct. 18, 2010. (i) Interim champion. (r) Regular champion. (s) Super champion.

Ring Champions by Years

* = abandoned the title or was stripped of it; IBF champions listed only for heavyweight division;
International Boxing Hall of Fame inductees in *italics*. See also p. 965.

Heavyweights

1882-92	<i>John L. Sullivan</i> ¹	1978	Leon Spinks (WBC*/WBA) ⁵ ; <i>Ken Norton</i> (WBC)	1994	Michael Moorer (WBA/IBF)
1892-97	<i>James J. Corbett</i> ²			1994-95	Oliver McCall (WBC); George Foreman (WBA*/IBF*)
1897-99	<i>Bob Fitzsimmons</i>	1978-79	<i>Muhammad Ali</i> (WBA*)	1995	Frans Botha (IBF*)
1899-1905	<i>James J. Jeffries</i> ^{*3}	1978-83	Larry Holmes (WBC*) ⁶	1995-96	Bruce Seldon (WBA); Frank Bruno (WBC)
1905-06	Marvin Hart	1979-80	John Tate (WBA)	1996	Mike Tyson (WBC*/WBA)
1906-08	<i>Tommy Burns</i>	1980-82	Mike Weaver (WBA)	1996-97	Michael Moorer (IBF)
1908-15	<i>Jack Johnson</i>	1982-83	Michael Dokes (WBA)	1996-99	Evander Holyfield (WBA/IBF)
1915-19	<i>Jess Willard</i>	1983-84	Gerrie Coetzee (WBA)	1997-2001	<i>Lennox Lewis</i> (WBC)
1919-26	<i>Jack Dempsey</i>	1983-85	Larry Holmes (IBF) ⁶	1999-2001	<i>Lennox Lewis</i> (WBA*/WBC/IBF)
1926-28	<i>Gene Tunney</i> [*]	1984	Tim Witherspoon (WBC)	2000-01	Evander Holyfield (WBA)
1928-30	Vacant	1984-85	Greg Page (WBA)	2001-03	John Ruiz (WBA)
1930-32	<i>Max Schmeling</i>	1984-86	Pinklon Thomas (WBC)	2001	Hasim Rahman (WBC/IBF)
1932-33	<i>Jack Sharkey</i>	1985-86	Tony Tubbs (WBA)	2001-02	<i>Lennox Lewis</i> (IBF*)
1933-34	Primo Carnera	1985-87	<i>Michael Spinks</i> (IBF*)	2001-04	<i>Lennox Lewis</i> (WBC)
1934-35	<i>Max Baer</i>	1986	Tim Witherspoon (WBA); Trevor Berbick (WBC)	2002-06	Chris Byrd (IBF)
1935-37	<i>James J. Braddock</i>	1986-87	Mike Tyson (WBC); James "Bonecrusher" Smith (WBA)	2003	Roy Jones Jr. (WBA*)
1937-49	<i>Joe Louis</i> [*]			2004-05	John Ruiz (WBA) ⁷ ; Vitali Klitschko (WBC*)
1949-51	<i>Ezzard Charles</i>	1987	Tony Tucker (IBF)	2005-06	Hasim Rahman (WBC)
1951-52	<i>Joe Walcott</i>	1987-90	Mike Tyson (WBC/WBA/IBF)	2005-07	Nicolay Valuev (WBA)
1952-56	<i>Rocky Marciano</i> [*]	1990	"Buster" Douglas (WBA/WBC/IBF)	2006-08	Oleg Maskaev (WBC)
1956-59	<i>Floyd Patterson</i>	1990-92	Evander Holyfield (WBA/WBC/IBF)	2006-	Wladimir Klitschko (IBF)
1959-60	<i>Ingemar Johansson</i>	1992-93	Riddick Bowe (WBA/IBF/WBC*)	2007-08	Ruslan Chagaev (WBA)
1960-62	<i>Floyd Patterson</i>	1992-94	<i>Lennox Lewis</i> (WBC)	2008	Samuel Peter (WBC)
1962-64	<i>Sonny Liston</i>	1993-94	Evander Holyfield (WBA/IBF)	2008-09	Nikolai Valuev (WBA)
1964-67	<i>Cassius Clay</i> (<i>Muhammad Ali</i>) ⁴			2009-	Vitali Klitschko (WBC)
1970-73	<i>Joe Frazier</i>				David Haye (WBA)
1973-74	<i>George Foreman</i>				
1974-78	<i>Muhammad Ali</i>				

(1) London Prize Ring (bare knuckle champion). (2) First Marquis of Queensberry champion. (3) Jeffries vacated title (1905), designated Marvin Hart and Jack Root as logical contenders. Hart defeated Root in 12 rounds (1905); in turn was defeated by Tommy Burns (1906), who claimed the title. Jack Johnson def. Burns (1908) and was recognized as champ. Johnson won the title by defeating Jeffries in the latter's attempted comeback (1910). (4) Title declared vacant by the WBA and others in 1967 after Ali refused military induction for religious reasons during the Vietnam War. Joe Frazier recognized as champ by six states, Mexico, and S. America. Jimmy Ellis declared champ by the WBA. Frazier KOd Ellis, Feb. 16, 1970. (5) After Spinks defeated Ali, the WBC recognized Ken Norton as champ. Ali defeated Spinks in 1978 rematch for WBA title, retired in 1979. (6) Holmes relinquished WBC title in Dec. 1983 to fight as champ of the new IBF. (7) James Toney defeated Ruiz Apr. 30, 2005, to claim the title, but it was rescinded when Toney tested positive for steroids.

Light Heavyweights

1903	Jack Root, George Gardner	1974-77	John Conteh (WBC)	1991-94	Jeff Harding (WBC)
1903-05	<i>Bob Fitzsimmons</i>	1974-78	<i>Victor Galindez</i> (WBA)	1991-92	Thomas Hearns (WBA)
1905-12	<i>Philadelphia Jack O'Brien*</i>	1977-78	Miguel Cuello (WBC)	1992	Iran Barkley (WBA*)
1912-16	<i>Jack Dillon</i>	1978	Mate Parlov (WBC)	1992-97	Virgil Hill (WBA)
1916-20	<i>Battling Levinsky</i>	1978-79	Mike Rossman (WBA);	1994-95	<i>Mike McCallum</i> (WBC)
1920-22	<i>George Carpentier</i>		Marvin Johnson (WBC)	1995-96	Fabrice Tiozzo (WBC*)
1922-23	Battling Siki	1979-81	<i>Matthew Saad Muhammad</i> (WBC)	1996-97	Roy Jones Jr. (WBC)
1923-25	Mike McTigue			1997	Montell Griffin (WBC);
1925-26	<i>Paul Berlenbach</i>	1979-80	Marvin Johnson (WBA)		Roy Jones Jr. (WBC);
1926-27	<i>Jack Delaney*</i>	1980-81	Eddie Mustafa Muhammad (WBA)		Darius Michalczewski (WBA*)
1927-29	<i>Tommy Loughran*</i>			1997-98	Lou Del Valle (WBA)
1930-34	<i>Maxie Rosenbloom</i>	1981-83	<i>Michael Spinks</i> (WBA);	1998-2003	Roy Jones Jr. (WBA*/WBC*)
1934-35	Bob Olin		<i>Dwight Muhammad-Qawi</i>	2003	Mehdi Sahnoune (WBA);
1935-39	<i>John Henry Lewis*</i>		<i>Braxton</i> (WBC)		Antonio Tarver (WBC)
1939	Melio Bettina	1983-85	<i>Michael Spinks*</i>	2003-04	Roy Jones Jr. (WBA/WBC*)
1939-41	<i>Billy Conn*</i>	1985-86	J. B. Williamson (WBC)	2004	Antonio Tarver (WBA)
1941	Anton Christoforidis (won NBA title)	1986-87	Marvin Johnson (WBA);	2004-06	Fabrice Tiozzo (WBA)
			Dennis Andries (WBC)	2005-07	Tomasz Adamek (WBC)
1941-48	Gus Lesnevich, Freddie Mills	1987	Leslie Stewart (WBA)	2006-07	Silvio Branco (WBA)
1948-50	Freddie Mills	1987-91	Virgil Hill (WBA)	2007-08	Chad Dawson (WBC);
1950-52	<i>Joey Maxim</i>	1987	Thomas Hearns (WBC*)		Stipe Dreads (WBA)
1952-62	<i>Archie Moore</i>	1987-88	Don Lalonde (WBC)	2008	Hugo Hernan Garay (WBA);
1962-63	<i>Harold Johnson</i>	1988	Sugar Ray Leonard (WBC*)		Adrian Diaconu (WBC)
1963-65	<i>Willie Pastrano</i>	1989	Dennis Andries (WBC)	2009-10	Gabriel Campillo (WBA)
1965-66	<i>Jose Torres</i>	1989-90	Jeff Harding (WBC)	2009-	Jean Pascal (WBC)
1966-68	<i>Dick Tiger</i>	1990-91	Dennis Andries (WBC)	2010	Beibut Shumenov (WBA)
1968-74	<i>Bob Foster*</i>				

Middleweights

1884-91	<i>Jack "Nonpareil" Dempsey</i>	1957	<i>Gene Fullmer; Ray Robinson</i>	1987-88	Thomas Hearns (WBC)
1891-97	<i>Bob Fitzsimmons*</i>	1957-58	Carmen Basilio	1988-89	Iran Barkley (WBC)
1897-1907	<i>Tommy Ryan*</i>	1958	<i>Ray Robinson</i>	1989-90	<i>Roberto Duran</i> (WBC*)
1907-08	<i>Stanley Ketchel; Billy Papke</i>	1959	<i>Gene Fullmer</i> (NBA);	1989-91	<i>Mike McCallum</i> (WBA)
1908-10	<i>Stanley Ketchel</i>		<i>Ray Robinson</i> (NY)	1990-93	Julian Jackson (WBC)
1911-13	Vacant	1960	<i>Gene Fullmer</i> (NBA);	1992-93	Reggie Johnson (WBA)
1913	Frank Klaus; George Chip		Paul Pender (NY/MA)	1993-95	Gerald McClellan (WBC*)
1914-17	Al McCoy	1961	<i>Gene Fullmer</i> (NBA);	1993-94	John David Jackson (WBA)
1917-20	Mike O'Dowd		Terry Downes (NY/MA/Europe)	1994-97	Jorge Castro (WBA)
1920-23	Johnny Wilson	1962	<i>Gene Fullmer;</i>	1995	Julian Jackson (WBC)
1923-26	<i>Harry Greb</i>		<i>Dick Tiger</i> (NBA);	1995-96	Quincy Taylor (WBC);
1926-31	<i>Theodore "Tiger" Flowers;</i>		Paul Pender (NY/MA*)		Shinji Takehara (WBA)
	<i>Mickey Walker</i>	1963	<i>Dick Tiger</i> (universal)	1996-98	Keith Holmes (WBC)
1931-32	<i>William "Gorilla" Jones</i> (NBA)	1963-65	<i>Joey Giardello</i>	1996-97	William Joppy (WBA)
1932-37	<i>Marcel Thil</i>	1965-66	<i>Dick Tiger</i>	1997	Julio Cesar Green (WBA)
1938	Al Hostak (NBA);	1966-67	<i>Emile Griffith</i>	1998-2001	William Joppy (WBA)
	Solly Krieger (NBA)	1967	<i>Nino Benvenuti</i>	1998-99	Hassine Cherifi (WBC)
1939-40	Al Hostak (NBA)	1967-68	<i>Emile Griffith</i>	1999-2001	Keith Holmes (WBC)
1941-47	<i>Tony Zale</i>	1968-70	<i>Nino Benvenuti</i>	2001	Felix Trinidad (WBA)
1947-48	<i>Rocky Graziano</i>	1970-77	<i>Carlos Monzon*</i>	2001-05	Bernard Hopkins (WBC, WBA)
1948	<i>Tony Zale; Marcel Cerdan</i>	1977-78	Rodrigo Valdez	2005-06	Jermain Taylor (WBA)
1949-51	<i>Jake LaMotta</i>	1978-79	Hugo Corro	2005-07	Jermain Taylor (WBC)
1951	<i>Ray Robinson;</i>	1979-80	Vito Antuofermo	2006-07	Javier Castillejo (WBA) ¹
	<i>Randy Turpin;</i>	1980	Alan Minter	2007-08	Felix Sturm (WBA)
	<i>Ray Robinson*</i>	1980-87	<i>Marvin Hagler</i>	2007-10	Kelly Pavlik (WBC)
1953-55	<i>Carl "Bobo" Olson</i>	1987	<i>Sugar Ray Leonard</i> (WBC*)	2009-	Sebastian Zbik (WBA)
1955-57	<i>Ray Robinson</i>	1987-89	Sumbu Kalambay (WBA)	2010	Sergio Gabriel Martínez (WBC)

(1) Castillejo lost title to Mariano Carrera Dec. 2, 2006, but regained it Feb. 23, 2007, after Carrera tested positive for steroids.

Welterweights

1892-94	<i>"Mysterious" Billy Smith</i>	1938-40	<i>Henry Armstrong</i>	1976-80	<i>Jose "Pepino" Cuevas</i> (WBA)
1894-96	<i>Tommy Ryan</i>	1940-41	<i>Fritzie Zivic</i>	1979	<i>Wilfred Benitez</i> (WBC)
1896	<i>Kid McCoy*</i>	1941-46	Fred Cochrane	1979-80	<i>Sugar Ray Leonard</i> (WBC)
1900	Rube Ferns; Matty Matthews	1946	Marty Servo*	1980	<i>Roberto Duran</i> (WBC)
1901	Rube Ferns	1946-51	<i>Ray Robinson*</i> ¹	1980-81	Thomas Hearns (WBA)
1901-04	<i>Joe Walcott</i>	1951	Johnny Bratton (NBA)	1980-82	<i>Sugar Ray Leonard*</i>
1904-06	<i>Dixie Kid; Joe Walcott;</i>	1951-54	<i>Kid Gavilan</i>	1983-85	Donald Curry (WBA);
	William "Honey" Mellody	1954-55	Johnny Saxton		Milton McCrory (WBC)
1907-11	Mike Sullivan	1955	Tony De Marco	1985-86	Donald Curry
1911-15	Vacant	1955-56	<i>Carmen Basilio</i>	1986-87	Lloyd Honeyghan (WBC)
1915-19	<i>Ted Lewis</i>	1956	Johnny Saxton	1987	Mark Breland (WBA)
1919-22	<i>Jack Britton</i>	1956-57	<i>Carmen Basilio*</i>	1987-88	Marlon Starling (WBA);
1922-26	<i>Mickey Walker</i>	1958	Virgil Akins		Jorge Vaca (WBC)
1926	Pete Latzo	1958-60	Don Jordan	1988-89	Tomas Molinarez (WBA);
1927-29	Joe Dundee	1960-61	Benny Paret		Lloyd Honeyghan (WBC)
1929	Jackie Fields	1961	<i>Emile Griffith</i>	1989-90	Marlon Starling (WBC);
1930	Jack Thompson;	1961-62	Benny Paret		Mark Breland (WBA)
	Tommy Freeman	1962-63	<i>Emile Griffith</i>	1990-91	Maurice Blocker (WBC);
1931	Tommy Freeman;	1963	<i>Luis Rodriguez</i>		Aaron Davis (WBA)
	Jack Thompson;	1963-66	<i>Emile Griffith*</i>	1991	Simon Brown (WBC)
	<i>Lou Brouillard</i>	1966-69	<i>Curtis Cokes</i>	1991-92	Meldrick Taylor (WBA)
1932	<i>Jackie Fields</i>	1969-70	<i>Jose Napoles</i>	1991-93	Buddy McGirt (WBC)
1933	Young Corbett III;	1970-71	Billy Backus	1992-94	Crisanto Espana (WBA)
	<i>Jimmy McLarnin</i>	1971-75	<i>Jose Napoles</i>	1993-97	<i>Pernell Whitaker</i> (WBC)
1934	<i>Barney Ross;</i>	1975-76	John Stracey (WBC);	1994-98	Ike Quartey (WBA*)
	<i>Jimmy McLarnin</i>		Angel Espada (WBA)	1997-99	Oscar De La Hoya (WBC*)
1935-38	<i>Barney Ross</i>	1976-79	<i>Carlos Palomino</i> (WBC)	1998	James Page (WBA*)

1999-00	Felix Trinidad (WBC*)	2003	Ricardo Mayorga (WBA/WBC)	2006-08	Floyd Mayweather Jr. (WBC); Miguel Cotto (WBA)
2000	Oscar De La Hoya (WBC*)				
2000-02	Shane Mosley (WBC)	2003-05	Cory Spinks (WBA/WBC)	2008	Antonio Margarito (WBA)
2001-02	Andrew Lewis (WBA)	2005-06	Zab Judah (WBA/WBC)	2008-	Andre Berto (WBC)
2002	Ricardo Mayorga (WBA)	2006	Ricky Hatton (WBA); Carlos Baldomir (WBC)	2009	Shane Mosley (WBA)
2002-03	Vernon Forrest (WBC)			2009-	Vyacheslav Senchenko (WBA)

(1) Robinson gained the title by defeating Tommy Bell in an elimination agreed to by the New York Commission and the National Boxing Association. Both claimed Robinson waived his title when he won the middleweight crown from LaMotta in 1951.

Lightweights

1896-99	<i>Kid Lavigne</i>	1965	<i>Ismael Laguna</i>	1990	Juan Nazario (WBA)
1899-02	Frank Erne	1965-68	<i>Carlos Ortiz</i>	1990-92	<i>Pernell Whitaker*</i>
1902-08	<i>Joe Gans</i>	1968-69	Teo Cruz	1992	Joey Gamache (WBA)
1908-10	Oscar “ <i>Battling</i> ” <i>Nelson</i>	1969-70	Mando Ramos	1992-96	Miguel Angel Gonzalez (WBC*)
1910-12	<i>Ad Wolgast</i>	1970	<i>Ismael Laguna</i>	1992-93	Tony Lopez (WBA)
1912-14	<i>Willie Ritchie</i>	1970-72	<i>Ken Buchanan</i> (WBA)	1993	Dingaan Thobela (WBA)
1914-17	<i>Freddie Welsh</i>	1971-72	Pedro Carrasco (WBC)	1993-98	Orzubek Nazarov (WBA)
1917-25	<i>Benny Leonard*</i>	1972-79	<i>Roberto Duran</i> (WBA*)	1996-97	Jean-Baptiste Mendy (WBC)
1925	Jimmy Goodrich; <i>Rocky Kansas</i>	1972	Mando Ramos (WBC); Chango Carmona (WBC)	1997-98	Steve Johnston (WBC)
			Rodolfo Gonzalez (WBC)	1998-99	Jean-Baptiste Mendy (WBA); Cesar Bazan (WBC)
1926-30	<i>Sammy Mandell</i>	1972-74	Ishimatsu Suzuki (WBC)		
1930	<i>Al Singer</i> ; <i>Tony Canzoneri</i>	1974-76	Esteban De Jesus (WBC)	1999	Julian Lorcy (WBA); Stefano Zoff (WBA)
1930-33	<i>Tony Canzoneri</i>	1976-78	Jim Watt (WBC)	1999-2000	Gilberto Serrano (WBA); Steve Johnston (WBC)
1933-35	<i>Barney Ross*</i>	1979-81	Ernesto Espana (WBA)	2000-01	Takanori Hatakeyama (WBA)
1935-36	<i>Tony Canzoneri</i>	1979-80	Hilmer Kenty (WBA)	2000-02	Jose Luis Castillo (WBC)
1936-38	<i>Lou Ambers</i>	1980-81	Sean O’Grady (WBA); Claude Noel (WBA)	2001	Julien Lorcy (WBA)
1938	<i>Henry Armstrong</i>	1981	<i>Alexis Arguello</i> (WBC*)	2001-02	Raul Balbi (WBA)
1939	<i>Lou Ambers</i>		Arturo Frias (WBA)	2002-03	Leonard Dorin (WBA)
1940	<i>Lew Jenkins</i>	1981-83	Ray Mancini (WBA)	2002-04	Floyd Mayweather (WBC)
1941-43	<i>Sammy Angott</i>	1981-82	<i>Edwin Rosario</i> (WBC)	2004	Lakva Sim (WBA)
1944	<i>S. Angott</i> (NBA); <i>J. Zurita</i> (NBA)	1982-84	Livingstone Bramble (WBA)	2004-05	Jose Luis Castillo (WBC)
		1983-84	Jose Luis Ramirez (WBC)	2004-08	Juan Diaz (WBA)
1945-51	<i>Ike Williams</i> (NBA: later universal)	1984-86	Hector “Macho” Camacho (WBC)	2005-06	Diego Corrales (WBC)
1951-52	<i>James Carter</i>	1984-85		2006	Joel Casamayor (WBC)
1952	Lauro Salas; <i>James Carter</i>	1985-86	<i>Edwin Rosario</i> (WBA)	2006-08	David Diaz (WBC)
1953-54	<i>James Carter</i>	1986-87	Julio Cesar Chavez (WBA); Jose Luis Ramirez (WBC)	2008	Nate Campbell (WBA); Manny Pacquiao (WBC)
1954	<i>Paddy De Marco</i> ; <i>James Carter</i>	1987-88	Julio Cesar Chavez (WBA, WBC)	2009-10	Edwin Valero (WBC); Paulus Moses (WBA)
				2010	Miguel Acosta (WBA); Humberto Soto (WBC)
1955	<i>James Carter</i> ; Bud Smith	1988-89			
1956	Bud Smith; <i>Joe Brown</i>	1989-90	<i>Edwin Rosario</i> (WBA); <i>Pernell Whitaker</i> (WBC)		
1956-62	<i>Joe Brown</i>				
1962-65	<i>Carlos Ortiz</i>				

Featherweights

1892-1900	<i>George Dixon</i> (disputed)	1968-71	Shozo Saijyo (WBA)	1991-93	Park Yung Kyun (WBA); Paul Hodgkinson (WBC)
1900-01	<i>Terry McGovern</i> ; <i>Young Corbett II*</i>	1969-70	Johnny Famechon (WBC)		
		1970	<i>Vicente Salvidar</i> (WBC)	1993	Goyo Vargas (WBC)
1901-12	<i>Abe Attell</i>	1970-72	Kuniaki Shibata (WBC)	1993-95	Kevin Kelley (WBC)
1912-23	<i>Johnny Kilbane</i>	1971-72	Antonio Gomez (WBA)	1993-96	Eloy Rojas (WBA)
1923	<i>Eugene Crique</i> ; <i>Johnny Dundee</i>	1972	Clemente Sanchez (WBC*)	1995	Alejandro Gonzalez (WBC)
1923-25	<i>Johnny Dundee*</i>	1972-74	Ernesto Marcel (WBA*)	1995-96	Manuel Medina (WBC)
1925-27	<i>Kid Kaplan*</i>	1972-73	Jose Legra (WBC)	1995-99	Luisito Espinosa (WBC)
1927-28	<i>Benny Bass</i> ; <i>Tony Canzoneri</i>	1973-74	<i>Eder Jofre</i> (WBC*)	1996-97	Wilfredo Vasquez (WBA*)
1928-29	Andre Routis	1974	<i>Ruben Olivares</i> (WBA)	1998	Freddie Norwood (WBA)
1929-32	<i>Battling Battalino*</i>	1974-75	<i>Bobby Chacon</i> (WBC)	1998-99	Antonio Ceremeno (WBA)
1932-34	Tommy Paul (NBA)	1974-76	<i>Alexis Arguello</i> (WBA*)	1999	Cesar Soto (WBC); Naseem Hamed (WBC*); Freddie Norwood (WBA)
1933-36	<i>Freddie Miller</i>	1975	<i>Ruben Olivares</i> (WBC)		
1936-37	Petey Sarron	1975-76	David Kotey (WBC)	2000-01	Guty Espadas (WBC)
1937-38	<i>Henry Armstrong*</i>	1976-80	<i>Danny “Little Red” Lopez</i> (WBC)	2000-03	Derrick Gainer (WBA)
1938-40	Joey Archibald	1977	Rafael Ortega (WBA)	2001-04	Erik Morales (WBC) ¹
1940-41	Harry Jeffra	1977-78	Cecilio Lastra (WBA)	2003-06	Juan Manuel Marquez (WBA)
1942-48	<i>Willie Pep</i>	1978-85	<i>Eusebio Pedroza</i> (WBA)	2004-06	In-Jin Chi (WBC)
1948-49	<i>Sandy Saddler</i>	1980-82	<i>Salvador Sanchez</i> (WBC)	2006-	Chris John (WBA)
1949-50	<i>Willie Pep</i>	1982-84	Juan LaPorte (WBC)	2006	Takashi Koshimoto (WBC)
1950-57	<i>Sandy Saddler*</i>	1984	<i>Wilfredo Gomez</i> (WBC)	2006	Rodolfo Lopez (WBC)
1957-59	Hogan “Kid” Bassey	1984-88	<i>Azumah Nelson</i> (WBC)	2006-07	In-Jin Chi (WBC)
1959-63	Davey Moore	1985-86	<i>Barry McGuigan</i> (WBA)	2007-08	Jorge Linares (WBC)
1963-64	<i>Ultiminio “Sugar” Ramos</i>	1986-87	Steve Cruz (WBA)	2008	Oscar Larios (WBC)
1964-67	<i>Vicente Saldivar*</i>	1987-91	Antonio Esparragoza (WBA)	2009-	Elio Rojas (WBC)
1968	Paul Rojas (WBA)	1988-90	<i>Jeff Fenech</i> (WBC*)		
1968-69	Jose Legra (WBC)	1990-91	Marcos Villasana (WBC)		

(1) Marco Antonio Barrera won unan. decision over Morales, June 22, 2002, but refused WBC title. Morales regained WBC title with unan. decision over Paulie Ayala, Nov. 16, 2002. Morales moved up to Junior Lightweight div. in 2004.

International Boxing Hall of Fame Inductees, 2010

Source: International Boxing Hall of Fame, 1 Hall of Fame Dr., Canastota, NY 13032. www.ibhof.com

Modern	Jung-Koo Chang, 38-4 (17 KOs)	Danny “Little Red” Lopez, 42-6 (39 KOs)	Lloyd Marshall, 64-25-4 (32 KOs)
Old-Timer	Young Corbett II, 68-22-16 (6 NC, 47 KOs)	Rocky Kansas, 64-12-7 (81 ND, 32 KOs)	Billy Miske, 48-2-2 (54 ND, 35 KOs)
Pioneer	Paddington Tom Jones		
Non-participant	Shelly Finkel, manager Larry Hazzard, referee/commissioner	Wilfried Sauerland, promoter	Bruce Trampler, matchmaker
Observer	Ed Schuyler, journalist	Howard Cosell, broadcaster	

Title-Changing Heavyweight Championship Bouts, 1889-2009

1889: July 8, John L. Sullivan def. Jake Kilrain, 75, Richburg, MS.
1892: Sept. 7, James J. Corbett def. John L. Sullivan, 21, New Orleans.
1897: Mar. 17, Bob Fitzsimmons def. James J. Corbett, 14, Carson City, NV.
1899: June 9, James J. Jeffries def. Bob Fitzsimmons, 11, Coney Island, NY. (Jeffries retired as champion in 1905.)
1905: July 3, Marvin Hart KOd Jack Root, 12, Reno, NV. (Jeffries refereed, gave title to Hart. Jack O'Brien also claimed the title.)
1906: Feb. 23, Tommy Burns def. Marvin Hart, 20, Los Angeles.
1908: Dec. 26, Jack Johnson KOd Tommy Burns, 14, Sydney, Australia. (Police halted contest.)
1915: Apr. 5, Jess Willard KOd Jack Johnson, 26, Havana, Cuba.
1919: July 4, Jack Dempsey KOd Jess Willard, Toledo, OH. (Willard failed to answer bell for 4th round.)
1926: Sept. 23, Gene Tunney def. Jack Dempsey, 10, Philadelphia. (Tunney retired as champion in 1928.)
1930: June 12, Max Schmeling def. Jack Sharkey, 4, New York City. (Resulted in the election of a successor to Tunney.)
1932: June 21, Jack Sharkey def. Max Schmeling, 15, NYC.
1933: June 29, Primo Carnera KOd Jack Sharkey, 6, NYC.
1934: June 14, Max Baer KOd Primo Carnera, 11, NYC.
1935: June 13, James J. Braddock def. Max Baer, 15, NYC.
1937: June 22, Joe Louis KOd James J. Braddock, 8, Chicago. (Louis retired as champion in 1949.)
1949: June 22, Ezzard Charles def. Joe Walcott, 15, Chicago; NBA recognition only.
1951: July 18, Joe Walcott KOd Ezzard Charles, 7, Pittsburgh.
1952: Sept. 23, Rocky Marciano KOd Joe Walcott, 13, Philadelphia. (Marciano retired as champion in 1956.)
1956: Nov. 30, Floyd Patterson KOd Archie Moore, 5, Chicago.
1959: June 26, Ingemar Johansson KOd Floyd Patterson, 3, NYC.
1960: June 20, Floyd Patterson KOd Ingemar Johansson, 5, NYC.
1962: Sept. 25, Sonny Liston KOd Floyd Patterson, 1, Chicago.
1964: Feb. 25, Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) KOd Sonny Liston, 7, Miami Beach, FL. (In 1967, Ali was stripped of his title by the WBA and others for refusing military service.)
1970: Feb. 16, Joe Frazier KOd Jimmy Ellis, 5, NYC. (Frazier def. Ali in 15 rounds, Mar. 8, 1971, in NYC.)
1973: Jan. 22, George Foreman KOd Joe Frazier, 2, Jamaica.
1974: Oct. 30, Muhammad Ali KOd George Foreman, 8, Kinshasa, Zaire.
1978: Feb. 15, Leon Spinks def. Muhammad Ali, 15, Las Vegas. (WBC recognized Ken Norton as champion after Spinks refused to fight him before his rematch with Ali.); June 9, (WBC) Larry Holmes def. Ken Norton, 15, Las Vegas; Sept. 15, (WBA) Muhammad Ali def. Leon Spinks, 15, New Orleans. (Ali retired as champion in 1979.)
1979: Oct. 20, (WBA) John Tate def. Gerrie Coetzee, 15, Pretoria, South Africa.
1980: Mar. 31, (WBA) Mike Weaver KOd John Tate, 15, Knoxville, TN.
1982: Dec. 10, (WBA) Michael Dokes KOd Mike Weaver, 1, Las Vegas.
1983: Sept. 23, (WBA) Gerrie Coetzee KOd Michael Dokes, 10, Richfield, OH; in Dec., Larry Holmes relinquished the WBC title and was named champion of the newly formed IBF.
1984: Mar. 9, (WBC) Tim Witherspoon def. Greg Page, 12, Las Vegas; Aug. 31, (WBC) Pinklon Thomas def. Tim Witherspoon, 12, Las Vegas; Dec. 2, (WBA) Greg Page KOd Gerrie Coetzee, 8, Sun City, Bophuthatswana, South Africa.
1985: Apr. 29, (WBA) Tony Tubbs def. Greg Page, 15, Buffalo, NY; Sept. 21, (IBF) Michael Spinks def. Larry Holmes, 15, Las Vegas. (Spinks relinquished title in Feb. 1987.)
1986: Jan. 17, (WBA) Tim Witherspoon def. Tony Tubbs, 15, Atlanta, GA; Mar. 23, (WBC) Trevor Berbick def. Pinklon Thomas, 12, Miami; Nov. 22, (WBC) Mike Tyson KOd Trevor

Berbick, 2, Las Vegas; Dec. 12, (WBA) James “Bonecrusher” Smith KOd Tim Witherspoon, 1, NYC.
1987: Mar. 7, (WBA/WBC) Mike Tyson def. James “Bonecrusher” Smith, 12, Las Vegas; May 30, (IBF) Tony Tucker KOd James “Buster” Douglas, 10, Las Vegas; Aug. 1, (WBA/WBC/IBF) Mike Tyson def. Tony Tucker, 12, Las Vegas. (Tyson became undisputed champion.)
1990: Feb. 11, (WBA/WBC/IBF) James “Buster” Douglas KOd Mike Tyson, 10, Tokyo, Japan; Oct. 25, (WBA/WBC/IBF) Evander Holyfield KOd James “Buster” Douglas, 3, Las Vegas.
1992: Nov. 13, (WBA/WBC/IBF) Riddick Bowe def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas. (Lennox Lewis was later named WBC champion when Bowe refused to fight him.)
1993: Nov. 6, (WBA/IBF) Evander Holyfield def. Riddick Bowe, 12, Las Vegas.
1994: Apr. 22, (WBA/IBF) Michael Moorer def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas; Sept. 24, (WBC) Oliver McCall KOd Lennox Lewis, 2, London, Eng.; Nov. 5, (WBA/IBF) George Foreman KOd Michael Moorer, 10, Las Vegas. (In Mar. 1995, Foreman was stripped of the WBA title; he relinquished the IBF title in June.)
1995: Sept. 2, (WBC) Frank Bruno def. Oliver McCall, 12, London, Eng.; Dec. 9, (IBF) Frans Botha def. Axel Schulz, 12, Las Vegas. (Botha was subsequently stripped of title.)
1996: Mar. 16, (WBC) Mike Tyson KOd Frank Bruno, 3, Las Vegas; June 22, (IBF) Michael Moorer def. Axel Schulz, 12, Dortmund, Germany; Sept. 7, (WBA/IBF) Mike Tyson KOd Bruce Seldon, 1, Las Vegas. (Tyson was subsequently stripped of WBC title.); Nov. 9, (WBA) Evander Holyfield KOd Mike Tyson, 11, Las Vegas.
1997: Feb. 7, (WBC) Lennox Lewis KOd Oliver McCall, 5, Las Vegas; Nov. 8, (IBF) Evander Holyfield def. Michael Moorer, 8, Las Vegas.
1999: Nov. 13, (WBA/WBC/IBF) Lennox Lewis def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas. (Lewis became undisputed champion. In April 2000, Lewis was stripped of his WBA title.)
2000: Aug. 12, (WBA) Evander Holyfield def. John Ruiz, 12, Las Vegas.
2001: Mar. 3, (WBA) John Ruiz def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Las Vegas; Apr. 21, (WBC/IBF) Hasim Rahman KOd Lennox Lewis, 5, Brakpan, South Africa; Nov. 17, (WBC, IBF) Lennox Lewis KOd Hasim Rahman, 4, Las Vegas.
2002: Dec. 14, (IBF) Chris Byrd def. Evander Holyfield, 12, Atlantic City, NJ.
2003: Mar. 1, (WBA) Roy Jones Jr. def. John Ruiz, 12, Las Vegas.
2004: Feb. 20, (WBA) Ruiz gained title when Roy Jones Jr. relinquished it; Apr. 24, (WBC) Vitali Klitschko TKOd Corrie Sanders, 8, Los Angeles, to win title vacated when champ Lennox Lewis retired in Feb.
2005: Apr. 30, (WBA) James Toney def. John Ruiz, 12, NYC (Toney tested positive for steroids; title returned to Ruiz); Nov. 9, (WBC) Hasim Rahman gained title when Vitali Klitschko retired; Dec. 17, (WBA) Nikolai Valuev def. John Ruiz, 12, Berlin, Germany.
2006: Aug. 12, (WBC) Oleg Maskaev TKOd Hasim Rahman, 12, Las Vegas.; Apr. 22, (IBF) Wladimir Klitschko TKOd Chris Byrd, 7, Mannheim, Germany.
2007: Apr. 14, (WBA) Ruslan Chagaev def. Nicolay Valuev, 12, Stuttgart, Germany.
2008: Mar. 8, (WBC) Samuel Peter TKOd Oleg Maskaev, 6, Cancun, Mexico; Aug. 30, (WBA) Nikolai Valuev def. John Ruiz, 12, Berlin, Germany; Oct. 11, (WBC) Vitali Klitschko TKOd Samuel Peter, 8, Berlin, Germany; Dec. 13, (IBF) Wladimir Klitschko TKOd Hasim Rahman, 7, Mannheim, Germany; Dec. 20, (WBA) Nikolai Valuev def. Evander Holyfield, Zurich, Switzerland.
2009: Mar. 21, (WBC) Vitali Klitschko TKOd Juan Carlos Gomez, 9, Stuttgart, Germany; June 20, (IBF) Wladimir Klitschko TKOd Ruslan Chagaev, 10, Gelsenkirchen, Germany; Nov. 7, (WBA) David Haye def. Nikolai Valuev, 12, Nuremberg, Germany.

Other International Hall of Famers

(Other Intl. Hall of Famers can be found in *italics* on pp. 962-64.)

Modern	Beau Jack	Old-Timer	Pete Herman	Billy Petrolle
Fred Apostoli	Lennox Lewis	Alberto “Baby” Arizmendi	Peter Jackson	Tom Sharkey
Jackie “Kid” Berg	Nicolino Locche	Jimmy Barry	Joe Jeanette	Jimmy Slattery
Jimmy Bivins	Duilio Loi	Panama Al Brown	William “Gorilla” Jones	Billy Soose
Charley Burley	Ricardo Lopez	Kid Chocolate	Fidel LaBarba	Freddie Steele
Orlando Canizales	Brian Mitchell	Joe Choynski	Sam Langford	William “Young” Stribling
Miguel Canto	Bob Montgomery	Johnny Coulon	Benny Lynch	Charles “Bud” Taylor
Michael Carbajal	Terry Norris	Les Darcy	Joe Lynch	Lew Tendler
Antonio Cervantes	Manuel Ortiz	Jim Driscoll	Jack McAuliffe	Pancho Villa
Jeff Chandler	Laszlo Papp	Sixto Escobar	Patrick “Packey” McFarland	Jimmy Wilde
Gabriel “Flash” Elorde	Pascual Perez	Frankie Genaro	Sam McVey	Kid Williams
Khaosai Galaxy	Aaron Pryor	Mike Gibbons	Charley Mitchell	Harry Wills
Humberto Gonzalez	Albert “Chalky” Wright	Tommy Gibbons	Pedro Montanez	Midget Wolgast
Billy Graham	Daniel Zaragoza	George Godfrey	Owen Moran	Teddy Yarosz
Masahiko “Fighting” Harada	Carlos Zarate	Young Griffo	Kid Norfolk	
		Harry Harris		

THOROUGHBRED RACING

Triple Crown Winners

Since 1920, colts have carried 126 lb in Triple Crown events; fillies, 121 lb.
 (Kentucky Derby, Preakness Stakes, and Belmont Stakes)

Year	Horse	Jockey	Trainer	Year	Horse	Jockey	Trainer
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	H. G. Bedwell	1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens . . .	M. Hirsch
1930	Gallant Fox.	E. Sande	J. Fitzsimmons	1948	Citation	E. Arcaro	H. A. Jones
1935	Omaha	W. Sanders	J. Fitzsimmons	1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte	L. Laurin
1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtzinger.	G. Conway	1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet	W. H. Turner Jr.
1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro	B. A. Jones	1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen	L. S. Barrera
1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden	G. D. Cameron				

Kentucky Derby, 1875-2010

Churchill Downs, Louisville, KY; inaug. 1875. Distance: 1-1/4 mi; 1-1/2 mi until 1896. 3-year-olds.
 Best time: 1:59 2/5, by Secretariat (1973); 2010 time: 2:04 2/5.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Year	Winner	Jockey	Year	Winner	Jockey
1875	Aristides	O. Lewis	1920	Paul Jones	T. Rice	1965	Lucky Debonair. . .	W. Shoemaker
1876	Vagrant	R. Swim	1921	Behave Yourself	C. Thompson	1966	Kauai King	D. Brumfield
1877	Baden Baden . . .	W. Walker	1922	Morvich	A. Johnson	1967	Proud Clarion . . .	R. Ussery
1878	Day Star	J. Carter	1923	Zev	E. Sande	1968	Dancer's Image#	R. Ussery
1879	Lord Murphy . . .	C. Schauer	1924	Black Gold	J. D. Mooney	1969	Majestic Prince . .	W. Hartack
1880	Fonso	G. Lewis	1925	Flying Ebony. . . .	E. Sande	1970	Dust Commander	M. Manganello
1881	Hindoo	J. McLaughlin	1926	Bubbling Over. . .	A. Johnson	1971	Canonero II.	G. Avila
1882	Apollo	B. Hurd	1927	Whiskery.	L. McAtee	1972	Riva Ridge	R. Turcotte
1883	Leonatus.	W. Donohue	1928	Reigh Count	C. Lang	1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte
1884	Buchanan	I. Murphy	1929	Clyde Van Dusen	L. McAtee	1974	Cannonade	A. Cordero
1885	Joe Cotton	E. Henderson	1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande	1975	Foolish Pleasure	J. Vasquez
1886	Ben Ali	P. Duffy	1931	Twenty Grand . . .	C. Kurtzinger	1976	Bold Forbes	A. Cordero
1887	Montrose.	I. Lewis	1932	Burgoo King	E. James	1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet
1888	Macbeth II.	G. Covington	1933	Brokers Tip	D. Meade	1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen
1889	Spokane	T. Kiley	1934	Cavalcade.	M. Garner	1979	Spectacular Bid. .	R. Franklin
1890	Riley	I. Murphy	1935	Omaha	W. Saunders	1980	Genuine Risk* . . .	J. Vasquez
1891	Kingman	I. Murphy	1936	Bold Venture. . . .	I. Hanford	1981	Pleasant Colony	J. Velasquez
1892	Azra	A. Clayton	1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtzinger	1982	Gato del Sol	E. Delahoussaye
1893	Lookout.	E. Kunze	1938	Lawrin	E. Arcaro	1983	Sunny's Halo. . . .	E. Delahoussaye
1894	Chant	F. Goodale	1939	Johnstown.	J. Stout	1984	Swale	L. Pincay
1895	Halma	J. Perkins	1940	Gallahadion.	C. Bierman	1985	Spend a Buck	A. Cordero
1896	Ben Brush.	W. Simms	1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro	1986	Ferdinand	W. Shoemaker
1897	Typhoon II.	F. Garner	1942	Shut Out	W. D. Wright	1987	Alysheba	C. McCarron
1898	Plaudit.	W. Simms	1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden	1988	Winning Colors*	G. Stevens
1899	Manuel	F. Taral	1944	Pensive.	C. McCreary	1989	Sunday Silence. . .	P. Valenzuela
1900	Lieut. Gibson. . .	J. Boland	1945	Hoop, Jr.	E. Arcaro	1990	Unbridled	C. Perret
1901	His Eminence . . .	J. Winkfield	1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens	1991	Strike the Gold . .	C. Antley
1902	Alan-a-Dale. . . .	J. Winkfield	1947	Jet Pilot.	E. Guerin	1992	Lil E. Tee	P. Day
1903	Judge Himes. . . .	H. Booker	1948	Citation	E. Arcaro	1993	Sea Hero.	J. Bailey
1904	Elwood	F. Prior	1949	Ponder	S. Brooks	1994	Go for Gin.	C. McCarron
1905	Agile	J. Martin	1950	Middleground . . .	W. Boland	1995	Thunder Gulch . .	G. Stevens
1906	Sir Huon	R. Troxler	1951	Count Turf.	C. McCreary	1996	Grindstone	J. Bailey
1907	Pink Star	A. Minder	1952	Hill Gail	E. Arcaro	1997	Silver Charm. . . .	G. Stevens
1908	Stone Street	A. Pickens	1953	Dark Star.	H. Moreno	1998	Real Quiet.	K. Desormeaux
1909	Wintergreen	V. Powers	1954	Determine	R. York	1999	Charismatic.	C. Antley
1910	Donau	F. Herbert	1955	Swaps.	W. Shoemaker	2000	Fusaichi Pegasus	K. Desormeaux
1911	Meridian	G. Archibald	1956	Needles.	D. Erb	2001	Monarchos	J. Chavez
1912	Worth	C. H. Shilling	1957	Iron Liege	W. Hartack	2002	War Emblem. . . .	V. Espinoza
1913	Donerail	R. Goose	1958	Tim Tam	I. Valenzuela	2003	Funny Cide	J. Santos
1914	Old Rosebud. . . .	J. McCabe	1959	Tomy Lee	W. Shoemaker	2004	Smarty Jones . . .	S. Elliot
1915	Regret*	J. Notter	1960	Venetian Way . . .	W. Hartack	2005	Giacomo	M. Smith
1916	George Smith . . .	J. Loftus	1961	Carry Back	J. Sellers	2006	Barbaro.	E. Prado
1917	Omar Khayyam. . .	C. Borel	1962	Decidedly	W. Hartack	2007	Street Sense. . . .	C. Borel
1918	Exterminator. . . .	W. Knapp	1963	Chateaugay	B. Baeza	2008	Big Brown	K. Desormeaux
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	1964	Northern Dancer	W. Hartack	2009	Mine That Bird . .	C. Borel
						2010	Super Saver	C. Borel

*Regret, Genuine Risk, and Winning Colors are the only fillies to have won the Derby. #Dancer's Image was disqualified from purse money after tests disclosed that he had run with a pain-killing drug, phenylbutazone, in his system. All wagers were paid on Dancer's Image. Forward Pass was awarded first place money. Only two jockeys have won the Kentucky Derby five times: Eddie Arcaro, 1938, 1941, 1945, 1948, and 1952; and Bill Hartack, 1957, 1960, 1962, 1964, and 1969. Willie Shoemaker won four times, in 1955, 1959, 1965, and 1986; and Six jockeys won three times: Isaac Murphy, 1884, 1890, and 1891; Earle Sande, 1923, 1925, and 1930; Angel Cordero, 1974, 1976, and 1985; Gary Stevens, 1988, 1995, and 1997; Kent Desormeaux, 1998, 2000, and 2008; and Calvin Borel, 2007, 2009, and 2010.

Fastest Winning Times for the Kentucky Derby

(Kentucky Derby times measured in fifths of a second according to tradition.)

Time	Horse	Jockey	Year	Time	Horse	Jockey	Year
1 min., 59 2/5 s.	Secretariat	Ron Turcotte	1973	2 min., 1 1/5 s.	Thunder Gulch	Gary Stevens	1995
1 min., 59 4/5 s.	Monarchos	Jorge Chavez	2001		Affirmed	Steve Cauthen	1978
2 min., ...	Northern Dancer . .	Bill Hartack.	1964		Lucky Debonair. . . .	Bill Shoemaker	1965
2 min., 1/5 s. . . .	Spend a Buck	Angel Cordero Jr. . . .	1985	2 min., 1 2/5 s.	Whirlaway.	Eddie Arcaro.	1941
2 min., 2/5 s. . . .	Decidedly.	Bill Hartack.	1962		Barbaro.	Edgar Prado	2006
2 min., 3/5 s. . . .	Proud Clarion.	Robert Ussery	1967	2 min., 1 3/5 s.	Bold Forbes	Angel Cordero Jr. . . .	1976
2 min., 1 s.	Funny Cide	Jose Santos.	2003		Hill Gail.	Eddie Arcaro.	1952
	War Emblem	Victor Espinoza	2002		Middleground	William Boland	1950
	Fusaichi Pegasus	Kent Desormeaux	2000				
	Grindstone	Jerry Bailey	1996				

Preakness Stakes, 1873-2010

Pimlico Race Course, Baltimore, MD; inaug. 1873. Distance: 1-3/16 mi. 3-year-olds. * = Horses ran in two divisions.
Best time: 1:53 2/5, by Tank's Prospect (1985), Louis Quatorze (1996), and Curlin (2007); 2010 time: 1:55.47.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Year	Winner	Jockey	Year	Winner	Jockey
1873	Survivor	G. Barbee	1920	Man o' War	C. Kummer	1965	Tom Rolfe	R. Turcotte
1874	Culpepper	M. Donohue	1921	Broomspun	F. Coltiletti	1966	Kauai King	D. Brumfield
1875	Tom Ochiltree	L. Hughes	1922	Pillory	L. Morris	1967	Damascus	W. Shoemaker
1876	Shirley	G. Barbee	1923	Vigil	B. Marinelli	1968	Forward Pass	I. Valenzuela
1877	Cloverbrook	C. Holloway	1924	Nellie Morse	J. Merimee	1969	Majestic Prince	W. Hartack
1878	Duke of Magenta	C. Holloway	1925	Coventry	C. Kummer	1970	Personality	E. Belmonte
1879	Harold	L. Hughes	1926	Display	J. Malben	1971	Canonero II	G. Avila
1880	Grenada	L. Hughes	1927	Bostonian	A. Abel	1972	Bee Bee Bee	E. Nelson
1881	Saunterer	W. Costello	1928	Victorian	R. Workman	1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte
1882	Vanguard	W. Costello	1929	Dr. Freeland	L. Schaefer	1974	Little Current	M. Rivera
1883	Jacobus	G. Barbee	1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande	1975	Master Derby	D. McHargue
1884	Knight of Ellerslie	S. H. Fisher	1931	Mate	G. Ellis	1976	Elocutionist	J. Lively
1885	Tecumseh	J. McLaughlin	1932	Burgoo King	E. James	1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet
1886	The Bard	S. H. Fisher	1933	Head Play	C. Kurtsinger	1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen
1887	Dunboyne	W. Donohue	1934	High Quest	R. Jones	1979	Spectacular Bid	R. Franklin
1888	Refund	F. Littlefield	1935	Omaha	W. Saunders	1980	Codex	A. Cordero
1889	Buddhist	G. Anderson	1936	Bold Venture	G. Woolf	1981	Pleasant Colony	J. Velasquez
1890	Montague	W. Martin	1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger	1982	Aloma's Ruler	J. Kaenel
1894	Assignee	F. Taral	1938	Dauber	M. Peters	1983	Deputed	
1895	Belmar	F. Taral	1939	Challedon	G. Seabo		Testamony	D. Miller
1896	Margrave	H. Griffin	1940	Bimelech	F. A. Smith	1984	Gate Dancer	A. Cordero
1897	Paul Kauvar	C. Thorpe	1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro	1985	Tank's Prospect	P. Day
1898	Sly Fox	W. Simms	1942	Alsab	B. James	1986	Snow Chief	A. Solis
1899	Half Time	R. Clawson	1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden	1987	Alysheba	C. McCarron
1900	Hindus	H. Spencer	1944	Pensive	C. McCreary	1988	Risen Star	E. Delahoussaye
1901	The Parader	F. Landry	1945	Polynesian	W. D. Wright	1989	Sunday Silence	P. Valenzuela
1902	Old England	L. Jackson	1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens	1990	Summer Squall	P. Day
1903	Flocarline	W. Gannon	1947	Faultless	D. Dodson	1991	Hansel	J. Bailey
1904	Bryn Mawr	E. Hildebrand	1948	Citation	E. Arcaro	1992	Pine Bluff	C. McCarron
1905	Cairngorm	W. Davis	1949	Capot	T. Atkinson	1993	Prairie Bayou	M. Smith
1906	Whimsical	W. Miller	1950	Hill Prince	E. Arcaro	1994	Tabasco Cat	P. Day
1907	Don Enrique	G. Mountain	1951	Bold	E. Arcaro	1995	Timber Country	P. Day
1908	Royal Tourist	E. Dugan	1952	Blue Man	C. McCreary	1996	Louis Quatorze	P. Day
1909	Effendi	W. Doyle	1953	Native Dancer	E. Guerin	1997	Silver Charm	G. Stevens
1910	Layminster	R. Estep	1954	Hasty Road	J. Adams	1998	Real Quiet	K. Desormeaux
1911	Watervale	E. Dugan	1955	Nashua	E. Arcaro	1999	Charismatic	C. Antley
1912	Colonel Holloway	C. Turner	1956	Fabius	W. Hartack	2000	Red Bullet	J. Bailey
1913	Buskin	J. Butwell	1957	Bold Ruler	E. Arcaro	2001	Point Given	G. Stevens
1914	Holiday	A. Schuttinger	1958	Tim Tam	I. Valenzuela	2002	War Emblem	V. Espinoza
1915	Rhine Maiden	D. Hoffman	1959	Royal Orbit	W. Harmatz	2003	Funny Cide	J. Santos
1916	Damrosch	L. McAtee	1960	Bally Ache	R. Ussery	2004	Smarty Jones	S. Elliot
1917	Kalitan	E. Haynes	1961	Carry Back	J. Sellers	2005	Afleet Alex	J. Rose
1918*	War Cloud	J. Loftus	1962	Greek Money	J. L. Rotz	2006	Bernardini	J. Castellano
	Jack Hare Jr.	C. Peak	1963	Candy Spots	W. Shoemaker	2007	Curlin	R. Albarado
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	1964	Northern Dancer	W. Hartack	2008	Big Brown	K. Desormeaux
						2009	Rachel Alexandra	C. Borel
						2010	Lookin At Lucky	M. Garcia

Belmont Stakes, 1867-2010

Belmont Park, Elmont, NY; inaug. 1867. Distance: 1-1/2 mi. 3-year-olds. Best time: 2:24, Secretariat (1973); 2010 time: 2:31.57.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Year	Winner	Jockey	Year	Winner	Jockey
1867	Ruthless	J. Gilpatrick	1902	Masterman	J. Bullman	1939	Johnstown	J. Stout
1868	General Duke	R. Swim	1903	Africander	J. Bullman	1940	Bimelech	F. A. Smith
1869	Fenian	C. Miller	1904	Delhi	G. Odom	1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro
1870	Kingfisher	W. Dick	1905	Tanya	E. Hildebrand	1942	Shut Out	E. Arcaro
1871	Harry Bassett	W. Miller	1906	Burgomaster	L. Lyne	1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden
1872	Joe Daniels	J. Rowe	1907	Peter Pan	G. Mountain	1944	Bounding Home	G. L. Smith
1873	Springbok	J. Rowe	1908	Colin	J. Notter	1945	Pavot	E. Arcaro
1874	Saxon	G. Barbee	1909	Joe Madden	E. Dugan	1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens
1875	Calvin	R. Swim	1910	Sweep	J. Butwell	1947	Phalanx	R. Donoso
1876	Algerine	W. Donohue	1913	Prince Eugene	R. Troxler	1948	Citation	E. Arcaro
1877	Cloverbrook	C. Holloway	1914	Luke McLuke	M. Buxton	1949	Capot	T. Atkinson
1878	Duke of Magenta	L. Hughes	1915	The Finn	G. Byrne	1950	Middleground	W. Boland
1879	Spendthrift	S. Evans	1916	Friar Rock	E. Haynes	1951	Counterpoint	D. Gorman
1880	Grenada	L. Hughes	1917	Hourless	J. Butwell	1952	One Count	E. Arcaro
1881	Saunterer	T. Costello	1918	Johren	F. Robinson	1953	Native Dancer	E. Guerin
1882	Forester	J. McLaughlin	1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	1954	High Gun	E. Guerin
1883	George Kinney	J. McLaughlin	1920	Man o' War	C. Kummer	1955	Nashua	E. Arcaro
1884	Panique	J. McLaughlin	1921	Grey Lag	E. Sande	1956	Needles	D. Erb
1885	Tyrant	P. Duffy	1922	Pillory	C. H. Miller	1957	Gallant Man	W. Shoemaker
1886	Inspector	B. J. McLaughlin	1923	Zev	E. Sande	1958	Cavan	P. Anderson
1887	Hanover	J. McLaughlin	1924	Mad Play	E. Sande	1959	Sword Dancer	W. Shoemaker
1888	Sir Dixon	J. McLaughlin	1925	American Flag	A. Johnson	1960	Celtic Ash	W. Hartack
1889	Eric	W. Hayward	1926	Crusader	A. Johnson	1961	Sherluck	B. Baeza
1890	Burlington	S. Barnes	1927	Chance Shot	E. Sande	1962	Jaipur	W. Shoemaker
1891	Foxford	E. Garrison	1928	Vito	C. Kummer	1963	Chateaugay	B. Baeza
1892	Patron	W. Hayward	1929	Blue Larkspur	M. Garner	1964	Quadrangle	M. Ycaza
1893	Comanche	W. Simms	1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande	1965	Hail to All	J. Sellers
1894	Henry of Navarre	W. Simms	1931	Twenty Grand	C. Kurtsinger	1966	Amberoid	W. Boland
1895	Belmar	F. Taral	1932	Faireno	T. Malley	1967	Damascus	W. Shoemaker
1896	Hastings	H. Griffin	1933	Hurryoff	M. Garner	1968	Stage Door Johnny	H. Gustines
1897	Scottish Chieftain	J. Scherrer	1934	Peace Chance	W. D. Wright	1969	Arts and Letters	B. Baeza
1898	Bowling Brook	F. Littlefield	1935	Omaha	W. Saunders	1970	High Echelon	J. L. Rotz
1899	Jean Bereaud	R. R. Clawson	1936	Granville	J. Stout	1971	Pass Catcher	W. Blum
1900	Ildrim	N. Turner	1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger	1972	Riva Ridge	R. Turcotte
1901	Commando	H. Spencer	1938	Pasteurized	J. Stout	1973	Secretariat	R. Turcotte

Year	Winner	Jockey	Year	Winner	Jockey	Year	Winner	Jockey
1974	Little Current	M. Rivera	1987	Bet Twice	C. Perret	1999	Lemon Drop Kid . . .	J. Santos
1975	Avatar	W. Shoemaker	1988	Risen Star	E. Delahoussaye	2000	Commendable . . .	P. Day
1976	Bold Forbes	A. Cordero	1989	Easy Goer	P. Day	2001	Point Given	G. Stevens
1977	Seattle Slew	J. Cruguet	1990	Go and Go	M. Kinane	2002	Sarava	E. Prado
1978	Affirmed	S. Cauthen	1991	Hansel	J. Bailey	2003	Empire Maker . . .	J. Bailey
1979	Coastal	R. Hernandez	1992	A.P. Indy	E. Delahoussaye	2004	Birdstone	E. Prado
1980	Temperence Hill . .	E. Maple	1993	Colonial Affair . . .	J. Krone	2005	Afleet Alex	J. Rose
1981	Summing	G. Martens	1994	Tabasco Cat	P. Day	2006	Jazil	F. Jara
1982	Conquistador Cielo	L. Pincay	1995	Thunder Gulch . . .	G. Stevens	2007	Rags to Riches . . .	J. Velazquez
1983	Caveat	L. Pincay	1996	Editor's Note . . .	R. Douglas	2008	Da' Tara	A. Garcia
1984	Swale	L. Pincay	1997	Touch Gold	C. McCarron	2009	Summer Bird	K. Desormeaux
1985	Creme Fraiche . . .	E. Maple	1998	Victory Gallop . . .	G. Stevens	2010	Drosselmeyer	M. Smith
1986	Danzig Connection	C. McCarron						

Annual Leading Jockey by Earnings, 1957-2009

(Total earnings for all horses that jockey raced in year listed; does not reflect jockey's earnings.)

Year	Jockey	Earnings	Year	Jockey	Earnings	Year	Jockey	Earnings
1957	Bill Hartack	\$3,060,501	1975	Braulio Baeza	\$3,695,198	1993	Mike Smith	\$14,024,815
1958	Willie Shoemaker . . .	2,961,693	1976	Angel Cordero Jr. . . .	4,709,500	1994	Mike Smith	15,979,820
1959	Willie Shoemaker . . .	2,843,133	1977	Steve Cauthen	6,151,750	1995	Jerry Bailey	16,311,876
1960	Willie Shoemaker . . .	2,123,961	1978	Darrel McHargue	6,029,885	1996	Jerry Bailey	19,465,376
1961	Willie Shoemaker . . .	2,690,819	1979	Laffit Pincay Jr.	8,193,535	1997	Jerry Bailey	18,320,743
1962	Willie Shoemaker . . .	2,916,844	1980	Chris McCarron	7,663,300	1998	Gary Stevens	19,622,855
1963	Willie Shoemaker . . .	2,526,925	1981	Chris McCarron	8,397,604	1999	Pat Day	18,092,845
1964	Willie Shoemaker . . .	2,649,553	1982	Angel Cordero Jr. . . .	9,483,590	2000	Pat Day	17,479,838
1965	Braulio Baeza	2,582,702	1983	Angel Cordero Jr. . . .	10,116,697	2001	Jerry D. Bailey	22,597,720
1966	Braulio Baeza	2,951,022	1984	Chris McCarron	12,045,813	2002	Jerry D. Bailey	19,271,814
1967	Braulio Baeza	3,088,888	1985	Laffit Pincay Jr.	13,353,299	2003	Jerry D. Bailey	23,354,960
1968	Braulio Baeza	2,835,108	1986	Jose Santos	11,329,297	2004	John R. Velazquez . . .	22,220,261
1969	Jorge Velasquez	2,542,315	1987	Jose Santos	12,375,433	2005	John R. Velazquez . . .	20,799,923
1970	Laffit Pincay Jr.	2,626,526	1988	Jose Santos	14,877,298	2006	Garrett K. Gomez	20,122,592
1971	Laffit Pincay Jr.	3,784,377	1989	Jose Santos	13,838,389	2007	Garrett K. Gomez	22,800,074
1972	Laffit Pincay Jr.	3,225,827	1990	Gary Stevens	13,881,198	2008	Garrett K. Gomez	23,344,351
1973	Laffit Pincay Jr.	4,093,492	1991	Chris McCarron	14,441,083	2009	Garrett K. Gomez	18,571,171
1974	Laffit Pincay Jr.	4,251,060	1992	Kent Desormeaux	14,193,006			

Breeders' Cup World Thoroughbred Championships, 1984-2009

The Breeders' Cup was inaugurated in 1984 and through 2006 consisted of seven races at one track on one day to determine thoroughbred racing's champion contenders. In 2007, it expanded to two days, and three new races debuted: the Filly and Mare Sprint, won in 2007 by Maryfield (jockey: E. Trujillo), in 2008 by Ventura (G. Gomez), and in 2009 by Informed Decision (J. Leparoux); the Juvenile Turf, won in 2007 by Nownownow (J. Leparoux), 2008 by Donativum (F. Dettori), and 2009 by Pounced (F. Dettori); and the Dirt Mile, won in 2007 by Corinthian (K. Desormeaux), 2008 by Albertus Maximus (G. Gomez), and 2009 by Furthest Land (J. Leparoux). In 2008, a "Ladies' Day" for fillies and four more races debuted: Turf Sprint, won in 2008 by Desert Code (R. Migliore) and in 2009 by California Flag (J. Talamo); Marathon, won in 2008 by Muhanak (P. Smullen) and in 2009 by Man of Iron (J. Murtagh); and Juvenile Fillies Turf, won in 2008 by Maram (J. Lezcano) and in 2009 by Tapitsfly (R. Albarado). The Ladies' Classic replaced the race formerly known as Distaff.

Classic

Distance: 1-1/4 mi.

Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Wild Again	P. Day	1993	Arcangues	J. Bailey	2002	Volponi	P. Johnson
1985	Proud Truth	J. Velasquez	1994	Concern	J. Bailey	2003	Pleasantly Perfect	A. Solis
1986	Skywalker	L. Pincay Jr.	1995	Cigar	J. Bailey	2004	Ghostzapper	J. Castellano
1987	Ferdinand	W. Shoemaker	1996	Alphabet Soup	C. McCarron	2005	Saint Liam	J. Bailey
1988	Alysheba	C. McCarron	1997	Skip Away	M. Smith	2006	Invasor	F. Jara
1989	Sunday Silence . . .	C. McCarron	1998	Awesome Again . .	P. Day	2007	Curlin	R. Albarado
1990	Unbridled	P. Day	1999	Cat Thief	P. Day	2008	Raven's Pass	F. Dettori
1991	Black Tie Affair . . .	J. Bailey	2000	Tiznow	C. McCarron	2009	Zenyatta	M. Smith
1992	A.P. Indy	E. Delahoussaye	2001	Tiznow	C. McCarron			

Juvenile

Distance: 1 mi, 1984-85, 1987; 1-1/16 mi, 1986 and since 1988.

Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Chief's Crown	D. MacBeth	1993	Brocco	G. Stevens	2002	Vindication	M. Smith
1985	Tasso	L. Pincay Jr.	1994	Timber Country . . .	P. Day	2003	Action This Day . .	D. Flores
1986	Capote	L. Pincay Jr.	1995	Unbridled's Song . .	M. Smith	2004	Wilko	F. Dettori
1987	Success Express . . .	J. Santos	1996	Boston Harbor . . .	J. Bailey	2005	Stevie Wonderboy	G. Gomez
1988	Is It True	L. Pincay Jr.	1997	Favorite Trick	P. Day	2006	Street Sense	C. Borel
1989	Rhythm	C. Perret	1998	Answer Lively	J. Bailey	2007	War Pass	C. Velasquez
1990	Fly So Free	J. Santos	1999	Anees	G. Stevens	2008	Midshipman	G. Gomez
1991	Arazi	P. Valenzuela	2000	Macho Uno	J. Bailey	2009	Vale of York	A. Ajtebi
1992	Gilded Time	C. McCarron	2001	Johannesburg	M. Kinane			

Juvenile Fillies

Distance: 1 mi, 1984-85, 1987; 1-1/16 mi, 1986 and since 1988. Outstandingly won the 1984 race by disqualification.

Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Outstandingly	W. Guerra	1993	Phone Chatter	L. Pincay Jr.	2002	Storm Flag Flying	J. Velazquez
1985	Twilight Ridge . . .	J. Velasquez	1994	Flanders	P. Day	2003	Halfbridled	J. Krone
1986	Brave Raj	P. Valenzuela	1995	My Flag	J. Bailey	2004	Sweet Catomine . . .	C. Nakatani
1987	Epitome	P. Day	1996	Storm Song	C. Perret	2005	Folklore	E. Prado
1988	Open Mind	A. Cordero Jr.	1997	Countess Diana . . .	S. Sellers	2006	Dreaming of Anna .	R. Douglas
1989	Go for Wand	R. Romero	1998	Silverbulletday . . .	G. Stevens	2007	Indian Blessing . . .	G. Gomez
1990	Meadow Star	J. Santos	1999	Cash Run	J. Bailey	2008	Stardom Bound . . .	M. Smith
1991	Pleasant Stage . . .	E. Delahoussaye	2000	Caressing	J. Velazquez	2009	She Be Wild	J. Leparoux
1992	Eliza	P. Valenzuela	2001	Tempera	D. Flores			

Sprint

Distance: 6 furlongs.

Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Eillo.	C. Perret	1993	Cardmania	E. Delahoussaye	2002	Orientate.	J. Bailey
1985	Precisionist.	C. McCarron	1994	Cherokee Run	M. Smith	2003	Cajun Beat	C. Velasquez
1986	Smile.	J. Vasquez	1995	Desert Stormer.	K. Desormeaux	2004	Speightstown	J. Velazquez
1987	Very Subtle.	P. Valenzuela	1996	Lit De Justice	C. Nakatani	2005	Silver Train	E. Prado
1988	Gulch	A. Cordero Jr.	1997	Elmhurst	C. Nakatani	2006	Thor's Echo.	C. Nakatani
1989	Dancing Spree	A. Cordero Jr.	1998	Reraise	C. Nakatani	2007	Midnight Lute	G. Gomez
1990	Safely Kept.	C. Perret	1999	Artax	J. Chaves	2008	Midnight Lute	G. Gomez
1991	Sheikh Albadou	P. Eddery	2000	Kona Gold.	A. Solis	2009	Dancing in Silks	J. Rosario
1992	Thirty Slews	E. Delahoussaye	2001	Squirtle Squirt.	J. Bailey			

Mile

Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Royal Heroine.	F. Toro	1993	Lure	M. Smith	2002	Domedriver.	T. Thulliez
1985	Cozzene	W. Guerra	1994	Barathea.	L. Dettori	2003	Six Perfections	J. Bailey
1986	Last Tycoon	Y. St.-Martin	1995	Ridgewood Pearl	J. Murtagh	2004	Singletary	D. Flores
1987	Miesque	F. Head	1996	Da Hoss	G. Stevens	2005	Artie Schiller	G. Gomez
1988	Miesque	F. Head	1997	Spinning World	C. Asmussen	2006	Miesque's Approval	E. Castro
1989	Steinlen.	J. Santos	1998	Da Hoss	J. Velazquez	2007	Kip Deville.	C. Velasquez
1990	Royal Academy	L. Piggott	1999	Silic.	C. Nakatani	2008	Goldikova	O. Peslier
1991	Opening Verse	P. Valenzuela	2000	War Chant	G. Stevens	2009	Goldikova	O. Peslier
1992	Lure	M. Smith	2001	Val Royal	J. Valdivia Jr.			

Filly and Mare Turf

Distance: 1-3/8 mi, 1999-2000, 2004, 2006-07; 1-1/4 mi, 2001-03, 2005, 2008-09.

Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey
1999	Soaring Softly.	J. Bailey	2003	Islington	K. Fallon	2007	Lahudood	A. Garcia
2000	Perfect Sting.	J. Bailey	2004	Ouija Board.	K. Fallon	2008	Forever Together.	J. Leparoux
2001	Banks Hill	O. Peslier	2005	Intercontinental.	R. Bejarano	2009	Midday	T. Queally
2002	Starine	J. Velazquez	2006	Ouija Board (GB)	F. Dettori			

Ladies' Classic

Distance: 1-1/4 mi, 1984-87; 1-1/8 mi, since 1988. Race known as Distaff, 1984-2007.

Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Princess Rooney	E. Delahoussaye	1993	Hollywood Wildcat	E. Delahoussaye	2002	Azeri	M. Smith
1985	Life's Magic	A. Cordero Jr.	1994	One Dreamer	G. Stevens	2003	Adoration	P. Valenzuela
1986	Lady's Secret	P. Day	1995	Inside Information	M. Smith	2004	Ashado	J. Velazquez
1987	Sacahuista	R. Romero	1996	Jewel Princess	C. Nakatani	2005	Pleasant Home	C. Velasquez
1988	Personal Ensign	R. Romero	1997	Ajina	M. Smith	2006	Round Pond	E. Prado
1989	Bayakoa	L. Pincay Jr.	1998	Escena	G. Stevens	2007	Ginger Punch	R. Bejarano
1990	Bayakoa	L. Pincay Jr.	1999	Beautiful Pleasure	J. Chaves	2008	Zenyatta	M. Smith
1991	Dance Smartly	P. Day	2000	Spain	V. Espinoza	2009	Life Is Sweet.	G. Gomez
1992	Paseana.	C. McCarron	2001	Unbridled Elaine	P. Day			

Turf

Distance: 1-1/2 mi.

Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey	Year	Horse	Jockey
1984	Lashkari	Y. St.-Martin	1993	Kotashaan	K. Desormeaux	2002	High Chaparral	M. Kinane
1985	Pebbles.	P. Eddery	1994	Tikkanen.	M. Smith	2003	(tie) High Chaparral	M. Kinane
1986	Manila.	J. Santos	1995	Northern Spur	C. McCarron		Johar.	A. Solis
1987	Theatrical	P. Day	1996	Pilsudski	W. Swinburn	2004	Better Talk Now	R. Dominguez
1988	Great Communicator	R. Sibille	1997	Chief Bearhart	J. Santos	2005	Shirocco	C. Soumillon
1989	Prized	E. Delahoussaye	1998	Buck's Boy	S. Sellers	2006	Red Rocks	F. Dettori
1990	In The Wings	G. Stevens	1999	Daylami.	L. Dettori	2007	English Channel	J. Velasquez
1991	Miss Alleged.	E. Legrix	2000	Kalanisi.	J. Murtagh	2008	Conduit	R. Moore
1992	Fraise	P. Valenzuela	2001	Fantastic Light	L. Dettori	2009	Conduit	R. Moore

Eclipse Awards

The Eclipse Awards, honoring the Horse of the Year and other champions of the sport, began in 1971 and are sponsored by the *Daily Racing Form*, the National Thoroughbred Racing Association, and the National Turf Writers Assn. Prior to 1971, the *DRF* (1936-70) and the NTRA (1950-70) issued separate selections for Horse of the Year.

Eclipse Awards, 2009

Horse of the Year: Rachel Alexandra	Older female (4-year-old+): Zenyatta	Trainer: Steve Asmussen
2-year-old male: Lookin At Lucky	Male sprinter: Kodiak Kowboy	Jockey: Julien Leparoux
2-year-old female: She Be Wild	Female sprinter: Informed Decision	Apprentice jockey: Christian Santiago
3-year-old male: Summer Bird	Male turf horse: Gio Ponti	Reyes
3-year-old female: Rachel Alexandra	Female turf horse: Goldikova	Breeder: Juddmonte Farms
Older male (4-year-old+): Gio Ponti	Steeplechase horse: Mixed Up	Owner: Godolphin Racing

Horse of the Year, 1936-2009

Year	Horse	Year	Horse	Year	Horse	Year	Horse
1936	Granville	1949	Capot	1960	Kelso	1971	Ack Ack
1937	War Admiral	1950	Hill Prince	1961	Kelso	1972	Secretariat
1938	Seabiscuit	1951	Counterpoint	1962	Kelso	1973	Secretariat
1939	Challedon	1952	One Count (DRF);	1963	Kelso	1974	Forego
1940	Challedon		Native Dancer (TRA)	1964	Kelso	1975	Forego
1941	Whirlaway	1953	Tom Fool	1965	Roman Brother (DRF);	1976	Forego
1942	Whirlaway	1954	Native Dancer		Moccasin (TRA)	1977	Seattle Slew
1943	Count Fleet	1955	Nashua	1966	Buckpasser	1978	Affirmed
1944	Twilight Tear	1956	Swaps	1967	Damascus	1979	Affirmed
1945	Busher	1957	Bold Ruler (DRF);	1968	Dr. Fager	1980	Spectacular Bid
1946	Assault		Dedicate (TRA)	1969	Arts and Letters	1981	John Henry
1947	Armed	1958	Round Table	1970	Fort Marcy (DRF);	1982	Conquistador Cielo
1948	Citation	1959	Sword Dancer		Personality (TRA)	1983	All Along

Year	Horse	Year	Horse	Year	Horse	Year	Horse
1984	John Henry	1991	Black Tie Affair	1998	Skip Away	2004	Ghostzapper
1985	Spend A Buck	1992	A.P. Indy	1999	Charismatic	2005	Saint Liam
1986	Lady's Secret	1993	Kotashaan	2000	Tiznow	2006	Invasor
1987	Ferdinand	1994	Holy Bull	2001	Point Given	2007	Curlin
1988	Alysheba	1995	Cigar	2002	Azeri	2008	Curlin
1989	Sunday Silence	1996	Cigar	2003	Mineshaft	2009	Rachel Alexandra
1990	Criminal Type	1997	Favorite Trick				

HARNESS RACING
Harness Horse of the Year, 1947-2009

(Chosen by the U.S. Trotting Assn. and the U.S. Harness Writers Assn.)

Year	Horse	Year	Horse	Year	Horse	Year	Horse
1947	Victory Song	1963	Speedy Scot	1979	Niatross	1995	CR Kay Suzie
1948	Rodney	1964	Bret Hanover	1980	Niatross	1996	Continental Victory
1949	Good Time	1965	Bret Hanover	1981	Fan Hanover	1997	Malabar Man
1950	Proximity	1966	Bret Hanover	1982	Cam Fella	1998	Moni Maker
1951	Pronto Don	1967	Nevele Pride	1983	Cam Fella	1999	Moni Maker
1952	Good Time	1968	Nevele Pride	1984	Fancy Crown	2000	Gallo Blue Chip
1953	Hi Lo's Forbes	1969	Nevele Pride	1985	Nihilator	2001	Bunny Lake
1954	Stenographer	1970	Fresh Yankee	1986	Forrest Skipper	2002	Real Desire
1955	Scott Frost	1971	Albatross	1987	Mack Lobell	2003	No Pan Intended
1956	Scott Frost	1972	Albatross	1988	Mack Lobell	2004	Rainbow Blue
1957	Torpid	1973	Sir Dalrae	1989	Matt's Scooter	2005	Rocknroll Hanover
1958	Emily's Pride	1974	Delmonica Hanover	1990	Beach Towel	2006	Glidemaster
1959	Bye Bye Byrd	1975	Savoir	1991	Precious Bunny	2007	Donato Hanover
1960	Adios Butler	1976	Keystone Ore	1992	Artsplace	2008	Somebeachsomewhere
1961	Adios Butler	1977	Green Speed	1993	Staying Together	2009	Muscle Hill
1962	Su Mac Lad	1978	Abercrombie	1994	Cam's Card Shark		

The Hambletonian (3-year-old trotters), 1965-2010

Year	Horse	Driver	Year	Horse	Driver
1965	Egyptian Candor	Del Cameron	1988	Armbro Goal	John Campbell
1966	Kerry Way	Frank Ervin	1989	Park Avenue Joe	Ron Waples
1967	Speedy Streak	Del Cameron	1990	Harmonious	John Campbell
1968	Nevele Pride	Stanley Dancer	1991	Giant Victory	Jack Moiseyev
1969	Lindy's Pride	Howard Beissinger	1992	Alf Palema	Mickey McNicholl
1970	Timothy T	John Simpson Sr.	1993	American Winner	Ron Pierce
1971	Speedy Crown	Howard Beissinger	1994	Victory Dream	Michel Lachance
1972	Super Bowl	Stanley Dancer	1995	Tagliabue	John Campbell
1973	Flirth	Ralph Baldwin	1996	Continental Victory	Michel Lachance
1974	Christopher T	Bill Haughton	1997	Malabar Man	Malvern Burroughs
1975	Bonefish	Stanley Dancer	1998	Muscles Yankee	John Campbell
1976	Steve Lobell	Bill Haughton	1999	Self Possessed	Mike Lachance
1977	Green Speed	Bill Haughton	2000	Yankee Paco	Trevor Ritchie
1978	Speedy Somolli	Howard Beissinger	2001	Scarlet Knight	Stefan Melander
1979	Legend Hanover	George Sholty	2002	Chip Chip Hooray	Eric Ledford
1980	Burgomeister	Bill Haughton	2003	Amigo Hall	Mike Lachance
1981	Shiaway St. Pat	Ray Remmen	2004	Windsong's Legacy	Trond Smedshammer
1982	Speed Bowl	Tommy Haughton	2005	Vivid Photo	Roger Hammer
1983	Duenna	Stanley Dancer	2006	Glidemaster	John Campbell
1984	Historic Freight	Ben Webster	2007	Donato Hanover	Ron Pierce
1985	Prakas	Bill O'Donnell	2008	Deweycheatumnhowe	Ray Schnittker
1986	Nuclear Kosmos	Ulf Thoresen	2009	Muscle Hill	Brian Sears
1987	Mack Lobell	John Campbell	2010	Muscle Massive	Ron Pierce

BOWLING
Professional Bowlers Association
PBA Tournament of Champions, 1965-2010

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1965	Billy Hardwick	1977	Mike Berlin	1988	Mark Williams	1999	Jason Couch
1966	Wayne Zahn	1978	Earl Anthony	1989	Del Ballard Jr.	2000	Jason Couch
1967	Jim Stefanich	1979	George Pappas	1990	Dave Ferraro	2002	Jason Couch
1968	Dave Davis	1980	Wayne Webb	1991	David Ozio	2003	Patrick Healey Jr.
1969	Jim Godman	1981	Steve Cook	1992	Marc McDowell	2005	Steve Jaros
1970	Don Johnson	1982	Mike Durbin	1993	George Branham III	2006	Chris Barnes
1971	Johnny Petraglia	1983	Joe Berardi	1994	Norm Duke	2007	Tommy Jones
1972	Mike Durbin	1984	Mike Durbin	1996	Dave D'Entremont	2008	Michael Haugen Jr.
1973	Jim Godman	1985	Mark Williams	1997	John Gant	2009	Patrick Allen
1974	Earl Anthony	1986	Marshall Holman	1998	Bryan Goebel	2010	Kelly Kulick
1975	Dave Davis						
1976	Marshall Holman						

Note: No tournament held in 2001 or 2004.

PBA Hall of Fame Performance Inductees

Bill Allen	Don Carter	Jim Godman	George Pappas	Brian Voss
Earl Anthony	Paul Colwell	Billy Hardwick	Johnny Petraglia	Wayne Webb
Mike Aulby	Steve Cook	Marshall Holman	Dick Ritger	Dick Weber
Del Ballard Jr.	Dave Davis	Tommy Hudson	Mark Roth	Pete Weber
Joe Berardi	Gary Dickinson	Dave Husted	Carmen Salvino	Billy Welu
Ray Bluth	Norm Duke	Don Johnson	Harry Smith	Mark Williams
Parker Bohn III	Mike Durbin	Larry Laub	Dave Soutar	Walter Ray Williams Jr.
Roy Buckley	Buzz Fazio	Amleto Monacelli	Jim Stefanich	Wayne Zahn
Nelson Burton Jr.	Dave Ferraro	David Ozio		

PBA Leading Money Winners, 1962-2010

Total winnings from tournaments only. After 2000, year shown is year the PBA season ended.

Year	Bowler	Amount	Year	Bowler	Amount	Year	Bowler	Amount
1962	Don Carter	\$49,972	1978	Mark Roth	\$134,500	1995	Mike Aulby	\$219,792
1963	Dick Weber	46,333	1979	Mark Roth	124,517	1996	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	241,330
1964	Bob Strampe	33,592	1980	Wayne Webb	116,700	1997	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	240,544
1965	Dick Weber	47,674	1981	Earl Anthony	164,735	1998	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	238,225
1966	Wayne Zahn	54,720	1982	Earl Anthony	134,760	1999	Parker Bohn III	240,912
1967	Dave Davis	54,165	1983	Earl Anthony	135,605	2000	Norm Duke	143,325
1968	Jim Stefanich	67,377	1984	Mark Roth	158,712	2002	Parker Bohn III	245,200
1969	Billy Hardwick	64,160	1985	Mike Aulby	201,200	2003	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	419,700
1970	Mike McGrath	52,049	1986	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	145,550	2004	Mika Koivuniemi	238,590
1971	Johnny Petraglia	85,065	1987	Pete Weber	175,491	2005	Patrick Allen	350,740
1972	Don Johnson	56,648	1988	Brian Voss	225,485	2006	Tommy Jones	301,700
1973	Don McCune	69,000	1989	Mike Aulby	298,237	2007	Doug Kent	200,530
1974	Earl Anthony	99,585	1990	Amleto Monacelli	204,775	2008	Norm Duke	176,855
1975	Earl Anthony	107,585	1991	David Ozio	225,585	2009	Norm Duke	199,130
1976	Earl Anthony	110,833	1992	Marc McDowell	174,215	2010	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	152,670
1977	Mark Roth	105,583	1993	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	296,370			
			1994	Norm Duke	273,753			

Leading PBA Averages by Year, 1962-2010

Year	Bowler	Average	Year	Bowler	Average	Year	Bowler	Average
1962	Don Carter	212.84	1978	Mark Roth	219.83	1994	Norm Duke	222.83
1963	Billy Hardwick	210.34	1979	Mark Roth	221.66	1995	Mike Aulby	225.49
1964	Ray Bluth	210.51	1980	Earl Anthony	218.53	1996	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	225.37
1965	Dick Weber	211.89	1981	Mark Roth	216.69	1997	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	222.00
1966	Wayne Zahn	208.66	1982	Marshall Holman	212.84	1998	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	226.13
1967	Wayne Zahn	212.34	1983	Earl Anthony	216.64	1999	Parker Bohn III	228.04
1968	Jim Stefanich	211.89	1984	Marshall Holman	213.91	2000	Chris Barnes	220.93
1969	Bill Hardwick	212.95	1985	Mark Baker	213.71	2002	Parker Bohn III	221.54
1970	Nelson Burton Jr.	214.90	1986	John Gant	214.37	2003	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	224.94
1971	Don Johnson	213.97	1987	Marshall Holman	216.80	2004	Mika Koivuniemi	222.73
1972	Don Johnson	215.29	1988	Mark Roth	218.03	2005	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	227.07
1973	Earl Anthony	215.79	1989	Pete Weber	215.43	2006	Norm Duke	224.29
1974	Earl Anthony	219.39	1990	Amleto Monacelli	218.15	2007	Norm Duke	228.47
1975	Earl Anthony	219.06	1991	Norm Duke	218.20	2008	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	228.34
1976	Mark Roth	215.97	1992	Dave Ferraro	219.70	2009	Wes Malott	222.98
1977	Mark Roth	218.17	1993	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	222.98	2010	Walter Ray Williams Jr.	222.92

United States Bowling Congress

Formed Jan. 1, 2005, from a merger of the American Bowling Congress (ABC), Women’s International Bowling Congress, the Young American Bowling Alliance, and USA Bowling. Before 2006, certified games and champions are for ABC only.

Most Certified 300 Games—Men

(As of July 16, 2010.)

Winner, hometown	300 games	Winner, hometown	300 games	Winner, hometown	300 games
Jim Hosier, Wayne, NJ	112	Dean Wolf, Reading, PA	94	Jerry Kessler, Englewood, OH	84
Gordon Childers, Benton, AR	108	Jim Tomek Jr., Camp Hill, PA	94	David Bingham, Brainard, NY	82
Fero Williams, Fairfield, OH	107	Jack Kurent, Luzerne, PA	93	Robert Heuser, Elmira, NY	76
John Delp III, Sinking Spring, PA	104	Joe Jimenez, Saginaw, MI	91	Warren Tam Wasson, Murphy, TX	76
Stephen Aiello, New Haledon, NJ	103	Ron Krippelcz, St. Louis, MO	91	Paul Masminster, Dayton, OH	75
Chris Hayward, Toledo, OH	102	Jeff Carter, Springfield, IL	86	John Chacko Jr., Larksville, PA	75
Frank Massengale Jr., Hixon, TN	99	Jeff Ripic, Endicott, NY	86		

USBC Masters Tournament Champions, 1980-2010

Year	Winner, hometown	Year	Winner, hometown	Year	Winner, hometown
1980	Neil Burton, St. Louis, MO	1990	Chris Warren, Dallas, TX	2001	Parker Bohn III, Jackson, NJ
1981	Randy Lightfoot, St. Charles, MO	1991	Doug Kent, Canandaigua, NY	2002	Brett Wolfe, Reno, NV
1982	Joe Berardi, Brooklyn, NY	1992	Ken Johnson, N. Richmond Hills, TX	2003	Bryon Smith, Roseburg, OR
1983	Mike Lastowski, Havre de Grace, MD	1993	Norm Duke, Oklahoma City, OK	2004	Walter Ray Williams Jr., FL (Jan.); Danny Wiseman, MD (Oct.)
1984	Earl Anthony, Dublin, CA	1994	Steve Fehr, Cincinnati, OH	2005	Mike Scroggins, Amarillo, TX
1985	Steve Wunderlich, St. Louis, MO	1995	Mike Aulby, Indianapolis, IN	2006	Doug Kent, Newark, NY
1986	Mark Fahy, Chicago, IL	1996	Ernie Schlegel, Vancouver, WA	2007	Sean Rash, Wichita, KS
1987	Rick Steelsmith, Wichita, KS	1997	Jason Queen, Decatur, IL	2008	No tournament
1988	Del Ballard Jr., Richardson, TX	1998	Mike Aulby, Indianapolis, IN	2009	John Nolen, Waterford, MI
1989	Mike Aulby, Indianapolis, IN	1999	Brian Boghosian, Middletown, CT	2010	Walter Ray Williams Jr., Ocala, FL
		2000	Mika Koivuniemi, Finland		

Open Champions, 2010

Regular Singles: Terrence Syring, Bay City, MI	Classified Singles: David Ackerman, Lena, IL
Regular Doubles: John Kreyer Jr., Fridley, MN, and Steve Bohn, Norwood, MN	Classified Doubles: Daphene Thompson and Mark Thompson, Snyder, TX
Regular All-Events: Matt McNiel, Chanhassen, MN	Classified All-Events: William Gibboney Jr., Douglasville, GA
Regular Team: Bowlers Edge Pro Shop, Neenah, WI	Classified Team: Southeast Paint, Price, UT
Team All-Events: Northern Lanes Pro Shop, Sanford, MI	

USBC Queens and Women’s Champions, 2010

According to the new format introduced in 2010, USBC women’s champions are selected from an all-handicap format with three divisions: Diamond (180 and higher with handicap based on 100% of 220), Ruby (150-179 with handicap based on 100% of 180), and Sapphire (149 and below with handicap based on 100% of 150). Overall champions (scratch) also are crowned.

Queens Tournament: Kelly Kulick, Union, NJ	Diamond Singles: Krischna Howard, Hawthorne, CA
Scratch Singles: Krischna Howard, Hawthorne, CA	Diamond Doubles: Renee Graham, Seat Pleasant, MD, and Felicia Thorpe, Temple Hills, MD
Scratch Doubles: Carol Gianotti, Henderson, NV, and Missy Klug, Macomb, MI	Diamond All-Events: Jodi Woessner, Oregon, OH
Scratch All-Events: Jodi Woessner, Oregon, OH	Diamond Team: Bowlers Choice Pro Shop, Tonawanda, NY
Scratch Team: Bowlers Choice Pro Shop, Tonawanda, NY	

Most Certified 300 Games—Women

(As of July 20, 2010.)

Winner, hometown	300 games	Winner, hometown	300 games	Winner, hometown	300 games
Tish Johnson, Colorado Springs, CO	44	Shannon Duplantis, New Orleans, LA	30	Teri Haefke, Austintown, OH	24
Altramese Webb, Detroit, MI	43	Jeanette (Menacho) Adams, Antelope, CA	30	Vicki Fischel, Aurora, CO	23
Jodi Musto, Schenectady, NY	40	Aleta Sill, Livonia, MI	28	Kim Terrell-Kearney, Grand Prairie, TX	23
Marianne DiRupo, Succasunna, NJ	34	Anne-Marie Duggan, Edmond, OK	28	Jodi Woessner, Oregon, OH	23
Tammy S. Jones, Decatur, IL	34	Alicia Kellow, Louisville, KY	25	Cheryl Daniels, W. Bloomfield, MI	22
Leanne Hulsenberg, Roseville, CA	32	Liz Johnson, Cheektowaga, NY	25	Jackie Mitskavich, Du Bois, PA	22
Debbie McMullen, Denver, CO	31	Jeanne Naccarato, Tacoma, WA	24	Mandy Wilson, Dayton, OH	22
Dede Davidson, Buellton, CA	30			Shannon Pluhowsky, Kettering, OH	22

CHESS

World Chess Champions, 1886-2010

Source: U.S. Chess Federation; International Chess Federation (FIDE)

Official world champions since the title was first used, as of Oct. 15, 2010.

1886-94	Wilhelm Steinitz, Austria	1972-75	Bobby Fischer, U.S. ²
1894-1921	Emanuel Lasker, Germany	1975-85	Anatoly Karpov, USSR
1921-27	Jose R. Capablanca, Cuba	1985-2000	Garry Kasparov, USSR/Russia ³
1927-35	Alexander Alekhine, France	1993-99	Anatoly Karpov, Russia (FIDE) ³
1935-37	Max Euwe, Netherlands	1999-2000	Alexander Khalifman, Russia (FIDE)
1937-46	Alexander Alekhine, France ¹	2000-02	Viswanathan Anand, India (FIDE)
1948-57	Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR	2000-06	Vladimir Kramnik, Russia (classical) ^{4,5}
1957-58	Vassily Smyslov, USSR	2002-04	Ruslan Ponomarev, Ukraine (FIDE)
1958-59	Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR	2004-05	Rustam Kasimdzhanov, Uzbekistan (FIDE)
1960-61	Mikhail Tal, USSR	2005-06	Veselin Topalov, Bulgaria (FIDE)
1961-63	Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR	2006-07	Vladimir Kramnik, Russia ⁵
1963-69	Tigran Petrosian, USSR	2007-	Viswanathan Anand, India
1969-72	Boris Spassky, USSR		

(1) After Alekhine died in 1946, the title was vacant until 1948, when Botvinnik won the 1st world championship event sanctioned by FIDE. (2) Defaulted championship after refusing to accept FIDE rules for a championship match, Apr. 1975. (3) Kasparov broke with FIDE, Feb. 26, 1993. FIDE stripped Kasparov of his FIDE title Mar. 23. Kasparov then defeated Nigel Short of Great Britain in a world championship match played Sept.-Oct. 1993 under the auspices of a new organization the two had founded, the Professional Chess Association (PCA). FIDE held a replacement championship match between Anatoly Karpov (Russia) and Jan Timman (Netherlands), which Karpov won in Nov. 1993. The PCA folded in 1995, but Kasparov was still considered the “classical” world champion. (4) In Nov. 2000, Vladimir Kramnik (Russia) defeated Garry Kasparov (Russia) for the classical world championship title in London. (5) Vladimir Kramnik, the classical world champion since 2000, and Veselin Topalov, FIDE champion since 2005, met at the world chess championship match in Elista, Russia, to compete for a unified championship, which Kramnik won Oct. 13, 2006.

FIGURE SKATING

U.S. and World Individual Champions, 1952-2010

U.S. Champions			World Champions		
Men	Women	Year	Men	Women	
Dick Button	Tenley Albright	1952	Dick Button, U.S.	Jacqueline du Bief, France	
Hayes Jenkins	Tenley Albright	1953	Hayes Jenkins, U.S.	Tenley Albright, U.S.	
Hayes Jenkins	Tenley Albright	1954	Hayes Jenkins, U.S.	Gundi Busch, W. Germany	
Hayes Jenkins	Tenley Albright	1955	Hayes Jenkins, U.S.	Tenley Albright, U.S.	
Hayes Jenkins	Tenley Albright	1956	Hayes Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.	
Dave Jenkins	Carol Heiss	1957	Dave Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.	
Dave Jenkins	Carol Heiss	1958	Dave Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.	
Dave Jenkins	Carol Heiss	1959	Dave Jenkins, U.S.	Carol Heiss, U.S.	
Dave Jenkins	Carol Heiss	1960	Alain Giletti, France	Carol Heiss, U.S.	
Bradley Lord	Laurence Owen	1961	None	None	
Monty Hoyt	Barbara Roles Pursley	1962	Don Jackson, Canada	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands	
Tommy Litz	Lorraine Hanlon	1963	Don McPherson, Canada	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands	
Scott Allen	Peggy Fleming	1964	Manfred Schnelldorfer, W. Germany	Sjoukje Dijkstra, Netherlands	
Gary Visconti	Peggy Fleming	1965	Alain Calmat, France	Petra Burka, Canada	
Scott Allen	Peggy Fleming	1966	Emmerich Danzer, Austria	Peggy Fleming, U.S.	
Gary Visconti	Peggy Fleming	1967	Emmerich Danzer, Austria	Peggy Fleming, U.S.	
Tim Wood	Peggy Fleming	1968	Emmerich Danzer, Austria	Peggy Fleming, U.S.	
Tim Wood	Janet Lynn	1969	Tim Wood, U.S.	Gabriele Seyfert, E. Germany	
Tim Wood	Janet Lynn	1970	Tim Wood, U.S.	Gabriele Seyfert, E. Germany	
John Misha Petkevich	Janet Lynn	1971	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia	Beatrix Schuba, Austria	
Ken Shelley	Janet Lynn	1972	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia	Beatrix Schuba, Austria	
Gordon McKellen Jr.	Janet Lynn	1973	Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia	Karen Magnussen, Canada	
Gordon McKellen Jr.	Dorothy Hamill	1974	Jan Hoffmann, E. Germany	Christine Errath, E. Germany	
Gordon McKellen Jr.	Dorothy Hamill	1975	Sergei Volkov, USSR	Dianne de Leeuw, Neth.-U.S.	
Terry Kubicka	Dorothy Hamill	1976	John Curry, Gr. Britain	Dorothy Hamill, U.S.	
Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne	1977	Vladimir Kovalev, USSR	Linda Fratianne, U.S.	
Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne	1978	Charles Tickner, U.S.	Anett Poetzsch, E. Germany	
Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne	1979	Vladimir Kovalev, USSR	Linda Fratianne, U.S.	
Charles Tickner	Linda Fratianne	1980	Jan Hoffmann, E. Germany	Anett Poetzsch, E. Germany	
Scott Hamilton	Elaine Zayak	1981	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Denise Biellmann, Switzerland	
Scott Hamilton	Rosalynn Sumners	1982	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Elaine Zayak, U.S.	
Scott Hamilton	Rosalynn Sumners	1983	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Rosalynn Sumners, U.S.	
Scott Hamilton	Rosalynn Sumners	1984	Scott Hamilton, U.S.	Katarina Witt, E. Germany	
Brian Boitano	Tiffany Chin	1985	Aleksandr Fadeev, USSR	Katarina Witt, E. Germany	
Brian Boitano	Debi Thomas	1986	Brian Boitano, U.S.	Debi Thomas, U.S.	
Brian Boitano	Jill Trenary	1987	Brian Orser, Canada	Katarina Witt, E. Germany	
Brian Boitano	Debi Thomas	1988	Brian Boitano, U.S.	Katarina Witt, E. Germany	
Christopher Bowman	Jill Trenary	1989	Kurt Browning, Canada	Midori Ito, Japan	
Todd Eldredge	Jill Trenary	1990	Kurt Browning, Canada	Jill Trenary, U.S.	

U.S. Champions			World Champions	
Men	Women	Year	Men	Women
Todd Eldredge	Tonya Harding	1991	Kurt Browning, Canada	Kristi Yamaguchi, U.S.
Christopher Bowman	Kristi Yamaguchi	1992	Viktor Petrenko, Ukraine	Kristi Yamaguchi, U.S.
Scott Davis	Nancy Kerrigan	1993	Kurt Browning, Canada	Oksana Baiul, Ukraine
Scott Davis	Vacant ¹	1994	Elvis Stojko, Canada	Yuka Sato, Japan
Todd Eldredge	Nicole Bobek	1995	Elvis Stojko, Canada	Chen Lu, China
Rudy Galindo	Michelle Kwan	1996	Todd Eldredge, U.S.	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Todd Eldredge	Tara Lipinski	1997	Elvis Stojko, Canada	Tara Lipinski, U.S.
Todd Eldredge	Michelle Kwan	1998	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Michael Weiss	Michelle Kwan	1999	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Maria Butyrskaya, Russia
Michael Weiss	Michelle Kwan	2000	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Timothy Goebel	Michelle Kwan	2001	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Todd Eldredge	Michelle Kwan	2002	Alexei Yagudin, Russia	Irina Slutskaya, Russia
Michael Weiss	Michelle Kwan	2003	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia	Michelle Kwan, U.S.
Johnny Weir	Michelle Kwan	2004	Yevgeny Plushenko, Russia	Shizuka Arakawa, Japan
Johnny Weir	Michelle Kwan	2005	Stephane Lambiel, Switzerland	Irina Slutskaya, Russia
Johnny Weir	Sasha Cohen	2006	Stephane Lambiel, Switzerland	Kimmie Meissner, U.S.
Evan Lysacek	Kimmie Meissner	2007	Brian Joubert, France	Miki Ando, Japan
Evan Lysacek	Mirai Nagasu	2008	Jeffrey Buttle, Canada	Mao Asada, Japan
Jeremy Abbott	Alissa Czisny	2009	Evan Lysacek, U.S.	Yu-Na Kim, South Korea
Jeremy Abbott	Rachael Flatt	2010	Daisuke Takahashi, Japan	Mao Asada, Japan

(1) Tonya Harding was stripped of title for her involvement in an attack on rival Nancy Kerrigan.

SKIING
World Cup Alpine Champions, 1967-2010

Year	Men's champion, country	Year	Men's champion, country	Year	Women's champion, country
1967	Jean Claude Killy, France	1997	Luc Alphand, France	1981	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland
1968	Jean Claude Killy, France	1998	Hermann Maier, Austria	1982	Erika Hess, Switzerland
1969	Karl Schranz, Austria	1999	Lasse Kjus, Norway	1983	Tamara McKinney, U.S.
1970	Karl Schranz, Austria	2000	Hermann Maier, Austria	1984	Erika Hess, Switzerland
1971	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	2001	Hermann Maier, Austria	1985	Michela Figini, Switzerland
1972	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	2002	Stephan Eberharter, Austria	1986	Maria Walliser, Switzerland
1973	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	2003	Stephan Eberharter, Austria	1987	Maria Walliser, Switzerland
1974	Piero Gros, Italy	2004	Hermann Maier, Austria	1988	Michela Figini, Switzerland
1975	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	2005	Bode Miller, U.S.	1989	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland
1976	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	2006	Benjamin Raich, Austria	1990	Petra Kronberger, Austria
1977	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	2007	Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway	1991	Petra Kronberger, Austria
1978	Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	2008	Bode Miller, U.S.	1992	Petra Kronberger, Austria
1979	Peter Luescher, Switzerland	2009	Aksel Lund Svindal, Norway	1993	Anita Wachter, Austria
1980	Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein	2010	Carlo Janka, Switzerland	1994	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland
1981	Phil Mahre, U.S.			1995	Vreni Schneider, Switzerland
1982	Phil Mahre, U.S.	Year	Women's champion, country	1996	Katja Seizinger, Germany
1983	Phil Mahre, U.S.	1967	Nancy Greene, Canada	1997	Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden
1984	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland	1968	Nancy Greene, Canada	1998	Katja Seizinger, Germany
1985	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg	1969	Gertrud Gabl, Austria	1999	Alexandra Meissnitzer, Austria
1986	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg	1970	Michele Jacot, France	2000	Renate Goetschl, Austria
1987	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland	1971	Annemarie Proell, Austria	2001	Janica Kostelic, Croatia
1988	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland	1972	Annemarie Proell, Austria	2002	Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria
1989	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg	1973	Annemarie Proell, Austria	2003	Janica Kostelic, Croatia
1990	Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland	1974	Annemarie Proell, Austria	2004	Anja Paerson, Sweden
1991	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg	1975	Annemarie Proell, Austria	2005	Anja Paerson, Sweden
1992	Paul Accola, Switzerland	1976	Rose Mittermaier, W. Germany	2006	Janica Kostelic, Croatia
1993	Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg	1977	Lise-Marie Morerod, Switzerland	2007	Nicole Hosp, Austria
1994	Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway	1978	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein	2008	Lindsey Vonn, U.S.
1995	Alberto Tomba, Italy	1979	Annemarie Proell Moser, Austria	2009	Lindsey Vonn, U.S.
1996	Lasse Kjus, Norway	1980	Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein	2010	Lindsey Vonn, U.S.

CYCLING
Tour de France, 2010

Alberto Contador of Spain won the 97th Tour de France, cycling's premier race, for the second straight year and the third time in his career July 25, 2010. The 2,263-mile (3,642-km) Tour de France began July 3 with the prologue in Rotterdam, Netherlands, and ended in Paris. Contador finished the race in 91 hours, 58 minutes, and 48 seconds; Andy Schleck of Luxembourg finished 39 seconds behind. Contador's former teammate, 7-time Tour champion Lance Armstrong, finished what he called his final Tour in 23rd place, 39:20 behind.

The start of the Tour was overshadowed by renewed allegations by disgraced U.S. cyclist Floyd Landis, who had been stripped of his title in the 2006 Tour de France after testing positive for performance-enhancing drugs. In May 2010, he admitted for the first time that he used illicit substances during his career, and also implicated Armstrong and other former teammates on the now-defunct U.S. Postal Service team. A federal investigation was launched as a result.

Tour de France Winners, 1980-2010

Year	Winner, nationality	Year	Winner, nationality	Year	Winner, nationality
1980	Zoop Zoetemelk, Netherlands	1991	Miguel Indurain, Spain	2001	Lance Armstrong, U.S.
1981	Bernard Hinault, France	1992	Miguel Indurain, Spain	2002	Lance Armstrong, U.S.
1982	Bernard Hinault, France	1993	Miguel Indurain, Spain	2003	Lance Armstrong, U.S.
1983	Laurent Fignon, France	1994	Miguel Indurain, Spain	2004	Lance Armstrong, U.S.
1984	Laurent Fignon, France	1995	Miguel Indurain, Spain	2005	Lance Armstrong, U.S.
1985	Bernard Hinault, France	1996	Bjarne Riis, Denmark	2006	Oscar Pereiro, Spain ¹
1986	Greg LeMond, U.S.	1997	Jan Ullrich, Germany	2007	Alberto Contador, Spain
1987	Stephen Roche, Ireland	1998	Marco Pantani, Italy	2008	Carlos Sastre, Spain
1988	Pedro Delgado, Spain	1999	Lance Armstrong, U.S.	2009	Alberto Contador, Spain
1989	Greg LeMond, U.S.	2000	Lance Armstrong, U.S.	2010	Alberto Contador, Spain
1990	Greg LeMond, U.S.				

(1) Floyd Landis, U.S., was stripped of the title, Sept. 20, 2007, for doping. Landis lost a final appeal of the ruling June 30, 2008.

SWIMMING
World Swimming Records
Long course (50 m), as of Oct. 2010.

Men’s Records

Freestyle

Distance	Time	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
50 meters	0:20.91 . . .	César Cielo	Brazil	São Paulo, Brazil	Dec. 18, 2009
100 meters	0:46.91 . . .	César Cielo	Brazil	Rome, Italy	July 30, 2009
200 meters	1:42.00 . . .	Paul Biedermann	Germany	Rome, Italy	July 28, 2009
400 meters	3:40.07 . . .	Paul Biedermann	Germany	Rome, Italy	July 26, 2009
800 meters	7:32.12 . . .	Zhang Lin	China	Rome, Italy	July 29, 2009
1,500 meters	14:34.56 . . .	Grant Hackett	Australia	Fukuoka, Japan	July 29, 2001

Backstroke

50 meters	0:24.04 . . .	Liam Tancock	UK	Rome, Italy	Aug. 2, 2009
100 meters	0:51.94 . . .	Aaron Peirsol	U.S.	Indianapolis, IN	July 7, 2009
200 meters	1:51.92 . . .	Aaron Peirsol	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 31, 2009

Breaststroke

50 meters	0:26.67 . . .	Cameron van der Burgh	South Africa	Rome, Italy	July 29, 2009
100 meters	0:58.58 . . .	Brenton Rickard	Australia	Rome, Italy	July 27, 2009
200 meters	2:07.31 . . .	Christian Sprenger	Australia	Rome, Italy	July 30, 2009

Butterfly

50 meters	0:22.43 . . .	Rafael Muñoz	Spain	Malaga, Spain	Apr. 5, 2009
100 meters	0:49.82 . . .	Michael Phelps	U.S.	Rome, Italy	Aug. 1, 2009
200 meters	1:51.51 . . .	Michael Phelps	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 29, 2009

Individual medley

200 meters	1:54.10 . . .	Ryan Lochte	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 30, 2009
400 meters	4:03.84 . . .	Michael Phelps	U.S.	Beijing, China	Aug. 10, 2008

Freestyle relay

400 m. (4×100) . . .	3:08.24 . . .	Phelps, Weber-Gale, Jones, Lezak . . .	U.S.	Beijing, China	Aug. 11, 2008
800 m. (4×200) . . .	6:58.55 . . .	Phelps, Berens, Walters, Lochte . . .	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 31, 2009

Medley relay

400 m. (4×100) . . .	3:27.28 . . .	Peirsol, Shanteau, Phelps, Walters . .	U.S.	Rome, Italy	Aug. 2, 2009
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Women’s Records

Freestyle

Distance	Time	Holder	Nationality	Location	Date
50 meters	0:23.73 . . .	Britta Steffen	Germany	Rome, Italy	Aug. 2, 2009
100 meters	0:52.07 . . .	Britta Steffen	Germany	Rome, Italy	July 31, 2009
200 meters	1:52.98 . . .	Federica Pellegrini	Italy	Rome, Italy	July 29, 2009
400 meters	3:59.15 . . .	Federica Pellegrini	Italy	Rome, Italy	July 26, 2009
800 meters	8:14.10 . . .	Rebecca Adlington	UK	Beijing, China	Aug. 16, 2008
1,500 meters	15:42.54 . . .	Kate Zeigler	U.S.	Mission Viejo, CA	June 17, 2007

Backstroke

50 meters	0:27.06 . . .	Zhao Jing	China	Rome, Italy	July 30, 2009
100 meters	0:58.12 . . .	Gemma Spofforth	UK	Rome, Italy	July 28, 2009
200 meters	2:04.81 . . .	Kirsty Coventry	Zimbabwe	Rome, Italy	Aug. 1, 2009

Breaststroke

50 meters	0:29.80 . . .	Jessica Hardy	U.S.	Federal Way, WA	Aug. 7, 2009
100 meters	1:04.45 . . .	Jessica Hardy	U.S.	Federal Way, WA	Aug. 7, 2009
200 meters	2:20.12 . . .	Annamay Pierse	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 30, 2009

Butterfly

50 meters	0:25.07 . . .	Therese Alshammar	Sweden	Rome, Italy	July 31, 2009
100 meters	0:56.06 . . .	Sarah Sjöstrom	Sweden	Rome, Italy	July 27, 2009
200 meters	2:01.81 . . .	Liu Zige	China	Jinan, China	Oct. 21, 2009

Individual medley

200 meters	2:06.15 . . .	Ariana Kukors	U.S.	Rome, Italy	July 27, 2009
400 meters	4:29.45 . . .	Stephanie Rice	Australia	Beijing, China	Aug. 10, 2008

Freestyle relay

400 m. (4×100) . . .	3:31.72 . . .	Dekker, Kromowidjojo, Heemskerk, Veldhuis	Netherlands	Rome, Italy	July 26, 2009
800 m. (4×200) . . .	7:42.08 . . .	Yang, Zhu, Liu, Pang	China	Rome, Italy	July 30, 2009

Medley relay

400 m. (4×100) . . .	3:52.19 . . .	Zhao, Chen, Jiao, Li	China	Rome, Italy	Aug. 1, 2009
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DOGS

2010 Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race

Lance Mackey won the 38th annual Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race from Anchorage to Nome, AK, Mar. 16, 2010, capturing the \$50,400 prize and a new pick-up truck. Mackey finished the 1,112-mile course along the northern route to Nome in 8 days, 23 hours, and 59 minutes—the second-fastest time in the race’s history—and became the first musher to win the race in four consecutive years. The 2011 race was scheduled to begin Mar. 5 in Anchorage and follow the 1,131-mile southern route to Nome.

Westminster Kennel Club Best-In-Show, 1989-2010

Year	Best-in-show	Breed	Owner(s)
1989	Ch. Royal Tudor’s Wild As The Wind	Doberman	Sue and Art Kemp; Richard and Carolyn Vida; Beth Wilhite
1990	Ch. Wendessa Crown Prince	Pekingese	Ed Jenner
1991	Ch. Whisperwind on a Carousel	Poodle	Joan and Frederick Hartsock
1992	Ch. Registry’s Lonesome Dove	Fox Terrier	Marion and Sam Lawrence
1993	Ch. Salilyn’s Condor	English Springer Spaniel	Donna and Roger Herzig
1994	Ch. Chidley Willum	Norwich Terrier	Ruth Cooper and Patricia Lussier
1995	Ch. Gaelforce Post Script	Scottish Terrier	Dr. Vandra Huber and Dr. Joe Kinnarney
1996	Ch. Clussexx Country Sunrise	Clumber Spaniel	Judith and Richard Zaleski
1997	Ch. Parsifal Di Casa Netzer	Standard Schnauzer	Rita Holloway and Gabrio Del Torre
1998	Ch. Fairewood Frolic	Norwich Terrier	Sandina Kennels
1999	Ch. Loteki Supernatural Being	Papillon	John Oulton
2000	Ch. Salilyn ’N Erin’s Shameless	English Springer Spaniel	Carl Blain, Fran Sunseri, and Julia Gasow
2001	Ch. Special Times Just Right	Bichon Frise	Cecilia Ruggles, E. McDonald, and F. Werneck
2002	Ch. Surrey Spice Girl	Poodle (Miniature)	Ron L. and Barbara Scott
2003	Ch. Torum’s Scarf Michael	Kerry Blue Terrier	Marilu Hanson
2004	Ch. Darbydale’s All Rise Pouchcove	Newfoundland	Peggy Helming and Carol A. Bernard Bergmann
2005	Ch. Kan-Point’s VJK Autumn Roses	German Shorthaired Pointer	Linda & Richard Stark; Carol Cronk; Valerie Nunes-Atkinson
2006	Ch. Rocky Top’s Sundance Kid	Bull Terrier (colored)	Barbara Bishop, W. F. Poole, N. Shepherd, and R. P. Poole
2007	Ch. Felicity’s Diamond Jim	English Springer Spaniel	Teresa and Allen Patton; Ruth Dehmel; D. Hadsall
2008	Ch. K-Run’s Park Me In First	Beagle (15 in.)	Caroline Dowell, Eddie Dziuk, Jon Woodring, Kathy Weichert
2009	Ch. Clussexx Three D Grinchy Glee	Sussex Spaniel	Cecilia Ruggles, Beth Dowd, and Scott Sommer
2010	Ch. Roundtown Mercedes Of Maryscot	Scottish Terrier	Amelia Musser

MARATHONS

World Marathon Majors

Five of the world’s leading marathons (Berlin, Boston, Chicago, London, and New York) agreed Jan. 23, 2006, to form a series called the World Marathon Majors. Marathon runners are awarded points relative to their finish in each race in the series, and in Olympic and other world championship marathons. The male and female runners with the most points at the end of each two-year cycle win \$500,000. The 2009-10 World Marathon Majors series winners were Samuel Wanjiru, Kenya, and Liliya Shobukhova, Russia.

Boston Marathon Winners, 1972-2010

All times in hour:minute:second format. * = Course record.

Men’s winner, country	Time	Year	Women’s winner, country	Time
Olavi Suomalainen, Finland	2:15:39	1972	Nina Kuscsik, U.S.	3:10:26
Jon Anderson, U.S.	2:16:03	1973	Jacqueline Hansen, U.S.	3:05:59
Neil Cusack, Ireland	2:13:39	1974	Michiko Gorman, U.S.	2:47:11
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:09:55	1975	Liane Winter, West Germany	2:42:24
Jack Fultz, U.S.	2:20:19	1976	Kim Merritt, U.S.	2:47:10
Jerome Drayton, Canada	2:14:46	1977	Michiko Gorman, U.S.	2:48:33
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:10:13	1978	Gayle S. Barron, U.S.	2:44:52
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:09:27	1979	Joan Benoit, U.S.	2:35:15
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:12:11	1980	Jacqueline Gareau, Canada	2:34:28
Toshihiko Seko, Japan	2:09:26	1981	Allison Roe, New Zealand	2:26:46
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:08:52	1982	Charlotte Teske, West Germany	2:29:33
Greg Meyer, U.S.	2:09:00	1983	Joan Benoit, U.S.	2:22:43
Geoff Smith, Great Britain	2:10:34	1984	Lorraine Moller, New Zealand	2:29:28
Geoff Smith, Great Britain	2:14:05	1985	Lisa Larsen Weidenbach, U.S.	2:34:06
Robert de Castella, Australia	2:07:51	1986	Ingrid Kristiansen, Norway	2:24:55
Toshihiko Seko, Japan	2:11:50	1987	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2:25:21
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:08:43	1988	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2:24:30
Abebe Mekonnen, Ethiopia	2:09:06	1989	Ingrid Kristiansen, Norway	2:24:33
Gelindo Bordin, Italy	2:08:19	1990	Rosa Mota, Portugal	2:25:24
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:11:06	1991	Wanda Panfil, Poland	2:24:18
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:08:14	1992	Olga Markova, Russia	2:23:43
Cosmas Ndeti, Kenya	2:09:33	1993	Olga Markova, Russia	2:25:27
Cosmas Ndeti, Kenya	2:07:15	1994	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:21:45
Cosmas Ndeti, Kenya	2:09:22	1995	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:25:11
Moses Tanui, Kenya	2:09:15	1996	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:27:12
Lameck Aguta, Kenya	2:10:34	1997	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2:26:23
Moses Tanui, Kenya	2:07:34	1998	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2:23:21
Joseh Chebet, Kenya	2:09:52	1999	Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia	2:23:25
Elijah Lagat, Kenya	2:09:47	2000	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:26:11
Lee Bong-ju, S. Korea	2:09:43	2001	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:23:53
Rodgers Rop, Kenya	2:09:02	2002	Margaret Okayo, Kenya	2:20:43*
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:10:11	2003	Svetlana Zakharova, Russia	2:25:20
Timothy Cherigat, Kenya	2:10:37	2004	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:24:27
Hailu Negussie, Ethiopia	2:11:45	2005	Catherine Ndereba, Kenya	2:25:13
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:07:14	2006	Rita Jeptoo, Kenya	2:23:38
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:14:13	2007	Lidiya Grigoryeva, Russia	2:29:18
Robert Kipkoech Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:07:46	2008	Dire Tune, Ethiopia	2:25:25
Deriba Merga, Ethiopia	2:08:42	2009	Salina Kosgei, Kenya	2:32:16
Robert Kiprono Cheruiyot, Kenya	2:05:52*	2010	Teyba Erkesso, Ethiopia	2:26:11

Boston Marathon Winners, 1897-1971

The first Boston Marathon was held in 1897. Women were officially accepted into the race in 1972.

Year	Winner, state/country	Time	Year	Winner, state/country	Time
1897	John J. McDermott, New York	2:55:10	1935	John A. Kelley, Massachusetts	2:32:07
1898	Ronald J. MacDonald, Canada	2:42:00	1936	Ellison M. Brown, Rhode Island	2:33:40
1899	Lawrence Brignolia, Massachusetts	2:54:38	1937	Walter Young, Canada	2:33:20
1900	John Caffery, Canada	2:39:44	1938	Leslie S. Pawson, Rhode Island	2:35:34
1901	John Caffery, Canada	2:29:23	1939	Ellison M. Brown, Rhode Island	2:28:51
1902	Sammy Mellor, New York	2:43:12	1940	Gerard Cote, Canada	2:28:28
1903	John Lorden, Massachusetts	2:41:29	1941	Leslie S. Pawson, Rhode Island	2:30:38
1904	Michael Spring, New York	2:38:04	1942	Joe Smith, Massachusetts	2:26:51
1905	Frederick Lorz, New York	2:38:25	1943	Gerard Cote, Canada	2:28:25
1906	Tim Ford, Massachusetts	2:45:45	1944	Gerard Cote, Canada	2:31:50
1907	Thomas Longboat, Canada	2:24:24	1945	John A. Kelley, Massachusetts	2:30:40
1908	Thomas Morrissey, New York	2:25:43	1946	Stylianios Kyriakides, Greece	2:29:27
1909	Henri Renaud, New Hampshire	2:53:36	1947	Yun Bok Suh, Korea	2:25:39
1910	Fred Cameron, Canada	2:28:52	1948	Gerard Cote, Canada	2:31:02
1911	Clarence DeMar, Massachusetts	2:21:39	1949	Karl Leandersson, Sweden	2:31:50
1912	Michael Ryan, New York	2:21:18	1950	Kee Yong Ham, Korea	2:32:39
1913	Fritz Carlson, Minnesota	2:25:14	1951	Shigeki Tanaka, Japan	2:27:45
1914	James Duffy, Canada	2:25:14	1952	Doroteo Flores, Guatamela	2:31:53
1915	Edouard Fabre, Canada	2:31:41	1953	Keizo Yamada, Japan	2:18:51
1916	Arthur Roth, Massachusetts	2:27:16	1954	Veikko Karvonen, Finland	2:20:39
1917	Bill Kennedy, New York	2:28:37	1955	Hideo Hamamura, Japan	2:18:22
1918	Military Relay, Camp Devens	2:29:53	1956	Antti Viskari, Finland	2:14:14
1919	Carl Linder, Massachusetts	2:29:13	1957	John J. Kelley, Connecticut	2:20:05
1920	Peter Trivoulides, New York	2:29:31	1958	Franjo Mihalic, Yugoslavia	2:25:54
1921	Frank Zuna, New York	2:18:57	1959	Eino Oksanen, Finland	2:22:42
1922	Clarence DeMar, Massachusetts	2:18:10	1960	Paavo Kotila, Finland	2:20:54
1923	Clarence DeMar, Massachusetts	2:23:47	1961	Eino Oksanen, Finland	2:23:39
1924	Clarence DeMar, Massachusetts	2:29:40	1962	Eino Oksanen, Finland	2:23:48
1925	Charles Mellor, Illinois	2:33:00	1963	Aurele Vandendriessche, Belgium	2:18:58
1926	John C. Miles, Canada	2:25:40	1964	Aurele Vandendriessche, Belgium	2:19:59
1927	Clarence DeMar, Massachusetts	2:40:22	1965	Morio Shigematsu, Japan	2:16:33
1928	Clarence DeMar, Massachusetts	2:37:07	1966	Kenji Kemihara, Japan	2:17:11
1929	John C. Miles, Canada	2:33:08	1967	David McKenzie, New Zealand	2:15:45
1930	Clarence DeMar, Massachusetts	2:34:48	1968	Amby Burfoot, Connecticut	2:22:17
1931	James P. Henigan, Massachusetts	2:46:45	1969	Yoshiaki Unetani, Japan	2:13:49
1932	Paul DeBruyn, Germany	2:33:36	1970	Ron Hill, Great Britain	2:10:30
1933	Leslie S. Pawson, Rhode Island	2:31:01	1971	Alvaro Mejia, Colombia	2:18:45
1934	Dave Komonen, Canada	2:32:53			

New York City Marathon Winners, 1970-2010

All times in hour:minute:second format. * = Course record.

Men's winner, country	Time	Year	Women's winner, country	Time
Gary Muhrcke, U.S.	2:31:38	1970	No finisher	—
Norman Higgins, U.S.	2:22:54	1971	Beth Bonner, U.S.	2:55:22
Sheldon Karlin, U.S.	2:27:52	1972	Nina Kuscsik, U.S.	3:08:41
Tom Fleming, U.S.	2:19:25	1973	Nina Kuscsik, U.S.	2:57:07
Norbert Sander, U.S.	2:26:30	1974	Katherine Switzer, U.S.	3:07:29
Tom Fleming, U.S.	2:19:27	1975	Kim Merritt, U.S.	2:46:14
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:10:10	1976	Miki Gorman, U.S.	2:39:11
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:11:28	1977	Miki Gorman, U.S.	2:43:10
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:12:12	1978	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:32:30
Bill Rodgers, U.S.	2:11:42	1979	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:27:33
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:09:41	1980	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:25:42
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:08:13	1981	Allison Roe, New Zealand	2:25:29
Alberto Salazar, U.S.	2:09:29	1982	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:27:14
Rod Dixon, New Zealand	2:08:59	1983	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:27:00
Orlando Pizzolato, Italy	2:14:53	1984	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:29:30
Orlando Pizzolato, Italy	2:11:34	1985	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:28:34
Gianni Poli, Italy	2:11:06	1986	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:28:06
Ibrahim Hussein, Kenya	2:11:01	1987	Priscilla Welch, England	2:30:17
Steve Jones, Wales, UK	2:08:20	1988	Grete Waitz, Norway	2:28:07
Juma Ikangaa, Tanzania	2:08:01	1989	Ingrid Kristiansen, Norway	2:25:30
Douglas Wakihuri, Kenya	2:12:39	1990	Wanda Panfil, Poland	2:30:45
Salvador Garcia, Mexico	2:09:28	1991	Liz McColgan, Scotland, UK	2:27:32
Willie Mtolo, South Africa	2:09:29	1992	Lisa Ondieki, Australia	2:24:40
Andres Espinosa, Mexico	2:10:04	1993	Uta Pippig, Germany	2:26:24
German Silva, Mexico	2:11:21	1994	Tegla Loroupe, Kenya	2:27:37
German Silva, Mexico	2:11:00	1995	Tegla Loroupe, Kenya	2:28:06
Giacomo Leone, Italy	2:09:54	1996	Anuta Catuna, Romania	2:28:43
John Kagwe, Kenya	2:08:12	1997	F. Rochat-Moser, Switzerland	2:28:43
John Kagwe, Kenya	2:08:45	1998	Franca Fiacconi, Italy	2:25:17
Joseph Chebet, Kenya	2:09:14	1999	Adriana Fernandez, Mexico	2:25:06
Abdelkhader El Mouaziz, Morocco	2:10:09	2000	Ludmila Petrova, Russia	2:25:45
Tesfaye Jifar, Ethiopia	2:07:43*	2001	Margaret Okayo, Kenya	2:24:21
Rodgers Rop, Kenya	2:08:07	2002	Joyce Chepchumba, Kenya	2:25:56
Martin Lel, Kenya	2:10:30	2003	Margaret Okayo, Kenya	2:22:31*
Hendrik Ramaala, South Africa	2:09:28	2004	Paula Radcliffe, England	2:23:10
Paul Tergat, Kenya	2:09:30	2005	Jelena Prokopcuka, Latvia	2:24:41
Marilson Gomes dos Santos, Brazil	2:09:58	2006	Jelena Prokopcuka, Latvia	2:25:05
Martin Lel, Kenya	2:09:04	2007	Paula Radcliffe, England	2:23:09
Marilson Gomes dos Santos, Brazil	2:08:43	2008	Paula Radcliffe, England	2:23:56
Meb Keflezighi, U.S.	2:09:15	2009	Derartu Tulu, Ethiopia	2:28:52
Gebre Gebremariam, Ethiopia	2:08:14	2010	Edna Kiplagat, Kenya	2:28:20

Other Marathon Results, 2010

Los Angeles Marathon: Mar. 21. Men: Wesley Korir, Kenya, 2:09:19. Women: Edna Kiplagat, Kenya, 2:25:38.
Paris Marathon: Apr. 11. Men: Tadesse Tola, Ethiopia, 2:06:41. Women: Atsede Baysa, Ethiopia, 2:22:04.
Rotterdam Marathon: Apr. 11. Men: Patrick Makau, Kenya, 2:04:47. Women: Aberu Kebede, Ethiopia, 2:25:29.
London Marathon: Apr. 25. Men: Tsegaye Kebede, Ethiopia, 2:05:19. Women: Liliya Shobukhova, Russia, 2:22:00.
Berlin Marathon: Sept. 26. Men: Patrick Makau, Kenya, 2:05:08. Women: Aberu Kebede, Ethiopia, 2:23:58.
Chicago Marathon: Oct. 10. Men: Samuel Wanjiru, Kenya, 2:06:24. Women: Liliya Shobukhova, Russia, 2:20:25.

Ironman Triathlon World Championships, 1978-2010

All times in hour:minute:second format. * = Course records. The Ironman Triathlon World Championships—a 2.4-mile ocean swim, 112-mile bike ride, and 26.2-mile run—are held annually at Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.

Men's winner, country	Time	Year	Women's winner, country	Time
Gordon Haller, U.S.	11:46:58	1978	No finisher	—
Tom Warren, U.S.	11:15:56	1979	Lyn Lemaire, U.S.	12:55:00
Dave Scott, U.S.	9:24:33	1980	Robin Beck, U.S.	11:21:24
John Howard, U.S.	9:38:29	1981	Linda Sweeney, U.S.	12:00:32
Dave Scott, U.S.	9:08:23	1982	Julie Leach, U.S.	10:54:08
Dave Scott, U.S.	9:05:57	1983	Sylviane Puntous, Canada	10:43:36
Dave Scott, U.S.	8:54:20	1984	Sylvanie Puntous, Canada	10:25:13
Scott Tinley, U.S.	8:50:54	1985	Joanne Ernst, U.S.	10:25:22
Dave Scott, U.S.	8:28:37	1986	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:49:14
Dave Scott, U.S.	8:34:13	1987	Erin Baker, New Zealand	9:35:25
Scott Molina, U.S.	8:31:00	1988	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:01:01
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:09:15	1989	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:00:56
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:28:17	1990	Erin Baker, New Zealand	9:13:42
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:18:32	1991	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:07:52
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:09:08	1992	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	8:55:28*
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:07:45	1993	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	8:58:23
Greg Welch, Australia	8:20:27	1994	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:20:14
Mark Allen, U.S.	8:20:34	1995	Karen Smyers, U.S.	9:16:46
Luc Van Lierde, Belgium	8:04:08*	1996	Paula Newby-Fraser, Zimbabwe	9:06:49
Thomas Hellriegel, Germany	8:33:01	1997	Heather Fuhr, Canada	9:31:43
Peter Reid, Canada	8:24:20	1998	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:24:16
Luc Van Lierde, Belgium	8:17:17	1999	Lori Bowden, U.S.	9:13:02
Peter Reid, Canada	8:21:01	2000	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:26:16
Timothy Deboom, U.S.	8:31:18	2001	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:28:37
Timothy Deboom, U.S.	8:29:56	2002	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:07:54
Peter Reid, Canada	8:22:35	2003	Lori Bowden, Canada	9:11:55
Normann Stadler, Germany	8:33:29	2004	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland ¹	9:50:04
Faris al-Sultan, Germany	8:14:17	2005	Natascha Badmann, Switzerland	9:09:30
Normann Stadler, Germany	8:11:56	2006	Michellie Jones, U.S.	9:18:31
Chris McCormack, Australia	8:15:34	2007	Chrissie Wellington, UK	9:08:45
Craig Alexander, Australia	8:17:45	2008	Chrissie Wellington, UK	9:06:23
Craig Alexander, Australia	8:20:21	2009	Chrissie Wellington, UK	8:54:02
Chris McCormack, Australia	8:10:37	2010	Mirinda Carfrae, Australia	8:58:36

(1) First-place finisher Nina Kraft (Germany) admitted to using performance-enhancing drugs and was disqualified, Nov. 15, 2004.

SULLIVAN AWARD

James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy Winners, 1930-2009

The James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy, named after the former president of the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) and inaugurated in 1930, is awarded annually by the AAU to the athlete who “by his or her performance, example and influence as an amateur, has done the most during the year to advance the cause of sportsmanship.”

Year	Winner	Sport	Year	Winner	Sport	Year	Winner	Sport
1930	Bobby Jones	Golf	1960	Rafer Johnson	Track	1988	Florence Griffith Joyner	Track
1931	Barney Berlinger	Track	1961	Wilma Rudolph Ward	Track	1989	Janet Evans	Swimming
1932	Jim Bausch	Track	1962	James Beatty	Track	1990	John Smith	Wrestling
1933	Glenn Cunningham	Track	1963	John Pennel	Track	1991	Mike Powell	Track
1934	Bill Bonthron	Track	1964	Don Schollander	Swimming	1992	Bonnie Blair	Speed
1935	Lawson Little	Golf	1965	Bill Bradley	Basketball			skating
1936	Glenn Morris	Track	1966	Jim Ryun	Track	1993	Charlie Ward	Football, basketball
1937	Don Budge	Tennis	1967	Randy Matson	Track			Speed
1938	Don Lash	Track	1968	Debbie Meyer	Swimming	1994	Dan Jansen	Speed
1939	Joe Burk	Rowing	1969	Bill Toomey	Track			skating
1940	Greg Rice	Track	1970	John Kinsella	Swimming	1995	Bruce Baumgartner	Wrestling
1941	Leslie MacMitchell	Track	1971	Mark Spitz	Swimming	1996	Michael Johnson	Track
1942	Cornelius Warmerdam	Track	1972	Frank Shorter	Track	1997	Peyton Manning	Football
1943	Gilbert Dodds	Track	1973	Bill Walton	Basketball	1998	Chamique Holdscaw	Basketball
1944	Ann Curtis	Swimming	1974	Rick Wohlhutter	Track	1999	Coco Miller and Kelly Miller	Basketball
1945	Doc Blanchard	Football	1975	Tim Shaw	Swimming			Wrestling
1946	Arnold Tucker	Football	1976	Bruce Jenner	Track	2000	Rulon Gardner	Wrestling
1947	John Kelly Jr.	Rowing	1977	John Naber	Swimming	2001	Michelle Kwan	Figure skating
1948	Robert Mathias	Track	1978	Tracy Caulkins	Swimming			Figure skating
1949	Dick Button	Skating	1979	Kurt Thomas	Gymnastics	2002	Sarah Hughes	Figure skating
1950	Fred Wilt	Track	1980	Eric Heiden	Speed skating			Swimming
1951	Rev. Robert Richards	Track				2003	Michael Phelps	Swimming
1952	Horace Ashenfelter	Track	1981	Carl Lewis	Track	2004	Paul Hamm	Gymnastics
1953	Dr. Sammy Lee	Diving	1982	Mary Decker	Track	2005	J. J. Redick	Basketball
1954	Mal Whitfield	Track	1983	Edwin Moses	Track	2006	Jessica Long	Swimming (paralympics)
1955	Harrison Dillard	Track	1984	Greg Louganis	Diving			Football
1956	Patricia McCormick	Diving	1985	Joan Benoit Samuelson	Marathon	2007	Tim Tebow	Football
1957	Bobby Joe Morrow	Track				2008	Shawn Johnson	Gymnastics
1958	Glenn Davis	Track	1986	Jackie Joyner-Kersey	Track	2009	Amy Palmiero-Winters	Ultra marathon
1959	Parry O'Brien	Track	1987	Jim Abbott	Baseball			

YACHTING
America's Cup

The U.S.'s BMW Oracle Racing Feb. 14, 2010, won the 33rd America's Cup when its *USA-17* yacht, skippered by Australian James Spithill, defeated two-time defending champion *Alinghi 5* of Switzerland, two races to none, in the best-of-three series off Valencia, Spain. BMW Oracle, owned by U.S. billionaire Larry Ellison, brought the America's Cup back to the U.S. for the first time since 1995. BMW Oracle in 2009 had prevailed in a lengthy court battle, winning the right to face Alinghi, owned by Swiss biotechnology billionaire Ernesto Bertarelli, in a rare best-of-three, head-to-head showdown under a provision of the Deed of Gift. (Typically, several challengers race against each other to determine who would compete against the defender for the Cup, and the America's Cup itself consists of a best-of-seven or -nine race series.)

Competition for the America's Cup grew out of the first contest to establish a world yachting championship, one of the carnival features of the London Exposition of 1851. The race covered a 60-mile course around the Isle of Wight. The prize was a cup worth about \$500, donated by the Royal Yacht Squadron of England, known as America's Cup because it was first won by the U.S. yacht *America*. The title was held by American yachts until 1983.

America's Cup, 1851-2010

Year	Result	Year	Result
1851	America	1958	Columbia defeated Sceptre, England (4-0)
1870	Magic defeated Cambria, England (1-0)	1962	Weatherly defeated Gretel, Australia (4-1)
1871	Columbia (first three races) and Sappho (last two races) defeated Livonia, England (4-1)	1964	Constellation defeated Sovereign, England (4-0)
1876	Madeline defeated Countess of Dufferin, Canada (2-0)	1967	Intrepid defeated Dame Pattie, Australia (4-0)
1881	Mischief defeated Atalanta, Canada (2-0)	1970	Intrepid defeated Gretel II, Australia (4-1)
1885	Puritan defeated Genesta, England (2-0)	1974	Courageous defeated Southern Cross, Australia (4-0)
1886	Mayflower defeated Galatea, England (2-0)	1977	Courageous defeated Australia, Australia (4-0)
1887	Volunteer defeated Thistle, Scotland (2-0)	1980	Freedom defeated Australia, Australia (4-1)
1893	Vigilant defeated Valkyrie II, England (3-0)	1983	Australia II, Australia, defeated Liberty (4-3)
1895	Defender defeated Valkyrie III, England (3-0)	1987	Stars & Stripes defeated Kookaburra III, Australia (4-0)
1899	Columbia defeated Shamrock, England (3-0)	1988	Stars & Stripes defeated New Zealand, New Zealand (2-0)
1901	Columbia defeated Shamrock II, England (3-0)	1992	America ³ defeated Il Moro di Venezia, Italy (4-1)
1903	Reliance defeated Shamrock III, England (3-0)	1995	Black Magic 1, New Zealand, defeated Young America (5-0)
1920	Resolute defeated Shamrock IV, England (3-2)	2000	New Zealand, NZ, defeated Luna Rossa, Italy (5-0)
1930	Enterprise defeated Shamrock V, England (4-0)	2003	Alinghi, Switzerland, defeated Team New Zealand (5-0)
1934	Rainbow defeated Endeavour, England (4-2)	2007	Alinghi, Switzerland, defeated Emirates Team New Zealand, NZ (5-2)
1937	Ranger defeated Endeavour II, England (4-0)	2010	USA-17 defeated Alinghi 5, Switzerland (2-0)

POWER BOATING
American Power Boat Association Gold Cup Champions, 1970-2010

Year	Boat	Driver	Year	Boat	Driver
1970	Miss Budweiser	Dean Chenoweth	1991	Winston Eagle	Mark Tate
1971	Miss Madison	Jim McCormick	1992	Miss Budweiser	Chip Hanauer
1972	Atlas Van Lines	Bill Muncey	1993	Miss Budweiser	Chip Hanauer
1973	Miss Budweiser	Dean Chenoweth	1994	Smokin' Joe's	Mark Tate
1974	Pay'N Pak	George Henley	1995	Miss Budweiser	Chip Hanauer
1975	Pay'N Pak	George Henley	1996	Pico American Dream	Dave Villwock
1976	Miss U.S.	Tom D'Eath	1997	Miss Budweiser	Dave Villwock
1977	Atlas Van Lines	Bill Muncey	1998	Miss Budweiser	Dave Villwock
1978	Atlas Van Lines	Bill Muncey	1999	Miss PICO	Chip Hanauer
1979	Atlas Van Lines	Bill Muncey	2000	Miss Budweiser	Dave Villwock
1980	Miss Budweiser	Dean Chenoweth	2001	Miss Tubby's Subs	Mike Hanson
1981	Miss Budweiser	Dean Chenoweth	2002	Miss Budweiser	Dave Villwock
1982	Atlas Van Lines	Chip Hanauer	2003	Miss Fox Hills	Mitch Evans
1983	Atlas Van Lines	Chip Hanauer	2004	Miss Detroit Yacht Club	Nate Brown
1984	Atlas Van Lines	Chip Hanauer	2005	Miss Al Deeby Dodge	Terry Troxell
1985	Miller American	Chip Hanauer	2006	Miss Beacon Plumbing	Jean Theoret
1986	Miller American	Chip Hanauer	2007	Miss Elam Plus	Dave Villwock
1987	Miller American	Chip Hanauer	2008	Race not held (wind)	
1988	Circus Circus	Chip Hanauer	2009	Miss Elam Plus	Dave Villwock
1989	Miss Budweiser	Tom D'Eath	2010	Spirit of Qatar	Dave Villwock
1990	Miss Budweiser	Tom D'Eath			

RODEO
Pro Rodeo Cowboys Association All-Around Champions, 1977-2009

Year	Winner, hometown	Earnings	Year	Winner, hometown	Earnings
1977	Tom Ferguson, Miami, OK	\$76,730	1994	Ty Murray, Stephenville, TX	\$246,170
1978	Tom Ferguson, Miami, OK	103,734	1995	Joe Beaver, Huntsville, TX	141,753
1979	Tom Ferguson, Miami, OK	96,272	1996	Joe Beaver, Huntsville, TX	166,103
1980	Paul Tierney, Rapid City, SD	105,568	1997	Dan Mortensen, Manhattan, MT	184,559
1981	Jimmie Cooper, Monument, NM	105,862	1998	Ty Murray, Stephenville, TX	264,673
1982	Chris Lybbert, Coyote, CA	123,709	1999	Fred Whitfield, Hockley, TX	217,819
1983	Roy Cooper, Durant, OK	153,391	2000	Joe Beaver, Huntsville, TX	225,396
1984	Dee Pickett, Caldwell, ID	122,618	2001	Cody Ohl, Stephenville, TX	296,419
1985	Lewis Feild, Elk Ridge, UT	130,347	2002	Trevor Brazile, Anson, TX	273,997
1986	Lewis Feild, Elk Ridge, UT	166,042	2003	Trevor Brazile, Anson, TX	294,839
1987	Lewis Feild, Elk Ridge, UT	144,335	2004	Trevor Brazile, Decatur, TX	253,170
1988	Dave Appleton, Arlington, TX	121,546	2005	Ryan Jarrett, Summerville, GA	263,665
1989	Ty Murray, Odessa, TX	134,806	2006	Trevor Brazile, Decatur, TX	329,924
1990	Ty Murray, Stephenville, TX	213,772	2007	Trevor Brazile, Decatur, TX	425,115
1991	Ty Murray, Stephenville, TX	244,230	2008	Trevor Brazile, Decatur, TX	419,868
1992	Ty Murray, Stephenville, TX	225,992	2009	Trevor Brazile, Decatur, TX	346,779
1993	Ty Murray, Stephenville, TX	297,896			

GENERAL INDEX

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